

AGENDA

Meeting: Environment Select Committee

Place: Kennet Room- County Hall, Bythesea Road, Trowbridge, BA14 8JQ.

Date: Tuesday 13 December 2016

Time: 2.00 pm

Please direct any enquiries on this Agenda to Edmund Blick, of Democratic Services, County Hall, Bythesea Road, Trowbridge, direct line 01225 718059 or email Edmund.Blick@wiltshire.gov.uk

Press enquiries to Communications on direct lines (01225) 713114/713115.

This Agenda and all the documents referred to within it are available on the Council's website at www.wiltshire.gov.uk

Membership:

Cllr Rosemary Brown
Cllr Brian Dalton
Cllr Dennis Drewett
Cllr Peter Edge (Vice Chairman)
Cllr Peter Evans
Cllr Jose Green
Cllr Mike Hewitt

Cllr Jacqui Lay
Cllr Magnus Macdonald
Cllr Ian McLennan
Cllr James Sheppard
Cllr Tony Trotman
Cllr Bridget Wayman (Chairman)

Substitutes:

Cllr Trevor Carbin
Cllr Terry Chivers
Cllr Tony Deane
Cllr Nick Fogg MBE
Cllr George Jeans
Cllr Bob Jones MBE

Cllr Howard Marshall
Cllr Linda Packard
Cllr Ricky Rogers
Cllr Ian Tomes
Cllr Ian West
Cllr Philip Whalley

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Public Participation

Please see the agenda list on following pages for details of deadlines for submission of questions and statements for this meeting.

For extended details on meeting procedure, submission and scope of questions and other matters, please consult [Part 4 of the council's constitution](#).

The full constitution can be found at [this link](#).

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AGENDA

PART I

Items to be considered while the meeting is open to the public

1 **Apologies**

To receive any apologies or substitutions for the meeting.

2 **Minutes of the Previous Meeting** (*Pages 7 - 14*)

To approve and sign the minutes of the Environment Select Committee meeting held on Tuesday 25 October 2016.

3 **Declarations of Interest**

To receive any declarations of disclosable interests or dispensations granted by the Standards Committee.

4 **Chairman's Announcements**

To receive any announcements through the Chair.

5 **Public Participation**

The Council welcomes contributions from members of the public.

Statements

If you would like to make a statement at this meeting on any item on this agenda, please register to do so at least 10 minutes prior to the meeting. Up to 3 speakers are permitted to speak for up to 3 minutes each on any agenda item. Please contact the officer named on the front of the agenda for any further clarification.

Questions

To receive any questions from members of the public or members of the Council received in accordance with the constitution.

Those wishing to ask questions are required to give notice of any such questions in writing to the officer named on the front of this agenda no later than 5pm on **Tuesday 6th December 2016** in order to be guaranteed of a written response. In order to receive a verbal response questions must be submitted no later than 5pm on **Thursday 8th December 2016**. Please contact the officer named on the front of this agenda for further advice. Questions may be asked without notice if the Chairman decides that the matter is urgent.

Details of any questions received will be circulated to Committee members prior to the meeting and made available at the meeting and on the Council's website.

6 Progress on Social Housing Developments (Pages 15 - 20)

The Committee will be provided with a progress report on the council house building programme.

In September 2015 the Cabinet Capital Assets Committee approved a programme of new council house building funded with a combination of Housing Revenue Account (HRA) reserves and borrowing with other sources of capital including Right to Buy (RTB) receipts, commuted sum funding from planning gain and grant funding secured by bidding to the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA).

The delivery of new affordable council homes across Wiltshire including homes for older people and adapted homes aims to meet a number of the council's priorities, objectives and outcomes outlined in the council's business plan.

The Committee is asked to note the update report.

7 Housing Strategy – Final Draft (Pages 21 - 58)

The Committee will be provided with a copy of the final Housing Strategy in preparation for it going to formal consultation.

The strategy has been developed in partnership with key stakeholders including Housing Associations, landlords, developers and tenants, as well as elected members, and has been approved by Cabinet Liaison to commence formal consultation.

The strategy sets out a joint vision for Wiltshire whereby everyone in Wiltshire should be able to live in a decent and safe home they can afford.

The Committee is asked to review and comment upon the 5 year Housing Strategy that sets the priorities and strategic direction for Housing for the next 5 years.

8 Parking Services Update (Pages 59 - 84)

The Committee will receive a report which updates members on the actions taken since the Car Parking Strategy Review in March 2015, including the following:

- Details the full implementation of charges that were approved;
- Updates on the types of asset transfers that have occurred to local communities and the next steps;

- The position on the introduction of new technologies;
- The predicted income shortfall following the proposed charges;

The Committee is asked to note and comment on the actions to date following the Parking Review and makes any comments on the proposed approach.

9 **Playing Pitch Strategy Update** (*Pages 85 - 436*)

A Wiltshire Council Playing Pitch Strategy is currently being developed to support the Wiltshire Core Strategy and the need for a single Wiltshire-wide open spaces standard.

The formation of Wiltshire Council as a Unitary Authority highlighted a lack of consistency between the former districts' playing pitch strategies, policies and underlying evidence bases covering different parts of Wiltshire, several of which date back to the early 2000's.

The Committee will be informed of the progress of the draft Wiltshire Playing Pitch Strategy; and is asked to comment on the draft strategy and endorsement of its production.

10 **Task Group Update** (*Pages 437 - 438*)

To receive verbal and written updates from Environment Select Committee Task Group activities.

11 **Forward Work Programme** (*Pages 439 - 442*)

To note and receive updates on the progress of items from the Overview and Scrutiny Forward Work Programme. A copy is attached for reference.

12 **Date of Next Meeting**

To confirm the date of the next scheduled meeting as Tuesday 22 February 2016.

13 **Urgent Items**

Any other items of business which the Chairman agrees to consider as a matter of urgency.

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ENVIRONMENT SELECT COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF THE ENVIRONMENT SELECT COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 25 OCTOBER 2016 AT THE KENNET ROOM - COUNTY HALL, TROWBRIDGE BA14 8JN.

Present:

Cllr Brian Dalton, Cllr Dennis Drewett, Cllr Peter Edge (Vice Chairman), Cllr Peter Evans, Cllr Jose Green, Cllr Mike Hewitt, Cllr Jacqui Lay, Cllr Magnus Macdonald, Cllr Ian McLennan, Cllr James Sheppard, Cllr Tony Trotman and Cllr Bridget Wayman (Chairman)

Also Present:

Cllr Richard Clewer, Cllr Alan Hill, Cllr Julian Johnson, Cllr Alan MacRae, Cllr Jonathon Seed, Cllr Toby Sturgis and Cllr John Thomson

51 Apologies

Apologies were received from Councillor Rosemary Brown.

Apologies were also received from Cabinet Member for Highways and Transport, Councillor Philip Whitehead. Councillor John Thomson, Deputy Leader of the Council, would update the Committee as appropriate.

52 Minutes of the Previous Meeting

The minutes of the meeting held on 13 September 2016 were presented for consideration and it was,

Resolved:

To approve and sign as a true and correct record.

53 Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations.

54 Chairman's Announcements

Through the Chair it was announced that discussions had been held regarding plans to revise the existing Waste Strategy. Workshops would take place for councillors from Spring 2017.

55 **Public Participation**

There were no questions or statements submitted.

56 **Highways Major Maintenance Programme - Annual Report**

In October 2013 Cabinet agreed to increase highway maintenance funding to £21 million for six years. This was subsequently included in the Council's future budget, and forms the basis of the 'Local Highways Investment Fund 2014 – 2020'. The increased investment in highways maintenance has enabled a large number of schemes to be progressed to improve the condition of the network and its infrastructure.

The previous Highways and Streetscene Contract was with Balfour Beatty Living Places (BBLP) and started in June 2013. In July 2015 Cabinet agreed to the early termination of the contract following a review of the potential benefits for the Council. The progress on terminating the previous contract and the procurement of the new contract was regularly reported to the Environment Select Committee. Arrangements were made for the Council to take over some of the existing sub-contracts between BBLP and specialist suppliers in key service areas, including grass cutting, litter picking and major road resurfacing. A procurement exercise was undertaken for a new Wiltshire Highways Contract for the other services, which was awarded to Ringway Infrastructure Services earlier this year and started in April 2016.

Councillor John Thomson, Deputy Leader of the Council, and Peter Binley, Head of Highways Assets and Commissioning, presented a report on the annual review of the Highways Service. Details of highways maintenance in each community area were provided, along with an indicative list of maintenance schemes for 2017/18 and other statistics as detailed in the agenda. It was stated the performance of contractors had been very good since the early termination of the previous contract.

The Committee discussed the report, seeking details of the allocation of the £21 million highways investment, which included some funding from central government. Queries were raised on the proposed schemes for 2014/18, and in respect of the A350 proposals, it was stated the route was the busiest under the council's responsibility in Wiltshire, and that funding for further dualling of the route was being sought from the Local Enterprise Partnership.

The Committee was informed Area Boards would be consulted on the proposed list of maintenance to be undertaken in the next year, and it was confirmed that Community Area Transport Groups could propose additional schemes, although this would mean other schemes could not be addressed, and it would be beneficial to list the schemes by priority, though some members raised examples of high priority schemes that had been left undone across several years. Other topics raised included identifying the need for traffic signalling prior to upgrading the network, working closely with parish councils to monitor need for work, customer reporting and emphasising pedestrian and cycling improvements to reduce pressure on Highways.

At the conclusion of discussion, it was,

Resolved

To note the following:

- (i) Good progress has been made on implementing the ‘Local Highways Investment Fund 2014 – 2020’, and there has been a substantial improvement in road conditions in Wiltshire.**
- (ii) The performance of all of the contractors currently delivering the highways service is good, and the transition to the new highways contract with Ringway Infrastructure Services has gone smoothly.**
- (iii) The new Parish Steward Scheme has been launched. The operation of the scheme will be monitored and reported to this Committee next year.**
- (iv) The Highways Consultancy contract was awarded to Atkins in December 2012. Performance has been good and they are being awarded an 18 month extension in accordance with the provisions of the contract. Performance will continue to be monitored and will be reviewed again next year regarding a further six month extension of the contract.**
- (v) A Performance Management Framework has been developed to help monitor future performance of the highways service and support good asset management.**
- (vi) An annual review of the highway service will be undertaken and reported to this Committee next year, which will include reporting on progress on implementing the ‘Local Highways Investment Fund 2014 – 2020’, and on the introduction of the Parish Steward Scheme.**

57 Wiltshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy - Annual Report

The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 requires Wiltshire Council to act as Lead Local Flood Authority, and to develop a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS). Councillor Jonathon Seed, Cabinet Member for Housing, Leisure, Libraries and Flooding, supported by Councillor Richard Clewer, Chairman of the Salisbury Operational Flood Working Group (OFWG) was in attendance to update the Committee on management of flood risk in Wiltshire.

It was emphasised that two years prior the county, particularly in Salisbury, had been at severe risk of a major event, and preparations had been put in place to improve the situation, although it was noted in some areas it would never be possible to eliminate flood occurrence completely. Details were provided of the parish emergency assistance scheme to provide emergency signage and

sandbags for communities, of grants received from the Wessex Coastal Committee and development of flood plans.

The Committee congratulated the councillors and officers for their work and discussed the annual report as detailed in the agenda, with details sought on work with the Environment Agency on modelling flooding in Wiltshire and the type of projects that were viable, with a drainage scheme list for each area to be provided by the end of the financial year

Resolved

To note that:

- i. The Operational Flood Working Groups have proved to be a successful way of managing flood risk. They are particularly effective at working with local communities, the Environment Agency and other organisations to manage flood risk in Wiltshire.**
- ii. Local communities are encouraged to prepare Flood Plans and appoint Flood Wardens, and there are currently 82 communities with Flood Plans and 177 Flood Wardens.**
- iii. The Council's Parish Emergency Assistance Scheme (PEAS) continues to provide sand bags and equipment to local town and parish councils so that they can store these locally, and deploy them as necessary. There are 97 communities taking part in the scheme.**
- iv. The Council carries out a large programme of flood alleviation and drainage projects which are managed and co-ordinated through the Operational Flood Working Groups.**

58 Highways Service - Peer Review Action Plan

In November 2016, Cabinet agreed to an independent review of the highways service through the Highways Maintenance Efficiency Programme (HMEP) Strategic Peer Review process. The review took place in February 2016 and involved interviews with focus groups of members, staff, customers and partners, and individual interviews with Cabinet Members and senior managers, as well as reviewing service strategies and operational plans.

Peter Binley, Head of Highways Assets and Commissioning, presented the report, which noted the outcome of the Peer Review had been very positive, and that an action plan had been developed, with project teams set up to take forward the improvements identified as detailed in appendix 1 of the report.

The Committee discussed the report, congratulating the service for the positive outcome of the peer review, as well as seeking details on the potential role of Community Area Transport Groups and transformation of the Winter Maintenance Service.

At the conclusion of discussion, it was,

Resolved

To note:

- i. **The positive results of the HMEP Peer Review earlier this year, and that progress is being made on implementing its recommendations.**
- ii. **The progress on implementing the Action Plan will be reported to a meeting of this Committee next year.**

59 **Municipal Waste Management Strategy**

Wiltshire's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy was prepared by the Wiltshire Waste Partnership and adopted by the four district councils and the county council in 2006. This was then updated in 2012 following the formation of the Wiltshire Council unitary authority to reflect emerging legislation and changing council priorities.

Councillor Toby Sturgis, Cabinet Member for Strategic Planning, Development Management, Strategic Housing, Operational Property and Waste, supported by Tracy Carter, Associate Director for Waste and Environment, presented a report explaining that due to legislative and policy changes the Strategy would need to be developed, and that an updated version of the current strategy had been prepared until that new draft, which would take place in 2017.

The Committee discussed the update and the effectiveness of the existing strategy. In response to queries it was confirmed the present recycling rate in the county was 47%, less below target than in the report, as the figure fluctuated from month to month, but that the new Waste Contract would introduce greater recycling range for plastics to help improve the figure. Details were also sought on encouraging people to sign up to Green Waste collection of compost green materials locally.

It was also noted that encouraging commercial operators to recycle was a challenge as there was no statutory duty for them to do so, and that potential implications arising from exiting the European Union, potentially the requirements of existing Directives, were being explored.

Resolved:

To note the contents of the updated Wiltshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2016.

60 **Executive Response to the Waste Task Group's Final Report**

On 13 September 2016 the Committee endorsed the final report of the Waste Service Changes Task Group and referred its recommendations to the relevant Cabinet Member, as detailed in the agenda papers. Councillor Toby Sturgis, Cabinet Member for Strategic Planning, Development Management, Strategic Housing, Operational Property and Waste, was in attendance to present the Executive Response to the final report and its recommendations.

In relation to recommendation 4 and whether the Churchfields Depot could be included on the Regulation 123 list and funded through the Community Infrastructure Levy it was stated this was being considered, but that a priority list would be prepared in the new year. In relation to recommendation 12 regarding a communication strategy to raise public awareness of what can and cannot be disposed of and the cost of abusing the system, it was raised whether area boards were required to fund covert cameras to catch abuse. It was stated the service had no plans to purchase new cameras, but that did have access to some and officers would consider all requests. It was also confirmed that it was difficult to prosecute fly tippers as that required people to make witness statements, not merely report incidents.

At the end of discussion, it was,

Resolved:

To note the Executive Response.

61 **Task Group Update**

Updates from the Committee's Task Groups were provided as detailed in the agenda and as provided verbally at the meeting.

Resolved:

- 1) **To note the update on task group activity.**
- 2) **That Cllr Linda Packard be replaced on the Highways and Streetscene Task Group by Cllr Peter Evans.**

62 **Forward Work Programme**

The Forward Work Programme for the Committee as detailed in the agenda was received. It was noted the Wholly Owned Subsidiary proposal had still not reached a point where it could progress.

Following discussions with the Executive and Officers, it was also proposed that a Rapid Scrutiny Exercise be undertaken in respect of the Planning Service, with the focus to be confirmed at a later date.

Resolved:

To note the updated Forward Plan.

63 **Date of Next Meeting**

The date of the next meeting was confirmed as 13 December 2016.

64 **Urgent Items**

There were no urgent items.

(Duration of meeting: 10.30 am - 1.20 pm)

The Officer who has produced these minutes is Kieran Elliott of Democratic Services, direct line 01225 718504, e-mail kieran.elliott@wiltshire.gov.uk

Press enquiries to Communications, direct line (01225) 713114/713115

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Wiltshire Council

Environment Select Committee

12 December 2016

Subject: Update on Wiltshire Council's Housing Developments

Cabinet member: Cllr Jonathon Seed - Housing

Key Decision: No

Executive Summary

To provide the Environment Select Committee with a progress report on the council house building programme

Proposal(s)

For Environment Select Committee to note the report

Reason for Proposal

Request of Environmental Health Committee to provide an update report

Name of Director

Mr James Cawley

Subject: Update on Wiltshire Council's Housing Developments

Cabinet member: Cllr Jonathon Seed

Housing

Key Decision: No

Purpose of Report

1. To provide the Environment Select Committee with a progress report on the council house building programme

Relevance to the Council's Business Plan

2. The delivery of around new affordable council homes across Wiltshire including homes for older people and adapted homes will meet the following priorities, objectives and outcomes in the council's business plan;
 - a. Priority – protect those who are most vulnerable
 - b. Key Action 6 – invest to refurbish council housing and encourage the development of new affordable homes, including supported living in rural areas
 - c. Outcome 3 – Everyone in Wiltshire lives in a high quality environment
 - d. Outcome 4 – Wiltshire has inclusive communities where everyone can achieve their potential
 - e. Outcome 5 – People in Wiltshire have healthy, active and high quality lives
 - f. Outcome 6 – People are as protected from harm as possible and feel safe.

Main Considerations for the Council

3. In September 2015, Cabinet Capital Assets Committee approved a programme of new council house building funded with a combination of Housing Revenue Account (HRA) reserves and borrowing with other sources of capital including Right to Buy (RTB) receipts, commuted sum funding from planning gain and grant funding secured by bidding to the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA).
4. A report on progress to date is attached at **Appendix 1**.

Safeguarding Implications

5. None as this is just an update report

Public Health Implications

6. None as this is just an update report

Procurement Implications

7. None as this is just an update report

Equalities Impact of the Proposal (detailing conclusions identified from Equality Analysis, sections 4 and 5)

8. None as this is just an update report

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

9. None as this is just an update report

Risk Assessment

10. None as this is just an update report

***Proposal**

11. To note the information contained in the report

Mr James Cawley

Janet O'Brien
Head of Housing Strategy & Assets

4th December 2016

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Scheme Name	Status (pipeline, planning, onsite, completed)	Units	Start on site	Completion	Comments
On site					
East Knoyle, Bungalows	On Site	2	Sep-16	Mar-17	
Rowde Bungalows	On Site	6	Sep-16	Apr-17	
Devizes Extra Care	On Site	47	Nov-15	May-17	
In contract					
Amesbury Extra Care	Mobilisation	60	Jan-17	Mar-18	
Tenders in					
Coombe Bissett, General Needs	Tender Evaluation	4	Jan-17	Oct-17	
Durrington, Bungalows	Tender Evaluation	4	Jan-17	Sep-17	
In planning					
Bramley Hill, Bungalows	Planning	2	Feb-17	Oct-17	
Corsley Heath, Bungalows	Planning	5	Feb-17	Nov-17	
Southview	Planning	28	Feb-17	Dec-17	
Other					
Fovant, General Needs	On Hold	8	TBC	TBC	No parish support for site
Shelston	On Hold	10	TBC	TBC	s.106 delivery
Warmminster Extra Care	On Hold	50	TBC	TBC	

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Wiltshire Council

Environment Select Committee

12 December 2016

Subject: Wiltshire Councils final Housing Strategy 2017 - 2022

Cabinet member: Cllr Jonathon Seed - Housing

Key Decision: No

Executive Summary

To provide Environment Select Committee with a copy of the final Housing Strategy in preparation for it going to formal consultation. The strategy has been developed in partnership with our key stakeholders including Housing Associations, landlords, developers and tenants, as well as our elected members and has been approved by Cabinet Liaison to commence formal consultation.

It sets out a joint vision for Wiltshire whereby everyone in Wiltshire should be able to live in a decent and safe home they can afford.

Proposal(s)

For Environment Select Committee to review and comment upon the final Housing Strategy.

Reason for Proposal

To provide the Environmental Health Committee the opportunity to review and comment upon the 5 year Housing Strategy that sets the priorities and strategic direction for Housing for the next 5 years

Name of Director

Mr James Cawley

Subject: Wiltshire Councils draft Housing Strategy 2017 - 2022

Cabinet member: Cllr Jonathon Seed

Housing

Key Decision: No

Purpose of Report

1. To provide Environment Select Committee with a copy of the final Housing Strategy in preparation for it going to formal consultation. The strategy has been developed in partnership with our key stakeholders including Housing Associations, landlords, developers and tenants, as well as our elected members and has been approved by Cabinet Liaison to commence formal consultation.

It sets out a joint vision for Wiltshire whereby everyone in Wiltshire should be able to live in a decent and safe home they can afford.

Relevance to the Council's Business Plan

2. The priorities in the Housing Strategy will help to deliver the Councils vision to create stronger and more resilient communities and make Wiltshire an even better place to live, work and visit. It will also help to deliver one of the 12 key actions which is to Invest and refurbish our council housing and encourage the development of new affordable homes, including supported living in rural areas

Main Considerations for the Council

Wiltshire Council has never had an adopted Housing Strategy and therefore to assist in providing clear direction and priorities a new strategy for 2017-2022 has been developed by the council's Housing Team and Wiltshire's Housing Partnership, in consultation with wider partners.

The Strategy articulates the priorities for tackling the challenges we have identified in the years ahead and demonstrates our collective approach to housing across the county with Wiltshire Council as the lead, working in partnership with registered providers, developers, private landlords or residents.

This Strategy sets out our vision for housing, which is:

"Everyone should be able to live in a decent and safe home they can afford".

To achieve this vision all housing partners and providers are required to work together, across the county to deliver four key priorities:

1. Increase the supply of and access to affordable housing
2. Support people being able to access appropriate, efficient and effective services to meet present and future housing need
3. Make best use of our existing accommodation in Wiltshire
4. Improved communication and partnership working

Successful delivery of the vision and strategic priorities will require partnership working across registered providers, developers, private landlords and the Council. This will involve making best use of our existing housing stock and creating new housing that meets the needs of the people of Wiltshire. We have undertaken consultation with a wide range of stakeholders to inform the priorities in this strategy.

Priority 1 - Supporting and delivering the affordable housing need

There is a requirement for 40% of the housing need to be affordable. The delivery of social housing will be difficult as there is very little subsidy available for the Council or Registered providers to build more social housing.

Wiltshire has a population which has a very small number of unemployed people but a larger number of lower paid workers. Therefore we need to deliver housing, including forms of affordable housing other than social housing to meet these needs. This will include low cost rental housing to help those residents struggling to obtain suitable housing on the open market. This can only be achieved by all housing partners working together.

This work will be linked to a review of affordable housing need on a county wide basis down to town and parish level. This will form the basis of future affordable housing need in the county. The Council and Registered Providers need to create innovative solutions to meet the housing needs of the Wiltshire population in partnership with our communities.

Priority 2 - Ensuring the County makes best use of its affordable housing stock

Effective utilisation of affordable stock will only be achieved by collaborative working of all housing partners. We need to ensure the most vulnerable sectors of our community are properly provided for in the housing market, this needs to include social housing provision as well as developing strategies for the provision of specialist housing for those with specialist needs.

We will need to improve and tighten the management of our reducing social housing stock and this will include reviews of tenancies and the introduction of short term occupancy tenancy agreements.

In addition we will work towards solving our county homelessness and rough sleeping problems.

Priority 3 - Meeting the present and future accommodation needs of Wiltshire

The Wiltshire Core Strategy projects an indicative need for 42,000 new homes to be built by 2026 to address population growth and change and a previous shortfall in supply. Open market sales and rental housing will meet 60% of this need. The planning process will need to ensure that these houses provide homes for those that can best access this form of housing and include a range of properties to meet these needs.

Private rented housing forms a part of the general housing need for Wiltshire. We need to work with landlords to encourage them to accept more tenants in receipt of housing benefit and to ensure that they provide a good standard of housing.

Priority 4 - Wiltshire Council taking a partnership and delivery role in housing provision

Wiltshire Council is the lead partner in the provision of housing needs for the County of Wiltshire and will work closely with all partners to ensure housing delivery.

Wiltshire Council is already in the process of building over 200 homes to satisfy established need in specific areas and is considering what role it can take in the delivery of all forms of housing.

We are delivering this strategy in a changing environment. The Wiltshire Core Strategy projects an indicative need for 42000 new homes to be built between 2006 and 2026, by 2016 19,912 homes had been built - to address population growth and change and a previous shortfall in supply. Welfare reform is likely to result in more households being less able to rent or buy in the private sector and increase demand for affordable housing. Changes in the private rented sector make this market less attractive to landlords. An uncertain economic environment may hinder investment in new housing.

Set against this, more needs to be done to raise standards in the private rented sector and get the best use of our existing housing stock. Our growing and ageing population, together with challenges such as 4000 troops and their families moving to Wiltshire in the coming years, mean we have to get the right mix of housing to meet a diversity of needs.

Safeguarding Implications

6. The Housing Strategy would have no safeguarding implications if it was to be adopted.

Public Health Implications

7. The Housing Strategy has no public health implications

Procurement Implications

8 Any procurement issues resulting from any of the strategic housing priorities would be addressed as required but the housing strategy itself has no procurement implications

Equalities Impact of the Proposal (detailing conclusions identified from Equality Analysis, sections 4 and 5)

9. An equalities impact assessment has been produced during the development of this strategy and will be presented to Cabinet with the proposed strategy Equality assessments will also be carried out for specific projects in the achievement of the strategic priorities

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

10. The Housing Strategy has no environmental and climate change considerations

Risk Assessment

11. All housing risks associated with any housing project are managed through the housing management team and are raised corporately if the risk needs to be escalated

***Proposal**

12. For Environment Select Committee to review and comment upon the final Housing Strategy.

Mr James Cawley

James Cawley
Associate Director

4th December 2016

Appendix 1

Draft Housing Strategy

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Wiltshire Housing Strategy 2017-2022

DRAFT

Wiltshire Housing Strategy 2017 – 2022

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DRAFT

Foreword

Welcome to the Wiltshire Housing Strategy (2017-2021). This strategy has been developed in partnership with our key stakeholders including Housing Associations, landlords, developers and tenants, as well as our elected members.

It sets out a joint vision for Wiltshire whereby everyone in Wiltshire should be able to live in a decent and safe home they can afford.

There has been considerable success by Wiltshire housing partners in delivering the housing required in the County and we are one of the few counties in the Country who are on target to deliver half of the requirement at the half way stage of our housing target period at the end of this year. All partners are contributing to this success and this includes developers who deliver many mixed housing schemes, Registered Providers who are delivering social housing and including Wiltshire Council who are delivering a £40m new housing programme across the County.

The Strategy articulates the priorities for tackling the challenges we have identified in the years ahead and demonstrates our collective approach to housing across the county with Wiltshire Council as the lead, working in partnership with registered providers, developers, private landlords or residents.

We are delivering this strategy in a changing environment. The Wiltshire Core Strategy projects an indicative need for 42000 new homes to be built between 2006 and 2026, by 2016 19,912 homes had been built - to address population growth and change and a previous shortfall in supply. Welfare reform is likely to result in more households being less able to rent or buy in the private sector and increase demand for affordable housing. Changes in the private rented sector make this market less attractive to landlords. An uncertain economic environment may hinder investment in new housing. Legislative changes may require councils to sell off their highest value social housing stock; but also provide an opportunity for the Council and Registered Providers to enter other elements of the housing market, such as the private sector housing market, to address this. Emerging government policy on starter homes will also need to be addressed through council policy through planning.

Set against this, more needs to be done to raise standards in the private rented sector and get the best use of our existing housing stock. Our growing and ageing population, together with challenges such as 4000 troops and their families moving to Wiltshire in the coming years, mean we have to get the right mix of housing to meet a diversity of needs.

We have undertaken consultation with a wide range of stakeholders to inform the priorities in this strategy.

I am confident we can continue to build on our excellent record of partnership working and work with stakeholders to utilise their experience in the Wiltshire housing arena to develop the key actions arising from this strategy

Wiltshire Housing Strategy

Vision

This Strategy sets out our vision for housing - our vision is:

“Everyone should be able to live in a decent and safe home they can afford”.

To achieve this vision all housing partners and providers will need to work together, across the county to deliver four key priorities:

- ❖ Increase the supply of and access to affordable housing
- ❖ Support people being able to access appropriate, efficient and effective services to meet present and future housing need
- ❖ Make best use of our existing accommodation in Wiltshire
- ❖ Improved communication and partnership working

Successful delivery of the vision and strategic priorities will require partnership working across registered providers, developers, private landlords and the Council. This will involve making best use of our existing housing stock and creating new housing that meets the needs of the people of Wiltshire.

This Housing strategy needs to support the delivery of housing for the whole of Wiltshire. It will constantly evolve and extend beyond 2022 towards 2026, on which the current housing needs analysis is based.

The Council will lead on the delivery of the strategy in partnership with our housing partners

Strategic Context

Supporting and delivering the affordable housing need

There is a requirement for 40% of the housing need to be affordable. Affordable housing by definition includes social rented housing, low cost rented housing, starter homes, shared equity housing, and other housing defined by government policy.

The latest housing legislation indicates that social housing will be predominately for those in social need. The delivery of social housing will be difficult as there is very little subsidy available for the Council or Registered providers to build more social housing.

Government is also changing the nature of affordable housing which means we have to adapt to meet both needs and our own demographics.

Wiltshire has a population which has a very small number of unemployed people but a larger number of lower paid workers. Therefore we need to deliver housing, including forms of affordable housing other than social housing to meet these needs. This will include low cost rental housing to help those residents struggling to obtain suitable housing on the open market. This can only be achieved by all housing partners working together.

This work will be linked to a review of affordable housing need on a county wide basis down to town and parish level. This will form the basis of future affordable housing need in the county.

The Council and Registered Providers need to create innovative solutions to meet the housing needs of the Wiltshire population in partnership with our communities. This includes releasing public sector owned land to help deliver additional housing, something which is being pursued by public sector partners in Wiltshire through the One Public Estate programme.

Ensuring the County makes best use of its affordable housing stock

Effective utilisation of affordable stock will only be achieved by collaborative working of all housing partners. As a result of changes in Government legislation we will need to review the affordable housing policy.

We need to ensure the most vulnerable sectors of our community are properly provided for in the housing market, this needs to include social housing provision as well as developing strategies for the provision of specialist housing for those with specialist needs.

We will need to improve and tighten the management of our reducing social housing stock and this will include reviews of tenancies and the introduction of short term occupancy tenancy agreements.

In addition we will work towards solving our county homelessness and rough sleeping problems.

The role of the housing providers in assisting those with complex needs will be key. It is also important to recognise child poverty where it occurs together with long term unemployment and ensure that housing remains a vehicle to help resolve these issues.

All of this can only be achieved with enhanced work across partners.

Meeting the present and future accommodation needs of Wiltshire

The Wiltshire Core Strategy projects an indicative need for 42000 new homes to be built by 2026 to address population growth and change and a previous shortfall in supply. Open market sales and rental housing will meet 60% of this need. The planning process will need to ensure that these houses provide homes for those that can best access this form of housing and include a range of properties to meet these needs.

Private rented housing forms a part of the general housing need for Wiltshire. We need to work with landlords to encourage them to accept more tenants in receipt of housing benefit and to ensure that they provide a good standard of housing.

We need to understand the housing requirements of Wiltshire residents over the next five years. This includes the type of housing, the number of bedrooms and tenure types. The Core Strategy points to a part of this need but more work is needed to understand and establish housing needs on a strategic county wide basis in addition to local parish needs.

Wiltshire Council taking a partnership and delivery role in housing provision

Wiltshire Council is the lead partner in the provision of housing needs for the County of Wiltshire and will work closely with all partners to ensure housing delivery.

Wiltshire Council is already in the process of building over 200 homes to satisfy established need in specific areas.

The Council is considering what role it can take in the delivery of all forms of housing and is considering the best vehicle to use for the delivery of a flexible range of housing whilst ensuring that any arrangement makes the best use of public finances.

Key Housing Background Facts

Wiltshire faces a number of challenges in coming years which need to be addressed to ensure everyone has the housing they need. These include:

- Wiltshire's **population** is set to increase from 2015 levels of 484,400 by 9% or 42,000 by 2025¹
- Over 4,000 troops and their families are expected to arrive in Wiltshire in coming years as part of the **Army Basing programme**
- The number of people over the age of 75 will increase from 45,400 in 2015 to 76,400 in 2025 (an increase of 68%). This will require more properties with **adaptations** for those with disabilities²
- At the last census there were 201,991 dwellings in Wiltshire. Between 2006 and 2026 a total of **42,000** homes will be needed to address population growth, an existing shortfall in homes, smaller households and other needs
- 2252 **homes** were delivered in 2015, with 649 classed as affordable. Challenges to delivery in future years include the financial markets
- There are currently 1448 long term **empty dwellings** in Wiltshire. 72 empty homes were brought back into use during 2015
- 5289 rental properties are owned by Wiltshire Council. Aster, Selwood and Greensquare (registered providers of **social housing**) own a total of 17,412 homes that are rented for general needs and sheltered units
- Of the occupied properties across Wiltshire: 68% are owner occupied; 15% are social rented; 17% are private rented. There is downward pressure on the owner occupied percentage across the country
- Median house prices are now 8.99 times median annual earnings (DCLG Statistical Dataset July 2016)
- 1136 additional units of **extra care housing** will be required between 2011 and 2026
- The number of households on the **housing register** in 2016 was 1731. There were 407 people on the **Open Market Register** which is a list of those without a formal housing need but who are interested in Low Cost Home Ownership including discounted sale or shared ownership property and low demand affordable rented properties

¹ Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI) system & Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI)

² *ibid*

- Around 1900 **social housing lettings** are made each year in Wiltshire
- £40 million is predicted to be spent between 2013 and the end of 2016 on **refurbishing** council housing in Wiltshire
- There are around 100 applications to exercise the Right to Buy on council homes each year. Around a fifth of these applications are withdrawn each year and between a quarter and a third proceed to sale. The number of applications could rise to 160 in 2017/18 (if 'pay to stay' is introduced - and stay high, with subsequent increases in the national living wage increasing the numbers eligible for pay to stay)
- In 2015/16, Wiltshire Council received 502 applications for assistance for **homelessness**, a reduction of 23% on the previous year. 286 cases for homelessness were accepted. 64 cases were due to parental eviction, 136 due to termination of Assured Shorthold Tenancy, 17 due to leaving the armed forces, 39 due to relationship breakdown and 30 due to violent relationship breakdown. Of the 286 cases four were for 16 and 17 year olds and a further six were a priority for being care leavers

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Alignment with other Strategies and Plans

The Wiltshire Housing Strategy sits alongside a number of important local strategies, including the Core Strategy, Army Basing Plan (and military covenant), Strategic Economic Plan, Local Transport Plan, Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (and associated plans given the links with housing and health, employment, child poverty and education), Council and Registered Provider (RP) Asset Management Strategies as well as Council and RP Housing Business Plans and the Homelessness strategy.

Housing clearly impacts on health, education, crime and employment. Without good quality housing, people are less able to maintain good health, steady employment or education. Good quality, stable and affordable housing has also been proven to help reduce crime.

The wider context of housing including the strategies above need to be considered together with recent legislative developments.

The Housing and Planning Act 2016

The Housing and Planning Act increases the emphasis on helping people to become home owners, including those living in social housing. Key measures are:

- Introducing the Right to Buy (RTB) for Housing Association tenants, with houses sold to be replaced on a one-to-one basis
- Councils could be required to sell their 'higher value' homes to assist in the funding of replacement homes sold under RTB, depending on the outcome of a pilot of the scheme
- A duty on councils to deliver Starter Homes on all 'reasonably sized new development sites' – it is expected this will be 20% of all new homes
- A duty to keep and have regard to registers of people seeking land for self-build and custom housebuilding
- Powers to crack down on rogue landlords
- Tenants in social housing whose household income is more than £31,000 per annum could see their rents rise to market levels over a period of time - 'Pay to Stay'. Implementation of the policy will be at the discretion of councils and housing associations
- The phasing out of local authority lifetime tenancies and introduction of fixed term tenancies

These measures are all intended to complement existing government programmes such as Help to Buy. A Housing White Paper is expected to be delivered shortly, which may provide additional details on the regulations and any further legislation necessary to deliver government policy.

Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016

The Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016 follows the Welfare Reform Act of 2012, which was responsible for introducing Universal Credit. The proposals will have an effect on the most vulnerable requiring housing. Universal Credit is a new form of

welfare benefit that is intended to replace 6 separate benefits for working age people with a single benefit called Universal Credit. The 6 benefits in question are:

- Income Support
- Income-based job seekers allowance
- Income- related employment and support allowance
- Housing Benefit
- Working Tax credit
- Child tax Credit

Universal Credit is to be implemented in stages up to 2020. As part of the welfare reforms, benefit entitlement is capped, and the cap which is currently £26,000 per year is to be reduced to £23,000, for couples and families living in London and to £20,000 for those outside London, from autumn 2016. The single person rate outside London will be £13,400.

The Welfare Reform and Work Act also introduces:

- A 1% per year rent cut for tenants in social housing over a four year period to 2020. However, the Government has agreed to waive the 1% reduction for supported housing (including sheltered) for four years from 2016/17. The rent cut may affect plans for further investment in social housing.
- A freeze on Local Housing Allowance rates (the maximum amount paid in housing benefit to a private sector household) for four years from April 2016 - although implementation in the social rented sector and supported/sheltered housing has been excluded from this requirement until April 2019. • For general needs, the cap will now apply from April 2019 for all tenants on Universal Credit, and to Housing Benefit tenants whose tenancies began or were renewed since April 2016. For supported housing costs above the level of the LHA rate, the government will devolve funding to local authorities to provide additional 'top up' funding to providers where necessary, reflecting the higher average costs of offering supported accommodation, compared to general needs. This will give local authorities an enhanced role in commissioning supported housing in their area. This will also allow local authorities to work with the NHS and partners to ensure a more coherent approach to commissioning for needs across housing, health and social care, using local knowledge to drive transparency, quality and value for money from providers in their area.

The freeze on the LHA rates sits alongside the proposals outlined in the summer budget of 2015, which froze a range of benefits until 2019 – including Jobseeker's Allowance; Income Support; Employment and Support Allowance (ESA); Housing Benefit; the work-related activity group component of ESA; Child Benefit; the basic, second adult, lone parent and 30 hour elements of Working Tax Credit and the individual element of Child Tax Credit; and the corresponding elements of Universal Credit.

In April 2017, it is also intended that 18-21 year olds will no longer have an automatic entitlement to receive housing costs through Housing Benefit. Publicity and further work to discourage family breakdowns and support young people to live at home may be required. Wiltshire Council's child poverty team continue to undertake innovative work, recognising the effects of poor housing on child poverty and the work with partners to mitigate this is set to continue.

The Spending Review in 2015 also announced that the shared accommodation rate of the local housing allowance for single under 35s will be extended from the private rented sector to cover new social housing tenancies signed from April 2016, with the lower entitlement paid from April 2018. Exemptions from the rate for care leavers, homeless and disabled people will continue to apply.

Homelessness Reduction Bill and Neighbourhood Planning Bill

These Bills have government backing and will bring in responsibilities for councils to prevent homelessness and enable neighbourhood plans to be prepared more easily. Wiltshire Council will be updating its Homelessness Strategy separately shortly.

Impact on Local Rented Market

The private rented market in Wiltshire continues to be exceptionally challenging. Increasing house prices and changes in tax rules have led to a number of landlords moving to sell properties that were previously rented out and, since it is a landlord's market, the squeeze for those reliant on housing benefit continues.

The biggest challenge moving forward will be over the issue of affordability – both in the social and private rented sectors with the imposition of a 4 year freeze on all working age benefits, as well as the local housing allowance for rent support. As the years progress, the financial situation for the households affected will be compounded, as private landlords are unlikely to freeze their rents throughout this period. Householders will need to budget and plan for their constricting income and this will involve difficult conversations about expenditure and where savings could be made to ensure that the rent is seen as a priority.

The imposition of the lower benefits cap will have a significant impact on a number of larger households (currently envisaged to be in the region of 300-400 in Wiltshire – 19 of which are Wiltshire Council tenants - compared to the 70 families or so currently affected by the cap in Wiltshire). The existing 70 families could see their household income drop from £500 per week to only £383 per week. This would be a challenge for any household. Wiltshire Council will continue to play an important role in supporting the most vulnerable families through discretionary housing payments.

An increase in supply of housing more generally will also help manage the issue of affordability. There is an opportunity for the Council and Registered providers to become involved in this element of the housing markets.

Wiltshire Core Strategy

The role of the core strategy is to manage, monitor and plan for the delivery of overall housing supply in Wiltshire. It is the role of the core strategy to determine the overall supply of new homes required in Wiltshire and ensure they are delivered.

The [Wiltshire Core Strategy](#) was formally adopted by the Council on 20 January 2015. The Plan provides a positive and flexible overarching planning policy framework for Wiltshire for the period up to 2026. It is designed to sustainably balance the economic, social and environmental demands of the area. It is a plan to tackle Wiltshire’s long-term growth aspirations through collaboration with local communities, business leaders and wider stakeholders. However, elements of the Core Strategy housing content document are likely to require refreshing following the changes introduced by recent Government legislation.

Priorities

Wiltshire’s vision is to create stronger and more resilient communities. We want everyone to be able to live in a decent, safe home that they can afford. Public services will intervene early to stop people becoming homeless and to help people adapt their homes to changes in their circumstances, such as disability or illness. Our priorities for delivering this are set out as follows:

Outcomes	Priority	Action
The supply of and access to affordable housing to meet needs is improved	Delivering new affordable homes	Achieve the targets set in the Core Strategy /SHMA
	Working with the private sector to improve access to private sector housing	Agree a protocol to improve partnership working and communications and review Wiltlets service Consider not for profit private rented sector provider and renewal strategy.
	Ensure housing for large families, the under 35s and under 21s is suitable and affordable	Analyse the data together with providers to establish opportunities to meet the needs of those affected by welfare reform
	Increase supply of housing for older people	Work in partnership and explore innovative solutions to achieve supply to meet the projected growth in the older population
People can access appropriate,	Ensure the Council’s services, including homelessness are targeted at meeting needs and offering good value for money.	Review all housing related support services, to include temporary accommodation, to determine current and future needs and priorities for re-

efficient and effective services to meet present and future housing need		commissioning
	Support Care Leavers and those with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities as they transition to adulthood. Intervene early with other young people at risk.	Provision of accommodation and support pathway for young people and the development of a model for shared housing
	Review of Choice Based Lettings	Undertake a review of the Housing Register to identify any areas for improvement
Any inappropriate or unsuitable accommodation is reviewed and improved to make best use of the accommodation available.	Make best use of adapted properties	Consider whether an easily accessible database of adapted properties can be created and used to make the allocation process more efficient
	Address accommodation that is 'not fit for purpose' including sheltered housing	Undertake analysis to understand scale of the issue and present some options for improvement
Improved communication and partnership working	Communicating options to customers and managing expectations	Review marketing materials to ensure customers understand the options open to them (include consultation with tenants on what they need).
	Review current partnerships to resolve key issues	Review role and composition of Wiltshire Housing Partnership Board and any subgroups

Actions

Affordability and supply of housing	Delivering new affordable homes	Achieve the targets set in the Core Strategy /SHMA
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The existing Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) suggests that about 55% of the additional housing should be market housing and 45% affordable in the following proportions:

... almost half of new affordable housing should be Affordable Rent, 36.8% Shared Ownership, 14.6% social rented properties in terms of affordability.

However, the actual proportion of Affordable Rent and shared ownership built should be determined by local demand. Some 46% of the net need is for one bedroom accommodation, 28% for two bedroom dwellings and a quarter for homes with three or more bedrooms. This has to be balanced against the viability of delivering schemes and emerging government policy.

The Secretary of State is due to issue guidance in the autumn under the Housing and Planning Act on the proportion of new homes that are expected to be starter homes (homes available for sale under help to buy at discounted rates). It is expected 20% of new homes on a site will be starter homes; this will decrease the proportion of other types of affordable housing that are delivered.

The emerging SHMA will respond to the introduction of starter homes in making recommendations about the future mix of affordable housing. This will inform the development of an Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document. This will detail how affordable housing supply is negotiated (alongside the use of s106) to both meet identified needs (through the SHMA) and respond to the Government’s policy position. This will guide negotiations with developers where affordable housing provision has been identified and where commuted sums are allowed.

In Wiltshire, over 20,000 (11%) of households are in non-local authority Social Rented housing. Housing associations have committed to deliver replacement of at least one new home for each sold under the new right to buy but these will not be like for like and may not be in the same area the property was sold, leaving concern over replacement stock.

Subsequently, the allocations policy may need further tightening to reflect reduced provision of other types of affordable housing and to closely target need. There are also potential implications for specialist accommodation and temporary accommodation if the stock of other types of affordable homes is reduced which will need reflecting in these strategies.

The Council will continue to work with partners and stakeholders to identify new opportunities and models for delivery of new affordable homes to meet need. This will include exploring opportunities for joint venture partnerships and encouraging private investment into new homes in Wiltshire that can be accessed by those in need of an affordable home.

Affordability and supply of housing	Working with the private sector to improve access to private sector housing	Agree a protocol to improve partnership working and communications and review Wiltlets service. Consider not for profit private rented sector provider and renewal strategy.
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Access to the private rented sector for those on low incomes and benefits has become more difficult due to the changes in Housing Benefit and falling levels of home ownership; which combined with difficulties saving enough money for a deposit and finding suitable quality affordable accommodation can make accessing private rented accommodation more difficult. Therefore, looking at innovative ways of delivering housing with market rents and secure tenancies will be critical.

This could include examining the case for establishing a not for profit private rented sector provider that lets homes at the local housing allowance rate with secure tenancies, as an alternative to the market.

A Private Sector Renewal Strategy will be updated to build on communications with landlords and help address challenges with stock. Work will continue on the Warm Safe and Well programme together with prosecutions of rogue landlords. Wiltshire Council will also review its Wiltlet offer (and deposit guarantee scheme) to landlords

to see how it can be made more attractive as a prevention tool. Wiltshire Council will continue to work proactively with owners of empty properties to help bring them back into use.

A protocol will be developed to improve partnership working and communications.

Affordability and supply of housing	Ensure housing for large families, the under 35s and under 21s is suitable and affordable	Analyse the data together with providers to establish opportunities to meet the needs of those affected by welfare reform
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Wiltshire is a large rural authority. It is, on the face of it, an affluent area with high property values. However, there are many residents with wages below the national average and the gap between average house prices and incomes is very significant. With welfare reform, Housing Providers are concerned that the affordability of housing for the under 35s will be difficult to achieve and support will also be needed to ensure larger families can afford suitable accommodation. Wiltshire Council and housing providers will work together to establish the impact of welfare reform and future need in this area; and what options might be open to meet that need.

Affordability and supply of housing	Increase supply of housing for older people	Work in partnership and explore innovative solutions to achieve supply to meet the projected growth in the older population
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In order for the County to respond to the rising numbers of older people the Council will need to work with its partners to identify innovative ways to ensure that there is an adequate choice of good, safe, warm and fit for purpose accommodation offering a range of tenures. It is important to note that within 'older people' there are several different cohorts requiring different solutions:

- The 'older old' are more likely to have multiple needs including varying forms of dementia and therefore may require specialist accommodation
- The 70 plus age group may be seeking to release equity or downsize but seek a choice of accommodation that matches their aspirations
- The 'younger old', recently retired, may consider releasing family size property as a lifestyle choice if encouraged

The new SHMA will set out recommendations for the supply of housing for older people to meet projected needs.

People can access appropriate services to meet present and future housing need	Ensure the Council's services, including homelessness are targeted at meeting needs and offering good value for money.	Review all housing related support services, to include temporary accommodation, to determine current and future needs and priorities for recommissioning
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A review of all housing related support contracts will take place to deliver a clear strategy for the delivery of specialist housing support All accommodation and support commissioned by the council (for care leavers, substance misusers, offenders, mental health, learning disabilities, homeless, women’s refuges and others) in Wiltshire across all departments - public health and social care services as well as housing - will be reviewed. New contracts will be put in place by March 2018.

Further work is being undertaken to fully understand the needs and develop solutions to meet the homelessness and rough sleeping population.

The need for temporary accommodation for a range of vulnerable groups will be considered. This could include assessment facilities for those in crisis to allow time for proper planning and the introduction of a multi-disciplinary team to e.g. address the issues facing a young person from the outset; together with a requirement for suitable move-on accommodation for vulnerable groups which is considered vital for service users’ wellbeing and to avoid ‘blocking’ within scarce short term accommodation.

<p>People can access appropriate services to meet present and future housing need</p>	<p>Support Care Leavers and those with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities as they transition to adulthood. Intervene early with other young people at risk.</p>	<p>Provision of accommodation and support pathway Development of a model for shared housing</p>
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This strategy will help meet the needs of those aged 16-25 and deliver Wiltshire Council’s Corporate Parenting objectives by supporting an early help pathway for care leavers, young vulnerable adults and all young people.

Care leavers will be supported in their transition to adulthood through the provision of a positive accommodation and support pathway. This recognises that the needs for care leavers are specific and that options for housing are required that are close to where they have their support network. Due to higher level of needs, providing increased support reduces the risk of being made intentionally homeless.

Better use of resources will be achieved through a joint commissioning approach to providing accommodation and support for young people. This will reduce the number of care leavers who are homeless or in unsuitable accommodation. It will enable better matching of young people with Special Educational Needs or Disabilities (SEND) in shared housing.

For those with SEND, the preferred model is a cluster of bedsits, similar to sheltered housing, with communal space, as this gives everyone their own front door but also allows shared care and some communal spaces. Further work will take place between Wiltshire Council’s Children’s Services and Housing Services to deliver this model. Further work will also take place on models for those individuals under 35 who are exempt from the shared accommodation rate of the local housing allowance rate (care leavers, homeless and disabled people).

Wiltshire Council Housing Service will work with Children’s Services to re-visit the Young People’s protocol and look at ways the services can work proactively, with a focus on earlier intervention and identifying all households at risk of parental evictions and homelessness (pregnancy, school absenteeism, brushes with the criminal justice system, substance misuse and sibling evictions are all indicative of potential future youth homelessness). Home visits with this client group will help mediate and overcome issues.

<p>People can access appropriate services to meet present and future housing need</p>	<p>Review of Choice Based Lettings</p>	<p>Undertake a review of the Housing Register to identify any areas for improvement</p>
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The new Homes 4 Wiltshire Register has been operating for a number of months. A review is currently being undertaken to look at options for improvements and policy amendments to make further efficiencies as well as considering how it is operating and to understand what support vulnerable people require to access it.

The review will also consider the Open Market Register and the new Custom and Self Build register requirements.

<p>Any inappropriate or unsuitable accommodation is reviewed and improved to make best use of the accommodation available.</p>	<p>Make best use of adapted properties</p>	<p>Consider whether an easily accessible database of adapted properties can be created and used to make the allocation process more efficient</p>
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Given projected increases in service users with disabilities and the older population generally, an easily accessible database of adapted properties could help to make the allocation process more efficient. Wiltshire Housing Partnership will undertake work to establish this.

Joint working will continue to develop between providers to consider how to make best use of existing social housing stock in Wiltshire by using shared approaches to asset management and review.

<p>Any inappropriate or unsuitable accommodation is reviewed and improved to make best use of</p>	<p>Address accommodation that is ‘not fit for purpose’ including sheltered housing</p>	<p>Undertake analysis to understand scale of the issue</p>
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the accommodation available.

This has been identified as an issue in the County with sheltered housing being predominately the stock suggested as being in need of a complete and thorough strategic review. Further analysis will inform options on whether hard to let schemes could be demolished with the sites being used for enhanced sheltered housing and with units available for sale. Another approach could be to renovate suitable stock to make the provision more attractive to prospective residents. It was also felt that other user groups could benefit from stock identified as unsuitable for older people with the proviso that mixed ages (in the same housing scheme) need careful management. It was also identified that more specialist accommodation for those suffering from dementia is required. In order to meet the demand for specialist housing provision further work with housing providers will take place to understand whether new opportunities or remodelling hard to let sheltered housing can be developed.

Initiatives such as 'Warm & Safe Wiltshire' will continue to address fuel poverty, as well as the Council's first [Energy Resilience Plan](#), published in November 2015, and investment in refurbishing council housing stock. An asset management strategy for council housing stock will be developed to include options for regeneration, disposal, void standards and garages.

Communication and partnership working	Communicating options to customers and managing expectations	Review marketing materials to ensure customers understand the options open to them (include consultation with tenants on what they need).
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Following the changes outlined above, a complete review of all marketing materials will be undertaken to ensure customers understand all the options open to them under the new legislative framework and policies adopted in Wiltshire. This will include consultation with existing tenants on the sort of information they would find most helpful.

Communication and partnership working	Review current partnerships to resolve key issues	Review role and composition of Wiltshire Housing Partnership Board and any subgroups
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The Wiltshire Housing Partnership Board contains representatives from all aspects of the housing sector in Wiltshire. It is the forum for all to discuss the delivery of this plan and ensure its implementation. As such it is critical it functions well and is structured to deliver. The composition of the board will be reviewed to ensure it is still fit for purpose in light of this strategy.

Next Steps for Housing Partnership Board

The partnership board will develop & publish an action plan to deliver the strategy with clear leadership and ownership for each action and a target date for delivery by March 2017.

The partnership will monitor, review and report on delivery of the strategy and action plan.

All partners will have their own priorities and business plans which will work alongside the council's but the partnership will lead on what the priorities are for the whole partnership and agree these, with input from wider stakeholders through further consultation events such as the Wiltshire Assembly event in November.

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Evidence Base informing the 2016 Housing Strategy

Wiltshire undertook a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) in 2011, five years ago. A new SHMA is set to be published later in 2016. In the meantime, key facts from the 2011 SHMA are set out below, together with relevant information from services and population projections undertaken in house. This section will be updated in due course.

1.1 Current Population

According to Census Key statistics the total population of Wiltshire is estimated to be circa 480,000. Looking at population by community area almost 30% of the overall population can be found in three main community areas (Chippenham, Salisbury and Trowbridge with over 40,000 in each location). On the other end of the scale three community areas have a population of less than 10,000 (Wilton, Tisbury and Mere).

Overall just under a quarter of the Wiltshire population are aged 0 to 19 years, a further 45% are aged 20 to 54 and 31% are aged 55 plus. By Community Area there are large variations in different age bands and particularly with regards to those aged 55 plus, e.g. in Mere the proportion is 45% while in Tidworth the 55+ population stands at only 16% (very probably due in part to the military presence).

According to Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI) system & Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI) Wiltshire's population is set to increase by circa 42,000 over the next 15 years. This represents an increase of 9% compared to the average of 7% for the South West.

	Wiltshire			SOUTH WEST
	2015	2025	% Change 2015 - 2025	% Change 2015 - 2025
People aged 0 -17	103,400	106,900	3	8
People aged 18-34	88,800	87,000	-2	-1
People aged 35-54	132,300	117,800	-11	-6
People aged 55-74	114,500	137,800	20	12
People aged 75 plus	45,400	76,400	68	41
Total Population	484,400	525,900	9	7

Source: Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information / Projecting Older People Population Information

Except for those aged under 18 population change is significantly more pronounced in Wiltshire than in the South West overall. To summarise, the younger population (excluding those aged under 18) is projected to reduce marginally whilst those aged 55 plus are projected to increase significantly (particularly those aged 75 plus) pointing to the fact that those most likely to be economically active will become fewer whilst those less likely to be economically active will become greater.

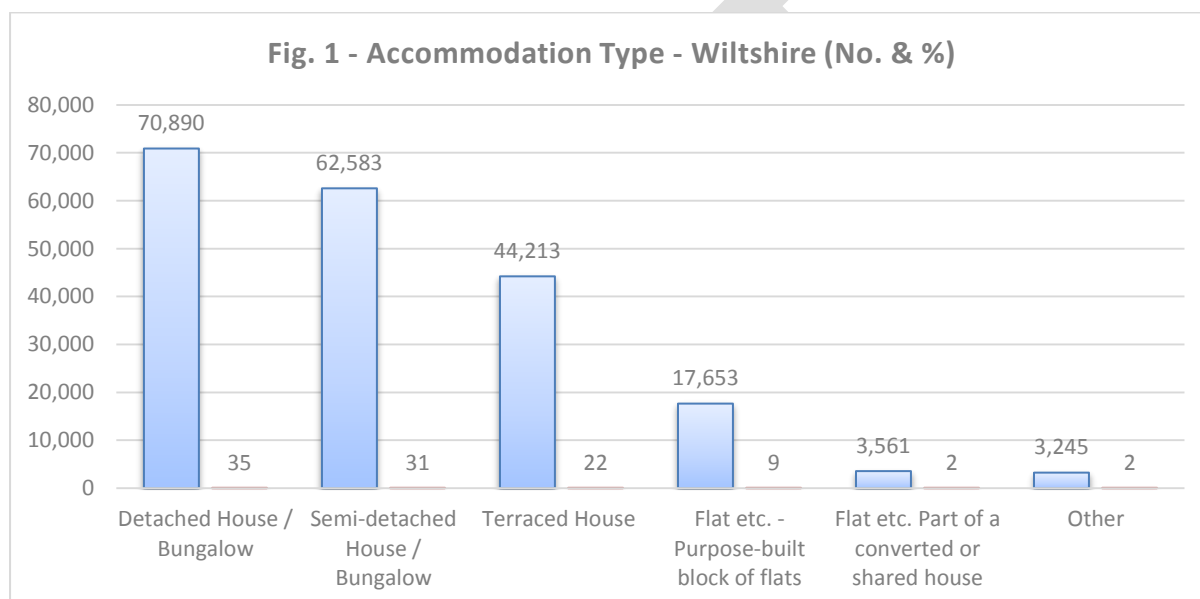
1.2 Ethnicity

According to the census, 3.4% of Wiltshire residents identify themselves as coming from a Black or Minority Ethnic group. The largest group are Asian British (1.3%) although there are larger proportions amongst younger age bands.

Wiltshire has a small proportion of people from BME communities which is marginally below the South West average and significantly below the average for England. There are, however, variations by community area with larger BME proportions in Tidworth and the larger conurbations.

1.3 Homes

There are, according to census, 194,194 occupied dwellings in Wiltshire and the chart below shows the composition of all household spaces in terms of house types.

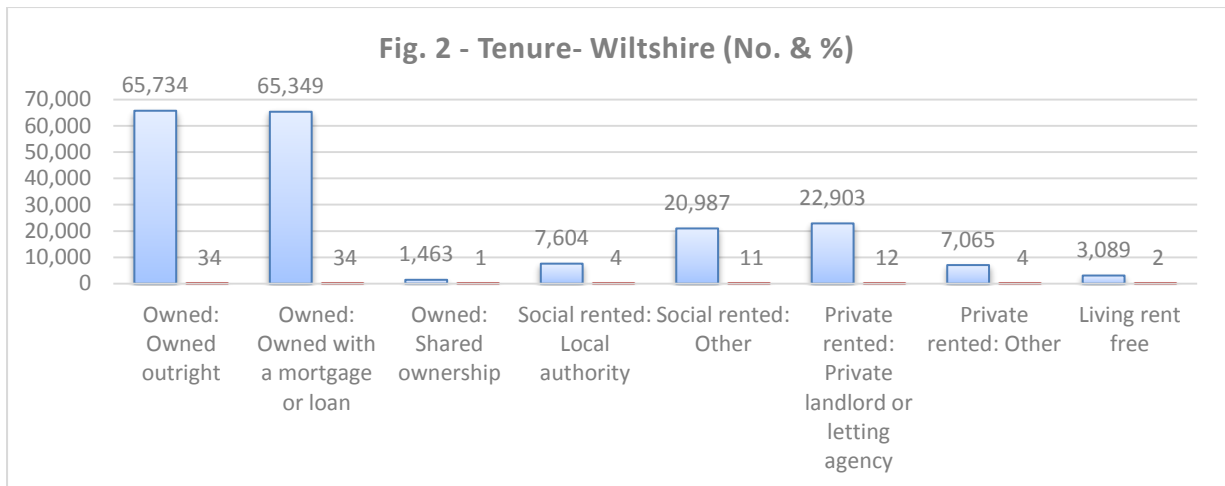


Source: *Census Key Statistics*

Despite variations in type, the majority of properties are houses (detached, semi-detached or terraced).

At a community area level South Wiltshire, Tisbury and Malmesbury have significantly higher than average proportions of detached homes with Salisbury, Tidworth, Trowbridge and Corsham having significantly lower numbers and, understandably, significantly higher proportions of flats.

The chart below shows the tenure of these dwellings in the Wiltshire Council Area.



Source: Census Key Statistics

Note that the census overestimates 'social rented: local authority' tenure figures in Wiltshire (as nationally, due to the problems of the self-identification of tenure). This accounts for the difference between the Census figure of 7,604 in the chart and the 5,289 figure for rented council stock cited elsewhere.

On a Community Area level Bradford on Avon, Mere, Southern Wiltshire and Tisbury have significantly above average proportions of people who own outright whilst Amesbury and (understandably) Tidworth have significantly lower numbers. Looking at those who rent privately Amesbury, Warminster and Wilton (along with Tidworth) have significantly higher proportions. There are significantly above average numbers of Social Renters in Salisbury and Wilton. House prices vary significantly across the county (with rental values broadly mirroring house prices).

	Median Price	Average Property Rental pcm
Amesbury	£238,500	£842
Bradford on Avon	£285,000	£1,220
Calne	£199,950	£748
Chippenham	£220,000	£778
Corsham	£277,000	£974
Devizes	£218,000	£805
Malmesbury	£295,000	£938
Marlborough	£350,000	£1,027
Melksham	£200,000	£590
Mere	£280,000	£939
Pewsey	£330,000	£991
RWB & Cricklade	£242,000	£789
Salisbury	£233,000	£801
Southern Wiltshire	£305,000	£1,415
Tidworth	£205,000	£592
Tisbury	£292,500	£843
Trowbridge	£189,995	£708
Warminster	£196,000	£631
Westbury	£181,000	£652
Wilton	£284,950	£805
WILTSHIRE	£230,000	£924

Land Registry, price paid data, 1st Apr 2015 to 31st March 2016 and [Home.co.uk](https://www.home.co.uk) 2015

Affordable Rented / Social Housing

The table below shows dwellings by community area ranked by the overall number of social dwellings. Around a fifth of social housing is provided by the Council (5318 council dwellings according to Wiltshire Council records, out of 28591 social rented properties according to the census). The council stock can principally be found in Salisbury and Amesbury). As would be expected, there are large concentrations of social housing in Devizes, Chippenham and Trowbridge and elsewhere but the marked exceptions are Southern Wiltshire (Downton), Wilton, Tisbury and Mere. Looking at the dwellings per 1,000 of the total population there is well above average provision in the main community areas of Devizes, Chippenham and Trowbridge but also in Marlborough, Malmesbury and, to a lesser extent, Amesbury and Warminster. Aside from Southern Wiltshire (Downton), Wilton, Tisbury and Mere, where dwellings per 1,000 of the total population are naturally very low, Trowbridge has a surprisingly low number of social dwellings by this measure.

OVERALL	Total Social Rented	Number social housing dwellings per 1,000 total population
Wiltshire	28,591	61
Salisbury	3,636	111
Devizes	2,774	155
Chippenham	2,595	112
Trowbridge	2,362	52
Amesbury	1,874	91
Melksham	1,559	49
Tidworth	1,355	70
Calne	1,316	73
Royal Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	1,277	45
Marlborough	1,266	227
Warminster	1,258	90
Corsham	1,246	43
Westbury	1,088	26
Pewsey	972	44
Bradford On Avon	938	49
Malmesbury	773	105
Southern Wiltshire (Downton)	748	18
Wilton	690	28
Tisbury	475	24
Mere	389	43

Source: Census Key Statistics

The 2015 Statistical Data Return (SDR) has the Large Scale Voluntary Transfer (LSVT) landlords owning 17,412 rented general needs and sheltered units (plus 250 supported). Wiltshire Council also owns 5,289 homes (that are non-shared ownership) which combined with LSVT homes gives a total of 22,951 LSVT/WC rented homes that fit within the Census category of 'social rented'. The Census figure stands at 28,591 and the SDR provides a more up to date overall figure of 30,020. These extra 7059 homes comprise the stock of other Registered Providers (RPs), large and small, that have stock in the County.

1.4 Social Housing

In the County in total there are 28,591 Social Housing Dwellings held by the Council and the RPs (as per the census, see 1.3 above). The vast majority of the stocks, some 23,000 properties, are managed by the Council, Aster, Green Square and Selwood Housing.

1.5 Older People's Housing

The *Strategic Housing for Older People Analysis Tool* (SHOP) provided by the *Housing Learning and Improvement Network* (LIN) provides the following estimates on accommodation designated for Older People in Wiltshire. As can be seen, the SHOP analysis combines assumptions on demand (per 1,000 aged 75 plus) and population projections to estimate future demand.

	ASSUMPTION: Housing Demand (units per 1,000 75+)	Estimated Current Supply	Estimated Demand	2015	2020	2025
Population based increase				3%	22%	52%
Sheltered Housing	125	4,759	5,513	5,675	6,725	8,388
Sheltered Housing: Rent		3,026	3,528	3,632	4,304	5,368
Sheltered Housing: Lease		1,733	1,985	2,043	2,421	3,020
Enhanced Sheltered	20	561	882	908	1,076	1,342
Enhanced Sheltered: Rent		45	71	73	86	107
Enhanced Sheltered: Lease		516	811	835	990	1,235
Extra Care	25	172	1,103	1,135	1,345	1,677
Extra Care: Rent		114	728	749	888	1,107
Extra Care: Lease		58	375	386	457	570
Registered Care	See below	3,988	4,851	4,994	5,918	7,381
Residential Care	65	1,684	2,867	2,951	3,497	4,362
Nursing Care	45	2,304	1,985	2,043	2,421	3,019

Source: HLIN Shop Tool

In December 2010 Wiltshire Council commissioned an Older People's Development Strategy (WOPDS) and, as part of the brief, the Consultants (Peter Fletcher Associates) produced a strategic modelling tool (the divert model) which enabled commissioners to model the future accommodation and support needs of older people until 2026. One product of this exercise identified the need for 1,136 units of Extra Care housing across the County.

The WOPDS Strategy also highlighted that the delivery of over a thousand units of Extra Care accommodation could not be achieved by the Council alone and that this represented a long term project requiring detailed planning and management processes. At the same time, it was recognised that the programme would be dynamic in nature and subject to change due to the length of the proposed development timeframe, the need to adapt to changing market conditions and the impact of Government policies. Although the Consultants at the time of writing their Strategy could not have foreseen the scale of the changes to come and their impact on specialist housing for older people it is to the Council's credit that the implementation of the principles of the WOPDS are continuing. In this regard the Council are working with partners to seek innovative solutions in order to deliver a range of specialist accommodation offering choice and quality to match the aspirations of the rising numbers of Wiltshire's older population.

1.6 Specialist Accommodation

The following specialist provision has been identified and is shown in terms of client group, service provider and breadth of locations.

Client Group	Services	Bed spaces	Location			
Care Leavers	1	6	Trowbridge			
Drug Alcohol	2	10	Trowbridge	Devizes		
High Offenders	1	15	Trowbridge			
Mental Health	4	38	Trowbridge	Salisbury	Chippenham	
Mother and Baby	3	29	Trowbridge	Salisbury	Calne	
Move on	1	16	Salisbury			
Single Homeless	6	127	Salisbury	Devizes	Chippenham	
Single Homeless (Female)	1	9	Salisbury			
Temporary accommodation	7	34	Pewsey	Devizes	Marlborough	Trowbridge
Women's Refuge	4	35	Corsham Chippenham	Salisbury	Trowbridge	Devizes
Young People	8	103	Salisbury	Calne	Devizes	Trowbridge

More detail on this provision highlighting, client groups, providers and individual services can be found in Appendix 1.

1.7 Housing Characteristics

The table below shows housing characteristics for the Wiltshire Council Area and by Community Area. As can be seen:

- Salisbury, Bradford on Avon and Tisbury have higher than average proportions of people living alone and, interestingly, the latter two areas have the highest proportions of detached houses.

- Tidworth, Amesbury, Chippenham and Calne have significantly higher than average proportions of households with dependent children.
- Westbury, Trowbridge and Tidworth have significantly higher than average proportions of households with dependent children with no adults in employment.
- Salisbury and Trowbridge have the highest proportion of households without a car or a van.
- Proportions of people who are long term unemployed are highest in Calne and Melksham.
- Melksham and Wilton have the highest proportions of those without qualifications.

Household Characteristics:	Living Alone	With dependent Children	With dependent Children no employment	No Car/ Van	Long Term Unemployed	No Qualifications
Wiltshire	26.7	29.7	2.7	14.8	36.7	18.6
Amesbury	21.5	33.8	2.4	11.3	33.2	16.9
Bradford On Avon	29.6	26.4	2	14	39.1	15.5
Calne	25.3	32.3	3.5	13.7	41.3	18.9
Chippenham	26.5	33	3	15.2	37.5	16.5
Corsham	26	31.1	2.8	13.7	34.3	16.9
Devizes	28.5	27.9	2.8	15.3	34.7	19.2
Malmesbury	23.6	30	1.8	8	34.4	16.3
Marlborough	28.6	27.6	2	13.4	37	17
Melksham	26.1	29	3.2	13	39.6	21.3
Mere	29.3	21.9	1.7	12.2	37.6	23.3
Pewsey	26.9	26.9	1.7	11.4	38	17.8
RWB & Cricklade	24.3	29.9	1.9	12.4	31.8	19.2
Salisbury	32.5	27.2	2.9	24.9	37.7	19.9
Southern Wiltshire (Downton)	23.2	27.8	1.9	8.7	36.7	17.9
Tidworth	21	40.7	3.6	12.4	33.7	14.6
Tisbury	29.8	21.6	1.9	11	35.3	18.3
Trowbridge	27	31.1	3.8	18.9	38.8	20.9
Warminster	28.9	26.3	2.1	16.3	36.8	20.7
Westbury	26.2	31.5	4	14.8	36.1	21.5
Wilton	28.8	24.8	2.2	14.5	35.1	21.8

Source: Census Key Statistics

1.8 General Health

The table below shows how Census respondents described their general health. Comparisons are also provided with the South West region and England overall and point to the fact that, in terms of 'very good health', ratings are marginally more positive in Wiltshire than regionally or nationally.

Health	Wiltshire		South West	England
	Number	%	%	%
Very good health	234,318	49.8	46.9	47.2
Good health	160,362	34.0	34.6	34.2
Fair health	57,221	12.1	13.4	13.1
Bad health	14,974	3.2	4.0	4.2
Very bad health	4,106	0.9	1.1	1.2

Limiting Long Term Illness (LLTI)

The first table below shows figures for LLTI according to Census for the younger population of Wiltshire (16 – 64) compared with the South West and England.

LLTI	Wiltshire		South West	England
	Number	%	%	%
<i>People aged 16 to 64 whose:</i>				
Day-to-day activities are limited a lot	12,012	2.6	3.3	3.6
Day-to-day activities are limited a little	19,611	4.2	4.6	4.6
Day-to-day activities are not limited	262,902	55.8	55.0	56.5

Source: Census Key Statistics

The table below provides LLTI prevalence figures for four age bands in Wiltshire and, as might be expected, a health condition in this category is most commonly found among people aged 65-plus.

LLTI - Day-to-day activities are limited a lot	Wiltshire	
	Number	%
People aged 16 to 64	12,012	4
People aged 65-74	5,566	12
People aged 75-84	6,996	25
People aged 85 and over	5,522	46

Source: Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information

Health and LLTI by Community Area

The table below looks at Very Good Health and LLTI by community area. As can be seen Mere, Melksham, Westbury and Warminster have the lowest percentages for 'Very Good Health' and Wilton, Mere, Salisbury and Westbury have the highest incidence of LLTI.

	Very good health %	LLTI: People whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot %
Wiltshire	49.8	6.7
Amesbury	52.6	5.7
Bradford On Avon	49.2	6.8
Calne	49.8	6.6
Chippenham	51.5	6.4
Corsham	52.5	6.0
Devizes	47.8	6.7
Malmesbury	54.5	5.5
Marlborough	53.2	6.0
Melksham	46.1	7.2
Mere	45.0	8.3
Pewsey	51.0	6.2
R. Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	49.5	7.0
Salisbury	48.4	7.9
Southern Wiltshire (Downton)	50.1	6.5
Tidworth	56.7	4.2
Tisbury	49.0	6.5
Trowbridge	47.1	7.1

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Warminster	46.7	7.2
Westbury	46.2	7.5
Wilton	47.2	8.4

Source: Census Key Statistics

Learning Disabilities

The following table sets out predictions for moderate/severe LD to 2025 for Wiltshire and, as can be seen, a slight decline is anticipated for the two younger age bands (owing to population change). However, for those aged over 65, an increase approaching 25% is expected.

Predicted numbers of people to have a moderate or severe learning disability	2015	2020	2025
People aged 18 - 34	507	501	496
People aged 35 - 64	1,047	1,048	1,047
People aged 65 Plus	280	311	343

Source: Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information / Projecting Older People Population Information

Younger Adults

The tables that follow show a range of health / lifestyle related issues for those aged under 65 segmented into two age bands, namely, 18-34 and 35 to 64. There is a marked difference between the two bands and, focusing on the older age bands, the predicted numbers are higher, which is compounded by population growth.

DISABILITY AND HEALTH ISSUES: Predicted to have:	Age Band	2015	2025
A serious physical disability	18 - 34	494	475
	35 - 64	6,497	6,911
A serious personal care disability	18 - 34	355	346
	35 - 64	2,190	2,273
Either Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes	18 - 34	941	925
	35 - 64	8,925	9,218
A serious visual impairment	18 - 34	58	56
	35 - 64	125	126
A moderate or severe hearing impairment	18 - 34	297	286
	35 - 64	11,872	12,560

Source: Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information

MENTAL HEALTH: Predicted to have:	Age Band	2015	2025
A common mental disorder	18 - 64	45,316	45,000
A borderline personality disorder	18 - 64	1,266	1,258
An antisocial personality disorder	18 - 64	987	975
A psychotic disorder	18 - 64	1,126	1,118
Two or more psychiatric disorders	18 - 64	20,273	20,112

Source: Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information

DRUG AND ALCOHOL: Predicted to:	Age Band	2015	
Have alcohol dependence	18 - 64	16,912	16,734
Be dependent on drugs	18 - 64	9,574	9,486

Source: Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information

Older People

A selection of health issues and challenges to independence are shown below and point to the fact that large proportions of the 65 and 75 plus age bands (99,000 and 45,000 respectively) are subject to these factors. Of particular note are the current and projected figures for those unable to manage domestic and self-care tasks and those with dementia and diabetes.

	Age Band	2015	2025	% change 2015 to 2025
Unable to manage at least one domestic task on their own	65+	40,077	53,907	35
Unable to manage at least one self-care activity on their own	65+	32,953	44,072	34
Predicted to have dementia	65+	6,967	9,949	43
Predicted to be admitted to hospital as a result of falls	65+	2,044	2,889	41
Predicted to have registerable eye conditions	75+	2,906	4,294	48
Predicted to have a profound hearing impairment	65+	1,118	1,520	36
Predicted to have Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes	65+	12,355	15,684	27
Predicted to have a longstanding health condition caused by a stroke	65+	2,293	3,020	32

Source: Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information

The table below shows estimates for key conditions / circumstances applied to the 65 plus populations in the various Community Areas to give a sub-regional focus.

	Unable to Manage:		Predicted to have / be:				
	at least one domestic task on their own	at least one self-care activity on their own	Dementia	admitted to hospital as a result of falls	a profound hearing impairment	Type 1 / 2 diabetes	Longstanding health condition caused by a stroke
65 plus							
Salisbury	3,672	3,047	625	156	78	1,094	234
Chippenham	3,218	2,670	548	137	68	959	205
Trowbridge	3,193	2,650	544	136	68	951	204
Devizes	2,908	2,413	495	124	62	866	186
Melksham	2,616	2,171	445	111	56	779	167
R Wootton Bassett	2,446	2,030	416	104	52	729	156
Warminster	2,442	2,026	416	104	52	727	156
S. Wiltshire	2,373	1,969	404	101	50	707	151
Amesbury	2,291	1,901	390	97	49	682	146

Bradford-on-Avon	1,965	1,631	334	84	42	585	125
Calne	1,740	1,444	296	74	37	518	111
Malmesbury	1,706	1,415	290	73	36	508	109
Corsham	1,703	1,413	290	72	36	507	109
Marlborough	1,667	1,383	284	71	35	496	106
Westbury	1,559	1,294	265	66	33	464	100
Pewsey	1,332	1,105	227	57	28	397	85
Wilton	982	815	167	42	21	292	63
Tisbury	877	728	149	37	19	261	56
Tidworth	752	624	128	32	16	224	48
Mere	738	612	126	31	16	220	47

Source: Census Key Statistics / Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI) System

Health and Wellbeing Considerations

Wiltshire's Joint Strategic Assessment (JSA) for Health and Wellbeing provides an opportunity to look ahead three to five years so that:

- Inequalities within the County's population are reduced
- Services can be shaped by local communities
- Social inclusion is increased
- The above outcomes are maximised at minimum cost

Tackling health inequalities requires strong partnership between local service providers to address the wider issues, including poor housing. In these respects, within Department of Community and Local Government's Indices of Deprivation 2015, the 'Barriers to Housing and Services' domain identifies the highest proportions of deprived statistical Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the Wiltshire Council area, an outcome that is widely accepted as being a function of Wiltshire's rurality and the impact of high house prices. To introduce some scale to the result for this measure, of the county's 285 LSOAs nearly 20% were among England's 10% most deprived LSOAs. Compared with the equivalent figures in the index for 2007 and 2010 this represents an increase in relative deprivation.

1.9 Military housing considerations

An Army Basing Programme Masterplan, developed by MoD's Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO), and agreed with Wiltshire Council, is in place and the cascade of processes associated with planned new Service Housing build and related external infrastructure enhancements is being taken forward as appropriate.

The central source of information for this Housing Strategy project has been via the Military Civilian Integration (MCI) Programme and noteworthy is the feedback gained via informed MoD contacts which has indicated that any significant increase in private sector house acquisition in Wiltshire by military personnel is unlikely over the next 7 years at least.

Regarding the Housing Register, it is noted that a level of nearly 400 applicants with military associations fell recently to just over 50 as a result of the revised allocations policy which requires evidence of housing need.

Also noteworthy are the housing and related support needs of military veterans and the levels of homelessness among them. In terms of scale, the publication 'Homelessness in Wiltshire 2015', commissioned by the Council, found that: *'Those leaving HM Forces are the second greatest contributor of homelessness, (overtaking parental evictions in 2013/14 as one of the three greatest causes)*.

1.10 Gypsies & Travellers, Travelling Showpeople and Canal Boat Dwellers

For Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople there are established target figures for the increased provision of permanent and transit pitches plus additional plots for Travelling Showpeople. An associated Development Plan Document (DPD) is being worked on, with a target for adoption by May 2016, as set out in the Council's publication 'Local Development Scheme January 2015 (LDS)'.

However, within the third group, itinerant boaters without the benefit of affordable residential moorings, currently represent a grey area for Wiltshire Council since the Kennet and Avon Canal is administered and monitored by the Canal & River Trust. Therefore, while the Council's stated role is focused on considering the merits of planning applications for new residential moorings, the Core Strategy adds: *'Wiltshire Council will work with the Canal & River Trust to positively plan for the strategic long-term needs of the Kennet and Avon Canal and its users, including the provision of new moorings and facilities'* (Core Policy 53).

1.11 Transport

Transport services and facilities have an important role to play in terms of the wellbeing of Wiltshire's population and economy. In these and other respects the Third Wiltshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3), covering the period from March 2011 to March 2026, is a key publication in that it identifies Wiltshire Council's objectives, plans and indicators for sustainable transport systems in the County.

This LTP3 document, together with a set of supporting strategies covering the topics of Freight, Car Parking, Road Safety and Public Transport, is the product of partnership working and extensive consultation. It therefore, also represents the framework for all other organisations with a direct or indirect involvement in transport in Wiltshire.

Of note, and of particular relevance to Wiltshire's rural communities and the aim of reducing carbon emissions, it is understood that the Council is currently in the process of reviewing its LTP3 Public Transport Strategy. Additionally, as a result of a reduction in funding from Government for Councils, there is no budget to maintain the existing County's supported bus services at the level envisaged when the LTP was published in 2011.

1.12 Fuel Poverty

The following summarises key Wiltshire Council initiatives designed to address what can represent a significant challenge for many households, particularly among older and vulnerable groups.

- A central referral service is *'Warm & Safe Wiltshire'*, set up as a partnership between Wiltshire Council and the Wiltshire Fire & Rescue Service whose technicians undertake home visits to give advice and practical assistance concerning energy conservation.

- Of note, as an extension to the above service area, the Council has recently launched an offer of free of charge wall cavity and loft insulation to eligible home owners and privately-renting tenants.
- Related to this topic is the Council's first *Energy Resilience Plan*, published in November 2015.
 - Although covering many business-related areas the plan highlights the need to improve domestic energy efficiency through integrating the approach to fuel poverty via Warm & Safe Wiltshire with public health service delivery and the work of the Health and Wellbeing Board.
 - Importantly the plan also incorporates Action Plans to support the monitoring and reporting of progress by the Council departments and stakeholders.

DRAFT

Wiltshire Council

Environment Select Committee

13 December 2016

Subject: Update of Parking Review

Cabinet Member: Cllr Philip Whitehead – Highways and Transport

Key Decision: No

Executive Summary

This report updates Members on the actions taken since the Car Parking Strategy Review in March 2015.

It details the full implementation of charges that were approved.

It updates on the types of asset transfers that have occurred to local communities and the next steps.

It provides the position on the introduction of new technologies. There have been a number of quick wins, with further investigation and planning required for larger funded schemes.

The predicted shortfall with income with the proposed charges did occur. The forecasted gap between the income and revenue is mainly due to the cost of processing, bank charging and IT costs.

The service is currently working with Procurement on a number of contracts. This would include the bank, processing and IT charges with a view to reducing these costs.

Proposal

That Environment Select Committee notes and comments on the actions to date following the Parking Review and makes any comments on the proposed approach.

Reason for Proposal

To inform members of the Environment Select Committee of the initial actions following the Parking Review, and to allow consideration and comment on the proposed approach.

Dr Carlton Brand
Corporate Director

Wiltshire Council

Environment Select Committee

13 December 2016

Subject: Update of Parking Review

Cabinet Member: Cllr Philip Whitehead – Highways and Transport

Key Decision: No

Purpose of Report

1. To update the Environment Select Committee on the progress of officers following the March 2015 Parking Review.

Relevance to the Council's Business Plan

2. The Wiltshire LTP Car Parking Strategy is relevant to all the Business Plan's outcomes:

Outcome 1: Wiltshire has a thriving and growing local economy

The car parking strategy can:

- support the local economy (e.g. by making it easy for shoppers and visitors to park) and facilitate development growth (e.g. by enabling the planned housing and employment growth set out in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to 2026).
- improve journey time reliability for road users (e.g. by designing and managing on-street parking facilities to reduce traffic conflicts and delays).

Outcome 2: People in Wiltshire work together to solve problems locally and participate in decisions that affect them

The car parking strategy can:

- manage residents' needs for car parking near their homes (e.g. by introducing residents' parking zones).
- enable community groups to take over (ownership and/or management) identified off-street car parks in accordance with the Council's Community Asset Transfer (CAT) Policy.
- enable community groups to run identified car parking services in accordance with the Council's Delegation of Services to Town and Parish Councils and Funding of Delegated Services Policy.

Outcome 3: Everyone in Wiltshire lives in a high quality environment

The car parking strategy can:

- enhance the built and natural environment (e.g. by reducing the amount of land required for parking and by improving the look of streetscenes through the appropriate enforcement of parking contraventions).

Outcome 4: Wiltshire has inclusive communities where everyone can achieve their potential

The car parking strategy can:

- provide access to key services and facilities for special needs groups and mobility impaired (e.g. by providing appropriate Blue Badge spaces).

Outcome 5: People in Wiltshire have healthy, active and high-quality lives

The car parking strategy can:

- encourage the use of sustainable travel modes and reduce reliance on the private car (e.g. by setting parking charges at appropriate levels).

Outcome 6: People are as protected from harm as possible and feel safe

The car parking strategy can:

- make Wiltshire a safer place (e.g. by ensuring that car parks are 'safer by design').

Main Considerations for the Council

3. Members note the actions taken since the Parking Strategy Review and comment on the proposed actions.

Background

4. General Update

The new Car Parking Strategy was approved by Cabinet at its meeting on 17 March 2015. Following the approval of the Car Parking Strategy the following actions have been taken:

- The full implementation of the recommended charges (as detailed in the Parking Review documentation Appendix 9) was undertaken in October 2015.
- The full implementation of the recommended Permit Prices (as detailed in the Parking Review documentation Appendix 10) was undertaken October 2015.
- The Council has and is currently exploring the opportunity to transfer a number of car parks to the local community:

- The transfer of car parks is being considered within the Council's larger Community Asset Transfer Scheme for packages. The 2016/17 areas are:

Towns Identified For Wiltshire Council Community Asset Transfer In Phase 1	
Indicative timeline outlined in the CAT paper	Proposed timeline
Phase 1 (2016-17)	Phase 1 (2016-17)
Devizes*	Salisbury
Amesbury*	Amesbury
Calne*	Devizes
Corsham*	Corsham
Pewsey*	Marlborough

* There is no guarantee that car parks will be part of any specific CAT transfer

- The Avoncliff Car Park has been subject to an innovative funding scheme undertaken via the local Community Area Board to deliver local provision.
- The Council has reviewed and amended its Event Parking Policy. In April 2016 a number of parking spaces per town council were allocated for their discretion and they award to local groups that benefit the community. The success of this policy will be reviewed at the end of the first year.
- A number of trial schemes looking at making more effective use of car parks have been undertaken. This would include:
 - A scheme with Bath Spa University where the University operate a permit scheme in Corsham. The Council receives a nominal fee of £1 per day of parking, but maximises the use of car parks. This scheme is currently a trial and will be reviewed at the end of the university year.
 - Devizes Castle Grounds has been offered to local business on a permit bases. This has proven to be very successful and is in full operation.
 - The trial scheme with Corsham Town Council and a local business where they fund multiple free parking days through the year has now been developed into an ongoing scheme.
 - The trial scheme with Calne Town Council, whereby they fund the first 2 hours free of parking in nominated car parks, has now been developed into an ongoing arrangement.
 - The trial with Salisbury Business Improvement District for 'free after three' has been developed and is ongoing.

- An arrangement with Salisbury BID has been undertaken, whereby they are allocated a space in Culver Street Car Park for them to undertake cleaning and general maintenance duties.
- The trial with Chippenham BID with a 'free after three scheme' was not successful and has not been extended.
- The Council continues to look at additional funding streams for car parks and is currently in negotiations with an advertising company for the promotion in Park and Rides and general car parks.
- The Council will be shortly reviewing the options for commercial use of its car parks with local businesses for activities such as car washing, etc.

Technologies Update

- Salisbury Resident Parking Scheme has been transferred to an electronic system with great success for the processing systems. The scheme is used by Council's System Thinking Team as an example of simplifying processes.
- Staff and partner (Police and NHS etc.) organisations parking arrangements have been reviewed. The permit system has been amended to a 100% electronic system. With staff using a self-help system undertaking their own arrangements. Staff have been allocated areas of parking to better utilise car parks and allow greater customer access to shopper, user, etc. car parks.
- Pay-by-Phone combined with cash systems are delivered across the county. Currently, the number of cash machines are being reviewed with an aim to reduce numbers where possible (cost and maintenance savings), with the opportunity that Pay-by-Phone permits.
- A Cashless Pay-by-Phone scheme (where no cash machines in identified car parks were operated) was trialed in three car parks. The figures (**Appendix A**) showed that when compared with historic cash payments (that were cheaper as no bank or processing charges were made), the Pay-By-Phone system did not encourage greater use on its own. It must be noted that this was undertaken at a time when additional charges were made for electronic payments (20p). Hence, making a link between cashless and the usage of the car parks was difficult to prove as charges were not comparable. The reduction in use could have been associated with the increased cost of parking. The result of the trial did establish that the ease of paying cashless did not encourage greater use on its own.

- The Council will undertake additional trials once the bank and processing fees have been brought in-line with normal charges. The trial in Salisbury was postponed as there was sufficient evidence for an informed decision to be made on sole cashless systems with the Council's current charges.
- When cashless and cash payments have been equalised the trial scheme in Salisbury will be recommenced.
- Pay on Foot was reviewed. However, due to the cost of implementation, administration (running costs) it was not possible to trail the scheme (**Appendix B**).
- On and off-street sensors that provide real-time space availability information to drivers on approaches to car parks and through web, smart phone apps and Variable Roadside Information System (VRIS) interfaces has been explored. However, due to the cost of implementation, administration (running costs) it was not possible to trail the scheme at this time. Parking Services have just started discussing options with the Project Team as there is an offer from Microsoft concerning funding of new technologies. The option of seeking funding from this route is being explored.
- Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) to improve permit management and pay-on-exit entry and exit accuracy is still being explored. The system allows us to use ANPR as an information lead service. For example, to advise Civil Enforcement Officers (CEO) of possible infringements, for the CEO to physically attend site to issue the Penalty Charge Notice (PCN) to any offending vehicle. Councils cannot use ANPR for enforcement purposes. Due to the perceived cost of implementation, administration (running costs) it was not possible to trail the scheme. Parking Services have just started discussing options with the Project Team as there is an offer from Microsoft concerning funding of new technologies. The option of seeking funding from this route is being explored.

Overview and Scrutiny Engagement

4. Overview and Scrutiny considered the main Car Parking review on 17 March 2015. This is an update report for further comment and consideration.

Safeguarding Implications

5. There are no direct safeguarding implications arising from the proposal in this report.

Public Health Implications

6. There are no direct public health implications arising from the proposal in this report. The draft reviewed LTP Car Parking Strategy has been subject to a SEA which includes consideration of a number of relevant public health topics.

Corporate Procurement Implications

7. Procurement Actions

- Bank and Processing Charging Review. This will be included in the MiPermit Review. The current position is that Procurement are seeking an exemption from tendering to allow negotiations with our current provider or the Council's merchant services.
- Cash Collection Review. This service will be tendered; we are currently on an extension.
- Alternative Income Generation Scheme Review. Investigating advertising services within car parks; commercial use of council car parks for business activities, such as car washing, etc.

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

8. There is no direct equalities impact arising from the proposal in this report. The LTP Car Parking Strategy has been subject to an EqIA.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

9. There are no direct environmental and climate change considerations arising from the proposal in this report. The LTP Car Parking Strategy has been subject to a SEA and HRA which includes consideration of a number of relevant topics.

Risk Assessment

10. This is an update report. There are no direct risks arising from the proposal in this report.

Risks that may arise if the proposed decision and related work is not taken

11. This is an update report. There are no direct risks arising from the proposal in this report.

Risks that may arise if the proposed decision is taken and actions that will be taken to manage these risks

12. This is an update report. There are no direct risks arising from the proposal in this report.

Financial Implications

Financial issues

13. The financial model detailed in the March 2015 Cabinet report has proven to be accurate with a forecast across the county predicting a reduction (the combined on and off-street parking) income of around £0.080 million to £0.135 million against 2013/14 income levels.

14. This represents a reduction of 1.3% to 2.3% of the income levels.
15. With the move to electronic payments, this has resulted in an increased revenue spending of circa £100,000, mainly due to increases in spending on IT, bank charges and processing cost.
16. The service will continue to review charging opportunities to identify potential increased income streams for consideration. Given the forecast drop in revenue from car parks and the continuing pressure on all budgets Wiltshire Council expect to look at the impact of price revisions on specific car parks based upon usage data. Proposals will be tabled when robust conclusions have been identified.

Current contracts

17. A number of Car Parking Service contracts are ending and are currently being reviewed with Procurement, the key ones are:
 - **Cash Collection**
This contract is valued £0.650 million over the contract period. Car parking is an element of the contract and annual spend is around c. £0.090 million a year.
 - **Chipside Ltd**
Provides the IT support and services, the contract is valued at £0.200 million over the contract period. The annual spend is around c £0.050 million a year.
 - **Metric Group Ltd**
Provides the Pay and Display equipment in the East, West and South of the county, there is no contract in place, spend average £0.040 million per annum.
 - **Cale Briparc Ltd**
Provides the Pay and Display equipment in the North of the county, there is no contract in place, spend average £0.025 million per annum.
18. With the decision currently not to move to a cashless system there is a cost of circa £30,000 for the upgrade to accept the new £1 coin.
19. The Council's current machine stock is old and outdated. With the decision to keep cash systems without investment in the replacement of machines income will be affected if and when all machines malfunction in a car park. The current estimate is a requirement to replace £175,000 worth of machines to avoid this risk.
20. A review of Bank and Processing Charges is being undertaken to identify savings and improvements.
21. A review of alternative income opportunities to consider income from other commercial uses (car washing) and advertising.

Legal Implications

22. This is an update report. There are no direct legal implications arising from the proposal in this report.

Options Considered

23. Members note the actions taken since the Parking Strategy Review and comment on the proposed actions.

Conclusions

24. This report updates Members on the actions taken since the Car Parking Strategy Review in March 2015.
25. All the proposed charges were implemented.
26. A number of new parking opportunity schemes and service transfers have occurred. The future asset transfers are now being built into the Council's larger bundle of Community Asset Transfers.
27. There have been a number of quick wins, with further investigation and planning required for larger funded schemes.
28. The predicted shortfall with income with the proposed charges did occur. The forecasted gap between the income and revenue is mainly due to the cost of processing, bank charging and IT costs.
29. The service is currently working with Procurement on a number of contracts. This would include the bank, processing and IT charges with a view to reducing these costs.
30. The service will continue to review charging opportunities to identify potential increased income streams for consideration.

Parvis Khansari Associate Director Highways and Transport

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14 November 2016

The following unpublished documents have been relied on in the preparation of this report:

None

Appendices

Appendix A - Cashless Pay-by-Phone scheme

Appendix B - Pay on Foot was reviewed

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Sheep Street

Week Commencing	22/02/16	29/02/16	07/03/16	14/03/16	21/03/16	28/03/16	04/04/16
Total	£625.25	£578.80	£259.70	£261.40	£154.80	£410.50	£445.80

Wood Street

Week Commencing	22/02/16	29/02/16	07/03/16	14/03/16	21/03/16	28/03/16	04/04/16
Total	£108.45	£88.60	£32.80	£32.90	£26.10	£52.90	£96.20

Union Street

Week Commencing	22/02/16	29/02/16	07/03/16	14/03/16	21/03/16	28/03/16	04/04/16
Total	£164.10	£146.85	£22.20	£13.50	£18.40	£89.70	£112.30

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Budgetary Proposal for



Culver Street MSCP Pay on Foot Parking Solution

Prepared by WPS United Kingdom Ltd, Swindon
11 May 2015

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1. Executive Summary

Historic Salisbury is the only city in Wiltshire. It serves the local population of over 40,000, is a major regional visitor / shopper destination and hosts a number major events. Salisbury is served by several off-street car parks including: The Maltings MSCP; Culver Street MSCP; The Central surface car parks; and the privately operated Old George Street Mall.

Culver Street MSCP is ideally located in terms convenient pedestrian access to the city centre. It has the additional advantage of direct vehicular access straight off the A36 ring road, offering city centre parking with reduced centre traffic congestion and emissions. The car park is currently operated on a Pay & Display basis, but Wiltshire Council have identified that adopting a Pay on Foot approach would increase its attractiveness (helping to keep traffic out of the city centre) and provide a better shopper/visitor experience supporting local retailers and commerce.

This document provides an initial budgetary estimate (with options) to adopt a high quality Pay on Foot solution for Culver Street as part of Wiltshire Council's overall parking strategy.

In summary the budgetary options are:

a) New Technology WPS ParkAdvance™ System – *recommended approach*

Solution Price: £59,885 - includes: new island on ramp; 2 x Entry Terminals ["tandem entry"]; 1 x Exit Terminal; 2 Barrier Units; 1 cash & card Pay Station [includes chip & PIN and contactless] and 1 card only Pay Station [includes chip & PIN and contactless] located at the SW pedestrian entrance; IP intercom system; control room software & hardware; power and IP network data cabling; installation and commissioning. ANPR added as a module now or later would add £6,369.

Option Price: £28,959 – additional vehicle entrance equipment at Culver Street vehicular entrance and additional pay station at NE pedestrian entrance - includes: new island; 1 x Entry Terminal; 1 Barrier Unit; 1 cash & card Pay Station [includes chip & PIN and contactless] located at the NW pedestrian entrance; IP intercom system; power and IP network data cabling; installation and commissioning). ANPR added as a module now or later would add £3,185.

b) Old Technology (WPS BC200 System) – *not recommended for new installations*

Solution Price: £55,285 - includes: new island on ramp; 2 x Entry Terminals ["tandem entry"]; 1 x Exit Terminal; 2 Barrier Units; 2 refurbished Pay Stations [cash only] located at the SW pedestrian entrance; IP intercom system; control room software & hardware; power and IP network data cabling and Moxa IP converters; installation and commissioning. ANPR added as a module now or later would add £14,319.

Option Price: £26,633 – addition vehicle entrance equipment at Culver Street vehicular entrance and additional pay station at NE pedestrian entrance - includes: new island; 1 x Entry Terminal; 1 Barrier Unit; 1 cash only Pay Station located at the NW pedestrian entrance; IP intercom system; power and IP network data cabling and

Moxa converters; installation and commissioning). ANPR added as a module now or later would add £1,795.

Future upgrade for chip and PIN operation: £2,635 per pay station.

2. Budgetary Costings

2.1 New Technology (ParkAdvance™) System

WPS UK Ltd - Wiltshire Council Culver Street MSCP Park Advance™ 08/05/2015 QPS-****			
WPS UK Ltd - Wiltshire Council Culver Street MSCP	Qty	Unit Price	Extended Price
Car Park			
Entry Terminals -Tandem	2	£3,496.00	£6,992.00
Exit Terminals	1	£3,046.00	£3,046.00
Entry/Exit Barriers with 3.5m Articulated Arms	2	£1,540.00	£3,080.00
Pay Stations			
Pay Station - Coins, Notes, C&P, Wave & Pay	1	£9,176.00	£9,176.00
Cashless Pay Station - C&P and Wave and Pay	1	£4,982.00	£4,982.00
Site Office/Control Room			
Rack Mountable Data Server	1	£1,516.00	£1,516.00
Operational Software	1	£2,572.00	£2,572.00
IP Intercom	1	£3,772.00	£3,772.00
Operator/Control PC	1	£638.00	£638.00
Tower UPS	1	£369.00	£369.00
Router	1	£180.00	£180.00
Desktop Proximity Card Reader/Programmer	1	£107.00	£107.00
Network Hardware			
Media/Network Switches	3	£294.00	£882.00
Delivery of Equipment to Site			
Delivery	1	£2,000.00	£2,000.00
Installation			
Works Package	1	£20,573.00	£20,573.00
<i>Construct 1no concrete equipment islands, supply and install 75m cabling conduit, supply and install 85m CAT5 cable, supply and install 85m power cable, bolt down 3no terminals, 2no barriers and 2no pay stations, supply and install YY cable between terminals and barriers, supply and install switched fused spurs, slot cut 6no loops, lay cable and backfill, test, commission and set to work. Set up and configure intercom and control room, test and set to work. Includes 10no engineer days.</i>			
Budgetary Quotation Excluding VAT			£59,885.00

North East Entrance			
Entry Terminal	1	£3,496.00	£3,496.00
Entry Barrier with 3.5m Articulated Arm	1	£1,540.00	£1,540.00
Pay Station - Coins, Notes, C&P, Wave & Pay	1	£9,176.00	£9,176.00
Media/Network Switch	1	£294.00	£294.00
Additional Intercom Licences	2	£133.00	£266.00
Installation and Commissioning	1	£14,187.00	£14,187.00
<i>Construct 1no concrete equipment islands, supply and install 55m cabling conduit, supply and install 30m CAT5 cable, supply, install and terminate 140m fibre cable (with 2no breakout boxes and ST ends) supply and install 10m power cable, bolt down 1no terminal, 1no barrier and 1no pay station, supply and install YY cable between terminals and barriers, supply and install switched fused spurs, slot cut 2no loops, lay cable and backfill, test, commission and set to work. Set up and configure intercom and control room, test and set to work. Includes 5no engineer days.</i>			
Total for North East Entrance			£28,959.00
Requested Options			
ANPR System - Main Equipment			
ANPR Camera and Controller in Colour Co-ordinated Bollard	2	£2,775.00	£5,550.00
ANPR Operational Software	1	£555.00	£555.00
Bolt Down and Connect	2	£132.00	£264.00
ANPR System - North East Entrance			
ANPR Camera and Controller in Colour Co-ordinated Bollard	1	£2,775.00	£2,775.00
ANPR Operational Software	1	£278.00	£278.00
Bolt Down and Connect	1	£132.00	£132.00

2.2 Old Technology (BC200) System

WPS UK Ltd - Culver Street MSCP BC200 - Refurbished 09/05/2014 QPS-xxxx		 	
	Qty	Unit Price	Extended Price
Car Park			
Entry Terminals - Tandem	2	£3,384.00	£6,768.00
Exit Terminals	1	£3,102.00	£3,102.00
Parking Pro Barriers with 3.5m Articulated Arms	2	£1,732.00	£3,464.00
Pay Stations			
Pay Stations for Payment by Coins and Notes	2	£6,914.00	£13,828.00
Site Control Room			
Data Concentrator	1	£737.00	£737.00
GE300 IP Intercom	1	£3,904.00	£3,904.00
Control PC	1	£563.00	£563.00
Monitor	1	£157.00	£157.00
Keyboard and Mouse	1	£32.00	£32.00
ADSL Router	1	£180.00	£180.00
Control Room UPS	1	£369.00	£369.00
Moxa IP Convertor	1	£108.00	£108.00
Delivery to Site			
Delivery	1	£1,500.00	£1,500.00
Installation			
Works Package	1	£20,573.00	£20,573.00
Construct 1no concrete equipment islands, supply and install 75m cabling conduit, supply and install 85m CAT5 cable, supply and install 85m power cable, bolt down 3no terminals, 2no barriers and 2no pay stations, supply and install YY cable between terminals and barriers, supply and install switched fused spurs, slot cut 6no loops, lay cable and backfill, test, commission and set to work. Set up and configure intercom and control room, test and set to work. Includes 10no engineer days.			
Budgetary Total Excluding VAT			£55,285.00

North East Car Park			
Entry Terminals - Tandem	1	£3,384.00	£3,384.00
Parking Pro Barriers with 3.5m Articulated Arms	1	£1,732.00	£1,732.00
Pay Stations for Payment by Coins and Notes	1	£6,914.00	£6,914.00
Additional Intercom Licences	2	£133.00	£266.00
Installation and Comissing	1	£14,337.00	£14,337.00
<i>Construct 1no concrete equipment islands, supply and install 55m cabling conduit, supply and install 30m CAT5 cable, supply, install and terminate 140m fibre cable (with 2no breakout boxes and ST ends)supply and install 10m power cable, bolt down 1no terminal, 1no barrier and 1no pay station, supply and install YY cable between terminals and barriers, supply and install switched fused spurs, slot cut 2no loops, lay cable and backfill, test, commission and set to work. Set up and configure intercom and control room, test and set to work. Includes 5no engineer days.</i>			
Total for North East Car Park			£26,633.00
Convert Pay Stations to Chip and Pin - Each	1	£2,635.00	£2,635.00
ANPR System - Budgetary Price Only			
Cameras, Licences, Software, Back Office Equipment and Set Up	1	£13,694.00	£13,694.00
Installation	1	£625.00	£625.00
Additional ANPR Camera and Licence for North East Car Park	1	£1,482.00	£1,482.00
Installation	1	£313.00	£313.00

Appendix I – General Terms

PROPOSAL

Any form of proposal howsoever made by the Company is subject to alteration or withdrawal until any order arising from it has been accepted by the Company in writing.

1. APPLICATION OF CONDITIONS

These General Conditions of Contract together with the Proposal Purchase Order and the written acceptance thereof and any special conditions agreed by the parties shall constitute the contract and supersede all prior or conflicting negotiations, representations or agreements. Any Terms and Conditions in or referred to in the Purchasers order shall be deemed not accepted by the Company and to have no effect unless specific reference is made to such terms and conditions in the Company's written acceptance of the order and unless the Company specifically agrees to them. No waiver or modification of the provisions of the proposal and these standard Conditions of Contract shall be binding unless made in writing and signed by a person duly authorised on behalf of the Company.

2. EXTRAS

The contract price includes only such equipment, accessories and work as are specified in the proposal made and the order accepted by the Company. Should there be any variation to the terms of the proposal and therefore the accepted order which is requested by the Purchaser which involves extra cost to the Company or should the Company incur extra cost owing to suspension of the work by the Purchaser's instructions or lack of instructions, or to interruptions, delays, overtime, unusual hours, mistakes or work for which the Company is not responsible such extra cost may be charged for and shall be paid for by the Purchaser.

3. SPECIFICATIONS AND PERFORMANCE

All descriptions, drawings, specifications and other particulars however issued by or on behalf of the Company are approximately correct and the Company will not be bound by any statement thereof or any of them contained in any general description or statement issued by the Company unless expressly confirmed by it in writing to the Purchaser for the purpose of the accepted order.

Performance figures given by the Company concerning its equipment are an estimate of what it expects to obtain on tests and shall be subject to reasonable tolerance and rejection limits. Deviations from such figures shall not be made the basis of any claim against the Company except where specifically agreed to the contrary in writing. Within such tolerance on rejection limits the Company shall be responsible for those figures supplied by sub-contractors or other co-operating parties to the extent that the Company's proposal has been prepared on the basis of such performance figures.

The Purchaser assumes responsibility that equipment supplied by the Company in conformity with any specification or requirement laid down by the Purchaser is sufficient and suitable for the purpose for which it is required by the Purchaser.

4. TESTS

The Company's equipment is inspected and submitted to the Company's standard tests. Additional tests if required by the Purchaser may be charged as extras. Any tests to be carried out in the presence of the Purchaser shall be deemed to have been made in his presence if having been given not less than 14 days notice of the place and time and date of the test he fails to attend.

5. DESPATCH

Times quoted for despatch or completion represent the Company's best estimates only and are given in good faith, time not being of the essence.

6. TRANSFER OF PROPERTY

Until payment in full has been received even though delivery to the Purchaser has been effected, the property in the equipment shall remain vested in the Company but the equipment shall be at the sole risk of the Purchaser who shall insure and keep the equipment fully insured against all and every reasonable risk. (The Purchaser to provide satisfactory evidence of insurance if so required).

7. PACKING

(a) Unless otherwise specified in the Contract all packing cases, or other containers in which the equipment (the subject of the agreement) is despatched must be returned to the Company's works at the Purchaser's expense and in good condition within one month from the date of receipt. If not so returned they may be charged for at the price indicated on the dispatch note.

(b) Save with the exception of condition 10 all the Company's equipment is sent to the Purchaser at the Purchaser's own risk. The Company takes all reasonable care and precautions in packing the equipment and therefore cannot accept responsibility for damage or delay in transit unless it has failed to take such reasonable care.

8. ERECTION AND SERVICES

When the Company provides for erection and/or services on the site by the Company then:

(a) The preparation of the site shall be the sole responsibility of the Purchaser and shall be subject to approval by the Company as being suitable for the equipment.

(b) The contract price does not include the cost of any modifications, alterations or making good to building or any other structures whatsoever on the site.

(c) The Purchaser shall provide at his cost, all roadways and other means of access to the site, labour, lifting gear, temporary platforms, piping and trunking, electrical and other power, and all other additional services required for the prompt execution of the contract work.

9. TERMS OF PAYMENT

Unless other terms of payment have been agreed in writing, payments shall be made to the Company as follows:

(a) In the case of contracts not including erections or services on site. Payment in full to be within 30 days of delivery.

(b) In the case of contracts including erections or services on site, 60% of the total amount is due when the order is placed, 30% is due on delivery and the balance of 10% shall be paid when erection has been completed and the equipment has passed the Company's tests on site (when these are included) or one calendar month after the equipment has been put into commercial use (whichever is the earlier), provided that in any event the balance due shall be paid not later than the expiration of two calendar months after the Company has given written notice that erection is complete. The furnishing of a signed acceptance certificate by the Purchaser (when included) shall for the purpose of this clause signify that erection has been completed and any Company tests passed.

(c) Should the Company be unable to effect delivery of such equipment as is ready for delivery arising from the Purchaser's instructions or lack of instructions, or otherwise through the Purchaser's default (such as cancellation of order) then any balance of payment that may be due upon delivery of such equipment shall become due immediately and the Purchaser shall be liable for the Company's costs related to the storing and insurance of such equipment.

(d) The Company reserves the right to charge the Purchaser with interest at a rate that is 3 percent above the base rate then published by National Westminster Bank plc on all amounts overdue.

10. LOSS OR DAMAGE IN TRANSIT

Where delivery of equipment is to be made by the Company and the equipment is damaged in transit or having been placed in transit has not been delivered to the Purchaser, then:

(a) In the case of damage to the equipment the Purchaser shall give notice to the Company within 3 days after delivery and in the case of non-delivery of the equipment the Purchaser shall give notice to the Company within 14 days after the receipt of Advice of Despatch from the Company.

(b) The Company liability shall be limited to the replacement or repair within a reasonable time of the goods damaged or not delivered.

(c) The Company shall be under no liability whatsoever if the Purchaser fails to give such notice of damage or non-delivery and any damage to the equipment shall be deemed to have occurred after the transit has ended unless the contrary is proved by the Purchaser.

11. LIABILITIES

(a) If no specific guarantee applicable to the particular class of equipment concerned is given with the equipment then the Company will give to the Purchaser the following guarantee which is to exclude and take the place of any express or implied condition, statement or warranty statutory or otherwise:-

The Company will make good at its expense defects in equipment supplied or parts thereof which arise solely from its faulty design, materials or workmanship within the period of 12 months from the date when the equipment becomes at the risk of the Purchaser, provided that as a defect is revealed, notice is given to the Company forthwith.

The Company's liability under this clause is limited to the supply of replacement parts or the repair of defective parts, within a period of 12 months from the date when the equipment has become at the risk of the Purchaser or 6 months from the date when the equipment becomes operational, whichever is the earlier, the Company shall make no charge to the Purchaser for carrying out repairs under this clause.

This guarantee does not apply to defects in equipment supplied or parts thereof caused by fair wear and tear, abnormal conditions or working, accident, misuse, vandalism or neglect. On goods not of the Company's manufacture the Customer is entitled to the benefit of any guarantee given to the Company in respect thereof. At the end of the said guarantee period all liability on the Company's part shall cease.

(b) The Company accepts liability in respect of personal injury to or death resulting from negligence of the Company, its servants or agents when acting in the course of their employment with the Company.

(c) The Company accepts liability in respect of any damage to or loss of any property, real or personal, insofar only as such damage or loss is due to any negligent act or default of the Company, its servants or agents in the course of their employment with the Company provided that the Company's liability hereunder in respect of any one occurrence or series of occurrences originating from one source shall not exceed £10,000 or the contract price, whichever is the greater.

(d) The foregoing sub-clauses represent the Company's entire liability to the buyer for any claim founded in or relating to contract or tort.

(e) The customer is to arrange for recycling/disposal and all associated costs of end of life Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment via an Environment Agency Approved and Licensed Waste Carrier to an Approved Authorised Treatment Facility

12. PATENTS

The Company will indemnify the Purchaser against all damages and costs awarded against the Purchaser by any component court or jurisdiction in the United Kingdom for infringement of any British Letters patent, or any British Registered Design or any British Registered Trade Mark, granted or registered at the date of acceptance of the

order by the use or sale of any article or material supplied by the Company to the Purchaser but this indemnity shall not apply to any infringement which is due to the association or combination of such article(s) with any other article apparatus or device. This indemnity is conditional on the Purchaser giving to the Company prompt written notice of any claim for infringement and permitting the Company (at its expense) to conduct any litigation or negotiations in respect thereof. The foregoing states the Company's entire liability for patent design and trade mark infringement.

13. DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE RIGHTS

The Company retains full ownership of all inventions designs and processes already made or evolved by it in preparing its tender or during the course of any work on any contract or order resulting therefrom.

14. BANKRUPTCY

If the Purchaser shall become bankrupt or insolvent or compounds with his creditors or being a limited company commences to be wound up or suffers a receiver to be appointed, the Company shall be at liberty to rescind the contract by notice in writing without prejudice to any other right or remedy which shall have accrued to it up to the date of such cancellation or be outstanding under the terms of this contract.

15. DELAY

In the event of any delay in performance by the Company due to any cause arising from or attributable to acts, events, non-happenings, omissions, accidents or Acts of God, beyond the reasonable control of the Company to perform (including but not limited to strikes, lock-outs, shortage of labour, civil commotion, riots, war, threat of or preparation for war, fire, explosion, sabotage, storm, flood, earthquake, subsidence, pestilence or epidemics; machinery breakdown, failure or plant or collapse of structures; voluntary or mandatory compliance with any direction, request or order of any person having or appearing to have authority, whether for defence or other Governmental or national purpose, or by requisition for materials or services apparently or stated to be for purposes of defence; inability to obtain suitable raw material, equipment fuel, power components or transportation), the Company shall be under no liability for loss or injury suffered by the Purchaser thereby and the Agreement shall be suspended during such delay. Upon cessation of the cause of the delay, the Agreement shall again become fully operative; provided that, if as the result of such delay any modification of the terms of this Agreement or a cancellation of any part thereof is requested by one party and it is reasonable that such modification or cancellation should be made, the Agreement shall be so modified or cancelled, and provided that such delay shall exceed 12 months, either party may give written notice of termination of this Agreement and thereupon the Agreement shall terminate.

16. ARBITRATION

If at any time any questions, dispute or difference whatsoever shall arise between the Company and the Purchaser upon, in relation to, or in connection with the contract, either the Purchaser or the Company may give to the other notice in writing of the existence of such question, dispute or difference and the same shall be referred to the arbitration or a person to be mutually agreed upon, or failing agreement within 30 days of the receipt of such notice, of some person appointed by the President for the time being of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

17. LEGAL CONSTRUCTION

(a) The rights and obligations of the parties to the contract and terms and conditions thereof shall be construed according to English law, and subject to the provisions of Clause 16, the High Court of Justice in England shall be the Court of Jurisdiction.

(b) In constructing these conditions no account shall be taken of the headings at the commencement of each numbered Clause.

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Wiltshire Council

Environment Select Committee

Date: Tuesday 13 December 2016

Wiltshire Playing Pitch Strategy

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To inform the Environment Select Committee on the progress of the draft Wiltshire Playing Pitch Strategy; to seek comments from the Committee on the draft; and endorsement of its production.

2. Background

- 2.2 The Playing Pitch Strategy is being developed to support the Wiltshire Core Strategy and the need for a single Wiltshire-wide open spaces standard. The Playing Pitch Strategy forms Part 3 of the Wiltshire Open Spaces Study.
- 2.3 The strategy has been developed in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework and informed by the former guidance provided in 'Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation', and its Companion Guide 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities', which is a tried and tested methodology.
- 2.4 The formation of Wiltshire Council as a Unitary Authority highlighted a lack of consistency between the former districts' playing pitch strategies, policies and underlying evidence bases covering different parts of Wiltshire, several of which date back to the early 2000s.
- 2.5 The existence of a robust, evidence based and up-to-date Playing Pitch Strategy covering the entire local authority area will help to influence a variety of local authority functions, policy development and decision making in respect of the community playing pitch stock, including planning policy and planning applications, educational provision, funding, facility and asset management, development of pitch based sports, public health and the management and maintenance of provision.
- 2.6 Sport England is a statutory consultee in the planning process; and, both Sport England and the National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs) are potential funders of capital projects for sports. A prerequisite of funding by these organisations for major capital projects involving playing pitches is that a playing pitch study/strategy of an acceptable standard should be available. Therefore it is essential that any strategic document is robust and can be referred to in future consultations. The presence of a Playing Pitch Strategy is seen as best practice by the Department for Culture Media and Sport, and by Sport England.

3. Main Considerations for the Council

3.1 Study Method and Process

3.1.1 Leisure Services has worked in partnership with Spatial Planning to develop both the Open Spaces Study and the Playing Pitch Strategy, both of which will be used as evidence bases for the review of the Core Strategy. (See Appendix 1 – Overview of the Open Spaces Audit, Playing Pitch Strategy Core Strategy).

3.1.2 In September 2014, a Steering Group was established to progress the development of the Playing Pitch Strategy. Membership of the group included Wiltshire Council officers, Sport England, the NGBs' officers for football, cricket, rugby and hockey (county development managers and regional strategic facility development managers) and the county sports partnership.

3.1.3 The approach to the project has taken full note of guidance produced in 2013 by Sport England. The guidance has five discrete stages, incorporating 10 individual steps, as summarised below.

Stage A: Prepare and tailor the approach (Step 1)

Stage B: Gather information and views on the supply of and demand for provision (Steps 2 & 3)

Stage C: Assess the supply and demand information and views (Steps 4, 5 & 6)

Stage D: Develop the strategy (Steps 7 & 8)

Stage E: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date (Steps 9 & 10)

3.1.4 The study audited over 300 sites that have a record of being used for sports pitches. Over 600 sports pitches in total were assessed catering for over 900 teams playing football, rugby, cricket and hockey. The playing pitch quality assessment information collated includes:

- Site name, location and reference details
- Ownership and management type
- Number and type of pitches
- How accessible the pitches are to the community
- The quality of the pitches and ancillary facilities
- How the site and its pitches are maintained
- The current level of protection and security of tenure
- Views of users, providers and other parties.

3.1.5 Information has been collated through a series of consultations with the respective NGBs, pitch providers, local clubs, education providers and league secretaries, and included:

- Sports Clubs (Matches & Training)
- Casual and other demand
- Educational demand
- Displaced demand
- Unmet and latent demand
- Trends and changes in demand
- Future demand

3.2 Consultation and Strategy Adoption Process

3.2.1 The Playing Pitch Strategy Steering Group signed off Stages A, B, C and D of the draft Playing Pitch Strategy process resulting in the production of four key documents:

- **The Strategy:** This is an overarching document providing context and guidance for the future provision and protection of pitch sport opportunities within Wiltshire (Appendix 2).
- **Action Plan (Part 1):** This document has the generic actions relating to the steering group's objectives (Appendix 3).
- **The Community Area Profiles (Action Plan Part 2):** This document has 18 separate profiles, based on Community Board areas, providing a summary review of each community area (Appendix 4). These profiles only show sites which are priorities 1-3.
- **The Needs Assessment:** This document is the technical report examining overall supply and demand for pitch sports and is therefore the detailed 'evidence base' used to inform the other documents (Appendix 5).

3.2.2 The draft vision and aims of Wiltshire's Playing Pitch Strategy are:

'To achieve the best possible quality, quantity and type of playing pitch provision to meet the varying needs of Wiltshire's residents, throughout the local authority area.'

- *Provide an evidence base that underpins the statutory land-use planning process in respect of its forward planning and development control functions (i.e. the Core Planning Strategy).*
- *Underpin the development of a range of council policies and strategies, including the development plan framework; leisure strategies; public health strategies and community infrastructure plans.*
- *Support the overall management, protection, improvement and conservation of the playing pitch stock to the best advantage of the residents of Wiltshire.*
- *Create an environment for sport and healthy physical activity which helps to improve the health and wellbeing of the population, increase participation levels and reduce inactivity and inequalities.*

- *Inform the council in its negotiation and securing of Section 106 agreements, and other developer contributions.*
- 3.2.2 Whilst the Playing Pitch information will be used to underpin the Core Strategy, the Strategy itself should be formally adopted by the council in its own right and in this respect the Playing Pitch Strategy will follow the council's process to gain Cabinet approval.
- 3.2.3 The process and format for external consultation on the draft Playing Pitch Strategy has been agreed by the Council's Corporate Leadership Team and Cabinet.
- 3.2.4 Notwithstanding the significant amount of consultation and development already undertaken in the preparation of the draft strategy, action plan and needs assessment, Wiltshire Council recognises the vital importance of local knowledge. Hence the Council is seeking the views of local communities and other interested parties about the issues and priorities identified for each of the Community Areas together with correcting any omissions or inaccuracies in the base data. The documents were therefore submitted for public consultation on 22 November using Planning's on-line consultation tool 'Objective' for a period of six weeks. The consultees include: Community Area Boards, town and parish councils, developers and the National Governing Bodies of Sport.
- 3.2.5 As part of the consultation process, the Environment Select Committee, is invited to comment on the draft strategy.
- 3.2.6 Once the consultation period has ended and documents amended accordingly, the final draft of the strategy will be taken to Cabinet on 07 February, 2017.

4. Safeguarding Considerations

- 4.1 There are no safeguarding implications associated with the Playing Pitch Strategy.

5. Public Health Implications

- 5.1 Outcome 5 of the council's 2013 - 17 Business Plan states that: 'People in Wiltshire have healthy, active and high quality lives'. To deliver this, the Council will ensure that 'public health is integrated into the heart of all services'. (Key action 10).
- 5.2 Outcome 4 states that 'Everyone in Wiltshire lives in a high quality environment'.

- 5.3 Leisure Services are an intrinsic part of the Council's wider Public Health services. These services are able to build on existing links between each other and other Council services to maximise opportunities to promote healthy behaviours, choices and environments to help Wiltshire's population stay active. This includes access to both open space and formal sports pitches to support healthy lifestyles.

6. Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

- 6.1 From an environmental perspective the Playing Pitch Strategy seeks to protect formal green space, where that space is used for pitch sports and where feasible that the relevant space is enhanced to incorporate better drainage, layout and access.

7. Equalities Impact of the Proposal

- 7.1 The Playing Pitch Strategy identifies where there is potential under provision of facilities and opportunities for the development of new sites. The strategy will therefore help to increase participation in sports across the county, particularly in areas with greater deprivation.
- 7.2 The Playing Pitch Strategy supports "Sporting Future - A New Strategy for an Active Nation". This cross-government strategy seeks to address flat lining levels of sport participation and high levels of inactivity in England. Funding will partly be targeted at groups with low participation rates to encourage those who do not take part in sport and physical activity to get involved. This includes supporting women, disabled people, those in lower socio-economic groups and older people.

8. Risk Assessment

- 8.1 The adoption of a Playing Pitch Strategy will negate certain risks associated with not having a strategy. The Playing Pitch Strategy provides clarity regarding priorities for Wiltshire. It provides underpinning documentation to the Core Strategy regarding green space; gives sports organisations including Sport England and National Governing Bodies of sport robust needs based evidence to support funding and planning applications; provides strategic direction to support the use of developer contributions; and secures existing playing pitch space through planning policy regulations.
- 8.2 Adopting a county-wide Playing Pitch Strategy may appear to suggest a loss of local influence, however local sports clubs and the county's NGBs representatives have been engaged in the development of the strategy. The formal consultation process further mitigates this aspect. Any future improvements or developments will be made with clubs, land owners and lessees engaged in the process.

9. Financial Implications

- 9.1 There are no financial implications as part of the Playing Pitch Strategy. It

is important to note that the strategy does not tie Wiltshire Council into developing pitches financially, rather it provides a planning document that allows the strategic improvement and development of sports pitches to be delivered by a range of partners and funding bodies.

- 9.2 It is anticipated in Year 1, following the adoption of the Strategy, that the NGBs will identify their priority development areas, for the Steering Group to consider. It will be for the partners to work with local clubs, sports associations, town and parish councils to support developments and for developers to identify where they can invest their contributions as well as the council identifying the best use of S106 and CIL funding.

10. Legal Implications

- 10.1 There are no legal implications associated with the Playing Pitch Strategy.

11. Conclusions

- 11.1 A Playing Pitch Strategy for Wiltshire is an important document that underpins the core strategy and provides robust evidence for organisations such as Sport England who are statutory consultees in the planning process. Whilst not a statutory requirement in itself, the Playing Pitch Strategy is vital in providing an informed evidence base for the protection and future development of formal outdoor space.

12. Proposal

- 12.1 The Environment Select Committee is invited to comment on the draft Playing Pitch Strategy and endorse its production.

Carolyn Godfrey
Corporate Director

Report Authors: John Goodall, Consultant in Public Health
Louise Cary, Head of Service, Leisure Strategy

Date of Report: 13 December 2016

Background Papers

None

Appendices:

- Appendix 1: Overview of the Open Spaces Audit, Playing Pitch Strategy and Core Strategy
Appendix 2: Draft Playing Pitch Strategy
Appendix 3: Action Plan Part 1 (generic actions to deliver the strategy)
Appendix 4: Draft Community Area Profiles (Action Plan Part 2)
Appendix 5: Needs Assessment

Overview of the Open Space Study, Playing Pitch Strategy and Core Strategy

Open Spaces Study

The aims of the study are to provide a robust assessment of needs and deficiencies in open spaces upon which emerging policy within the revised Wiltshire Core Strategy should be based, and create an up to date evidence base which can be maintained to aid implementation of the policies and the provision of open spaces during the plan period (2026).

The study covers all forms of public open space as referred to in Annex A of the PPG17 Companion Guide. Indoor facilities are not included.

In order to deliver the aims of the study, the following objectives will be met:

- Evaluate the quantity, quality and accessibility of open space, sports and recreational facilities (Wiltshire Playing Pitch Strategy to cover the main sports of Football, Cricket, Rugby Union and Hockey) for all Community Areas, identifying any specific needs or deficiencies;
- Identify mechanisms to meet future needs including recommendations for appropriate standards of provision by new development;
- Provide a robust and comprehensive evidence base to underpin the development and implementation of detailed planning policies, and facilitate the management future management of open space and recreational assets;
- To provide information to justify the collection of developer contributions towards open space;
- To provide information to help to inform the spending of Community Infrastructure Levy.

Latest draft version is on the website at <http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/wiltshire-open-space-study-draft.pdf>

Playing Pitch Strategy

This is a strategy and action plan for playing pitches in Wiltshire Council. It covers the period to 2026.

- 1.1 This document is based on a substantial needs assessment and associated community consultation undertaken for the Council, and following recognised national guidance.

- 1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local planning authorities to set out policies to help enable communities to access high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation. These policies need to be based on a thorough understanding of local needs for such facilities and opportunities available for new provision.
- 1.3 The Government's public health initiatives have seen local authorities assume more responsibility for improving levels of public health. Studies show that living a healthy lifestyle and maintaining a healthy weight can reduce the risk of developing chronic disease, improve quality of life, and increase life expectancy. The Council is now responsible for many factors which impact on mental and physical health, including sports and leisure provision, environmental health, green spaces and housing standards. The Council is therefore now aiming to support its residents and encourage health improvements by implementing the new Public Health Strategy alongside the Council's other policies and strategies.
- 1.4 Other national policy and strategies also point to the critical role of local authorities in both providing and facilitating new and improved sports provision to provide not just sports but also wider recreation and health benefits.
- 1.5 The remit of the strategy covers the major 'pitch sports': Association Football; Cricket; Hockey; and Rugby.
- 1.6 The Strategy and Action Plan, as well as the underpinning Needs Assessment follows national guidance produced by Sport England, and the entire project has been overseen by a Steering Group comprising representatives of relevant authorities and organisations.
- 1.7 The document is divided into the following sections:
 - Description of some of the important characteristics and other factors that influence sports and physical activity in the local authority, and which have been taken into account in developing the strategy;
 - Summary of relevant sports provision and activity across the local authority;
 - Description of the main issues that have been identified as affecting each sport, now and in the coming years;
 - Provision of a strategic vision, aims and recommendations to guide the actions and decisions of the Council and its partners over the coming years (The Strategy);
 - Provision of a sport-by-sport and site-by-site schedule of recommendations covering each sport considered. (The Action Plan); and,
 - Explanation of how the Strategy should be kept up-to-date, and its implementation resourced.

The Core Strategy

The Wiltshire Core Strategy is the most important part of the Local Development Framework (LDF), a suite of planning policy documents that will eventually replace the four local plans covering Wiltshire.

The Wiltshire Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) covers the whole of Wiltshire (excluding Swindon) and sets out the council's

- spatial vision,
- key objectives, and
- overall principles for development in the county.

The key objectives of the spatial vision has been derived from an analysis of the county's characteristics, a review of our own corporate plans and priorities, and national planning guidance. At its heart is the delivery of viable and vibrant communities based on the principle of sustainability.

The core strategy outlines a sustainable spatial strategy for future development in the county and includes:

- key principles of development
- the location of strategic sites for new housing and employment development
- policies with which planning applications will be assessed
- a key diagram displaying the spatial aspects of the core strategy.

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Draft Wiltshire Playing Pitch Strategy

01 NOVEMBER 2016

Wiltshire Playing Pitch Strategy

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Glossary of Terms

Term	Meaning
AGP	Artificial Grass Pitch(es)
APS	Active People Survey(s)
ECB	England and Wales Cricket Board
EH	England Hockey
FA	Football Association
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
Strategy	Playing Pitch Strategy
RFU	Rugby Football Union

DRAFT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

General

1.1 This is one of four documents provided within the overall Wiltshire Playing Pitch Strategy. The four documents are:

- **The Strategy:** an overarching document providing context and guidance for the future provision and protection of pitch sport opportunities within Wiltshire;
- **The Action Plan (Part 1):** Generic actions relating to the steering group's objectives;
- **The Area Profiles (Action Plan Part 2):** 18 separate profiles (based on Community Board areas), translating the above into location specific recommendations; and,
- **The Needs Assessment:** the technical report examining overall supply and demand for pitch sports which is essentially the 'evidence base' used to inform the above three documents.

1.2 This document is based on a substantial needs assessment (see above) and associated consultation undertaken, and following recognised national guidance. The list of consultees for the needs assessment included National Governing Body of Sport regional and county representatives; and, local clubs and leagues. Other consultations were undertaken with education interests.

1.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local planning authorities to set out policies to help enable communities to access high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation. These policies need to be based on a thorough understanding of local needs for such facilities and opportunities available for new provision. The Government's public health initiatives have seen local authorities assume more responsibility for improving levels of public health. Studies show that living a healthy lifestyle and maintaining a healthy weight can reduce the risk of developing chronic disease, improves quality of life and increases life expectancy.

1.4 The Council is now responsible for many factors which impact on mental and physical health, including sports and leisure provision in the area, environmental health, green spaces and housing standards. The Council is therefore aiming to support its residents and encourage health improvements by implementing the revised Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy alongside the Council's other policies and strategies.

1.5 Other national policy and strategies such as the DCMS 'Sporting Future – A New Strategy for an Active Nation' and Sport England's 'Towards an Active Nation' strategy also point to the critical role of local authorities in both providing and facilitating new and improved sports provision to provide not just sports but also wider physical activity and health benefits.

Remit

1.6 The remit of the Playing Pitch Strategy covers the major 'pitch sports': Association Football; Cricket; Hockey; and Rugby. These sports require significant amounts of open space, and therefore require careful planning, given their popularity as participative sports. As this strategy evolves and is reviewed it may be that its scope can be expanded to cover other pitch sports that look to increase their presence in the area. For example, lacrosse might stand to benefit from some of the recommendations for improvements to artificial turf provision made in this strategy. These and other potential sports development initiatives can be addressed in future reviews.

Application

The Strategy and Action Plans, together with the Area Profiles, will be used to inform the preparation of statutory planning policy, and supplementary planning documents. It can be used in applying the Community Infrastructure Levy and developing Section 106 agreements. The detailed information can also be used to inform other investment decisions on the part of both the Council and its partners, and support the development of funding bids.

Method and governance

1.7 The Strategy and Action Plan, as well as the underpinning Needs Assessment follows national guidance produced by Sport England, and the entire project has been overseen by a Steering Group comprising representatives of relevant authorities and organisations, and these are listed at **Appendix 1**.

1.8 The report is made up of the following:

- A summary of the context for preparing this Strategy;
- A summary of the main issues that have been identified as affecting each sport, now and in the coming years;
- A strategic vision, aims and recommendations to guide the actions and decisions of the Council and its partners over the coming years (The Strategy);
- An Action Plan (Part 1), attached as **Appendix 2**, which also refers to and complements the Area Profiles (Action Plan Part 2); and,
- Recommendations on how the Strategy should be kept up-to-date, and its implementation resourced.

Pragmatism

1.10 Wiltshire is a geographically large local authority. There are around 370 grass sites as well as other artificial pitches included in the Needs Assessment underpinning this document. Given the limited resources available to the Council and its partners responsible for the preparation of this Strategy and Action Plan, it would have been impossible and inappropriate to make site-specific proposals for each and every venue. Instead, site-specific proposals are identified for key locations and actions in the Area Profiles (Action Plan Part 2). Other sites are covered by general recommendations contained in Action Plan Part 1.

2.0 CONTEXT

General

2.1 An understanding of the local strategic context, population and sports participation trends is essential in order to ensure that facility provision is tailored to the needs of the area.

Population

2.3 As at 2015 the Wiltshire Council area was estimated to have a population of 485,768. This figure is based upon population projections commissioned by the Council¹. The same projections calculate that by the year 2026 the population will have increased to 530,281. This figure is itself only based upon previous trends, and does not necessarily take into account the impact of planned new residential growth. The Wiltshire Core Strategy (2015) allocates land for another 42,000 houses within the local authority and up to the year 2026. The area specific allocations are detailed in the Area Profiles document.

2.4 The primary focus of new housing development will be at Trowbridge, Chippenham and Salisbury and the smaller towns, including: Bradford on Avon; Calne; Corsham; Cricklade; Devizes; Malmesbury; Marlborough; Melksham; Pewsey; and, Royal Wootton Bassett.

2.5 More modest growth, proportionate to the size of the settlement, will be delivered in smaller settlements through site allocation development plan documents, community-led planning policy documents, including neighbourhood plans, and partnership working with the local communities.

2.6 Generally speaking, the natural rate of rise in the population within the pitch sport playing age groups will be lower than that for the population as a whole within Wiltshire. The rates of change will vary across the Council area. To this natural change, however, there needs to be factored in the impact of local population change resulted from allocated housing.

¹ From a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Strategic Context

National Policy

2.7 **The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** clearly establishes the requirement that local plans ensure that there is proper provision of community and cultural facilities to meet local needs. The NPPF's expectations for the development of local planning policy for sport and physical activity/recreation, is set out in paragraphs 73 and 74 which require there to be a sound (i.e. up-to-date and verifiable) evidence base underpinning policy and its application. Paragraph 73 indicates that:

'Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up to date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.'

2.8 Paragraph 74 states that:

'Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or
- the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
- the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss

2.9 **DCMS: Sporting Future - A New Strategy for an Active Nation.** This cross-government strategy seeks to address flat lining levels of sport participation and high levels of inactivity in this country. Through this strategy, government is redefining what success in sport means, with a new focus on five key outcomes: physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development. In future, funding decisions will be made on the basis of the outcomes that sport and physical activity can deliver.

2.10 It is government's ambition that all relevant departments work closer together to create a more physically active nation, where children and young people enjoy the best sporting opportunities available and people of all ages and backgrounds can enjoy the many benefits that sport and physical activity bring, at every stage in their lives.

2.11 Public investment into community sport is to reach children as young as five as part of a ground-breaking new element to this new strategy. The move will see Sport England's remit changed from investing in sport for those aged 14 and over to supporting people from five years old right through to pensioners, in a bid to create a more active nation.

2.12 Investment will be targeted at sport projects that have a meaningful, measurable impact on how they are improving people's lives – from helping young people gain skills to get into work, to tackling social inclusion and improving physical and mental health.

2.13 Funding will also be targeted at groups who have low participation rates to encourage those who do not take part in sport and physical activity to get involved. This includes supporting women, disabled people, those in lower socio-economic groups and older people. Sport England will set up a new fund in 2016 to get inactive people physically active and will support and measure participation in sport and wider physical activity going forward.

2.14 **Sport England Strategy – ‘Towards an Active Nation’ 2016 – 2021.** In response to the Government’s strategy, Sport England’s new strategy vision is that everyone in England, regardless of age, background, or ability, feels able to take part in sport or activity. Sport England’s new vision and its supporting aims will therefore contribute to achieving the Government’s strategy. Key features are:

- Dedicated funding to get children and young people active from the age of five, including a new fund for family based activities and offering training to at least two teachers in every secondary school in England to help them better meet the needs of all children, irrespective of their level of sporting ability.
- Working with the sport sector to put customers at the heart of everything they do, and using the principles of behaviour change to inform their work.
- Piloting new ways of working locally by investing in up to 10 places in England – a mix of rural and urban areas.
- Investing up to £30m in a new volunteering strategy, enabling more people to get the benefits of volunteering and attracting a new, more diverse range of volunteers.
- Helping sport keep pace with the digital expectations of customers – making it as easy to book a badminton court as a hotel room.
- Working closely with governing bodies of sport and other who support people who already play regularly to help them become more efficient, sustainable and diversify their sources of funding.

2.15 With respect to the final bullet point (above) 38% of Sport England controlled investment will be directed through the National Governing Bodies of sport. This is the largest of Sport England’s funding programmes.

2.16 **National Governing Body (NGB) 2013-17 funding.** The NGB 2013-17 funding programme sees Sport England invest £450 million in NGBs with young people (14-25 years old) benefitting from 60% of this investment. Additional funding is also made available to governing bodies that are successfully increasing participation. In April 2017, Sport England will re-align its NGB funding and objectives in order to deliver the ‘Towards an Active Nation’ strategy.

2.17 NGBs have been had a major input into this assessment (as well as that covering built provision). In respect of pitch sport NGBs, the Football Association (FA), England and Wales Cricket Board (ECWB), Rugby Football Union (RFU) and England Hockey (EH), all have their own national strategies:

- The Football Association – National Facilities Strategy
- ‘Champion Counties - ECWB Strategic Plan 2014-2017’
- The Rugby Football Union National Facilities Strategy
- The National Hockey Facility Strategy – The Right Facilities in the Right Places (2012)

2.18 All these above strategies will require review, as appropriate, to reflect altered national government priorities.

2.19 The FA is now promoting strongly the provision of 3G AGPs for both training and also for match play, the latter especially for junior/mini soccer age groups. However, it will have implications in respect of the demand for 3G AGPs at certain times of the day and, potentially, the encouragement of a move of teams training from other types of artificial surface.

2.20 Likewise, the RFU Council has recently approved a strategy to invest in Artificial Grass Pitches (AGP) which will see 100 artificial, floodlit pitches installed across the country over a four-year period. The strategy will see the creation of:

- 60 AGPs on rugby club sites to be used by the host club and other local clubs; and
- 40 AGPs on community sites with a guaranteed number of hours use by rugby.

2.21 The key drivers for this are to sustain and grow participation while addressing the increasing pressure on natural turf pitches, changing player expectations, competition from other sports investing in artificial pitches and changing weather conditions. It is evident nationally that the focus on increasing participation links to the Council own priorities of improving health and wellbeing through more active lifestyles and widening access to sport

Local Policy and Strategy

2.22 The Council formally adopted the **Wiltshire Core Strategy Development Plan** document in January 2015. The Core Strategy replaces the south Wiltshire Core Strategy as well as a number of policies from the former district council's local plans.

2.23 The Core Strategy sets out a Spatial Vision for the planning of Wiltshire over the next decade:

'By 2026 Wiltshire will have stronger, more resilient communities based on a sustainable pattern of development, focused principally on Trowbridge, Chippenham and Salisbury.

- Market towns and service centres will have become more self-contained and supported by the necessary infrastructure, with a consequent reduction in the need to travel. In all settlements there will be an improvement in accessibility to local services, a greater feeling of security and the enhancement of a sense of community and place. This pattern of development, with a more sustainable approach towards transport and the generation and use of power and heat, will have contributed towards tackling climate change.
- Employment, housing and other development will have been provided in sustainable locations in response to local needs as well as the changing climate and incorporating exceptional standards of design. Wiltshire's important natural, built and historic environment will have been safeguarded and, where necessary, extended and enhanced to provide appropriate green infrastructure, while advantage will have been taken of Wiltshire's heritage to promote cultural and lifestyle improvements as well as tourism for economic benefit. Partnership working with communities will have helped plan effectively for local areas and allow communities to receive the benefit of managed growth, where appropriate.'

2.24 The strategy makes provision for at least 42,000 new homes in Wiltshire in the plan period from 2006 to 2026. It sets out a plan for an appropriate mix of types, sizes and tenures, particularly to address affordable housing needs, and will ensure a continuous supply of housing over the plan period that is aligned to job growth and the delivery of infrastructure.

Wiltshire Corporate Business Plan (2013-17). The Council's business plan sets out how it intends to meet challenges whilst delivering its vision to create stronger, more resilient communities. The Business Plan's priorities are to:

- protect those who are most vulnerable
- boost the local economy; and,
- bring communities together to enable and support them to do more for themselves

2.25 At the outset of the plan period, it highlighted that over its span funding from central government would reduce by £22 million and with the predicted increase in service demands, combined with inflation, it would mean pressures of around another £100 million. As a result, the plan outlines how the council will work innovatively to realign £120m over the four years to deliver its priorities.

2.26 The Plan identified 12 key actions designed to achieve the above priorities; two of which are especially relevant to this Playing Pitch Strategy:

- Create a campus opportunity in community areas; and,
- Integrate public health at the heart of all public services.

2.27 Again this plan will be revised in line with the local elections due to take place in May 2017 and the changing financial climate.

2.28 **Wiltshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and Wiltshire Joint Health & Well Being Strategy 2015 – 2018.** A Health and Wellbeing Board for Wiltshire was formally established in 2013. It brings together the leaders of the health and social care system in Wiltshire to deliver a set of specific responsibilities which are set out in legislation and includes duties to:

- to prepare a Joint Strategic Assessment (JSA);
- prepare a Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS); and,
- to encourage integrated working between health and social care.

2.29 The first **JSA** was published in 2013 and it provides a shared analysis of Wiltshire's population – allowing the Council and its partners to look at and agree the key issues facing the area and providing an evidence base for developing future plans and strategies designed to deal with these issues. The JSA is currently being refreshed and will be consulted upon in the coming months. In addition, Community Area Assessments were produced covering the period 2013 – 2015. These provide more detailed analysis of each Community Area with comparisons to other areas across the county.

2.30 A specific JSA for Health and Wellbeing has also emerged and is the assessment tool on which all commissioning decisions for the area are based and, as such, it provides detailed information on each community area in Wiltshire and covers a breadth of topics focusing on health and social needs as well as wider factors affecting the wellbeing of our community. The topics include climate change and the economy, which recognise the dynamic nature of health and wellbeing and the factors that influence it.. Again each community area also has a JSA for Health and Wellbeing.

2.31 The JSA data shows that people in Wiltshire are living longer, healthier lives. This is something to be celebrated – but it brings with it new challenges. Without action, the demand for health services is predicted to increase substantially, putting strain on carers and public services. Ill-health and physical inactivity are not only detrimental to individuals and wider communities, they also have financial implications for public services. Increased levels of demand and limits on funding means that new models of delivery need to be considered.

2.32 In September 2015, Wiltshire’s Health and Wellbeing Board agreed a refreshed **Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2015-18)**. The strategy sets out the main areas that working together will be a priority for health and social care organisations in Wiltshire. It focuses on setting out a vision for integrated working for the future; to support and sustain healthy, independent living and this is described in the strategy within two key aims:

- Healthy lives: encouraging communities, families and individuals to take on more responsibility for their own health; and,
- Empowered lives: personalising care and delivering care in the most appropriate setting at or as close to home as possible.

Comment

2.33 The above national and local policy guidance has helped to shape and inform this Strategy and Action Plan. In turn, this Strategy and underlying needs assessment will make an important contribution to informing emerging Council statutory plans and other local policy guidance.

3.0 KEY ISSUES

General

Methodology

3.1 The needs assessment underpinning this Strategy was undertaken using current Sport England Guidance.² The method advocated by Sport England is described more fully in the needs assessment. The key elements of the work involved site surveys and quality assessments using Sport England's recommended quality assessment methods; clubs and league questionnaire surveys; and, liaison with relevant National Governing Bodies of Sport and other interests (largely through the project Steering Group). More general consultations were undertaken often as part of a larger open space, sport and recreation study conducted for the Council, of which this project formed part.

3.2 The following totals all known grass football, cricket, rugby grass pitches in the local authority. Not all of these will be theoretically available in practice for community use. The provision of pitches is analysed in more detail on a sport-by-sport basis in the Needs Assessment.

Table 3.1: Grass pitch provision in the local authority

Adult Football	Youth Football (11v11)	Youth Football (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7)	Minisoccer (5v5)	Cricket Fields	Adult Rugby	Mini Rugby
189	47	32	69	51	107	101	15

3.3 Of the 611 pitches in Table 3.1 above most are noted as being in the 'public sector' (largely local parish and town councils and associated trusts). The MoD also controls a significant stock of grass playing pitches, and these are sometimes made available for community use. The MoD pitches are rarely in secured community use for a variety of reasons, and are often 'behind the wire', and therefore largely unavailable with a few exceptions. However due to the Army Rebasing Programme, the Sports and Community Access Scheme (SCAS) agreement has been drawn up which will provide significant opportunities for the community to access Army / MOD Sports and Leisure Facilities inside and outside of the wire. As this agreement is linked to specific Planning Applications and associated triggers it is probable that the Scheme will not be open for use until 2017.

3.4 Not included in the above table are pitches that were once available, but are on sites that are closed, or disused, but remain undeveloped. The only known example within the local authority is the Westinghouse Sportsground in Chippenham, which has permission for residential development but, at the time of this report, remained undeveloped.

3.5 There are also many examples of former pitches in recreation grounds throughout rural Wiltshire, which are no longer marked out and used for matches, but which have other recreational functions.

3.6 In addition, there are Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs) at various locations, and which are more fully described in the relevant sections (primarily for football and hockey) of the Needs Assessment.

² 'Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance' (Sport England 2013)

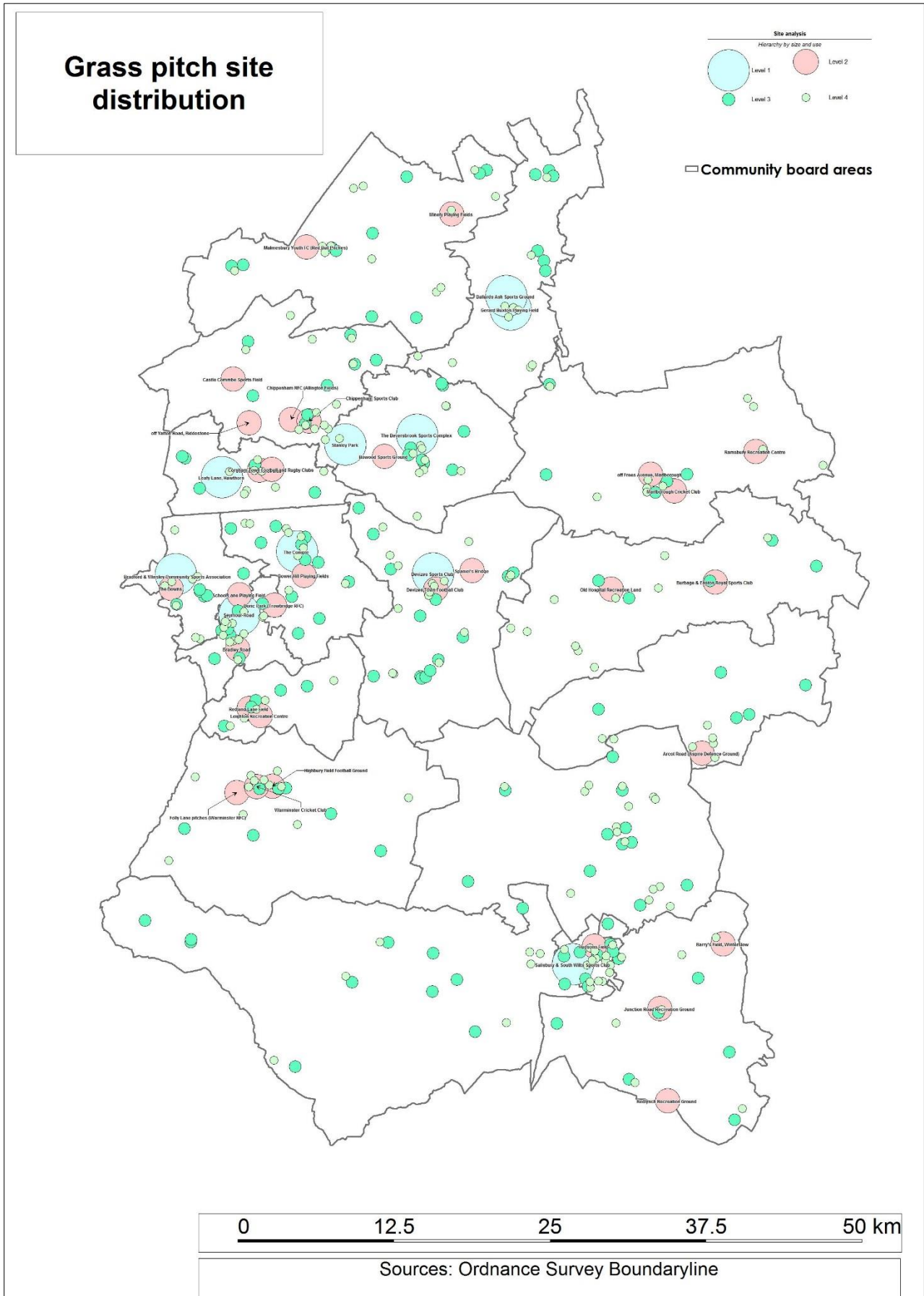
AGPs are now accepted as essential facilities for match play for hockey, as well as for football match play and rugby training.

3.7 Various sites (especially primary/junior schools) have grass spaces, but which are not formally marked as pitches.

3.8 **Map 3.1** shows the distribution of provision through the local authority, and it is graded by a combination of the size of each site, and the amount of activity/pitch sport use taking place on each site.

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Map 3.1: Overall grass pitch provision in the local authority



3.9 The grading of sites has been based principally on the following criteria:

- **Level 1:** Very large sites accommodating relatively large numbers of pitches as well as teams, these tend to be found in the larger urban areas;
- **Level 2:** Other large sites, but with not quite the levels of pitch provision and team activity as the above, often these can be highly important single-sport sites such as for rugby and cricket, for example.
- **Level 3:** Where there is some pitch provision and associated team activity, but not sufficient to warrant inclusion as Level 1 and 2 sites; and,
- **Level 4:** Sites which have some pitch provision but no use by community teams, as far as has been ascertained.

3.10 The **Level 1 and 2 sites** have been named on the map. All but one of the defined Level 1 sites are located in the northern half of the local authority.

3.11 In some areas, because of the absence of Level 1 and 2 sites, Level 3 sites will assume greater importance.

3.12 Grass and AGPs are analysed in detail in the Needs Assessment and Area Profiles.

Sites that are wholly or partly excluded from the study analysis

3.13 This report acknowledges the existence of playing pitches on school sites. Where such facilities are known to be available for community use they have been included in the analysis. Other school sites may though have potential to be used by community teams in the future.

Multi-Functional Recreation Grounds

3.14 There are a significant number of sites around the local authority that host more than one pitch sport, and these can therefore be particularly important local sports venues. Whilst the analysis in the following Needs Assessment is largely sports-specific, those sites hosting more than one pitch sport will be acknowledged.

A constantly evolving picture

3.15 The audit of both pitches and teams conducted for this study, can only represent a snapshot in time. The numbers of clubs and teams will change year-in, year-out. Likewise, the stock of sports pitches will change over time, although more gradually.

3.16 To evidence the above point, there have been some recent and significant changes in the provision of pitches in some locations, for example:

- The provision of a new full-size AGP in the redevelopment of Springfield School, as part of a 'community campus' development for the Corsham Community Area; and,
- The recent opening of a new 'sports hub' based at the Gerard Buxton Sports Ground in Royal Wootton Bassett.

3.17 There are also changes in Melksham, with the co-relocation of the Melksham Town Football and Rugby Clubs to Woolmore Farm in Autumn 2016, as part of a Community Area Campus scheme, which will release the Conigre sportsground for use by cricket. In fact, the Wiltshire Council Community Campus development programme, although still itself evolving, is likely to be a driver for the upgrading and rationalization of sports facilities in other parts of Wiltshire. Some of these schemes will not be at a stage to be properly captured by this Strategy. Indeed, the use of new

provision at the (above) Gerard Buxton Sports Ground could not be fully captured. For each of the four sports covered by this Strategy, recent as well as proposed developments likely to alter the local supply of playing pitches will be identified in the Area Profiles.

Projected change in demand

3.18 Taking into account both projected planned and natural population change, the following estimates the potential change in demand for pitches resulting from the demands of new teams forming by 2026. The method behind the calculations is explained in **Appendix A** to the Area Profiles. The figures in the table below are local authority-wide, and separate projections for covering the Community Board area are provided in the Area Profiles.

Table 3.2: Change in demand for pitch space

Age Groups	Total new teams (resulting from natural population change + housing growth)	Matches per pitch	Pitches required (assuming 2 teams/match)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	58.2	4	7.3
Junior football (10-15 male)	100.5	2	25.1
Junior football (10-15 female)	8.1	2	2.0
Senior football (16-45 male)	68.3	2	17.1
Senior football (16-45 female)	2.9	2	0.7
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	22.0	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	14.0	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	2.2	0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	11.8	2	3.0
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	0.4	2	0.1
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	38.6	0	0.0
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	6.7	0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	31.9	3	5.3
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	0.7	3	0.1
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	6.2	0	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	6.3	0	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	6.1	4	0.8
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	4.2	4	0.5

Key Issues for Football

- 3.19 Wet weather really impacts upon the ability of pitches to absorb play and training.
- 3.20 There is a significant need for more AGPs both for training and, increasingly, for match play to help deal with wet weather, and increased demand leading to wear and tear.
- 3.21 The FA should play a central role in advising on the establishment of such venues.
- 3.22 If there were to be geographical priority areas for additional facilities, they would be located in the vicinity of existing clubs that have clear growth potential and need for additional facilities; and, with good transportation links. The immediate priority areas for new provision, in no particular order of priority, should be:
- The Trowbridge/Melksham/Bradford on Avon areas
 - The Chippenham/Calne area
 - The Warminster/Westbury areas
 - Salisbury/South Wiltshire
 - Devizes
- 3.23 The Area Profiles provide detail on the specific needs of each Community Board area, and how and where they might best be met locally.
- 3.24 Community Campus development programmes may be able to support such projects, where appropriate, such as the Melksham/Woolmore Farm developments. 'Land swaps' might help to initiate such schemes, with existing underused and/or badly located venues being identified and released for development to fund new or upgraded facilities in better locations.
- 3.25 The Strategy and Area Profiles consider the development of a grass pitch improvement programme, given issues highlighted with regard to wet weather/waterlogging with football taking the lead in the development of these programmes.
- 3.26 There are geographical hotspots of demand where access to good quality pitches is problematic
- 3.27 It might be an aim to get as much junior match play onto AGPs as possible.
- 3.28 The FA and Wiltshire Council should work together to initiate a volunteers' training/experience programme to help bolster the volunteer base for local football, but which will enhance the curricular vitae of young people, and widen their portfolio of transferable skills.

Key Issues for Cricket

- 3.29 The concept of venues for casual cricket should be explored, with the provision of non-turf wickets. This would help develop team-based (as opposed to club-based cricket for those who cannot commit to regular and frequent games).
- 3.30 It is likely that future population growth in Chippenham, Trowbridge, and the Salisbury area will require additional cricket field provision. In Chippenham, additional provision would be best focused on the currently unused Westinghouse sports ground, which would be an ideal dedicated second venue for Chippenham CC. (See paragraph 3.4).

3.31 The requirement for an alternative second ground for Trowbridge CC in lieu of a site that is now to be developed for housing. There is Section 106 funding attached to the relocation on the cricket activity as part of the planning proposal.

3.32 Many of the higher performing clubs in the Wiltshire County Cricket League may have aspirations to field teams in the West of England Premier League (WEPL). The absence at certain venues of facilities required to join the WEPL may therefore be of longer-term concern to some clubs, beyond shorter-term facility deficiencies identified in this section. There are certainly opportunities to provide these upgrades in relation to the prospective relocation of Beanacre and Melksham CC to the Conigre site, which will become a dedicated cricket venue. (See paragraph 3.18 in respect of proposals for Melksham).

Key Issues for Rugby

3.33 A planned programme of improved drainage and training provision should be agreed to cover key sites. The immediate priorities in respect of training provision should consider the stated needs of the following sites in particular.

Table 3.2: Priorities for suggested for improvements in rugby training facility and drainage provision. (n.b. these are in no particular order)

Name	Area
Bradford & Winsley Community Sports Association	Bradford on Avon
Chippenham RFC (Allington Fields)	Chippenham
Ballards Ash Sports Ground	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade
off Frees Avenue, Marlborough	Marlborough
Hudsons Field	Salisbury
Minety Playing Fields	Malmesbury
Corsham Town Football and Rugby Clubs	Corsham
Folly Lane pitches (Warminster RFC)	Warminster
Colerne RUFC (Higgins Field)	Corsham

3.34 The Conigre ground in Melksham has been excluded from this list, due to the Autumn 2016 co-location with Melksham Town FC to Woolmore Farm. Devizes Sports Club has also been excluded due to recent drainage improvement works.

Key Issues for Hockey

- 3.35 The protection and improvement of existing venues for hockey clubs, unless acceptable alternative venues exist.
- 3.36 The protection of floodlit school-based hockey venues, in particular.
- 3.37 Explore the potential for establishing a new club in the Trowbridge area- perhaps as part of a wider hub-sport venue.
- 3.38 The potential coordination of a 3G AGP programme (as outlined in Section 5 of the Needs Assessment and in the Area Profiles) with a programme for the greater use of some school-based venues for hockey match play and training.
- 3.39 Improved access to facilities for clubs in south and south west Wiltshire, in particular.
- 3.40 Floodlighting should be considered as integral to all recognized hockey venues.

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4.0 THE STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

General

4.1 The production of this Strategy is timely. The character of the local authority's population continues to change, and this has a profound effect on the types of sport, play and leisure activity appealing to local people.

4.2 The Council is working in a financially difficult environment, this brings challenges, but it also presents a clear opportunity for reviewing and transforming the way in which the Council and its partners delivers its service with respect to the sports covered in this report.

4.3 Many agencies, groups and organisations have shared aspirations in respect of the 'health agenda' and great potential exists for collaboration between public and voluntary sectors, as well as social and commercial enterprises to realise these aspirations.

4.4 The above suggests that the following will be the major determinants in the demand for pitch sports into the foreseeable future within the local authority:

- A growing population, which may be further accentuated by planned new residential growth that has not yet been allocated.
- The representation within the local population of age groups with characteristics that make them more likely to take part in pitch sports;
- New forms of the sports concerned, with the aim of appealing to children and young people, together with adults whose other 'life commitments' do not give them the opportunity to play traditional forms of the sports, and at the traditional times.
- Geographical pockets within the urban areas that exhibit quite high levels of economic and social deprivation, where and the levels of participation in sport and active recreation are depressed as a consequence. Improving prospects for participating should be a priority for the local authority and its partners in these areas, with the consequent health and economic benefits.

4.5 The Playing Pitch Strategy therefore provides the strategic vision, aims and recommendations to guide the actions and decisions of Wiltshire Council and its partners over the coming years.

Vision and Aims

4.6 **The vision and key aims for this strategy are therefore identified to be:**

'To achieve the best possible quality, quantity, and type of playing pitch provision to meet the varying needs of Wiltshire's residents, throughout the local authority area.'

1. Provide an evidence base that underpins the statutory land-use planning process in respect of its forward planning and development control functions.
2. Underpin the development of a range of council policies and strategies, including the development plan framework, leisure strategies, public health strategies and community infrastructure plans.
3. Support the overall management, protection, improvement and conservation of the playing pitch stock to the best advantage of the residents of Wiltshire.

4. To create an environment for sport and healthy physical activity which helps to improve the health and well-being of the population, increase participation levels and reduce inactivity and inequalities.
5. Inform the Council in its negotiation and securing of Section 106 agreements, and other developer contributions.

4.7 Five strategic recommendations are proposed, in order to achieve the above Vision and Aims. Each strategic recommendation is stated, along with a justification. Together with the Vision and Aims, these strategic recommendations help to shape the tone and direction of the Action Plan.

4.8 SR1: Maintain an evidence base of the quality, quantity and type of playing pitch surface available within the local authority area

4.9 **Reasoning:** The starting point for the development of this Strategy and Action Plan has been the identification of the local authority's stock of playing pitches in order to create a typology of sites. This documentation is essential in order to help achieve the strategic recommendations. It is therefore imperative that this typology is maintained and updated on a regular basis, as opportunities present themselves.

4.10 **What to look for in the action plan:** Taking into account the findings of the Needs Assessment, it is clear that sites can be classified generally into one of four groupings by type, depending on the role that they serve. No one group is more important than any other, as each grouping represents sites with contrasting but nevertheless vital functions in terms of providing opportunities.

4.11 The groups are as follows:

- **Level 1:** Very large sites accommodating relatively large numbers of pitches as well as teams- these tend to be found in the larger urban areas;
- **Level 2:** Other large sites, but with not quite the levels of pitch provision and team activity as the above- often these can highly important single-sport sites such as for rugby and cricket, for example.
- **Level 3:** Where there is some pitch provision and associated team activity, but not sufficient to warrant inclusion as Level 1 and 2 sites; and,
- **Level 4:** Sites which have some pitch provision but no use by community teams, as far as has been ascertained. (These sites are likely to serve other important local recreation functions).

4.12 The typology noted above is linked to the Strategic Policy recommendations. This typology has been used inform site and sports specific actions identified in the Action Plan.

4.13 SR2: Develop planning policies for the conservation and maintenance of playing pitches and include in the Local Development Plan

4.14 **Reasoning:** It is essential that the recommendations of the strategy, action plan and area profiles underpin local planning policy and are consistent with paragraphs 73 and 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework guidance. In circumstances where proposals for development and use

of a site are contrary to those contained in the recommendations of this Strategy and Action Plan, they should only be approved where:

- an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or,
- the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
- the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.'

4.15 **What to look for in the action plan:** There are recommendations for appropriate policies and other statements to be included in statutory and supplementary planning documents. (See Action Plan Part 1). It will be essential for local authority planning representatives to be involved in the development of these policies and statements.

4.16 **SR3: Conserve and improve the existing stock of pitch sports facilities and identify opportunities for new provision or development that have maximum impact on the individual sport/s, and participation levels**

4.17 **Reasoning:** It is fundamental to the achievement of the vision and aims of the strategy, that the local authority's stock of pitch sports sites is conserved. This will mean the outright protection and improvement of many sites, but it may also mean potentially the redeployment of some sites that are or were used for outdoor sport. In terms of the latter, 'redemption' may mean simply making a decision not to invest in maintaining sports facilities, but also that the site is still suited to other recreation activity. In other far more limited circumstances it might be appropriate to release sites for alternative built development. The emphasis is therefore on overall conservation of the stock of local facilities, given the need for facilities to change to best meet current needs as reflected in the Vision and Aims.

4.18 **What to look for in the Action Plan:** Apart from the conservation of existing stock, it is an aspiration to improve the quality of the overall stock of facilities, to make them more 'playable' and therefore attractive to use.

4.19 Where sites have been identified for new and/or improved facilities, the quality target should be to achieve a good standard of construction as recognised by the relevant Governing Bodies of Sport, and detailed in the Needs Assessment.

4.20 The local stock of pitch sport facilities can sometimes be conserved and improved by encouraging some clubs that exhibit the capacity and willingness, to assume some additional responsibility for the management and maintenance of facilities. This might sometimes include formal asset transfer of sites or ancillary facilities (such as pavilions) to clubs. The Wiltshire Council owns few playing pitch sites, and asset transfer is more likely in respect of local parish and town councils coming to arrangements with local clubs.

4.21 The ability of local clubs to take control of facilities should not be overestimated. Although a select number of clubs might already have the capacity and expertise to achieve this, the large majority won't and, if they want to progress toward this goal, they will need help. The Council should work towards adopting a policy which supports community management and ownership of

assets to local clubs, community groups and trusts- but only where this is appropriate. This presents sports clubs and national governing bodies with opportunities to assume a stronger and more responsible role in the management and safekeeping of facilities; it may also provide non-asset owning sports clubs with their first chance to take on a building.

4.22 There are some sites in the local authority where security of tenure for the club/user needs to be assured. This also often refers to education sites where formal community use agreements are not in place. NGBs can often help to negotiate and engage with schools, particularly academies where the local authority may not have direct influence.

4.23 The Area Profiles identify locations where there is potential to create new facilities to meet existing and future demands. For example, locations for new AGPs or improved grass pitches.

4.24 In addition, there are a large number of sporting facilities are located on education sites and making these available to sports clubs can offer significant benefits to both the school/college and the local clubs. The Council and other key partners must work with schools and colleges to develop an understanding of the issues that restrict or affect community access. Support should be provided, where appropriate, to address underlying problems.

4.25 It is not uncommon for school pitch stock not to be fully maximised for community use. Even on established community use sites, access to grass pitches for community use is limited.

4.26 Beyond the above, there are sites of limited utility and/or potential. There are also other institutionally controlled facilities that are not used for community sports, but which have a primary function in meeting the needs of their client groups. The introduction of community use to these facilities may be an aspiration, but not a short-term priority of the Strategy.

4.27 **SR4: Identify and provide new and improved opportunities that stand the best chances of encouraging participation in sport and physical activity, in particular; for children with the aim of helping to develop a ‘habit for life’; for groups that don’t traditionally take part; where opportunities help to retain and allow for progress of participants.**

4.28 **Reasoning:** In recent years some sports (notably pitch sports like football) have developed forms of the game that have enjoyed considerable success in encouraging children and young people into sport. Such opportunities and age-appropriate facilities should be the bedrock of any serious attempt to encourage even higher levels of participation amongst children and young people.

4.29 Sport and active recreation has much to offer in improving the individual health, as well as encouraging social and community development. However, it needs to embrace the changing nature of society and accept that the terms of engagement with potential participants are changing, and new forms of provision and facility management may be required to encourage the identified target groups into sport and active recreation.

Successfully encouraging new participants is just one challenge to be faced in growing participation in sport and active recreation: retaining new and long-standing participants is the other challenge. To achieve this will require the opportunities for those who wish to stay and progress in a given

sport with the facilities and pathways to enable them so to do. Enthusiasm should not be thwarted by a lack of facilities of right type and appropriate quality.

4.30 What to look for in the Action Plan: Facilities that are suited to hosting child-friendly versions of sports are encouraged at various sites- this might be achieved by simple initiatives such as reviewing and re-marking pitches, but also more structural changes, such as improved and expanded ancillary buildings.

4.31 There are some parts of the local authority that have comparatively low levels of participation in sport, and these tend to coincide with areas of relatively high levels of social and economic deprivation when measured by government indicators. Some sites have therefore been highlighted for this reason, and initiatives for these sites should be aimed at improving participation in the surrounding areas.

4.32 This Strategy and Action Plan does not provide for facilities to be used by the elite performance level, but by the general community. However, the priority sites will be of a kind that will help players play to a good level. Below these priority sites there will be smaller sites, which will still be important entry level venues.

4.33 SR5: Work with partners to identify and secure the resources that are required to deliver SR3 and SR4

4.34 Reasoning: Whilst this Strategy and action plan is owned by Wiltshire Council, it is not feasible for Wiltshire Council, (or indeed any other partner), to identify and allocate the financial resources to deliver the recommendations, particularly when operating in such a financially challenging climate. It is for Wiltshire Council and its key stakeholders and partners to work together to identify potential sources of funding through developer contributions, National Governing Body facilities strategies, Sport England funding and through support to town and parish councils, sports club and other organisations that will enable and empower communities to seek their own funding. One partner alone cannot deliver the plan.

4.35 What to look for in the Action Plan: There are recommendations for the key priorities to be included in the Section 106 and Community Investment Levy lists, which should realise a significant contribution to the maintenance and provision of new stock. There are also recommendations within the action plan as to who the key stakeholder may be in terms of supporting potential pitch and facility stock improvements and new developments. Support should be referred to in its widest sense and does not indicate any commitment to 'financial' support.

The Action Plan

4.36 The Action Plan has two parts:

- Part 1: which provides general actions; and
- Part 2: (Area Profiles) - which has area and site-specific priority actions.

4.37 The Strategy and Action Plan has been prepared and agreed by the all members of the Steering Group. These stakeholders must therefore cooperate in achieving the strategic and area-

specific actions proposed. The land-use planning system will be a principal vehicle for addressing many of the actions.

4.38 The sports and site-specific actions contained in Action Plan Part 2 (Area Profiles) have been identified as being the most important for the presence and development of pitch sports in each individual area, and practical involvement and leadership in achieving the implementation of actions must be agreed between members of the on-going steering group.

4.39 Section 5 of this document explains how the Strategy and Action Plan will be monitored and reviewed on a regular basis. However, the steering group should be constantly alert to new issues and opportunities that emerge over the course of time, and the Strategy and Action Plan is therefore not intended to be inflexibly prescriptive.

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5.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW

Delivery

5.1 The Strategy seeks to provide guidance for maintenance/management decisions and investment made across the local authority area. By addressing the issues identified in the Needs Assessment Report and using the strategic framework presented in this Strategy, the current and future pitch sport and recreational needs of the local authority can be satisfied. The Strategy identifies where there is a deficiency in provision and identifies how best to resolve this in the future.

5.2 It is important that this document is used in a practical manner, is engaged with partners and encourages partnerships to be developed, to ensure that outdoor sports facilities are regarded as a vital aspect of community life and which contribute to the achievement of Council priorities.

5.3 The production of this Strategy should be regarded as the beginning of the planning process. The success of the Strategy and the benefits that are gained are dependent upon regular engagement between all partners involved and the adoption of a strategic approach.

5.4 Each member of the current Strategy Development Steering Group should take the lead to ensure the Strategy is used and applied appropriately within their area of work and influence. The role of the steering group should not end with the completion of the Strategy document.

5.5 To help ensure the Strategy is well used it should be regarded as the key document within the study area guiding the improvement and protection of playing pitch provision. It needs to be the document people regularly turn to for information about how the current demand is met and what actions are required to improve the situation and meet future demand. In order for this to be achieved the steering group need to have a clear understanding of how the Strategy can be applied and therefore delivered.

5.6 The process of developing the Strategy will hopefully have already resulted in a number of benefits that will help with its application and delivery. These may include enhanced partnership working across different agendas and organisations, pooling of resources along with strengthening relationships and understanding between different stakeholders and between members of the steering group and the sporting community. The drivers behind the Strategy and the work to develop the recommendations and action plan will have also highlighted, and helped the steering group to understand, the key areas to which it can be applied and how it can be delivered.

5.7 Once the Strategy is complete the role of the Strategy Development Steering Group should evolve so that it:

- Acts as a focal point for promoting the value and importance of the Strategy and playing pitch provision in the area
- Monitors, evaluates and reviews progress with the delivery of the recommendations and action plan

- Shares lessons learnt from how the Strategy has been used and how it has been applied to a variety of circumstances
- Ensures the Strategy is used effectively to input into any new opportunities to secure improved provision and influence relevant programmes and initiatives
- Maintains links between all relevant parties with an interest in playing pitch provision in the area; and,
- Reviews the need to update the Strategy along with the supply and demand information and assessment work on which it is based.

5.8 Effectively the Strategy Development Steering Group will become the Strategy Implementation Steering Group.

5.9 An immediate priority of the steering group will be to establish a 'Year 1' series of projects to be pursued in accordance with the priority ratings and time-frames indicated in the Action Plan and Area Profiles.

5.10 Year 1 project initiatives may not only include active pursuit of the high priority projects, but also could include projects that are easy to implement and achieve in the short-term.

Monitoring and updating

5.10 It is important that there is regular annual monitoring and review against the actions identified in the Strategy. This monitoring will be led by the local authority and supported by all members of, and reported back to, the steering group. Understanding and learning lessons from how the Strategy has been applied should also form a key component of monitoring its delivery. This should form an on-going role of the steering group.

5.11 As a guide, if no review and subsequent update has been carried out within three years of the Strategy being signed off by the steering group, then Sport England and the NGBs would consider the Strategy and the information on which it is based to be out of date.

5.12 The nature of the supply and in particular the demand for playing pitches will likely to have changed over the three years. Therefore, without any form of review and update within this time period it would be difficult to make the case that the supply and demand information and assessment work is sufficiently robust.

5.13 Therefore, the Strategy will be reviewed on an annual basis from the date it is formally signed off by the steering group. This will help to maintain the momentum and commitment that has been built up when developing the Strategy. Taking into account the time to develop the Strategy this should also help to ensure that the original supply and demand information is no more than two years old without being reviewed.

5.14 The annual review should highlight:

- How the delivery of the recommendations and action plan has progressed and any changes required to the priority afforded to each action (e.g. the priority of some may increase following the delivery of others);
- How the Strategy has been applied and the lessons learned;
- Any changes to particularly important sites and/or clubs in the area (e.g. the most used or high quality sites for a particular sport) and other supply and demand information, what this may mean for the overall assessment work and the key findings and issues;
- Any development of a specific sport or particular format of a sport; and,
- Any new or emerging issues and opportunities.

5.14 Further to the annual review the group should either:

- Provide a short annual progress and update paper;
- Include a partial review relating to supply and demand information regarding sport, pitch type and/or sub area

5.15 It will be beneficial to hold annual sport specific meetings with the pitch sport NGBs and other relevant parties to update and amend the assessment work where necessary, track progress with implementing the recommendations and action plan and highlight any new issues and opportunities. Timing this with the annual affiliation process undertaken by the NGBs which would help to capture any changes in the number and nature of sports clubs in the area. Other information that is already collected on a regular basis such as pitch booking records for local authority and other sites could be fed into these meetings. The NGBs will also be able to indicate any further performance quality assessments that have been undertaken within the study area. Discussion with the league secretaries may also indicate annual league meetings which it may be useful to attend to pick up any specific issues and/or enable a review of the relevant club details to be undertaken.

5.16 The steering group will regularly review and refresh area by area plans taking account of any improvements in pitch quality (and hence increases in pitch capacity) and also any new negotiations for community use of education sites in the future.

5.17 The accompanying databases are intended to be refreshed on a season by season basis and it is important that there is cross-departmental working, including for example, grounds maintenance and sports development departments, to ensure that this is achieved and that results are used to inform subsequent annual sports facility development plans. Results should be shared with partners via a consultative mechanism.

APPENDIX 1: Steering Group composition

The project Steering Group comprised representatives of the following organisations:

- Wiltshire Council
- England Hockey
- Sport England
- The England and Wales Cricket Board
- The Football Association
- The Rugby Football Union
- Wiltshire and Swindon Sports Partnership

The Steering Group will continue to exist to oversee the implementation and review/updating of the Strategy and Action Plan, as detailed elsewhere in this document.

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Draft Wiltshire Playing Pitch Strategy Action Plan

ACTION PLAN PART 1

01 NOVEMBER 2016

Action Plan Part 1: General actions

Key: Time-frame (Short=0-3 years; Medium= 3-6 years; Long = 6 years +)

Implementation partners (WC=Wiltshire Council; FA=Football Association; ECB=England and Wales Cricket Board; RFU= Rugby Football Union; EH=England Hockey);

Action Plan Part 1 (General Actions)

Strategic Recommendation	Action	Time-frame	Lead	Partners
SR1: Maintain an evidence base of the quality, quantity and type of playing pitch surface available within the local authority area	Develop and maintain a typology of sites to guide planning and investment in line with priority levels 1 – 4	Short	Wiltshire Council Steering Group Wiltshire Council	Sport England NGBs CSP
	Develop an annual plan of priority sites (using the typology of sites)	Short		
	Establish a Steering Group that oversees the implementation of the policies and recommendations contained in the Strategy and Action Plan. Year 1 targets to include: Establish membership Develop a Terms of Reference Establish a Year 1 series of generic and site specific priorities Identify potential resources for Year 1 priorities Establish a process for the monitoring and review of the Strategy and Action Plan	Short		
SR 2: Develop planning policies for the conservation and maintenance of playing pitches and include in the Local Development Plan	Develop planning policies that are consistent with the NPPF in order to conserve and improve the stock of playing fields and other outdoor sports facilities. Include specific site proposals identified in the Area Profiles	Short	Wiltshire Council	Sport England NGBs CSP
	Include statements in all relevant supplementary planning documents relating to the policy and actions in this strategy	Short	Wiltshire Council	

Strategic Recommendation	Action	Time-frame	Lead	Partners
	<p>Work with Spatial Planning to ensure that where proposals for development and use of a site are contrary to those contained in the recommendations of this Strategy and Action Plan, they should only be approved where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or • the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or • the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.' 	Short	Wiltshire Council	
SR 3: Conserve and improve the existing stock of pitch sports facilities and identify opportunities for new provision or development that have maximum impact on the individual sport/s, and participation levels	Develop an Implementation Plan that supports the improvement of existing facilities in line with the recommendations identified in the Area Profiles	Short	Steering Group	Sport England NGBs
	Develop an implementation plan that supports the creation of new facilities in order to meet existing and future demands, in line with the location recommendations identified in the Area Profiles.	Medium	Steering Group	Sport England NGBs
	Where sites have been identified for improved and/or new facilities, ensure that they a good standard of construction as recognised by the relevant Governing Bodies of Sport and detailed in the Needs Assessment	Short	NGBs	Sport England
	Provide guidance and support that will enable clubs and town and parish councils to improve the quality of their pitches and ancillary facilities as appropriate	Short – Medium	NGBs	Wiltshire Council
	Develop the capacity of clubs, where appropriate, to assume greater responsibility in respect of the ownership, tenure, management and maintenance of facilities	Short – Medium	Wiltshire Council NGBs	Sport England

Strategic Recommendation	Action	Time-frame	Lead	Partners
	<p>Work with appropriate clubs and town and parish council on a formal asset transfer of sites and/or ancillary facilities to clubs.</p> <p>Develop the capacity of club volunteers to use a central resource of pitch maintenance services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training programmes in grounds maintenance • Creation of a central bank of maintenance equipment to help clubs maintain the quality of grass pitches <p>Maximise community use of school pitches where there is a need to do so, through the establishment of working group that focuses on increased/better use of school facilities (pitches and changing accommodation) to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved understanding of current community use • Ensuring community use agreements are upheld • Identify and pilot one school/club formal community use agreement with a view to rolling out the model across the area • Ensuring that funding to improve the quality of the facilities is identified and secured • Securing a management arrangement for community access, which does not rely on existing school staff structures • Ensuring that pitch provision at schools is sufficient in quality and quantity to be able to deliver its curriculum. <p>Maximise the community use of MOD pitches and ancillary facilities through the implementation and monitoring of the Army Rebasing Sports and Community Access Agreement</p>	<p>Short – Medium</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Short – Medium</p> <p>Medium – Long</p>	<p>Wiltshire Council</p> <p>NGBs</p> <p>Wiltshire Council</p> <p>Wiltshire Council</p>	<p>NGBs</p> <p>Wiltshire Council</p> <p>Sport England NGBs Education Academies</p> <p>MOD Sport England</p>

Strategic Recommendation	Action	Time-frame	Lead	Partners
SR 4: Identify and provide new and improved opportunities that stand the best chances of encouraging participation, in particular; for children with the aim of helping to develop a ‘habit for life’ in sport and physical activity; for groups that don’t traditionally take part in; where opportunities help to retain and allow for progress of participants	Support club development and encourage clubs to develop evidence of business and sports development plans to increase participation, membership, upskill volunteers, increase partnership working, attract funding and generate income through their facilities	Short	NGBs	Wiltshire Council Sport England
	Remodel pitches and facilities where appropriate to encourage participation amongst target groups including children and young people, older adults, women and girls, people with a disability	Short – Medium	NGBs	Wiltshire Council
	Use adapted versions of traditional sports to increase participation levels amongst target groups	Short	NGBs	Wiltshire Council
	Target participation activities in areas of the county with lower levels of participation and higher levels of social and economic deprivation	Short – Medium	NGBs	Wiltshire Council
	Ensure that priority sites are developed in such a way that they enable those who wish to develop their skills within a sport, or where clubs have the ambition to gain promotion through the league levels, that have the facilities to do so	Short - Medium	NGBs	Wiltshire Council Wiltshire Council
SR 5: Work with partners to identify and secure the resources that are required to deliver SR3 and SR4	Include reference to all relevant recommendations contained in this strategy and action plan in the CIL Regulation 123 list, S106 List and other supplementary planning documents of relevance	Short	Wiltshire Council	Sport England NGBs
	Identify site specific project costs and potential sources of funding to support pitch and facility improvements/new provision for Year 1 priorities	Short	Steering Group	

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Draft Wiltshire Playing Pitch Strategy: Community Area Profiles

ACTION PLAN PART 2: COMMUNITY AREA PROFILES

01 NOVEMBER 2016

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Glossary

Glossary of Terms

AGP	Artificial Grass Pitch(es)
ECB	England and Wales Cricket Board
EH	England Hockey
FA	Football Association
FIFA	Federation of International Football Associations
MoD	Ministry of Defence
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
RFU	Rugby Football Union

Introduction

General

The following pages provide 18 Community Area Board profiles in the following order:

Amesbury	Pewsey
Bradford on Avon	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade
Calne	Salisbury
Chippenham	South West Wiltshire
Corsham	Southern Wiltshire
Devizes	Tidworth
Malmesbury	Trowbridge
Marlborough	Warminster
Melksham	Westbury

Format

Each of the profiles follows the same format, for simplicity and to aid comparison. The first part of each profile provides a brief description of the Community Board area, with relevant population data and general information on team numbers recorded as playing in the area. Next, the profile provides information on the supply and use of pitch sport sites, including grass pitches and AGPs. A brief sport-by-sport review of activity is then provided, followed by a summary of key current and likely future issues, affecting pitch sports locally.

The profile then considers the likely impact of population change in the area on the numbers of teams likely to be fielded, and therefore the demand for pitches. These projections take into account both the impact of natural population change, as well as that of planned new housing allocations which, locally, can have a significant influence on the demand to play sport¹.

Finally, a list of actions is recommended, relating to sites and sports. Accompanying the above is a series of Tables for each profile:

- **Table A:** Population
- **Table B:** Pitch sport team numbers
- **Table C: Supply and Use of key local grass pitch sport sites (figures based on 2015 data and estimates)**
- **Table D:** AGP provision locally (where there is provision)
- **Table E:** Future pitch requirements
- **Table F:** Site specific actions. (See below under 'Clarification').

Definitions

Where there is a Table D for AGPs, the following terms are used to denote levels of access:

- **Pay & Play:** The facility can be booked for use by groups or individuals on a casual basis.
- **Private Use:** Beyond the principal user there is very little or no use allowed by external clubs or groups on a secured basis. Within Wiltshire, this is normally the case with certain independent school and MoD facilities.
- **Sports Club/Community Association:** Facilities are available to use by recognised sports clubs or other community organisations, and usually on a regular block-booking basis.

In reality there is very often no clear cut distinction in respect of the above. For example, a facility that is primarily pay and play, may also accept some block bookings by clubs.

¹ The population projections used for this project are based on two sources:

- A trend-based forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates
- Allocations provided in the Wiltshire Council Core Strategy for individual community areas within the local authority (these being combined into area board geographies where appropriate). These allocations were multiplied by the average occupancy rate for Wiltshire Council, which approximates to 2 persons per household.

Clarification

These area profiles are part of a Strategy and Action Plan that is based on the Needs Assessment, which is the main technical document to support the Strategy. The technical process involved in preparing the Needs Assessment is explained fully in that document. To help in understanding the assumptions and terms used in these profiles please remember the following:

- Population information used is based largely on data generated by Wiltshire Council, and described in the Needs Assessment.
- Housing growth estimates are based on the Wiltshire Core Strategy.
- The Priority Site Order categorisation used in Table C is a product of the Needs Assessment. The grading of sites has been based principally on the following criteria:

Level 1: Very large sites accommodating relatively large numbers of pitches as well as teams- these tend to be found in the larger urban areas;

Level 2: Other large sites, but with not quite the levels of pitch provision and team activity as the above- often these can highly important single-sport sites such as for rugby and cricket, for example.

Level 3: Where there is some pitch provision and associated team activity, but not sufficient to warrant inclusion as Level 1 and 2 sites; and,

Level 4: Sites which have some pitch provision but no use by community teams, as far as has been ascertained.

In some areas, because of the absence of Level 1 and 2 sites, Level 3 sites will assume greater importance.

- Grass and artificial pitch provision is analysed in detail in the Needs Assessment.
- The term 'Net Site Capacity' as used in Table C indicates whether a grass pitch site is being used under, at, or over its theoretical capacity to absorb matches and training. In other words, whether a site is being 'overplayed' or not. The metric used is adult 'match equivalents'. Match equivalents have been weighted according to the age groups concerned, where appropriate, so that (for example) minisoccer matches are weighted much less than the full adult match equivalent. Where training is known to take place on grass pitches, this has also been included as part of the match equivalent calculations. Where relevant figures are negative it means that a site may be overplayed, although other factors also have to be taken into account.
- AGP is a term used to denote 'Artificial Grass Pitch'. AGPs (constructed and maintained to appropriate specifications) are now accepted as essential facilities for match play for hockey, as well being acceptable for football match play and rugby training. The different types of surface are explained in the Needs Assessment. The assessment of AGPs is based on their use for matchplay and training. It is acknowledged that casual small-sided games take place regularly on these surfaces, but such activity is not part of the overall assessment.
- The method for calculating the (combined) impact of natural and planned population growth and change is explained in **Appendix A** to this document.
- Under Table F for each profile there is a column titled 'Support'. The term can mean various things- practical support in the form of organisation time, financial input, and contributions in lieu, (such as land). The exact mix and match of who should contribute to what and how, must be determined through the Implementation/Steering Group. (See the Strategy and Action Plan Part 1).

Pragmatism

Wiltshire is a geographically large local authority. There are around 370 grass sites as well as other artificial pitches included in the Needs Assessment underpinning this document- given the limited resources available to the Council and its partners responsible for the preparation of this Strategy and Action Plan, it has been impossible to make site-specific proposals for each and every venue. Instead site-specific proposals are identified for key locations and actions in the Area Profiles. Other sites are covered by general recommendations contained in Action Plan Part 1, in this document.

A 'snapshot in time'

The sporting landscape of Wiltshire is always changing- clubs and teams come and go, and facilities change. This strategy is based on a needs assessment that used data from a certain point in time. Already things have moved on. Improved sports infrastructure at sites in Royal Wootton Bassett and Calne (for example) are acknowledged in this document, but could not be fully incorporated. Similarly, there are planned changes in provision which are acknowledged but for which plans are not yet finalised, and therefore details of proposals and teams using them cannot be provided in this project. The Woolmore Farm development was nearing completion at the time of the audit. This will lead to the transfer of Melksham Rugby Club and Melksham Town Football Club from the Conigre site in Melksham to Woolmore Farm in Autumn 2016. For the purposes of continuity and to avoid duplication of club, team and usage analysis within the documentation, usage of Conigre (and Melksham Oak Community School by the football club), will be retained, but data projections will be given where feasible and reference made to the fact that this significant change will be taking place. The first refresh of the documentation will account fully for this change.

Senior Sports Clubs

This Strategy will look to support, develop, and protect our most senior sports clubs when and where appropriate.



Amesbury

The Amesbury Community Area covers mainly rural countryside in the south-east of the County of Wiltshire. There are a number of settlements; the largest and oldest being Amesbury itself, situated on a defended hill site overlooking the valley of the Salisbury Avon. Other large villages include a strong army presence, as at Bulford and Larkhill; the community area is dotted with various military sites. The army has, therefore, played a key role in the area’s economy and prosperity. The town of Amesbury serves as the main service centre for the community area and also benefits from its proximity to the City of Salisbury, just six miles to the south.

Table A: Population²

Area	2015 population	2026 population	Population trend-based change (2015-2026)	Allocated housing in core strategy to 2026
Amesbury (31,422 hectares)	34,292	40,593	6,301	2,785

Table B: Pitch sport team numbers

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2015 TEAMS
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	2,611	8
Junior football (10-15 male)	2,253	14
Junior football (10-15 female)	1,654	0
Senior football (16-45 male)	8,489	12
Senior football (16-45 female)	7,384	0
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	3,824	0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	2,127	0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	1,450	0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	7,601	1
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	6,719	0
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	3,503	9
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	3,042	0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	9,601	16
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	9,012	0
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	1,565	0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	1,355	0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	8,489	0
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	7,384	0

² From a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Key grass pitch sport sites

All sites within the Community Board area are identified in the Needs Assessment and underlying databases. The following have been identified as key sites with the Community Board area. The priority ranking is relative to its estimated importance to pitch sports strategically, and within Wiltshire generally. A lower order ranking (such as a '3') does not mean that a site does not have importance in a local context.

Table C: Supply and Use of key local grass pitch sports sites

Priority Order (1,2,3,4)	Name	Pitches							Teams (i.e. male and female, all age-groups)			Net site capacity			
		Adult Football	Youth Football (11v11)	Youth Football (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7)	Minisoccer (5v5)	Cricket Fields	Adult Rugby	Mini Rugby	Football team count	Rugby team count	Cricket team count	Net site football capacity	Net site adult grass wicket capacity	Net site rugby capacity
3	off Portway, Gomeldon						1			0	0	6	0	-5	
3	Amesbury Sports Centre (Holder Road)	2								1	0	0	5.5	0	
3	DTSL Sports Ground, Porton Down	1					1			7	0	1	-1.13	0	
3	Steeple Langford Recreation Ground						1			0	0	7	0	-5	
3	Archers Gate									9	0	0	-3.75	0	
3	Boscombe Down Sports Field	1								0	0	1	3	0	
3	Bonnymead	1					1			3	0	2	0.5	10	
3	Figheldean Recreation Ground	1								1	0	0	1.5	0	
3	Durrington Recreation Ground	1								9	0	0	-0.63	0	
3	Shrewton Recreation Ground	1					1			2	0	6	0.63	-20	
3	off Jubilee Hill, Durnford						1			0	0	2	0	10	

AGP provision

There is AGP provision at the following locations. (n.b. an MoD facility at RAF Bulford, Boscombe Down, has been excluded as its surface has been condemned).

Table D: AGP provision locally

Name	Sub area	AGP type	Facility Status	Access Type	Surface	Hockey match play compliant
AVON VALLEY COLLEGE	Amesbury	3G half-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	FALSE
BULFORD BARRACKS GROUND	Amesbury	3G full-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	FALSE
LARKHILL	Amesbury	Sand full-size	Operational	Private Use	Sand Filled	TRUE

Sport-by-Sport overview (see Needs Assessment for details)

- **Football:** This is a very rural sub area and sites are local in importance. The main issue however, is likely to be access to a large 3G pitch for football training. There are four AGPs within the area. The only one that has some availability is at Bulford Barracks. However, availability will be very limited due to primary use by the military, and there can never be long-term assurance of community access to MoD facilities. The MoD AGP pitch at Larkhill is not generally available for community use, and is the wrong surface type for serious training and match play. The small pitch at Avon Valley College has limited capacity for community use. Elsewhere local clubs have cited some concerns with the lack of and quality of facilities for training. The biggest clubs playing in the area are Amesbury Juniors, Durrington Youth, and Porton Sports. Bonnymead, Archers Gate, DSTL and Durrington Recreation Ground are key sites for these clubs.
- **Cricket:** The biggest clubs playing in the area are Shrewton CC, Winterbourne CC, and Steeple Langford CC respectively playing at Shrewton Recreation Ground, off Portway, Gomeldon, and Steeple Langford Recreation Ground. Clubs have cited concerns over inadequate pavilions and the lack of ball retention nets at some locations. Shrewton CC have secured planning permission for the development of a new ground and pavilion on local farm land. The club's aspiration is to move to this new ground to help improve the club's facilities and offer to its members
- **Rugby:** There are no community rugby clubs based in this sub area.
- **Hockey:** There are no community hockey clubs based in this area.

Current and likely future issues:

- **General:** There are peak-time availability issues in respect of youth football on Saturday mornings, caused by activity at Archers' Gate. However, this is likely to be as a result of youth play on adult pitches. There is no overall overuse of football venues in the area, although Archers' Gate is heavily played. Shrewton Recreation Ground also has heavy adult cricket use. Planned and natural population change will impact upon the requirement for sports pitches for all 4 key sports (see later). Most football pitches in the area are rated as being of standard quality based on FA approved rating systems. There is a net peak-time surplus of cricket fields on Saturdays.
- **Football:** there is an issue in respect of access to AGP provision both for training and, increasingly for match play. Based on calculations (explained in the **Appendix B**) there is a requirement of **0.81** of a full-size 3G pitch to meet the training needs of teams in the area. Demand will be bolstered by future population growth. The above figure takes into account the existing provision, which is limited availability for community use, and which is partly of the wrong surface type for serious football training and match play. The best prospect of a sustainable solution would be a joint initiative either with a local school or the MoD 'outside the wire'³ - both with assured community use guaranteed. Existing grass pitch provision has the capacity to absorb future growth.
- **Cricket:** The primary emphasis should be on the protection of existing grounds and the improvement of facilities, subject to Shrewton CCs potential move. Existing venues will have the capacity to absorb any additional teams arising from population growth. However, Shrewton CC has plans to develop a new venue, that will allow it to develop further as a club, and the likely implications arising from this for the club and required facilities must be understood.
- **Rugby:** Future population growth is unlikely in itself likely to the establishment of a local rugby club, and instead the focus should be on improving the quality and capacity of nearby club facilities in Salisbury.
- **Hockey:** The above comments for rugby are also relevant to Hockey.

³ Due to the Army Rebasing Programme, the Sports and Community Access Scheme (SCAS) agreement has been drawn up which will provide significant opportunities for the community to access Army / MOD Sports and Leisure Facilities inside and outside of the wire. As this agreement is linked to specific Planning Applications and associated triggers it is probable that the Scheme will not be open for use until 2017

Estimated future changes in team numbers in the area, and resulting change in demand for pitches

The following combines projected natural population change with the likely impact of allocated growth in the core strategy up to 2026, and identifies what the likely change in team numbers will be, together with the likely impact in grass pitch numbers required. The method of calculation and assumptions are explained in the **Appendix A**.

Table E: Future pitch requirements

Age Groups	A. Total new teams	B. Total extra matches per week (A*0.5)	C. Matches per pitch	D. Pitches required (B/C)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	2.7	1.35	4	0.3
Junior football (10-15 male)	3.8	1.9	2	1.0
Junior football (10-15 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Senior football (16-45 male)	3.7	1.85	2	0.9
Senior football (16-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	0.6	0.3	2	0.1
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1.9	0.95	0	0.0
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	2.7	1.35	3	0.5
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	nil	-	3	nil
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	nil	-	4	nil
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	nil	-	4	nil

These changes in themselves will not require additional pitch space that cannot already be found. However, they will increase demand on existing facilities, and require the improvement and expansion of existing key venues to cope with these increased demands. Because some sports cohorts don't currently have teams representing them, future projections are not made. However, sports development initiatives can change things, although such change is not likely to be significantly, and has therefore been discounted.

Site Specific Actions**Table F: Site specific actions**

Where?	What?	When? (Short =0-3 years; Medium = 3-6 years; Long = 6+ years)	Partners
Site search in the Amesbury/Boscombe	Football: Provision of a single full-size FA compliant 3G pitch, as a dual use/joint provision project. This might potentially involve the resurfacing of the condemned sand-based AGP at RAF Boscombe Down, subject to a secure community use agreement.	Medium	FA, Wiltshire Council, School/MoD, Developer contributions
Amesbury Sports Centre (Holder Road)	Football: Provide changing and toilet access, (which could help with decanting some of the overplay at Archers Gate).	Medium	FA, Wiltshire Council, Town Council, Developer contributions
Shrewton Recreation Ground, off Portway, Gomeldon, and Steeple Langford	Cricket: Fully determine the plans of the Shrewton Cricket Club to move to a new venue, and what the longer term implications are likely to be in respect of facility requirements.	Short	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Shrewton Recreation Ground	Cricket: Provision of ball retention nets. (These and other portable equipment could be used at a new venue.	Short	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Off Portway, Gomeldon	Cricket: Upgrading of pavilion	Long	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions



Bradford on Avon

The Bradford on Avon Community Area covers a mix of urban and rural countryside in the west of the County of Wiltshire. It is dominated by the one settlement, the ancient market town of Bradford on Avon. There are nine parishes across the community area. There are no other towns. Bradford on Avon is a popular and expensive commuter town with easy access to Bristol, Bath, and London. Although the town of Bradford on Avon provides a range of shops and facilities, the nearby city of Bath, only 6 miles to the north-west and Trowbridge, 3 miles away, both provide many nearby alternatives.

Table A: Population⁴

Area	2015 population	2026 population	Population trend-based change (2015-2026)	Allocated housing in core strategy to 2026
Bradford on Avon (5,919 Hectares)	18,293	19,000	707	1,560

Table B: Pitch sport activity

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2015 TEAMS
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	911	18
Junior football (10-15 male)	722	31
Junior football (10-15 female)	597	0
Senior football (16-45 male)	2,655	11
Senior football (16-45 female)	2,710	0
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,282	6
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	711	6
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	559	2
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	2,348	3
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	2,446	0
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,154	10
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,105	0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	3,742	9
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	3,908	0
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	497	0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	509	0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	2,655	0
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	2,710	0

⁴ From a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Key grass pitch sport sites

All sites within the Community Board area are identified in the Needs Assessment and underlying databases. The following have been identified as key sites with the Community Board area. The priority ranking is relative to its estimated importance to pitch sports strategically, and within Wiltshire generally. A lower order ranking (such as a '3') does not mean that a site does not have importance in a local context.

Table C: Supply and Use of key local grass pitch sport sites (figures based on 2015 data and estimates)

Priority Order (1,2,3,4)	Name	Pitches						Teams (i.e. male and female, all age-groups)					Net site capacity		
		Adult Football	Youth Football (11v11)	Youth Football (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7)	Minisoccer (5v5)	Cricket Fields	Adult Rugby	Mini Rugby	Football team count	Rugby team count	Cricket team count	Net site football capacity	Net site adult grass wicket capacity	Net site rugby capacity
1	Bradford & Winsley Community Sports Association		2		3	1		3	2	28	16	0	-0.5	0	-11
2	The Downs						1			0	0	11	0	-5	
2	School Lane Playing Field					2				13	0	0	-8.5	0	
3	Culver Close Playing Field						1			2	0	3	-3	-5	
3	Poulton Playing Field (inc Bradford News FC)	1								2	0	0	1	0	
3	Victory Field Recreation Ground	1								2	0	5	2	0	
3	Holt Playing Field	1								3	0	0	1.13	0	
3	Westwood Playing Field	1								1	0	0	1.5	0	
3	Bradford on Avon Sports and Social Club	1								2	0	0	1	0	

AGP provision

There is AGP provision at the following locations.

Table D: AGP provision locally

Name	Sub area	AGP type	Facility Status	Access Type	Surface	Hockey matchplay compliant
ST LAURENCE SCHOOL	Bradford on Avon	Sand less than full-size	Operational	Private Use	Sand Filled	FALSE

Sport-by-Sport overview (see Needs Assessment for details)

- **Football:** The most significant clubs (in terms of team numbers) playing in the area are: Bradford Town Youth F.C., and, Trowbridge Wanderers Youth FC. They play at Bradford & Winsley Community Sports Association, and School Lane Playing Field (Staverton) respectively.
- **Cricket:** The biggest club in the area by some distance is Winsley, which plays at The Downs. Small clubs are located at venues within Bradford itself (including Bradford on Avon CC at Culver Close)
- **Rugby:** Club rugby is focussed in the area on Bradford on Avon RUFC, which is also based at Bradford & Winsley Community Sports Association (which is an important multi-sport hub).
- **Hockey:** There is no hockey club based in the area.

Current and likely future issues:

- **General:** There is a peak time shortage of dedicated pitches for youth football on Saturday mornings (9v9) and Sunday afternoons (11v11), although there is availability of over marked pitches. There is not an overall overplay of football venues, although School Lane suffers from heavy use. There is theoretical overplay of grass wickets by adults at The Downs. There is heavy use of rugby pitches at Bradford and Winsley Community Sports Club, at Winsley. Planned and natural population change will impact upon the requirement for sports pitches for all 4 key sports (see later). Most football pitches in the area are rated as being of standard quality based on FA approved rating systems. There is a small net peak-time surplus of cricket fields on Saturdays, which might be improved with the additional provisions listed for cricket below.

- **Football:** there is an issue in respect of access to AGP provision both for training and, increasingly for match play. Based on calculations (explained in the **Appendix B**) there is a requirement of **1.43** of a full-size 3G pitch to meet the training needs of teams in the area. The only provision of any kind currently within the area is at St Lawrence School which is of reduced size, with no floodlights and therefore largely unavailable for community use. Demand certainly exists for a full-size AGP and will be bolstered by future population growth. The best location in functional terms for such a facility would be at the Bradford & Winsley Community Sports Association venue. There are also issues at this venue in respect of drainage of existing pitches during wet-weather, as well as issues with a clubhouse keeping pace with the demands of a growing and successful multi-sport club. Existing grass provision will be capable of meeting projected future demands, and the emphasis should be on the maintaining and improvement of pitch quality and maintenance at key venues. Bradford on Avon FC are looking to relocate from Bradford on Avon Sports and Social Club ground, and this may be an issue to be considered in future reviews of the Strategy and Action Plan.
- **Cricket:** Existing grass provision will be capable of meeting projected future demands. However qualitative improvements are desirable to allow key venues to meet contemporary needs. The Winsley Cricket Club ground at The Downs requires improvements to security, parking space, and changing accommodation to allow it to meet existing and future demand projected. A non-turf strip would be helpful for coaching and junior matches. Both the Winsley and Bradford Clubs require additional provisions which would allow them to play at higher standards of league play.
- **Rugby:** The burgeoning Bradford on Avon RUFC requires improved changing facilities to cope with increased junior and female numbers, in particular. There are also issues with flooding and drainage at this important venue. Projected population change will not require an increase in the numbers of grass rugby pitches.
- **Hockey:** There is no hockey club based in the area (as is there neither in nearby Trowbridge and Melksham). The combined population of these areas suggest that it could sustain a viable club, although Trowbridge or Melksham might be a better location strategically for a new club.

Estimated future changes in team numbers in the area, and resulting change in demand for pitches

The following combines projected natural population change with the likely impact of allocated growth in the core strategy up to 2026, and identifies what the likely change in team numbers will be, together with the likely impact in grass pitch numbers required. The method of calculation and assumptions are explained in the **Appendix A**.

Table E: Future pitch requirements

Age Groups	A. Total new teams	B. Total extra matches per week (A*0.5)	C. Matches per pitch	D. Pitches required (B/C)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	-0.9	-0.45	4	-0.1
Junior football (10-15 male)	1.7	0.85	2	0.4
Junior football (10-15 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Senior football (16-45 male)	0.7	0.35	2	0.2
Senior football (16-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	0.2	0.1	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	0.3	0.15	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	0.5	0.25	0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	0.1	0.05	2	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	0.4	0.2	0	0.0
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	0.4	0.2	3	0.1
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	nil	-	3	nil
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	nil	-	4	nil
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	nil	-	4	nil

These changes in themselves will not necessarily require additional pitch space that cannot already be found. However, they will increase demand on existing facilities, and require the improvement and expansion of existing key venues to cope with these increased demands. Because some sports cohorts don't currently have teams representing them, future projections are not made. However, sports development initiatives can change things, although such change is not likely to be significantly, and has therefore been discounted.

Site Specific Actions

Table F: Site specific actions

Where?	What?	When? (Short =0-3 years; Medium = 3-6 years; Long = 6+ years)	Partners
Bradford & Winsley Community Sports Association (Winsley)	Football and Rugby: Improvements to pitch drainage and maintenance.	Medium	FA, RFU, Wilts Council, SE, Developer contributions
	Football and Rugby: Expanded changing facilities.	Long	
School Lane Playing Field, Staverton	Football: Drainage improvements and provision of portable floodlights. The former will help to reduce the level of wear and tear.	Medium	FA, Wilts Council, Parish Council, Developer contributions
The Downs (Winsley)	Cricket: Non-turf strip	Medium	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
	Cricket: Improved security	Medium	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
	Cricket: Enlarged pavilion and changing facilities	Long	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
	Cricket: 1. Changing facilities for girls 2. Increased car parking 3. Adjacent field available for purchase for second ground (club currently travelling outside of Winsley for 3 rd XI and junior games)	Medium	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Culver Close (Bradford on Avon CC)	Cricket: 1. Pavilion upgrade 2. Sightcreens 3. Mobile covers 4. Side sheets	Medium	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions



Calne

The Calne Community Area is a vibrant rural area that includes the villages of Bremhill, Cherhill and Yatesbury, Compton Bassett, Derry Hill and Studley, Heddington, Hilmarton and Goatacre. The villages surround the market town of Calne, which is an important service centre for the people who live in the community area. The town of Calne has under gone a rapid expansion in the last ten years with substantial housing developments on the outskirts of the town bringing with it a more youthful population and helping rejuvenate the town centre through increased trade and footfall. In economic terms, Calne is an important local service and employment centre.

Table A: Population⁵

Area	2015 population	2026 population	Population trend-based change (2015-2026)	Allocated housing in core strategy to 2026
Calne (13,324 hectares)	23,760	25,294	1,534	1,534

Table B: Pitch sport team numbers

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2015 TEAMS
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,234	38
Junior football (10-15 male)	1,112	69
Junior football (10-15 female)	956	3
Senior football (16-45 male)	3,844	40
Senior football (16-45 female)	4,221	2
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,893	0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,027	0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	1,060	0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	3,424	1
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	3,650	0
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,681	7
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,815	5
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	5,465	11
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	5,779	1
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	776	0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	798	0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	3,844	0
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	4,221	0

⁵ From a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Key grass pitch sport sites

All sites within the Community Board area are identified in the Needs Assessment and underlying databases. The following have been identified as key sites with the Community Board area. The priority ranking is relative to its estimated importance to pitch sports strategically, and within Wiltshire generally. A lower order ranking (such as a '3') does not mean that a site does not have importance in a local context.

Table C: Supply and Use of key local grass pitch sport sites (figures based on 2015 data and estimates)

Priority Order (1,2,3,4)	Name	Pitches							Teams (i.e. male and female, all age-groups)			Net site capacity			
		Adult Football	Youth Football (11v11)	Youth Football (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7)	Minisoccer (5v5)	Cricket Fields	Adult Rugby	Mini Rugby	Football team count	Rugby team count	Cricket team count	Net site football capacity	Net site adult grass wicket capacity	Net site rugby capacity
1	Stanley Park*	5		1	5	4				65	0	0	23.38	0	
1	The Beversbrook Sports Complex	3	2	1	3		1			55	0	13	-9	-10	
2	Bowood Sports Ground		1	1	2	2				12	0	0	8.13	0	
3	Calne Town Football Club	1								3	0	0	1.5	0	
3	Cherhill CC (Quernford Gate)						1			0	0	2	0	10	
3	Compton Bassett Cricket Club						1			0	0	1	0	25	
3	Springfields School		1	1	1					6	0	0	0.75	0	
3	pitch off Priestley Grove, Calne	1								1	0	0	2.5	0	
3	Goatacre Recreation Ground	2					1			2	0	0	5	40	
3	Goatacre Cricket Club						1			0	0	8	0	-20	
3	Calne Recreation Ground	1					1	1		0	1	0	3	40	1

AGP provision

There is AGP provision at the following locations.

It should be noted that Stanley Park, whilst located in the Calne geographical area and therefore referenced within the Calne Profile, it is actually owned by Chippenham Town Council.

Table D: AGP provision locally

Name	Sub area	Availability	AGP type	Facility Status	Access Type	Surface	Hockey matchplay compliant
STANLEY PARK SPORTS GROUND	Calne	A1	3G full-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	FALSE
BEVERSBROOK SPORTS COMPLEX	Calne	A1	3G full-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	FALSE
ABBEYFIELD SCHOOL	Calne	C	Sand half-size	Operational	Private Use	Sand Filled	FALSE
ST EDMUNDS RC PRIMARY SCHOOL	Calne	C	Sand half-size	Operational	Private Use	Sand Dressed	FALSE

Sport-by-Sport overview (see Needs Assessment for details)

- **Football:** Facilities in the Calne area not only cater for the needs of its own football teams, but also many from Chippenham and elsewhere. This is because the strategically important Stanley Park is located just within the Calne area although it has a better geographical affinity with Chippenham. However, the area has other important football venues and especially Beversbrook in Calne itself. There is also the Bowood Sportsground. Two large clubs (Chippenham Town Youth and FC Chippenham Youth) are the big users of Stanley Park. FC Calne Youth are the biggest user of Beversbrook. Both these multi-pitch venues have full-size FA-compliant 3G pitches. Derry Hill United are the dominant users of the Bowood Sportsground.
- **Cricket:** The two biggest cricket clubs are Calne CC (based at Beversbrook), and Goatacre CC (based at their own ground at Goatacre).
- **Rugby:** Calne RUFC is a small club based at Calne Recreation Ground.
- **Hockey:** There is no hockey club based in the area. (However there is a club in Chippenham).

Current and likely future issues:

- **General:** There is an overall peak time shortage of 11v11 and 9v9 youth football pitches in the area on Sunday PM and Sunday AM respectively. The biggest issues are likely to be at Stanley Park and Beversbrook Sportsground. However, the age-group requirements will fluctuate significantly at these sites, and so this situation needs to be reviewed. Additional space may be required for dedicated pitches at Stanley Park, in particular. Cricket facilities at Goatacre and Calne (Beversbrook) are theoretically overplayed in respect of adults. There is some theoretical overplay of the rugby pitch at Calne Recreation Ground. Planned and natural population change will impact upon the requirement for sports pitches for all 4 key sports (see later). Calne has the best rated standard of pitches of any profile area, due to the location in the area of the excellent Beversbrook and Stanley Park venues. There is a net peak-time surplus of cricket fields on Saturdays.
- **Football:** The weight of team activity within this area is such that even though there are now two full-size 3G pitches (one apiece at Stanley Park and Beversbrook) based on calculations (explained in the **Appendix B**) there is a requirement of an additional **1.62** of a full-size 3G pitch to meet the training needs of teams in the area. The above figure takes into account the existing venues which are already heavily used. Demand will be bolstered by future population growth; this is unlikely to come from within the Calne area itself, but from neighbouring Chippenham. Additional provision would be best located at Stanley Park given the existing physical and management infrastructure, and the large and growing population. Future population change within the Calne area itself will not result in a need for additional grass pitches beyond the existing stock.
- **Cricket:** Future changes in the local population will not require additional cricket pitch provision beyond the existing stock, but there should be a focus on maintaining and improving existing key venues, perhaps with the provision of non-turf strips.
- **Rugby:** Given the very small nature of this club, the main issue will be in respect of encouraging further teams before improvements to facilities can be justified.
- **Hockey:** The focus on hockey development locally should be on the nearby Chippenham Club (see the Chippenham Profile).

Estimated future changes in team numbers in the area, and resulting change in demand for pitches

The following combines projected natural population change with the likely impact of allocated growth in the core strategy up to 2026, and identifies what the likely change in team numbers will be, together with the likely impact in grass pitch numbers required. The method of calculation and assumptions are explained in the **Appendix A**.

Table E: Future pitch requirements

Age Groups	A. Total new teams	B. Total extra matches per week (A*0.5)	C. Matches per pitch	D. Pitches required(B/C)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	-2.3	-1.15	4	-0.3
Junior football (10-15 male)	-5.6	-2.8	2	-1.4
Junior football (10-15 female)	0.5	0.25	2	0.1
Senior football (16-45 male)	0.2	0.1	2	0.0
Senior football (16-45 female)	0.1	0.05	2	0.0
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	0.3	0.15	2	0.1
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	0.2	0.1	0	0.0
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	0.4	0.2	0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	0.1	0.05	3	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	0.0	0	3	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	nil	-	4	nil
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	nil	-	4	nil

These changes in themselves will not necessarily require additional pitch space that cannot already be found. Because some sports cohorts don't currently have teams representing them, future projections are not made. However, sports development initiatives can change things, although such change is not likely to be significantly, and has therefore been discounted.

Site Specific Actions**Table F: Site specific actions**

Where?	What?	When? (Short =0-3 years; Medium = 3-6 years; Long = 6+ years)	Partners
Stanley Park	Football: Expand site to provide additional full-size 3G pitch	Long	FA, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
	Football: Any additional pitches required from the future growth of population in Chippenham should be provided for through the expansion of Stanley Park.	Long	FA, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Beverbrook Sportsground	Cricket: Provision of non-turf strip	Medium	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Goatacre FC	Cricket: Provision of non-turf strip	Medium	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions



Chippenham

The Chippenham Community Board area is in the north west of the County of Wiltshire. In terms of population, it is the largest community board in Wiltshire. It is dominated by the one settlement, the historic market town of Chippenham. The surrounding area is one of small villages and farms and is very rural in nature. There are 16 parishes across the community area and no other towns. Chippenham has been, and will continue to be the recipient of major strategic growth allocations within the development plan.

Table A: Population⁶

Area	2015 population	2026 population	Population trend-based change (2015-2026)	Allocated housing in core strategy to 2026
Chippenham (15,886 hectares)	45,761	46,787	1,026	5,090

Table B: Pitch sport team numbers

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2015 TEAMS
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	2,213	7
Junior football (10-15 male)	1,997	10
Junior football (10-15 female)	1,731	0
Senior football (16-45 male)	8,492	19
Senior football (16-45 female)	8,232	0
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	3,360	6
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,976	8
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	1,742	0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	7,607	5
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	7,375	0
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	3,129	11
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	3,085	4
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	11,700	18
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	11,470	1
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	1,400	2
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	1,465	3
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	8,492	5
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	8,232	4

⁶ From a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Key grass pitch sport sites

All sites within the Community Board area are identified in the Needs Assessment and underlying databases. The following have been identified as key sites with the Community Board area. The priority ranking is relative to its estimated importance to pitch sports strategically, and within Wiltshire generally. A lower order ranking (such as a '3') does not mean that a site does not have importance in a local context.

Table C: Supply and Use of key local grass pitch sport sites (figures based on 2015 data and estimates)

Priority Order (1,2,3,4)	Name	Pitches							Teams (i.e. male and female, all age-groups)			Net site capacity			
		Adult Football	Youth Football (11v11)	Youth Football (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7)	Minisoccer (5v5)	Cricket Fields	Adult Rugby	Mini Rugby	Football team count	Rugby team count	Cricket team count	Net site football capacity	Net site adult grass wicket capacity	Net site rugby capacity
2	Castle Combe Sports Field	1		1		1				17	0	0	7.13	0	
2	off Yatton Road, Biddestone	1						2		6	0	14	-1.5	-10	
2	Chippenham RFC (Allington Fields)								3	4	0	17	0	0	-8.75
2	Chippenham Sports Club cricket field							1		0	0	10	0	5	
2	Chippenham Sports Club/Hardenhuish Park	1								3	0	10	0	0	
3	Seagry Cricket Club							1		0	0	2	0	10	
3	Kington Langley Playing Field	1				1		1		1	0	1	8.5	25	
3	The Green Recreation Ground, Christian Malford					1		1		0	0	2	4	10	
3	off The Street, Grittleton							1		0	0	1	0	25	
3	Jubilee Playing Field	1								1	0	0	1.5	0	
3	Sheldon School	3							3	4	0	2	1	0	
3	Sutton Benger Recreation Ground	1	1			1		1		2	1	2	6	10	1.5

The currently unused Westinghouse Sports Club Sportsground is not included in the above list as it is closed to use, although it remains undeveloped. It has planning consent for residential development. The major Stanley Park site is located on the edge of Chippenham, and is used heavily by local football clubs. However, it is actually just within the Calne Community Board Area, and is dealt with in that profile.

AGP provision

There is AGP provision at the following site(s). Stanley Park has a full-size 3G AGP, and is dealt with in the Calne profile.

Table D: AGP provision locally

Name	Sub area	AGP type	Facility Status	Access Type	Surface	Hockey matchplay compliant
CHIPPENHAM SPORTS CLUB (see below for hockey team numbers)	Chippenham	Sand full-size	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Sand Filled	TRUE

Sport-by-Sport overview (see Needs Assessment for details)

- **Football:** Much community football activity has been decanted from the urban area in recent years to the Stanley Park complex (see Calne profile). The major sites for football are therefore Castle Combe Sportsground, where there is multiple team activity through Castle Combe Colts; and, around Hardenhuish Park (Chippenham FC)
- **Cricket:** The two biggest clubs are located at Biddestone (Biddestone CC); and Chippenham (Chippenham CC play at the Chippenham Sports Club, but also used Sheldon School as an overflow site). There are smaller, outlying clubs.
- **Rugby:** All rugby club activity is focussed on the Allington Field site, which is the home of Chippenham RFU.
- **Hockey:** All club hockey activity is focussed on the AGP at Chippenham Sports Club which houses an overall club structure including adult and junior teams for both genders. The combined team numbers currently are 9 adults and 5 juniors.

Current and likely future issues:

- **General:** There is an overall peaktime shortage of 11v11 and 9v9 youth football pitches in the area on Sunday PM and Sunday AM respectively. The biggest issues are likely to be at Castle Combe Recreation Ground. The age-group requirements will fluctuate significantly at these sites, and so this situation needs to be reviewed. Cricket facilities at Biddestone (off Yatton Road) are theoretically overplayed in respect of adults. There is some theoretical overplay of pitches at rugby pitches at Allington Field (Chippenham RUFC). Planned and natural population change will impact upon the requirement for sports pitches for all 4 key sports (see later). Most football pitches in the area are rated as being of standard quality based on FA approved rating systems. There is a net peak-time surplus of cricket fields on Saturdays, although see comments for cricket (below).
- **Football:** there is an issue in respect of access to AGP provision both for training and, increasingly for match play. New provision will be best focussed on a new or expanded existing venue that will have both natural and artificial turf provision, and appropriate ancillary accommodation. Based on calculations (explained in the **Appendix B**) there is a requirement of **0.9** of a full-size 3G pitch to meet the training needs of teams in the area. Demand will be bolstered by future population growth.
- **Cricket:** 1) Chippenham CC may require access to a bone fide second ground, especially if population growth leads to additional demand. An improved school venue might help with this; but better still the reopening of the Westinghouse Sports Club, if possible. Currently, with Chippenham CC being the main club in the town they are best placed to take on the management of a new cricket facility. Additionally, Chippenham CC would like an improved second ground in place of using Sheldon School. The current ground at Westinghouse would be a strong preference in terms of a site for Cricket. Geographically it is based opposite to Chippenham Sports Club; the home of Chippenham CC and so it is ideally placed to become an extension of Chippenham Sports Club. For a new ground in Chippenham to be further out of the town would lose the geographical benefits that Westinghouse could bring. 2) a casual cricket venue (such as a non-turf pitch in a large public park) might be a way to encourage informal cricket activity in the form of Last Man Standing, and Twenty20 versions of the game. The Biddestone Club are looking to improve their facilities, and it is important that the value of such clubs which help to maintain the profile of sport in rural areas are recognised.
- **Rugby:** The needs assessment suggests that there is a continued need for improved drainage and maintenance at Allington Fields due to heavy use and wear and tear. A rugby compliant AGP may also help in this solution. The RFU have shortlisted this site for a possible World Rugby Complaint AGP within the RFU National Programme. Future rugby growth in the area should continue to be focussed on this venue.
- **Hockey:** The Chippenham Hockey Club is a successful and vibrant club with adults and juniors, and it is essential that the club infrastructure is protected, maintained and improved to continue to allow for full hockey matchplay compliance into the future, and taking into account future changes in demand.

Estimated future changes in team numbers in the area, and resulting change in demand for pitches

The following combines projected natural population change with the likely impact of allocated growth in the core strategy up to 2026, and identifies what the likely change in team numbers will be, together with the likely impact in grass pitch numbers required. The method of calculation and assumptions are explained in the **Appendix A**.

Table E: Future pitch requirements

Age Groups	A. Total new teams	B. Total extra matches per week (A*0.5)	C. Matches per pitch	D. Pitches required (B/C)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	4.4	2.2	4	0.6
Junior football (10-15 male)	5.9	2.95	2	1.5
Junior football (10-15 female)	0	-		
Senior football (16-45 male)	5.8	2.9	2	1.4
Senior football (16-45 female)			2	
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	0.9	0.45	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	0.3	0.15	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)			0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	1.0	0.5	2	0.3
Senior rugby (19-45 female)			2	
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1.8	0.9	0	0.0
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	-0.2	-0.1	0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	2.5	1.25	3	0.4
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	0.0	-	3	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	0.3	0.15	0	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	-0.1	-0.05	0	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	0.5	0.25	4	0.1
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	0.1	0.05	4	0.0

These changes in themselves will not necessarily require additional pitch space that cannot already be found. However, they will increase demand on existing facilities, and require the improvement and expansion of existing key venues to cope with these increased demands. In respect of cricket there may be pressure for a new ground to absorb extra Saturday adult play, but this may be resolved by the re-opening of the disused Westinghouse Sportsground. With regard to football it may be desirable to explore improvements/extensions to Stanley Park (in the Calne Community Board area).

Because some sports cohorts don't currently have teams representing them, future projections are not made. However, sports development initiatives can change things, although such change is not likely to be significantly, and has therefore been discounted.

Site Specific Actions**Table F: Site specific actions**

Where?		What?	When? (Short =0-3 years; Medium = 3-6 years; Long = 6+ years)	Partners
Stanley Park (see Calne profile)		Football: Expansion to facilities including improved turf and AGP provision (see Calne profile)	Long	FA, Developer contributions, Calne Town Council
Allington Fields		Rugby: Programme of drainage and maintenance improvements to better sustain use (this might include an AGP-see below). All local rugby investment should be focussed on this venue (The RFU have shortlisted this site for a possible World Rugby Complaint AGP within the RFU National Programme.)	Short	RFU, Developer contributions, Club
Ideally, Westinghouse Sports Club		Cricket: Secure and improve facilities for second venue for Chippenham CC	Medium/Long	ECB, Wilts Council
Biddestone CC		Cricket: Enlarge changing accommodation	Medium	ECB, club
Public Park (TBC)		Cricket: Explore scope for zoning area for casual cricket (with provision of non-turf wicket)	Short	Chippenham Town Council, ECB
Chippenham Sports Club AGP		Hockey: On-going protection and maintenance of AGP and ancillary facilities to provide compliancy with relevant match play levels. All local hockey investment should be focussed on this venue	Short to medium	EH, Developer contributions, club



Corsham

The Corsham Community Area covers countryside in the north-west of the County of Wiltshire. It comprises the historic market town of Corsham and the large parishes of Box, Colerne and Lacock and encompasses many small rural settlements. The area is a popular location for commuters to Bath, Chippenham and Bristol. The A4 from Bristol to London runs through Corsham and provides links with the nearby town of Chippenham and the city of Bath.

Table A: Population⁷

Area	2015 population	2026 population	Population trend-based change (2015-2026)	Allocated housing in core strategy to 2026
Corsham (7,652 hectares)	21,103	21,964	861	1,395

Table B: Pitch sport team numbers

	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2015 TEAMS
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,127	14
Junior football (10-15 male)	908	10
Junior football (10-15 female)	669	0
Senior football (16-45 male)	3,738	13
Senior football (16-45 female)	3,619	0
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,611	12
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	902	3
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	663	0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	3,324	4
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	3,270	0
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,489	4
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,301	4
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	4,898	9
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	4,956	0
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	628	0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	544	0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	3,738	1
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	3,619	3

⁷ From a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Key grass pitch sport sites

All sites within the Community Board area are identified in the Needs Assessment and underlying databases. The following have been identified as key sites with the Community Board area. The priority ranking is relative to its estimated importance to pitch sports strategically, and within Wiltshire generally. A lower order ranking (such as a '3') does not mean that a site does not have importance in a local context.

Table C: Supply and Use of key local grass pitch sport sites (figures based on 2015 data and estimates)

Priority Order (1,2,3,4)	Name	Pitches						Teams (i.e. male and female, all age-groups)					Net site capacity		
		Adult Football	Youth Football (11v11)	Youth Football (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7)	Minisoccer (5v5)	Cricket Fields	Adult Rugby	Mini Rugby	Football team count	Rugby team count	Cricket team count	Net site football capacity	Net site adult grass wicket capacity	Net site rugby capacity
1	Leafy Lane, Hawthorn	3	1	1	4					23	0	2	10.25	10	
2	Corsham Cricket Club									0	0	11	0	-5	
2	Corsham Town Football and Rugby Clubs	1							2	3	12	0	1.13	0	-0.38
3	Green Lane Recreation Centre	1								7	0	0	1	0	
3	Meriton Recreation Ground, Corsham	1								1	0	0	2.5	0	
3	The Playing Field (Lacock)	1								2	0	2	2	10	
3	Box Recreation Ground	1								1	0	2	2.5	10	
3	Colerne RUFC (Higgins Field)								1	0	6	0	0	0	-1.63

AGP provision

There is AGP provision at the following site(s).

Table D: AGP provision locally

Name	Sub area	AGP type	Facility Status	Access Type	Surface	Hockey matchplay compliant
CORSHAM TOWN FOOTBALL CLUB	Corsham	Sand half-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Sand Filled	FALSE
LEAFY LANE	Corsham	3G half-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	FALSE
SPRINGFIELD COMMUNITY CAMPUS (see below for hockey team numbers)	Corsham	Sand full-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Sand Filled	TRUE

Sport-by-Sport overview (see Needs Assessment for details)

- **Football:** Football activity is very much focussed on three key clubs and site: AFC Corsham at Leafy Lane; FC Colerne Colts (Green Lane, Colerne); and Corsham Town FC (sharing a site with the local rugby club)
- **Cricket:** There are three clubs in the area. Corsham CC is much the larger and plays at two venues (Corsham Recreation Ground, and Leafy Lane). There are also Box and Lacock CCs with town teams apiece. The latter would benefit from facility improvements to allow it to play at a higher league level.
- **Rugby:** There are two clubs: Corsham RUFC (shares ground with local town football club); and Colerne RUFC (Higgins Field, Colerne).
- **Hockey:** There is a recently established hockey club at the Springfield Campus with women's and men's teams, and juniors. There are currently 4 adult teams (3 female).

Current and likely future issues:

- **General:** Overall, there is no major peak time shortage of pitches in the area, although there is a pinch point for Youth 11v11 and 9v9 on Sunday PM and Saturday AM respectively. Leafy Lane is the busiest site in this regard, and there is likely to be temporary over marking of some pitches. The existence of well-used small AGPs for activity help greatly to reduce pressure on the pitches at this site. Corsham Cricket Club's grass wickets are heavily used, as are the rugby pitches at Corsham Town Rugby and Football Club. Planned and natural population change will impact upon the requirement for sports pitches for all 4 key sports (see later). Most football pitches in the area are rated as being of standard quality based on FA approved rating systems; but there some venues that are rated as good, including the locally important Leafy Lane. The peak-time supply of cricket fields on Saturdays is finely balanced, although see comments for cricket (below).
- **Football:** there is an issue in respect of access to AGP provision both for training and, increasingly for matchplay. Based on calculations (explained in the **Appendix B**) there is a requirement of **0.88** of a full-size 3G pitch to meet the training needs of teams in the area. Demand will be bolstered by future population growth. The above figure takes into account the existing small-sided provision which is heavily used. The other AGP in Corsham is a new sand-based facility and in a venue for a growing an establishing hockey club, so conversion to a 3G surface would be wrong.
- **Cricket:** The Corsham Club should ideally have a dedicated second ground, and not have to play at Leafy Lane. Their existing venue is subject to issues with cricket balls affecting nearby housing and the need to nets to be erected and taken down for matches.
- **Rugby:** The Corsham Club has stated a need for more pitch space, given that the site is shared with football. A floodlight upgrade is also desirable to support training.
- **Hockey:** The new club at Corsham should be encouraged, but the surface should be afforded long-term protection to allow hockey to continue to operate at this venue. Opportunity for a clubhouse should be encouraged and supported.

Estimated future changes in team numbers in the area, and resulting change in demand for pitches

The following combines projected natural population change with the likely impact of allocated growth in the core strategy up to 2026, and identifies what the likely change in team numbers will be, together with the likely impact in grass pitch numbers required. The method of calculation and assumptions are explained in the **Appendix A**.

Table E: Future pitch requirements

Age Groups	A. Total new teams	B. Total extra matches per week (A*0.5)	C. Matches per pitch	D. Pitches required (B/C)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	0.9	0.45	4	0.1
Junior football (10-15 male)	3.0	1.5	2	0.7
Junior football (10-15 female)	nil	-	2	
Senior football (16-45 male)	1.1	0.55	2	0.3
Senior football (16-45 female)			2	
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	0.7	0.35	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	0.7	0.35	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	0.1	0.05	2	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1.0	0.5	0	0.0
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	0.8	0.4	0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	0.4	0.2	3	0.1
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	nil	-	3	nil
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	0.1	0.05	4	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	0.0	-	4	0.0

These changes in themselves will not necessarily require additional pitch space that cannot already be found. However, they will increase demand on existing facilities, and require the improvement and expansion of existing key venues to cope with these increased demands.

Because some sports cohorts don't currently have teams representing them, future projections are not made. However, sports development initiatives can change things, although such change is not likely to be significantly, and has therefore been discounted.

Site Specific Actions

Table F: Site specific actions

Where?	What?	When? (Short =0-3 years; Medium = 3-6 years; Long = 6+ years)	Partners
Leafy Lane, Corsham	Football/Cricket: Look to rationalisation of this site to make it dedicated for football. See relocation recommendations for cricket below.	Medium	FA, Developer contributions, Corsham Town Council, Wiltshire Council
Leafy Lane, Corsham	Football: Provide a 60 x 40 metre 3G AGP (floodlit), to supplement existing provision.	Medium	FA, Developer contributions, Corsham Town Council, Wiltshire Council
Corsham Town Football and Rugby Club	Rugby: Improve floodlights for training. In the longer-term explore possibility for long-term relocation of club, perhaps in association with Cricket Club. This will enable both sports to further develop.	Short	RFU, Developer contributions, Club, Wiltshire Council
Site search	Cricket: site search for a better venue for Corsham CC so that it can collocate its teams and avoid current issues with respect to nearby housing at its current main venue. This could be in conjunction with the Rugby Club (above).	Medium/Long	ECB, Developer contributions, Corsham Town Council, Wiltshire Council
Lacock Cricket Club	Pavilion upgrade – the club has 400 sq meters of the Red Lion Car Park available to construct a multi-purpose facility	Medium	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Springfield Campus	Hockey: On-going protection and maintenance of AGP and ancillary facilities to provide compliancy with relevant matchplay levels. All local hockey investment should be focussed on this venue. Investigate feasibility of a clubhouse.	Medium	EH, Developer contributions, club



Devizes

The Devizes Community Area covers mainly rural countryside in the middle of the County of Wiltshire. The one major settlement is the ancient market town of Devizes. Whilst some of the villages surrounding it, such as the Lavingtons, are large enough to have their own secondary school and shops, the hinterland is mainly one of small villages and farms and is rural in nature. Devizes acts as the main service centre for the community area.

Table A: Population⁸

Area	2015 population	2026 population	Population trend-based change (2015-2026)	Allocated housing in core strategy to 2026
Devizes (21,642 hectares)	33,743	38,325	4,582	2,500

Table B: Pitch sport team numbers

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2015 TEAMS
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,515	18
Junior football (10-15 male)	1,357	18
Junior football (10-15 female)	1,178	0
Senior football (16-45 male)	5,531	13
Senior football (16-45 female)	5,487	1
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	2,282	5
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,438	5
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	1,233	1
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	4,899	4
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	4,879	1
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	2,135	21
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	2,198	1
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	7,831	21
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	7,711	2
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	993	3
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	993	3
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	5,531	2
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	5,487	2

⁸ From a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Key grass pitch sport sites

All sites within the Community Board area are identified in the Needs Assessment and underlying databases. The following have been identified as key sites with the Community Board area. The priority ranking is relative to its estimated importance to pitch sports strategically, and within Wiltshire generally. A lower order ranking (such as a '3') does not mean that a site does not have importance in a local context.

Table C: Supply and Use of key local grass pitch sport sites (figures based on 2015 data and estimates)

Priority Order (1,2,3,4)	Name	Pitches						Teams (i.e. male and female, all age-groups)					Net site capacity		
		Adult Football	Youth Football (11v11)	Youth Football (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7)	Minisoccer (5v5)	Cricket Fields	Adult Rugby	Mini Rugby	Football team count	Rugby team count	Cricket team count	Net site football capacity	Net site adult grass wicket capacity	Net site rugby capacity
1	Devizes Sports Club						2	2	1	1	15	9	-0.5	40	-6.13
2	Devizes Town Football Club	1								13	0	0	-4.13	0	
2	Spaniel's Bridge						1			0	0	11	0	-5	
3	Potterne Cricket Club						1			0	0	5	0	-20	
3	off Green Lane, Devizes		1		1	1				10	0	0	3.63	0	
3	All Cannings Village Green	1								1	0	0	2.5	0	
3	Jubilee Field	1		1						5	0	0	4.5	0	
3	Cricket Ground, West Lavington						1	1		0	0	2	0	10	
3	Erlestoke & Coulston Cricket Club						1			0	0	2	0	25	
3	Dauntsey's School							3		1	0	0	-0.88	0	
3	Spye Park Cricket Club						1			0	0	6	0	-5	
3	Urchfont Cricket Club						1			0	0	5	0	10	
3	West Lavington Playing Field	1	1							2	0	0	3	0	
3	All Cannings Bridge House Cricket Pitch						1			0	0	3	0	25	
3	Lavington School	2			1			1		1	0	0	2.5	0	
3	The Elisha Field, Market Lavington		1	1			1			1	0	2	1.88	10	
3	Sands Lane, Rowde	2								3	0	0	4.5	0	

AGP provision

There is AGP provision at the following site(s).

Table D: AGP provision locally

Name	Sub area	AGP type	Facility Status	Access Type	Surface	Hockey matchplay compliant
DEVIZES LEISURE CENTRE (see below for hockey team numbers)	Devizes	Sand full-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Sand Filled	TRUE
DAUNTSEYS SCHOOL	Devizes	Sand full-size	Operational	Private Use	Sand Dressed	TRUE
DAUNTSEYS SCHOOL	Devizes	Sand full-size	Operational	Private Use	Sand Filled	TRUE
DAUNTSEYS SCHOOL	Devizes	Sand half-size	Operational	Private Use	Sand Dressed	FALSE

Sport-by-Sport overview (see Needs Assessment for details)

- **Football:** The biggest clubs in the area are Devizes Town Football Club, Bishop Cannings Youth FC, Bromham Youth FC, Worton & Cheverell (Youth) FC. These Club play mainly and respectively at Devizes Town FC ground, Green Lane Recreation Ground, Jubilee Playing Field, and Drove Lane Market Lavington. Devizes Town FC also make use of the adjacent primary school for its youngest teams.
- **Cricket:** Devizes CC is biggest local club, and plays at the Devizes Sports Club. However, there are other significant clubs, which include Spye Park CC, Potterne CC (at Potterne and Spaniel's Bridge), Urchfont CC, and Bishop Cannings (at Spaniels Bridge). See the above table for further details. A developing site is the new Erlestoke and Coulston CC ground, which this small club now owns, and has been looking for partner sports.
- **Rugby:** The Devizes RUFC play at the Devizes Sports Club.
- **Hockey:** The local Devizes Hockey Club play at the leisure centre. It currently fields 4 adult and 6 junior teams.

Current and likely future issues:

- **General:** There is no apparent peak time shortage of pitches in the area, although there is heavy use of football pitches at Devizes FC. Pottene CCs grass wickets are heavily used, as are rugby pitches at the Devizes Sports Club. Planned and natural population change will impact upon the requirement for sports pitches for all 4 key sports (see later). Most football pitches in the area are rated as being of standard quality based on FA approved rating systems. There is a net peak-time surplus of cricket fields on Saturdays.
- **Football:** there is an issue in respect of access to AGP provision both for training and, increasingly for match play. Based on calculations (explained in the **Appendix B**) there is a requirement for **1.2** of a full-size 3G pitch to meet the training needs of teams in the area. Demand will be bolstered by future population growth. There are no suitable existing venues in the area, and the existing sand AGP at the leisure centre is not suited to conversion, as it is used by a thriving hockey club. The Devizes FC ground cannot accommodate all its teams without overflow onto adjacent school land, and will require relocation in the longer term. The opportunity here is a colocation onto a new site, perhaps in conjunction with a 3G pitch. This might require (and could be facilitated by) the development of the existing ground, perhaps for housing. The longer term population growth in the area will not require a growth in the existing stock of pitch space, but there should be a corresponding solution worked out to move the Devizes Club onto a bigger site
- **Cricket:** Cricket within the area appears to be holding up well, with some strong local clubs. However, the developing Erlestoke and Coulston Ground owned by the club, requires a better pavilion and utility supply.
- **Rugby:** Despite recent drainage improvements the Rugby Club pitches are still heavily used, and improved training space would be helpful. In the longer term an extension of the sports club into adjacent land would be desirable to provide space for more pitches and training. Future growth in population will not require additional cricket space, but there should be focussed improvements on the Sports Club site, and maybe an extension to the site.
- **Hockey:** The existing hockey surface at the leisure centre should be protected and maintained for hockey. The provision of a 3G pitch might help to provide additional time on the leisure centre pitch to allow the hockey club to grow, by removing some of the football use. The club has both adults and juniors. Opportunity for a clubhouse should be encouraged and supported.

Estimated future changes in team numbers in the area, and resulting change in demand for pitches

The following combines projected natural population change with the likely impact of allocated growth in the core strategy up to 2026, and identifies what the likely change in team numbers will be, together with the likely impact in grass pitch numbers required. The method of calculation and assumptions are explained in the **Appendix A**.

Table E: Future pitch requirements

Age Groups	A. Total new teams	B. Total extra matches per week (A*0.5)	C. Matches per pitch	D. Pitches required (B/C)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	0.9	0.45	4	0.1
Junior football (10-15 male)	3.0	1.5	2	0.7
Junior football (10-15 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Senior football (16-45 male)	1.1	0.55	2	0.3
Senior football (16-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	0.7	0.35	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	0.7	0.35	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	0.1	0.05	2	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil

Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1.0	0.5	0	0.0
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	0.8	0.4	0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	0.4	0.2	3	0.1
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	nil	-	3	nil
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	0.1	0.05	4	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	0.0	-	4	0.0

These changes in themselves will not necessarily require additional pitch space that cannot already be found. However, they will increase demand on existing facilities, and require the improvement and expansion of existing key venues to cope with these increased demands.

Because some sports cohorts don't currently have teams representing them, future projections are not made. However, sports development initiatives can change things, although such change is not likely to be significantly, and has therefore been discounted.

Site Specific Actions**Table F: Site specific actions**

Where?	What?	When? (Short =0-3 years; Medium = 3-6 years; Long = 6+ years)	Partners
Site search	Football: A new site to collocate Devizes FC onto a bigger site, and with a full-size 3G pitch. The playing fields at Green Lane might be an option.	Long	FA, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions, Club
Devizes FC Ground	Football: In association with the above, the removal of this ground and its use for alternative purposes.	Long	FA, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions, Club
Green Lane	Football: Provide changing rooms to allow for more use, and to help reduce pressures experienced at Devizes Town FC	Medium	FA, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions, Club
Devizes Sports Club	Rugby: Longer term expansion of site to provide better training space.	Long	RFU, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions, Club
Erlestoke & Coulston CC	Cricket: help with utility supplies to ground and clubhouse.	Medium	ECB, Developer contributions, Wiltshire Council
Devizes Leisure Centre (AGP)	Hockey: long-term protection and maintenance of the existing surface for hockey, and provide more space for junior play on Sundays through providing the (above) 3G which would release some space due to football use moving elsewhere. Investigate feasibility of a clubhouse.	Medium	EH, Wiltshire Council, Club, Developer contributions.



Malmesbury

The Malmesbury Community Area covers mainly rural countryside in the northwest of the County of Wiltshire. It is dominated by the one major settlement, the ancient market town of Malmesbury. The surrounding area is one of small villages and farms and is very rural in nature. There are 20 parishes across the community area and no other towns. The town of Malmesbury provides a range of shops and facilities, but the nearby towns of Chippenham and Cirencester, (Gloucestershire), provide local alternatives.

Table A: Population⁹

Area	2015 population	2026 population	Population trend-based change (2015-2026)	Allocated housing in core strategy to 2026
Malmesbury (24,532 hectares)	20,104	22,330	2,226	1,395

Table B: Pitch sport team numbers

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2015 TEAMS
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,016	12
Junior football (10-15 male)	898	13
Junior football (10-15 female)	722	2
Senior football (16-45 male)	3,045	13
Senior football (16-45 female)	3,126	0
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,527	6
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	855	5
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	670	0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	2,715	3
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	2,816	0
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,403	5
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,291	1
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	4,431	11
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	4,623	0
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	656	0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	607	0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	3,045	0
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	3,126	0

⁹ From a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Key grass pitch sport sites

All sites within the Community Board area are identified in the Needs Assessment and underlying databases. The following have been identified as key sites with the Community Board area. The priority ranking is relative to its estimated importance to pitch sports strategically, and within Wiltshire generally. A lower order ranking (such as a '3') does not mean that a site does not have importance in a local context.

Table C: Supply and Use of key local grass pitch sport sites (figures based on 2015 data and estimates)

Priority Order (1,2,3,4)	Name	Pitches					Teams (i.e. male and female, all age-groups)			Net site capacity					
		Adult Football	Youth Football (11v11)	Youth Football (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7)	Minisoccer (5v5)	Cricket Fields	Adult Rugby	Mini Rugby	Football team count	Rugby team count	Cricket team count	Net site football capacity	Net site adult grass wicket capacity	Net site rugby capacity
2	Malmesbury Youth FC (Red Bull Pitches)		3	1	2	3				15	0	0	5.25	0	
2	Minety Playing Fields						1	3		2	13	1	-1	25	-3.25
3	Bradstone Sports Field	1					1			2	0	1	1	25	
3	The Green, Dauntsey									0	0	1	0	0	
3	Great Somerford FC	1								1	0	0	1.5	0	
3	Malmesbury Victoria Football Ground	1								6	0	0	-2.5	0	
3	off Tetbury Lane, Charlton						1			0	0	7	0	25	
3	off High Road, Ashton Keynes	1		1	2	1				9	0	0	7	0	
3	The Worthys						1			0	0	3	0	-5	
3	Oaksey Playing Field	1	1				1			2	0	2	2.75	10	
3	The Sports Field, Sherston	1								3	0	0	1.13	0	
3	Prinkney Park, Sherston						1			0	0	2	0	10	

AGP provision

There is no current AGP provision.

Sport-by-Sport overview (see Needs Assessment for details)

- **Football:** The biggest clubs in the area in terms of team numbers are the following (grounds in brackets): Malmesbury Youth FC (Red Bull Pitches); Ashton Keynes Youth F.C. (High Road Playing Fields); Malmesbury Victoria F.C. (Flying Monk Playing Field). The Red Bull ground is the most significant venue for junior and youth football.
- **Cricket:** Malmesbury CC is the largest club in the area which plays at two grounds (The Worthys, off Tetbury Lane, Charlton; there are smaller clubs playing at other venues.
- **Rugby:** Minety RUFC are a well-established local club with 13 teams playing at Minety Playing Fields
- **Hockey:** There is no hockey club located in this area.

Current and likely future issues:

- **General:** There is no current overall peak-time shortage of pitches in the area, although there is heavy use at some locations, including Minety Recreation Ground for rugby, The Worthys for cricket, and Malmesbury Victoria FC. Planned and natural population change will impact upon the requirement for sports pitches for all 4 key sports (see later). Most football pitches in the area are rated as being of standard quality based on FA approved rating systems. There is a net peak-time surplus of cricket fields on Saturdays.
- **Football:** The Red Bull site has drainage and capacity issues restricting it growing further, and they also require additional training lights to allow for mid-week activity in the winter. There is an issue in respect of access to AGP provision both for training and, increasingly for match play. Based on calculations (explained in the **Appendix B**) there is a requirement of **1.1** of a full-size 3G pitch to meet the training needs of teams in the area. Demand will be bolstered by future population growth. There are no existing 3G pitches in the area, and none that could be converted to such a surface. If such a pitch were to be provided the best functioning venue might be at the Red Bull site, but this would probably be unacceptable on planning grounds. A venue in the town, at a school, or even as a match play surface for Malmesbury Victoria FC might be alternatives. In any event, the priority should be for floodlighting and drainage improvements at the Red Bull site. Planned population change will not result in a need to increase the amount of grass pitch space, and the focus should be on qualitative improvements (such as the above).
- **Cricket:** Planned population change will not result in a need to increase the amount of grass pitch space, and the focus should be on qualitative improvements. The focus of these improvements should be at the Malmesbury CC venues, with appropriate upgrading to the pavilions and perhaps the provision of a non-turf strip.
- **Rugby:** Planned population change will not result in a need to increase the amount of grass pitch space, and the focus should be on qualitative improvements. The focus of these improvements should be at the Minety RUFC venue at Minety Playing Fields. There is a need to provide better drainage on the 'back pitches' and some fixed floodlights to take some of the pressure off match day pitches. In addition, the pavilion needs improvement to allow better accommodation for juniors and females.
- **Hockey:** Given the rural location, and lack of a pitch. It would be inappropriate to encourage a hockey club to start up in the area. The focus of improvements to the hockey infrastructure should be on Chippenham.

Estimated future changes in team numbers in the area, and resulting change in demand for pitches

The following combines projected natural population change with the likely impact of allocated growth in the core strategy up to 2026, and identifies what the likely change in team numbers will be, together with the likely impact in grass pitch numbers required. The method of calculation and assumptions are explained in the **Appendix A**.

Table E: Future pitch requirements

Age Groups	A. Total new teams	B. Total extra matches per week (A*0.5)	C. Matches per pitch	D. Pitches required (B/C)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1.5	0.75	4	0.2
Junior football (10-15 male)	2.4	1.2	2	0.6
Junior football (10-15 female)	0.2	0.1	2	0.0
Senior football (16-45 male)	2.6	1.3	2	0.6
Senior football (16-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	0.5	0.25	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	0.7	0.35	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	0.5	0.25	2	0.1
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1.0	0.5	0	0.0
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	0.2	0.1	0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	1.1	0.55	3	0.2
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	nil	-	3	nil
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	nil	-	4	nil
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	nil	-	4	nil

These changes in themselves will not necessarily require additional pitch space that cannot already be found. However, they will increase demand on existing facilities, and require the improvement and expansion of existing key venues to cope with these increased demands.

Because some sports cohorts don't currently have teams representing them, future projections are not made. However, sports development initiatives can change things, although such change is not likely to be significantly, and has therefore been discounted.

Site Specific Actions

Table F: Site specific actions

Where?	What?	When? (Short =0-3 years; Medium = 3-6 years; Long = 6+ years)	Partners
Red Bull Pitches	Football: Drainage improvements and floodlighting	Medium	FA, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Site search	Location for a full size 3G pitch within the town of Malmesbury. However, this is not a priority relative to the above actions for the Red Bull pitches	Medium/Long	FA, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
The Worthys; and, off Tetbury Lane, Charlton	Cricket: Improvements to older pavilion structures and provision of a non-turf strip at one of these grounds.	Medium/Long	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Minety Playing Fields	Rugby: Improvements to pitch drainage; provision of fixed training lighting; and expansion of pavilion to accommodate younger and female players.	Medium	RFU, Wiltshire Council, local trust, Developer contributions



Marlborough

The Marlborough Community Board area covers picturesque rural countryside in the northeast of the County of Wiltshire. At its centre is the market town of Marlborough. There are 19 parishes across the community area. Much of the community area's natural beauty is environmentally protected and it offers a unique blend of ancient history, modern attractions and amenities. The town straddles the A4 and for centuries was an important staging post on the great road from London to Bristol. The town attracts a wide range of visitors from both the surrounding area and more distant centres, as well as trade from tourism. The Town is also famous for its public school.

Table A: Population¹⁰

Area	2015 population	2026 population	Population trend-based change (2015-2026)	Allocated housing in core strategy to 2026
Marlborough (28,108 hectares)	18,142	18,305	163	2,500

Table B: Pitch sport team numbers

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2015 TEAMS
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	848	16
Junior football (10-15 male)	855	17
Junior football (10-15 female)	683	3
Senior football (16-45 male)	2,694	7
Senior football (16-45 female)	2,788	1
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,204	7
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,030	6
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	801	0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	2,236	3
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	2,369	0
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,453	6
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,370	0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	3,703	12
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	3,972	0
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	655	1
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	577	1
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	2,694	3
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	2,788	3

¹⁰ From a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Key grass pitch sport sites

All sites within the Community Board area are identified in the Needs Assessment and underlying databases. The following have been identified as key sites with the Community Board area. The priority ranking is relative to its estimated importance to pitch sports strategically, and within Wiltshire generally. A lower order ranking (such as a '3') does not mean that a site does not have importance in a local context.

Table C: Supply and Use of key local grass pitch sport sites (figures based on 2015 data and estimates)

Priority Order (1,2,3,4)	Name	Pitches							Teams (i.e. male and female, all age-groups)			Net site capacity			
		Adult Football	Youth Football (11v11)	Youth Football (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7)	Minisoccer (5v5)	Cricket Fields	Adult Rugby	Mini Rugby	Football team count	Rugby team count	Cricket team count	Net site football capacity	Net site adult grass wicket capacity	Net site rugby capacity
2	off Frees Avenue, Marlborough (site in two parts)			1	1	1		2		13	15	0	8.13	0	-5.38
2	Ramsbury Recreation Centre	1	1	1		1	1		11	0	5	3.38	10		
2	Marlborough Cricket Club						1		0	0	8	0	-10		
3	Mildenhall CC						1		0	0	2	0	10		
3	Avebury Sports Field	1					1		3	0	1	-0.88	25		
3	Elcot Lane Playing Field	2							9	0	0	0	0		
3	off Manor Lane, Broad Hinton						1		0	0	2	0	10		
3	St John's School & Community College	2						3	1	0	0	1.5	0		

AGP provision

There is AGP provision at the following site(s).

Table D: AGP provision locally

Name	Sub area	AGP type	Facility Status	Access Type	Surface	Hockey matchplay compliant
RAMSBURY RECREATION CENTRE	Marlborough	Sand half-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Sand Filled	FALSE
MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE (see below for hockey team numbers)	Marlborough	Sand full-size	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Sand Dressed	TRUE
MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE	Marlborough	Sand full-size	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Sand Dressed	TRUE

Sport-by-Sport overview (see Needs Assessment for details)

- **Football:** The biggest clubs in the area in terms of team numbers are the following (grounds in brackets): Marlborough Town F.C. (Elcot Lane), Marlborough Youth (Frees Avenue), Ramsbury FC and Ramsbury Youth FC (Ramsbury Recreation Ground). There are other smaller clubs and venues.
- **Cricket:** The biggest local clubs are Marlborough CC (Savernake); and, Ramsbury CC (Ramsbury Recreation Ground). There are smaller clubs in the outlying villages, such as White Horse CC in Broad Hinton fielding 2 adult teams.
- **Rugby:** Marlborough RUFC has 15 teams and is based on common land off Frees Avenue. It shares sports space with local football teams.
- **Hockey:** The Marlborough Hockey Club uses pitches at Marlborough College, and currently fields 6 adult and 3 junior teams.

Current and likely future issues:

- **General:** There are no major peaktimes shortages of pitches within the area, although there is a theoretical shortage of pitches on Sundays for youth football, largely at Elcot Lane playing field. There is also heavy use of football and rugby pitches at Frees Avenue, and theoretically heavy use of cricket facilities at Marlborough CC. Planned and natural population change will impact upon the requirement for sports pitches for all 4 key sports (see later). Most football pitches in the area are rated as being of standard quality based on FA approved rating systems, although Ramsbury Recreation centre is noted for its good quality pitches. There is a net peak-time surplus of cricket fields on Saturdays.
- **Football:** there is an issue in respect of access to AGP provision both for training and, increasingly for match play. Based on calculations (explained in the **Appendix B**) there is a requirement of **1.1** of a full-size 3G pitch to meet the training needs of teams in the area. Demand will be bolstered by future population growth. There is no existing such provision in the area, and no facilities that can be converted. The small AGP at Ramsbury is heavily used, and in too rural a location for upgrade, and the Marlborough College pitches are used heavily for hockey outside the curriculum. The provision of a 3G pitch in the area really also needs to take into account the needs of the neighbouring Pewsey area which is also lacking such provision, but which is unlikely to be able to sustain such a facility in its own right. Some key clubs are spread across more than one venue. Ramsbury FC does not have a floodlit main pitch which may hamper progression to a higher level. Planned population change will not result in a need to increase the amount of grass pitch space, and the focus should be on qualitative improvements, such as at Frees Avenue, and Elcot Lane.
- **Cricket:** Planned population change will not result in a need to increase the amount of grass pitch space, and the focus should be on qualitative improvements. The focus of these improvements should be at the Marlborough and Ramsbury Clubs, perhaps with the provision of non-turf strips at both. White Horse CC at Broad Hinton are considering an improved pavilion.
- **Rugby:** Planned population change will not result in a need to increase the amount of grass pitch space, and the focus should be on qualitative improvements. The focus of these improvements should be at the Marlborough RUFC site. In particular, the expansion of the pavilion to accommodate the large number of teams (only two changing rooms at present).
- **Hockey:** The Hockey Club would ideally like to have a clubhouse on the Marlborough College grounds, as its current clubhouse is shared with the Cricket Club at Savernake, which causes dysfunctionality and potential loss of income. The Marlborough Hockey Club is a successful and vibrant club with adults and juniors. It has a clubhouse shared with the Cricket Club at Savernake some distance away from the Marlborough College pitches. Opportunity for a clubhouse on the Marlborough College grounds would be advantageous.

Estimated future changes in team numbers in the area, and resulting change in demand for pitches

The following combines projected natural population change with the likely impact of allocated growth in the core strategy up to 2026, and identifies what the likely change in team numbers will be, together with the likely impact in grass pitch numbers required. The method of calculation and assumptions are explained in the **Appendix A**.

Table E: Future pitch requirements

Age Groups	A. Total new teams	B. Total extra matches per week (A*0.5)	C. Matches per pitch	D. Pitches required (B/C)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	-0.2	-0.1	4	0.0
Junior football (10-15 male)	2.9	1.45	2	0.7
Junior football (10-15 female)	0.5	0.25	2	0.1
Senior football (16-45 male)	-0.6	-0.3	2	-0.2
Senior football (16-45 female)	-0.1	-0.05	2	0.0
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	0.2	0.1	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	0.5	0.25	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	-0.7	-0.35	2	-0.2
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	0.8	0.4	0	0.0
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	-2.3	-1.15	3	-0.4
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	nil	-	3	nil
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	0.2	0.1	0	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	0.2	0.1	0	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	-0.6	-0.3	4	-0.1
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	-0.3	-0.15	4	0.0

These changes in themselves will not necessarily require additional pitch space that cannot already be found. However, they will increase demand on existing facilities, and require the improvement and expansion of existing key venues to cope with these increased demands.

Because some sports cohorts don't currently have teams representing them, future projections are not made. However, sports development initiatives can change things, although such change is not likely to be significantly, and has therefore been discounted.

Site Specific Actions

Table F: Site specific actions

Where?	What?	When? (Short =0-3 years; Medium = 3-6 years; Long = 6+ years)	Partners
Site search	Football: full size-3G pitch to meet both the needs of the Marlborough and Pewsey areas. A potential venue for this might be at St. John's School.	Medium	FA, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions, school
Savernake (Marlborough CC)	Cricket: non-turf strip.	Medium	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions, club
Off Manor Lane, Broad Hinton (White Horse CC)	Cricket: further explore scope for improved new pavilion with club.	Short	ECB, Club, Wiltshire Council
Frees Avenue (Marlborough RUFC)	Rugby: Expansion of pavilion/changing facilities.	Short/Medium	RFU, Club, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Frees Avenue (Football activity)	Football: When an alternative new football venue can be planned and implemented, football activity at Frees Avenue should be relocated.	Medium	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions, club
Marlborough College (Marlborough Hockey Club)	Hockey: Explore scope for on-site clubhouse	Medium	EH, Wiltshire Council, Club, Marlborough College, Developer contributions



Melksham

The Melksham Community Area has one principal town, Melksham, and there are 11 parishes across the community area. Melksham is a working town with a strong employment and manufacturing base. The town benefits from having fast access to the motorway network. The proximity of the market towns of Trowbridge, Chippenham and Devizes (and the city of Bath and Swindon only 30 and 45 minutes away respectively) ensures strong competition between these centres for economic advantage. Melksham town centre provides a range of local services and convenience shopping.

Table A: Population¹¹

Area	2015 population	2026 population	Population trend-based change (2015-2026)	Allocated housing in core strategy to 2026
Melksham (9,864 hectares)	29,288	31,538	2,250	2,500

Table B: Pitch sport team numbers

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2015 TEAMS
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,353	27
Junior football (10-15 male)	1,243	19
Junior football (10-15 female)	1,020	3
Senior football (16-45 male)	4,640	27
Senior football (16-45 female)	4,926	4
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	2,031	8
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,257	5
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	1,038	3
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	4,098	4
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	4,407	0
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,961	2
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,829	0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	6,520	8
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	6,796	0
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	903	0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	849	0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	4,640	0
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	4,926	0

¹¹ From a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Key grass pitch sport sites

All sites within the Community Board area are identified in the Needs Assessment and underlying databases. The following have been identified as key sites with the Community Board area. The priority ranking is relative to its estimated importance to pitch sports strategically, and within Wiltshire generally. A lower order ranking (such as a '3') does not mean that a site does not have importance in a local context.

Table C: Supply and Use of key local grass pitch sport sites (figures based on 2015 data and estimates- it is noted that since this time cricket matches have stopped being played at King George V Playing Field)

Priority Order (1,2,3,4)	Name	Pitches							Teams (i.e. male and female, all age-groups)			Net site capacity			
		Adult Football	Youth Football (11v11)	Youth Football (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7)	Minisoccer (5v5)	Cricket Fields	Adult Rugby	Mini Rugby	Football team count	Rugby team count	Cricket team count	Net site football capacity	Net site adult grass wicket capacity	Net site rugby capacity
1	The Conigre	1					1	1	5	11	18	1	-3.38	25	-15
2	Bower Hill Playing Fields	3			2	1				10	0	0	11.63	0	
3	Broughton Gifford Common	1					1			3	0	1	1.63	25	
3	St Mary's Recreation Field	1	1							3	0	0	2.13	0	
3	The Manor, High Street, Keevil						1			0	0	1	0	25	
3	Awdry Avenue Football Pitch	1								7	0	0	-2.5	0	
3	The Beeches	1								5	0	1	-1.5	0	
3	Cornflower Play Area			1						6	0	0	1.13	0	
3	King George V Playing Fields	1					1			3	0	5	-1	-5	
3	Little Marsh Playing Field									4	0	0	-2	0	
3	The Lye Field	1					1			8	0	1	0.88	25	
3	Stonar School				1	1			1	4	0	0	1.75	0	
3	Melksham Oak Community School	4	2				1	2		6	1	0	3	40	1

AGP provision

There is AGP provision at the following site(s).

Table D: AGP provision locally

Name	Sub area	AGP type	Facility Status	Access Type	Surface	Hockey matchplay compliant
STONAR SCHOOL	Melksham	Sand full-size	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Sand Dressed	TRUE
MELKSHAM OAK COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Melksham	Sand full-size	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Sand Filled	TRUE

Sport-by-Sport overview (see Needs Assessment for details)

- **Football:** The major football club by some distance in terms of team numbers is Melksham Town Youth FC (until Autumn 2016 playing at multiple sites including Bower Hill Playing Fields, Broughton Gifford Common, Bower Hill Playing Fields Awdry Avenue, King George V Playing Fields, Stonar School). There are several other much smaller clubs playing at these and other sites. At the time of consultation on the draft Playing Pitch Strategy and associated documentation, Melksham Town FC will be transitioning to a new venue at Woolmore Farm (further details are noted below).
- **Cricket:** Beanacre & Melksham CC is the biggest cricket club which up until recently has played at King George V Playing Fields, but is now moving to the Conigre ground. There are other small single-team clubs peppered around various recreation grounds in the area.
- **Rugby:** Melksham RUFC currently plays at the Conigre, but is moving to a new site at Woolmore Farm (see below).

- **Hockey:** There is no hockey club in the Melksham area.

Current and likely future issues:

- **General:** There is no apparent peak time shortage of football pitches in the area, and few apparent examples of overuse. However, football is currently dissipated over several sites in a dysfunctional way. There is heavy use of the Conigre for football and rugby, and there is heavy use of the King V Playing Field for cricket. Planned and natural population change will impact upon the requirement for sports pitches for all 4 key sports (see later). Already major changes in the local sports infrastructure are in train as a result of planned new growth and the Wiltshire Council's Community Campus proposals. The proposed campus will bring together a number of buildings from across Melksham and combine them into a single facility in the centre of town. It is anticipated that the Melksham House site with 13-acre grounds will be extensively redeveloped as a campus. The proposed campus will contain a number of community facilities and services including a cafe, sports hall, swimming pool and library. A new combined rugby and football facility at Woolmore Farm, behind Melksham Oak Community School, has been completed and will be used from the Autumn 2016 by Melksham Town FC and Melksham RFC, which are currently based on the Melksham House site (Conigre), allowing building work on the campus to start. The site will comprise of 4 rugby pitches in total, 1 full size match pitch and 3 additional pitches to accommodate training and junior match play and 12 football pitches, comprising 1 full size match pitch and 11 additional pitches to accommodate training and junior match play. Configuration of pitches will be managed on an annual basis to accommodate the changing nature of each club's structure. Site capacity data is provided for both Rugby and Cricket for Woolmore Farm within the full Needs Assessment. Football pitches in the area are variable in standard based on FA approved rating systems; the Bower Hill complex is of good standard, now, but pitches at King George V Playing Field and the Conigre have been rated as poor. The above developments may improve the situation. There is a net peak-time surplus of cricket fields on Saturdays.
- **Football:** there is an issue in respect of access to AGP provision both for training and, increasingly for match play. Based on calculations (explained in the **Appendix B**) there is a requirement of **1.90** of a full-size 3G pitch to meet the training needs of teams in the area. Demand will be bolstered by future population growth. There is no existing 3G provision in the area.
- **Cricket:** The Beanacre & Melksham CC will be moving to a ground at the Conigre as part of the campus proposals. This will allow the club to expand and improve its standard of play. However, to elevate itself to a higher standard the club must provide 1. Pavilion upgrade/replacement at Melksham House; 2. Sightscreens; 3. Mobile covers; 4. Accommodation for umpires; 5. Accommodation for scorers
- **Rugby:** The Melksham RUFC has experienced major problems over the years as a result of heavy wear and tear on the single pitch it had available. However, these issues will be resolved with the relocation to Woolmore Farm noted above.
- **Hockey:** There is no hockey club currently based in either Melksham, Trowbridge, or Bradford on Avon areas, and this is unfortunate given the combined population of these three areas. The existing sand based AGP at Melksham Oak Community School could provide the base for a start-up club or a satellite club to an existing club such as Devizes Hockey Club.

Estimated future changes in team numbers in the area, and resulting change in demand for pitches

The following combines projected natural population change with the likely impact of allocated growth in the core strategy up to 2026, and identifies what the likely change in team numbers will be, together with the likely impact in grass pitch numbers required. The method of calculation and assumptions are explained in the **Appendix A**.

Table E: Future pitch requirements

Age Groups	A. Total new teams	B. Total extra matches per week (A*0.5)	C. Matches per pitch	D. Pitches required (B/C)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	4.5	2.25	4	0.6
Junior football (10-15 male)	4.3	2.15	2	1.1
Junior football (10-15 female)	0.7	0.35	2	0.2
Senior football (16-45 male)	3.4	1.7	2	0.8
Senior football (16-45 female)	0.1	0.05	2	0.0
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1.5	0.75	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	0.5	0.25	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	0.4	0.2	0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	0.6	0.3	2	0.2
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1.4	0.7	0	0.0
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	1.5	0.75	3	0.2
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	nil	-	3	nil
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	nil	-	4	nil
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	nil	-	4	nil

These changes in themselves will not necessarily require additional pitch space that cannot already be found. However, they will increase demand on existing facilities, and require the improvement and expansion of existing key venues to cope with these increased demands. The Woolmore Farm development will greatly assist in meeting this need.

Because some sports cohorts don't currently have teams representing them, future projections are not made. However, sports development initiatives can change things, although such change is not likely to be significantly, and has therefore been discounted.

Site Specific Actions

Table F: Site specific actions

Where?	What?	When? (Short =0-3 years; Medium = 3-6 years; Long = 6+ years)	Partners
Site search	Football: Provision of a full-size 3G pitch which should be at Woolmore Farm.	Medium	FA, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Conigre	Cricket: 1. Pavilion upgrade/replacement; 2. Sightcreens; 3. Mobile covers; 4. Accommodation for umpires; 5. Accommodation for scorers	Medium	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Woolmore Farm	Rugby: As per existing campus proposals	Medium	RFU, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Melkham Oak Community College	Hockey: The viability of establishing a new hockey club or a satellite club to an existing club at this venue should be considered. This surface should be protected and maintained for hockey.	Medium	EH, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions, School



Pewsey

The Pewsey Community Board area covers rural countryside in the middle of Wiltshire known as the Pewsey Vale. It is dominated by one settlement, the ancient village of Pewsey. The community area covers a broad and rich valley between the Marlborough Downs to the north and Salisbury Plain to the south and extends to Wiltshire's eastern boundary. The surrounding area is one of small villages and large farm estates and is very rural in nature. There are 26 parishes across the community area.

Table A: Population¹²

Area	2015 population	2026 population	Population trend-based change (2015-2026)	Allocated housing in core strategy to 2026
Pewsey (26,837 hectares)	14,286	15,485	1,199	600

Table B: Pitch sport team numbers

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2015 TEAMS
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,353	27
Junior football (10-15 male)	1,243	19
Junior football (10-15 female)	1,020	3
Senior football (16-45 male)	4,640	27
Senior football (16-45 female)	4,926	4
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	2,031	8
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,257	5
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	1,038	3
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	4,098	4
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	4,407	0
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,961	2
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,829	0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	6,520	8
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	6,796	0
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	903	0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	849	0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	4,640	0
Junior hockey (16-45 female)	4,926	0

¹² From a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Key grass pitch sport sites

All sites within the Community Board area are identified in the Needs Assessment and underlying databases. The following have been identified as key sites with the Community Board area. The priority ranking is relative to its estimated importance to pitch sports strategically, and within Wiltshire generally. A lower order ranking (such as a '3') does not mean that a site does not have importance in a local context.

Table C: Supply and Use of key local grass pitch sport sites (figures based on 2015 data and estimates)

Priority Order (1,2,3,4)	Name	Pitches						Teams (i.e. male and female, all age-groups)			Net site capacity				
		Adult Football	Youth Football (11v11)	Youth Football (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7)	Minisoccer (5v5)	Cricket Fields	Adult Rugby	Mini Rugby	Football team count	Rugby team count	Cricket team count	Net site football capacity	Net site adult grass wicket capacity	Net site rugby capacity
2	Burbage & Easton Royal Sports Club						1			0	0	9	0	-20	
2	Old Hospital Recreation Land	1		1	1	1			2	9	8	0	6.63	0	-0.88
3	off Henrys Garth, Burbage	1		1						1	0	0	6.5	0	
3	off Alton Road, Wilcot						1			0	0	3	0	25	
3	off Frog Lane Bedwyn						1			0	0	3	0	-5	
3	off The Lynch, Shalbourne	1					1			1	0	1	2.5	25	
3	Pewsey Vale Football Club	1								4	0	0	-0.13	0	
3	Milton Lilbourne Recreation land		1							1			1		

AGP provision

There is no AGP provision.

Sport-by-Sport overview (see Needs Assessment for details)

- **Football:** Football activity in the area is dominated by Pewsey Vale Youth FC (playing at the Old Hospital); and Pewsey Vale FC (based largely at their own ground).
- **Cricket:** The following clubs are based in the area: Burbage and Easton Royal CC (Burbage & Easton Royal Sports Club -now with two fields adjacent to each other); Wilcot CC (off Alton Road, Wilcot); Great Bedwyn CC (off Frog Lane Bedwyn); Shalbourne CC (off The Lynch, Shalbourne). With 9 teams the Burbage and Easton Royals are much the biggest club.
- **Rugby:** Pewsey Vale RUFC are based at the Old Hospital ground and has 9 teams over the age groups.
- **Hockey:** There is no hockey club in the area (the nearest being in Marlborough).

Current and likely future issues:

- **General:** There is little evidence of a peak time shortage of pitches in the area, although a key local football club has to field its teams on more than one ground (see below). There is little evidence of overuse of playing surfaces and venues, generally. Planned and natural population change will impact upon the requirement for sports pitches for all 4 key sports (see later). Most football pitches in the area are rated as being of standard quality or better based on FA approved rating systems. There is a net peak-time surplus of cricket fields on Saturdays.
- **Football:** Based on calculations (explained in the **Appendix B**) there is a requirement of **0.36** of a full-size 3G pitch to meet the training needs of teams in the area. There is no existing such provision in the area, currently. A 'shared' provision with the Marlborough area could be a viable solution given the proximity of Pewsey to that town. The Pewsey Vale Youth FC has to use two sites, as an 11v11 youth pitch cannot be provided at its main site, given other requirements. This age group plays at Milton Lilbourne. Both Pewsey Vale Youth and Pewsey FCs have issues over midweek season training as there is no AGP in the area. For the Youth Club, a solution might be portable training lights, or the conversion of the hard-surface court to a half-size, RFU-compliant 3G AGP of an appropriate specification, which might also be used by the rugby club. The clubs and school can agree a sustainable business plan. Pewsey Vale FC has concerns over the failure of their ground to meet Level H grading which has allowed the FA to withdraw the club from the FA Cup and Vase. Potentially if not rectified the Club could also be relegated from the Sydenhams League. Planned population change will not result in a need to increase the amount of grass pitch space, and the focus should be on qualitative improvements, at The Old Hospital, and Pewsey Vale FC.

- **Cricket:** The Planned population change will not result in a need to increase the amount of grass pitch space, and the focus should be on qualitative improvements. The two fields at Burbage and Royal Easton CC would be well-placed to receive any such improvements. Although facilities are already of a fairly good standard, there is the potential to improve the quality of the square(s) and perhaps the level of maintenance. Shalbourne Parish and Shalbourne Social Club are preparing plans to provide an upgraded pavilion at the Lynch, which might be of significant community as well as sports value in that very remote part of Wiltshire.
- **Rugby:** The Planned population change will not result in a need to increase the amount of grass pitch space, and the focus should be on qualitative improvements, at the Old Hospital ground, which could include assistance with the development of a proper clubhouse, for which there is already planning permission.
- **Hockey:** Given the rural location, and lack of a pitch it would be inappropriate to encourage the establishment of a hockey club in this area, given the small population and the proximity of a club at Marlborough.

Estimated future changes in team numbers in the area, and resulting change in demand for pitches

The following combines projected natural population change with the likely impact of allocated growth in the core strategy up to 2026, and identifies what the likely change in team numbers will be, together with the likely impact in grass pitch numbers required. The method of calculation and assumptions are explained in the **Appendix A**.

Table E: Future pitch requirements

Age Groups	A. Total new teams	B. Total extra matches per week (A*0.5)	C. Matches per pitch	D. Pitches required (B/C)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	0.7	0.35	4	0.1
Junior football (10-15 male)	1.4	0.7	2	0.3
Junior football (10-15 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Senior football (16-45 male)	1.1	0.55	2	0.3
Senior football (16-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	0.3	0.15	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	0.1	0.05	0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	0.2	0.1	2	0.1
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	0.8	0.4	0	0.0
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	0.0	-	3	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	0.0	-	3	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	nil	-	4	nil
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	nil	-	4	nil

These changes in themselves will not necessarily require additional pitch space that cannot already be found. However, they will increase demand on existing facilities, and require the improvement and expansion of existing key venues to cope with these increased demands.

Because some sports cohorts don't currently have teams representing them, future projections are not made. However, sports development initiatives can change things, although such change is not likely to be significantly, and has therefore been discounted.

Site Specific Actions**Table F: Site specific actions**

Where?	What?	When? (Short =0-3 years; Medium = 3-6 years; Long = 6+ years)	Partners
Burbage and Easton Royals Cricket Club	Cricket: Improvements to cricket square and maintenance.	Short	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions, Club
The Old Hospital land (Football side)	Football: training lights.	Medium	FA, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions, parish council
The Old Hospital land (Rugby side- Angela Yeates Memorial Ground)	Rugby: pavilion/clubhouse Rugby/Football: Potential upgrade of hard court area to a ½ size rugby/football compliant 3G pitch (floodlit), if the clubs and school can agree a sustainable business model. (It is recognised that this may not be and RFU priority for funding).	Medium	FA, RFU, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions, parish council



Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade

The Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade Community Board area hosts a wide range of communities that range from small hamlets to four major settlements that include the two market towns of Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade, as well as Purton and the developing Defence College of Technical Training at Lyneham. Covering a mainly rural hinterland, the community area is dissected by the M4 motorway which gives easy access to both Bristol and London, but it is the nearby thriving town of Swindon that provides the real economic generator for the area. The community area covers 154 square kilometres and has a population density just above the Wiltshire average. The larger settlements act almost as dormitory suburbs of Swindon.

Table A: Population¹³

Area	2015 population	2026 population	Population trend-based change (2015-2026)	Allocated housing in core strategy to 2026
Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade (15,374 hectares)	30,083	33,294	3,211	1,455

Table B: Pitch sport team numbers

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2015 TEAMS
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,321	23
Junior football (10-15 male)	1,172	25
Junior football (10-15 female)	907	0
Senior football (16-45 male)	5,446	14
Senior football (16-45 female)	4,881	2
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,943	8
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,181	8
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	974	1
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	4,912	6
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	4,388	0
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,896	11
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,692	2
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	7,499	10
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	7,018	0
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	823	2
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	771	2
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	5,446	3

¹³ From a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

	Senior hockey (16-45 female)	4,881	3
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Key grass pitch sport sites

All sites within the Community Board area are identified in the Needs Assessment and underlying databases. The following have been identified as key sites with the Community Board area. The priority ranking is relative to its estimated importance to pitch sports strategically, and within Wiltshire generally. A lower order ranking (such as a '3') does not mean that a site does not have importance in a local context.

n.b. As explained in Introduction, playing pitch provision in Royal Wootton Bassett has changed and improved markedly, even during the time of the needs assessment underpinning this strategy. This is especially the case at Gerard Buxton and Ballards Ash Sportsgrounds. Because of this the below table does not provide the most up-to-date situation at either of these sites in terms of pitch numbers or teams/sports playing at the venues.

Table C: Supply and Use of key local grass pitch sport sites (figures based on 2015 data and estimates)

Priority Order (1,2,3,4)	Name	Pitches							Teams (i.e. male and female, all age-groups)			Net site capacity			
		Adult Football	Youth Football (11v11)	Youth Football (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7)	Minisoccer (5v5)	Cricket Fields	Adult Rugby	Mini Rugby	Football team count	Rugby team count	Cricket team count	Net site football capacity	Net site adult grass wicket capacity	Net site rugby capacity
1	Ballards Ash Sports Ground	1	1		1	1	1	4		30	20	0	-5.13	25	-6.25
3	Cricklade Leisure Centre	2								10	0	0	0.38	0	
3	Southam and the Water Pitches						1	2		0	0	6	0	-5	
3	Purton Cricket Club						1			0	0	8	0	-5	
3	Chesnut Springs Playing Field		1	1	2	1				9	0	0	9.5	0	
3	The Red House	1								3	0	0	0.5	0	
3	Gerard Buxton Playing Field	1					1			3	0	9	0	-10	
3	Fairview Field, Cricklade							1		0	1	0	0	0	1

AGP provision

There is AGP provision at the following locations.

Table D: AGP provision locally

Name	Sub area	AGP type	Facility Status	Access Type	Surface	Hockey matchplay compliant
CRICKLADE LEISURE CENTRE (see below for hockey team numbers)	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	Sand half-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Sand Filled	FALSE
GERARD BUXTON SPORTS GROUND	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	3G full-size				FALSE
ROYAL WOOTTON BASSETT ACADEMY	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	Sand full-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Sand Filled	TRUE
PRIOR PARK PREPARATORY SCHOOL	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	Sand half-size	Operational	Private Use	Sand Filled	FALSE

Sport-by-Sport overview (see Needs Assessment for details)

- **General note:** The above data relates to a time before the completion of initiatives at the Gerard Buxton Sports Ground and Ballards Ash in Royal Wootton Bassett. The sporting landscape of the Royal Wootton Bassett area in particular has undergone major change with developments around the Gerard Buxton Playing Fields and the Ballards Ash Sports Ground. The former has now become a hub venue for football and cricket, and the latter for Rugby. Upon completion of these projects clubs and teams have moved around for football and cricket in particular.
- **Football:** Wootton Basset Youth FC are now a major user of Gerard Buxton Sports Ground. Other notable clubs and sites include Lydiard Millicent Juniors FC (Chestnut Springs Playing Field); Purton FC (Bradon Forest School and The Redhouse). In addition, various teams use Cricklade Leisure Centre. There are other smaller sites.
- **Cricket:** The following clubs are based in the area: Royal Wootton Bassett CC (Gerard Buxton Playing Field fielding 9 teams); Purton CC (Purton Cricket Club fielding 8 teams); Cricklade CC (Southam and the Water Pitches fielding 6 teams).
- **Rugby:** Royal Wootton Bassett RUFC is a big club fielding 20 teams across the age groups and based at Ballards Ash. There is one other single-team club playing at Fairview Field, Cricklade.
- **Hockey:** Wootton Bassett Hockey Club fields 10 teams across both men and ladies, and juniors (6 adult and 4 junior teams). The club play at the Royal Wootton Bassett Academy. Opportunity for a clubhouse should be encouraged and supported.

Current and likely future issues:

- **General:** At the time of writing this strategy, the sporting landscape in Royal Wootton Bassett was changing dramatically, with the Gerard Buxton Sportsground being relocated to an impressive new site, and the new focus on rugby at Ballards Ash. With these developments there is now likely to be little evidence of overuse of grass pitches for any sport, or peaktime shortages. Planned and natural population change will impact upon the requirement for sports pitches for all 4 key sports (see later). Most football pitches in the area are rated as being of standard quality based on FA approved rating systems; but the recent development of the new Gerard Buxton sports hub will have improved the situation significantly. There is a net peak-time surplus of cricket fields on Saturdays.
- **Football:** Based on calculations (explained in the **Appendix B**) there is a requirement of **0.5** of a full-size 3G pitch to meet the training needs of teams in the area. There is already one such facility (at Gerard Buxton). No other AGPs in the area have potential for conversion, and the facility at the Academy is relied upon by the local hockey club. Demand will be bolstered by future population growth. But not sufficiently to provide for a second full-size 3G pitch. Planned population change will not result in a need to increase the amount of grass pitch space, and the focus should be on qualitative improvements. The Red House site does not have floodlights, and this has presented resident clubs from playing in higher level leagues.
- **Cricket:** With the completion of the RBWB CC to Gerard Buxton, this biggest of local clubs is now well provided for on its two-field venue. Planned population change will not result in a need to increase the amount of grass pitch space, and the focus should be on qualitative improvements. The Purton and Cricklade clubs may benefit from non-turf strips. Purton CC are in discussions with Lydiard Millicent Parish Council and Lydiard Park Academy about developing a 2nd ground for Purton CC at the school, and which would service the neds of a 3rd team and junior cricket, this meeting with the club's aspirations to grow its membership.
- **Rugby:** Planned population change will not result in a need to increase the amount of grass pitch space, and the focus should be on qualitative improvements. At Ballards Ash the Club looks to require drainage and changing room improvements to keep up with the growth in team numbers across the age groups. The site is shortlisted for a potential World Rugby Compliant AGP within RFU National Programme.
- **Hockey:** Planned population change will not result in a need to increase the amount of AGP space. However, the provision of the 3G pitch at Gerard Buxton may allow hockey the time and space at the Academy to develop further. The existing surface needs to be protected and upgraded, and ideally a clubhouse on-site.

Estimated future changes in team numbers in the area, and resulting change in demand for pitches

The following combines projected natural population change with the likely impact of allocated growth in the core strategy up to 2026, and identifies what the likely change in team numbers will be, together with the likely impact in grass pitch numbers required. The method of calculation and assumptions are explained in the **Appendix A**.

Table E: Future pitch requirements

Age Groups	A. Total new teams	B. Total extra matches per week (A*0.5)	C. Matches per pitch	D. Pitches required (B/C)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	2.6	1.3	4	0.3
Junior football (10-15 male)	4.7	2.35	2	1.2
Junior football (10-15 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Senior football (16-45 male)	3.1	1.55	2	0.8
Senior football (16-45 female)	0.1	0.05	2	0.0
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	0.9	0.45	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1.0	0.5	0	0.0

Age Groups	A. Total new teams	B. Total extra matches per week (A*0.5)	C. Matches per pitch	D. Pitches required (B/C)
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	-0.1	-0.05	0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	1.0	0.5	2	0.2
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1.7	0.85	0	0.0
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	0.1		0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	1.5		3	0.3
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	nil		3	nil
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	0.4		0	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	0.1		0	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	0.5		4	0.1
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	0.1		4	0.0

These changes in themselves will not necessarily require additional pitch space that cannot already be found. However, they will increase demand on existing facilities, and require the improvement and expansion of existing key venues to cope with these increased demands.

Because some sports cohorts don't currently have teams representing them, future projections are not made. However, sports development initiatives can change things, although such change is not likely to be significantly, and has therefore been discounted.

Site Specific Actions

Table F: Site specific actions

Where?	What?	When? (Short =0-3 years; Medium = 3-6 years; Long = 6+ years)	Partners
Ballards Ash	Rugby: Improvements to drainage and changing rooms. (The site is shortlisted for a potential World Rugby Compliant AGP within RFU National Programme.)	Medium	RFU, Wiltshire Council, Town Council, Developer contributions
Cricklade and Purton CCs	Cricket: Non-turf strips or other appropriate smaller scale improvements.	Medium	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Purton CC	Cricket: Establish details of plans for a second ground for Purton CC, with regard to their facility aspirations and requirements.	Short	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Royal Wootton Bassett Academy	Hockey: Protection and overhaul of AGP surface for hockey club. Explore scope for on-site club house.	Medium	EH, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions



Salisbury

Salisbury Community Board area is made up of the mediaeval cathedral city only and, as a consequence, is the only one of Wiltshire's 20 community area's that does not have a rural hinterland surrounding its market town and service centre. The City is the largest single urban settlement in the County, but its lack of a hinterland ranks the community area as the 3rd most populous after Chippenham and Trowbridge. Beyond its world renowned heritage and landscape setting, Salisbury acts as an important centre of business, leisure, retail and services. It provides a great deal of employment and serves a wide catchment area made up of many of the surrounding smaller towns.

Table A: Population¹⁴

Area	2015 population	2026 population	Population trend-based change (2015-2026)	Allocated housing in core strategy to 2026
Salisbury (1,924 hectares)	41,703	41,628	-75	6,060

Table B: Pitch sport team numbers

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2015 TEAMS
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,987	14
Junior football (10-15 male)	1,526	21
Junior football (10-15 female)	1,321	2
Senior football (16-45 male)	7,525	28
Senior football (16-45 female)	7,609	0
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	2,801	6
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,568	5
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	1,345	0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	6,822	5
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	6,918	0
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	2,501	3
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	2,522	0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	9,995	9
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	10,210	0
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	1,069	7
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	1,110	7
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	7,525	6
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	7,609	5

¹⁴ From a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Key grass pitch sport sites

All sites within the Community Board area are identified in the Needs Assessment and underlying databases. The following have been identified as key sites with the Community Board area. The priority ranking is relative to its estimated importance to pitch sports strategically, and within Wiltshire generally. A lower order ranking (such as a '3') does not mean that a site does not have importance in a local context.

Table C: Supply and Use of key local grass pitch sport sites (figures based on 2015 data and estimates)

Priority Order (1,2,3,4)	Name	Pitches						Teams (i.e. male and female, all age-groups)					Net site capacity		
		Adult Football	Youth Football (11v11)	Youth Football (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7)	Minisoccer (5v5)	Cricket Fields	Adult Rugby	Mini Rugby	Football team count	Rugby team count	Cricket team count	Net site football capacity	Net site adult grass wicket capacity	Net site rugby capacity
1	Salisbury & South Wilts Sports Club	2					2				0	10	5.5	-5	
2	Hudsons Field	3			2	1		2		6	13	0	9	0	-4.25
3	Victoria Park pitch	1								4	0	0	-1	0	
3	Middle Street Meadow	1								3	0	0	1.5	0	
3	Bemerton Heath Harlequins Football Club	1								6	0	0	-0.63	0	
3	Pembroke Park Primary School			1						12	0	0	-3.5	0	
3	Hampton Park Pavilion				1		1			0	0	2	1	10	
3	Harnham Recreation Ground	1								7	0	0	-1.13	0	
3	Bishopdown	1								6	0	0	-2	0	

AGP provision

There is AGP provision at the following locations.

Table D: AGP provision locally

Name	Sub area	Availability	Facility Status	Access Type	Surface	Hockey matchplay compliant
SALISBURY & SOUTH WILTS SPORTS CLUB (see below for hockey team numbers)	Salisbury	A2	Operational	Pay and Play	Sand Dressed	TRUE
CHAFYN GROVE SCHOOL	Salisbury	B	Operational	Private Use	Sand Filled	FALSE

Sport-by-Sport overview (see Needs Assessment for details)

- **Football:** The biggest clubs in the area in terms of team numbers are the following (grounds in brackets): Sarum Youth Football FC (largely Pembroke Park Primary School); Salisbury City Youth F.C. (largely Salisbury & South Wilts Sports Club); Bemerton Heath Harlequins F.C. (at the BHHFC ground); West Harnham (Youth) FC (Harnham Recreation Ground). Football activity in the area is dissipated around a large number of sites. Residential development surrounding the Salisbury FC complex has displaced many teams.
- **Cricket:** Salisbury & South Wilts Sports Club dominates local activity for this sport- with its main club being South Wilts, but two other smaller clubs also play there. Strategically, this is a very important multi-sport site.
- **Rugby:** Salisbury RUFC runs 15 teams across the age groups. Its senior teams play at the Castle Road pitch, and the remainder play at Hudsons field, which is also used for football, and occasionally for cricket.
- **Hockey:** Salisbury Hockey Club (fielding 25 teams across the age groups- 11 adult and 14 junior teams) is based at the strategically important Salisbury & South Wilts Sports Club.

Current and likely future issues:

- **General:** There does not currently appear to be a significant problem with peaktime shortage of grass pitches for any sport within the area, with the possible exception of youth football on Saturdays. Pembroke Primary School is heavily used. There is theoretically heavy use of grass wickets for adult cricket at the Salisbury and South Wilts Sports Club, and apparently heavy use of Hudsons Field for Rugby.

Planned and natural population change will impact upon the requirement for sports pitches for all 4 key sports (see later). Most football pitches in the area are rated as being of standard quality based on FA approved rating systems; the most notable exceptions being the heavily used Victoria Park pitch, which is rated as poor. There is a net peak-time surplus of cricket fields on Saturdays, although see comments for cricket (below).

- **Football:** there is an issue in respect of access to AGP provision both for training and, increasingly for match play. Based on calculations (explained in the **Appendix B**) there is a requirement of **1.6** of a full-size 3G pitch to meet the training needs of teams in the area. There are no existing such venues in the area, and no existing AGPs are considered to offer potential to redevelop to a 3G specification. Demand will be bolstered by future population growth, and this demand will be exacerbated by the treatment in planning terms of Salisbury City and Wilton as one area for housing allocations. (The calculations in the table below reflect this status). Youth football in particular is very footloose within the City and many teams would benefit from a consolidated long-term venue. The Five Rivers Health and Wellbeing Centre may have the potential to offer a grass pitch venue, with redesign. The existing grass pitch space is sufficient to meet changes in demand caused by population change, but there is a desperate need for at least 1 x 3G AGP.
- **Cricket:** Projected population change may generate demand for the better part of one additional cricket field. The two pitches at Salisbury & South Wilts Sports Club, and the other pitch at Hampton Park are already used, and are unlikely to have the capacity to meet future needs entirely. In addition, it is conceivable that the South Wilts CC may field a 5th Saturday teams at some point. A new venue may be required, but this would work best as part of a wider hub development.
- **Rugby:** The existing grass pitch space is sufficient to meet changes in demand caused by population change, but there is a strong need for better changing provision at Salisbury RUFC.
- **Hockey:** Projected population change will not require additional artificial pitch space for hockey, but the focus instead should be on qualitative improvements at the existing Salisbury & South Wilts Sports Club. However, the Club is already having to find alternative accommodation for some of its teams matches. If a hub venue for football was created elsewhere it might release some land currently used at the Club for football, and offer space to eventually provide a second hockey-compliant AGP at the Club.

Estimated future changes in team numbers in the area, and resulting change in demand for pitches

The following combines projected natural population change with the likely impact of allocated growth in the core strategy up to 2026, and identifies what the likely change in team numbers will be, together with the likely impact in grass pitch numbers required. The method of calculation and assumptions are explained in the **Appendix A**.

Table E: Future pitch requirements

Age Groups	A. Total new teams	B. Total extra matches per week (A*0.5)	C. Matches per pitch	D. Pitches required (B/C)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	5.0	2.5	4	0.6
Junior football (10-15 male)	8.7	4.35	2	2.2
Junior football (10-15 female)	0.9	0.45	2	0.2
Senior football (16-45 male)	5.7	2.85	2	1.4
Senior football (16-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	2.0	1.0	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1.1	0.55	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	1.0	0.5	2	0.2
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	3.4	1.7	0	0.0
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	4.0	2.0	3	0.7
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	nil	-	3	nil
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	0.8	0.4	0	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	1.5	0.75	0	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	0.3	0.15	4	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	0.1	0.05	4	0.0

These changes in themselves will not necessarily require additional pitch space that cannot already be found. However, they will increase demand on existing facilities, and require the improvement and expansion of existing key venues to cope with these increased demands.

Because some sports cohorts don't currently have teams representing them, future projections are not made. However, sports development initiatives can change things, although such change is not likely to be significantly, and has therefore been discounted.

Site Specific Actions

Table F: Site specific actions

Where?	What?	When? (Short =0-3 years; Medium = 3-6 years; Long = 6+ years)	Partners
Site search	Football: one full-size 3G pitch as part of a wider hub development (potentially with rugby).	Long	FA, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Salisbury RUFC	Rugby: changing room expansion/upgrade.	Short/Medium	RFU, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Site search	Cricket: site for an additional cricket field. Which might be provided as part of a hub development.	Long	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
South & West Wilts Sports Club	Hockey: safeguard land for the future provision on a second hockey-compliant AGP through the decanting of football activity to a new hub site.	Long	EH, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions



South West Wiltshire

This Community Board area combines three of the Council’s Community areas (Wilton, Tisbury, Mere) which together extend over an expansive and largely very rural area of renowned historic and landscape value. The town of Wilton serves as the main service centre for the Wilton community area although the City of Salisbury, just three miles to the east, provides a greater range of shops and facilities. The Tisbury Community Area is made up of 16 rural parishes in the south west of Wiltshire. Tisbury, a market town, is the most prominent in the region. The Mere Community Area covers mainly rural countryside in the south west of Wiltshire. It is dominated by one settlement, the ancient market town of Mere, and comprises seven parishes.

Table A: Population¹⁵

Area	2015 population	2026 population	Population trend-based change (2015-2026)	Allocated housing in core strategy to 2026
Southern Wiltshire (43,248 hectares)	23,272	26,629	3,357	1,160

Table B: Pitch sport team numbers

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2015 TEAMS
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	805	5
Junior football (10-15 male)	665	7
Junior football (10-15 female)	694	0
Senior football (16-45 male)	3,035	18
Senior football (16-45 female)	2,826	0
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,232	0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	654	0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	736	0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	2,743	2
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	2,456	0
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,060	14
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,265	0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	4,021	15
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	3,914	0
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	460	10
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	588	10
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	3,035	10
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	2,826	10

¹⁵ From a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Key grass pitch sport sites

All sites within the Community Board area are identified in the Needs Assessment and underlying databases. The following have been identified as key sites with the Community Board area. The priority ranking is relative to its estimated importance to pitch sports strategically, and within Wiltshire generally. A lower order ranking (such as a '3') does not mean that a site does not have importance in a local context.

n.b. The Salisbury Youth FC teams play at the pitches off Netherhampton Road, which was not the case at the time of data capture and analysis. Therefore, the figures for this site are an estimate only of the current position.

Table C: Supply and Use of key local grass pitch sport sites (figures based on 2015 data and estimates)

Priority Order (1,2,3,4)	Name	Pitches							Teams (i.e. male and female, all age-groups)			Net site capacity			
		Adult Football	Youth Football (11v11)	Youth Football (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7)	Minisoccer (5v5)	Cricket Fields	Adult Rugby	Mini Rugby	Football team count	Rugby team count	Cricket team count	Net site football capacity	Net site adult grass wicket capacity	Net site rugby capacity
3	Fovant CC (East Farm)									0	0	4	0	-5	
3	Tisbury Lower Recreation Ground	1								2	0	0	2	0	
3	Chilmark Cricket Ground									0	0	1	0	25	
3	Kilmington & Stourton Cricket Club									0	0	7	0	10	
3	Duchy Manor	1			2					5	0	6	2.25	10	
3	Dinton Recreation Ground								1	1		4	0	-5	1.5
3	South Newton Recreation Ground	1							1			2	0.13	10	
3	Chalke Valley Sports Centre	1			2	2			1			4	9	25	
3	Mere Peace Memorial Sports & Recreation Ground	2								4	0	0	4	0	
3	cricket field at Compton Chamberlayne								1			1	0	25	
3	Donhead Sports Club	1								2	0	0	1	0	
3	Off Netherhampton Road	2	1						1			0	2.3	0	1.5

AGP provision

There is AGP provision at the following locations.

Table D: AGP provision locally

Name	Sub area	AGP type	Facility Status	Access Type	Surface	Hockey matchplay compliant
ST MARYS SCHOOL (close to Shaftesbury but just inside Wiltshire border)	South West Wiltshire	Sand full-size	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Sand Filled	TRUE

Sport-by-Sport overview (see Needs Assessment for details)

- **Football:** The biggest clubs in this rural area in terms of team numbers are the following (grounds in brackets): Chalke Valley FC (Chalke Valley Sports Centre); Mere Town Youth (Sunday) F.C. (Duchy Manor); Mere Town FC (Mere Peace Memorial Sports & Recreation Ground); South Newton & Wishford Youth FC (South Newton Recreation Ground).
- **Cricket:** The following are the biggest clubs in the area based on team numbers (home grounds in brackets): Kilmington & Stourton CC (at own home ground, as named); Mere CC (Dutchy Manor); Fovant CC (Fovant CC (East Farm)); Dinton CC (Dinton Recreation Ground); Chalke Valley CC (Chalke Valley Sports Centre).
- **Rugby:** There are two single team clubs in the area, and these are: Dinton RFC (Durrington Recreation Ground); and, Wheatsheaf Cabin Crew RFC (off Netherhampton Road near Salisbury)
- **Hockey:** There is no hockey club based in the area.

Current and likely future issues:

- **General:** There is no apparent peak time shortage of grass pitches of any kind within the area, and limited evidence of overuse of pitches at any venues, and certainly when compared with other areas where population is more heavily concentrated. Most football pitches in the area are rated as being of standard quality based on FA approved rating systems. There is a net peak-time surplus of cricket fields on Saturdays.
- **Football:** Based on calculations (explained in the **Appendix B**) there is a requirement of **0.7** of a full-size 3G pitch to meet the training needs of teams in the area. There is no existing such provision in the area, and no existing AGPs that can be converted to this surface type. The area cannot in itself warrant the provision of a full-size 3G pitch, but perhaps could justify smaller provision at a centrally placed venue. However, the area is geographically very large and travel time would need to be factored into the potential attraction of such a facility. A better strategy for this area might be to focus on the provision of improved training lights and other ancillary provision at key locations for football, such as Chalke Valley Sports Centre and South Newton Recreation Ground. Planned population change will not result in a need to increase the amount of grass pitch space, and the focus should be on such qualitative improvements
- **Cricket:** The planned population change will not result in a need to increase the amount of grass pitch space, and the focus should be on qualitative improvements. These may be provision of non-turf pitches and/or practice nets.
- **Rugby:** The planned population change will not result in a need to increase the amount of grass pitch space. The two one-team clubs that exist will need to demonstrate realistic growth aspirations before facility improvements can be justified for rugby at their home grounds.
- **Hockey:** It would be inappropriate to seek to establish a new club in the area given the sparse population base. Instead the focus should be on improving the offer at the nearest local clubs at Salisbury or Warminster (or other clubs outside Wiltshire, such as in Gillingham.)

Estimated future changes in team numbers in the area, and resulting change in demand for pitches

The following combines projected natural population change with the likely impact of allocated growth in the core strategy up to 2026, and identifies what the likely change in team numbers will be, together with the likely impact in grass pitch numbers required. The method of calculation and assumptions are explained in the **Appendix A**.

Table E: Future pitch requirements

Age Groups	A. Total new teams	B. Total extra matches per week (A*0.5)	C. Matches per pitch	D. Pitches required (B/C)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1.2	0.6	4	0.1
Junior football (10-15 male)	1.2	0.6	2	0.3
Junior football (10-15 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Senior football (16-45 male)	1.1	0.55	2	0.3
Senior football (16-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	0.2	0.1	2	0.1
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	-0.1	-0.05	0	0.0
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	1.0	0.5	3	0.2
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	nil	-	3	nil
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	-0.5	-0.25	0	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	-0.1	-0.05	0	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	0.0	-	4	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	-0.5	-0.25	4	-0.1

These changes in themselves will not necessarily require additional pitch space that cannot already be found. However, they will increase demand on existing facilities, and require the improvement and expansion of existing key venues to cope with these increased demands.

Because some sports cohorts don't currently have teams representing them, future projections are not made. However, sports development initiatives can change things, although such change is not likely to be significantly, and has therefore been discounted.

Site Specific Actions

Table F: Site specific actions

Where?	What?	When? (Short =0-3 years; Medium = 3-6 years; Long = 6+ years)	Partners
General Recommendation	Football and Cricket: There is no need to provide additional pitch space as a result of population growth, as the existing pitch stock can support this growth. However, some qualitative improvements should be made to existing facilities, but these will be relatively-small scale and determined, once a clearer understanding of in which settlements growth will occur.		



Southern Wiltshire

The Southern Wiltshire Community Board Area sits in the south-east corner of Wiltshire where the chalk of the Salisbury Plain dips down to form the Hampshire Basin with its surface sands and gravels. The area’s heritage is significant. There is no principal settlement although the area is peppered with smaller settlements, including Laverstock, Ford, and Downton. It has proximity to Salisbury within Wiltshire, but also to Southampton in the south east.

Table A: Population¹⁶

Area	2015 population	2026 population	Population trend-based change (2015-2026)	Allocated housing in core strategy to 2026
Southern Wiltshire (21,957 hectares)	21,986	22,267	281	615

Table B: Pitch sport team numbers

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2015 TEAMS
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,145	19
Junior football (10-15 male)	927	18
Junior football (10-15 female)	802	6
Senior football (16-45 male)	3,286	21
Senior football (16-45 female)	3,547	2
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,672	0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	869	0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	815	0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	2,905	0
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	3,138	0
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,471	9
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,513	2
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	4,736	13
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	5,122	0
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	632	0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	671	0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	3,286	0
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	3,547	0

¹⁶ From a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Key grass pitch sport sites

All sites within the Community Board area are identified in the Needs Assessment and underlying databases. The following have been identified as key sites with the Community Board area. The priority ranking is relative to its estimated importance to pitch sports strategically, and within Wiltshire generally. A lower order ranking (such as a '3') does not mean that a site does not have importance in a local context.

Table C: Supply and Use of key local grass pitch sport sites (figures based on 2015 data and estimates) (Excluded from this list is the Ray McEnhill Stadium (which is the home of Salisbury FC) due to its semi-professional status. However, it is recognised that this pitch is used on some occasions for community activity)

Priority Order (1,2,3,4)	Name	Pitches							Teams (i.e. male and female, all age-groups)			Net site capacity			
		Adult Football	Youth Football (11v11)	Youth Football (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7)	Minisoccer (5v5)	Cricket Fields	Adult Rugby	Mini Rugby	Football team count	Rugby team count	Cricket team count	Net site football capacity	Net site adult grass wicket capacity	Net site rugby capacity
2	Barry's Field, Winterslow	1	1							15	0	5	-6.75	-5	
2	Junction Road Recreation Ground	2								19	0	0	-16.38	0	
2	Redlynch Recreation Ground	2								3	0	11	3.5	-20	
3	Brian White Head Sports and Social Club	1								2	0	0	2	0	
3	Laverstock & Ford Sports Club	2								9	0	0	1.13	0	
3	cricket field at Coombe Bissett									0	0	1	0	25	
3	Memorial Ground, Romsey Road	1								1	0	3	1.5	-5	
3	Normansland Recreation Ground	1			1					1	0	0	3.5	0	
3	Alderbury Football Club	1								3	0	0	0.38	0	
3	Coronation Field									0	0	4	0	10	
3	Salisbury City Football Club	1			1					10	0	0	1	0	

AGP provision

There is no AGP provision.

Sport-by-Sport overview (see Needs Assessment for details)

- **Football:** The biggest clubs in the area in terms of team numbers are the following (grounds in brackets): Alderbury Youth F.C. (Junction Road Recreation Ground); Salisbury City FC (Salisbury City FC ground); Laverstock & Ford Youth FC (Laverstock & Ford Sports Club); Alderbury Youth F.C (Junction Road Recreation Ground). The Salisbury City FC ground has a geographical affinity with the City of Salisbury.
- **Cricket:** The biggest clubs in the area in terms of team numbers are the following (grounds in brackets): Redlynch & Hale CC (Redlynch Recreation Ground); Winterslow CC (Barry's Field, Winterslow); Farley CC (Coronation Field)
- **Rugby:** There are no rugby clubs in the area.
- **Hockey:** There are no hockey clubs in the area.

Current and likely future issues:

- **General:** Overall, there is evidence of a peaktime shortage of grass youth football pitches on both Saturdays and Sundays, notably at two key local football venues- Barry's Field and Junction Road. These grass pitch venues also appear to be heavily used. Redlynch Recreation Ground is also heavily used for adult cricket. Most football pitches in the area are rated as being of standard or good quality based on FA approved rating systems; the good pitches include those at Redlynch and Junction Road Recreation Grounds, and Barry's Field, despite their heavy use. There is a net peak-time surplus of cricket fields on Saturdays.
- **Football:** there is an issue in respect of access to AGP provision both for training and, increasingly for match play. Based on calculations (explained in the **Appendix B**) there is a requirement of **1.6** of a full-size 3G pitch to meet the training needs of teams in the area. Demand will be bolstered by future population growth. There are no existing such facilities in the area. Given the nature of the area, it might be more appropriate to provide smaller 3G provision at key local venues, such as Junction Recreation Ground and Barry's Field. There are issues surrounding the future of Salisbury FC and its home ground, although this is more geographically related to the Salisbury City area. The projected level of population change does not suggest a level of additional demand that cannot be accommodated by the existing grass pitch stock. However, there are issues in relation to the wear and tear on some pitches, and the geographical mismatch between some venues and the catchments of member users. There appears to be significant overplay at the Junction Road Recreation Ground. Alderbury FC runs both adult and youth/mini teams across two sites and would like to expand activity. However, lack of space at the existing Junction Road Recreation Ground and existing drainage/pitch maintenance issues are experienced, at this thriving local football venue. Elsewhere at Barry's Field, there are also drainage/ flooding issues, as well as a mismatch of pitch markings with team requirements. The main resident club at this site suggests that most of their players come from the Salisbury and Amesbury areas, and improved provision in those areas may reduce the need to travel to get to 'home' facilities. Laverstock Sports & Social Club also suffers from drainage issues, and poor training lights.
- **Cricket:** The projected level of population change does not suggest a level of additional demand that cannot be accommodated by the existing grass pitch stock. The quality of the bigger venues is generally quite high, although some elements of ancillary provision may need updating.
- **Rugby:** Given the rural nature of the area, it would be inappropriate to encourage the establishment of a new rugby club in this area, and potential players would be better served by improved access to the Salisbury RUFC.
- **Hockey:** Given the rural nature of the area, it would be inappropriate to encourage the establishment of a new hockey club in this area, and potential players would be better served by improved access to the Salisbury Hockey Club.

Estimated future changes in team numbers in the area, and resulting change in demand for pitches

The following combines projected natural population change with the likely impact of allocated growth in the core strategy up to 2026, and identifies what the likely change in team numbers will be, together with the likely impact in grass pitch numbers required. The method of calculation and assumptions are explained in the **Appendix A**.

Table E: Future pitch requirements

Age Groups	A. Total new teams	B. Total extra matches per week (A*0.5)	C. Matches per pitch	D. Pitches required (B/C)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	3.5	1.75	4	0.4
Junior football (10-15 male)	4.5	2.25	2	1.1
Junior football (10-15 female)	1.7	0.85	2	0.4
Senior football (16-45 male)	3.5	1.75	2	0.9
Senior football (16-45 female)	0.2	0.1	2	0.1
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	nil	-	2	nil
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1.8	0.9	0	0.0
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	0.5	0.25	0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	1.2	0.6	3	0.2
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	nil	-	3	nil
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	nil	-	0	0.0

Age Groups	A. Total new teams	B. Total extra matches per week (A*0.5)	C. Matches per pitch	D. Pitches required (B/C)
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	nil	-	4	nil
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	nil	-	4	nil

These changes in themselves will not necessarily require additional pitch space that cannot already be found. However, they will increase demand on existing facilities, and require the improvement and expansion of existing key venues to cope with these increased demands.

Because some sports cohorts don't currently have teams representing them, future projections are not made. However, sports development initiatives can change things, although such change is not likely to be significantly, and has therefore been discounted.

Site Specific Actions

Table F: Site specific actions

Where?	What?	When? (Short =0-3 years; Medium = 3-6 years; Long = 6+ years)	Partners
Ray McEnhill Stadium	Football: Work with Football Club and Trustees to help secure a long term future for the Football Club at the Stadium	Short/medium	FA, Wiltshire Council, Club, Club trustees
Junction Recreation Ground	Football: Explore opportunities for extension of Recreation Ground	Short	FA, Wiltshire Council, Parish Council, landowner, club.
	Football: Improve pitch drainage and surface	Medium	FA, Wiltshire Council, Parish Council, club, Developer contributions
Barry's Field	Football: Improve pitch drainage	Medium	FA, Wiltshire Council, Parish Council, Developer contributions
Laverstock Sport & Social Club	Football: Improve pitch drainage	Medium	FA, Wiltshire Council, club, Developer contributions
Potentially various cricket venues	Cricket: Some qualitative improvements should be made to existing facilities, but these will be relatively-small scale and determined, once a clearer understanding of in which settlements growth will occurs	Long	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions



Tidworth

The Tidworth Community Area covers rural countryside in the east of the County of Wiltshire bordering the County of Hampshire. There are two main settlements, Ludgershall, characterised by its castle, and the town of Tidworth. The town of Tidworth came into being with the acquisition by the Army in 1897 of large tracts of Salisbury Plain as a training ground. Since then the area has been dominated by the Army and the Tidworth, Netheravon and Bulford Garrison is one of the largest garrisons in the UK. However, the community area's history dates back far earlier than the current military dominance suggests. The numbers of military personnel and their families based in the Salisbury Plain area have been increasing since 2006 and will continue to do so under the Army 2020 rebasing plan with a number of Germany-based units relocating to Wiltshire. The aspiration for the Salisbury Plain Garrison is that it will improve the quality of life for those living and working within it, with greater stability and more opportunity for integration with the civilian community.

Table A: Population¹⁷

Area	2015 population	2026 population	Population trend-based change (2015-2026)	Allocated housing in core strategy to 2026
Tidworth (18,307 hectares)	20,971	30,525	9,554	1,920

Table B: Pitch sport team numbers

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2015 TEAMS
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,207	6
Junior football (10-15 male)	811	9
Junior football (10-15 female)	610	1
Senior football (16-45 male)	6,838	7
Senior football (16-45 female)	3,991	1
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,579	0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	896	0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	580	0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	6,367	0
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	3,708	0
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,388	3
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,232	0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	7,618	5
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	4,874	0
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	541	0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	498	0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	6,838	0
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	3,991	0

¹⁷ From a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Key grass pitch sport sites

All sites within the Community Board area are identified in the Needs Assessment and underlying databases. The following have been identified as key sites with the Community Board area. The priority ranking is relative to its estimated importance to pitch sports strategically, and within Wiltshire generally. A lower order ranking (such as a '3') does not mean that a site does not have importance in a local context.

Table C: Supply and Use of key local grass pitch sport sites (figures based on 2015 data and estimates)

Priority Order (1,2,3,4)	Name	Pitches							Teams (i.e. male and female, all age-groups)			Net site capacity		
		Adult Football	Youth Football (11v11)	Youth Football (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7)	Minisoccer (5v5)	Cricket Fields	Adult Rugby	Mini Rugby	Football team count	Rugby team count	Cricket team count	Net site football capacity	Net site adult grass wicket capacity
2	Arcot Road	1					1		12	0	0	-1.13	0	
3	King George V Playing Field	1					1		0	0	1	2	25	
3	Enford Recreation Ground		1						2	0	0	0	0	
3	Ludgershall Sports & Social Club Football Ground	1							8	0	0	-3.75	0	
3	Collingbourne Ducis Recreation Ground	1					1		1	0	7	2.13	-20	
3	The Wellington Academy	1	1					1	1	0	0	1.5	0	

AGP provision

There is AGP provision at the following locations.

Table D: AGP provision locally

Name	Sub area	AGP type	Facility Status	Access Type	Surface	Hockey matchplay compliant
THE WELLINGTON ACADEMY	Tidworth	3G full-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	FALSE
TIDWORTH OVAL	Tidworth	Sand full-size	Operational	Private Use	Sand Filled	TRUE

The 3G pitch at the Wellington Academy is not currently on the FA register of match play compliant 3G pitches due to its specification.

Sport-by-Sport overview (see Needs Assessment for details)

- **General:** with this area there is a very large amount of pitch sport activity through MoD teams, and almost exclusively on MoD controlled facilities. MoD facilities with a few exceptions are generally unavailable for community use, except on a very short term basis due to MoD operational priorities. MoD activity is therefore not considered here¹⁸.
- **Football:** The biggest clubs in the area in terms of team numbers are the following (grounds in brackets): Tidworth Town FC and Tidworth Youth FC (Arcot Road); Ludgershall Sports FC (Ludgershall Sports & Social Club Football Ground). There are a few other smaller clubs and grounds in the area. The Arcot and Ludgershall venues are heavily used. The Arcot Road site is currently on a rolling lease from the Town Council to Tidworth Town FC.
- **Cricket:** The Collingbourne CC club (with 7 teams) is much the larger of the two clubs in the area, and plays at Collingbourne Ducis Recreation Ground.
- **Rugby:** There are no rugby civilian rugby clubs based in the area.
- **Hockey:** There are no civilian hockey clubs based in the area.

¹⁸ Due to the Army Rebasing Programme, the Sports and Community Access Scheme (SCAS) agreement has been drawn up which will provide significant opportunities for the community to access Army / MOD Sports and Leisure Facilities inside and outside of the wire. As this agreement is linked to specific Planning Applications and associated triggers it is probable that the Scheme will not be open for use until 2017

Current and likely future issues:

- **General:** There is currently an apparent shortage of pitches in the area for youth football on Sundays, and principally at Ludgershall Sports and Social Club. There is theoretically heavy use of cricket wickets at Collingbourne Ducis Recreation Ground. Planned and natural population change will impact upon the requirement for sports pitches for all 4 key sports (see later). Most football pitches in the area are rated as being of standard quality or better based on FA approved rating systems. There is a net peak-time surplus of cricket fields on Saturdays, although see comments for cricket (below).
- **Football:** Based on calculations (explained in the **Appendix B**) there is no immediate requirement for additional full-size 3G pitches to meet the training needs of teams in the area. There is already one full-size AGP at the Wellington Academy that is available for community use, and currently only 24 teams playing in the area. However, further demand will be bolstered by future population growth. As the table below shows projected population change will lead to a demand for additional pitches which the existing pitch stock is likely to be hard-pressed to meet. Existing venues are all small in scale. One option might be an extension to existing grass pitch facilities at the Wellington Academy, but which would need to be operated as part of a formal community use arrangement.
- **Cricket:** As with football, projected population change will produce additional demand for cricket space that will be moving towards an extra cricket field. Again, it is difficult to see how this demand might be absorbed from within the existing stock of pitches. As with football, a logical project might be an extension to existing grass pitch facilities at the Wellington Academy, but which would need to be operated on a bone fide community use arrangement.
- **Rugby:** It would be inappropriate to encourage the establishment of a new civilian club in the area. Potential civilian players would be better encouraged to play at either the Pewsey Vale Club several miles to the north; or, perhaps more realistically, to seek out opportunities with local clubs in the Andover area.
- **Hockey:** It would be inappropriate to encourage the establishment of a new civilian club in the area. Potential civilian players would be better encouraged to seek out opportunities with local clubs in Salisbury or the Andover area.

Estimated future changes in team numbers in the area, and resulting change in demand for pitches

The following combines projected natural population change with the likely impact of allocated growth in the core strategy up to 2026, and identifies what the likely change in team numbers will be, together with the likely impact in grass pitch numbers required. The method of calculation and assumptions are explained in the **Appendix A**.

Table E: Future pitch requirements

Age Groups	A. Total new teams	B. Total extra matches per week (A*0.5)	C. Matches per pitch	D. Pitches required (B/C)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	5.6	2.8	4	0.7
Junior football (10-15 male)	9.9	4.55	2	2.5
Junior football (10-15 female)	1.1	0.55	2	0.3
Senior football (16-45 male)	6.0	0.3	2	1.5
Senior football (16-45 female)	0.5	0.25	2	0.1
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	nil	-	2	nil
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	3.3	1.65	0	0.0
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	4.0	2.0	3	0.7
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	nil	-	3	nil
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	nil	-	4	nil
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	nil	-	4	nil

These changes in themselves will not necessarily require additional pitch space that cannot already be found. However, they will increase demand on existing facilities, and require the improvement and expansion of existing key venues to cope with these increased demands.

Because some sports cohorts don't currently have teams representing them, future projections are not made. However, sports development initiatives can change things, although such change is not likely to be significantly, and has therefore been discounted.

Site Specific Actions

Table F: Site specific actions

Where?	What?	When? (Short =0-3 years; Medium = 3-6 years; Long = 6+ years)	Partners
Wellington Academy or alternative venue	Football: Provide an additional 2 adult pitches and 3 youth pitches (11 v 11 size). The latter would allow for flexible marking space.	Long	FA, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Wellington Academy	Football: upgrade existing 3G pitch to allow it to be included on the FA 3G register.	Short	FA, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Wellington Academy or alternative venue	Cricket: Provide an additional cricket field and grass table.	Long	FA, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
	Community Use: The above should be subject to bone fide community use arrangements.	Long	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Arcot Road	Football: Seek secure-longer term lease for the resident club	Short	FA, Club, Tidworth Town Council



Trowbridge

The Trowbridge Community Area lies on the western border of Wiltshire. Trowbridge is the county town of Wiltshire, brought about originally by the town's early rail connections with the rest of the county. Trowbridge is still a working town. It contains the main offices of Wiltshire Council and modern office and industrial businesses on the White Horse Industrial Estate. The community area contains five parishes, set in a farmed rural landscape. Trowbridge is the second most populous Community Area in Wiltshire, after Chippenham. It is an area of new house building and inward migration. The town has seen considerable economic change. Trowbridge provides shops, schools and services for a wide catchment area.

Table A: Population¹⁹

Area	2015 population	2026 population	Population trend-based change (2015-2026)	Allocated housing in core strategy to 2026
Trowbridge (4,163 hectares)	43,638	48,442	4,804	6,975

Table B: Pitch sport team numbers

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2015 TEAMS
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	2,246	17
Junior football (10-15 male)	1,829	13
Junior football (10-15 female)	1,473	1
Senior football (16-45 male)	7,990	15
Senior football (16-45 female)	8,313	2
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	3,153	6
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,794	5
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	1,564	0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	7,189	4
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	7,513	0
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	2,938	4
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	2,795	5
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	10,615	7
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	10,865	0
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	1,274	0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	1,232	0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	7,990	0
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	8,313	0

¹⁹ From a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Key grass pitch sport sites

All sites within the Community Board area are identified in the Needs Assessment and underlying databases. The following have been identified as key sites with the Community Board area. The priority ranking is relative to its estimated importance to pitch sports strategically, and within Wiltshire generally. A lower order ranking (such as a '3') does not mean that a site does not have importance in a local context.

Table C: Supply and Use of key local grass pitch sport sites (figures based on 2015 data and estimates)

Priority Order (1,2,3,4)	Name	Pitches							Teams (i.e. male and female, all age-groups)			Net site capacity			
		Adult Football	Youth Football (11v11)	Youth Football (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7)	Minisoccer (5v5)	Cricket Fields	Adult Rugby	Mini Rugby	Football team count	Rugby team count	Cricket team count	Net site football capacity	Net site adult grass wicket capacity	Net site rugby capacity
1	Seymour Road						2			6	0	13	-1.88	0	
2	Doric Park (Trowbridge RFC)							4		0	14	0	0	0	3.75
2	Bradley Road (AKA Woodmarsh)	1		1	2	2				21	0	0	2.75	0	
3	North Bradley Peace Memorial Recreation Ground	1					1			1	0	1	1.5	25	
3	Seymour Playing Fields	1								1	0	0	0.5	0	
3	Whaddon Lane Playing Field	1								2	0	0	0	0	
3	The Playing Field at Southwick	1					1			1	0	2	0.5	10	
3	The Clarendon College		2	1				1		2	0	0	2	0	
3	Lambrok Playing Field	2								6	0	0	-2.88	0	
3	John of Gaunt School	2						2		8	0	0	-2	0	

AGP provision

There is AGP provision at the following locations.

Table D: AGP provision locally

Name	Sub area	AGP type	Facility Status	Access Type	Surface	Hockey matchplay compliant
JOHN OF GAUNT SCHOOL	Trowbridge	Sand full-size	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Sand Filled	TRUE

Sport-by-Sport overview (see Needs Assessment for details)

- **Football:** The biggest clubs in the area in terms of team numbers are the following (grounds in brackets): Trowbridge Town F.C and Trowbridge Youth FC (Bradley Road/Woodmarsh and John of Gaunt School); Trowbridge Rangers FC and Trowbridge Rangers Youth FC (off Seymour Road); Trowbridge Wanderers F.C. (Lambrok Playing Fields). There are other smaller clubs and venues. Club team activity can be dissipated across several venues.
- **Cricket:** There are three clubs in the area of which Trowbridge CC is much the largest (playing at Seymour Road with 13 teams across the age groups). Beehive and Southwick are an aspiring 2-team club playing at Southwick Playing Field.
- **Rugby:** All club rugby activity is focussed on Trowbridge RUFC at its new venue at Doric Park to the north east of the town (14 teams across the age groups).
- **Hockey:** There are no hockey clubs in this area, or indeed in nearby Melksham or Bradford on Avon.

Current and likely future issues:

- **General:** Currently, there is no apparent shortage of grass pitches for any sport at peak times, although for football club teams can be spread over more than one site to meet demand for pitches. There is heavy use of grass football pitches at Seymour Road, Lambrok Playing Field, and John of Gaunt School. As reviewed below, the pressure on local cricket facilities will potentially increase with the loss of Trowbridge CCs second ground. Planned and natural population change will impact upon the requirement for sports pitches for all 4 key sports (see later). Most football pitches in the area are rated as being

of only standard or poor quality based on FA approved rating systems, and Trowbridge has probably the worst overall quality of any profile area; the most notable pitches of a poor standard are at Bradley Road (Woodmarsh) and Lambrok Playing Field. There is a net peak-time surplus of cricket fields on Saturdays, although see comments for cricket (below).

- **Football:** there is an issue in respect of access to AGP provision both for training and, increasingly for match play. Based on calculations (explained in the **Appendix B**) there is a requirement of **1.1** of a full-size 3G pitch to meet the training needs of teams in the area. Demand will be bolstered by future population growth. There is no such existing venue in the area. There might be potential to replace the existing surface of the sand-based AGP and John of Gaunt School, but see comments under Hockey. Grass pitch stock with the area is already heavily used, and planned population will increase demand which the existing grass pitch stock won't be able to meet. In addition, some clubs have to spread their teams over several sites, which is dysfunctional (especially in the case of the Trowbridge Town FC teams). The main Bradley Road venue suffers drainage issues; has very poor ancillary accommodation, and there are no floodlights. The Club (and local football generally) would benefit from a relocation. Drainage appears to be a problem at several sites, and there is very heavy use at some (such as Lambrok Playing Field).
- **Cricket:** The Trowbridge CC has now lost use of its second ground on Seymour Road, due to hospital redevelopment. Although, the relocation of Trowbridge CC facilities is the subject of a planning agreement (and therefore funding available) *the figures in the table below suggest that projected population change will lead to extra demand verging on 1 new cricket field*, and it would be impossible to meet this from the existing grass pitch stock. Elsewhere, the Beehive and Southwick Club would benefit from improvements to facilities to allow them at some point to enter higher league play.
- **Rugby:** With the successful move to Doric Park, local rugby is well catered for and flourishing. However, the growth in teams has led to looming capacity issues in respect of club changing accommodation to meet the different age and gender requirements. There is also an increasing need to floodlight a second pitch for training use.
- **Hockey:** There is no hockey club currently based in either Melksham, Trowbridge, or Bradford on Avon areas, and this is unfortunate given the combined population of these three areas. The existing sand based AGP at John of Gaunt could provide the base for a start-up club- especially if the recommended 3G pitch for football was developed elsewhere in the town, as that would free up pitch time currently used by football.

Estimated future changes in team numbers in the area, and resulting change in demand for pitches

The following combines projected natural population change with the likely impact of allocated growth in the core strategy up to 2026, and identifies what the likely change in team numbers will be, together with the likely impact in grass pitch numbers required. The method of calculation and assumptions are explained in the **Appendix A**.

Table E: Future pitch requirements

Age Groups	A. Total new teams	B. Total extra matches per week (A*0.5)	C. Matches per pitch	D. Pitches required (B/C)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	9.4	4.7	4	1.2
Junior football (10-15 male)	12.5	6.25	2	3.1
Junior football (10-15 female)	1.0	0.5	2	0.2
Senior football (16-45 male)	8.7	4.35	2	2.2
Senior football (16-45 female)	0.5	0.25	2	0.1
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	3.5	1.75	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	2.5	1.25	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	1.5	0.75	2	0.4
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	4.8	2.4	0	0.0
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1.6	0.8	0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	5.5	2.75	3	0.9
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	nil	-	3	nil
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	nil	-	4	nil
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	nil	-	4	nil

These changes in themselves will not necessarily require additional pitch space that cannot already be found. However, they will increase demand on existing facilities, and require the improvement and expansion of existing key venues to cope with these increased demands.

Because some sports cohorts don't currently have teams representing them, future projections are not made. However, sports development initiatives can change things, although such change is not likely to be significantly, and has therefore been discounted.

Site Specific Actions

Table F: Site specific actions

Where?	What?	When? (Short =0-3 years; Medium = 3-6 years; Long = 6+ years)	Partners
Site search (potentially adjacent to Trowbridge RUFC.	Football: A new football and pitch sports hub for Trowbridge that could provide at least 1 full-size 3G pitch, grass pitches, ancillary provision. Space should be found for at least 2 extra adult pitches and 3 x 11v11 youth pitches (the latter would offer flexibility in marking out).	Long	FA, Wiltshire Town Council, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Trowbridge Town FC ground at Bradley Road (AKA Woodmarsh)	Football: Help the Trowbridge Town FC to secure this site, so allowing it to acquire security of tenure and apply for external funding.	Short/medium	FA, Wiltshire Town Council, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Lambrok Recreation Ground	Football: Improve drainage	Medium	FA, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Relocation	Cricket: Relocation of Trowbridge CC facilities as part of a planning agreement. However, relocation proposals may also need to factor in the extra demand from projected population growth which could amount to the near equivalent of 1 cricket field.	Long	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Southwick Recreation Ground	Cricket: Sightscreens; Mobile covers; Accommodation for scorers	Medium	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Doric Park	Rugby: Expand changing accommodation; and, provide floodlighting on a second pitch	Medium	RFU, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
John of Gaunt School	Hockey: The viability of establishing a new hockey club at this venue should be considered.	Medium	EH, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions



Warminster

Warminster is an important service centre for its large rural catchment of villages. Warminster is home to a major military garrison, which uses Salisbury Plain as a training area. The effects of this can be felt not only by the immediate impact of a visiting regiment, but also by the tendency of many military personnel to make the town their home on retirement. Warminster is by far the largest settlement in what is a largely very rural area. Other, smaller settlements in the area include Sutton Veny, Chitterne and Corsley

Table A: Population²⁰

Area	2015 population	2026 population	Population trend-based change (2015-2026)	Allocated housing in core strategy to 2026
Warminster (28,047 hectares)	24,758	24,715	-43	2,060

Table B: Pitch sport team numbers

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2015 TEAMS
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	2,246	17
Junior football (10-15 male)	1,829	13
Junior football (10-15 female)	1,473	1
Senior football (16-45 male)	7,990	15
Senior football (16-45 female)	8,313	2
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	3,153	6
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,794	5
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	1,564	0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	7,189	4
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	7,513	0
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	2,938	4
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	2,795	5
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	10,615	7
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	10,865	0
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	1,274	0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	1,232	0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	7,990	0
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	8,313	0

²⁰ From a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Key grass pitch sport sites

All sites within the Community Board area are identified in the Needs Assessment and underlying databases. The following have been identified as key sites with the Community Board area. The priority ranking is relative to its estimated importance to pitch sports strategically, and within Wiltshire generally. A lower order ranking (such as a '3') does not mean that a site does not have importance in a local context.

Table C: Supply and Use of key local grass pitch sport sites (figures based on 2015 data and estimates)

Priority Order (1,2,3,4)	Name	Pitches							Teams (i.e. male and female, all age-groups)			Net site capacity			
		Adult Football	Youth Football (11v11)	Youth Football (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7)	Minisoccer (5v5)	Cricket Fields	Adult Rugby	Mini Rugby	Football team count	Rugby team count	Cricket team count	Net site football capacity	Net site adult grass wicket capacity	Net site rugby capacity
2	Highbury Field Football Ground	1								14	0	0	-3.5	0	
2	Warminster Cricket Club							1		0	0	9	0	-35	
2	Folly Lane pitches (Warminster RFC)							2		0	10	0	0	0	-1.13
3	Battlebury Barracks (east)	1						2		5	0	0	-0.13	0	
3	Hornshingham Playing Fields			1						2	0	0	1	0	
3	Deverills Cricket Field							1		0	0	1	0	0	
3	Codford Village Hall and Playing Field	1								2	0	0	1	0	
3	off Park Street, Heytesbury	1						1		2	0	6	1	10	
3	Warminster Town Football Club	1								5	0	0	0.5	0	
3	Warminster Kingdown/St John's CE Primary School			1				2		2	0	0	0	0	
3	Sutton Veny Recreation Ground				1					0	0	1	0	20	

AGP provision

There is AGP provision at the following locations.

Table D: AGP provision locally

Name	Sub area	AGP type	Facility Status	Access Type	Surface	Hockey matchplay compliant
WARMINSTER KINGDOWN SCHOOL (see below for hockey team numbers)	Warminster	Sand full-size	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Sand Filled	TRUE
WARMINSTER SCHOOL	Warminster	Sand full-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Sand Dressed	TRUE
LAND WARFARE CENTRE	Warminster	Sand full-size	Operational	Private Use	Sand Filled	TRUE
WARMINSTER PREPARATORY SCHOOL	Warminster	Sand half-size	Operational	Private Use	Sand Filled	FALSE

Sport-by-Sport overview (see Needs Assessment for details)

- **Football:** The biggest clubs in the area in terms of team numbers are the following (grounds in brackets): Warminster Highbury Youth FC (Highbury Field Football Ground & Hornshingham Playing Fields); Warminster Town FC and Youth FC (Warminster Town FC ground); Warminster Sky Blue FC (Battlebury Barracks East).
- **Cricket:** The biggest clubs in the area in terms of team numbers are the following (grounds in brackets): Warminster CC (Warminster Cricket Club) with 9 teams; and, Heytesbury & Sutton Veny CC (off Park Street, Heytesbury) with 6 teams. There are smaller 1-team clubs at two other venues.
- **Rugby:** Warminster RUFC fields 10 teams at its Folly Lane ground.
- **Hockey:** West Wilts HC fields 17 teams across the age groups (9 adult and 8 junior teams) and plays most of its matches at Warminster Kingdown School, and uses the Land Warfare venue as a second ground. The hockey club uses the cricket club clubhouse. Opportunity for a clubhouse should be considered.

Current and likely future issues:

- **General:** Within the area, there heavy usage for all sports. However, a key local youth football club (Warminster Highbury) has to use remote venues to meet all its needs. There is heavy use of Warminster CCs grass wickets for adult cricket, and theoretically heavy use of rugby pitches at Warminster RUFC. Most football pitches in the area are rated as being of standard quality based on FA approved rating systems. There is a net peak-time surplus of cricket fields on Saturdays, although see comments for cricket (below).
- **Football:** there is an issue in respect of access to AGP provision both for training and, increasingly for match play. Based on calculations (explained in the **Appendix B**) there is a requirement of **0.8** of a full-size 3G pitch to meet the training needs of teams in the area. Demand will be bolstered by future population growth. There is no existing such provision and there is no potential to convert existing AGP venues, as the Warminster Kingdown facility is used heavily for club hockey, and other facilities are largely not in community use. The Warminster Highbury Youth FC is short on space at its main venue, and has to use a second venue at a remote location to mark out some pitches. This club needs a bigger ground. Projected population change is unlikely to bring a demand that cannot be met through the existing pitch stock, but it would be highly desirable to relocate the above youth club to a bigger venue, and also to move towards finding a venue for a 3G pitch, as the increase in the projected number of teams by 2026 is likely to justify this provision, and probably well-before this end-date.
- **Cricket:** Projected population change will not increase the demand for pitch space beyond what can be provided through the current pitch stock, and the focus should be on qualitative improvements. Provision of a non-turf strip at the Town club would be an asset. With the merger of Heytesbury and Sutton Veny CC into a single club, there is spare capacity over the two venues used. Warminster CC has negotiated access to MoD facilities for its third Saturday adult team, but may in the longer-term benefit from a second dedicated venue under its control; this prospect should be kept under review.
- **Rugby:** Projected population change will not increase the demand for pitch space beyond what can be provided through the current pitch stock, and the focus should be on qualitative improvements, such as to the existing pitches and improved lighting.
- **Hockey:** Projected population change will not increase the demand for pitch space beyond what can be provided through the AGP stock, and the focus should be on qualitative improvements. However, the local issue for the West Wilts Club is continued use and access to their key pitches at Warminster Kingdown School and at the Land Warfare Centre as the second venue. If a full-size 3G pitch were to be provided for football training in the area, this would help to release space at the main venue for hockey development. The existing surface needs to be protected and upgraded, and ideally a clubhouse on-site.

Estimated future changes in team numbers in the area, and resulting change in demand for pitches

The following combines projected natural population change with the likely impact of allocated growth in the core strategy up to 2026, and identifies what the likely change in team numbers will be, together with the likely impact in grass pitch numbers required. The method of calculation and assumptions are explained in the **Appendix A**.

Table E: Future pitch requirements

Age Groups	A. Total new teams	B. Total extra matches per week (A*0.5)	C. Matches per pitch	D. Pitches required (B/C)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	2.2	1.1	4	0.3
Junior football (10-15 male)	5.2	2.6	2	1.3
Junior football (10-15 female)	0.2	0.1	2	0.1
Senior football (16-45 male)	1.2	0.6	2	0.3
Senior football (16-45 female)	0.0	-	2	0.0
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1.0	0.5	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	0.7	0.35	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	0.2	0.1	2	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	2.4	1.2	0	0.0
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	0.0	-	3	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	nil	-	3	nil
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	0.8	0.4	0	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	0.1	0.05	0	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	-0.5	-0.25	4	-0.1
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	-0.2	-0.1	4	0.0

These changes in themselves will not necessarily require additional pitch space that cannot already be found. However, they will increase demand on existing facilities, and require the improvement and expansion of existing key venues to cope with these increased demands.

Because some sports cohorts don't currently have teams representing them, future projections are not made. However, sports development initiatives can change things, although such change is not likely to be significantly, and has therefore been discounted.

Site Specific Actions

Table F: Site specific actions

Where?	What?	When? (Short =0-3 years; Medium = 3-6 years; Long = 6+ years)	Partners
Site search	Football: Provision of full-size 3G pitch as part of a larger football hub site for the area, with Warminster Highbury Youth Club being invited to be an anchor tenant club.	Long	FA, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Warminster CC	Cricket: Provision of non-turf strip	Medium	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Warminster Kingdown School	Hockey: On-going protection and maintenance of surface for hockey, and ideally undertaken with the above 3G project for football, which would release space at the school for more hockey play and development. Explore scope for clubhouse	On-going	EH, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions
Folly Lane (Warminster RUFC)	Rugby: Pitch and lighting improvements	Short	Developer contributions, Club, Wiltshire Council



Westbury

Westbury is a market town and service centre for its rural hinterland. Its heritage includes a proud history of cloth-making, lasting some 600 years, weaving and glove-making, which along with leather-working became important industries in the 19th century. Westbury has very good rail links to other parts of the country. It is on the Bristol line and express trains from London to the West Country stop at the Westbury Station. Westbury is a significant commercial and industrial centre due to the major West Wiltshire Trading Estate and adjacent Northacre Industrial Estate, which help provide employment to an expanding population

Table A: Population²¹

Area	2015 population	2026 population	Population trend-based change (2015-2026)	Allocated housing in core strategy to 2026
Westbury (7,328 hectares)	20,505	23,016	2,511	1,650

Table B: Pitch sport team numbers

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2015 TEAMS
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,110	5
Junior football (10-15 male)	967	14
Junior football (10-15 female)	781	1
Senior football (16-45 male)	4,053	11
Senior football (16-45 female)	3,962	1
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,627	5
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,007	3
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	825	0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	3,609	2
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	3,514	0
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,513	8
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,496	0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	5,499	9
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	5,545	0
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	708	4
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	659	4
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	4,053	6
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	3,962	3

²¹ From a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Key grass pitch sport sites

All sites within the Community Board area are identified in the Needs Assessment and underlying databases. The following have been identified as key sites with the Community Board area. The priority ranking is relative to its estimated importance to pitch sports strategically, and within Wiltshire generally. A lower order ranking (such as a '3') does not mean that a site does not have importance in a local context.

Table C: Supply and Use of key local grass pitch sport sites (figures based on 2015 data and estimates)

Priority Order (1,2,3,4)	Name	Pitches							Teams (i.e. male and female, all age-groups)			Net site capacity			
		Adult Football	Youth Football (11v11)	Youth Football (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7)	Minisoccer (5v5)	Cricket Fields	Adult Rugby	Mini Rugby	Football team count	Rugby team count	Cricket team count	Net site football capacity	Net site adult grass wicket capacity	Net site rugby capacity
2	Redland Lane Field	1	1							19	0	0	-15.88	0	
2	Leighton Recreation Centre	2					1			9	0	7	-0.5	10	
3	Westbury United Football Club	1								4	0	0	-0.38	0	
3	Westbury C of E Junior School			1						3	0	0	-0.5	0	
3	Dilton Marsh Playing Field	1			1					4	0	0	2.13	0	
3	Bratton Recreation Ground	1					1			2	0	2	2	10	
3	Westbury RFC (Westbury Country Park)							2		0	7	0	0	0	0.5

AGP provision

There is no AGP provision.

- **Football:** The biggest clubs in the area in terms of team numbers are the following (grounds in brackets): Westbury Youth FC (Redland Lane Field and Westbury C of E Junior School); and, Dilton Rovers (Adult and Youth) F.C. (Dilton Marsh Playing Field). Leighton Recreation Centre is also a venue for several smaller clubs.
- **Cricket:** Westbury & District CC (7 teams) play at Leighton Recreation Centre. There are also two single-team clubs at playing at Bratton Recreation Ground.
- **Rugby:** Westbury RUFC fields 7 teams and plays at Westbury RFC (Westbury Country Park).
- **Hockey:** There is no hockey club based in the area, with the nearest being at Warminster.

Current and likely future issues:

- **General:** There is no strong evidence of a current peak time shortage of grass pitches, although there may be issues at Redlynch Playing Field and Leighton Leisure Centre in respect of marked-out youth provision at the weekend. The Redlynch Playing Field is very heavily used for football. Most football pitches in the area are rated as being of standard quality based on FA approved rating systems. There is a net peak-time surplus of cricket fields on Saturdays, although see comments for cricket (below).
- **Football:** there is an issue in respect of access to AGP provision both for training and, increasingly for match play. Based on calculations (explained in the **Appendix B**) there is a requirement of **about 1** full-size 3G pitch to meet the training needs of teams in the area. Demand will be bolstered by future population growth. There are no such facilities currently in the area. The thriving Westbury Youth FC plays at two venues (Redland Lane Recreation Ground and Westbury C of E School). The two sites are heavily used and the club requires more space. Elsewhere locally important sites suffer waterlogging and bad drainage. Projected population change is unlikely to bring a demand that cannot be met through the existing pitch stock, but it would be highly desirable to relocate at least the above youth club to a bigger venue, and also to move towards finding a venue for a 3G pitch, as the increase in the projected number of teams by 2026 is likely to further justify this provision, and probably well-before this end-date. Westbury United FC might also consider a relocation from their current club-owned ground, which is hemmed in by development, and leaves no scope for expansion. In addition, relocating football activity from Leighton Recreation Centre could also free up space for this venue to develop as a dedicated cricket venue.

- **Cricket:** The Westbury and District CC main ground is also shared as a venue for football. If a hub site in Westbury for football were to be developed, this would allow the Leighton venue to be developed for dedicated cricket activity.
- **Rugby:** Projected population change is unlikely to bring a demand that cannot be met through the existing pitch stock, and the focus should be on qualitative improvements. The local club needs permanent changing facilities and clubhouse facilities. Drainage in wet weather also continues to be a problem.
- **Hockey:** It would be inappropriate to encourage the establishment of a new club, especially given the lack of facilities. Potential players should instead be encouraged to seek out opportunities in nearby Warminster.

Estimated future changes in team numbers in the area, and resulting change in demand for pitches

The following combines projected natural population change with the likely impact of allocated growth in the core strategy up to 2026, and identifies what the likely change in team numbers will be, together with the likely impact in grass pitch numbers required. The method of calculation and assumptions are explained in the **Appendix A**.

Table E: Future pitch requirements

Age Groups	A. Total new teams	B. Total extra matches per week (A*0.5)	C. Matches per pitch	D. Pitches required (B/C)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	0.7	0.35	4	0.1
Junior football (10-15 male)	1.8	0.9	2	0.5
Junior football (10-15 female)	0.2	0.1	2	0.0
Senior football (16-45 male)	1.9	0.95	2	0.5
Senior football (16-45 female)	nil	-	2	nil
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	0.3	0.15	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	0.3	0.15	2	0.1
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	0.1	0.05	2	0.0
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	0.6	0.3	0	0.0
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	0.4	0.2	3	0.1
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	nil	-	3	nil
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	nil	-	0	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	nil	-	0	0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	nil	-	4	nil
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	nil	-	4	nil

These changes in themselves will not necessarily require additional pitch space that cannot already be found. However, they will increase demand on existing facilities, and require the improvement and expansion of existing key venues to cope with these increased demands.

Because some sports cohorts don't currently have teams representing them, future projections are not made. However, sports development initiatives can change things, although such change is not likely to be significantly, and has therefore been discounted.

Site Specific Actions**Table F: Site specific actions**

Where?	What?	When? (Short =0-3 years; Medium = 3-6 years; Long = 6+ years)	Partners
Site search	Football: hub site to accommodate potentially Westbury Youth FC and others (such as Westbury Town FC and perhaps teams who currently use Leighton Recreation Centre. A full-size 3G pitch should be part of this project.	Long	FA, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions, potential anchor clubs
Leighton Recreation Centre	Cricket: Commitment to this ground being a dedicated cricket venue, and to be managed and developed accordingly, including a bespoke cricket pavilion.	Long	ECB, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions, potential anchor clubs
Westbury Country Park (Westbury RUFC)	Rugby: Permanent changing facilities and improved drainage.	Long	RFU, Wiltshire Council, Developer contributions,

Appendix A: Explanation of forecasts

Each of the area profiles contains a forecast of the likely teams (and therefore the net requirement for additional pitches) arising from the changing population within each area.

The first step in this process is to work out current participation rates within the population. These Team Generation Rates (TGRs) are estimated by working out the number of people within an appropriate population cohort it takes to create a team within that cohort, and for each sport- the age groups used are detailed in Table E within each profile. Details in respect of current TGRs for each area and for Wiltshire as a whole are provided in the Needs Assessment, and associated appendices.

The next step is to apply these TGRs to future population change, and there have been various elements to this, but which have made use of the following:

- A trend-based forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates- these data were used in combination with current TGRs to project a trend-based change in participation within Wiltshire as a whole and the 18 profile areas.
- Allocations provided in the Wiltshire Council Core Strategy for individual community areas within the local authority (these being combined into area board geographies where appropriate). These allocations were multiplied by the average occupancy rate for Wiltshire Council, which approximates to 2 persons per household. The total population figures from these estimates were then broken down into TGR groups using the average TGRs for Wiltshire as a whole.

Combining the above has provided an estimate of the changing numbers of teams within each area up until 2016. (Table E).

It is recognised that there is an element of double-counting in this exercise, but this is unavoidable given there is no certainty as to what element of new housing growth within each area (and Wiltshire in general) will be accommodating people migrating into an area (as opposed to existing residents moving house). The project steering group considered it essential to factor in the impact of allocated new housing in each profile area, in order to understand better the geographical impact of additional demand that might arise from these allocations.

Appendix B: Explanation of FA AGP modelling:

The FA considers high quality 3G AGPs to be an essential tool in promoting coach and player development. They can support intensive use and as such are great assets for both playing and training. Primarily such facilities have been installed for community use and training, however, are increasingly used for competition which The FA wholly supports.

Training demand

Getting access to good quality, affordable training facilities is a problem for many clubs throughout the Country. In the winter months, midweek training is only possible at floodlit facilities.

The FA's long term ambition is to provide every affiliated team in England the opportunity to train once per week on a floodlit 3G AGP, together with priority access for every Charter Standard Community Club through a partnership agreement. The FA Standard is calculated by using the latest Sport England research "AGPs State of the Nation March 2012".

Assuming that 51% of AGP usage is by sports clubs, when factoring in the number of training slots available per pitch type per hour from 17.00 – 22.00 Mon-Fri and 09.00 – 17.00 Saturday & Sundays (peak time), it is estimated that one full size AGP can service 42 teams.

The calculation estimate is based on the following assumptions:

Assuming peak training usage 3 nights a week (Tuesday/Wednesday/Thursday) with 4 hours each night (5pm-9pm) = 12 hours peak training usage:

FTP in 1/4 = 12 (hours) x 4 (available pitches) = 48 slots/teams

FTP in 1/3 = 12 x 3 = 36 slots/teams

42 teams using the peak demand available training is the midpoint in above. Obviously Monday (5pm-10pm), Friday (5pm-10pm), and then Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday (9pm-10pm) assuming to be used for other activity/additional training/recreational use.

There is also evidence that peak training demand can extend to 4 nights a week - Monday (5pm-8pm), Tuesday (5pm-8pm), Wednesday (5pm-8pm), Thursday (5pm-8pm) but the calculations are still the same as above given its still 12 hours of use on the evenings.

Draft Wiltshire Playing Pitch Strategy and Action Plan

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

01 NOVEMBER 2016

Glossary of terms

Part	Section	Title	Page
Part A: General			
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		Strategy	
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Appendix 1: Methodology- additional notes			
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Appendix 3: All-data spreadsheet			
Appendix 4: Full explanation of match equivalents and capacity for football and rugby			
Appendix 5: Projected team changes by Community Area based on population change (2015-2026)			

Glossary of Terms

AGP	Artificial Grass Pitch(es)
ANOG	Assessment of Needs and Opportunities Guide
APS	Active People Survey(s)
DPD	Development Plan Document(s)
ECB	England and Wales Cricket Board
EH	England Hockey
FA	Football Association
FIFA	Federation of International Football Associations
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PPS	Playing Pitch Strategy
RFU	Rugby Football Union

PART A: GENERAL

DRAFT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Description of report

1.1 This is one of several documents that comprise a wider open space, sport and recreation study for Wiltshire. It considers the provision of playing pitches for the community.

Study Overview

1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local planning authorities to set out policies to help enable communities to access high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation. These policies need to be based on a thorough understanding of local needs for such facilities and opportunities available for new provision.

1.3 In view of the above, in 2014 Wiltshire Council appointed Ethos Environmental Planning in conjunction with Leisure and the Environment to produce a new open space, outdoor sport and recreation audit and assessment- a needs assessment and strategy to inform the decision making process up to 2026.

1.4 This report is a needs assessment covering the supply of and demand for playing pitch sports within Wiltshire. The Needs Assessment underpins a Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) for Wiltshire. The PPS will cover the four key pitch sports of football, cricket, hockey, and rugby. Other pitch sports, have a relatively insignificant demand for space within the local authority, and tend to be provided on a restricted access basis, as they are available primarily for education or MoD personnel use.

Vision and Objectives

1.5 The vision is “To achieve the best possible quality, quantity, and type of playing pitch provision to meet the varying needs of Wiltshire’s residents, throughout the local authority area.”

1.6 The objectives are:

- To develop a playing pitch strategy following the Sport England methodology that will:
- Provide an evidence base to underpin the statutory land-use planning process in respect of its forward planning and development control functions.
- Underpin a range of council policies and strategies, and especially the development plan framework; leisure strategies; and community infrastructure plans.
- Inform the council in its negotiation and securing of Section 106 agreements, and other developer contributions.
- Help in the overall management, protection, improvement and conservation of the playing pitch stock to the best advantage of the residents of Wiltshire.

1.7 The agreed time-horizon will be to 2026.

Methodology

1.8 In terms of that part of the assessment dealing with playing pitches, the appropriate guidance to follow is provided by Sport England in its ‘Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance’ which is explained in Section 2.

1.9 The report is made up of **3 Parts and 10 main** sections:

- **Part A** contains three overarching sections relevant to all parts of the report: (this) Introduction, methodology, and context;
- **Part B** contains an overview section of pitch provision in general within the local authority; and, four sports specific sections dealing with key pitch sports of football, cricket, rugby, and hockey. The local authority has been divided into 18 sub areas reflecting the 18 Community Areas that have been established within the local authority; and, help promote local democracy and identify diverse local needs.
- **Part C** has two separate sections offering a strategy and action plan for playing, and this is a separate volume.

A remit that is based on Community Need

1.10 Fundamentally, this report is an assessment of community needs for playing pitches of various kinds. Facilities required specifically by institutions, such as schools, and the Ministry of Defence (MoD), are only covered by this report if they also have a (potential) secondary function in meeting wider community needs. In parts of the country where recreation land is in short supply and expensive to create, the dual use of facilities to meet a variety of needs can be highly cost-effective.

A 'snapshot in time'

The sporting landscape of Wiltshire is always changing- clubs and teams come and go, and facilities change. This strategy is based on a needs assessment that used data from a certain point in time. Already things have moved on. Improved sports infrastructure at sites in Royal Wootton Bassett and Calne (for example) are acknowledged in this document, but could not be fully incorporated. The Woolmore Farm development was nearing completion at the time of the audit. This will lead to the transfer of Melksham Rugby Club and Melksham Town Football Club from the Conigre site in Melksham to Woolmore Farm in Autumn 2016. For the purposes of continuity and to avoid duplication of club, team and usage analysis within the documentation, usage of Conigre (and Melksham Oak Community School by the football club), will be retained, but data projections will be given where feasible and reference made to the fact that this significant change will be taking place. The first refresh of the documentation will account fully for this change. Similarly, there are other planned changes in provision which are acknowledged but for which plans are not yet finalised, and therefore details of proposals and teams using them cannot be provided in this project. More generally, grass pitch sizes (for football in particular) can be remarked to meet changing age group needs. Sites can also become more or less heavily used as team numbers change.

What is community use?

At its simplest 'community use' is a term that is used to describe the extent to which a given sport or recreation facility is available for use by members of the general community- either on a pay-as-you go informal basis, or as part of an organised club or group.

In practice, the above definition of community use will include a wide range of management regimes whose admission policies will span informal 'pay-as-you-go' access, by the general community; and, through to use by organised clubs and groups by booking or longer-term agreements etc. Whether, individual facilities are considered to be available for significant community use depends of several factors, including:

- Type of facility (and whether its size and design might be of use to the community at large, or at least significant groups within the community);
- The cost of using facilities, and whether these might generally be considered to be affordable;
- The times and days of availability (times of most demand for the general community are likely to be in the evenings and at the weekends, as well as during mid-week lunchtime (a popular for people at work).
- The extent to which such use by the community is 'assured' over the longer-term.

In terms of utility for the general community different facilities will therefore have diverse value by nature of because of their varying scale, location, and management/pricing policies. This is not to deny the importance of other smaller provision for local clubs and groups, as well as those residents who prefer to pay for access to private/commercial facilities.

Determining which facilities offer a significant level of community use is therefore a matter of judgement.

In the context of this needs assessment the following categorisation has been used.

A	Sites available for community use and used
A1	<i>Local authority</i>
A2	<i>Club</i>
A3	<i>Education</i>
B	Sites available for community use and used
C	Sites unavailable for community use
D	Sites last used as playing pitches but currently unused, although undeveloped.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

General

2.1 This Assessment has used current Sport England Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) guidance as a methodology.

The PPS Guidance (See Appendix 1 for a fuller description)

2.2 Sport England (Playing Pitch Guidance: an approach to developing and delivering a playing pitch strategy) 2013 advocates a 10 step approach to developing a PPS (divided in 5 discrete stages)

2.3 Under the PPS methodology, these 10 steps are linked under 5 stages as follows:

Stage A	Step 1	Prepare and tailor the approach
Stage B	Step 2	Gather supply information
	Step 3	Gather demand information
Stage C	Step 4	Understand the situation at individual sites
	Step 5	Develop the current and future pictures of provision
	Step 6	Identify the key findings
Stage D	Step 7	Develop the recommendations and action plan
	Step 8	Write and adopt the strategy
Stage E	Step 9	Apply and deliver the strategy
	Step 10	Keep the strategy robust

2.4 As mentioned, this Assessment was conducted as part of a wider dealing with Open Space, Outdoor Sport and Recreation within Wiltshire. A great deal of consultation and site audit work was conducted as part of this wider project, and the playing pitch Needs Assessment has made best use of this work, so as to avoid duplication of effort and conserve resources. In particular, there was coordination of effort in respect of consultation, and site audits and quality assessments, where possible.

3.0 CONTEXT

General

3.1 This section includes important contextual information about Wiltshire Council relevant to the analysis contained in this report. It considers:

- The current demographic character of the local authority, and how it is likely to change in the coming years,
- A review of the particular characteristics of the population in respect of how this influences people's inclination to take part in sport and active recreation.
- A brief review of the policies and priorities of the local authority, as well as other key stakeholders and that have relevance to planning for sport and recreation within the local authority.
- An understanding of the local strategic context, population and sports participation trends is essential in order to ensure that facility provision is tailored to the characteristics, profile and aspirations for the local area.

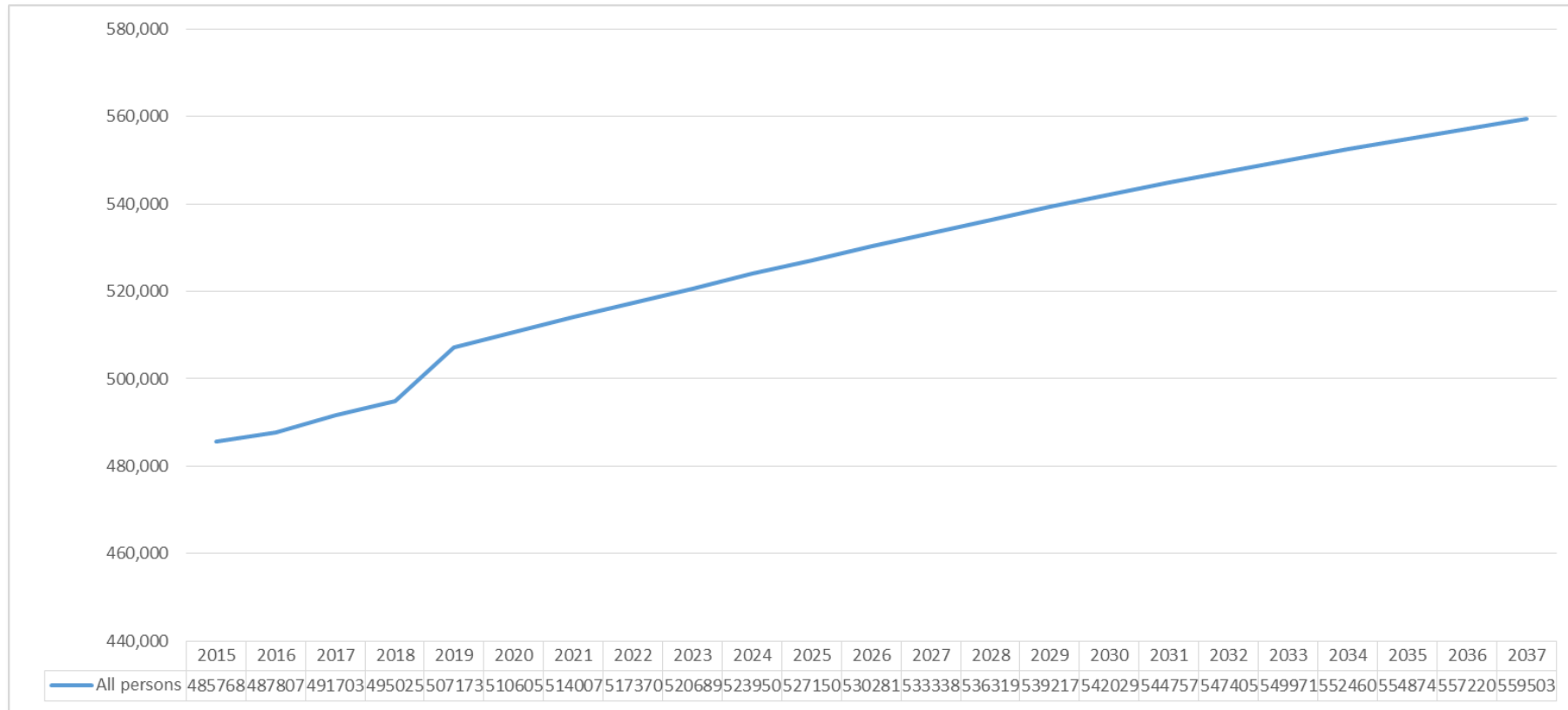
Population

3.2 As at 2015 the Wiltshire Council area was estimated to have a population of 485,768. This figure is based upon population projections commissioned by the Council¹. The same projections calculate that by the year 2026 the population will have increased to 530,281. This figure is itself only based upon previous trends, and does not necessarily take into account the impact of planned new residential growth yet to be determined.

3.3 **Figure 3.1** shows the overall predicted change in the general population level, up to and beyond 2026, and up to 2036 where the population is projected to increase to 559,503.

¹ From a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Figure 3.1: Changing local population²



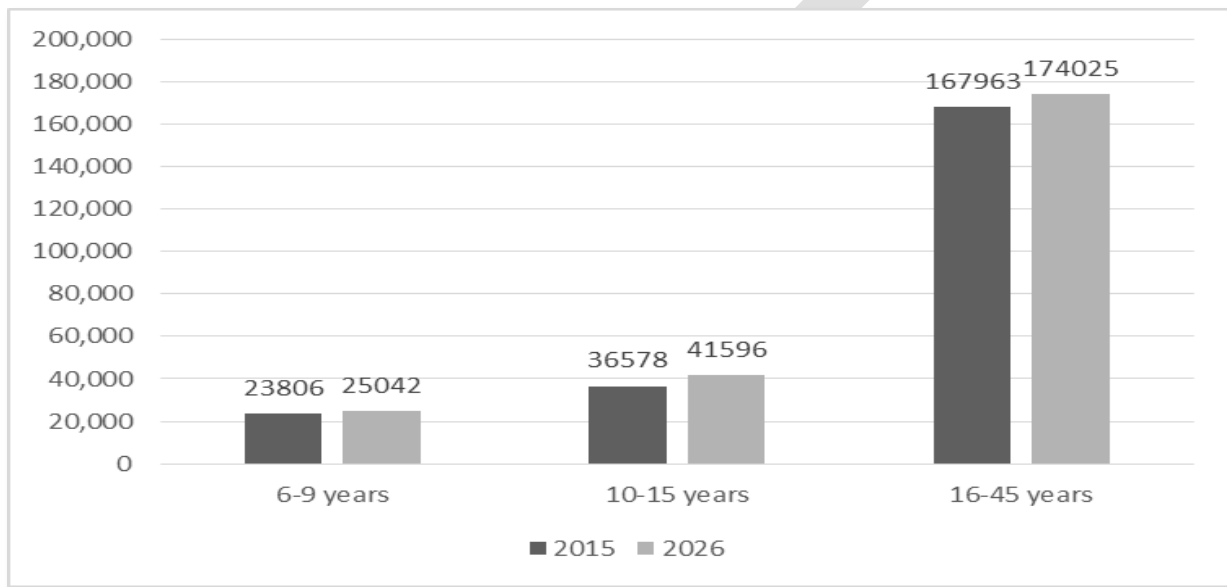
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Compiled from a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

² The step-change increase projected for around 2018-19 is as a result of Army Rebasing and the planned move of over 4,000 service personnel and their families.

3.5 As 'pitch sport' participation is dominated by the younger age groups it is very important to examine the likely changes in the relevant cohorts and these are shown between 2015 and 2026 in **Figure 3.2** below. The figure shows the change in overall populations between 2015 and 2026 for age groupings for, as an example, football (used by the Football Association (FA) to determine team and pitch sizes). FA age groupings have been used here because they tend to be quite similar for all major pitch sports, although cricket tends to retain participation amongst older players for longer than other pitch sports.

Figure 3.2: Overall change in football age groups 2015 to 2026.



Compiled from a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

3.6 Although Figure 3.1 suggests an overall population increase of around 8.4% between 2015 and 2026, Figure 3.2 suggests:

- 4.5% for 16-45 years
- 16% for 10-15 years
- 5% for 6-9 years
- 5.1% for 6-45 years overall

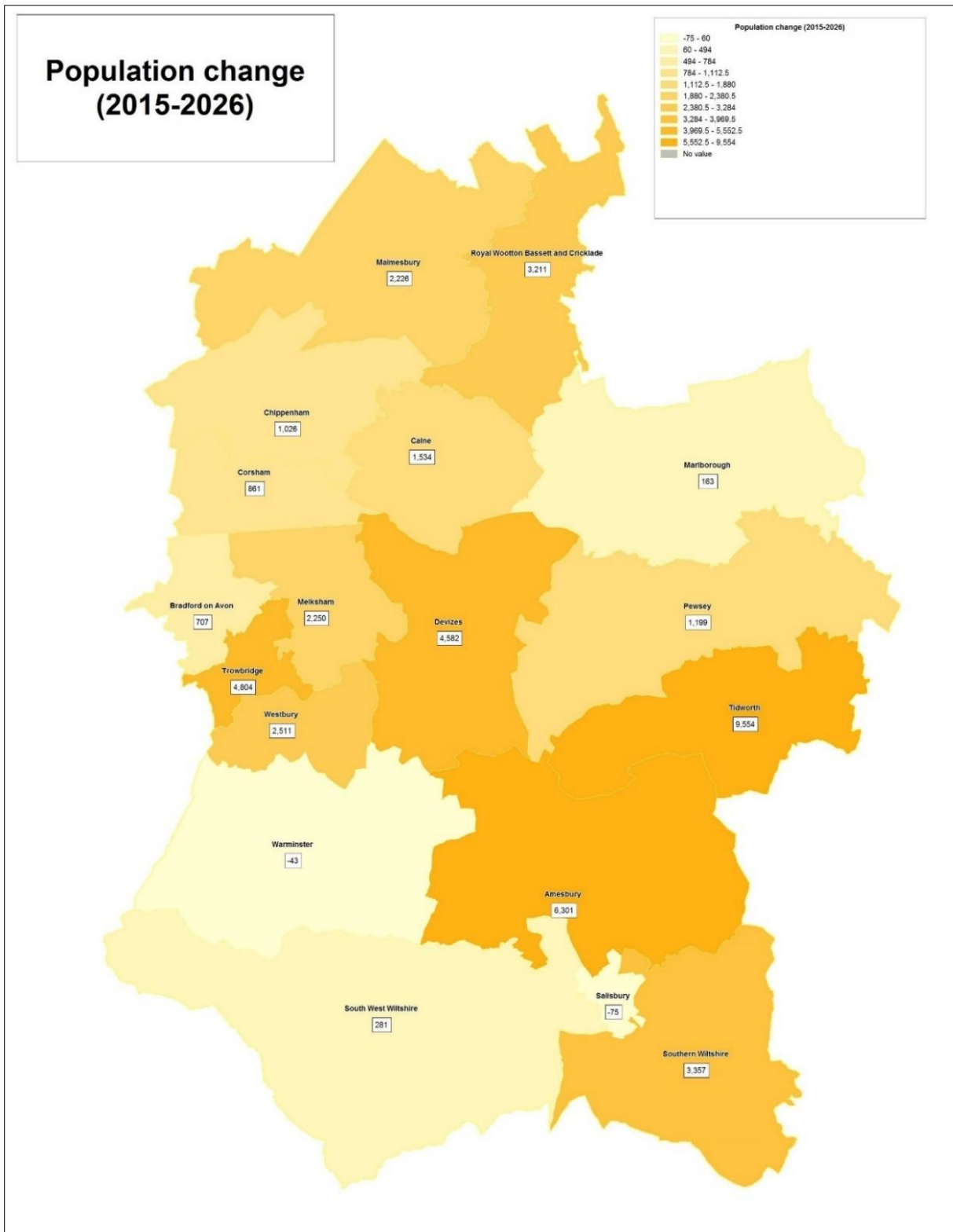
3.7 Generally speaking, the rate of rise in population within the pitch sport playing age groups will be lower than that for the population as a whole within Wiltshire. The overall, and cohort-specific rates of change will however vary across the Council area, and the former are shown by Community Area (CAs) below (**Figure 3.3 and Map 3.1**). Much of the change in Tidworth will be accounted for by movements of military personnel and their dependents.

Figure 3.3: Population change by CA (2015-2026)³

Community Area	2015 population	2026 population	Population change (2015-2026)
Salisbury	41,703	41,628	-75
Warminster	24,758	24,715	-43
Marlborough	18,142	18,305	163
South West Wiltshire	21,986	22,267	281
Bradford on Avon	18,293	19,000	707
Corsham	21,103	21,964	861
Chippenham	45,761	46,787	1,026
Pewsey	14,286	15,485	1,199
Calne	23,760	25,294	1,534
Malmesbury	20,104	22,330	2,226
Melksham	29,288	31,538	2,250
Westbury	20,505	23,016	2,511
Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	30,083	33,294	3,211
Southern Wiltshire	23,272	26,629	3,357
Devizes	33,743	38,325	4,582
Trowbridge	43,638	48,442	4,804
Amesbury	34,292	40,593	6,301
Tidworth	20,971	30,525	9,554

³ Compiled from a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Map 3.1: Population change (2015-2026)⁴

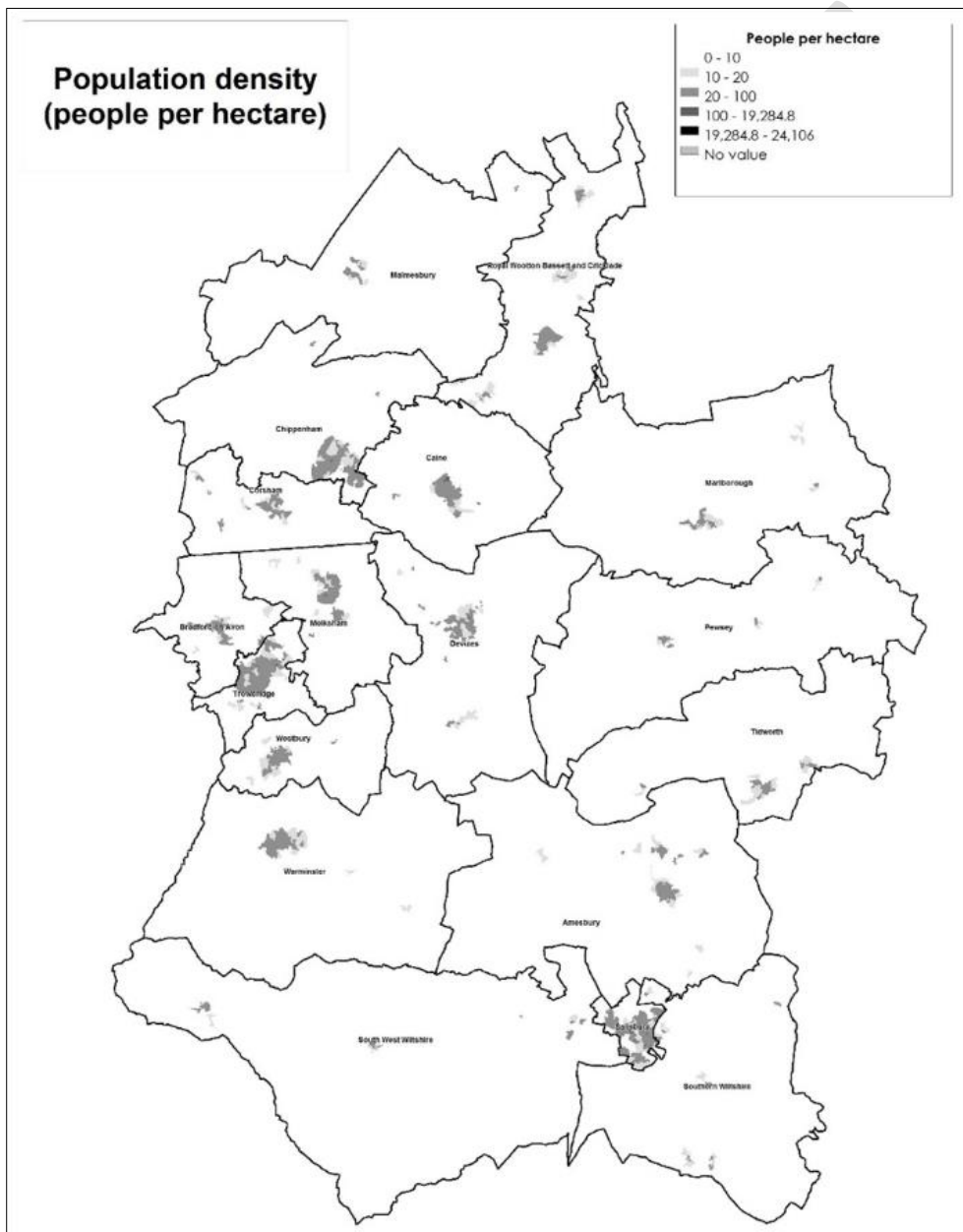


⁴ Compiled from a forecast produced by Wiltshire Council on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

3.8 Existing and potential need for playing pitches and other outdoor sports will be influenced by the distribution of the population throughout the local authority. All other things being equal, the more densely populated an area, the more potential need there will be for access to sports opportunities. The areas with the highest concentrations of population, are often those where it is difficult to find the space to provide additional facilities.

3.9 **Map 3.2** below shows the overall distribution of population within the local authority (and is based on population data available from the Census Output Area level from the 2011 Census).

Map 3.2: Population density (based on 2011 Census)

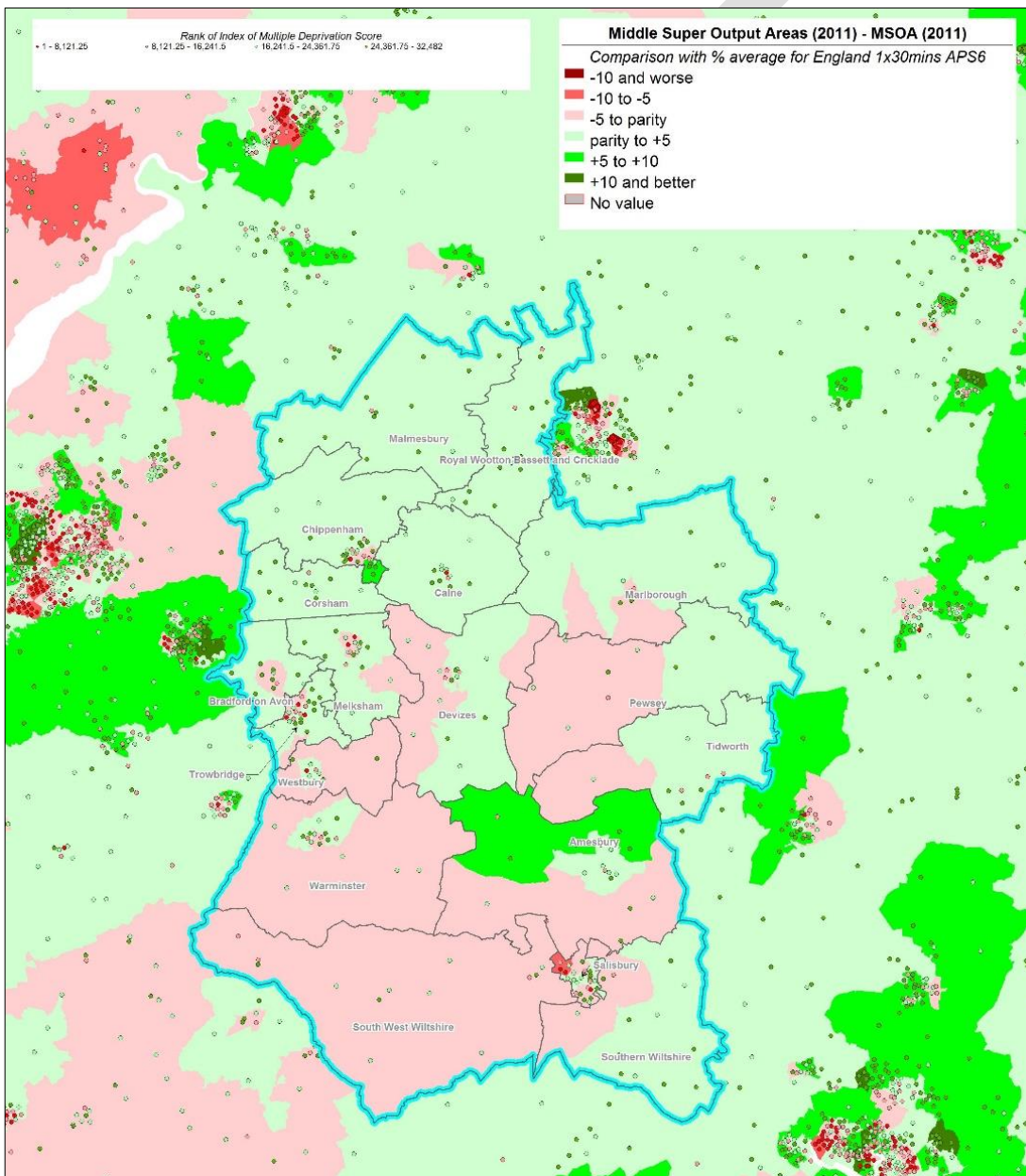


3.10 Perhaps the most striking characteristic of Wiltshire is its size, and the distances that therefore may need to be covered from rural areas to access sports facilities in general.

Local participation levels in sport and active recreation

3.11 The Sport England Active People surveys have now been running for several years. Further details of the Active People Surveys (APS) are contained in **Appendix 2**. Essentially, the analysis is based on a regular sample survey of participation by the adult public aged 16 years and over. The sequence of surveys has now reached Active People year eight (AP9). Data have been released by Sport England allowing for independent mapping of participation rates to a local Census Middle Super Output Area for APS 6. The results of this mapping are shown on the following **Map 3.3**.

Map 3.3: Levels of sports participation and deprivation (sports participation is measured for the adult population (at least 1 x 30 minutes/week))



3.12 Research has shown that there is a high correlation between levels of deprivation, and participation levels in sport and recreation.

3.13 Consistent with the relatively high levels of affluence enjoyed by most local residents, rates of regular participation in sport and active recreation are generally higher, and often significantly higher, than the national averages for England. However, the geographical areas where participation rates appear lower than those for England as a whole are where levels of measured deprivation are highest.

Propensity to participate in sport and active recreation

3.14 Sport England has developed a Market Segmentation analysis for adults over the age of 16 years. The adult population has been divided into 19 separate demographic groups within four overall categories are (A, B, C, D) each embracing one of four age groups within the adult population (A being the youngest, and D being the oldest). Further information on this analytical method is contained within **Appendix 2**.

3.15 Each of the 19 age groups has been given a personalised title. The overall breakdown of the local authority’s population is shown in the **Figure 3.4** below. It will be seen that, numerically, the most dominant categories are Tim, Philip, Roger & Joy, and Elaine. Although, these groups are not the youngest within the adult population their characteristics yield a greater propensity to take part in sport and active recreation compared with some other groups.

3.16 The segments most likely to play football in the adult population are ‘Ben’s’, ‘Jamies’, ‘Tims’, and ‘Kevs’ in the male groupings; and ‘Leannes’ in the female segments. The representation of these 19 groups within the population other is also expressed in percentage form in **Figure 3.5**.

Figure 3.4: Numerical breakdown of adult population by Sport England Market Segmentation

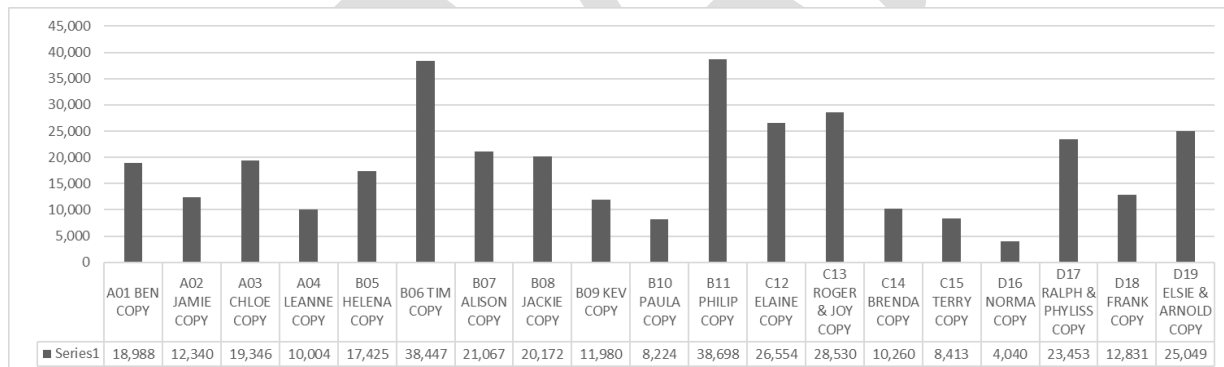
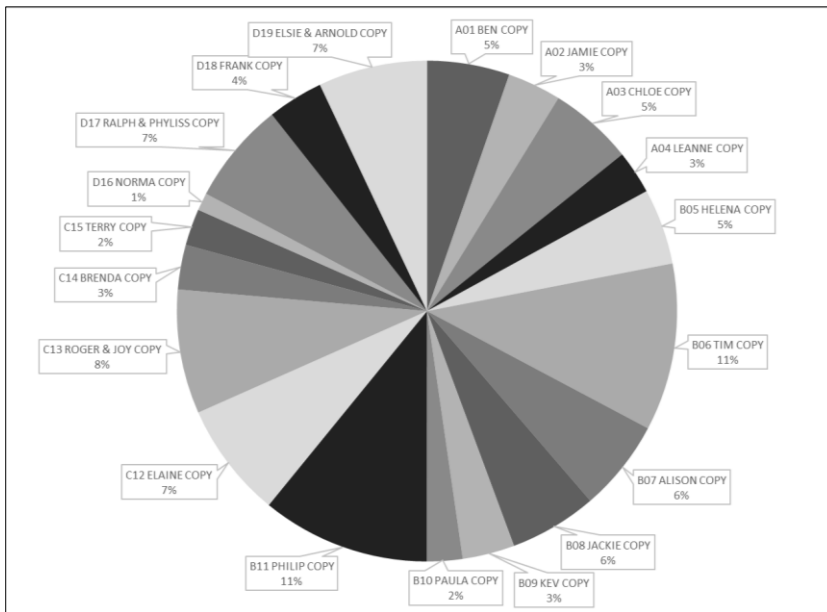
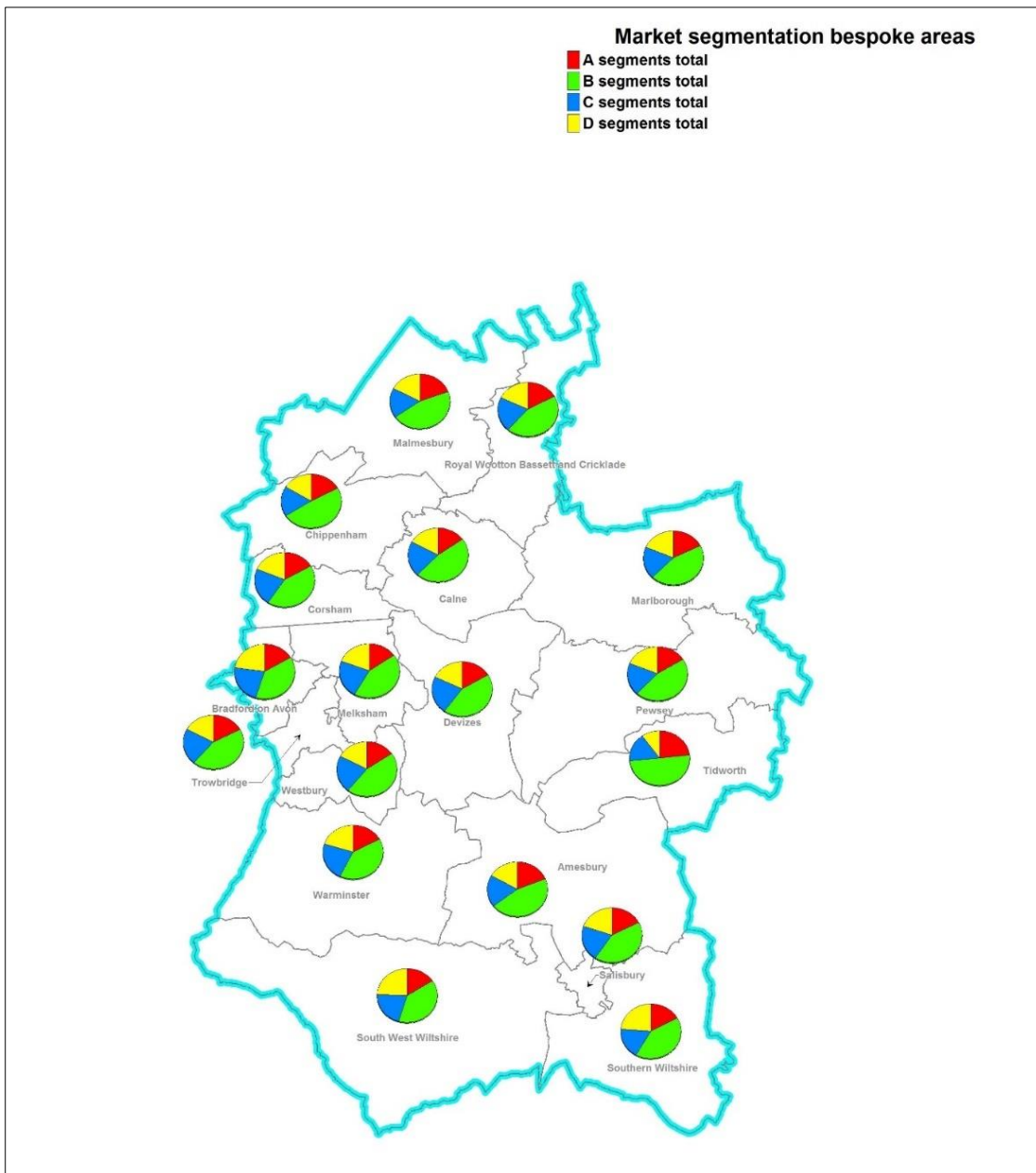


Figure 3.5: Percentage breakdown of adult population by Sport England Market Segmentation



3.17 **Figure 3.6** below combines the 19 different groups into the four overall categories (A, B, C, D) and displays them as pie charts for each of the Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs) contained within the local authority. This provides a geographical representation of the dominance of particular categories throughout the local authority.

Figure 3.6: Distribution of overall Sport England Market Segmentation Categories within the local authority



3.18 As the population evolves the relative size for each of these four categories will change over time within any given area.

National Policy

3.19 At a national level, there are several key policies that impact upon the preparation of this PPS.

3.20 **The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** clearly establishes the requirement that local plans ensure that there is proper provision of community and cultural facilities to meet local needs. The NPPF’s expectations for the development of local planning policy for sport and physical activity/recreation, is set out in paragraphs 73 and 74 which require there to be a sound (i.e. up-to-

date and verifiable) evidence base underpinning policy and its application. Paragraph 73 indicates that: *'Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up to date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.'*

3.21 Paragraph 74 states that: *'Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:*

- an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or
- the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of *quantity and quality in a suitable location; or*
- the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.'

3.22 **Sporting Future - A New Strategy for an Active Nation.** This cross-government strategy seeks to address flatlining levels of sport participation and high levels of inactivity in this country. Through this strategy, government is redefining what success in sport means, with a new focus on five key outcomes: physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development. In future, funding decisions will be made on the basis of the outcomes that sport and physical activity can deliver.

3.23 It is government's ambition that all relevant departments work closer together to create a more physically active nation, where children and young people enjoy the best sporting opportunities available and people of all ages and backgrounds can enjoy the many benefits that sport and physical activity bring, at every stage in their lives.

3.24 Government is reaffirming its commitment to Olympic and Paralympic success but also extending that ambition to non-Olympic sports where it will support success through grassroots investment in those sports, and by sharing UK Sport's knowledge and expertise. The strategy outlines what is expected of the sector to deliver this vision, and how the government will support it in getting there.

3.25 Public investment into community sport is to reach children as young as five as part of a ground-breaking new this new strategy. The move will see Sport England's remit changed from investing in sport for those aged 14 and over to supporting people from five years old right through to pensioners, in a bid to create a more active nation.

3.26 Investment will be targeted at sport projects that have a meaningful, measurable impact on how they are improving people's lives – from helping young people gain skills to get into work, to tackling social inclusion and improving physical and mental health.

3.27 Funding will also be targeted at groups who have low participation rates to encourage those who do not take part in sport and physical activity to get involved. This includes supporting women, disabled people, those in lower socio-economic groups and older people. Sport England will set up a new fund in 2016 to get inactive people physically active and will support and measure participation in sport and wider physical activity going forward.

3.28 Sport England Strategy – ‘Towards and Active Nation’ 2016-2021. In response to the Government’s strategy, Sport England’s new strategy vision is that that everyone in England, regardless of age, background or ability, feels able to take part in sport or activity. Sport England’s new vision and its supporting aims will therefore contribute to achieving the government’s. Key features of the new Strategy are:

- Dedicated funding to get children and young people active from the age of five, including a new fund for family based activities and offering training to at least two teachers in every secondary school in England to help them better meet the needs of all children, irrespective of their level of sporting ability.
- Working with the sport sector to put customers at the heart of everything they do, and using the principles of behaviour change to inform their work.
- Piloting new ways of working locally by investing in up to 10 places in England – a mix of urban and rural areas.
- Investing up to £30m in a new volunteering strategy, enabling more people to get the benefits of volunteering and attracting a new, more diverse range of volunteers.
- Helping sport keep pace with the digital expectations of customers – making it as easy to book a badminton court as a hotel room.
- Working closely with governing bodies of sport and others who support people who already play regularly, to help them become more efficient, sustainable and diversify their sources of funding.

3.29 With respect to the final bullet point (above) a projected 38% of Sport England controlled investment will be directed through the National Governing Bodies of Sport. This is the largest of Sport England’s funding programmes.

3.30 National Governing Body (NGB) 2013-17 funding. NGB 2013-17 funding is the centrepiece of Sport England’s strategy with over £450 million to be invested in work with NGBs. Young people (14-25 years old) will benefit from 60% of this investment. Programmes will include helping young people move from school sport into club sport and working with universities and colleges to create more sporting opportunities for students. Additional funding will be available to governing bodies that are successfully increasing participation.

3.31 The FA is now promoting strongly the provision of 3G AGPs for both training and now also for matchplay- the latter especially for junior/minisoccer age groups. This policy initiative is discussed further later in this section. However, it will have implications in respect of the demand for 3G AGPs at certain times of the day and, potentially, the encouragement of a move of teams training from other types of artificial surface.

3.32 Likewise, the RFU Council has recently approved a strategy to invest in Artificial Grass Pitches (AGP) which will see 100 artificial, floodlit pitches installed across the country over a four-year period. The strategy will see the creation of:

- 60 AGPs on rugby club sites to be used by the host club and other local clubs; and
- 40 on community sites with a guaranteed number of hours for use by rugby.

3.33 The key drivers for this are to sustain and grow participation while addressing the increasing pressure on natural turf pitches, changing player expectations, competition from other sports

investing in artificial pitches and changing weather conditions. It is evident nationally that the focus on increasing participation, links to the Council's own priorities of improving health and well-being through more active lifestyles and widening access to sport.

3.34 All these above strategies will require review, as appropriate, to reflect altered national government priorities.

Local Development Plans

3.35 The Council formally adopted the Wiltshire Core Strategy Development Plan Document in January 2015. The Core Strategy replaces the south Wiltshire Core Strategy as well as a number of policies from the former district council's local plans.

3.36 The Core Strategy sets out a Spatial Vision for the planning of Wiltshire over the next decade.

3.37 *“By 2026 Wiltshire will have stronger, more resilient communities based on a sustainable pattern of development, focused principally on Trowbridge, Chippenham and Salisbury.*

3.38 *Market towns and service centres will have become more self-contained and supported by the necessary infrastructure, with a consequent reduction in the need to travel. In all settlements there will be an improvement in accessibility to local services, a greater feeling of security and the enhancement of a sense of community and place. This pattern of development, with a more sustainable approach towards transport and the generation and use of power and heat, will have contributed towards tackling climate change.*

3.39 *Employment, housing and other development will have been provided in sustainable locations in response to local needs as well as the changing climate and incorporating exceptional standards of design. Wiltshire's important natural, built and historic environment will have been safeguarded and, where necessary, extended and enhanced to provide appropriate green infrastructure, while advantage will have been taken of Wiltshire's heritage to promote cultural and lifestyle improvements as well as tourism for economic benefit. Partnership working with communities will have helped plan effectively for local areas and allow communities to receive the benefit of managed growth, where appropriate.”*

3.40 The strategy makes provision for at least 42,000 new homes in Wiltshire in the plan period from 2006 to 2026. It sets out a plan for an appropriate mix of types, sizes and tenures, particularly to address affordable housing needs, and will ensure a continuous supply of housing over the plan period that is aligned to job growth and the delivery of infrastructure.

3.41 The primary focus of new housing development will have been at Trowbridge, Chippenham and Salisbury and the market towns. More modest growth, proportionate to the size of the settlement, will have been delivered in smaller settlements through site allocation development plan documents, community-led planning policy documents, including neighbourhood plans, and partnership working with the local communities. The benefits from the development of new homes will have been successfully captured for local communities.

Wiltshire Corporate Business Plan (2013-17)

3.42 The Council's business plan sets out how it intends to meet challenges whilst delivering its vision to create stronger, more resilient communities.

3.43 The Business Plan's priorities are to:

- protect those who are most vulnerable

- boost the local economy; and,
- bring communities together to enable and support them to do more for themselves

3.44 The Plan highlights that over its span funding from central government will reduce by £22 million and with the predicted increase in service demands, combined with inflation, it will mean pressures of around another £100 million. As a result, the plan outlines how the council will work innovatively to realign £120m over the next four years to deliver its priorities.

3.45 The plan explains how, among other things, the council will invest in highway maintenance, create a campus opportunity in each community area, stimulate economic growth and provide opportunities for every child and young person to improve their attainment and achieve their full potential

3.46 The Plan identified 12 key actions that are designed to achieve the above priorities; and 2 of these are especially relevant to this PPS:

- Create a campus opportunity in each community area; and,
- Integrate public health at the heart of all public services

Wiltshire's Joint Health Health & Well Being Strategy 2015 – 2018

3.47 Health and Wellbeing Board was formally established in 2013. It brings together the leaders of the health and social care system in Wiltshire to deliver a set of specific responsibilities which are set out in legislation and includes duties to:

- to prepare a Joint Strategic Assessment (JSA);
- prepare a Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS); and,
- to encourage integrated working between health and social care.

3.48 A Joint Strategic Assessment has been published by the Health and Wellbeing Board. It provides a shared analysis of the health of Wiltshire's population – allowing the Council and its partners to look at and agree the key issues facing the area and providing an evidence base for developing future plans and strategies designed to deal with these issues.

3.49 The JSA for Health and Wellbeing has emerged as the assessment tool on which all commissioning decisions for the area are based and, as such, it provides detailed information on each community area in Wiltshire and covers a breadth of topics focusing on health and social needs as well as wider factors affecting the wellbeing of our community. The topics include climate change and the economy, recognising the dynamic nature of health and wellbeing and the factors that influence it. The role of the JSA for Health and Wellbeing includes providing knowledge of these influences so we can plan services and build resilient communities for Wiltshire.

3.50 The JSA shows that people in Wiltshire are living longer, healthier lives in Wiltshire. This is something to be celebrated – but it brings with it new challenges. Without action, the demand for health services is predicted to increase substantially, putting strain on carers and public services. Ill-health and physical inactivity are not only detrimental to individuals and wider communities, they also have financial implications for public services. Increased levels of demand and limits on funding means that new models of delivery need to be considered.

3.51 A refreshed Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2015-18) has been prepared for consultation in light of the new Joint Strategic Assessment and in recognition of further changes and opportunities since the first strategy was published.

3.52 It sets out our vision for encouraging integrated working in the future. It is not about taking action on everything at once. It sets out the main areas where working together will be vital for making a real difference to people's lives – breaking down the barriers in how care is provided.

3.53 It describes a road map to the future delivery of sustainable, integrated services to help the people of Wiltshire establish and maintain their wellbeing, as well as supporting those experiencing ill health.

Issues

3.54 The character of the local authority's population continues to change, and this has a profound effect on the types of sport, play and leisure activity appealing to local people. However, sport is still a very important way of getting people active and living a healthier lifestyle.

3.55 Many 'conventional' sports and facilities are seeing a decline in popularity- and in some cases participation and use is unlikely to return up to former levels. Other activities (sometimes derivatives of traditional sports) are becoming increasingly popular. In a modern, fast-moving world income, time, and social media also help dictate what people can and do with their free-time

3.56 The Council is working in a financially challenging environment- this brings problems, but it also presents a clear opportunity for reviewing and transforming the way in which the Council and its partners delivers its service with respect to the sports covered in this report.

3.57 Similarly, many agencies, groups and organisations have shared aspirations in respect of the 'health agenda' and great potential exists for collaboration between public and voluntary sectors, as well as social and commercial enterprises to realise these aspirations

3.58 The various factors considered above suggest that the following will be the major determinants in the demand for pitch sports into the foreseeable future within the local authority:

- A growing population, which may be further accentuated by planned new residential growth that has not yet been allocated.
- The representation within the local population of adult age groups with characteristics that make them more likely to take part in sport and active recreation;
- New forms of the sports concerned, with the aim of appealing to children and young people, together with adults whose other 'life commitments' do not give them the opportunity to play traditional forms of the sports, and at the traditional times.
- High existing levels of regular adult participation in sport generally compared with the national averages, which suggest that any further growth in participation levels will have to progress from an already quite high base.

3.59 The relative affluence of the population facilitates relatively high levels of participation within the local population. However, there are geographical pockets within the urban area that exhibit quite high levels of economic and social deprivation, and where the levels of participation in sport and active recreation are depressed as a consequence. Improving prospects for participating should be a priority for the local authority and its partners in these areas, with the consequent health and economic benefits.

4.0 OVERVIEW OF PITCH PROVISION IN THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

General

4.1 The following totals all known grass football, cricket, rugby grass pitches in the local authority. Not all of these will be theoretically available in practice for community use. The provision of pitches is analysed in more detail on a sport-by-sport basis later in this report.

Table 4.1: Grass pitch provision in the local authority

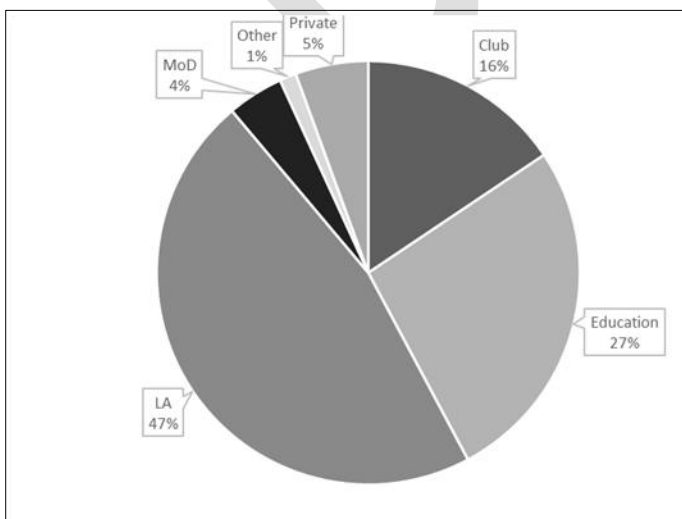
Adult Football	Youth Football (11v11)	Youth Football (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7)	Minisoccer (5v5)	Cricket Fields	Adult Rugby	Mini Rugby
189	47	32	69	51	108	101	15

4.2 Of the 612 pitches in Table 4.1 most are noted as being in the ‘public sector’. The breakdown of ownership is as follows. Local authorities (which includes both Wiltshire Council and local town and parish councils) are by far the largest provider. The education sector and club sector are both also significant providers. The MoD also controls a significant stock of grass playing pitches, and these are sometimes made available for community use. However, the MoD pitches are rarely in secured community use for a variety of reasons, and are often ‘behind the wire’, and therefore largely unavailable with a few exceptions.

4.3 Not included in the above table are pitches that are categorized as ‘D’- pitches that were once available, but are on sites that are closed, or disused, but remain undeveloped. The only known example within the local authority is the Westinghouse Sportsground in Chippenham, which has permission for residential development but, at the time of this report, remained undeveloped. As a sportsground, it is strategically well-located in relation to other key sports sites within the Town.

4.4 There are also many examples of former pitches in recreation grounds throughout rural Wiltshire, which are no longer marked out and used for matches, but which have other recreational functions.

Figure 4.1: Ownership by sector



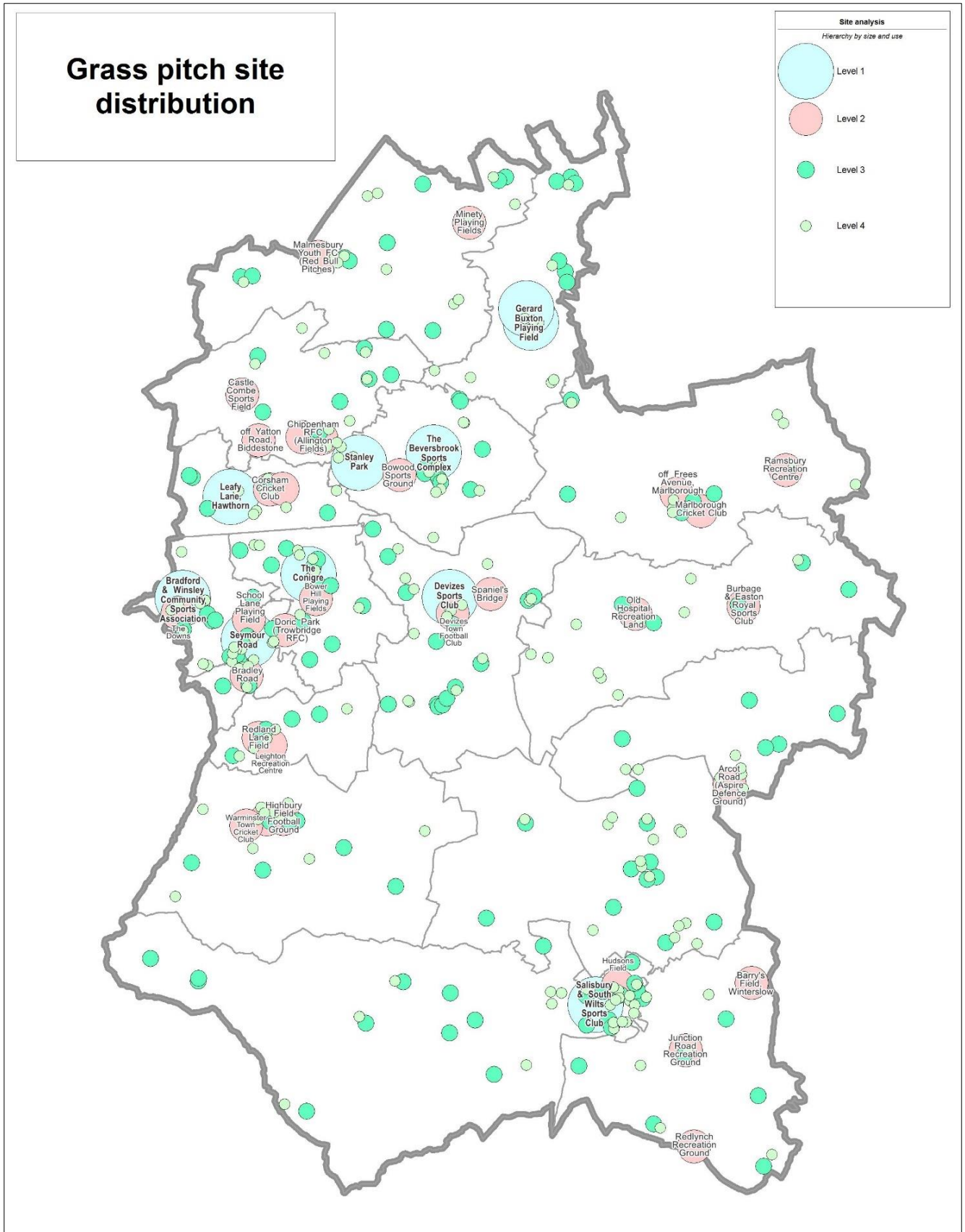
4.5 In addition, there are Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs) at various locations, and which are more fully described in the relevant sections (primarily for football and hockey). The provision of pitches is analysed in more detail on a sport-by-sport basis later in this report. AGPs are now accepted as essential facilities for match play for hockey, as well as for football match play and rugby training.

4.6 Various sites (especially a significant number of primary/junior schools) have grass spaces, but which are not formally marked as pitches (at least at the time of the study). These have been identified as part of the wider assessment and site identification process, and background information is therefore held. Playing fields last used as such, but which are now closed, but undeveloped have also been identified.

4.7 Mini-soccer and some other junior provision appears to be relatively low compared to the number of such teams playing in local leagues. As will be explained in Section 5, it appears that many mini-soccer and other junior/youth teams share playing surfaces with teams from older age groups.

4.8 **Map 4.1** shows the distribution of provision through the local authority, and it is graded by a combination of the size of each site, and the amount of activity/pitch sport use taking place on each site.

Map 4.1: Overall grass pitch provision in the local authority



4.10 The grading of sites has been based principally on the following criteria:

- Level 1: very large sites accommodating relatively large numbers of pitches as well as teams- these tend to be found in the larger urban areas;
- Level 2: Other large sites, but with not quite the levels of pitch provision and team activity as the above- often these can highly important single-sport sites such as for rugby and cricket, for example.
- Level 3: Where there is some pitch provision and associated team activity, but not sufficient to warrant inclusion as Level 1 and 2 sites; and,
- Level 4: Site which have some pitch provision but no use by community teams, as far as has been ascertained.

4.11 The Level 1 and 2 sites have been named on the map, and will be further analysed in later sports-specific sections. All but one of the defined Level 1 sites are located in the northern half of the local authority.

4.12 In some areas, because of the absence of Level 1 and 2 sites, Level 3 sites will assume greater importance.

4.13 Grass and artificial pitch provision is analysed in detail in the various sport-by-sport sections.

Sites that are wholly or partly excluded from the study analysis.

4.14 This report acknowledges the existence of playing pitches on many infant/junior/primary school sites. Where such facilities are known to be available for community use they have been included in the analysis. Other small school sites may though have some potential to be used by community teams at some point in the future.

4.15 Many small school sites have grass space, but pitches won't be marked out.

Multi-Functional Recreation Grounds

4.16 There is a significant number of sites around the local authority that host more than one pitch sport, and these can therefore be particularly important local sports venues. Whilst the analysis in the following four sections is largely sports-specific, those sites hosting more than one pitch sport will be acknowledged.

A constantly evolving picture

4.17 The audit of both pitches and teams conducted for this study, can only represent a snapshot in time. The numbers of clubs and teams will change year-in, year-out. Likewise, the stock of sports pitches will change over time, although more gradually.

4.18 To evidence the above point, there have been some recent and significant changes in the provision of pitches in some locations, for example:

4.19 The provision of a new full-size AGP as part of the redevelopment of Springfield School, as part of a 'community campus' development for the Corsham Community Area; and,

4.20 The recent opening of a new 'sports hub' based at the Gerard Buxton Sports Ground in Royal Wootton Bassett.

4.21 There are also changes in Melksham, with the co-relocation of the Melksham Town Football and Rugby Clubs to Woolmore Farm in Autumn 2016, again, as part of a Community Area Campus scheme. In fact, the Wiltshire Council Community Campus development programme, although still

itself evolving, is likely to be a driver for the upgrading and rationalization of sports facilities in other parts of Wiltshire. Some of these schemes will not be at a stage to be properly captured by this study. Indeed, the use of new provision at the (above) Gerard Buxton Sports Ground could not be fully captured. However, for each of the four sports covered by this report, recent as well as proposed developments likely to alter the local supply of playing pitches will be identified.

DRAFT

5.0 FOOTBALL

Introduction

5.1 This section assesses the adequacy of pitches for football in the local authority by presenting the following:

- an overview of pitch supply;
- an overview of demand for football;
- the pattern of play of football;
- a review of the capacity and adequacy of current provision across the local authority, including an understanding of activity at individual sites;
- the future picture of provision for football across the local authority; and,
- a summary of findings and the key issues for the strategy to address.

Supply: Overview of Pitches

5.2 There are 18 Community Areas within the local authority, and it is important therefore to conduct some of the analyses and reporting at the Community Area level, to better reflect local characteristics and needs.

5.3 There are estimated to be 404 individual formal grass football pitches in the local authority currently marked out for play. This figure therefore excludes 36 AGPs of varying size, many of which are used for football, but which are subject to a related assessment in a later section of this report.

5.4 Other sites (especially a significant number of primary/junior schools) have grass spaces, but which are not formally marked as pitches (at least at the time of the study).

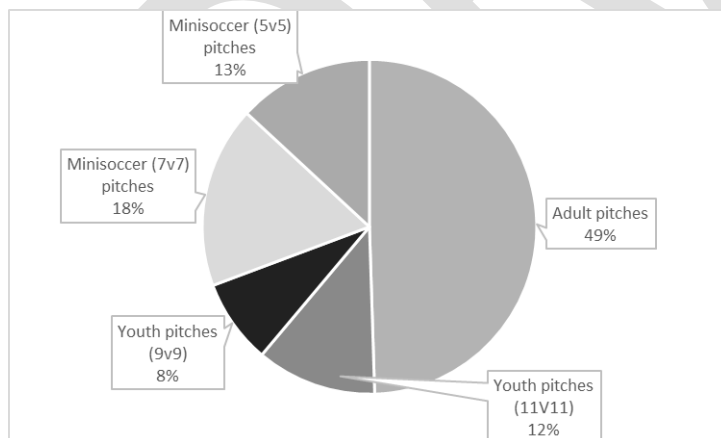
5.5 **Table 5.1** summarises the breakdown of pitch sizes that are available across the local authority. The table also outlines the level of community access that is available. Further detail is provided in **Appendix 3**

Table 5.1: Total grass football pitches in the local authority

Availability	Adult pitches	Youth pitches (11v11)	Youth pitches (9v9)	Minisoccer (7v7) pitches	Minisoccer (5v5) pitches
'A' Total- Pitch Provision Available to the Community (Used)	154	35	23	54	39
'B' Total- Pitch Provision Available to the Community (Not used)	22	4	2	4	4
'C' Total- Pitch Provision Not Available to the Community	24	8	8	13	10

Figure 5.2 breaks the above provision down by % segments

Figure 5.2: Stock by pitch type



5.6 It can be seen that the overall pitch stock is dominated by adult pitch provision. The extent of this dominance has to be offset by the fact that adult pitches will also be sometimes ‘over-marked’ to take into account recent rule changes introduced by the FA to ensure that teams of various ages play on appropriately sized pitches.

Overall quality of pitch stock: summary

5.7 The scores given to both the pitch quality and built facilities are based upon Sport England’s playing pitch guidance – Appendix 2d. (<http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/planning-for-sport/planning-tools-and-guidance/playing-pitch-strategy-guidance/>)

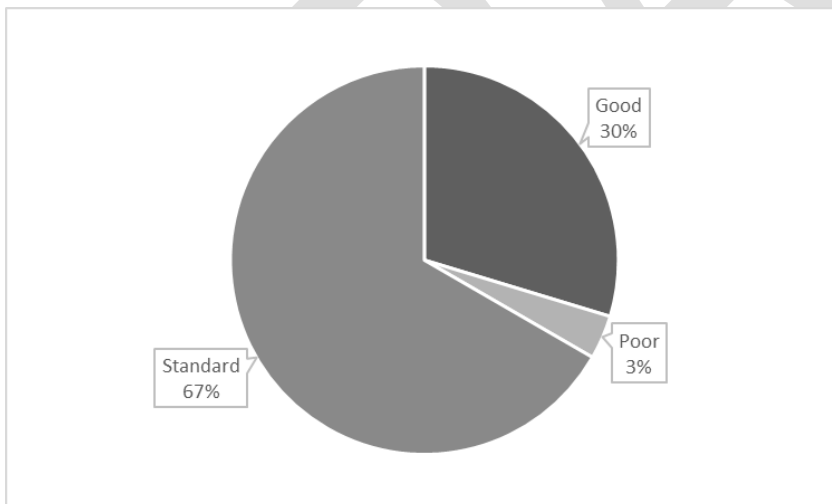
5.8 The final pitch quality scores were based upon the amalgamation of scores for the playing surface (grass length/cover, size/slope/evenness of pitch and any problem areas) with scores for the pitch maintenance programme (frequency and adequacy of grass cutting, seeding and application of remedial dressings). The majority of sites with community use have been assessed with on-site assessments. These scores were reviewed and sometimes amended to take into account the views of local clubs, league and NGB reps, as well as site managers, so as to achieve a rounded assessment, not dependent on the outcome of a single visit on a given day. Where on-site visits were not possible in the time available (such as small schools and on private sites), the comments of clubs and schools (where provided) were the primary source of information, albeit with additional checking of secondary sources, as well as external viewings from off the site.

5.9 The final ‘quality scores’ are therefore as a result of ‘triangulating’ using information from a variety of sources.

Quality Summary Assessment

5.10 The quality of such pitches is considered further in the site/area-based review provided later in this section. However, the following is a general summary:

Figure 5.3: football pitch/site quality



5.11 The vast majority of pitches and sites were assessed to be of ‘standard’ quality. It is also noted (**Figure 5.4**) that a sizable proportion of the local authority stock of pitches were rated as being of Good quality.

5.12 This is at variance with the findings of many other similar studies conducted, but could be explained by the large stock of parish council-controlled pitches, which might, overall, receive a relatively low amount of use compared to urban-based local authorities, and therefore retaining a higher quality score.

5.13 There are few sites/pitches that are considered to be in Poor condition overall, although it is to be noted that extreme weather conditions have made several sites unusable for football for considerable periods over recent seasons- this is an issue that cannot necessarily be attributed to poor quality, although inadequate and poorly maintained drainage will have its effect.

Table 5.4: Site/pitch quality

	Number of sites	Good	Standard	Poor
Club	22	8 (36%)	14 (64%)	0
Education	57	(2%)	56 (98%)	0
LA	121	52 (43%)	61 (50%)	8 (7%)
Other	18	3 (17%)	16 (23%)	0

5.14 The site assessments also recorded the existence of changing facilities, and made an assessment of their quality as far as possible. In almost all cases it was not possible to access these facilities to make internal assessments. This is where the views of clubs obtained from the club questionnaire survey were especially helpful.

Generic Quality Issues Constraining Development of Clubs

5.15 Various clubs have made comments about the quality of local facilities and how they impact on their aspirations to 'grow' and potentially field more teams, and these are identified later in this section.

Overview of demand: participation and teams

Active People and Market Segmentation (Sport England)

5.16 Analysis of the Sport England Active People and Market Segmentation data suggests that there are certain groups which are significant within the overall population that will have a propensity to play football. These will be focused on young people within their twenties and thirties. The context (Section 3) describes the representation of these groups within the overall population. However, football is also hugely popular amongst children and youth population groups, and these are not covered by the Market Segmentation data. Because the assessments of demand conducted for this study involve counts of 'teams' it is likely to provide a far more accurate assessment of local participation (in codified football) than offered by the sample-based estimates provided by either Active People, or Market Segmentation analysis. However, on the basis that some of numbers provided by the Sport England data might be considered to offer aspirational targets, local participation counts might be indirectly compared with these figures to assess how the local authority area is performing relatively.

Current Football Participation – Match Play

5.17 The Wiltshire FA maintains records of numbers of affiliated clubs in the local authority, and their most recent participation report estimates have also been compared with the answers from club questionnaires to generate an estimate of teams that are playing within the Wiltshire local authority area.⁵

5.18 The administrative boundaries of the Wiltshire FA do not coincide with those of Wiltshire Council. For example, Wiltshire FA administers the Swindon area. Clubs and teams based outside the Wiltshire Council area have therefore been largely excluded from the assessment, the only exceptions being where there is evidence of local clubs and teams having to use facilities outside the area of their choice because of lack of suitable provision within the local authority. In this regard, perhaps the most significant example is in the Salisbury area, due to the need of several Salisbury Youth FC teams to travel outside the City area to find venues for training and matchplay.

5.19 Even when ‘external clubs’ are excluded, the vastness of Wiltshire Council means that it accommodates some teams playing in leagues that draw most of their teams/players from neighbouring local authorities in Hampshire, Somerset, and Bath and North East Somerset.

5.20 The principal leagues operating within Wiltshire are:

Adult (Saturday)

- Wiltshire Football League
- Swindon & District League
- Trowbridge & District League
- Salisbury & District League

Some clubs affiliated to the Wiltshire County FA play in the following leagues within the FA National Football Pyramid:

- Hellenic League (Premier Division)
- Western League (Premier Division)
- Wessex League
- Southern League
- Conference South
- Conference Premier

Adult (Sunday)

- Chippenham & District League
- Swindon Sunday League
- Salisbury & District League

⁵ The Wiltshire FA area also includes the Swindon local authority areas, but teams playing in this part of the County FA area have been excluded from this study, except where they make use of sites in Wiltshire local authority.

Youth

- Mid Wilts Youth & Minor League
- North Wilts Youth & Minor League
- South Wilts Youth & Minor League
- Wiltshire County FA Youth Floodlight League

Womens & Girls

- Wiltshire Womens & Girls League

Some female clubs affiliated to the Wiltshire County FA play in the following leagues within the FA

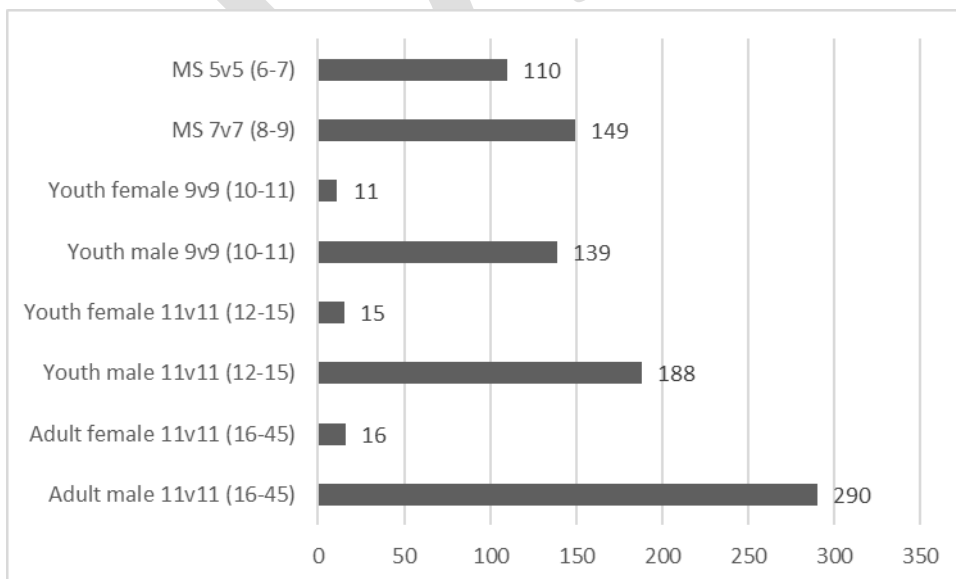
- South West Regional Division 1
- South West Regional League Premier Division (step 4)
- South West Combination League
- FA Womens Southern Premier League
- FA Womens National Premier League
- FA Womens Super League

Disability Football

- Dorset & Wiltshire Ability Counts League
- Social Inclusion
- Wiltshire Social Inclusion League

5.21 Football is the most popular pitch sport in the local authority. **Figure 5.5** summarises the number of teams and indicates that while there are strong participation rates for males and junior boys, senior and junior female game is less well established. In total there are **918 teams** playing, as follows.

Figure 5.5: Football teams in the local authority (as at mid-year 2015)



5.22 These figures are 'best estimate' based on data from the FA and will in any event change over the course of time. Trends in football participation tend to ebb and flow, and can be influenced by demographics, sports development campaigns, and international success amongst other things.

5.23 The figures also exclude adult teams playing in 'Futsal'⁶ and other small-sided leagues that will play either outdoors on AGPs or else indoors in larger leisure centres.

Trends in numbers of teams

5.24 The club questionnaire survey asked whether clubs felt that team numbers had increased, stayed the same, or declined in recent years, with the following results.

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⁶ Futsal is a variant of association football that is played on a smaller field and mainly played indoors. It can be considered a version of five-a-side football. Its name comes from the Portuguese Futebol de salão, which can be translated as "room football". It was developed in Brazil in the 1930s and 1940s.

Table 5.6: Trend in team numbers

Please can you tell us if, in the previous three years, the number of teams in your club has:	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	Response Total
Adult Male	16%	26%	58%	50
Adult Ladies	13.3%	13.3%	73.3%	15
Youth Male	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	36
Youth Female	17.6%	23.5%	58.8%	17
Mini-soccer	41.4%	20.7%	37.9%	29

5.25 The observations here are that for the various age and gender categories the *majority* of clubs observed:

- Adult male teams had remained the same (although a significant minority of respondents felt numbers had declined);
- Adult female teams had largely remained the same in numbers;
- A general stasis in the numbers of youth teams (although perhaps female teams had increased in numbers slightly); and,
- An increase in mini-soccer teams.

5.26 The comparatively recent introduction of smaller team and pitch sizes will have accounted for an increase in teams and players, and therefore demand for junior and mini-soccer pitches. This is because smaller teams will allow for more players to play, and therefore increase the demand for pitches in the younger age-groups' in particular.

Club player catchments

5.27 The club questionnaire asked how far their players travelled to get to their 'home ground', with the following results.

Table 5.7: We would like to understand the area from which your members are drawn. Please state approximately, the percentage of where your members live.

Percentage of members	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Less than 1 mile from your main venue	40%	30%	7%	5%	5%	0%	5%	7%	0%	2%
Between 1 and 5 miles from main venue	10%	6%	4%	10%	12%	4%	20%	26%	2%	6%
More than 5 miles from main venue	47%	17%	4%	6%	4%	0%	2%	6%	6%	6%

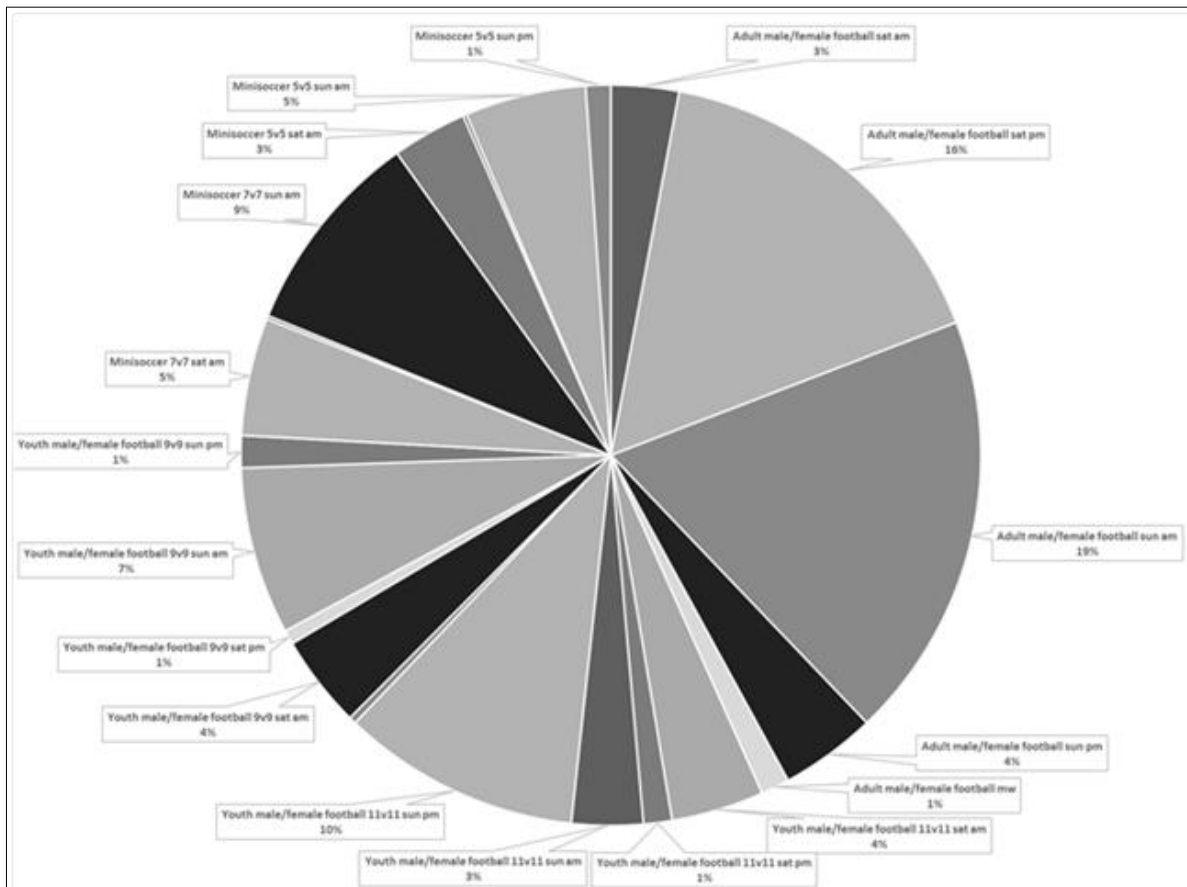
5.28 The above responses suggest that the travel distance from a players live and where they play most games can often be further than 5 miles, and this is perhaps explained by the rural nature of much of the local authority.

Time of match play

5.29 This figure indicates the general times of match play for the various age/gender groups. Kick-off times can sometimes vary resulting from local agreements, and so the figure is based on the best available estimates.

5.30 The figure highlights the importance of weekend play in respect of matches played on grass pitches. (There are small-sided football leagues as well as training activity held on artificial surfaces during the week, but this type of activity is covered elsewhere in this section).

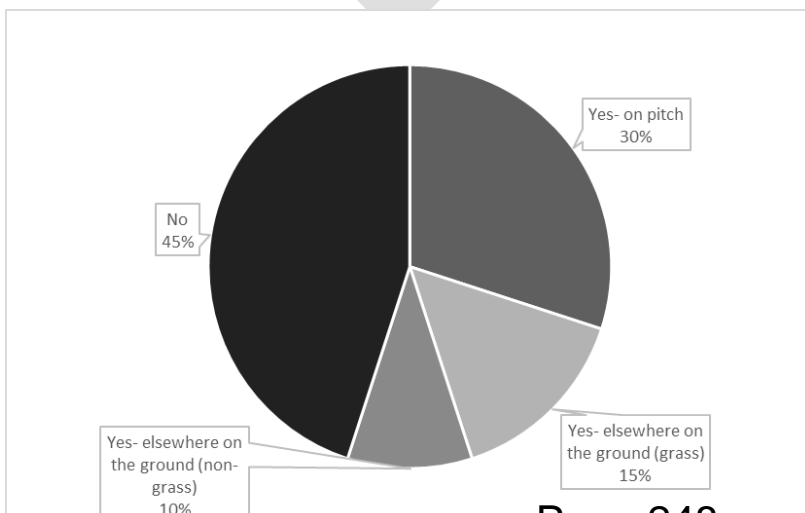
Figure 5.8: Time of match play



Training patterns

5.31 Training is an important part of playing in competitive football- the majority of clubs and teams will train in some way, albeit that the intensity and regularity of training will vary according to the level of performance. Of the clubs responding to the questionnaire survey the following pattern of responses was received for where clubs train.

Figure 5.9: Where teams train



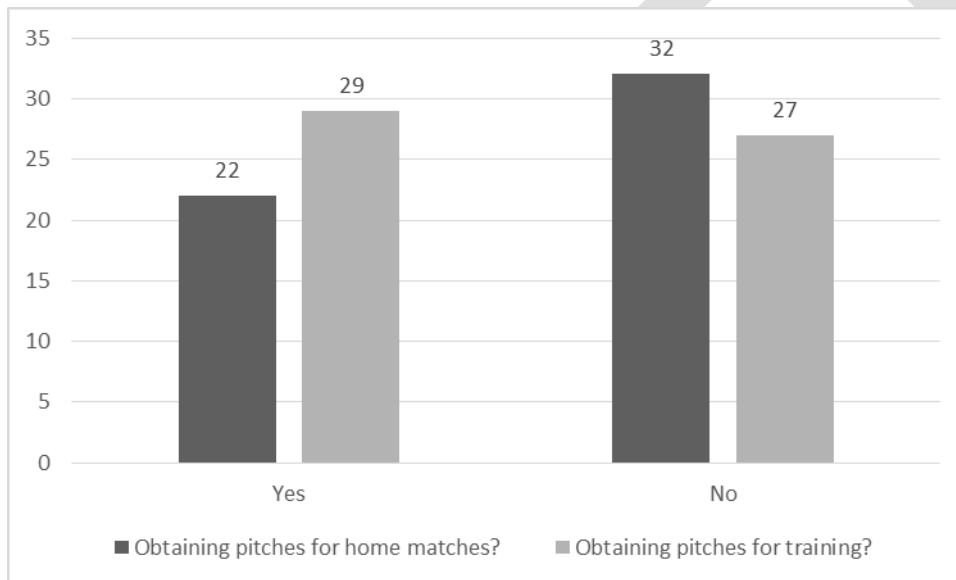
5.32 It will be seen that a large majority of clubs and teams train away from their home ground. 55% however, do train on their home ground, and a significant minority (30%) train on the pitch. Training on a pitch that is also used for matches will add to the wear and tear of the pitch.

5.33 Where clubs indicated that they trained away from their home ground, they were invited to identify the locations for training, and the type of facility. The overwhelming response in this regard highlighted the importance of both indoor provision, such as sports halls; and, AGPs for midweek training. For most teams training takes place mid-week, and in the autumn and winter months there is a requirement for lighting. Synthetic surfaces also ensure a robust medium that is not subject to the variable whether/climatic conditions.

Availability of facilities

5.34 Clubs were asked if they had experienced difficulty either accessing pitches/facilities for home matches, or training, with the below overall responses, and followed by some verbatim comments about why clubs felt they experienced any difficulty.

Figure 5.10: Difficulty in obtaining pitches for training and/or match play



5.35 The detailed comments made by responding clubs have, where appropriate, been taken into account in the site-by-site analysis. Overall, there are some strong issues that emerge from the comments:

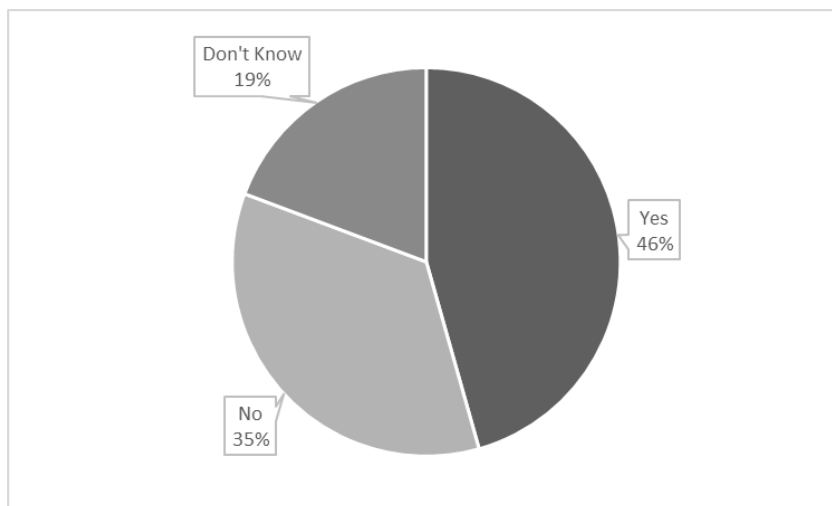
- Firstly, the sometimes poor condition found on various pitches and venues, which can often be a combination of too many games being played, and especially when weather is bad.
- Very adverse climatic conditions in recent years that have made some pitches unplayable for weeks on end.
- The lack of availability of AGPs (and especially those with the generic 3G surface) on which to train (and sometimes play). This is combined with the perceived high cost of those that might otherwise be available.
- Sharing pitches with cricket, causes seasons to be curtailed.
- Expense of non-turf winter training.

Multi-functional venues

5.36 Many pitches are located in public parks and recreation grounds and they often therefore have many functions. This can cause problems for football matches when these other uses cause wear and tear, and other damage. The following indicates that many responding clubs to the survey do in fact 'share' their pitches with other activities.

Figure 5.11: Are venues shared with other activities?

The nature of these other activities can be varied, and covers, dog-walking; informal sport; 'other teams' training, occasional events (such as fairs etc). There can be illicit activity and vandalism that damages surfaces and facilities.



5.37 As many playing fields in the local authority also function as public recreational areas and as such are also used for more informal recreation. This certainly impacts upon the quality of some pitches, particularly with regards dog fouling. During the football season, the use is not sufficiently extensive to reduce the capacity of pitches, but it does have an impact in terms of the quality of facilities.

5.38 The majority of schools in the local authority have their own playing fields and only a small proportion do not have any outdoor space at all. Not all schools mark out their playing field area as formal pitches, but most have the capacity so to do. There do not therefore appear to be any significant examples of schools using external grass pitches (such as local authority sites). If this does happen, their pattern of play would be largely complementary to other users.

Local Demand and Supply

5.39 Supply and demand is measured through the use of 'match equivalents' and 'match capacity' to ensure that a comparison is possible. Both the adequacy of pitch provision to meet demand over the course of a week; and the capacity of a pitch to meet demand at peak time are measured. To measure demand, a team playing home fixtures every other week would generate the equivalent of 0.5 match equivalents per week (one fixture every other week).

5.40 Match equivalent values are also used to measure the use of pitches by educational establishments and the impact of casual access and training. Weightings have been factored in to take account of considerations like shared education use, and pitch quality.

Peak Time Demand

5.41 The ability of a pitch to accommodate demand at peak time is as important as the overall capacity of the site over a week. The local leagues all have specific kick off times and while these are flexible to a degree, it is important that there are enough pitches available when teams wish to use them. It should be noted that pitches can only be considered to have spare capacity at peak time when they are not already utilised to their full capacity over the course of a week. An adult pitch that is not used on a Saturday afternoon (local authority-wide peak time), but is used three times per week at other times (Sunday morning, Sunday afternoon and midweek for example) would not be considered able to sustain additional play at peak-time, even though no one would be using the facility then, as this would be detrimental to the quality of the pitch.

Capacity Scores

5.42 FA guidelines on playing pitch capacity are used to measure supply – pitch capacity is based upon the quality of the pitch and the consequential number of matches that it can sustain per week. The assumptions used are set out in **Table 5.11**

Table 5.11: Capacity Scores based upon Pitch Quality

Agreed pitch quality rating	Number of match equivalent sessions a week		
	Adult football	Youth football	Mini soccer
Good	3	4	6
Standard	2	2	4
Poor	1	1	2

5.43 The following table sets out the pitches junior teams should be playing on based on FA regulations.

Table 5.12: FA recommended pitch sizes

Age	Type	Recommended size without run-off	Recommended size including runoff		Recommended size of goalposts	
			Length x width (m)	Length x width (m)	Height x width (m)	
Mini soccer U7/U8	5v5	37 x 27	43	33	1.83	3.66
Mini soccer U9/U10	7v7	55 x 37	61	43	1.83	3.66
Youth U11/U12	9v9	73 x 46	79	52	2.13	4.88
Youth U13/U14	11v11	82 x 50	88	56	2.13	6.40
Youth U15/U16	11v11	91 x 55	97	61	2.44	7.32
Youth u17/U18	11v11	100 x 64	106	70	2.44	7.32
Over 18 (senior ages)	11v11	100 x 64	106	70	2.44	7.32

5.45 The following matrix **Table 5.13** summarises the use of local pitches relative to their assessed capacity on a site-by site-basis. The site pitch capacities were derived from site pitch quality assessments undertaken in February 2015 using the recommended Sport England approach. Various characteristics of sites' pitches (and also, wherever possible, ancillary facilities) were assessed, leading to an overall quality score being generated- this in turn provided a match rating, offering a guide to how many matches a week a pitch of a given standard might sustain on a regular basis, without undue wear and tear.

5.46 In the Table, where estimated usage of pitches is calculated to exceed notional capacity, the Match Capacity figures are shown in **Red** in the tables. In respect of references to ownership 'LA' means Local Authority- this can mean either the Wiltshire Council, or else a parish council.

5.47 For different types of pitches on a given site, the table (and the maps) total up the Match Capacity (that is the amount of match play (or its equivalent) that can be absorbed each week without undue wear and tear on the pitches). It then compares this with the estimated total Match Equivalents that are hosted by pitches on a given site.

5.48 Match Equivalents are derived from an assessment of the number of match equivalent sessions taking place on a weekly basis in the season. These will include both the matches themselves, as well as training activity. The amount of training activity that takes place on a pitch is a key determinant of its overall susceptibility to wear and tear. Where club training activity was known or thought to take place wholly on a grass pitch, an estimate was made of 'squad sizes' (expressed as a multiple of the team (as squads are normally bigger than teams), and the length and frequency of training sessions. The information sources used in this regard were club questionnaire returns, and club websites. Often teams will train on the grass pitches during the

later evenings at the beginning and end of the season, and train either on an AGP or indoors (usually in a sports hall) during the darker mid-season period. To reflect this pattern the multiple factored in to reflect squad training sizes is usually reduced (to 0.75 of a team).

5.49 Different age groups will have varying impacts upon the wear and tear of pitches. For example, an adult male team will produce more wear and tear than a youth 11 v 11 team. The latter will in turn produce more wear and tear than a mini-soccer team. The Sport England guidance relating to the weighting attached to each age-group has been taken into account in the various calculations.

5.50 At some venues casual activity (such as informal matches in public parks and recreation grounds) can add to wear and tear on pitches. Where there is a known tendency for this to happen it has been noted. Where pitches are located on education sites, the usage of curriculum activity must also be taken into account. To reflect this, the Pitch Quality Ratings in Table 5.11 were halved. For example, if a Good quality adult pitch can under other circumstances be rated as able to host 3 adult community games a week, if it is on a school site the allowance is reduced to 1.5 games/week.

5.51 The calculations and assumptions underlying Equivalent Match Capacity and Match Equivalents are more fully explained in the **Appendix 4**.

Table 5.13: Site usage compared to site capacity

Name	Availability	Ownership	Sub Area	A. Total adult match equivalents/week	B. Total junior match equivalents/week	C. Total minisoccer match equivalents/week	D. Total adult pitches	E. Total youth pitches (11v11)	F. Total youth pitches(9v9)	G. Total mini soccer pitches (7v7)	H. Total mini soccer pitches (5v5)	I. Football pitch rating	J. Adult pitches: Number of match equivalent sessions a week/pitch	K. Junior pitches: Number of match equivalent sessions a week/pitch	L. Minisoccer pitches: Number of match equivalent sessions a week/pitch	M. Adult pitches MATCH CAPACITY (D*J)	N. Junior pitches (all sizes) MATCH CAPACITY (E + F) * K	O. Minisoccer pitches (all sizes) MATCH CAPACITY (G + H) * L	P. Adult pitch net site capacity (M-A)	Q. Junior pitch net site capacity (N-B)	R. Mini pitch net site capacity (O-C)
Abbeyfield School	C	Education	Calne	0	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	4
Airfield Camp	C	MoD	Amesbury	0	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	4
Aldbourn Sports Field	A1	LA	Marlborough	0	0	0	1		1			Standard	2	2	4	2	2	0	2	2	4
Alderbury Football Club	A2	Club	Southern Wiltshire	2.63	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	0.37	0	6
All Cannings School, Chandlers Lane, All Cannings	C	Education	Devizes	0	0	0					2	Standard	2	2	4	0	0	8	0	0	4
All Cannings Village Green	A1	LA	Devizes	0.5	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	2.5	0	6
All Cannings Bridge House Cricket Pitch	A1	LA	Devizes	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
All Saints C of E Primary School, Netheravon	C	Education	Tidworth	0	0	0				1		Standard	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	4
Aloeric Primary School	C	Education	Melksham	0	0	0					2	Standard	2	2	4	0	0	8	0	0	4
Amesbury Sports Centre	A1	LA	Amesbury	0.5	0	0	2					Good	3	4	6	6	0	0	5.5	0	6
Andover Road, Rushall	A1	LA	Pewsey	0	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	3	0	6
Appleford School	C	Education	Amesbury	0	0	0				2		Standard	2	2	4	0	0	2	0	0	4
Archers Gate & Boscombe Down	A2	MoD	Amesbury	0	3.5	0.25						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	-3.5	3.75
Arcot Road (Aspire Defence Ground)		MoD	Tidworth	0.5	3	0.63	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	2.5	-3	5.37
Atworth Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Melksham	1	0	0	1			1		Poor	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2
Avebury Sports Field	A2	Other	Marlborough	0.88	0.88	1.13	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	1.12	-0.88	2.87
Avon Valley College	B	Education	Amesbury	0	0	0	1			1		Standard	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	2
Awdry Avenue Football Pitch	A1	LA	Melksham	3	0.5	0	1					Poor	1	1	2	1	0	0	-2	-0.5	2
Ballards Ash Sports Ground	A1	LA	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	2.88	9	1.25	1	1		1	1	Standard	2	2	4	2	1	5	-0.88	-8	2.75
Barry's Field, Winterslow	A1	LA	Southern Wiltshire	1	4.75	5	1	1				Good	3	4	6	3	1	0	2	-3.75	1
Battlebury Barracks (east)		MoD	Warminster	1	1	0.13	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	1	-1	3.87
Battlebury Barracks (west)	C	MoD	Warminster	0	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	4
Bearfield Playing Field pitch (closed?)		LA	Bradford on Avon	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Bellefield Primary & Nursery School	C	Education	Trowbridge	0	0	0				1		Standard	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	4
Bemerton Heath Harlequins Football Club	A2	Club	Salisbury	1.5	1	0.13	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	0.5	-1	3.87

Name	Availability	Ownership	Sub Area	A. Total adult match equivalents/week	B. Total junior match equivalents/week	C. Total minisoccer match equivalents/week	D. Total adult pitches	E. Total youth pitches (11v11)	F. Total youth pitches (9v9)	G. Total mini soccer pitches (7v7)	H. Total mini soccer pitches (5v5)	I. Football pitch rating	J. Adult pitches: Number of match equivalent sessions a week/pitch	K. Junior pitches: Number of match equivalent sessions a week/pitch	L. Minisoccer pitches: Number of match equivalent sessions a week/pitch	M. Adult pitches MATCH CAPACITY (D*J)	N. Junior pitches (all sizes) MATCH CAPACITY (E + F) * K	O. Minisoccer pitches (all sizes) MATCH CAPACITY (G + H) * L	P. Adult pitch net site capacity (M-A)	Q. Junior pitch net site capacity (N-B)	R. Mini pitch net site capacity (O-C)
Bishop Wadworth's School	B	Education	Salisbury	0	0	0				1	2	Standard	1	1	2	0	0	5	0	0	2
Bishopdown	A1	LA	Salisbury	3	0	0	1					Poor	1	1	4	1	0	0	-2	0	4
Bishops Cannings C of E Primary School	C	Education	Devizes	0	0	0					1	Standard	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
Bishopstone Recreation Ground	A1	LA	South West Wiltshire	0	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	4
Bonnymead	A2	Club	Amesbury	1.5	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	0.5	0	4
Boscombe Down Sports Field	C	MoD	Amesbury	0	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	3	0	6
Bower Hill Playing Fields	A1	LA	Melksham	1	3.5	0.88	3			2	1	Good	3	4	6	9	0	8	8	-3.5	5.12
Bowood Sports Ground	A2	Private	Calne	0.5	4	0.38		1	1	2	2	Standard	2	2	4	0	3	10	-0.5	-1	3.62
Box Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Corsham	0.5	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	2.5	0	6
Bradenstoke Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	0	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	4
Bradford & Winsley Community Sports Association	A2	Club	Bradford on Avon	1	7	1.5		2		3	1	Standard	2	2	4	0	2	7	-1	-5	2.5
Bradford on Avon Sports and Social Club	A2	Club	Bradford on Avon	1	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	1	0	4
Bradley Road	A2	Club	Trowbridge	2	1.5	1.75	1		1	2	2	Poor	1	1	2	1	1	6	-1	-0.5	0.25
Bradon Forest School	A3	Education	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	0	1	0.5	2		1			Standard	1	1	2	2	1	0	2	0	1.5
Bradstone Sports Field	A1	LA	Malmesbury	1	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	1	0	4
Bratton Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Westbury	1	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	2	0	6
Brian White Head Sports and Social Club	A1	LA	Southern Wiltshire	1	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	2	0	6
Broad Hinton C of E Primary School	C	Education	Marlborough	0	0	0					1	Standard	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
Broughton Gifford Common	A1	LA	Melksham	0	0	0.38	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	3.62
Bulford Barracks Sports Ground	C	MoD	Amesbury	0	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	4
Bulford Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Amesbury	0.5	0	0	1				1	Standard	2	2	4	2	0	4	1.5	0	4
Burbage & Easton Royal Sports Club	A2	Club	Pewsey	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Calne Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Calne	0	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	3	0	6
Calne Town Football Club	A2	Club	Calne	1.5	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	1.5	0	6
Castle Combe Sports Field	A1	LA	Chippenham	1.5	3.5	0.88	1		1		1	Good	3	4	6	3	4	6	1.5	0.5	5.12
Castle Meadow Playing Field	A1	LA	South West Wiltshire	0	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	4

Name	Availability	Ownership	Sub Area	A. Total adult match equivalents/week	B. Total junior match equivalents/week	C. Total minisoccer match equivalents/week	D. Total adult pitches	E. Total youth pitches (11v11)	F. Total youth pitches (9v9)	G. Total mini soccer pitches (7v7)	H. Total mini soccer pitches (5v5)	I. Football pitch rating	J. Adult pitches: Number of match equivalent sessions a week/pitch	K. Junior pitches: Number of match equivalent sessions a week/pitch	L. Minisoccer pitches: Number of match equivalent sessions a week/pitch	M. Adult pitches MATCH CAPACITY (D*J)	N. Junior pitches (all sizes) MATCH CAPACITY (E + F) * K	O. Minisoccer pitches (all sizes) MATCH CAPACITY (G + H) * L	P. Adult pitch net site capacity (M-A)	Q. Junior pitch net site capacity (N-B)	R. Mini pitch net site capacity (O-C)
Chafyn Grove School	C	Education	Salisbury	0	0	0				1		Standard	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	4
Chalke Valley Sports Centre	A1	LA	South West Wiltshire	2	1	0	1			2	2	Standard	2	2	4	2	0	10	0	-1	4
Charter Primary School	C	Education	Chippenham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cherhill C of E Primary School	C	Education	Calne	0	0	0					1	Standard	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
Cherhill CC (Quernford Gate)	A1	LA	Calne	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Chesnut Springs Playing Field	A1	LA	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	0	3	0.5		1	1	2	1	Good	3	4	6	0	5	8	0	2	5.5
Chilmark Cricket Ground	A2	Club	South West Wiltshire	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Chippenham RFC (Allington Fields)	A2	Club	Chippenham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Chippenham Sports Club/Hardenhuish Park	A2	Club	Chippenham	2	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Chippenham Sports Club cricket field	A2	Club	Chippenham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Chirton Primary School	C	Education	Pewsey	0	0	0					1	Standard	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
Chitterne Recreation Ground	A2	Club	Warminster	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Church Road Grass Pitches	C	Education	Southern Wiltshire	0	0	0	2	1	1			Standard	2	2	4	4	3	0	4	3	4
Codford Village Hall and Playing Field	A1	LA	Warminster	1	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	1	0	4
Coldharbour Playing Fields (Warminster School)	C	Education	Warminster	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Colerne RUFC (Higgins Field)	C	MoD	Corsham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Collingbourne Dulcis Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Tidworth	0.88	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	2.12	0	6
Compton Bassett Cricket Club	A2	Private	Calne	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cornflower Play Area	A1	LA	Melksham	0	0	0.88			1			Standard	2	2	4	0	2	0	0	2	3.12
Coronation Field	A1	LA	Southern Wiltshire	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Corsham Cricket Club	A1	LA	Corsham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Corsham Primary School	C	Education	Corsham	0	0	0			1			Standard	2	2	4	0	2	0	0	2	4
Corsham School & Visual Arts Centre	B	Education	Corsham	0	0	0						Standard	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Corsham Town Football and Rugby Clubs	A1	LA	Corsham	1.88	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	1.12	0	6
Corsley War Memorial Field	A1	LA	Warminster	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Corston Regis County Primary School (grass pitch)	C	Education	Corsham	0	0	0			1			Standard	2	2	4	0	2	0	0	2	4
cricket field at Compton Chamberlayne	A2	Club	South West Wiltshire	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4

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cricket field at Coombe Bissett	A2	Club	Southern Wiltshire	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
cricket field off Frome Road, Wingfield	B	Private	Bradford on Avon	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
cricket field off Hackett Place	C	Education	Trowbridge	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
cricket field off Salisbury Road, Tidworth	C	MoD	Tidworth	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
cricket ground, West Lavington	A3	Education	Devizes	0	0	0						Standard	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cricklade Leisure Centre	A1	LA	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	2	1	0.63	2					Standard	2	2	4	4	0	0	2	-1	3.37
Crudwell C of E Primary School	C	Education	Malmesbury	0	0	0				1		Standard	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	4
Crudwell Village Hall	A1	LA	Malmesbury	0	0	0	1			1		Standard	2	2	4	2	0	1	2	0	4
Culver Close Playing Field	A1	LA	Bradford on Avon	1	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	2	0	6
Dauntsey's School	A3	Education	Devizes	0.88	0	0						Standard	1	1	1	0	0	0	-0.88	0	1
Deverills Cricket Field	A2	Private	Warminster	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Devizes School & Leisure Centre	B	Education	Devizes	0	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	4
Devizes Sports Club	A2	Club	Devizes	0.5	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	-0.5	0	4
Devizes Town Football Club	A2	Club	Devizes	2.5	3.5	0.13	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	-0.5	-3.5	3.87
Dilton Marsh Playing Field	A1	LA	Westbury	0.5	0	0.38	1			1		Standard	2	2	4	2	0	1	1.5	0	3.62
Dilton Marsh Primary School	C	Education	Westbury	0	0	0				1		Standard	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	4
Dinton Recreation Ground	A1	LA	South West Wiltshire	0	0	0						Good	3	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Donhead Sports Club	A2	Club	South West Wiltshire	1	0	0	1					Standard	2	3	4	2	0	0	1	0	4
Doric Park (Trowbridge RFC)	A2	Club	Trowbridge	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Downland School	C	Education	Devizes	0	0	0			1			Standard	2	2	4	0	2	0	0	2	4
DTSL Sports Ground, Porton Down		MoD	Amesbury	1	2	0.13	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	1	-2	3.87
Duchy Manor	A1	LA	South West Wiltshire	0	1.5	0.25	1			2		Standard	2	2	4	2	0	2	2	-1.5	3.75
Durrington Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Amesbury	1	1	0.63	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	1	-1	3.37
Earl Danby's C of E Primary School	C	Education	Malmesbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Earlestone & Coulston Cricket Club	A2	Club	Devizes	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Elcot Lane Playing Field	A1	LA	Marlborough	2	1.5	0.5	2					Standard	2	2	4	4	0	0	2	-1.5	3.5
end of East Gormeldon road, Gormeldon	A1	LA	Amesbury	0	0	0					1	Standard	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	4

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Enford Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Tidworth	1	0	0		1				Good	3	4	6	0	1	0	-1	1	6
Fairview Field, Cricklade	A1	LA	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Figheldean Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Amesbury	0.5	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	1.5	0	4
Fisherton Recreation Ground (closed?)		LA	Amesbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Five Rivers Leisure Centre	A1	LA	Salisbury	0	1	0				2		Standard	2	2	4	0	0	2	0	-1	4
Folly Lane pitches (Warminster RFC)	A2	Club	Warminster	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Fovant CC (East Farm)	A2	Private	South West Wiltshire	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Frogwell Primary School	C	Education	Chippenham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Gerard Buxton Playing Field	A2	Club	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	2	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	4
Goatacre Cricket Club	A2	Club	Calne	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Goatacre Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Calne	1	0	0	2					Good	3	4	6	6	0	0	5	0	6
Gormeldon Primary School	C	Education	Amesbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Great Somerford FC	A2	Private	Malmesbury	0.5	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	1.5	0	4
Green Lane Recreation Centre	A1	LA	Corsham	0.5	1	0.5	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	2.5	-1	5.5
Grittleton House School	C	Education	Chippenham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Hampton Park Pavilion	A1	LA	Salisbury	0	0	0				1		Standard	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	4
Harnham C of E Junior School	C	Education	Salisbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Harnham Cricket Ground	B	LA	Salisbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Harnham Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Salisbury	1.5	1.5	0.13	1					Good	2	2	4	2	0	0	0.5	-1.5	3.87
Heddington C of E Primary School (r/o)	C	Education	Calne	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Highbury Field Football Ground	A2	Club	Warminster	0	5	0.5	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	-5	3.5
Hilmarton Primary School	C	Education	Calne	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Hilmarton Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Calne	0	0	0				1		Standard	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	4
Holbrook Primary School	C	Education	Trowbridge	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Holt Playing Field	A1	LA	Bradford on Avon	1	0.88	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	2	-0.88	6
Holy Trinity C of E Primary School	C	Education	Calne	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4

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Hornshingham Playing Fields	A1	LA	Warminster	0	1	0			1			Standard	2	2	4	0	2	0	0	1	4
Hudsons Field	A1	LA	Salisbury	3	0	0	3			2	1	Standard	2	2	4	6	0	6	3	0	4
Hullavington CofE Primary School	C	Education	Chippenham	0	0	0				1		Standard	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	4
Idmiston Primary School	C	Education	Amesbury	0	0	0						Standard	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ivy Lane Primary School	C	Education	Chippenham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
John of Gaunt School	A3	Education	Trowbridge	0	4	0	2					Standard	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	-4	2
Jubilee Field	A1	LA	Devizes	0.5	2	0	1		1			Good	3	4	6	3	4	0	2.5	2	6
Jubilee Playing Field	A1	LA	Chippenham	0	0.5	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	-0.5	4
Junction Road Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Southern Wiltshire	0	10.5	7.88	2					Good	1	1	6	2	0	0	2	-10.5	-1.88
Kennett Valley Village Hall	A1	LA	Marlborough	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Kilmington & Stourton Cricket Club	A2	Club	South West Wiltshire	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
King George V Playing Field	A1	LA	Tidworth	0	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	4
King George V Playing Fields	A1	LA	Melksham	0	2	0	1					Poor	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	-2	2
Kington Langley Playing Field	A1	LA	Chippenham	0.5	0	0	1				1	Good	3	4	6	3	0	6	2.5	0	6
Lambrok Playing Field	A1	LA	Trowbridge	4.88	0	0	2					Poor	1	1	2	2	0	0	-2.88	0	2
Land Warfare Centre, Warminster	C	MoD	Warminster	0	0	0	3					Standard	2	2	4	6	0	0	6	0	4
Landford Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Southern Wiltshire	0	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	4
Langley Burrell Playing Field	A1	LA	Chippenham	0	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	3	0	6
Laverstock & Ford Sports Club	A2	Club	Southern Wiltshire	4.25	0.5	0.13	2					Good	3	4	6	6	0	0	1.75	-0.5	5.87
Lavington School	A3	Education	Devizes	0	0.5	0	2			1		Standard	1	1	2	2	0	1	2	-0.5	2
Lea and Garsdon C of E Primary School	C	Education	Malmesbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Leafy Lane, Hawthorn	A1	LA	Corsham	2.5	4	1.25	3	1	1	4		Good	3	4	6	9	5	4	6.5	1	4.75
Leehurst Swan School	C	Education	Salisbury	0	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	4
Leighton Recreation Centre	A1	LA	Westbury	3.5	1	0	2					Standard	2	2	4	4	0	0	0.5	-1	4
Little Marsh Playing Field	A1	LA	Melksham	1.5	0.5	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	-1.5	-0.5	4
Longleaze Primary School	C	Education	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Ludgershall Sports & Social Club Football Ground	A2	Club	Tidworth	1.5	3.13	1.13	1					Standard	2	3	4	2	0	0	0.5	-3.13	2.87

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Malmesbury C of E Primary School	C	Education	Malmesbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Malmesbury School	C	Education	Malmesbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Malmesbury Victoria Football Ground	A2	Club	Malmesbury	2.5	1	0	1					Poor	1	1	2	1	0	0	-1.5	-1	2
Malmesbury Youth FC (Red Bull Pitches)	A2	Club	Malmesbury	0	7	6.75		3	1	2	3	Standard	2	2	4	0	5	14	0	-2	-2.75
Marlborough College	C	Education	Marlborough	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Marlborough Cricket Club	A2	Club	Marlborough	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Marlborough School	C	Education	Marlborough	0	0	0		1				Standard	2	2	4	0	1	0	0	1	4
Marlborough School Pitches	C	Education	Marlborough	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Matravers School	B	Education	Westbury	0	0	0	1	1				Standard	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	2
Melksham Oak Community School	A3	Education	Melksham	1.5	1.5	0	4	2				Standard	1	1	2	4	2	0	2.5	0.5	2
Memorial Ground, Romsey Road	A1	LA	Southern Wiltshire	0.5	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	1.5	0	4
Mere Peace Memorial Sports & Recreation Ground	A1	LA	South West Wiltshire	2	0	0	2					Good	3	4	6	6	0	0	4	0	6
Meriton Recreation Ground, Corsham	A1	LA	Corsham	0.5	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	2.5	0	6
Middle Street Meadow	A1	LA	Salisbury	1.5	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	1.5	0	6
Mildenhall CC	A1	LA	Marlborough	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Minety C of E Primary School	C	Education	Malmesbury	0	0	0					1	Standard	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
Minety Playing Fields	A1	LA	Malmesbury	1	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	-1	0	4
Monkton Farleigh Primary School (closed?)	C	Education	Bradford on Avon	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Monkton Park Primary School pitch	C	Education	Chippenham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Noremars Community Junior School	C	Education	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Normansland Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Southern Wiltshire	0.5	0	0	1			1		Good	3	4	6	3	0	1	2.5	0	6
North Bradley C of E Primary School	C	Education	Trowbridge	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
North Bradley Peace Memorial Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Trowbridge	0.5	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	1.5	0	4
Nuntgon Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Southern Wiltshire	0	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	4
Oaksey Playing Field	A1	LA	Malmesbury	0	0	0.25	1	1				Standard	2	2	4	2	1	0	2	1	3.75
off Alton Road, Wilcot	A2	Club	Pewsey	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
off Bradley Lane, Maiden Bradley	A1	LA	Warminster	0	0	0		1				Standard	2	2	4	0	1	0	0	1	4

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off Britford Road, Salisbury (Bishop Wordworth's School)	C	Education	Salisbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
off Church Lane, Rushall	B	Other	Pewsey	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
off Church Lane, Stanton St Quintin	C	MoD	Chippenham	0	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	4
off Farm Lane, Bedwyn	A1	LA	Pewsey	0	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	4
off Frees Avenue, Marlborough	A1	LA	Marlborough	0	3	0.88			1	2	2	Standard	2	2	4	0	2	10	0	-1	9.12
off Frog Lane Bedwyn	A1	LA	Pewsey	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
off Green Lane, Devizes	A1	LA	Devizes	0.5	1	0.88		1		1	1	Good	2	2	4	0	1	5	-0.5	0	3.12
off Henrys Garth, Burbage	A1	LA	Pewsey	0.5	0	0	1		1			Good	3	4	6	3	4	0	2.5	4	6
off High Road, Ashton Keynes	A1	LA	Malmesbury	0	2.5	0.5	1		1	2	1	Standard	2	2	4	2	2	6	2	-0.5	3.5
off High Street, Sutton Veny	A1	LA	Warminster	0	0	0	1			1		Standard	2	2	4	2	0	1	2	0	4
off Highfield, Bromham	A1	LA	Devizes	0	0	0				1		Standard	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	4
off Hillside, Leigh	A1	LA	Malmesbury	0	0	0					1	Standard	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
off Jubilee Hill, Durnford	A2	Private	Amesbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
off Lipgate	A1	LA	Devizes	0	0	0				1		Standard	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	4
off Manor Lane, Broad Hinton	A2	Private	Marlborough	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
off Meerut Road, Tidworth	C	MoD	Tidworth	0	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	4
Off Netherhampton Road	A2	Other	South West Wiltshire	1.5	0.88	0.5	2	1				Standard	2	2	4	4	1	0	2.5	0.12	-0.5
off Park Street	A2	Club	Warminster	1	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	1	0	4
off Pool Green, Neston	A1	LA	Corsham	0	0	0					1	Standard	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
off Portway, Gomeldon	A1	LA	Amesbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
off Redhills, Broadtown	A1	LA	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	0	0	0				1		Standard	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	4
off Riverside Drive, Melksham	A1	LA	Melksham	0	0	0					1	Good	3	4	6	0	0	6	0	0	6
off Stag Lane, Chilton Foliat	A1	LA	Marlborough	0	0	0			1			Standard	2	2	4	0	2	0	0	2	4
off Stoneover Lane, Wootton Bassett	A1	LA	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
off Swindon Road, Brinkworth	A1	LA	Malmesbury	0	0	0			1			Standard	2	2	4	0	2	0	0	2	4

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off Tetbury Lane, Chartlon	A1	LA	Malmesbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
off The Butts, Potterne	C	Education	Marlborough	0	0	0				1		Standard	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	4
off The Lynch, Shalbourne	A1	LA	Pewsey	0.5	0	0	1					Poor	3	4	6	3	0	0	2.5	0	6
off The Street, Grittleton	A1	LA	Chippenham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
off The Street, Marden	B	Private	Pewsey	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
off The Street, Milton Lilbourne	A1	Education	Pewsey	0	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	3	0	6
off Westbury Road, Edington	A1	LA	Westbury	0	0	0					1	Standard	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
off Yatton Road, Biddestone	A2	Club	Chippenham	2.5	1	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	-0.5	-1	4
Old Hospital Recreation Land	A1	LA	Pewsey	0	3	0.38	1		1	1	1	Standard	2	3	4	2	3	5	2	0	3.62
Pembroke Park Primary School	A3	Education	Salisbury	1	3	0.5			1			Standard	1	1	2	0	1	0	-1	-2	1.5
Pennymead	A1	LA	Malmesbury	0	0	0				1		Standard	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	4
Pewsey Vale Football Club	A2	Club	Pewsey	3.13	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	-0.13	0	6
Pewsey Vale School	B	Education	Pewsey	0	0	0	2	1				Standard	1	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
pitch at Chilmark School	C	Education	South West Wiltshire	0	0	0				1		Standard	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	4
pitch off Bath Road, Shaw	B	Other	Melksham	0	0	0			1			Standard	2	2	4	0	2	0	0	2	4
pitch off Coppershell	A1	LA	Corsham	0	0	0					1	Standard	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
pitch off Forest Road, Wootton Rivers	A1	LA	Pewsey	0	0	0					1	Standard	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
pitch off Limpley Stoke Road, Winsley	A1	LA	Bradford on Avon	0	0	0		1				Standard	2	2	4	0	1	0	0	1	4
pitch off Priestley Grove, Calne	A1	LA	Calne	0.5	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	2.5	0	6
pitch off Winterslow Road, Idmiston	C	Education	Amesbury	0	0	0				1		Standard	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	4
pitches off Grand Trunk Road, Tidworth Garrison	C	MoD	Tidworth	0	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	4
Pitton C of E Primary School	C	Education	Southern Wiltshire	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Potterne Cricket Club	A2	Private	Devizes	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Poulton Playing Field (inc Bradford News FC)	A1	LA	Bradford on Avon	1	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	1	0	4
Priestley Primary School	C	Education	Calne	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Princecroft Primary School	C	Education	Warminster	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Prinkney Park, Sherston	A2	Club	Malmesbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4

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Prior Park Preparatory School	C	Education	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Purton Cricket Club	A2	Club	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
RAF Larkhill (football pitch of Brackenbury Road)	C	MoD	Amesbury	0.5	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	1.5	0	4
RAF Larkhill, (Bell Road Cricket Field)		MoD	Amesbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Ramsbury Primary School	C	Education	Marlborough	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Ramsbury Recreation Centre	A1	LA	Marlborough	1.75	4.38	4.5	1	1	1		1	Good	3	4	6	3	5	6	1.25	0.62	1.5
Redland Lane Field	A1	LA	Westbury	0.88	11.25	6.75	1	1				Standard	2	2	4	2	1	0	1.12	-10.25	-2.75
Redlynch Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Southern Wiltshire	2.5	0	0	2					Good	3	4	6	6	0	0	3.5	0	6
Rowdeford School	C	Education	Devizes	0	0	0		1				Standard	2	2	4	0	1	0	0	1	4
Royal Wootton Bassett Academy	B	Education	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	0	0	0						Standard	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Rudloe Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Corsham	0	0	0					1	Good	3	4	6	0	0	6	0	0	6
rugby field off Chatham Close	C	MoD	Salisbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Rushall C of E Primary School	C	Education	Pewsey	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Salisbury & South Wilts Sports Club	A2	Club	Salisbury	0	0.5	0	2					Good	3	4	6	6	0	0	6	-0.5	0
Salisbury City Football Club	A2	Club	Southern Wiltshire	2	0	0	1					Standard	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Salisbury Road Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Marlborough	0	2.5	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	3	-2.5	6
Sands Lane, Rowde	A1	LA	Devizes	1.5	0	0	2					Good	3	4	6	6	0	0	4.5	0	6
Sarum Academy	C	Education	Salisbury	0	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	4
School adj to Westinghouse Cricket Club	C	Education	Chippenham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
School at Longbridge Deverill	C	Education	Warminster	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school at Middle Woodford	C	Education	Amesbury	0	0	0			1			Standard	2	2	4	0	2	0	0	2	4
School Lane Playing Field	A3	Education	Bradford on Avon	0	5.75	6.75					2	Standard	1	1	2	0	0	4	0	-5.75	-4.75
school north west of Potterne village	C	Education	Devizes	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school of Broad Cloth Lane	C	Education	Trowbridge	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off Arundel Close, Westbury	C	Education	Westbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off Bedford Road	C	Education	Salisbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4

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school off Bishopdown Road	C	Education	Salisbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off Bradford Road, Atworth	C	Education	Melksham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off Brickley Lane, Devizes	C	Education	Devizes	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off Broad Street, Woodborough	C	Education	Pewsey	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off Broad Town Road, Broadtown	C	Education	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off Burcombe Lane, Wilton	C	Education	South West Wiltshire	0	0	0					1	Standard	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
school off Church Rise, Neston	C	Education	Corsham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off Devizes Road, Rowde	C	Education	Devizes	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
School off Drove Lane, Market Lavington	A2	Club	Devizes	0	0.5	0.38	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	-0.5	3.62
School off Firs Road, Alderbury	C	Education	Southern Wiltshire	0	0	0				1		Standard	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	4
school off Gosditch, Ashton Keynes	C	Education	Malmesbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off Hackett Place	C	Education	Trowbridge	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off Hazel Grove, Trowbridge	C	Education	Trowbridge	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off Hubert Hamilton Road, Bulford	C	Education	Amesbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off Imber Close, Warminster	C	Education	Warminster	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off Parsonage Road, Amesbury	C	Education	Amesbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off Pound Lane, Semington	C	Education	Melksham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off Preston Road, Lyneham	C	Education	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off Sandalwood Road, Westbury	C	Education	Westbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off Shears Drive, Amesbury	C	Education	Amesbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off St Thomas Way, Laverstock	C	Education	Salisbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off The Oaks, Chippenham	C	Education	Chippenham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off Tynning Road, Winsley	C	Education	Bradford on Avon	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
school off Wick Lane, Devizes	C	Education	Devizes	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
schools off High Street, Cheverell Magna	C	Education	Devizes	0	0	0				1		Standard	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	4
schools off High Street, Cheverell Magna	C	Education	Devizes	0	0	0			1			Standard	2	2	4	0	2	0	0	2	4

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Seagry C of E Primary School	C	Education	Chippenham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Seagry Cricket Club	A2	Private	Chippenham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Seend C of E Primary School	C	Education	Melksham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Seymour Playing Fields	A1	LA	Trowbridge	0.5	0	0	1					Poor	1	1	2	1	0	0	0.5	0	2
Seymour Road	A2	Club	Trowbridge	0.5	1	0.38						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	-0.5	-1	3.62
Sheldon School	A3	Education	Chippenham	2	0	0	3					Standard	1	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	2
Shrewton Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Amesbury	0.88	0.5	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	1.12	-0.5	4
South Newton Recreation Ground	A1	LA	South West Wiltshire	0.5	1	0.38	1					Standard	2	3	6	2	0	0	1.5	-1	5.62
South Wilts Grammar School for Girls	C	Education	Salisbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Southam and the Water Pitches	C		Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Southbroom St James Church Academy	C	Education	Devizes	0	0.5	0.75		2				Standard	2	2	4	0	2	0	0	1.5	3.25
Spaniel's Bridge	A2	Club	Devizes	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Springfields School	A3	Education	Calne	0	2	0.25		1	1	1		Standard	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	1.75
Spye Park Cricket Club	A2	Club	Devizes	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
St Augustine's Catholic Technology College	C	Education	Trowbridge	0	0	0		1	1			Standard	2	2	4	0	3	0	0	3	4
St Dunstan C of E Primary School	C	Education	Calne	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
St Edmunds RC Primary School	C	Education	Calne	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
St John's Catholic Primary School	C	Education	Trowbridge	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
St John's School & Community College	A3	Education	Marlborough	0.5	0	0	2					Standard	1	1	2	2	0	0	1.5	0	2
St Laurence School	A3	Education	Bradford on Avon	0	1.5	0	2					Standard	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	-1.5	2
St Mary's Recreation Field	A1	LA	Melksham	1	0.88	0	1	1				Good	3	4	6	3	1	0	2	0.12	6
St Mary's School	C	Education	South West Wiltshire	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
St Mary's Sports Centre	A1	LA	Calne	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Stallards Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Trowbridge	0	0	0		1				Poor	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	2
Stanley Park	A1	LA	Calne	9	13	2.63	5		1	5	4	Good	3	4	6	15	4	29	6	-9	3.37
Steeple Langford Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Amesbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Stonar School	A3	Education	Melksham	0	1	0.25				1	1	Standard	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	-1	1.75

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Studley Green Primary School	C	Education	Trowbridge	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sutton Benger C of E Primary School	C	Education	Chippenham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sutton Benger Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Chippenham	1	0	0	1	1			1	Standard	2	2	4	2	1	4	1	1	4
The Avenue Primary School & Children's Centre	C	Education	Warminster	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
The Beeches	A1	LA	Melksham	1.5	1	0	1					Poor	1	1	2	1	0	0	-0.5	-1	2
The Beversbrook Sports Complex	A1	LA	Calne	8.5	17	1.5	3	2	1	3		Good	3	4	6	9	6	3	0.5	-11	4.5
The Clarendon College	A3	Education	Trowbridge	1	0	0		2	1			Standard	1	1	2	0	3	0	-1	3	2
The Conigre	A1	LA	Melksham	4	0	0.38	1					Poor	1	2	2	1	0	0	-3	0	1.62
Woolmore Farm (from Autumn 2016)	(A1)	(LA)	(Melksham)	(4.5)	(10)	(2.75)	(2)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(Good)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(6)	(24)	(24)	(1.5)	(14)	(21.25)
The Downs	A2	Club	Bradford on Avon	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
The Elisha Field, Market Lavington	A1	LA	Devizes	0	0	1.13		1	1			Standard	2	2	4	0	3	0	0	3	2.87
The George Ward School (closed?)	C	Education	Melksham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
The Godolphin School	C	Education	Salisbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
The Green Recreation Ground, Christian Malford	A1	LA	Chippenham	0	0	0					1	Standard	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
The Green, Dauntsey	A1	LA	Malmesbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
The Grove Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Trowbridge	0	0	0				1		Standard	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	4
The John Bentley School	B	Education	Calne	0	0	0	2					Standard	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	2
The Lye Field	A1	LA	Melksham	1	0.5	0.63	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	2	-0.5	5.37
The Manor C of E VC Primary School	C	Education	Melksham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
The Manor, High Street, Keevil	A2	Private	Melksham	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
The Playing Field (Lacock)	A2	Other	Corsham	1	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	2	0	6
The Playing Field at Southwick	A1	LA	Trowbridge	0	0.5	0	1					Poor	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	-0.5	2
The Portway	A1	LA	Salisbury	0	0	0		1				Standard	2	2	4	0	1	0	0	1	4
The Red House	A1	LA	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	1.5	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	0.5	0	4
The Sports Field, Sherston	A1	LA	Malmesbury	1.88	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	1.12	0	6
The Wellington Academy	A3	Education	Tidworth	0.5	0	0	1	1				Standard	1	1	2	1	1	0	0.5	1	2
The Worthys	A2	Club	Malmesbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4

Name	Availability	Ownership	Sub Area	A. Total adult match equivalents/week	B. Total junior match equivalents/week	C. Total minisoccer match equivalents/week	D. Total adult pitches	E. Total youth pitches (11v11)	F. Total youth pitches (9v9)	G. Total mini soccer pitches (7v7)	H. Total mini soccer pitches (5v5)	I. Football pitch rating	J. Adult pitches: Number of match equivalent sessions a week/pitch	K. Junior pitches: Number of match equivalent sessions a week/pitch	L. Minisoccer pitches: Number of match equivalent sessions a week/pitch	M. Adult pitches MATCH CAPACITY (D*J)	N. Junior pitches (all sizes) MATCH CAPACITY (E + F) * K	O. Minisoccer pitches (all sizes) MATCH CAPACITY (G + H) * L	P. Adult pitch net site capacity (M-A)	Q. Junior pitch net site capacity (N-B)	R. Mini pitch net site capacity (O-C)
Tidworth Oval	C	MoD	Tidworth	0	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	4
Tisbury & District Sports Centre	A1	LA	South West Wiltshire	0	0	0					1	Standard	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
Tisbury Lower Recreation Ground	A1	LA	South West Wiltshire	1	0	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	2	0	6
Trafalgar School at Downton	C	Education	Southern Wiltshire	0	0	0	1	2				Standard	2	2	4	2	2	0	2	2	4
Urchfont C of E Primary School	C	Education	Devizes	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Urchfont Cricket Club	A2	Club	Devizes	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Victoria Park pitch	A1	LA	Salisbury	2	0	0	1					Poor	1	1	2	1	0	0	-1	0	0
Victory Field Recreation Ground (might be Culver Close Playing Field)	A1	LA	Bradford on Avon	0	3	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	-3	4
Walwayne Court School	C	Education	Trowbridge	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Warminster Kingdown/St John's CE Primary School	A3	Education	Warminster	1	0	0		1				Standard	1	1	2	0	1	0	-1	1	2
Warminster School & Preparatory School	C	Education	Warminster	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Warminster Town Cricket Club	A2	Club	Warminster	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Warminster Town Football Club	A2	Club	Warminster	2	0.5	0	1					Good	3	4	6	3	0	0	1	-0.5	6
West Lavington Playing Field	A1	LA	Devizes	0	1	0	1	1				Good	3	4	6	3	1	0	3	0	6
Westbury C of E Junior School	A3	Education	Westbury	0	1.5	0			1			Standard	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	-0.5	2
Westbury RFC (Westbury Country Park)	A2	Club	Westbury	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Westbury United Football Club	A2	Club	Westbury	2.38	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	-0.38	0	4
Westinghouse Cricket Club (Closed)	A2	Private	Chippenham									Standard									
Westwood Playing Field	A1	LA	Bradford on Avon	0.5	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	1.5	0	4
Westwood Playing Field	A1	LA	Bradford on Avon	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Whaddon Lane Playing Field	A1	LA	Trowbridge	1	0	0	1					Poor	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2
Whitelion Park (closed?)		LA	Malmesbury	0	0	0		2				Good	3	4	6	0	2	0	0	2	6
Wilton Middle School (closed?)		Education	South West Wiltshire	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Wiltshire College (Chippenham)	C	Education	Chippenham	0	0	0	1					Standard	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	4
Wiltshire College (Lackham)	B	Education	Corsham	0	0	0	2					Standard	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	2
Wingfield C of E Primary School (closed?)	C	Education	Bradford on Avon	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Winterslow Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Southern Wiltshire	0	0	0		1				Standard	2	2	4	0	1	0	0	1	4

Name	Availability	Ownership	Sub Area	A. Total adult match equivalents/week	B. Total junior match equivalents/week	C. Total minisoccer match equivalents/week	D. Total adult pitches	E. Total youth pitches (11v11)	F. Total youth pitches (9v9)	G. Total mini soccer pitches (7v7)	H. Total mini soccer pitches (5v5)	I. Football pitch rating	J. Adult pitches: Number of match equivalent sessions a week/pitch	K. Junior pitches: Number of match equivalent sessions a week/pitch	L. Minisoccer pitches: Number of match equivalent sessions a week/pitch	M. Adult pitches MATCH CAPACITY (D*J)	N. Junior pitches (all sizes) MATCH CAPACITY (E + F) * K	O. Minisoccer pitches (all sizes) MATCH CAPACITY (G + H) * L	P. Adult pitch net site capacity (M-A)	Q. Junior pitch net site capacity (N-B)	R. Mini pitch net site capacity (O-C)	
Zouch Primary School (closed?)		Education	Tidworth	0	0	0						Standard	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

NB: The figures provided for Woolmore Farm relate to the re-location of Melksham Town Football Club from the Conigre site to Woolmore Farm in Autumn 2016. The data is based on Melksham Town Football Club and its volume of teams, with the assumption that the teams are able to train off the main playing pitch.

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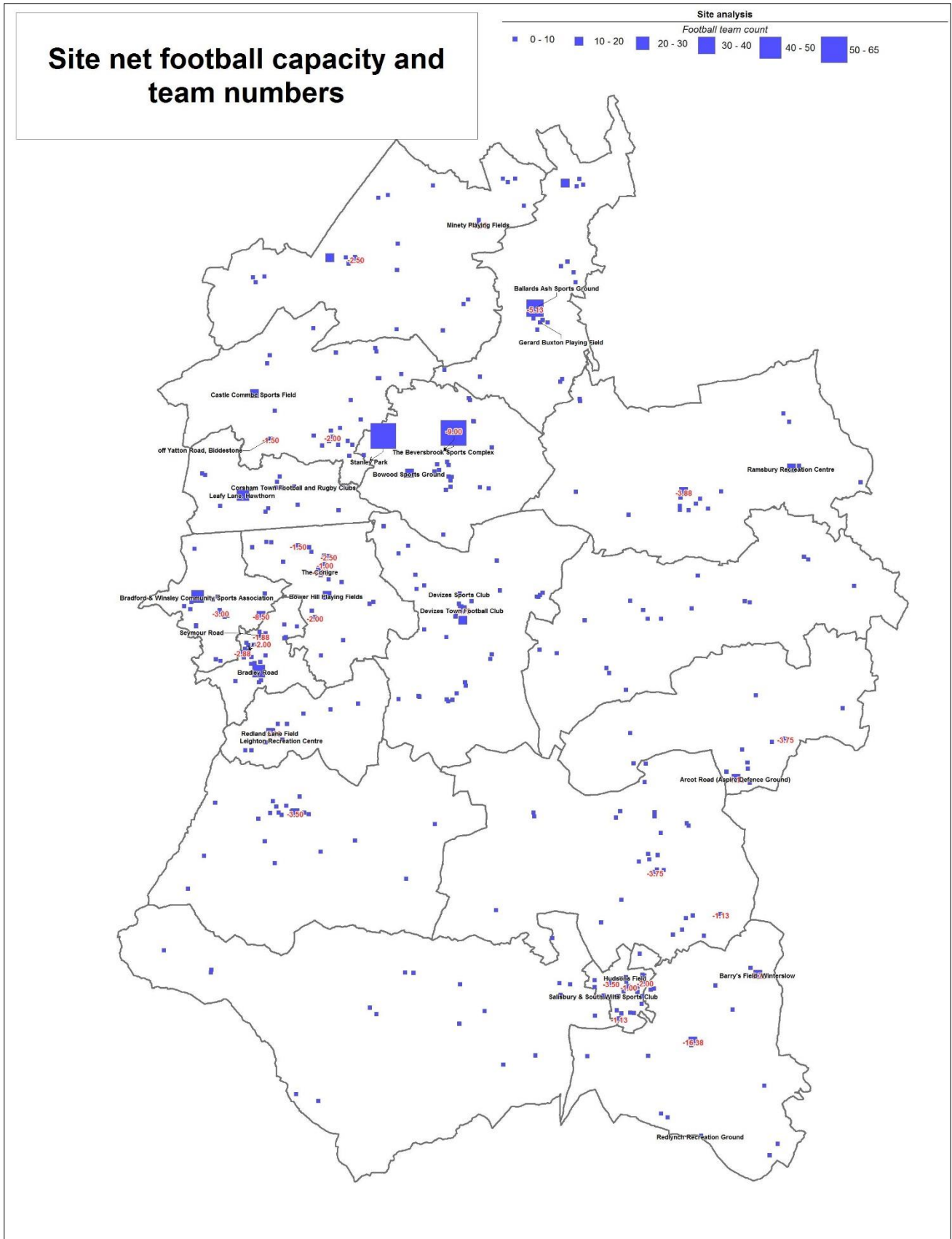
Comment

5.52 In reality much of this apparent 'overplay' is due to the fact that junior and mini soccer teams often play on 'over-marked' larger pitches, and do not have dedicated pitch space of their own.

5.53 The scores provided in **Tables 5.13** are derived largely from sites audits conducted on a given day. And whilst the audits were planned to coincide with the 'winter' part of the football season, the results do not necessarily reflect conditions that clubs and teams face when weather conditions are extremely adverse. Over recent seasons, autumn and winter rainfall has been heavy, and often for protracted periods, and this has resulted in major fixture disruptions due to flooding and waterlogging. Perhaps if all pitches were constructed and maintained to a high technical specification some of the disruption could have been avoided, but this is unlikely ever to be economically viable for the majority of pitches.

5.54 The above technical assessment therefore also needs to be informed from other sources, including those who actually use the facilities. The 'Red Figure' sites have been distilled from the above table and are summarised in **Map 5.1** and **Table 5.14** below, together with a summary of relevant comments received from clubs responding to the questionnaire survey.

Map 5.1: Estimated team numbers on site and net football capacity inc. over-use (red figures)



NB: Site capacity and over-use at the Conigre site in Melksham will be alleviated in Autumn 2016, due to Melksham Town FC and Melksham RFC moving to Woolmore Farm.

Table 5.14: 'Red figure' sites (the full dataset is contained in **Appendix 3: All Data Spreadsheet**)

The final additional column D aggregates overall net deficits for each site by combining the totals in A, B, and C. The figures in Column D are provided as a guide, and should not be read in isolation from those in A, B, and C.

Name	Availability	Ownership	Sub Area	Football pitch rating	A. Adult pitch net site capacity	B. Junior pitch net site capacity	C. Mini pitch net site capacity	Combined net site capacity (A+B+C)	Comments from consultation
Redland Lane Field	A1	LA	Westbury	Standard	1.12	-10.25	-2.75	-11.88	Site is congested with pitches- need bigger site. Club would prefer all its teams to play on site, but school facilities also have to be used. Club claims that standard of facilities stop it from developing further- floodlights would be welcomed.
School Lane Playing Field	A3	Education	Bradford on Avon	Standard	0	-5.75	-4.75	-10.50	
Junction Road Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Southern Wiltshire	Good	2	-10.5	-1.88	-10.38	
Ballards Ash Sports Ground	A1	LA	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	Standard	-0.88	-8	2.75	-6.13	
The Beversbrook Sports Complex	A1	LA	Calne	Good	0.5	-11	4.5	-6.00	"Very high pitch use at Beversbrook as a lot of different teams from FC Calne and from other clubs play there. Probably close to maximum capacity."
Malmesbury Youth FC (Red Bull Pitches)	A2	Club	Malmesbury	Standard	0	-2	-2.75	-4.75	
Bradford & Winsley Community Sports Association	A2	Club	Bradford on Avon	Standard	-1	-5	2.5	-3.50	Major problems resulting from wet weather/water-logging
Pembroke Park Primary School	A3	Education	Salisbury	Standard	-1	-2	1.5	-1.50	
The Conigre	A1	LA	Melksham	Poor	-3	0	1.62	-1.38	
Bradley Road	A2	Club	Trowbridge	Poor	-1	-0.5	0.25	-1.25	
Lambrok Playing Field	A1	LA	Trowbridge	Poor	-2.88	0	2	-0.88	
Barry's Field, Winterslow	A1	LA	Southern Wiltshire	Good	2	-3.75	1	-0.75	
Awdry Avenue Football	A1	LA	Melksham	Poor	-2	-0.5	2	-0.50	

Name	Availability	Ownership	Sub Area	Football pitch rating	A. Adult pitch net site capacity	B. Junior pitch net site capacity	C. Mini pitch net site capacity	Combined net site capacity (A+B+C)	Comments from consultation
Pitch									
Malmesbury Victoria Football Ground	A2	Club	Malmesbury	Poor	-1.5	-1	2	-0.50	
Devizes Town Football Club	A2	Club	Devizes	Standard	-0.5	-3.5	3.87	-0.13	
John of Gaunt School	A3	Education	Trowbridge	Standard	2	-4	2	0.00	
Dauntsey's School	A3	Education	Devizes	Standard	-0.88	0	1	0.12	
off Frees Avenue, Marlborough	A1	LA	Marlborough	Standard	0	-3	3.12	0.12	
Ludgershall Sports & Social Club Football Ground	A2	Club	Tidworth	Standard	0.5	-3.13	2.87	0.24	
Archers Gate & Boscombe Down	A2	MoD	Amesbury	Standard	0	-3.5	3.75	0.25	
Stanley Park	A1	LA	Calne	Good	6	-9	3.37	0.37	
Highbury Field Football Ground	A2	Club	Warminster	Standard	2	-5	3.5	0.50	
The Beeches	A1	LA	Melksham	Poor	-0.5	-1	2	0.50	
Stonar School	A3	Education	Melksham	Standard	0	-1	1.75	0.75	
King George V Playing Fields	A1	LA	Melksham	Poor	1	-2	2	1.00	
Victoria Park pitch	A1	LA	Salisbury	Poor	-1	0	2	1.00	
Victory Field Recreation Ground (might be Culner Close Playing Field)	A1	LA	Bradford on Avon	Standard	0	-3	4	1.00	
Westbury C of E Junior School	A3	Education	Westbury	Standard	0	-0.5	2	1.50	
Atworth Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Melksham	Poor	0	0	2	2.00	

Name	Availability	Ownership	Sub Area	Football pitch rating	A. Adult pitch net site capacity	B. Junior pitch net site capacity	C. Mini pitch net site capacity	Combined net site capacity (A+B+C)	Comments from consultation
Bishopdown	A1	LA	Salisbury	Poor	-2	0	4	2.00	
Chippenham Sports Club	A2	Club	Chippenham	Standard	-2	0	4	2.00	
Little Marsh Playing Field	A1	LA	Melksham	Standard	-1.5	-0.5	4	2.00	
Warminster Kingdown/St John's CE Primary School	A3	Education	Warminster	Standard	-1	1	2	2.00	
Bowood Sports Ground	A2	Private	Calne	Standard	-0.5	-1	3.62	2.12	
Seymour Road	A2	Club	Trowbridge	Standard	-0.5	-1	3.62	2.12	
off Yatton Road, Biddestone	A2	Club	Chippenham	Standard	-0.5	-1	4	2.50	
St Laurence School	A3	Education	Bradford on Avon	Standard	2	-1.5	2	2.50	
The Playing Field at Southwick	A1	LA	Trowbridge	Poor	1	-0.5	2	2.50	
off Green Lane, Devizes	A1	LA	Devizes	Good	-0.5	0	3.12	2.62	
DTSL Sports Ground, Porton Down		MoD	Amesbury	Standard	1	-2	3.87	2.87	
Harnham Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Salisbury	Good	0.5	-1.5	3.87	2.87	
Chalke Valley Sports Centre	A1	LA	South West Wiltshire	Standard	0	-1	4	3.00	
Five Rivers Leisure Centre	A1	LA	Salisbury	Standard	0	-1	4	3.00	
Minety Playing Fields	A1	LA	Malmesbury	Standard	-1	0	4	3.00	
Avebury Sports Field	A2	Other	Marlborough	Standard	1.12	-0.88	2.87	3.11	
Bemerton Heath Harlequins Football Club	A2	Club	Salisbury	Standard	0.5	-1	3.87	3.37	
Durrington Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Amesbury	Standard	1	-1	3.37	3.37	
Devizes Sports Club	A2	Club	Devizes	Standard	-0.5	0	4	3.50	

Name	Availability	Ownership	Sub Area	Football pitch rating	A. Adult pitch net site capacity	B. Junior pitch net site capacity	C. Mini pitch net site capacity	Combined net site capacity (A+B+C)	Comments from consultation
Lavington School	A3	Education	Devizes	Standard	2	-0.5	2	3.50	
Leighton Recreation Centre	A1	LA	Westbury	Standard	0.5	-1	4	3.50	
Westbury United Football Club	A2	Club	Westbury	Standard	-0.38	0	4	3.62	
Battlebury Barracks (east)		MoD	Warminster	Standard	1	-1	3.87	3.87	
Elcot Lane Playing Field	A1	LA	Marlborough	Standard	2	-1.5	3.5	4.00	
The Clarendon College	A3	Education	Trowbridge	Standard	-1	3	2	4.00	
Duchy Manor	A1	LA	South West Wiltshire	Standard	2	-1.5	3.75	4.25	
Cricklade Leisure Centre	A1	LA	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	Standard	2	-1	3.37	4.37	
Salisbury City Football Club	A2	Club	Southern Wiltshire	Standard	3	-2	3.62	4.62	
Shrewton Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Amesbury	Standard	1.12	-0.5	4	4.62	
Arcot Road (Aspire Defence Ground)		MoD	Tidworth	Good	2.5	-3	5.37	4.87	
off High Road, Ashton Keynes	A1	LA	Malmesbury	Standard	2	-0.5	3.5	5.00	
School off Drove Lane, Market Lavington	A2	Club	Devizes	Standard	2	-0.5	3.62	5.12	
Jubilee Playing Field	A1	LA	Chippenham	Standard	2	-0.5	4	5.50	
Salisbury & South Wilts Sports Club	A2	Club	Salisbury	Good	5.5	-5	5	5.50	
Pewsey Vale Football Club	A2	Club	Pewsey	Good	-0.13	0	6	5.87	Issues with potential overuse of pitch, and especially in relation to training in winter months. The most pressing issue is that ground grading does not achieve level H and has allowed the FA to withdraw club

Name	Availability	Ownership	Sub Area	Football pitch rating	A. Adult pitch net site capacity	B. Junior pitch net site capacity	C. Mini pitch net site capacity	Combined net site capacity (A+B+C)	Comments from consultation
									from the FA Cup and Vase. Potentially if not rectified club will also be relegated from the Sydenhams League.
Enford Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Tidworth	Good	-1	1	6	6.00	
South Newton Recreation Ground	A1	LA	South West Wiltshire	Standard	1.5	-1	5.62	6.12	
Salisbury Road Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Marlborough	Good	3	-2.5	6	6.50	
Warminster Town Football Club	A2	Club	Warminster	Good	1	-0.5	6	6.50	
The Lye Field	A1	LA	Melksham	Good	2	-0.5	5.37	6.87	
Green Lane Recreation Centre	A1	LA	Corsham	Good	2.5	-1	5.5	7.00	
Holt Playing Field	A1	LA	Bradford on Avon	Good	2	-0.88	6	7.12	
Laverstock & Ford Sports Club	A2	Club	Southern Wiltshire	Good	1.75	-0.5	5.87	7.12	
Bower Hill Playing Fields	A1	LA	Melksham	Good	8	-3.5	5.12	9.62	

NB: Site capacity and over-use at the Conigre site in Melksham will be alleviated in Autumn 2016, due to Melksham Town FC and Melksham RFC moving to Woolmore Farm.

5.55 Combined, the above Tables 5.13 and 5.14 above list includes some key grass pitch sites in respect of local football. The following table lists the main 'community football' sites by pitch numbers, and the large majority (in italics) have been cited in the Tables 5.13 and 5.14.

Table 5.15: Key football sites, showing those that have been identified as problematic

Name	Sub Area	Football team count	Site Level Order (1,2,3,4)- see Section 4	Total football pitches	In Tables 5.13/14?
Stanley Park	Calne	65	1	15	Yes
The Beversbrook Sports Complex	Calne	55	1	9	Yes
Ballards Ash Sports Ground	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	30	1	4	Yes
Bradford & Winsley Community Sports Association	Bradford on Avon	28	1	6	Yes
Leafy Lane, Hawthorn	Corsham	23	1	9	No
Bradley Road	Trowbridge	21	2	6	No
Junction Road Recreation Ground	Southern Wiltshire	19	2	2	Yes
Redland Lane Field	Westbury	19	2	2	Yes
Devizes Town Football Club	Devizes	18	2	1	Yes
Castle Combe Sports Field	Chippenham	17	2	3	No
Salisbury & South Wilts Sports Club	Salisbury	16	1	2	Yes
Malmesbury Youth FC (Red Bull	Malmesbury	15	2	9	No

Name	Sub Area	Football team count	Site Level Order (1,2,3,4)- see Section 4	Total football pitches	In Tables 5.13/14?
Pitches)					
Barry's Field, Winterslow	Southern Wiltshire	15	2	2	Yes
Highbury Field Football Ground	Warminster	14	2	1	Yes
School Lane Playing Field	Bradford on Avon	13	2	2	Yes
off Frees Avenue, Marlborough	Marlborough	13	2	0	Yes
Bowood Sports Ground	Calne	12	2	6	Yes
Pembroke Park Primary School	Salisbury	12	3	1	Yes
Arcot Road (Aspire Defence Ground)	Tidworth	12	2	1	Yes
Ramsbury Recreation Centre	Marlborough	11	2	4	Yes
The Conigre	Melksham	11	1	1	Yes
Bower Hill Playing Fields	Melksham	10	2	6	Yes
Salisbury City Football Club	Southern Wiltshire	10	3	4	Yes
off Green Lane, Devizes	Devizes	10	3	3	Yes
Cricklade Leisure Centre	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	10	3	2	Yes
<i>Woolmore Farm</i>	<i>Melksham</i>	<i>Autumn 2016</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>5.13</i>

5.56 The above list does not diminish the importance of smaller sites for local teams.

5.57 The preceding site-by-site analysis can be converted into a sub area-wide picture of use and capacity. In terms of estimated use of grass pitches relative to notional capacity, the **Table 5.16** aggregates the figures for all the sites to form the sub area-wide totals, for the main pitch types: adult; youth/junior; and, mini-soccer. As will be seen, for adult football pitches usage is estimated to be well below notional capacity. For youth/junior pitches and mini-soccer the situation worse, with usage outstripping notional capacity.

Table 5.16: Estimated capacity of pitches relative to estimated use

Sub Area	Adult pitch net capacity	Junior pitch net capacity	Mini pitch net site capacity
Amesbury	22.62	-7.00	3.49
Bradford on Avon	17.00	-13.63	-2.75
Calne	40.50	-13.50	17.24
Chippenham	17.50	2.50	9.12
Corsham	32.12	2.50	7.25
Devizes	27.62	4.50	1.98
Malmesbury	15.62	7.50	5.50
Marlborough	18.87	1.24	-4.01
Melksham	26.50	-0.88	5.60
Pewsey	28.87	10.50	5.12
Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	9.62	-4.00	4.62
Salisbury	23.00	-8.50	5.24
South West Wiltshire	34.00	-2.00	7.37
Southern Wiltshire	46.62	-14.25	-12.39
Tidworth	13.62	-3.13	-1.76
Trowbridge	6.62	2.00	3.37
Warminster	15.00	-1.50	-0.13
Westbury	12.74	-9.25	-4.63

Spare capacity

5.58 On the face of it Table 5.13 identifies a considerable number of sites with football pitches that are not being used up to their full capacity. The 'All Data' spreadsheet included as **Appendix 3** includes data on estimated use of all sites by teams playing there, based on times of peak demand. The data suggest that there is some spare capacity at times of peak demand for adult and junior play on some of the sites that don't appear to be used to their full capacity. However, many of these sites are relatively small, and isolated, and would not be suited to meeting the needs of existing clubs whose teams find themselves playing on overused pitches: some others, however, may be suited to meeting the needs of existing clubs with the above problems- importantly, the background data now exist to help match clubs experiencing problems, with sites that might help them address these problems.

5.59 It would be wrong to interpret MoD controlled sites as having the potential to absorb additional community use, as they are largely not afforded long-term protection in terms of community use, and any use that they do have by outside teams is largely incidental to military operational requirements.

5.60 Education sites are clearly part of a sector that potentially offers scope for additional use of grass pitches, excepting the fact that their primary function is to meet curricular needs, and this will reduce their capacity to host matches involving teams from the community. Future Community Campus developments as part of the Wiltshire Council's programme may involve schools in some way, and there could be opportunities to secure and upgrade grass pitch provision on education sites as part of this programme- this will mean schools entering into binding agreements to allow such use.

5.61 The weight of evidence does suggest though that the main issues facing community football in many parts of Wiltshire is that of burgeoning multi-team/age-group clubs requiring larger and improved facilities to enable them to grow further and field more teams. Traditionally clubs would have had to seek either a single new larger site (which can be difficult to find and expensive to finance); or else, rent/lease facilities a second venue (which amongst other things means spreading the club over a larger geography and diluting focus and sense of identity).

5.62 Many of the problems relating to apparent 'overuse of pitches' and difficulty in finding robust venues for winter training are part of the wider state-of- affairs outlined above.

Security of tenure

5.63 A significant number of clubs have long-term leases or outright ownership of their facilities. Other clubs, although perhaps only renting facilities, will often use facilities that are either local authority owned, or else vested in some form of trust. The latter, although not allowing for clubs to 'put down their roots' and further develop facilities, will afford some limited form of security of tenure.

5.64 The majority of clubs may not have any realistic aspirations to own their own grounds, and most small clubs will continue to be reliant on hiring pitches from local authorities, education establishments and others. Problems in this regard will only tend to arise if there is no certainty of tenure; and/or clubs would like to develop their own facilities, but are thwarted by lack of long-term control of their home base. Larger clubs tend to have greater control of their own destiny as a result of having some control of some or all of their facilities (perhaps on a long-term lease, if not outright ownership).

5.65 The responses to the club questionnaire survey did not indicate any major concerns about the lack of future security, although one of the football clubs using Ballards Ash Sportsground in Wootton Bassett, expressed concerns about the aspirations of the resident rugby club to field more teams, and the impact this might have on the supply of football pitches at this venue.

The role of AGPs in meeting Local Football Needs

5.66 Throughout this section there have been references to the use of AGPs by local football clubs. Their use for casual, small-sided football, as well as football training is now commonplace. However, the later FA supported Third Generation (3G) surfaces can also support competitive play, with the endorsement of local leagues. This is increasingly the case with mini-soccer in some parts of the country.

5.67 A significant number of local clubs have expressed a desire access to AGP to satisfy at least some of their training needs. The remainder of this section explores the existing and potential roles of such facilities.

Overview

5.68 AGPs are frequently used for football training and are becoming more commonplace for competitive play (and are now approved surfaces by FIFA). There are a variety of different surfaces of AGPs and their suitability for football is as follows;

- Long pile 3G with shock pad – suitable
- Long pile 3G – preferred surface for football
- Short pile 3G – acceptable surface for some competitive football and football training
- Sand filled – acceptable surface for football training
- Sand dressed – acceptable surface for football training
- Water based – acceptable surface for football training if irrigated.

Quantity

5.69 In the Wiltshire local authority, there is a varied stock of AGPs that might be used for football training or competition in some way, albeit most not meeting current FA requirements for competitive play. The following Table and associated Map provide detail.

5.70 The most recent addition is the new full-size facility at the Gerard Buxton Sports Ground sport hub in Royal Wootton Bassett, which was completed in late 2015. Elsewhere, proposals regularly emerge for additional AGP facilities, although some of these never come to fruition.

5.71 At the time of writing this report a full-size 3G facility at the Beversbrook Sports Ground in Calne was being completed; and, potentially, for a similar facility at a new sports hub in Melksham to accommodate Melksham Town FC and RFC, (as part of a wider campus redevelopment), and in Devizes. In summary the *existing stock* of facilities comprise:

- 5 x full size, floodlit, 3G pitches – the preferred surface for football;
- 2 x smaller/reduced-size 3G pitches – one on a club site, and one on a school site, with both being floodlit;
- 20 x sand-based full-size pitches, with varied availability and suitability for football training; and,
- 8 x reduced--size sand-based pitches, again with varied availability and suitability for football training.
- Of the above 3G pitches, only three (at Chippenham (Stanley Park), Calne (Beversbrook), and Royal Wootton Bassett) have so far been approved by the FA for matchplay.
- The above numbers do not include a facility at RAF Boscombe Down, which has been condemned and is unusable.

5.72 Clearly, the geographical distribution of the above facilities will influence the extent to which they are accessible for local clubs to use, in addition to their ownership and the way they are managed. **Map 5.2** shows their distribution.

Map 5.2: AGPs in Wiltshire

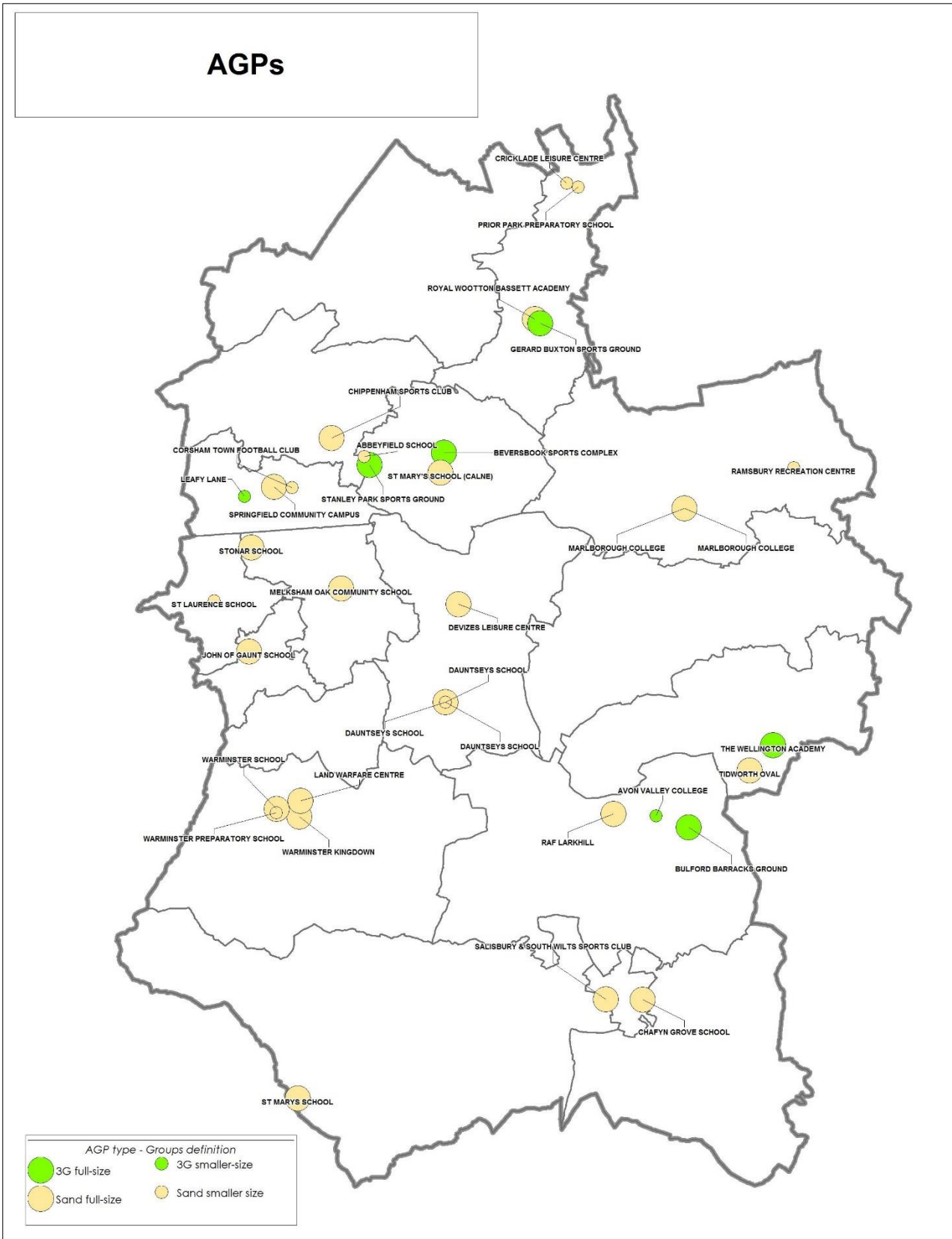


Table 5.17: AGPs in the local authority

Name	Sub area	Availability (see Para 1.10 for definition)	Floodlit?	AGP type	Facility Status	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built
AVON VALLEY COLLEGE	Amesbury	A3	Yes	3G reduced-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Foundation School	Commercial Management	2013
BULFORD BARRACKS GROUND	Amesbury	B	Yes	3G full-size	Operational	Pay and Play	MOD	MOD	2013
RAF LARKHILL	Amesbury	C	Yes	Sand full-size	Operational	Private Use	MOD	MOD	
ST LAURENCE SCHOOL	Bradford on Avon	B	No	Sand reduced-size	Operational	Private Use	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	2010
ABBEYFIELD SCHOOL	Calne	C	No	Sand reduced-size	Operational	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2008
BEVERSBOOK SPORTS COMPLEX	Calne	A1	Yes	3G full-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	2016
ST MARY'S SCHOOL (CALNE)	Calne	C	Yes	Sand full-size	Operational	Private	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	2015
STANLEY PARK SPORTS GROUND	Calne	A1	Yes	3G full-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	2011
CHIPPENHAM SPORTS CLUB	Chippenham	A2	Yes	Sand full-size	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club	Sport Club	

Name	Sub area	Availability (see Para 1.10 for definition)	Floodlit?	AGP type	Facility Status	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built
CORSHAM TOWN FOOTBALL CLUB	Corsham	A2	No	Sand reduced-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Commercial	Sport Club	
LEAFY LANE	Corsham	A2	Yes	3G reduced-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	2008
SPRINGFIELD COMMUNITY CAMPUS	Corsham	A3	Yes	Sand full-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Community school	Local Authority (in house)	2014
DAUNTSEYS SCHOOL	Devizes	C	No	Sand full-size	Operational	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1992
DAUNTSEYS SCHOOL	Devizes	C	No	Sand reduced-size	Operational	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	2008
DAUNTSEYS SCHOOL	Devizes	C	Yes	Sand full-size	Operational	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	2008
DEVIZES LEISURE CENTRE	Devizes	A1	Yes	Sand full-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	2006
MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE	Marlborough	A3	Yes	Sand full-size	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1998
MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE	Marlborough	A3	Yes	Sand full-size	Operational	Sports Club / Community	Other Independent	School/College/University (in house)	1998

Name	Sub area	Availability (see Para 1.10 for definition)	Floodlit?	AGP type	Facility Status	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built
						Association	School		
RAMSBURY RECREATION CENTRE	Marlborough	A1	No	Sand reduced-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Other	Trust	2005
MELKSHAM OAK COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Melksham	A3	Yes	Sand full-size	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	2010
STONAR SCHOOL	Melksham	A2	Yes	Sand full-size	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1994
CRICKLADE LEISURE CENTRE	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	A1	Yes	Sand reduced-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Community Organisation	Community Organisation	2010
GERARD BUXTON SPORTS GROUND	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	A1	Yes	3G full-size					
PRIOR PARK PREPARATORY SCHOOL	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	C	No	Sand reduced full-size	Operational	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	2007
ROYAL WOOTTON BASSETT ACADEMY	Royal Wootton	A3	Yes	Sand full-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Community school	Commercial Management	2002

Name	Sub area	Availability (see Para 1.10 for definition)	Floodlit?	AGP type	Facility Status	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built
	Bassett and Cricklade								
CHAFYN GROVE SCHOOL	Salisbury	B	No	Sand size full-size	Operational	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	2003
SALISBURY & SOUTH WILTS SPORTS CLUB	Salisbury	A2	Yes	Sand size full-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Sports Club	Sport Club	1998
ST MARYS SCHOOL	South West Wiltshire	A2	Yes	Sand size full-size	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	2001
THE WELLINGTON ACADEMY	Tidworth	A3	Yes	3G full-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	2012
TIDWORTH OVAL	Tidworth	C	Yes	Sand size full-size	Operational	Private Use	MOD	MOD	2000
JOHN OF GAUNT SCHOOL	Trowbridge	A3	Yes	Sand size full-size	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1998
LAND WARFARE CENTRE	Warminster	C	Yes	Sand size full-size	Operational	Private Use	MOD	MOD	
WARMINSTER KINGDOWN	Warminster	A2	Yes	Sand size full-size	Operational	Sports Club / Community	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2003

Name	Sub area	Availability (see Para 1.10 for definition)	Floodlit?	AGP type	Facility Status	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built
						Association			
WARMINSTER PREPARATORY SCHOOL	Warminster	C	No	Sand reduced-size	Operational	Private Use	EY Setting	School/College/University (in house)	2009
WARMINSTER SCHOOL	Warminster	A3	Yes	Sand full-size	Operational	Pay and Play	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1991

Adequacy of AGP Provision

5.73 An attempt has been made to estimate supply and demand on a site-specific basis considering:

- the amount of play that a site is able to sustain - based upon the number of hours that the pitch is accessible to the community during peak periods (up to a maximum of 34 hours per week). Peak periods have been deemed to be Monday to Thursday 17:00 to 21:00; Friday 17:00 to 19:00 and Saturday and Sunday 09:00 to 17:00, although individual sites differ according to their own policy, planning restrictions etc;
- the amount of play that takes place (measured in hours); and,
- whether there is any spare capacity at the site based upon a comparison between the capacity of the site and the actual usage.

5.74 It should be noted that pitch bookings and conversations with pitch operators has been used to compile usage for AGPs. Whilst the analysis seeks to represent the regular weekly usage, it is clear that there is significant variation in usage from season to season, and maybe even from week to week. The peak time capacity for AGPs is midweek evenings.

5.75 **Table 5.18** estimates usage in relation to capacity. From these it is clear that some spare capacity may exist at particular venues, but it is uncertain whether a) this is at times suited to those clubs looking for training facilities; b) it is located in in relation to this demand; and c) it is affordable. With regard to the last of these points several clubs have expressed a concern about the cost of hiring AGP space for training, and perhaps this is a reflection of a lack of facilities relative to demand, which allows some providers to charge more for usage than might be the case if the choice of facilities was wider, and therefore greater competition amongst providers to attract users. Other relevant points are made in the Note column in Table 5.18.

Table 5.18: capacity of existing AGPs to absorb additional; community football activity

Name	Sub area	AGP type	Floodlit	Access Type	Estimated community use capacity (hours)	Estimated community use (hours)	Significant availability on weekday evenings (10 hours +)?	Significant availability on weekends (10 hours +)?	Note
STANLEY PARK SPORTS GROUND	Calne	3G full-size	Yes	Pay and Play	86	35-50	No	No	Modern and heavily subscribed facility, by teams using Stanley Park
THE WELLINGTON ACADEMY	Tidworth	3G full-size	Yes	Pay and Play	44	35	No	Yes	This is not an FA accredited pitch and so cannot be used for match play
BULFORD BARRACKS GROUND	Amesbury	3G full-size	Yes	Pay and Play	20	20	No	No	This is an MoD controlled facility, and will have quite limited times of access. There is also no assured community access. This is not an FA accredited pitch and so cannot be used for match play
GERARD BUXTON SPORTS GROUND	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	3G full-size	Yes	Pay and Play	86	35			This is a brand new facility, and programming is yet to reach maturity. It

Name	Sub area	AGP type	Floodlit	Access Type	Estimated community use capacity (hours)	Estimated community use (hours)	Significant availability on weekday evenings (10 hours +)?	Significant availability on weekends (10 hours +)?	Note
									is likely that use will be club-dominated. This is not yet an FA accredited pitch and so cannot be used for match play
LEAFY LANE	Corsham	3G reduced-size	Yes	Pay and Play	86	35	No	No	Heavily used by resident club at peak times.
AVON VALLEY COLLEGE	Amesbury	3G reduced-size	Yes	Pay and Play	35	25	No	No	Small pitch on school site, unlikely to have much spare capacity for use by community teams.
DEVIZES LEISURE CENTRE	Devizes	Sand full-size	Yes	Pay and Play	41	35+	No	No	Heavily used venue, that is used by local schools during the day. This is also an important venue for local hockey.
STONAR SCHOOL	Melksham	Sand full-size	Yes	Sports Club / Community Association	10	10	No	No	Limited potential use by the community of this public school venue.

Name	Sub area	AGP type	Floodlit	Access Type	Estimated community use capacity (hours)	Estimated community use (hours)	Significant availability on weekday evenings (10 hours +)?	Significant availability on weekends (10 hours +)?	Note
ST MARY'S SCHOOL (CALNE)	Calne	Sand full-size	Yes	Sports Club / Community Association	10	10	No	No	Limited potential use by the community of this public school venue.
SALISBURY & SOUTH WILTS SPORTS CLUB	Salisbury	Sand full-size	Yes	Pay and Play	86	60	No	No	Thriving facility for hockey, and unlikely to have extra capacity for football activity
ST MARYS SCHOOL	South West Wiltshire	Sand full-size	Yes	Sports Club / Community Association	10	10	No	No	Limited potential use by the community of this public school venue. (What availability there is allocated to Gillingham Hockey Club)
WARMINSTER KINGDOWN	Warminster	Sand full-size	Yes	Sports Club / Community Association	41	35	No	No	Heavily used venue, that is used by local schools during the day, and well used for hockey and football at other times.
CHIPPENHAM	Chippenham	Sand full-	Yes	Sports Club / Community	86	60-65	No	No	Thriving facility for hockey, and unlikely

Name	Sub area	AGP type	Floodlit	Access Type	Estimated community use capacity (hours)	Estimated community use (hours)	Significant availability on weekday evenings (10 hours +)?	Significant availability on weekends (10 hours +)?	Note
SPORTS CLUB		size		Association					to have extra capacity for football activity. There is an 'air-dome' that can be used for 5-a-side football.
JOHN OF GAUNT SCHOOL	Trowbridge	Sand full-size	Yes	Sports Club / Community Association	35	30	No	No	Understood to be some football training and 5-a-side, but little scope for more.
ROYAL WOOTTON BASSETT ACADEMY	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	Sand full-size	Yes	Pay and Play	35	30	No	No	During community hours the site is already used heavily for hockey and for some football. Limited potential for additional football training.
WARMINSTER SCHOOL	Warminster	Sand full-size	Yes	Pay and Play	10	10	No	No	Limited potential use by the community of this public school venue.
MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE x 2	Marlborough	Sand full-size	Yes	Sports Club / Community Association	15	15	No	No	Community use by local hockey teams, and no scope for

Name	Sub area	AGP type	Floodlit	Access Type	Estimated community use capacity (hours)	Estimated community use (hours)	Significant availability on weekday evenings (10 hours +)?	Significant availability on weekends (10 hours +)?	Note
									community football use.
SPRINGFIELD COMMUNITY CAMPUS	Corsham	Sand full-size	Yes	Pay and Play	40	30	?	?	This is a brand new facility, and programming is yet to be reach maturity. It is already being used for hockey by a newly established club, and there is some football activity.
MELKSHAM OAK COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Melksham	Sand full-size	Yes	Sports Club / Community Association	35	25	No	No	Of the hours available for community use there appears limited scope for additional football
ST LAURENCE SCHOOL	Bradford on Avon	Sand full-size	No	Private Use	10	10	No	No	Very limited community use.
CHAFYN GROVE SCHOOL	Salisbury	Sand full-size	No	Private Use	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Limited, if any, community use.
TIDWORTH OVAL	Tidworth	Sand full-size	Yes	Private Use	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Limited, if any, community use.
PRIOR PARK	Royal Wootton	Sand full-	No	Private Use	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Limited, if any,

Name	Sub area	AGP type	Floodlit	Access Type	Estimated community use capacity (hours)	Estimated community use (hours)	Significant availability on weekday evenings (10 hours +)?	Significant availability on weekends (10 hours +)?	Note
PREPARATORY SCHOOL	Bassett and Cricklade	size							community use.
DAUNTSEYS SCHOOL	Devizes	Sand full-size	No	Private Use	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Limited, if any, community use.
DAUNTSEYS SCHOOL	Devizes	Sand full-size	Yes	Private Use	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Limited, if any, community use.
LAND WARFARE CENTRE	Warminster	Sand full-size	Yes	Private Use	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Limited, if any, community use for football. What community availability there exists is allocated to club hockey.
RAF LARKHILL	Amesbury	Sand full-size	No	Private Use	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Some occasional community use for hockey, but not for football.
CRICKLADE LEISURE CENTRE	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	Sand reduced-size	Yes	Pay and Play					
RAMSBURY RECREATION CENTRE	Marlborough	Sand reduced-size	Yes	Pay and Play					

Name	Sub area	AGP type	Floodlit	Access Type	Estimated community use capacity (hours)	Estimated community use (hours)	Significant availability on weekday evenings (10 hours +)?	Significant availability on weekends (10 hours +)?	Note
CORSHAM TOWN FOOTBALL CLUB	Corsham	Sand reduced-size	No	Pay and Play	80	50	No	No	Heavily used by club.
ABBEYFIELD SCHOOL	Calne	Sand reduced-size	No	Private Use	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Little or no community use.
ST EDMUNDS RC PRIMARY SCHOOL	Calne	Sand reduced-size	No	Private Use	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Little or no community use.
WARMINSTER PREPARATORY SCHOOL	Warminster	Sand reduced-size	No	Private Use	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Little or no community use.

FA Calculated requirements

5.76 Discussions held with the FA Regional and County Facility Development Officers, as well as league secretaries tend to confirm the view expressed by many local clubs (and some operators) that there are insufficient 3G pitches available for training, in particular.

5.77 Information provided by the FA suggest a need for just under 21 full-size 3G pitches (for football training) based on an assumption of 918 teams within the local authority; and, that 42 teams could be allocated viable training slots on a single such pitch. As there are 5 full-size 3G pitches currently in the local authority, this leaves a deficit of around 17 full-size 3G pitches.⁷ In fact if only those full-size 3G pitches included on the FA register of accredited pitches are included (of which there are 3- at Royal Wootton Bassett (Gerard Buxton), Calne (Beverbrook), and Chippenham (Stanley Park)) there would be a calculated need for 19 additional pitches.

5.78 If another full-size 3G pitch (at the Wellington Academy) is included in the calculations the deficit would reduced to 18. There is also a small number of smaller-size pitches, that can also make a contribution to meeting team training needs.

5.79 These pitches do not take into account existing pitches that are sand-based, and/or those that are less than full-size (irrespective of whether they are 3G or sand-based surface).

5.80 To implement this standard of provision would require a prodigious financial investment, and so there is therefore a need to prioritise geographical areas where provision needs to be improved. The following **Map 5.3** overlays the notional 15-minute drivetime catchments of the only three full-size 3G AGPs in full community use onto the previous Map 5.1, which showed the concentration of team numbers and sites with apparent over-use of their turf pitches.

5.81 By some reckoning perhaps no part of Wiltshire is as well-served with this type of facility as it should be: however, there are some very obvious geographical blackspots in current provision:

5.82 The Trowbridge/Melksham/Bradford on Avon area is currently the most serious and obvious blackspot, given the weight of team numbers and the apparent over-use of grass pitches. Although a full-AGP could be provided in the future at the new Woolmore Farm development (involving the co-relocation of the Town Football and Rugby Clubs), this is unlikely to have anywhere near the capacity and geographical location to satisfy the needs of teams in the Trowbridge and Bradford areas.

5.83 Further to the south, in the Warminster and Westbury areas there are large concentrations of teams, and especially when considered together.

5.84 Salisbury and the South Wiltshire areas have some large concentrations of teams, overplay, but no full-size 3G pitch.

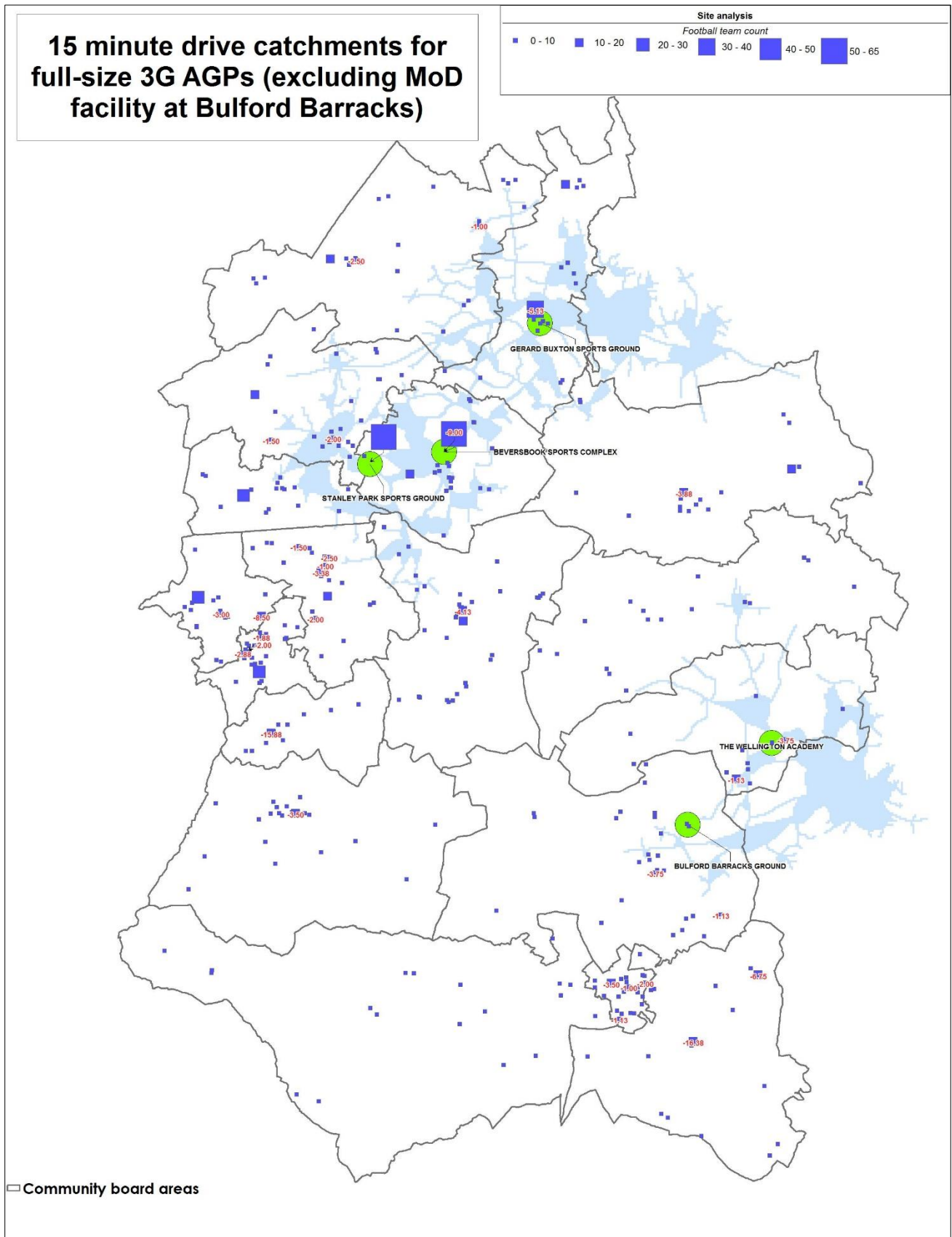
5.85 Devizes is a market town with an essentially very rural hinterland, but it does have a strong tradition of local club football, and perhaps would merit provision, and especially if it could be made in conjunction with local rugby interests on a mutually compliant 3G surface.

5.86 In other locations, such as in the Marlborough, Pewsey, Tidworth, and South West Wiltshire Community Areas, it may be more difficult to justify provision of 3G pitches as an immediate

⁷ This guidance may be reviewed in the coming months, but was not available for use at the time of preparing this report.

priority, if based on the needs of clubs alone. However, it is very conceivable that provision could be made on school sites with joint education/other funding.

Map 5.3: Full-size 3G AGPs in community use with their 15-minute drive catchments



Scenario Testing (b): The Future

Future Picture of Provision

5.87 The future requirement for playing pitches will be impacted by several factors, including:

- changes to the number of people living in the area and / or to the demographic profile of the population;
- changes in participation trends and in how pitch sports are played;
- club specific development plans and aspirations; and
- amendments to the current facility stock either through the provision of new pitches or the loss of current pitches.

5.88 These issues are considered in turn in order to build a picture of future demand for playing pitches.

A Population Change

Team Generation Rates and future natural population change in the population

5.89 Team Generation Rates (TGRs) indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team. TGRs are derived by dividing the appropriate population age band by the number of teams playing within that area in that age band. By applying TGRs to natural population growth projections, we can project the theoretical number of teams that would be generated from natural population growth and gain an understanding of future demand.

5.90 **Table 5.19** summarises the current TGRs for football in the local authority, and uses them to assess the potential impact of projected changes to the population profile on demand for football.

Table 5.19: TGRs and potential change to number of football teams in the local authority: 2015-2036⁸

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	23,806	259	92	25,042	272.4	13.4
Junior football (10-15 male)	19,990	327	61	22,680	371.0	44.0
Junior football (10-15 female)	16,590	26	638	18,919	29.7	3.7
Senior football (16-45 male)	85,260	290	294	90,605	308.2	18.2
Senior football (16-45 female)	82,704	16	5,169	83,421	16.1	0.1

5.91 These are for local authority as a whole and it is important to consider the same analysis for the 18 Community Areas. This information is provided in **Appendix 5**.

5.92 The above suggests a growth in all age/gender groups in team numbers by 2026 and, in particular in the junior male and adult male age groups. The population data on which the above calculations are predicated⁹ are themselves only based upon previous trends, and do not necessarily take into account the impact of planned new residential growth yet to be determined.

Projected change in the population resulting from planned new growth

5.93 The above projects the change in team numbers arising out of natural change in the population up to 2026. There is also a need to consider any additional teams generated from localised population change resulting from planned new development. This new development may give rise to a significant local redistribution of the population, and conceivably in the spatial demand for playing pitches. The precise housing growth allocations to be catered for in the emerging new development plan are currently not determined

B Changes in participation trends and how football is played

5.94 Although population growth will influence demand, changes in participation may perhaps have the most significant impact on demand for playing pitches.

5.95 Changes to youth football have only been introduced very recently (including the creation of 5 v 5 and 9 v 9) and as such, the impact is not yet fully apparent. The FA indicate that in pilot areas, the introductions of these new formats has seen an increase in the number of teams playing and greater retention of players through the older age groups. In particular:

⁸ Compiled from a forecast produced on 12/05/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

⁹ Compiled from a forecast produced on 19/03/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

5.96 where historically two 7 v 7 teams would merge to become one 11 v 11 team when starting to play junior football, now the two teams will seek additional players and instead of merging will remain as two 9 v 9 teams; and

5.97 the same will happen at 9 v 9 age groups, where 9 v 9 teams transition to 11 v 11 teams, they will stay as two teams and seek additional players instead of merging.

5.98 The FA therefore believe that there will be an increase in the overall number of teams (and participants) in future years as a result of the youth review and that higher levels of demand will occur as a result. In this event:

5.99 the already insufficient stock of age appropriate junior football pitches would become even more constrained, and mini soccer pitches (7 v 7 and 5 v 5) would also become insufficient; and

5.100 if issues relating to the drop off in the transition between junior and senior football were addressed however, the spare capacity currently seen in adult football pitches may also become constrained.

5.101 A number of football initiatives are also being implemented by Sport England, focusing on 14 – 24 year olds, and this is similarly expected by the FA to increase the number of teams being formed.

Club development plans and aspirations

5.102 Several football clubs have aspirations to grow and this will impact both on demand across the local authority as a whole but also more locally at a site specific level. Club aspirations are set out in **Table 5.20**.

Table 5.20: Club aspirations to field more teams

Does your club plan to run more teams?	Response Percent	Response Total
Yes	53%	32
No	47%	28
	answered	60
	skipped	2

5.103 Slightly more than half of the responding clubs said that they would like to field more teams. Of those clubs stating that they would like to field additional teams

5.104 These are bone fide statements on the clubs' part. Where clubs stated that they would like to field teams in a particular category, we have provided a very indicative quantification of how many teams this might be.

Table 5.21: Estimate of additional teams that responding clubs might field

Adult men’s teams	Adult women’s teams	Youth boys’ teams	Youth girls’ teams	Mini soccer teams	Other (e.g. Vets)
13	2	18	8	17	0

5.105 Taking into account the necessary caveat, the above aspirations suggest that responding team might like to field an additional:

- 25 adult teams;
- 26 junior teams; and,
- 17 mini soccer teams.

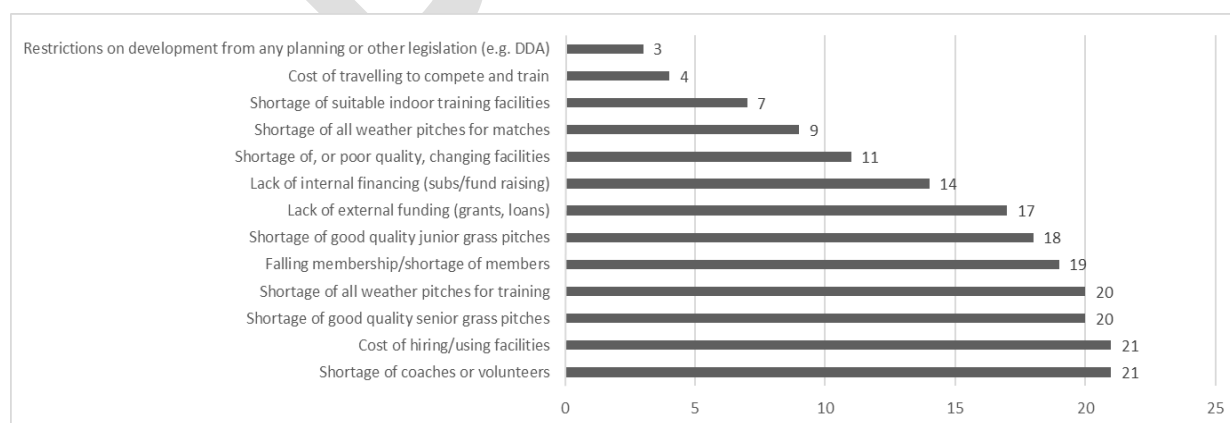
5.106 The clubs responding to the questionnaire survey represented about 50% of the teams estimated to exist within the Wiltshire local authority. Assuming the above moderated aspirational figures are reasonable, they might be doubled to reflect the remainder of the local authority’s clubs and teams. This would provide:

- 50 adult teams;
- 52 junior teams; and,
- 34 mini soccer teams

5.107 This represents about 14/15% of the current total number of teams in the local authority.

5.108 The clubs have also stated some of the obstacles that, they feel, stand in the way of them realising these aspirations. In practice, there may be little that can be done to reduce some of these obstacles, especially in the current financial climate. However, the statements serve to emphasise that some clubs would like to expand their activities were it not for the existence of certain obstacles- one of the goals of the strategy which this needs assessment underpins should be to seek ways in which these obstacles can be mitigated.

Figure 5.12: Obstacles given by clubs as stopping them fielding more teams.



5.109 As can be seen, the jointly most cited reason was shortage of coaches and volunteers: this is undoubtedly a huge issue that affects the future health and growth of many sports provided by the voluntary sector. However, many of the other most cited reasons have already been discussed in this section, and the fact that they are given prominent attention by clubs confirms the importance of them as issues to be addressed as far as possible in the strategy.

5.110 When adding the ‘aspiration-driven’ extra teams to additional teams arising from projected population growth (2026), the total increased future demand will be:

Table 5.22: Summary potential overall growth in team numbers

Extra teams from population growth		Extra teams for aspirational growth		Extra teams (A+B)	Grass pitches required	Note
Adult	18	Adult	50	68	17	Assumes 2 games/pitch/week
Junior	48	Junior	52	100	25	Assumes 2 games/pitch/week
Mini	13	Mini	34	47	12	Assumes 4 games/pitch/week

5.111 The population projections underpinning Table 5.19 are trend-based, and will therefore take into account previous housebuilding rates within the local authority. However, future development plan allocations will need to be confirmed, and the estimates in Table 5.19 should be amended when new population data are available.

5.112 This section has identified that there are some playing pitch locations that appear to be used to less than their likely carrying capacity and, in all likelihood, some of these will be available to meet the needs of existing and future clubs at times they wish to play.

5.113 It is therefore entirely conceivable that some of the existing football pitch venues can be used to address the demographic and aspiration-driven needs identified above: the data provided in **Appendix 5** for the 18 Community Areas will help to inform the process at the more local level.

Key issues for the strategy to address

5.114 Wet weather really impacts upon the ability of pitches to absorb play and training.

5.115 There is a need for more AGPs both for training and, increasingly, for matchplay to help deal with wet weather, and increased demand leading to wear and tear.

5.116 The FA should play a central role in advising on the establishment of such venues.

5.117 If there were to be geographical priority areas for additional facilities they would be located in the vicinity of existing hub and spoke clubs; on school sites; and on good communication links. The immediate priority areas for new provision should be:

- The Trowbridge/Melksham/Bradford on Avon areas
- The Calne area

- the Warminster/Westbury areas
- Salisbury/South Wiltshire
- Devizes

5.118 The Strategy and Action Plan should provide detail on the specific needs of each community area, and how and where they might best be met locally.

5.119 Some of these schemes might be achieved via the Community Campus development programmes, and could be larger hub venues for football and other sports, and including new grass pitches. 'Land swaps' might help to initiate such schemes, with existing underused and badly located venues being identified and released for development to fund new or upgraded facilities in better locations.

5.120 The strategy should consider the development of a grass pitch improvement programme, given issues highlighted with regard to wet weather/waterlogging.

5.121 There are geographical hotspots of demand where access to good quality pitches is problematic

5.122 It might be an aim to get as much junior matchplay onto AGPs as possible.

5.123 The FA and Wiltshire local authority should work together to initiate a volunteers training/experience programme to help bolster the volunteer base for local football, but which will enhance the curricular vitae of young people, and widen their portfolio of transferable skills.

6.0 CRICKET

General

6.45 This section evaluates the adequacy of pitches for cricket and provides:

- an overview of the supply and demand for cricket pitches;
- an understanding of activity at individual sites in the local authority;
- a picture of the adequacy of current provision;
- the future picture of provision for cricket; and,
- a summary of key issues.

Pitch Supply

6.46 There are 104 sites containing grass fields used for cricket. This figure includes all known public, private, school and other pitches whether or not they offer community use, as summarised in **Table 6.1**. The list does not include sites outside the local authority. The Wiltshire Cricket Board administrative border is not the same as that for the Wiltshire local authority, and pitches located in the former but outside the latter have been excluded.

6.47 In addition to the cricket fields, there will be some non-turf wickets located on school sites, but which have not been included, because they are not sited within a recognised cricket field, that is regularly used as such. **Map 6.1** (included in **Appendix 6**) locates all the sites listed in the Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Cricket fields in Wiltshire

Sub Area	Name	Availability	Ownership	Number of grass cricket wicket strips	Number of artificial cricket wicket strips
Amesbury	off Portway, Gomeldon	A1	LA	8	0
Amesbury	Shrewton Recreation Ground	A1	LA	8	1
Amesbury	Steeple Langford Recreation Ground	A1	LA	8	1
Amesbury	Bonnymead	A2	Club	8	1
Amesbury	off Jubilee Hill, Durnford	A2	Private	8	0
Amesbury	DTSL Sports Ground, Porton Down		MoD		
Amesbury	RAF Larkhill, (Bell Road Cricket Field)		MoD		
Bradford on Avon	Victory Field Recreation Ground (or Culver Close	A1	LA	8	0

Sub Area	Name	Availability	Ownership	Number of grass cricket wicket strips	Number of artificial cricket wicket strips
	Playing Field)				
Bradford on Avon	The Downs	A2	Club	8	0
Bradford on Avon	cricket field off Frome Road, Wingfield	B	Private	8	0
Calne	Calne Recreation Ground	A1	LA	8	1
Calne	Cherhill CC (Quemerford Gate)	A1	LA	8	0
Calne	Goatacre Cricket Club (x 2 fields)	A2	Club	8 x2	1
Calne	The Beversbrook Sports Complex	A1	LA	10	0
Calne	Compton Bassett Cricket Club	A2	Private	8	0
Chippenham	Kington Langley Playing Field	A1	LA	8	0
Chippenham	off The Street, Grittleton	A1	LA	8	0
Chippenham	Sutton Benger Recreation Ground	A1	LA	8	0
Chippenham	The Green Recreation Ground, Christian Malford	A1	LA	8	0
Chippenham	Chippenham Sports Club cricket field	A2	Club	10	0
Chippenham	off Yatton Road, Biddestone	A2	Club	16	1
Chippenham	Seagry Cricket Club	A2	Private	8	0
Chippenham	Westinghouse Cricket Club (Closed)	A2	Private		
Corsham	Box Recreation Ground	A1	LA	8	1
Corsham	Corsham Cricket Club	A1	LA	8	1
Corsham	Leafy Lane, Hawthorn	A1	LA	8	1

Sub Area	Name	Availability	Ownership	Number of grass cricket wicket strips	Number of artificial cricket wicket strips
Corsham	The Playing Field (Lacock)	A2	Other	8	0
Devizes	All Cannings Bridge House Cricket Pitch	A1	LA	8	1
Devizes	The Elisha Field, Market Lavington	A1	LA	8	0
Devizes	Devizes Sports Club	A2	Club	20	1
Devizes	Earlestone & Coulston Cricket Club	A2	Club	8	0
Devizes	Potterne Cricket Club	A2	Private	8	1
Devizes	Spaniel's Bridge (Bishop Cannings and Potterne CCs)	A2	Club	8	1
Devizes	Spye Park Cricket Club	A2	Club	8	0
Devizes	Urchfont Cricket Club	A2	Club	8	0
Devizes	cricket ground, West Lavington	A3	Education	8	0
Malmesbury	Bradstone Sports Field	A1	LA	8	0
Malmesbury	Minety Playing Fields	A1	LA	8	0
Malmesbury	Oaksey Playing Field	A1	LA	8	0
Malmesbury	off Tetbury Lane, Charlton	A1	LA	8	0
Malmesbury	Prinkney Park, Sherston	A2	Club	8	0
Malmesbury	The Worthys	A2	Club	8	0
Marlborough	Kennett Valley Village Hall	A1	LA	8	0
Marlborough	Mildenhall CC	A1	LA	8	0
Marlborough	Ramsbury Recreation Centre	A1	LA	8	1
Marlborough	Avebury Sports Field	A2	Other	8	0
Marlborough	Marlborough Cricket Club (x2)	A2	Club	18	0

Sub Area	Name	Availability	Ownership	Number of grass cricket wicket strips	Number of artificial cricket wicket strips
	fields)				
Marlborough	off Manor Lane, Broad Hinton	A2	Private	8	0
Marlborough	Marlborough School Pitches	C	Education		3
Melksham	Broughton Gifford Common	A1	LA	8	0
Melksham	King George V Playing Fields	A1	LA	8	0
Melksham	The Conigre	A1	LA	8	1
Melksham	The Lye Field	A1	LA	8	1
Melksham	The Manor, High Street, Keevil	A2	Private	8	0
Melksham	Melksham Oak Community School	A3	Education	8	1
Pewsey	off Frog Lane Bedwyn	A1	LA	8	0
Pewsey	off The Lynch, Shalbourne	A1	LA	8	0
Pewsey	Burbage & Easton Royal Sports Club	A2	Club	8	1
Pewsey	off Alton Road, Wilcot	A2	Club	8	1
Pewsey	off The Street, Marden	B	Private	8	0
Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	Ballards Ash Sports Ground	A1	LA	8	0
Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	Gerard Buxton Playing Field	A2	Club	10	0
Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	Purton Cricket Club	A2	Club	8	0
Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	Southam and the Water Pitches	C		8	1

Sub Area	Name	Availability	Ownership	Number of grass cricket wicket strips	Number of artificial cricket wicket strips
Salisbury	Hampton Park Pavilion	A1	LA	8	0
Salisbury	Salisbury & South Wilts Sports Club	A2	Club	20	1
Salisbury	Bishop Wadworth's School	B	Education	8	0
Salisbury	Harnham Cricket Ground	B	LA	8	0
Salisbury	Chafyn Grove School	C	Education		
South West Wiltshire	Chalke Valley Sports Centre	A1	LA	8	0
South West Wiltshire	Dinton Recreation Ground	A1	LA	8	0
South West Wiltshire	Duchy Manor	A1	LA	8	0
South West Wiltshire	South Newton Recreation Ground	A1	LA	8	0
South West Wiltshire	Tisbury & District Sports Centre	A1	LA	8	0
South West Wiltshire	Chilmark Cricket Ground	A2	Club	8	0
South West Wiltshire	cricket field at Compton Chamberlayne	A2	Club	8	0
South West Wiltshire	Fovant CC (East Farm)	A2	Private	8	0
South West Wiltshire	Kilmington & Stourton Cricket Club	A2	Club	8	1
Southern Wiltshire	Barry's Field, Winterslow	A1	LA	8	1
Southern Wiltshire	Coronation Field	A1	LA	8	0
Southern Wiltshire	Landford Recreation Ground	A1	LA	8	0
Southern Wiltshire	Memorial Ground, Romsey	A1	LA	8	0

Sub Area	Name	Availability	Ownership	Number of grass cricket wicket strips	Number of artificial cricket wicket strips
	Road				
Southern Wiltshire	Redlynch Recreation Ground	A1	LA	8	1
Southern Wiltshire	cricket field at Coombe Bissett	A2	Club	8	0
Tidworth	Collingbourne Dulcis Recreation Ground	A1	LA	8	1
Tidworth	King George V Playing Field	A1	LA	8	1
Tidworth	cricket field off Salisbury Road, Tidworth	C	MoD		
Trowbridge	North Bradley Peace Memorial Recreation Ground	A1	LA	8	0
Trowbridge	The Playing Field at Southwick	A1	LA	8	0
Trowbridge	Seymour Road	A2	Club	24	1
Trowbridge	cricket field off Hackett Place	C	Education		
Warminster	Corsley War Memorial Field	A1	LA	8	0
Warminster	off High Street, Sutton Veny	A1	LA	8	0
Warminster	Chitterne Recreation Ground	A2	Club	8	0
Warminster	off Park Street, Heytesbury	A2	Club	8	0
Warminster	Warminster Town Cricket Club	A2	Club	8	0
Warminster	Land Warfare Centre, Warminster	C	MoD		
Westbury	Bratton Recreation Ground	A1	LA	8	0
Westbury	Leighton Recreation Centre	A1	LA	8	0

6.48 Facility ownership/management is dominated by the local authority and club sectors (the former also includes local town and parish councils). As will be explained later in this section, some of the sites are more heavily used than others. Those with the heaviest use tend to be located in

the main urban areas. However, Wiltshire maintains a strong heritage of village cricket, and there continue to be many such clubs playing cricket to a relatively high standard.

Management and Maintenance of Cricket Pitches

Pitch Quality

6.49 The quality of cricket pitches is a key component of provision. The importance of quality in cricket means that some leagues require umpires to rate the pitches after each match, ensuring that they are fit for purposes and that any issues with the overall pitch quality, the wicket, or the outfield are identified. If pitches and associated ancillary provision are not up to the required quality standards, this can lead to relegation from the league and / or loss of promotion.

6.50 The quality of pitches in the local authority was therefore assessed through site visits undertaken using the non-technical assessment that accompanies the Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance note and prepared by the ECB, as well as consultation with local cricket clubs, and the Wiltshire County Cricket Board.

6.51 Assessments indicate that the overall quality of cricket pitches in the local authority is largely ranging between standard and good, with a small number of exceptions.

6.52 While many sites are used exclusively for cricket others are multi-use. Often cricket squares are located in recreation or sports grounds that are used for football and rugby, as well as other more informal recreation. They can also be located in public recreation grounds that are free-to-access and have a multi-functional nature. This can add to the wear and tear on surfaces and impact upon the ability to undertake maintenance.

6.53 **Table 6.2** summarises the sites containing cricket pitches in the local authority and the quality issues identified.

Table 6.2: Cricket sites in the local authority and a quality assessment

Name	Sub Area	Availability		Club rating of wicket (from questionnaire, where available)	Cricket venue overall rating
All Cannings Bridge House Cricket Pitch	Devizes	A1		Acceptable	Good
Ballards Ash Sports Ground	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	A1	Multi-sports venue: cricket, rugby, and football played		Standard
Barry's Field, Winterslow	Southern Wiltshire	A1	Used for cricket and football		Good
Box Recreation Ground	Corsham	A1	Multi sports venue	Good	Good
Bradstone Sports Field	Malmesbury	A1			Standard
Bratton Recreation Ground	Westbury	A1	Resident club considers facilities to be very basic. Shared outfield with football causes problems	Acceptable	Standard
Broughton Gifford Common	Melksham	A1			Good
Calne Recreation Ground	Calne	A1			Standard

Name	Sub Area	Availability		Club rating of wicket (from questionnaire, where available)	Cricket venue overall rating
Chalke Valley Sports Centre	South West Wiltshire	A1			Good
Cherhill CC (Quemerford Gate)	Calne	A1			Standard
Collingbourne Dulcis Recreation Ground	Tidworth	A1	Dog fouling an issue on this public recreation ground	Good	Good
Coronation Field	Southern Wiltshire	A1	Resident club considers facilities could be improved but have insufficient funding	Good	Good
Corsham Cricket Club	Corsham	A1	Cricket Club states that "Club is currently required to install limited perimeter netting for health and safety reasons which adds additional onus on the Club to erect before and after matches. It remains to be seen how effective these will be given restrictions imposed by being located in a conservation area. "	Good	Standard
Corsley War Memorial Field	Warminster	A1			Good
Dinton Recreation Ground	South West Wiltshire	A1		Good	Good
Duchy Manor	South West	A1			Standard

Name	Sub Area	Availability		Club rating of wicket (from questionnaire, where available)	Cricket venue overall rating
	Wiltshire				
Goatacre Recreation Ground	Calne	A1	Club recently moved to new venue		Standard
Hampton Park Pavilion	Salisbury	A1			Standard
Kennett Valley Village Hall	Marlborough	A1	Used for friendlies		Standard
King George V Playing Field	Tidworth	A1			Standard
King George V Playing Fields	Melksham	A1	The cricket club states that "Ideally we would like to develop our own ground, with our own facilities including covers, sight screens. If we had the money we would love to own the back field of George Ward School." . The Cricket Club states that the outfield at KGV is too long for cricket.	Acceptable	Good
Kington Langley Playing Field	Chippenham	A1			Standard
Landford Recreation Ground	Southern Wiltshire	A1			Standard

Name	Sub Area	Availability		Club rating of wicket (from questionnaire, where available)	Cricket venue overall rating
Leafy Lane, Hawthorn	Corsham	A1	Football is the dominant sport on this site.	Acceptable	Standard
Leighton Recreation Centre	Westbury	A1	Resident club would like to develop its own pavilion. Shared outfield with football causes problems	Acceptable	Good
Memorial Ground, Romsey Road	Southern Wiltshire	A1	Cricket club states concern over rental costs	Acceptable	Good
Mildenhall CC*	Marlborough	A1			Good
Minety Playing Fields	Malmesbury	A1			Standard
North Bradley Peace Memorial Recreation Ground	Trowbridge	A1			Good
Oaksey Playing Field	Malmesbury	A1		Good	Standard
off Frog Lane Bedwyn	Pewsey	A1			Standard
off High Street, Sutton Veny	Warminster	A1			Standard

Name	Sub Area	Availability		Club rating of wicket (from questionnaire, where available)	Cricket venue overall rating
off Portway, Gomeldon	Amesbury	A1	The resident club considers the pavilion to be in poor condition which restricts participation. It is currently trying to raise funds to build a new one.	Good	Standard
off Tetbury Lane, Charlton	Malmesbury	A1		Good	Standard
off The Lynch, Shalbourne	Pewsey	A1	Shalbourne Parish and Shalbourne Social Club are currently undertaking plans to redevelop/rebuild the changing facilities. Plans are in place for a new pavilion and funding is being sought.		Standard
off The Street, Grittleton	Chippenham	A1			Standard
Ramsbury Recreation Centre	Marlborough	A1			Standard
Redlynch Recreation Ground	Southern Wiltshire	A1		Good	Good
Shrewton Recreation Ground	Amesbury	A1			Good
South Newton Recreation Ground	South West Wiltshire	A1			Standard

Name	Sub Area	Availability		Club rating of wicket (from questionnaire, where available)	Cricket venue overall rating
Southam and the Water Pitches	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	A1			Standard
Steeple Langford Recreation Ground	Amesbury	A1		Good	Good
Sutton Benger Recreation Ground	Chippenham	A1	Shared multi-sport venue. Grounds maintenance relies on volunteers	Acceptable	Standard
The Beversbrook Sports Complex	Calne	A1	Important multi-sport venue, but cricket is separate from other pitches		Good
The Conigre	Melksham	A1	Important multi sports site (now part of significant changes that will enable it to become a dedicated cricket venue).		Standard
The Elisha Field, Market Lavington	Devizes	A1			Good
The Green Recreation Ground, Christian Malford	Chippenham	A1		Good	Standard
The Lye Field	Melksham	A1		Acceptable	Good

Name	Sub Area	Availability		Club rating of wicket (from questionnaire, where available)	Cricket venue overall rating
The Playing Field at Southwick	Trowbridge	A1			Good
Tisbury & District Sports Centre	South West Wiltshire	A1			Standard
Culver Close	Bradford on Avon	A1		Poor	Standard
Avebury Sports Field	Marlborough	A2			Good
Bonnymead	Amesbury	A2		Good	Poor
Burbage & Easton Royal Sports Club	Pewsey	A2			Standard
Chilmark Cricket Ground	South West Wiltshire	A2			Good
Chippenham Sports Club cricket field	Chippenham	A2			Standard
Chitterne Recreation Ground	Warminster	A2		Good	Standard
Compton Bassett Cricket Club	Calne	A2			Standard

Name	Sub Area	Availability		Club rating of wicket (from questionnaire, where available)	Cricket venue overall rating
cricket field at Compton Chamberlayne	South West Wiltshire	A2			Good
cricket field at Coombe Bissett	Southern Wiltshire	A2			Standard
cricket field at Savernake (Marlborough Cricket Club)	Marlborough	A2			Good
Devizes Sports Club	Devizes	A2		Good	Good
Earlestone & Coulston Cricket Club	Devizes	A2	Cricket Club states that it only recently purchased the ground. The pitch is occasionally used by other local cricket teams when their ground is unavailable. At present it is solely used for cricket. Club is in negotiations with a local archery club to establish a long-term partnership with shared use. The club has a development plan for the next few years: in particular for the pavilion and electricity supply. It states it is unlikely to be able to afford these without access to external funding/grants.		Good

Name	Sub Area	Availability		Club rating of wicket (from questionnaire, where available)	Cricket venue overall rating
Fovant CC (East Farm)	South West Wiltshire	A2			Standard
Gerard Buxton Playing Field	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	A2	Wootton Bassett CC is moving to a new ground for the 2016 season which will have 2 cricket pitches. This is the new multi-sport Wootton Bassett Sports Hub at the Gerard Buxton Sportsground.	Good	Good
Goatacre Cricket Club	Calne	A2	A new main venue for this club. The club uses two cricket fields in close proximity	Good	Standard
Kilmington & Stourton Cricket Club	South West Wiltshire	A2			Standard
off Alton Road, Wilcot	Pewsey	A2		Good	Standard
off Jubilee Hill, Durnford	Amesbury	A2			Standard
off Manor Lane, Broad Hinton	Marlborough	A2		Acceptable	Good
off Park Street	Warminster	A2			Good

Name	Sub Area	Availability		Club rating of wicket (from questionnaire, where available)	Cricket venue overall rating
off Yatton Road, Biddestone	Chippenham	A2	Cricket Club states it is planning to expand the changing facility by 2 changing rooms, and seeks financial support.	Good	Good
Potterne Cricket Club	Devizes	A2		Good	Good
Prinkney Park, Sherston	Malmesbury	A2			Good
Purton Cricket Club	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	A2		Good	Good
Salisbury & South Wilts Sports Club	Salisbury	A2	Cricket Club suggests "Sub-standard" quality of existing practise net facilities and volume of matches played puts pressure the playing surfaces.....suggests Replacement of 3 lane practice net facility, and replacement artificial wickets, or extension of existing square. (n.b. new practice nets have now been installed)	Good	Good
Seagry Cricket Club	Chippenham	A2		Good	Standard
Seymour Road	Trowbridge	A2	Shared outfield with football		Good

Name	Sub Area	Availability		Club rating of wicket (from questionnaire, where available)	Cricket venue overall rating
Spaniel's Bridge	Devizes	A2			Good
Spye Park Cricket Club	Devizes	A2		Acceptable	Standard
The Downs	Bradford on Avon	A2	The club feels it needs to expand the pavilion to provide for girls' accommodation, due to the demand from girls to play.	Good	Good
The Manor, High Street, Keevil	Melksham	A2			Standard
The Playing Field (Lacock)	Corsham	A2		Poor	Standard
The Worthys	Malmesbury	A2	The cricket club states that "Old facilities. High maintenance costs for wooden structures."	Good	Standard
Urchfont Cricket Club	Devizes	A2			Good
Warminster Town Cricket Club	Warminster	A2			Good
Westinghouse Cricket Club (Closed)	Chippenham				

Name	Sub Area	Availability		Club rating of wicket (from questionnaire, where available)	Cricket venue overall rating
cricket ground, West Lavington	Devizes	A3			Standard
Melksham Oak Community School	Melksham	A3			Poor
Bishop Wadworth's School	Salisbury	B			
cricket field off Frome Road, Wingfield	Bradford on Avon	B			
Harnham Cricket Ground	Salisbury	B			Standard
off The Street, Marden	Pewsey	B			

6.55 The MoD control some sportsground that have provision for cricket, and these may be available to some extent for use by community clubs. Given the lack of security of tenure on these facilities, and difficulty in access, they have been excluded from the assessment.

6.56 Bringing together both the findings of the site specific information presented in Table 6.2, it is clear that across the local authority:

6.57 Dedicated cricket sites are generally of an average to good standard, although there are specific issues on certain sites, and some of the ancillary facilities are quite basic and require refurbishment/overhaul.

6.58 Issues may exist in relation to those facilities that are not part of a dedicated cricket site. Especially in terms of protection of the playing surface from other users, and the curtailing of the season where cricket shares a surface with winter sports.

Wiltshire Cricket Board survey of club needs

6.59 The Wiltshire Cricket Board has raised concerns in respect of clubs who may have issues with facilities that would prevent them for progressing in league cricket. This occurs when clubs reach the top of the Wiltshire County Cricket League (WCCL) structure and therefore need to meet more stringent facility criteria in order to achieve promotion in to the West of England Premier League (WEPL). As a result, the Board has audited the clubs playing in the top two divisions of the WCCL in order to understand what facility requirements they may have in order to support them to gain access in to WEPL. The Board used WEPL facilities criteria as the basis for conducting this audit and asked clubs in WCCL Divisions 1 and 2 to feed back where they had gaps.

6.60 The results of the audit highlight the following facility requirements from clubs:

Table 6.3: Survey of facilities of higher performing WCCL clubs with respect to WEPL requirements

Club and site	Requirements
Beehive Southwick CC – The Playing Field at Southwick	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sightcreens 2. Mobile covers 3. Accommodation for scorers
Beanacre and Melksham CC – Conigre	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pavilion upgrade/replacement at Melksham House 2. Sightcreens 3. Mobile covers 4. Accommodation for umpires (part of pavilion upgrade?) 5. Accommodation for scorers (part of pavilion upgrade?)
Bradford On Avon CC – Culver Close	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pavilion upgrade 2. Sightcreens 3. Mobile covers 4. Side sheets

Club and site	Requirements
Lacock CC – The Playing Field, Lacock	1. Pavilion upgrade – the club has 400 sq meters of the Red Lion Car Park available to construct a multi purpose facility
Winsley CC – The Downs	1. Changing facilities for girls 2. Increased car parking 3. Adjacent field available for purchase for second ground (club currently travelling outside of Winsley for 3 rd XI and junior games)

Security of tenure

6.61 A significant number of clubs have long-term leases or outright ownership of their facilities. Other clubs, although perhaps only renting, will often use facilities that are either local authority owned, or else vested in some form of trust. The latter, although not allowing for clubs to ‘put down their roots’ and further develop facilities, will afford some limited form of security of tenure. The clubs questionnaire survey indicated the following responses in respect of ground ownership. Further details are contained in the **All Data Spreadsheet** included as **Appendix 3**

Table 6.4: Ground ownership

Does your club/team own its home ground?	Response Percent	
Yes	27%	
No	73%	
	answered	41
	skipped	3

Demand

Participation across the local authority and the structure of competition.

6.62 There are estimated to be 366 cricket teams of various age groups in the local authority.

6.63 In terms of competition for adult cricket there are various [league](#) and [cup](#) competitions that Wiltshire clubs participate in. These competitions vary in their standard, ranging from premier league cricket governed by the West of England Premier League to more local cricket governed by the Wiltshire County Cricket League.

6.64 However, aside from league and cup cricket there are many other ways in which adults can play. For example, there is an indoor cricket structure within the county and there is over 50s and 60s cricket also available.

6.65 As with most pitch sports, there is a pyramid structure to the league system, and this has been reviewed and reformatted very recently.

6.66 At the highest level, there is the West of England Premier League (in the south of the Wiltshire County, it will be the South of England Premier League. Below this league there is a supporting structure of feeder leagues and divisions covering Wiltshire, and the two other areas constituting the England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) 'West of England' Region. The following **Figure 6.1** is taken from the Wiltshire Cricket Board website, and illustrates the structure well.

Figure 6.1: New league structure from 2016 onwards.



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6.67 The new structure achieves the following:

- Reduced travel (and day length) for those currently playing 1st XI Premier Two cricket.
- Reduced overs played (and day length) for 1st XI tier 4 players.
- Reduced day length and increasing challenging opposition for those currently playing 2nd XI Premier Two cricket.
- Reduced travel for those currently playing 2nd XI Premier Two cricket.
- All teams at all levels to incur either the same or reduced travelling
- Provides the strongest quality of cricket possible for all clubs and their teams.
- Provides meaningful cricket for 2nd XIs (and 3rds, 4ths etc).
- Creates fluidity that will allow cricket teams to reach their potential and to find the level appropriate to their players' abilities.
- Solves promotion and relegation problems (geography and simplicity) within 1st and 2nd XI structures of WEPL.
- Minimises and ensures avoidance of unnecessary travel.

6.68 During 2015, teams from both WEPL and the Wiltshire County Cricket League played for their places in the new structure with a full understanding of how the new structure will be introduced and how the placement of teams will work.

6.69 Below this structure, there is also a raft of supporting local leagues supporting adult and junior play, with play both at the weekends and midweek.

6.70 The clubs/teams and where they play are as follows:

Table 6.5: Clubs/teams and where they play (n.b. not all known clubs are affiliated with the Wiltshire Cricket Board (those that are not are indicated with an asterisk))

Name	Ground	Sub Area	Men's teams	Ladies' Teams	Boys' teams	Girls' teams	League
Amesbury CC	Bonnymead	Amesbury	2				HCCL, S&DMWCL
Boscombe Down CC	pitches off Stockport Road, Amesbury	Amesbury	1				OSIMWCL
Great Durnford CC	off Jubilee Hill, Durnford	Amesbury	2				
Porton CC (CSSC)	DTSL Sports Ground, Porton Down	Amesbury	1				S&DMWCL
Shrewton CC	Shrewton Recreation Ground	Amesbury	4		2		HCCL; OSICL; WYCL; S&DCL
Steeple Langford CC	Steeple Langford Recreation Ground	Amesbury	3		4		HCCL; OSICL; WYCL
Winterbourne CC	off Portway, Gomeldon	Amesbury	3		3		HCCL; S&DMWCL
Bradford on Avon	Culner Close Playing Field	Bradford on Avon	3		2		WCCL; regular friendlies
Canal Taverners CC	Victory Field Recreation Ground (might be Culner Close Playing Field)	Bradford on Avon	1				VCL
Winsley CC	The Downs	Bradford on Avon	3		8		WEPCCL; WCCL; B&DYCL, SWCC

Name	Ground	Sub Area	Men's teams	Ladies' Teams	Boys' teams	Girls' teams	League
Winsley CC	Victory Field Recreation Ground (might be Culner Close Playing Field)	Bradford on Avon	2				SWCC; Social
Calne CC	The Beversbrook Sports Complex	Calne	3	1	4	5	WEPCCL; WCCL; C&DECL; WYCL
Cherhill CC	Cherhill CC (Quernford Gate)	Calne	2				WCCL; C&DECL
Compton Bassett CC (Manor Farm)	Compton Bassett Cricket Club	Calne	1				?
Goatacre CC	Goatacre Cricket Club	Calne	5		3		WEPCCL; WCCL; C&DECL; WCYL; KDYL
Biddestone CC	off Yatton Road, Biddestone	Chippenham	5	1	7	1	WEPCCL; VCL; WYCL
Chippenham CC	Sheldon School	Chippenham	2				WCCL
Chippenham CC	Chippenham Sports Club cricket field	Chippenham	3		4	3	WEPCCL; WCCL; WWCL; WYCL; B&DYCL
Christian Malford CC	The Green Recreation Ground, Christian Malford	Chippenham	2				C&DECL; VCL
Grittleton CC	off The Street, Grittleton	Chippenham	1				
Kington Langley CC	Kington Langley Playing Field	Chippenham	1				Malmesbury Village League

Name	Ground	Sub Area	Men's teams	Ladies' Teams	Boys' teams	Girls' teams	League
Seagry CC	Seagry Cricket Club	Chippenham	2				SWCCL; friendlies
Sutton Benger CC	Sutton Benger Recreation Ground	Chippenham	2				VCL; C&DECL
Box CC	Box Recreation Ground	Corsham	2				WCCL; WYCL
Corsham CC	Leafy Lane, Hawthorn	Corsham	2				WCCL
Corsham CC	Corsham Cricket Club	Corsham	3		4	4	WEPCCL; WCCL; NSCL; WYCL; B&DYCL
Lacock CC	The Playing Field (Lacock)	Corsham	2				WCCL
All Cannings CC	Bridge House Cricket Pitch	Devizes	1		2		WCCL
Bishops Cannings CC	Spaniel's Bridge	Devizes	1		4		WYCL
Dauntsey Gentlemen CC	cricket ground, West Lavington	Devizes	2				WCCL
Devizes CC	Devizes Sports Club	Devizes	4	1	4		WEPCCL; WCCL; WYCL
Erlestoke & Coulston CC	Erlestoke & Coulston Cricket Club	Devizes	1		1		friendlies
Lavington CC	The Elisha Field, Market Lavington	Devizes	2				WCCL
Potterne CC	Potterne Cricket Club	Devizes	3	1		1	WEPCCL; WCCL;

Name	Ground	Sub Area	Men's teams	Ladies' Teams	Boys' teams	Girls' teams	League
							WWMWCL; KYCL; WYCL
Potterne CC	Spaniel's Bridge	Devizes	2		4		WCCL
Spye Park CC	Spye Park Cricket Club	Devizes	3		3		WCCL; C&DECL
Urchfont CC	Urchfont Cricket Club	Devizes	2		3		WCCL
Ashton Keynes CC	Bradstone Sports Field	Malmesbury	1				Cot&DCA
Charlton CC	off Tetbury Lane, Charlton	Malmesbury	1				Cot&DCA
Malmesbury CC	off Tetbury Lane, Charlton	Malmesbury			5	1	WCYL
Malmesbury CC	The Worthys	Malmesbury	3				WEPCCL; Cot&DCA
Minety CC	Minety Playing Fields	Malmesbury	1				
Oaksey CC	Oaksey Playing Field	Malmesbury	2				Cot&DCA; midweek T20
Peterborough Arms CC	The Green, Dauntsey	Malmesbury	1				C&DECL
Sherston Magna CC	Prinkney Park, Sherston	Malmesbury	2				COT&DCA; VCL; CDCA
Aldbourn Dabchicks CC	Ramsbury Recreation Centre (also play occasional games at Marlborough School)	Marlborough	1				friendlies and mw

Name	Ground	Sub Area	Men's teams	Ladies' Teams	Boys' teams	Girls' teams	League
Avebury CC	Avebury Sports Field	Marlborough	1				WCCL
Marlborough CC	cricket field at Savernake	Marlborough	4		3		WEPCCL; WCCL; S&FDMWL; WCYL
Mildenhall CC (friendlies?)	Mildenhall CC	Marlborough					
Minal CC	Mildenhall CC	Marlborough	2				
Pewsey CC	cricket field at Savernake	Marlborough	1				SF&DMWL
Ramsbury CC	Ramsbury Recreation Centre	Marlborough	1		3		WCCL
White Horse CC	off Manor Lane, Broad Hinton	Marlborough	2				WCCL
Beanacre & Melksham CC	King George V Playing Fields (will shortly relocate to the Conigre/Melksham House facility)	Melksham	3		2		WCCL; C&DECL; B&DYCL
Broughton Gifford CC	Broughton Gifford Common	Melksham	1				C & DECL
Golden Fleece CC (friendly)	The Beeches	Melksham	1				regular friendlies
Keevil CC	The Manor, High Street, Keevil	Melksham	1				WCCL
Seend CC (friendlies)	The Lye Field	Melksham	1				T20

Name	Ground	Sub Area	Men's teams	Ladies' Teams	Boys' teams	Girls' teams	League
Semington CC (midweek)	The Conigre	Melksham	1				C&DECL
Burbage and Easton Royal CC	Burbage & Easton Royal Sports Club	Pewsey	4	1	4		WEPCCL; WCCL; WYCL
Great Bedwyn CC	off Frog Lane Bedwyn	Pewsey	3				WCCL; SF&DMWL
Shalbourne CC (midweek)	off The Lynch, Shalbourne	Pewsey	1				SF&DMWCL
Wilcot CC	off Alton Road, Wilcot	Pewsey	1		2		WCCL
Cricklade CC	Southam and the Water Pitches	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	3		3		CCL, regular friendlies
Purton CC	Purton Cricket Club	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	3		3	2	WEPCCL; WCCL
Royal Wootton Bassett CC	Gerard Buxton Playing Field (now completely relocated to this site)	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	4		5		WCCL
Hampton Park CC	Hampton Park Pavilion	Salisbury	2				HCCL; S&DMWL
New Inn Salisbury CC	Salisbury & South Wilts Sports Club	Salisbury	1				OSICL

Name	Ground	Sub Area	Men's teams	Ladies' Teams	Boys' teams	Girls' teams	League
South Wilts CC	Salisbury & South Wilts Sports Club	Salisbury	5		3		SPCL; HCCL,WCYL, S&DMWCL
Wilton CC	Salisbury & South Wilts Sports Club	Salisbury	1				HCCL
Chalke Valley CC	Chalke Valley Sports Centre	South West Wiltshire	1		3		OSICL
Chilmark CC	Chilmark Cricket Ground	South West Wiltshire	1				regular friendlies?
Compton Chamberlayne CC	cricket field at Compton Chamberlayne	South West Wiltshire	1				?
Dinton CC	Dinton Recreation Ground	South West Wiltshire	3		1		HCCL; S&DMWCL
Fovant CC	Fovant CC (East Farm)	South West Wiltshire	3		1		DCCL; OSICL
Kilmington & Stourton CC	Kilmington & Stourton Cricket Club	South West Wiltshire	2		5		SCCL; NDCAL
Mere CC	Duchy Manor	South West Wiltshire	2		4		
South Newton CC	South Newton Recreation Ground	South West Wiltshire	2				HCCL; S&D T20

Name	Ground	Sub Area	Men's teams	Ladies' Teams	Boys' teams	Girls' teams	League
Coombe Bissett & Homington CC	cricket field at Coombe Bissett	Southern Wiltshire	1				Regular friendlies
Farley CC	Coronation Field	Southern Wiltshire	2		2		HCCL
Redlynch & Hale CC	Redlynch Recreation Ground	Southern Wiltshire	4		5	2	HCCL
Whiteparish CC	Memorial Ground, Romsey Road	Southern Wiltshire	3				HCCL; BMWCL
Winterslow CC	Barry's Field, Winterslow	Southern Wiltshire	3		2		HCCL; S&DMWCL
Chute CC (friendlies)	King George V Playing Field	Tidworth	1				friendlies
Collingbourne CC	Collingbourne Dulcis Recreation Ground	Tidworth	4		3		WCCL; VCL; SF&DMWL; KYCL; regular friendlies
Beehive Southwick CC	The Playing Field at Southwick	Trowbridge	2				WCCL
North Bradley CC	North Bradley Peace Memorial Recreation Ground	Trowbridge	1				WMWCL
Trowbridge CC	cricket fields off Seymour Road, Trowbridge	Trowbridge	4		4	5	WEPCCL; WCCL; WMWCL; WCYL; B&DYCL

Name	Ground	Sub Area	Men's teams	Ladies' Teams	Boys' teams	Girls' teams	League
Corsley CC	Corsley War Memorial Field	Warminster	1				regular friendlies
Deverills CC	Deverills Cricket Field	Warminster	1				friendlies?
Heytesbury & Veny CC	off Park Street	Warminster	2		4		WCCL
Warminster CC	Warminster Town Cricket Club	Warminster	5		4		WEPCCL; WCCL; WMWCL; WWMWCL; B&DYCL; WCYL
Bratton CC	Bratton Recreation Ground	Westbury	1				regular friendlies
Westbury & District CC	Leighton Recreation Centre	Westbury	2		5		WEPCCL; WCCL; BSCL; WMWCL; WCYL
Westbury & District CC	Bratton Recreation Ground	Westbury	1				WCCL

6.71 In addition to the above, the following is noted:

- Laverstock and Ford Sports and Social Club (South West Wiltshire) were, at the beginning of the 2016 season, looking to reform a team at the above venue after 10 years of not having one. However, the current status of both the team and the original ground's suitability for cricket is presently unclear.
- Marshfield CC is just outside the north of the Council boundary (in South Gloucestershire) although it is affiliated primarily to Wiltshire Cricket Board and does its development work with the Board.
- Poulshot CC has recently formed a team for the first time in 20 years, and is currently playing friendly matches (as of the beginning of the 2016 season).
- Royal Artillery CC (RAF Larkhill ground). This is the only military team affiliated to the MoD, but a check of its fixture list online suggests that most of its matches are 'inter/intra' military, and not in an open community league. Neither is the home ground generally available for community use.

6.72 For the above reasons, these clubs are acknowledged, but not included in the count of teams.

6.73 There are therefore estimated to be the following numbers of teams playing in Wiltshire:

- 196 men's teams
- 5 women's
- 138 boys' teams
- 24 girls' teams

6.74 It will be noted that there are a significant number of clubs playing from more than one venue. This tends to happen most when a club wishes to field more than 2 Saturday adult teams. There are few home grounds within the local authority with the space to accommodate more than 1 cricket field. In order to field these extra teams, clubs therefore have to access a second venue.

6.75 The table does not make reference to clubs that currently do not appear to field any teams playing in regular leagues. Representative teams are excluded from the above totals as they are made up of the same players as those in the club teams. They are however considered when evaluating the use of facilities and the impact that they have on the adequacy of provision.

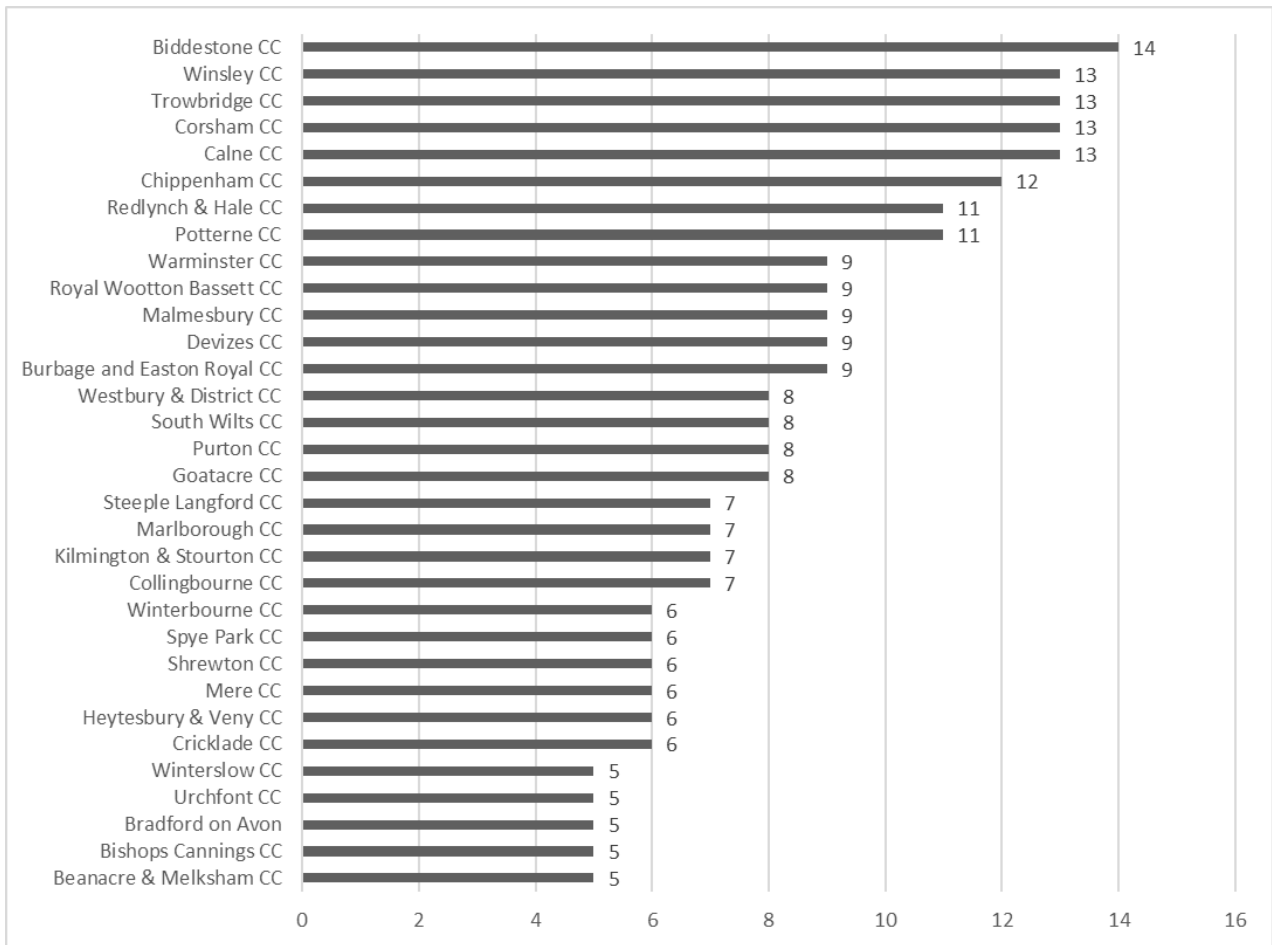
Distance travelled to home ground

6.76 The evidence from the club questionnaire is that the majority of players will travel between two and five miles to reach their home venue, and so some amount of travel is an expectation.

6.77 There are no known examples of clubs being displaced from their areas where they would generally prefer to be based. However, the nature of cricket at upper end of the local league hierarchy does mean that teams often have to travel significant distances to play away games, despite the restructuring of the WEPL and its feeder leagues.

6.78 In terms of the number of teams fielded by each club, Figure 6.2 illustrates how the clubs fielding at least 5 teams would be ranked. All sites used by cricket teams are shown on **Map 6.1** according to the estimated numbers of teams playing. Only those sites with five or more teams are labelled

Figure 6.2: Total teams fielded by the largest clubs



6.79 Clubs responding to the questionnaire survey indicated the following overall changes in the number of teams fielded over the most recent three seasons.

Table 6.6: changes in numbers of teams

Please can you tell us if, in the previous three years, the number of teams in your club has:				
	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	Response Total
Adult Male	12.50%	15.00%	72.50%	40
Ladies	12.00%	4.00%	84.00%	25
Juniors/Colts	41.20%	23.50%	35.30%	34
			answered	40
			skipped	4

6.80 The above suggests that, from the overall experience of local clubs, there has been:

- No great change in numbers of adult male teams;
- No great change in the number of ladies teams; and,
- A growth in junior teams.

6.81 Some of the responding clubs offered reasons for the identified growth or decline in the numbers of teams fielded, as summarised below.

6.82 The detailed reasons given by clubs are provided in the **All Data Spreadsheet (Appendix 3)**. However, the comments can be summarised as follows.

Table 6.7: Reasons expressed for growth or decline in team numbers

Reasons for increase in teams	Reasons for decline in teams
Growth in junior teams due to junior development programmes	Other commitments
Conscious attempts to grow female participation	Young adults moving out of the area (perhaps to university)
Successful player retention	Smaller clubs losing membership to bigger clubs
Additional opportunities for very young players	

Clubs requiring second grounds

6.83 The study has not revealed any examples of clubs and/or teams having to play outside the local authority in order to secure a home venue. However, Wiltshire is such a large local authority that it would be wrong to use this as an indicator of lack of facilities locally. A better indicator is whether there are clubs who have to play elsewhere other than their preferred main club venue—when this occurs it is usually as a result of clubs fielding more teams than their main venue can cope with, such as when clubs wish to field a third or fourth Saturday team, and their main ground has just the one cricket field (as is the norm).

6.84 Examples of multi-site clubs currently are:

Table 6.8: Clubs requiring second venues

Name	Ground	Sub Area
Chippenham CC	Chippenham Sports Club cricket field	Chippenham
	Sheldon School	Chippenham
Corsham CC	Corsham Cricket Club	Corsham
	Leafy Lane, Hawthorn	Corsham
Malmesbury CC	off Tetbury Lane, Chartlon	Malmesbury
	The Worthys	Malmesbury
Potterne CC	Spaniel's Bridge	Devizes
	Potterne Cricket Club	Devizes

Name	Ground	Sub Area
Westbury & District CC	Bratton Recreation Ground	Westbury
	Leighton Recreation Centre	Westbury
Winsley CC	Victory Field Recreation Ground (might be Culner Close Playing Field)	Bradford on Avon
	The Downs	Bradford on Avon

6.85 Up until recently the RWB Wootton Bassett CC would have been included in this list, but its move to the Gerard Buxton Sports Ground from the 2016 season (with two cricket fields) has resolved this problem.

6.86 The club questionnaire survey asked where clubs trained. Where answers were provided they indicated that the majority practiced off-wicket, often using nets.

Table 6.9: Where clubs train (on ground)

	Response Percent	Response Total
On a match pitch at home ground	20%	8
Nets at home ground	68%	27
Elsewhere on home ground	3%	1
Offsite	10%	4
	answered	40
	skipped	4

6.87 8 clubs indicated that they practiced on match pitches:

- Bradford on Avon CC
- Beckington Cricket Club CC
- Westbury & District CC
- Malmesbury CC
- Chippenham
- Steeple Langford CC
- Purton CC
- Dinton CC

6.88 The clubs indicating that they used off-site venues for training were:

Club

- Seend CC
- Blunsdon CC
- Lacock CC
- Golden Fleece CC

Off-training venue

- Devizes Sports Centre (hall)
- Croft Sports Centre (hall)
- Devizes and Melksham Sports Centres (halls)
- Melksham Oak School (hall)

6.89 It is also likely to be the case that local clubs will use various sports halls for winter training.

School activity and the MoD

6.90 The study has revealed that there are three education sites containing cricket fields that are potentially of local significance. These include:

School

- Melksham Oak Community School
- Dauntsey's School, West Lavington
- Sheldon School, Chippenham

Sub area

- Melksham
- Devizes
- Chippenham

6.91 There are many other sites that are owned/managed primarily to meet educational needs. Some of the education sites concerned are used heavily for curriculum cricket. Perhaps the best examples of these are the larger public (fee-paying) schools based within the local authority. However, with a very few exceptions, the latter are not available for use by community teams. School activity for cricket is generally outside the remit of this report, although it can have an indirect bearing on the supply of and demand for local pitches. At secondary school level the first competition on offer for boys cricket is the ECB/ESCA Under 14 competition. In Wiltshire this takes the form of a knockout tournament from which a county winner is established to go on and represent Wiltshire in national rounds the following year as Under 15s. Currently, Wiltshire Cricket administers this competition.

6.92 Engagement with schools can offer a very good opportunity for local clubs to encourage growth in cricket generally, as well as a growth in young membership. The ECB supported 'Chance to Shine' Charity is a national campaign. In each geographical project key local clubs have provided schools with curriculum, extra curriculum and club based activities to better develop a natural link between the school and the club. Chance to Shine has been running in Wiltshire since 2006, with Biddestone CC the first club to take part. Since then seven more projects have come on line - Corsham CC, Calne CC, Trowbridge CC, Potterne CC, Warminster CC, Salisbury District and Swindon/North East Wiltshire.

6.93 In addition the MoD is a major provider of sports facilities, including cricket- but these are primarily to meet the needs

6.94 The principal cricket sites on education and MoD sites that are *not available* for use by community teams (on a regular and secured basis) are as follows.

Table 6.10: Principal education and MoD cricket facilities largely unavailable for community use.

Name	Ownership	Sub Area
Chafyn Grove School	Education	Salisbury
cricket field off Hackett Place	Education	Trowbridge
cricket field off Salisbury Road, Tidworth	MoD	Tidworth
Land Warfare Centre, Warminster	MoD	Warminster
Marlborough School Pitches	Education	Marlborough
RAF Larkhill, (Bell Road Cricket Field)	MoD	Amesbury

Casual activity

6.95 Wiltshire Cricket Limited has identified the Wiltshire Wallop as a priority competition for retaining players, encouraging more matches for existing players and creating an enjoyable format which is played locally and competitively.

6.96 The ECB, stress the importance of capturing and planning for the needs of casual cricket, and have responded to these trends themselves by promoting versions of the sport such as 20/20 cricket, and Last Man Standing competitions. Essentially such activity can be 'team-based' as opposed to club-based, and if such activity is to be promoted and popularised within the local authority it will be important to provide facilities that can be easily accessed and booked by such teams, which suggests venues in local parks. However, this may present issues in respect to insurance and 'Health & Safety' if venues are not properly conceived.

6.97 In other parts of the country, where the population comprises a relatively high Asian component, there can often be a significant level of casual cricket matches amongst Asian groups which, again, have no affiliation to clubs or local leagues. Wiltshire, as a local authority, does not have a significant Asian component as part of its population, compared to other parts of the country. However, changes to the ethnic composition of the local authority population might result in an upturn in the demand for such activity, and the situation is worth monitoring.

Assessing the Supply and Demand Information and Views

6.98 There are two components involved in this calculation:

- Assessing the 'capacity' of wickets to absorb the overall number matches they are required to host without undue wear and tear; and,
- Assessing the availability of pitches to be available for matches at the times that they will be required.

6.99 The above two are considered in the following paragraphs.

6.100 For cricket, unlike other pitch sports, the capacity of a pitch is measured on a seasonal basis (as opposed to weekly) and is primarily determined by the number and quality of wickets on a pitch. Play is rotated throughout the season across the wickets to reduce wear and allow for repair.

6.101 As a guide, the ECB suggests that a **good** quality wicket should be able to take:

- 5 matches per season per grass wicket (adults);
- 7 matches per season per grass wicket (juniors);
- 60 matches per season per non turf wicket (adults); and,
- 80 matches per season per non turf wicket (juniors).

6.102 Demand (in relation to capacity) is therefore measured in terms of the number of home games that each team will play per season.

6.103 Some junior play in the local authority will take place on non-turf wickets. This meets with ECB requirements, unless teams are playing in high standard junior play, and/or are in the 13 years + age groups, in which case play must take place on the grass square. The provision of non-turf wickets can therefore enhance the capacity of a site.

6.104 Assessing demand from adult teams is easier to establish due to the unambiguous requirement for turf pitches for play in local league structures and above.

6.105 **Map 6.2** summarises the situation at the cricket sites across the local authority in respect of the notional capacity of the sites to absorb adult matches against the estimated number of matches played by adult teams per season. Cricket training will normally take place off the cricket square, and within nets, on non-turf wickets, in the outfield, or winter training indoor bowls. Training therefore is not a key factor in determining overall use of turf wickets over the course of a season. However, junior matches and training will also be an important consideration in determining wear and tear on wickets, and the following **Table 6.11** factors these considerations into calculations on a site-by-site basis, using data on team numbers and training patterns supplied through the consultation. Generally, it was identified that the majority of training took place 'off-square' using the outfield, artificial strips, or nets. Any winter training takes place off-site and indoors. For these reasons the impact of training can largely be discounted from estimations of site capacity for cricket.

6.106 Cricket squares tend to be roped off in off-season, and so are not usually adversely affected by other activity.

6.107 The **red figures** in the final two columns of the Table 6.10 indicate where there is a theoretical overplay- as seen these calculations take into account the (non) existence and use of turf and non-turf strips.

6.108 It is fair to say that none of the clubs responding to the questionnaire survey have explicitly referenced 'too many games being played on the turf square' as an issue of importance. Any concerns with respect to home venues have been summarised in **Table 6.2**, and cover a variety of themes including a desire for improved ancillary facilities and equipment; and, the need for secondary and tertiary venues to field extra teams.

Map 6.2: Grass wicket capacity relative to adult demand

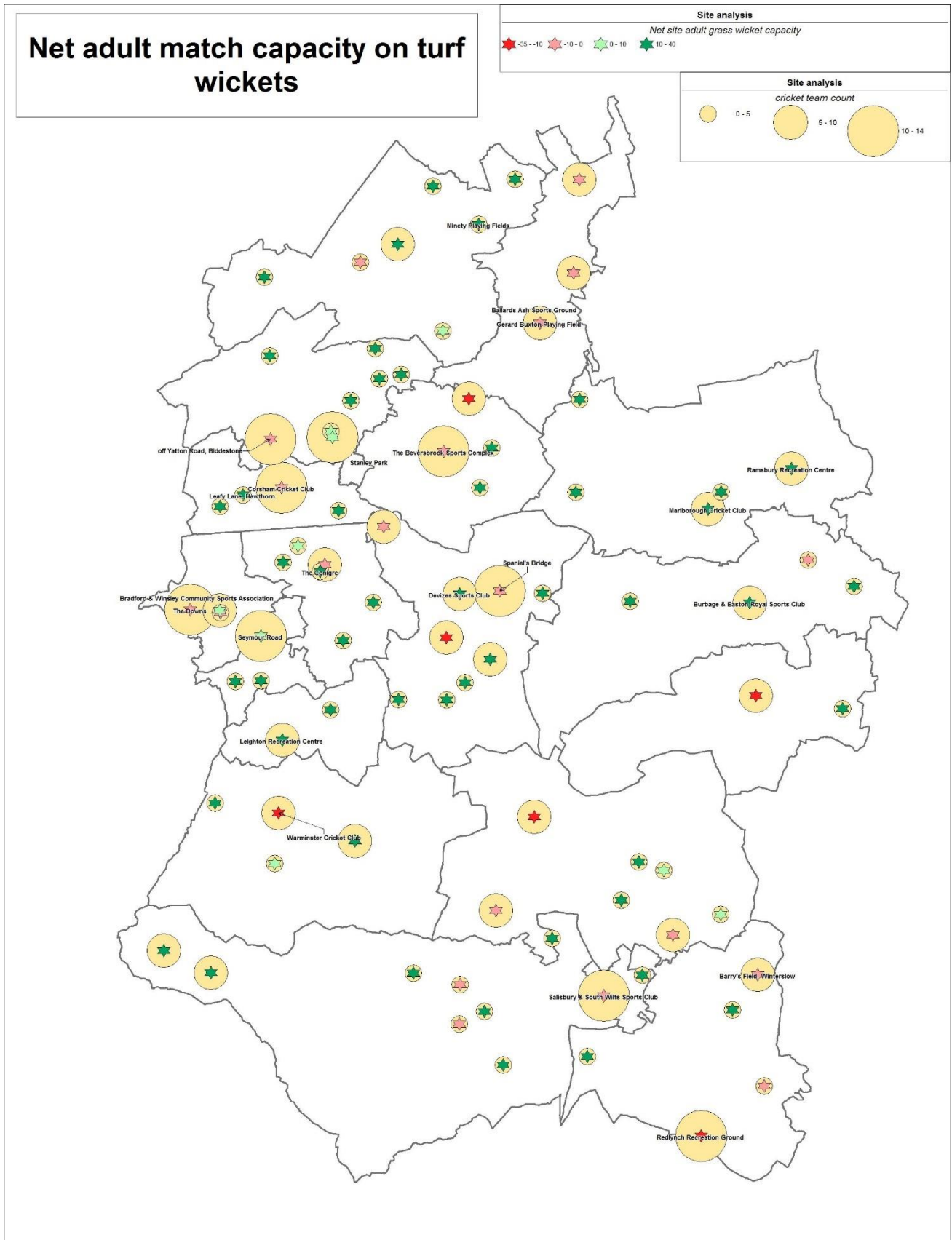


Table 6.11: Cricket site capacity and use

Name	Sub Area	Availability	Ownership	A. Estimated adult matches/season	B. Estimated junior matches/season	C. Turf strips	D. Non-turf strips	E. Capacity guide: adult matches/season/turf strip	F. Capacity guide junior matches/season/turf strip	G. Capacity guide: adult/matches/season/non-turf strip	H. Capacity guide: junior /matches/season/non-turf strip	I. Ideal adult match capacity/season on turf strips (C x E)	J. Ideal adult match capacity/season on non-turf strips (D x G)	K. Ideal junior match capacity/season on turf strips (C x F)	L. Ideal junior match capacity/season on non-turf strips (D x H)
off Portway, Gomeldon	Amesbury	A1	LA	45	45	8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Shrewton Recreation Ground	Amesbury	A1	LA	60	30	8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80
Steeple Langford Recreation Ground	Amesbury	A1	LA	45	60	8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80
Bonnymead	Amesbury	A2	Club	30		8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80
off Jubilee Hill, Durnford	Amesbury	A2	Private	30		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
DTSL Sports Ground, Porton Down	Amesbury		MoD					5	7	60	80	0	0	0	0
RAF Larkhill, (Bell Road Cricket Field)	Amesbury		MoD					5	7	60	80	0	0	0	0
Victory Field Recreation Ground (might be Culver Close Playing Field)	Bradford on Avon	A1	LA	45		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
The Downs	Bradford on Avon	A2	Club	45		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
cricket field off Frome Road, Wingfield	Bradford on Avon	B	Private			8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Calne Recreation Ground	Calne	A1	LA			8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80
Cherhill CC (Quemerford Gate)	Calne	A1	LA	30		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0

Name	Sub Area	Availability	Ownership	A. Estimated adult matches/season	B. Estimated junior matches/season	C. Turf strips	D. Non-turf strips	E. Capacity guide: adult matches/season/turf strip	F. Capacity guide junior matches/season/turf strip	G. Capacity guide: adult/matches/season/non-turf strip	H. Capacity guide: junior /matches/season/non-turf strip	I. Ideal adult match capacity/season on turf strips (C x E)	J. Ideal adult match capacity/season on non-turf strips (D x G)	K. Ideal junior match capacity/season on turf strips (C x F)	L. Ideal junior match capacity/season on non-turf strips (D x H)
Goatacre Recreation Ground	Calne	A1	LA			8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80
The Beversbrook Sports Complex	Calne	A1	LA	60	135	10	0	5	7	60	80	50	0	70	0
Compton Bassett Cricket Club	Calne	A2	Private	15		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Goatacre Cricket Club	Calne	A2	Club	60	45	8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Kington Langley Playing Field	Chippenham	A1	LA	15		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
off The Street, Grittleton	Chippenham	A1	LA	15		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Sutton Benger Recreation Ground	Chippenham	A1	LA	30		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
The Green Recreation Ground, Christian Malford	Chippenham	A1	LA	30		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Chippenham Sports Club cricket field	Chippenham	A2	Club	45	105	10	0	5	7	60	80	50	0	70	0
off Yatton Road, Biddestone	Chippenham	A2	Club	90	120	16	1	5	7	60	80	80	60	112	80
Seagry Cricket Club	Chippenham	A2	Private	30		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Box Recreation Ground	Corsham	A1	LA	30	15	8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80
Corsham Cricket Club	Corsham	A1	LA	45	120	8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80
Leafy Lane, Hawthorn	Corsham	A1	LA	30		8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80

Name	Sub Area	Availability	Ownership	A. Estimated adult matches/season	B. Estimated junior matches/season	C. Turf strips	D. Non-turf strips	E. Capacity guide: adult matches/season/turf strip	F. Capacity guide junior matches/season/turf strip	G. Capacity guide: adult/matches/season/non-turf strip	H. Capacity guide: junior /matches/season/non-turf strip	I. Ideal adult match capacity/season on turf strips (C x E)	J. Ideal adult match capacity/season on non-turf strips (D x G)	K. Ideal junior match capacity/season on turf strips (C x F)	L. Ideal junior match capacity/season on non-turf strips (D x H)
The Playing Field (Lacock)	Corsham	A2	Other	30		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
All Cannings Bridge House Cricket Pitch	Devizes	A1	LA	15	30	8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80
The Elisha Field, Market Lavington	Devizes	A1	LA	30	30	8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Devizes Sports Club	Devizes	A2	Club	60	40	20	1	5	7	60	80	100	60	140	80
Earlestone & Coulston Cricket Club	Devizes	A2	Club	15	15	8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Potterne Cricket Club	Devizes	A2	Private	60	15	8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80
Spaniel's Bridge	Devizes	A2	Club	45	120	8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80
Spye Park Cricket Club	Devizes	A2	Club	45	45	8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Urchfont Cricket Club	Devizes	A2	Club	30	45	8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
cricket ground, West Lavington	Devizes	A3	Education	30		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Bradstone Sports Field	Malmesbury	A1	LA	15		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Minety Playing Fields	Malmesbury	A1	LA	15		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Oaksey Playing Field	Malmesbury	A1	LA	30		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
off Tetbury Lane, Chartlon	Malmesbury	A1	LA	15		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Prinkney Park, Sherston	Malmesbury	A2	Club	30		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
The Worthys	Malmesbury	A2	Club	45		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0

Name	Sub Area	Availability	Ownership	A. Estimated adult matches/season	B. Estimated junior matches/season	C. Turf strips	D. Non-turf strips	E. Capacity guide: adult matches/season/turf strip	F. Capacity guide junior matches/season/turf strip	G. Capacity guide: adult/matches/season/non-turf strip	H. Capacity guide: junior /matches/season/non-turf strip	I. Ideal adult match capacity/season on turf strips (C x E)	J. Ideal adult match capacity/season on non-turf strips (D x G)	K. Ideal junior match capacity/season on turf strips (C x F)	L. Ideal junior match capacity/season on non-turf strips (D x H)
Kennett Valley Village Hall	Marlborough	A1	LA			8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Mildenhall CC	Marlborough	A1	LA	30		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Ramsbury Recreation Centre	Marlborough	A1	LA	30	30	8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80
Avebury Sports Field	Marlborough	A2	Other	15		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Marlborough Cricket Club	Marlborough	A2	Club	60	45	18	0	5	7	60	80	90	0	126	0
off Manor Lane, Broad Hinton	Marlborough	A2	Private	30		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Marlborough School Pitches	Marlborough	C	Education				3	5	7	60	80	0	180	0	240
Broughton Gifford Common	Melksham	A1	LA	15		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
King George V Playing Fields	Melksham	A1	LA	45		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
The Conigre	Melksham	A1	LA	15	45	8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80
The Lye Field	Melksham	A1	LA	15		8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80
The Manor, High Street, Keevil	Melksham	A2	Private	15		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Melksham Oak Community School	Melksham	A3	Education			8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80
off Frog Lane Bedwyn	Pewsey	A1	LA	45		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
off The Lynch, Shalbourne	Pewsey	A1	LA	15		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Burbage & Easton Royal Sports Club	Pewsey	A2	Club	60	60	8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80
off Alton Road, Wilcot	Pewsey	A2	Club	15	30	8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80

Name	Sub Area	Availability	Ownership	A. Estimated adult matches/season	B. Estimated junior matches/season	C. Turf strips	D. Non-turf strips	E. Capacity guide: adult matches/season/turf strip	F. Capacity guide junior matches/season/turf strip	G. Capacity guide: adult/matches/season/non-turf strip	H. Capacity guide: junior /matches/season/non-turf strip	I. Ideal adult match capacity/season on turf strips (C x E)	J. Ideal adult match capacity/season on non-turf strips (D x G)	K. Ideal junior match capacity/season on turf strips (C x F)	L. Ideal junior match capacity/season on non-turf strips (D x H)
off The Street, Marden	Pewsey	B	Private			8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Ballards Ash Sports Ground	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	A1	LA	15		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Gerard Buxton Playing Field	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	A2	Club	60	75	10	0	5	7	60	80	50	0	70	0
Purton Cricket Club	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	A2	Club	45	75	8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Southam and the Water Pitches	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	C		45	45	8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80
Hampton Park Pavilion	Salisbury	A1	LA	30		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Salisbury & South Wilts Sports Club	Salisbury	A2	Club	105	75	20	1	5	7	60	80	100	60	140	80
Bishop Wadworth's School	Salisbury	B	Education			8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Harnham Cricket Ground	Salisbury	B	LA			8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Chafyn Grove School	Salisbury	C	Education					5	7	60	80	0	0	0	0
Chalke Valley Sports Centre	South West Wiltshire	A1	LA	15	45	8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Dinton Recreation Ground	South West Wiltshire	A1	LA	45	15	8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Duchy Manor	South West Wiltshire	A1	LA	30	60	8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0

Name	Sub Area	Availability	Ownership	A. Estimated adult matches/season	B. Estimated junior matches/season	C. Turf strips	D. Non-turf strips	E. Capacity guide: adult matches/season/turf strip	F. Capacity guide junior matches/season/turf strip	G. Capacity guide: adult/matches/season/non-turf strip	H. Capacity guide: junior /matches/season/non-turf strip	I. Ideal adult match capacity/season on turf strips (C x E)	J. Ideal adult match capacity/season on non-turf strips (D x G)	K. Ideal junior match capacity/season on turf strips (C x F)	L. Ideal junior match capacity/season on non-turf strips (D x H)
South Newton Recreation Ground	South West Wiltshire	A1	LA	30		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Tisbury & District Sports Centre	South West Wiltshire	A1	LA			8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Chilmark Cricket Ground	South West Wiltshire	A2	Club	15		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
cricket field at Compton Chamberlayne	South West Wiltshire	A2	Club	15		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Fovant CC (East Farm)	South West Wiltshire	A2	Private	45	15	8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Kilminster & Stourton Cricket Club	South West Wiltshire	A2	Club	30	75	8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80
Barry's Field, Winterslow	Southern Wiltshire	A1	LA	45	30	8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80
Coronation Field	Southern Wiltshire	A1	LA	30	15	8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Landford Recreation Ground	Southern Wiltshire	A1	LA			8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Memorial Ground, Romsey Road	Southern Wiltshire	A1	LA	45		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Redlynch Recreation Ground	Southern Wiltshire	A1	LA	60	105	8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80
cricket field at Coombe Bissett	Southern Wiltshire	A2	Club	15		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Collingbourne Dulcis Recreation Ground	Tidworth	A1	LA	60	45	8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80

Name	Sub Area	Availability	Ownership	A. Estimated adult matches/season	B. Estimated junior matches/season	C. Turf strips	D. Non-turf strips	E. Capacity guide: adult matches/season/turf strip	F. Capacity guide junior matches/season/turf strip	G. Capacity guide: adult/matches/season/non-turf strip	H. Capacity guide: junior /matches/season/non-turf strip	I. Ideal adult match capacity/season on turf strips (C x E)	J. Ideal adult match capacity/season on non-turf strips (D x G)	K. Ideal junior match capacity/season on turf strips (C x F)	L. Ideal junior match capacity/season on non-turf strips (D x H)
King George V Playing Field	Tidworth	A1	LA	15		8	1	5	7	60	80	40	60	56	80
cricket field off Salisbury Road, Tidworth	Tidworth	C	MoD					5	7	60	80	0	0	0	0
North Bradley Peace Memorial Recreation Ground	Trowbridge	A1	LA	15		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
The Playing Field at Southwick	Trowbridge	A1	LA	30		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Seymour Road	Trowbridge	A2	Club	120	150	24	1	5	7	60	80	120	60	168	80
cricket field off Hackett Place	Trowbridge	C	Education					5	7	60	80	0	0	0	0
Corsley War Memorial Field	Warminster	A1	LA	15		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
off High Street, Sutton Veny	Warminster	A1	LA			8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Chitterne Recreation Ground	Warminster	A2	Club			8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
off Park Street	Warminster	A2	Club	30	60	8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Warminster Town Cricket Club	Warminster	A2	Club	75	60	8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Land Warfare Centre, Warminster	Warminster	C	MoD					5	7	60	80	0	0	0	0
Bratton Recreation Ground	Westbury	A1	LA	30		8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0
Leighton Recreation Centre	Westbury	A1	LA	30	65	8	0	5	7	60	80	40	0	56	0

6.110 It is fair to say that none of the clubs responding to the questionnaire survey have explicitly referenced 'too many games being played on the turf square' as an issue of importance. Any immediate concerns with respect to home venues have been summarised in **Table 6.2**, and cover a variety of themes including a desire for improved ancillary facilities and equipment; and, the need for secondary and tertiary venues to field extra teams.

6.111 Additional concerns in relation to facilities required for clubs aspiring to play in the West of England Premier League have previously been summarised in **Table 6.3**.

Scenario Testing: The Future

Future Picture of Provision

6.112 The future requirement for playing pitches will be impacted by several factors, including;

- A Changes to the number of people living in the area and / or to the demographic profile of the population;
- B Changes in participation trends and in how pitch sports are played;
- C Club specific development plans and aspirations; and
- D Amendments to the current facility stock either through the provision of new pitches or the loss of current pitches.

6.113 These issues are considered in turn in order to build a picture of future demand for playing pitches.

A Population Change

Team Generation Rates

6.114 Team Generation Rates (TGRs) indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team. TGRs are derived by dividing the appropriate population age band by the number of teams playing within that area in that age band. By applying TGRs to population projections, we can project the theoretical number of teams that would be generated from population growth and gain an understanding of future demand.

6.115 **Table 6.12** summarises the current TGRs for cricket in the local authority and uses them to assess the potential impact of projected changes to the population profile on demand for cricket.

Table 6.12 TGRs and potential change to number of cricket teams in the local authority: 2015-2026

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUP POPULATION	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	32,008	138	232	35,435	153	15
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	31,093	24	1,296	34,386	27	3
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	115,310	196	588	114,129	194	-2
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	114,029	5	22,806	109,432	5	0

6.116 These are for local authority as a whole and it is important to consider the same analysis for the 18 Community Areas. This information is provided in **Appendix 5**.

6.117 The above suggests a growth in the younger age/gender groups in team numbers by 2026 and, but a slight decline in the older adult age groups. The age bands used for cricket are wider than used for other pitch sports, and this will mean that the relevant demographic trends will be different. The population data on which the above calculations are predicated¹⁰ are themselves only based upon previous trends, and do not necessarily take into account the impact of planned new residential growth yet to be determined.

Projected change in the population resulting from planned new growth

6.118 The above projects the change in team numbers arising out of natural change in the population up to 2026. There is also a need to consider any additional teams generated from localised population change resulting from planned new development. This new development may give rise to a significant local redistribution of the population, and conceivably in the spatial demand for playing pitches. The precise housing growth allocations to be catered for in the emerging new development plan are currently not determined.

B Changes in participation trends and how sport is played

6.119 Earlier in this section it was shown that those clubs responding to the questionnaire survey had, overall, experienced some growth in the junior age-group categories.

6.120 In recognition of changing lifestyle patterns and the challenges of 50 over cricket, the ECB are now seeking to introduce alternative forms of the game, including Last Man Standing and T20, as well as other initiatives to encourage informal participation such as O40 Leagues, Pub Leagues and U19 competitions.

¹⁰ Compiled from a forecast produced on 19/03/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

6.121 The ECB therefore currently has an overall focus on player retention and is not anticipating significant growth in club-based cricket, instead highlighting potential to grow more informal formats of the game

6.122 This may result in the growth of more casual play and midweek leagues and this could generate demand for 'casual' venues within the local authority. In addition to this, the 'Chance to Shine' (discussed earlier) charity may induce additional interest amongst children.

Club development plans and aspirations

6.123 Several clubs responding to the club survey have aspirations to grow and this will impact both on demand across the local authority as a whole but also more locally at a site specific level. Club aspirations are set out in **Table 6.13**.

Table 6.13: Clubs' aspirations to field more teams

Does your club plan to run more teams?	Response Percent	Response Total
Yes	55.00%	22
No	45.00%	18
	answered	40
	skipped	4

6.124 Over half of the responding clubs said that they would like to field more teams. These are bone fide statements on the clubs' part. Where clubs stated that they would like to field teams in a particular category, we have provided a very indicative quantification of how many teams this might be.

Table 6.14: Estimate of additional teams that responding clubs might field

Adult Men's Teams	Adult Women's Teams	Junior Boys' Teams	Junior Girls' Teams	Other (e.g. Vets)
8	10	8	16	0

6.125 Taking into account the necessary caveat, the above aspirations suggest that responding team might like to field an additional:

- 18 adult teams; and,
- 24 junior teams.

6.126 Of the total number of teams fielded by the clubs *responding to the questionnaire* the above represents:

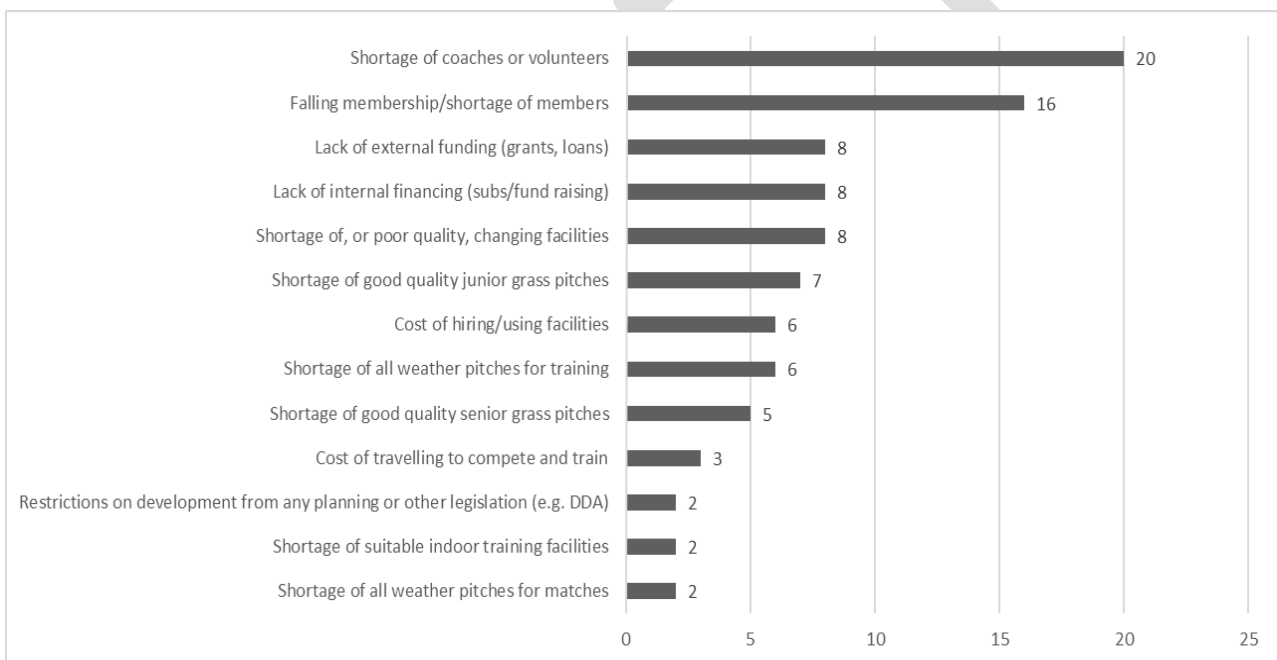
- 17% of the number of adult teams; and,
- 24% of the junior teams.

6.127 If these percentages were applied to the existing total estimates for teams within Wiltshire as a whole (210 adult and 167 junior teams) it would suggest that the fulfilment of aspirations would create another:

- 35 adult teams; and,
- 40 junior teams.

6.128 These are large numbers. The clubs have also stated some of the obstacles that, they feel, stand in the way of them realising these aspirations. In practice, there may be little that can be done to reduce some of these obstacles, especially in the current financial climate. However, the statements serve to emphasise that some clubs would like to expand their activities were it not for the existence of certain obstacles- one of the goals of the strategy which this needs assessment underpins should be to seek ways in which these obstacles can be mitigated.

Figure 6.3: Obstacles given by clubs as stopping them fielding more teams.



6.129 Paradoxically, the responding clubs have stated that, overall, falling membership and shortage of players is the second most important factor in hampering the any desire to field more teams. In this regard it would difficult to justify the above aspiration-led increases in teams. The biggest reason cited is however a shortage of coaches and volunteers.

6.130 When adding the extra teams that might be generated if responding clubs could achieve aspirations to net changes to numbers of teams arising from projected population growth (2026), the total increased future demand will be:

Table 6.15: Summary potential overall growth in team numbers

Extra teams from population growth		Extra teams for aspirational growth		Extra matches (A+B)	Grass Fields required
Adult	-2	Adult	35	16.5	c. 8 (assuming 2 adult teams would justify field).
Junior	10	Junior	40	25	(share the above)

Discussion

6.131 The number of additional cricket fields required is high, and 8 additional cricket fields would be difficult to provide, especially on a bespoke, standalone basis. Furthermore, projected increase is fuelled largely by the estimates of aspiration-led demand, and these are also considered to be very high- perhaps unrealistically so. If the aspirational figures were omitted, the demographic-driven demand would probably not warrant additional new provision. The likely exceptions will be in some areas of large planned population growth, such as Chippenham.

6.132 The ECB also suggests in its strategic statements that the future direction for growth may be with informal versions of the game, allied to a consolidation of participation in the traditional club-based game. Should this be the case then extra facilities may be required, but in accessible central venues that can be used informally, and without a pre-requisite of joining a club. A focus on improved school-based venues may also be justified, and perhaps as a result of programmes like the 'Chance to Shine' campaign, as well as interest generated amongst youngsters by Kwik Cricket.

6.133 Perhaps there is also a need to focus on coaching and volunteer recruitment, as much as improvements to facilities, although the club survey has clearly identified various facility issues that might be addressed through funding injections in this regard.

6.134 The population projections underpinning **Table 6.12** are trend-based, and will therefore take into account previous housebuilding rates within the local authority. However, future development plan allocations will need to be confirmed, and the estimates in Table 6.11 should be amended when new population data are available.

6.135 The focus should be on improving existing key venues; working with selected schools in improving cricket facilities on-campus (which might be used as second venues for some clubs); and, exploring the possibility of introducing informal cricket venues in some local parks (for example). It is therefore entirely conceivable that some of the existing cricket venues can be used to address the demographic and aspiration-driven needs identified above: the data provided in **Appendix 5** for the 18 Community Areas will help to inform the process at the more local level.

Key issues for the Strategy to address

6.136 The concept of venues for casual cricket should be explored, with the provision of non-turf wickets. This would help develop team-based (as opposed to club-based cricket for those who cannot commit to regular and frequent games).

6.137 It is likely that future population growth in Chippenham will require additional cricket provision (especially with the current lack of availability of the Westinghouse ground, that is now closed to use).

6.138 Some of the larger clubs require access to more than one ground- perhaps these could be on school campuses?

6.139 There are some sites (in rural areas) that are under-used- what is their future?

6.140 Rather than new conventional cricket venues, the emphasis should be on improvements to existing venues.

6.141 Help in recruiting new coaches and volunteers could be an important and useful measure.

6.142 Many of the higher performing clubs in the Wiltshire County Cricket League may have aspirations to field teams in the West of England Premier League (WEPL). The absence at certain venues of facilities required to join the WEPL may therefore be of longer-term concern to some clubs, beyond shorter-term facility deficiencies identified in this section. There are opportunities to provide these upgrades in relation to:

- The relocation of Beanacre and Melksham CC to the Conigre site, which will become a dedicated cricket venue; and,
- The required alternative second ground required for Trowbridge CC in lieu of a site that is now to be developed for housing. There is Section 106 funding attached to the relocation on the cricket activity as part of the planning proposal.

7.0 RUGBY

Introduction

7.45 This section assesses the adequacy of pitches for Rugby Union in the local authority by presenting the following:

- an overview of pitch supply;
- an overview of demand for rugby;
- the pattern of play of rugby;
- a review of the capacity and adequacy of current provision across the local authority, including an understanding of activity at individual sites; and,
- a summary of findings and key issues for the Plan to address - separate document.

Overview of Pitch Supply

7.46 There are 50 sites containing facilities for rugby in the local authority. This figure includes all known public, private, school and other pitches whether or not they are in secured community use. The total pitch provision across the local authority is summarised in **Table 7.1**, and **Map 7.1** in **Appendix 6**.

7.47 Of these sites only a minority are in fact used by community teams. The estimated numbers of teams currently using each site is provided in the table, together with the 'level category', allocated to each site, as explained in Section 4.

Table 7.1: Rugby sites in the local authority

Name	Availability	Ownership	Sub Area	Adult pitches	Mini pitches	Rugby team count	Site level (1,2,3,4)
Calne Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Calne	1		1	2
Corsham Town Football and Rugby Clubs	A1	LA	Corsham	2		13	2
Colerne RUFC (Higgins Field)	A2	MoD	Corsham	1		6	3
Minety Playing Fields	A1	LA	Malmesbury	3		14	2
off Frees Avenue, Marlborough	A1	LA	Marlborough	2		16	2
The Conigre (Woolmore Farm from Autumn 2016)	A1 (A1)	LA (LA)	Melksham Melksham	1 (4 inc youth)	5 (Play on youth)	17 (17)	1 (1)
Old Hospital Recreation Land	A1	LA	Pewsey	2		9	2
Ballards Ash Sports Ground	A1	LA	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	2		18	1
Fairview Field, Cricklade	A1	LA	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	1		1	3
off Stoneover Lane, Wootton Bassett	A1	LA	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	2		0	4
Hudsons Field	A1	LA	Salisbury	2		14	2

Name	Availability	Ownership	Sub Area	Adult pitches	Mini pitches	Rugby team count	Site level (1,2,3,4)
Dinton Recreation Ground	A1	LA	South West Wiltshire	1		1	3
Off Netherhampton Road	A1	LA	South West Wiltshire	1		1	3
Bradford & Winsley Community Sports Association	A2	Club	Bradford on Avon	3	2	18	1
Chippenham RFC (Allington Fields)	A2	Club	Chippenham	2	4	16	2
Devizes Sports Club	A2	Club	Devizes	2	1	17	1
Doric Park (Trowbridge RFC)	A2	Club	Trowbridge	3		13	2
Deverills Cricket Field	A2	Private	Warminster	1		0	3
Folly Lane pitches (Warminster RFC)	A2	Club	Warminster	2		10	2
Westbury RFC (Westbury Country Park)	A2	Club	Westbury	2		7	3
St Laurence School	A3	Education	Bradford on Avon	2		0	4
Sheldon School	A3	Education	Chippenham	3		0	3
cricket ground, West Lavington	A3	Education	Devizes	1		0	3
Dauntsey's School	A3	Education	Devizes	3		0	3
Lavington School	A3	Education	Devizes	1		0	3
St John's School & Community College	A3	Education	Marlborough	3		0	3

Name	Availability	Ownership	Sub Area	Adult pitches	Mini pitches	Rugby team count	Site level (1,2,3,4)
Melksham Oak Community School	A3	Education	Melksham	2		1	3
Bradon Forest School	A3	Education	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	1		0	4
The Wellington Academy	A3	Education	Tidworth	1		0	3
John of Gaunt School	A3	Education	Trowbridge	2		0	3
The Clarendon College	A3	Education	Trowbridge	1		0	3
Warminster Kingdown/St John's CE Primary School	A3	Education	Warminster	2		0	3
Avon Valley College	B	Education	Amesbury	1		0	4
The John Bentley School	B	Education	Calne	2		0	4
Corsham School & Visual Arts Centre	B	Education	Corsham	2		0	4
Wiltshire College (Lackham)	B	Education	Corsham	1		0	4
Devizes School & Leisure Centre	B	Education	Devizes	3		0	4
Royal Wootton Bassett Academy	B	Education	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	1		0	4
Bishop Wadworth's School	B	Education	Salisbury	2		0	4
Matravers School	B	Education	Westbury	1	1	0	4

Name	Availability	Ownership	Sub Area	Adult pitches	Mini pitches	Rugby team count	Site level (1,2,3,4)
Abbeyfield School	C	Education	Calne	2		0	4
Grittleton House School	C	Education	Chippenham	2		0	4
off Church Lane, Stanton St Quintin	C	MoD	Chippenham	1		0	4
Malmesbury School	C	Education	Malmesbury	4		0	4
Marlborough School Pitches	C	Education	Marlborough	11		0	4
off Britford Road, Salisbury (Bishop Wordworth's School)	C	Education	Salisbury	4		0	4
rugby field off Chatham Close	C	MoD	Salisbury	1		1	4
off Meerut Road, Tidworth	C	MoD	Tidworth	1		0	4
pitches off Grand Trunk Road, Tidworth Garrison	C	MoD	Tidworth	1		0	4
Southam and the Water Pitches	C	Education	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	2		0	3
Arcot Road (Aspire Defence Ground)		MoD	Tidworth	1		0	2
Battlebury Barracks (east)		MoD	Warminster	2		0	3

7.48 Sites are in a variety of ownerships. The majority of pitches and sites are controlled by the education sector. However, the most notable sites from the standpoint of community rugby activity are those which are controlled by the local authority and clubs.

Quality Scoring of Sites

7.49 The score given to the overall pitch quality is based upon Sport England’s playing pitch strategy guidance – (Appendix 4d found at (<http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/planning-for-sport/planning-tools-and-guidance/playing-pitch-strategy-guidance/>))

7.50 There are two scores recorded on the assessment form: one is for pitch maintenance (frequency of aeration and surface dressing) and the other is for the type of drainage a particular pitch has (natural, pipe drained, pipe and slit drained, unknown). Also noted but not scored on the assessment forms are qualitative and ancillary information (length and coverage of grass, size of pitch, problem areas, condition and safety of goal posts, and availability of changing, floodlighting and car parking). The numbers in the table indicate the number of games that might be played under each combination.

		Maintenance		
		Poor (M0)	Standard (M1)	Good (M2)
Drainage	Natural Inadequate (D0)	0.5	1.5	2
	Natural Adequate (D1)	1.5	2	3
	Pipe Drained (D2)	1.75	2.5	3.25
	Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	2	3	3.5

Table 7.2: Rugby pitch quality ratings

Name	Availability	Ownership	Sub Area	Rugby pitch maintenance rating (see above matrix)	Rugby pitch drainage rating (see above matrix)	Relevant comments from clubs
Ballards Ash Sports Ground	A1	LA	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	M2 (Good)	D3	Resident club expresses concern about the over-use of pitches
Bradford & Winsley Community Sports Association	A2	Club	Bradford on Avon	M1 (Standard)	D2	Pitches can suffer in times of prolonged wet weather.
Calne Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Calne	M1 (Standard)	D2	
Chippenham RFC (Allington Fields)	A2	Club	Chippenham	M2 (Good)	D2	
Colerne RUFC (Higgins Field)	C	MoD	Corsham	M1 (Standard)	D2	
Corsham Town Football and Rugby Clubs	A1	LA	Corsham	M1 (Standard)	D2	Overall lack of space for pitches
Devizes Sports Club	A2	Club	Devizes	M2 (Good)	D3	Pitches are over-used and become unplayable (comments made prior to recent drainage improvements)

Name	Availability	Ownership	Sub Area	Rugby pitch maintenance rating (see above matrix)	Rugby pitch drainage rating (see above matrix)	Relevant comments from clubs
Dinton Recreation Ground	A1	LA	South West Wiltshire	M1 (Standard)	D2	
Doric Park (Trowbridge RFC)	A2	Club	Trowbridge	M2 (Good)	D3	Almost brand new facility of a very high standard
Fairview Field, Cricklade	A1	LA	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	M1 (Standard)	D1	
Folly Lane pitches (Warminster RFC)	A2	Club	Warminster	M1 (Standard)	D2	
Hudsons Field	A1	LA	Salisbury	M1 (Standard)	D2	
Melksham Oak Community School	A3	Education	Melksham	M1 (Standard)	D1	
Minety Playing Fields	A1	LA	Malmesbury	M1 (Standard)	D1	Pitches become quickly unplayable, and drainage is not good.
off Frees Avenue, Marlborough	A1	LA	Marlborough	M2 (Good)	D2	Dog-fouling an issue on this common land site

Name	Availability	Ownership	Sub Area	Rugby pitch maintenance rating (see above matrix)	Rugby pitch drainage rating (see above matrix)	Relevant comments from clubs
Off Netherhampton Road	A2	Other	South West Wiltshire	M1 (Standard)	D2	
Old Hospital Recreation Land	A1	LA	Pewsey	M1 (Standard)	D2	
rugby field off Chatham Close	C	MoD	Salisbury	M1 (Standard)	D2	
Sutton Benger Recreation Ground	A1	LA	Chippenham	M1 (Standard)	D2	
The Conigre	A1	LA	Melksham	M2 (Good)	D2	The pitch is over-used and becomes unplayable.
Westbury RFC (Westbury Country Park)	A2	Club	Westbury	M1 (Standard)	D2	Club considers that pitches have improved greatly due to groundstaff's efforts

NB: Site capacity and over-use at the Conigre site in Melksham will be alleviated in Autumn 2016, due to Melksham RFC moving to Woolmore Farm.

7.51 Although there may be some occasional conflict of interest between sports, it is the intensity of use of rugby pitches by resident and visiting rugby teams both for training and competition that leads to a situation where pitches are over-used relative to their capacity to absorb activity.

7.52 On multi-pitch rugby grounds, such as the above, one pitch is normally allocated as the midweek training pitch, and this is usually either permanently or temporarily floodlit. Over the course of a season grass training pitches will have to absorb a considerable amount of wear and tear both from training activity as well as match play.

7.53 In addition to issues with pitches, several clubs have expressed concern over the adequacy of changing facilities, and especially if they are to develop and sustain female and junior teams in particular. Detailed comments are contained in the 'All Data Spreadsheet' (Append

Overview of demand

Current Participation

7.54 Clubs in the local authority are affiliated to the Dorset and Wiltshire area of the RFU, and the adult teams tend to play in Levels 8 to 11 of the national league structure. However, teams from the larger clubs such as Chippenham, Salisbury and Trowbridge play at a higher level in the South West area.

7.55 Junior and mini teams play in a variety of local tournaments and competitions.

7.56 The following clubs and teams are recorded as playing within the local authority.

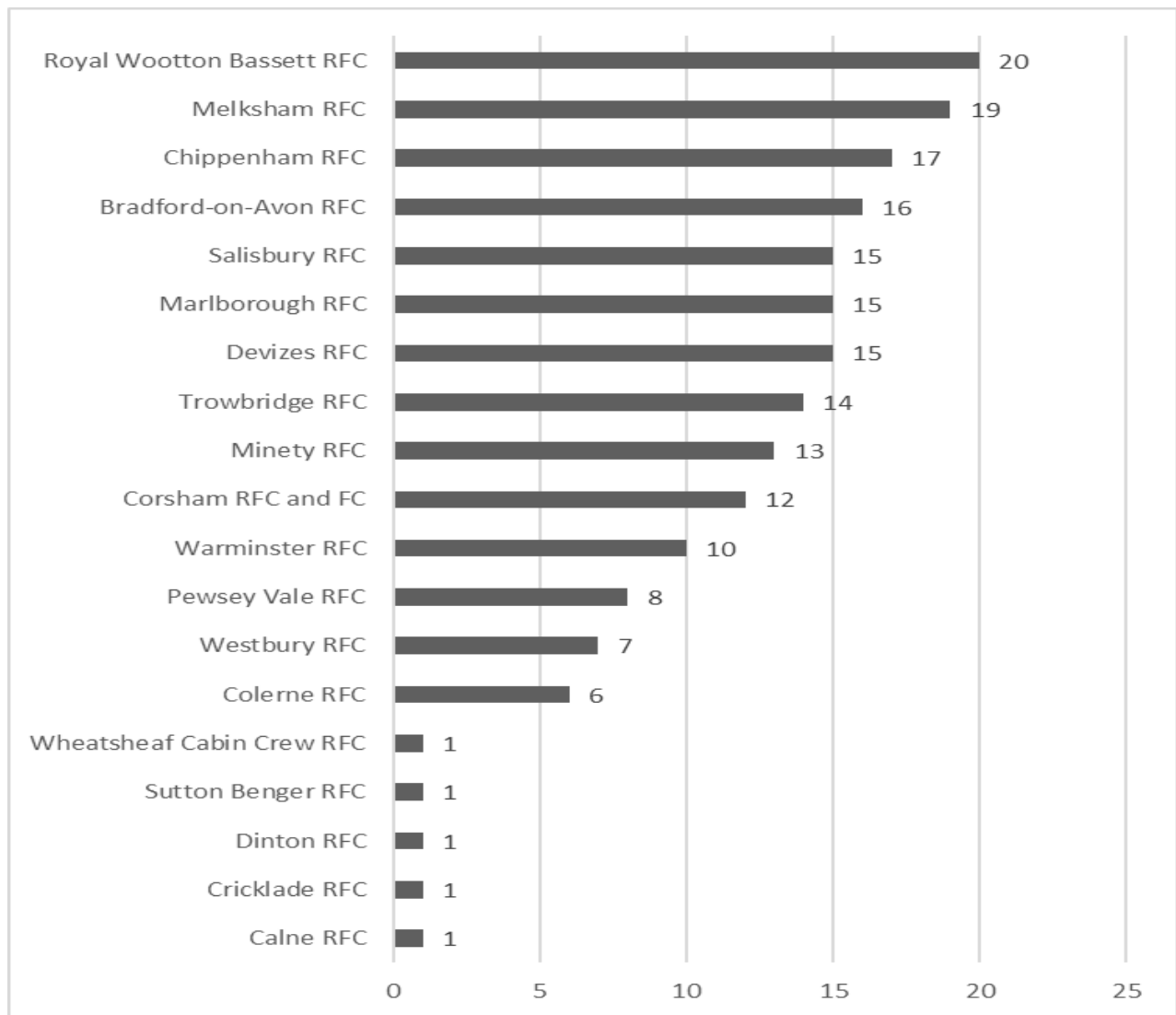
Table 7.3: Clubs and teams in the local authority

Name	Sub Area	Ground	Adult male	Adult female	Colts male (18-u19)	Colts female (18-u19)	Youth male (u13-17)	Youth female (u13-17)	Mini rugby (u12)
Bradford-on-Avon RFC	Bradford on Avon	Bradford & Winsley Community Sports Association	2		1		5	2	6
Calne RFC	Calne	Calne Recreation Ground	1				0		0
Chippenham RFC	Chippenham	Chippenham RFC (Allington Fields)	3		1		7		6
Sutton Benger RFC	Chippenham	Sutton Benger Recreation Ground	1				0		0
Colerne RFC	Corsham	Colerne RUFC (Higgins Field)	1				0		5
Corsham RFC and FC	Corsham	Corsham Town Football and Rugby Clubs	2		1		2		7
Devizes RFC	Devizes	Devizes Sports Club	2	1	1		4	1	5
Devizes RFC	Devizes	Devizes Sports Club	1						
Minety RFC	Malmesbury	Minety Playing Fields	2		1		4		6
Marlborough RFC	Marlborough	off Frees Avenue, Marlborough	2		1		5		7
Melksham RFC	Melksham	Melksham Oak Community School (Woolmore Farm Autumn 2016)	1		1				
Melksham RFC	Melksham	The Conigre (Woolmore Farm Autumn 2016)	2				4	3	8

Name	Sub Area	Ground	Adult male	Adult female	Colts male (18-u19)	Colts female (18-u19)	Youth male (u13-17)	Youth female (u13-17)	Mini rugby (u12)
Pewsey Vale RFC	Pewsey	Old Hospital Recreation Land	2				0	1	5
Cricklade RFC	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	Fairview Field, Cricklade	1				0		0
Royal Wootton Bassett RFC	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	Ballards Ash Sports Ground	3		2		6	1	8
Salisbury RFC	Salisbury	Castle Road	2						
Salisbury RFC	Salisbury	Hudsons Field	2		1		4		6
Dinton RFC	South West Wiltshire	Durrington Recreation Ground	1				0		0
Wheatsheaf Cabin Crew RFC	South West Wiltshire		1						
Trowbridge RFC	Trowbridge	Doric Park (Trowbridge RFC)	3		1		4		6
Warminster RFC	Warminster	Folly Lane pitches (Warminster RFC)	2				3		5
Westbury RFC	Westbury	Westbury RFC (Westbury Country Park)	2	1			0		4
			40	2	11	0	48	8	84

7.57 In summary, the above clubs can be ranked in terms of the estimated numbers of teams fielded, as follows:

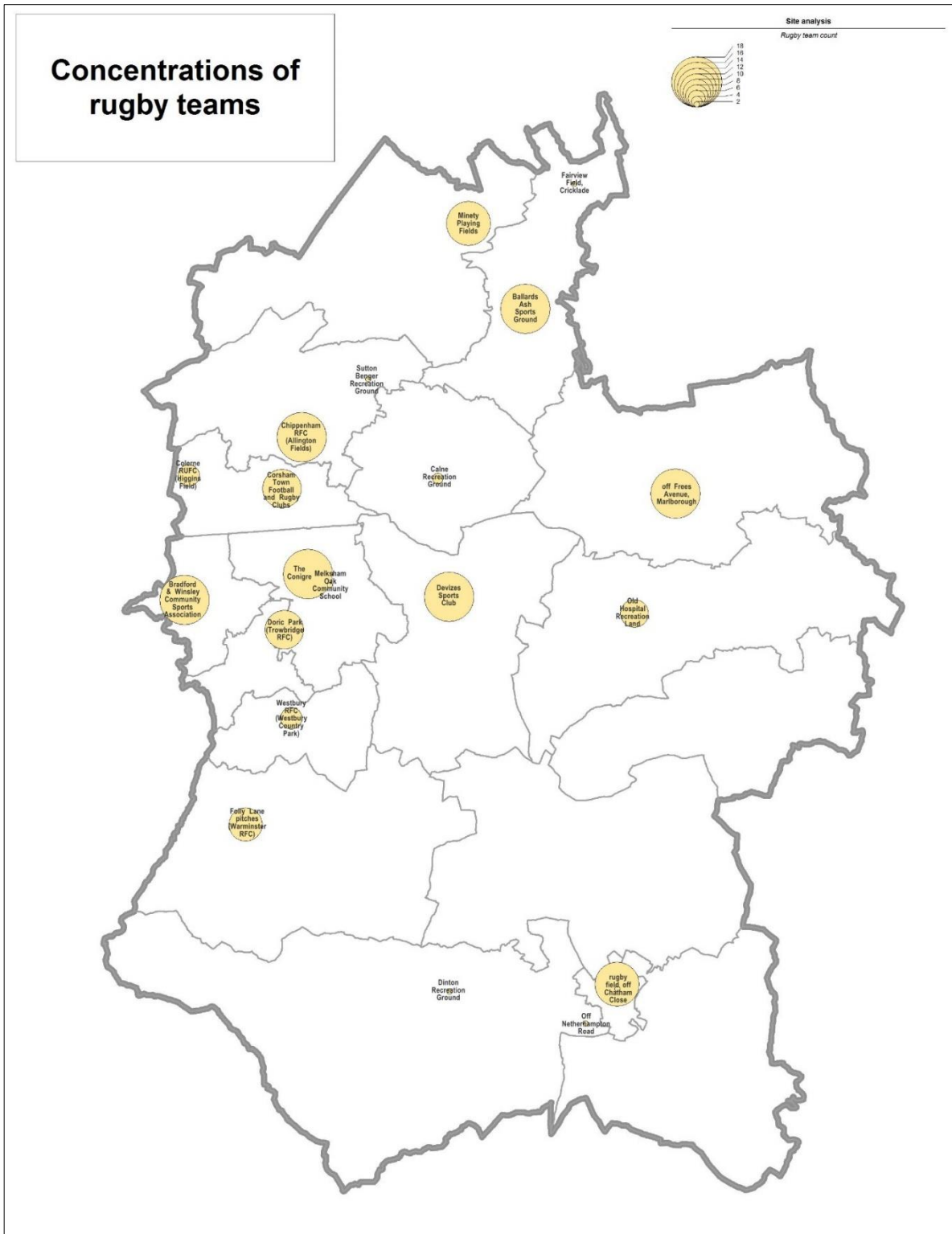
Figure 7.1: Ranking of clubs by numbers



7.58 It is noteworthy that the two clubs recorded as fielding the most teams through the age groups are not those clubs that field first XV's teams performing in the South West RFU area.

7.59 The geographic location of teams and their numbers is shown on **Map 7.2** below. Issues surrounding pitch capacity relative to use are considered further later in this section.

Map 7.2: Location of rugby pitch sites used by community teams



NB: Melksham RFC will move from the Conigre site, Melksham to Woolmore Farm in Autumn 2016

Trends in Local Participation

7.61 The club questionnaire survey combined with other evidence suggests that the number of teams fielded by local clubs has, overall, remained around the same over very recent years, in respect of adult teams. However, the balance of the club responses suggests that there has probably been an overall increase in the number of junior and mini/teams playing.

Table 7.4: Recent trends in team numbers

Please can you tell us if, in the previous three years, the number of teams in your club has:	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	Response Total
Adult Male	36%	7%	57%	14
Ladies	20%	0%	80%	10
Juniors/Colts	54%	18%	27%	11
Minis/Midis	50%	8%	41%	12
			answered	14
			skipped	3

7.62 As appropriate, clubs cited the reasons for increase or decreases in numbers of teams. Full details of these reasons are included in the All Data spreadsheet included as **Appendix 3**. However, the following appear to be the main reasons, in summary.

Table 7.5: Summary of reasons cited for growth or decline in teams

Reasons for growth in teams	Reasons for decline in teams
Move to better venue More junior teams More female teams	Loss of continuity in fixtures due to bad weather Loss of adult players

Displaced, Unmet and Latent Demand

7.63 The extent to which the current participation hides latent or frustrated demand to play rugby is considered further later in this section. In summary though clubs tend to suggest that it is deficiencies in supporting infrastructure that are obstructing the fielding of additional teams, and especially with regard to changing facilities that are usable across the age and gender spectra.

7.64 There is little evidence of clubs/teams having to travel outside the local authority to the access home ground facilities.

Origins of Membership

7.65 The club survey indicates that the majority of players live within 5 miles of their home venue. The higher the standard of rugby the greater the preparedness of better players to travel to clubs offering opportunities to play at a higher standard.

Patterns of Play

7.66 The patterns of play for the various age groups in rugby over the course of a week follow the general national pattern of:

- Adult Males playing on Saturday afternoons;
- Colt teams playing on Saturday afternoons;
- Mini/midi and youth teams playing on Sunday mornings; and,
- Adult female teams playing on Sundays.

Training patterns

7.67 All club/team training conducted by local clubs takes place on an allocated pitch, although there are some exceptions to this general practice that are noted in the following subsection. All team training sessions generally take place once per week for each of the team squads.

7.68 As youth rugby is played on a senior pitch the RFU suggests it should be categorised as equivalent to a senior match. Youth teams tend to play on senior pitches. Where this occurs the play will have some impact on the quality of, and therefore use some of the carrying capacity of, the senior pitches. As they are senior pitches the youth play needs to be quantified as match equivalent sessions of a senior pitch. If a mini/midi team plays on half a senior pitch every week for half the time of a senior match then it may be appropriate to record the use as a quarter (0.25) of a senior match equivalent session a week against the senior pitches on a site. This would enable the demand to be captured against the senior pitches on a site where the play takes place while reflecting the limited impact on the quality and capacity of the pitches compared to the senior play.

7.69 The above is of course the basis for only a rough assessment of 'carrying capacity' of rugby pitch sites, and it must be informed by other considerations and the views of users and managers, where they are available. This said, the above method has been applied to the site assessment information and the estimates of teams' match play and training needs to produce the following picture of overall site use relative to the notional capacity. The **Table 7.6** (below) compares the estimated match equivalent capacity of the key rugby club sites, with the estimated level of match equivalent usage.

7.70 In rugby, the tendency is for different age groups (adults, juniors, and minis) to play on the same playing surface, which is primarily marked out to adult pitch dimensions. Therefore, on most of the site shown in Table 7.6, usage by adults, juniors, and mini teams should be aggregated so as to provide the

overall picture of use relative to the estimated capacity. However, with a few sites some separately marked-out mini rugby pitches have been recorded: on these sites the impact of mini teams on adult pitches has been discounted. Where this occurs it has been noted in the Table 7.6.

7.71 A fuller explanation of the assumptions underpinning the calculations on which Table 7.6 are based is provided in the **Appendix 4** at the rear of this document. Some notes are also included in the table, both in the end column and at the bottom of the table. The latter in particular indicate that individual pitches on sites (or single pitch sites) may suffer heavy wear and tear due to their extra use for training.

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Table 7.6: Figure 7.1: Site usage versus capacity (match equivalents) – note these figure predated recent changes in respect of Ballards Ash sportsground

Name	Sub Area	A. Total adult/colt rugby match equivalent sessions/week	B. Total youth match equivalent sessions/week	C. Total mini rugby match equivalent sessions/week	D. Total match equivalent sessions on adult pitches (A+B+C)	E. Adult pitches	F. Mini Pitches	G. Match equivalent sessions/adult pitch (based on rating matrix)	H. Overall adult pitch site match equivalent capacity/week (E*G)	I. Total adult pitch net site match equivalent capacity/week (H-D)	Rugby pitch maintenance rating	Rugby pitch drainage rating	Rugby team count	Note
Ballards Ash Sports Ground	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	5	12.25	3	20.25	4		3.5	14	-6.25	M2 (Good)	D3	22	
Bradford & Winsley Community Sports Association	Bradford on Avon	2.5	12.25	2.25	17	3	2	2	6	-11.00	M1 (Standard)	D2	17	minis play on mini pitches
Calne Recreation Ground	Calne	1	0	0	1	1		2.5	2	1.00	M1 (Standard)	D2	1	
Chippenham RFC (Allington Fields)	Chippenham	4	12.25	2.25	18.5	3	4	3.25	9.75	-8.75	M2 (Good)	D2	18	minis play on mini pitches
Colerne RUFC (Higgins Field)	Corsham	1	0	1.88	2.88	1		2.5	2.5	-0.38	M1 (Standard)	D2	6	
Corsham Town Football and Rugby Clubs	Corsham	3	1	2.63	6.63	2		2.5	5	-1.63	M1 (Standard)	D2	13	
Devizes Sports Club	Devizes	5	6.25	1.88	13.13	2	1	3.5	7	-6.13	M2 (Good)	D3	16	minis play on mini pitches
Dinton Recreation Ground	South West Wiltshire	1	0	0	1	1		2.5	2.5	1.50	M1 (Standard)	D2	1	
Doric Park (Trowbridge RFC)	Trowbridge	4	4	2.25	10.25	4		3.5	14	3.75	M2 (Good)	D3	15	
Fairview Field, Cricklade	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	1	0	0	1	1		2	2	1.00	M1 (Standard)	D1	1	
Folly Lane pitches (Warminster RFC)	Warminster	2	2.25	1.88	6.13	2		2.5	5	-1.13	M1 (Standard)	D2	10	
Hudsons Field	Salisbury	3	4	2.25	9.25	2		2.5	5	-4.25	M1 (Standard)	D2	14	
Melksham Oak Community School	Melksham	1	0	0	1	2		1	2	1.00	M1 (Standard)	D1	1	
Minety Playing Fields	Malmesbury	3	4	2.25	9.25	3		2	6	-3.25	M1 (Standard)	D1	14	
off Frees Avenue, Marlborough	Marlborough	3	6.25	2.63	11.88	2		3.25	6.5	-5.38	M2 (Good)	D2	16	

Name	Sub Area	A. Total adult/colt rugby match equivalent sessions/week	B. Total youth match equivalent sessions/week	C. Total mini rugby match equivalent sessions/week	D. Total match equivalent sessions on adult pitches (A+B+C)	E. Adult pitches	F. Mini Pitches	G. Match equivalent sessions/adult pitch (based on rating matrix)	H. Overall adult pitch site match equivalent capacity/week (E*G)	I. Total adult pitch net site match equivalent capacity/week (H-D)	Rugby pitch maintenance rating	Rugby pitch drainage rating	Rugby team count	Note
Off Netherhampton Road	South West Wiltshire	1	0	0	1	1		2.5	2.5	1.50	M1 (Standard)	D2	1	
Old Hospital Recreation Land	Pewsey	2	0.25	1.88	4.13	2		2.5	5	0.87	M1 (Standard)	D2	8	
rugby field off Chatham Close	Salisbury	1.5	0	0	1.5	1		2.5	2.5	1.00	M1 (Standard)	D2	2	
Sutton Benger Recreation Ground	Chippenham	1	0	0	1	1		2.5	2.5	1.50	M1 (Standard)	D2	1	
The Conigre	Melksham	3	12.25	1	16.25	1	5	3.25	3.25	-13.00	M2 (Good)	D2	19	Minis play on mini pitches
(Woolmore Farm Autumn 2016)	(Melksham)	(3)	(12.25)	(1)	(16.25)	(4) inc youth pitches		(3.25)	(13)	(-3.25)	(M2 (Good))	(D2)	(19)	Minis play on youth pitches
Westbury RFC (Westbury Country Park)	Westbury	3	0	1.5	4.5	2		2.5	5	0.50	M1 (Standard)	D2	7	

Ballards Ash Sports Ground (Royal Wootton Bassett RUFC): There is a training pitch with temporary floodlights which is heavily used, and more so than other pitches.

Bradford & Winsley Community Sports Association (Bradford on Avon RUFC): There is a designated training pitch and adjacent lighting and this will be the designated area for most mid-week training

Allington Fields (Chippenham RFC): There is a floodlit training pitch which is floodlit and heavily used for mid-week training.

Higgins Field (Colerne RUFC): The single pitch is floodlit and will also be used for training.

Corsham Town Football and Rugby Clubs: 1 pitch is floodlit and is more heavily used for training.

Devizes Sports Club (Devizes RUFC): Smaller pitch with floodlights and perimeter fencing used for some training.

Doric Park (Trowbridge RFC): Much of the training will take place on a good quality floodlit pitch.

Fairview Field, Cricklade (Cricklade RUFC): All training will take place on the single floodlit pitch.

Folly Lane pitches (Warminster RFC): No apparent floodlights at ground, which could not be accessed for on-site inspection. New club house.

Hudsons Field (Salisbury RUFC): Neither pitch floodlit

Minety Playing Field (Minety RUFC): No floodlighting of this single pitch.

off Frees Avenue, Marlborough (Marlborough RUFC): Neither of the two pitches are floodlit

Off Netherhampton Road (Wheatsheaf Cabin Crew RUFC): A single pitch with no floodlighting.

Old Hospital Recreation Land, Wilcot Road (Pewsey Vale RUFC): Two full-size pitches and a floodlit training area that will absorb most training.

Chatham Close (Salisbury RUFC): Pitch is fenced off and floodlit. Training will therefore take place on match pitch.

Sutton Benger Recreation Ground (Sutton Benger RUFC): Single un-lit pitch. Very little if any mid-winter training likely to take place.

The Conigre (Melksham RUFC): Heavily used single pitch for matches and for training. This information relates to current use of the pitch. The club will be moving to a single site at Woolmore Farm in Autumn 2016, and therefore a site rating has been provided. It is assumed that provision will include 2 adult pitches, and 2 pitches to accommodate youth/mini play. It is also assumed that adult training will take place largely on one (floodlit) pitch.

Westbury Country Park (Westbury RFC): Both pitches seemed boggy in places after wet weather and use.

7.72 The following ranks sites according to their net capacity rating, and it is probably unsurprising that the sites that are most 'in the red' are largely those with the largest numbers of teams.

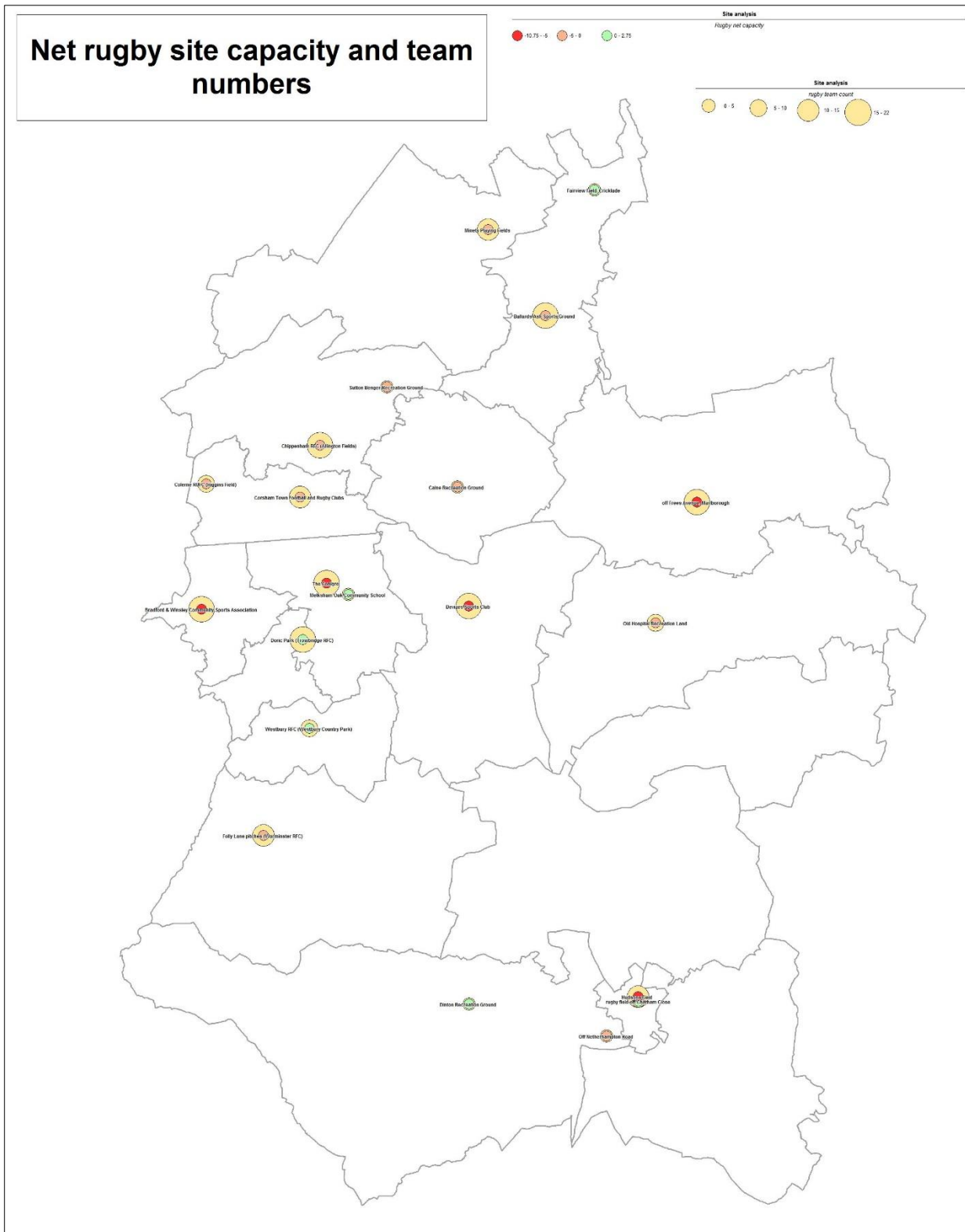
Table 7.7: Rugby sites ranked according to 'capacity' issues.

Name	Sub Area	Net site capacity	rugby team count
The Conigre	Melksham	-15	19
Bradford & Winsley Community Sports Association	Bradford on Avon	-11	17
Chippenham RFC (Allington Fields)	Chippenham	-8.75	18
Ballards Ash Sports Ground	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	-6.25	22
Devizes Sports Club	Devizes	-6.13	16
off Frees Avenue, Marlborough	Marlborough	-5.38	16
Hudsons Field	Salisbury	-4.25	14
Minety Playing Fields	Malmesbury	-3.25	14
Corsham Town Football and Rugby Clubs	Corsham	-1.63	13
Folly Lane pitches (Warminster RFC)	Warminster	-1.13	10
Colerne RUFC (Higgins Field)	Corsham	-0.38	6

7.73 Melksham Rugby Club will move from the Conigre ground for to Woolmore Farm in Autumn 2006 and therefore the net capacity score for the Conigre site can be ignored.

7.74 The following **Map 7.3** summarises the net capacity ratings for sites, overlain on team numbers.

Map 7.3: Site net match capacity



NB: Melksham RFC will move from the Congre site, Melksham to Woolmore Farm in Autumn 201, alleviating any site capacity issues at Congre

Scenario Testing: The Future

Future Picture of Provision

- 7.75 The future requirement for playing pitches will be impacted by several factors, including;
- A. Changes to the number of people living in the area and / or to the demographic profile of the population;
 - B. Changes in participation trends and in how pitch sports are played;
 - C. Club specific development plans and aspirations; and,
 - D. Amendments to the current facility stock either through the provision of new pitches or the loss of current pitches.

7.76 These issues are considered in turn in order to build a picture of future demand for playing pitches.

A Population Change

Team Generation Rates

7.77 Team Generation Rates (TGRs) indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team. TGRs are derived by dividing the appropriate population age band by the number of teams playing within that area in that age band. By applying TGRs to population projections, we can project the theoretical number of teams that would be generated from population growth and gain an understanding of future demand. **Table 7.8** summarises the current TGRs for rugby in the local authority and uses them to assess the potential impact of projected changes to the population profile on demand for rugby.

Table 7.8: TGRs and potential change to number of rugby teams in the local authority: 2015-2026

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATIONS	2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	34,622	84	412	37,709	91	7
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	20,064	48	418	22,437	54	6
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	16,924	8	2,115	18,555	9	1
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	76,388	50	1,528	81,239	53	3
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	74,158	2	37,079	74,493	2	0

7.78 The above suggests that there will be an increase in the number of teams by 2026, and especially in the junior categories. There will also be a fractional increase in the number of adult teams, but demographic projections alone would not suggest an increase in the number of women's teams.

7.79 The population data on which the above calculations are predicated¹¹ are themselves only based upon previous trends, and do not necessarily take into account the impact of planned new residential growth yet to be determined.

Projected change in the population resulting from planned new growth

7.80 The above projects the change in team numbers arising out of natural change in the population up to 2026. There is also a need to consider any additional teams generated from localised population change resulting from planned new development. This new development may give rise to a significant local redistribution of the population, and conceivably in the spatial demand for playing pitches. The precise housing growth allocations to be catered for in the emerging new development plan are currently not determined.

B Changes in participation trends and how sport is played

7.81 Whilst focusing on maintaining its core market of 15v15 senior teams, the RFU is actively promoting its variants of the game for younger players – touch and tag rugby and '7s' and also looking to develop more recreational and social rugby during the summer. This is likely to increase the numbers of junior teams and possibly summer activity for adults, which may cascade down to increase participation during the winter months.

7.82 There are also changes in the type of facilities now being used for rugby. Clubs are aspiring to use AGPs more for training, to reduce the impact on the grass pitches for training, thus enabling grass pitches to accommodate greater intensity of match play. In addition, clubs are now considering the possibilities of using IRB22 accredited AGPs for competitive fixtures. In this instance, the increased capacity offered by an AGP would mean that current and future training needs, as well as match play could be accommodated.

7.83 The 2015 Rugby World Cup may have had a positive effect on participation locally, although this is difficult to quantify.

C Club development plans and aspirations

7.84 Several clubs responding to the club survey have aspirations to grow and this will impact both on demand across the local authority as a whole but also more locally at a site specific level. Club aspirations are set out in **Table 7.9**.

¹¹ Compiled from a forecast produced on 19/03/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Table 7.9: Clubs' aspirations to field more teams

Does your club plan to run more teams?	Response Percent	Response Total
Yes	93%	14
No	7%	1
	answered	15
	skipped	2

7.86 Almost all the responding clubs said that they would like to field more teams. These are bone fide statements on the clubs' part. Where clubs stated that they would like to field teams in a particular category, we have provided a very indicative quantification of how many teams this might be.

Table 7.10: Estimate of additional teams that responding clubs might field

Adult Men's Teams	Adult Women's Teams	Junior Boys' Teams	Junior Girls' Teams	Mini/Mini di	Other (e.g. Vets)
9	8	9	8	7	1

7.87 Taking into account the necessary caveat, the above aspirations suggest that responding team might like to field an additional:

- 16 adult teams;
- 16 junior teams; and,
- 8 mini teams.

7.88 Of the total number of teams fielded by the clubs *responding to the questionnaire* the above represents:

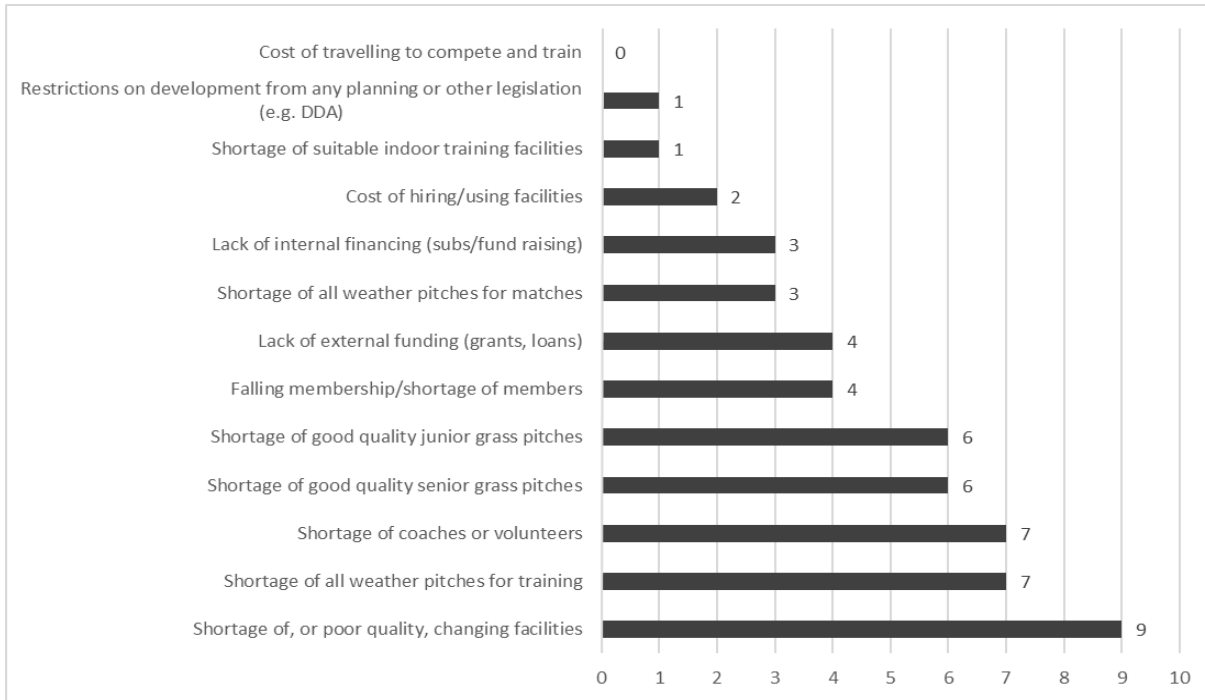
- 37% of the number of adult teams;
- 32% of the junior/youth teams; and,
- 10% of the mini teams.

7.89 If these percentages were applied to the existing total estimates for teams within Wiltshire as a whole (50 adults/colts, 56 junior/youth teams, 84 mini) it would suggest that the fulfilment of aspirations would create another:

- 18 junior/youth teams; and,
- 18 adult teams;
- 7 mini teams.

7.90 As a percentage % of the overall number of teams, the above are therefore very large numbers. Responding clubs were asked to identify reasons stopping them from achieving the above aspiration-led growth, with the following results.

Figure 7.2: Obstacles given by clubs as stopping them fielding more teams.



7.91 Consistent with the views expressed by clubs elsewhere in this section, issues with training and changing facilities are the biggest perceived problems, together with the perceived shortage of volunteers and coaches to help maintain and grow the local game.

7.92 When adding a bone fide estimate of the extra teams that might be generated if responding clubs could achieve aspirations, to additional teams arising from projected population growth (2026), the total increased future demand will be:

Table 7.11: Summary of potential overall growth in team numbers

A. Extra teams from population growth		B. Extra teams for aspirational growth		Extra matches (A+B)	Grass pitches required (assuming 2 games per pitch/week)
Adult	3	Adult	18	11	c.6
Junior	7	Junior	18	13	use adult pitches
Mini/midi	7	Mini/midi	8	8	use adult pitches

7.93 The above has implications both for the supply of pitches overall, at sites where clubs are currently based, as well as the over-use of existing pitches.

Discussion

7.94 Projected increase is fuelled largely by the estimates of aspiration-led demand, and these are also considered to be very high- perhaps unrealistically so. If the aspirational figures were omitted, the demographic-driven demand would probably warrant limited additional new provision- perhaps no more than 1-2 adult pitches in an appropriate location.

7.95 It is felt that the biggest issues facing local rugby relate to:

- the need to improve drainage and all-year training provision, and perhaps with the development of artificial surfaces at appropriate locations; and,
- the need to improve changing provision in key locations to reflect the wider demographic and gender spectra becoming involved in rugby as a sport.

7.96 Perhaps there is also a need to focus on coaching and volunteer recruitment, as much as improvements to facilities, although the club survey has clearly identified various facility issues that might be addressed through funding injections in this regard.

7.97 The population projections underpinning **Table 7.8** are trend-based, and will therefore take into account previous housebuilding rates within the local authority. However, future development plan allocations will need to be confirmed, and the estimates in Table 7.8 should be amended when new population data are available.

7.98 Taking all the above into account, there is not considered to be a looming need to search out land for new conventional rugby pitches in the next 10 years. The focus should be on improving existing key venues with respect to changing, drainage and training provision , in particular. The data provided in **Appendix 5** for the 18 Community Areas will help to inform the process at the more local level.

Key issues for the Strategy to address

7.99 A planned programme of improved drainage and training provision should be agreed to cover key sites. The immediate priorities in respect of training provision should consider the stated needs of the following sites in particular.

Table 7.12: Priorities for suggested for improvements in training and drainage provision.

Name	Sub Area	Net site capacity	rugby team count
Bradford & Winsley Community Sports Association	Bradford on Avon	-11	17
Chippenham RFC (Allington Fields)	Chippenham	-8.75	18
Ballards Ash Sports Ground	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	-6.25	22
off Frees Avenue, Marlborough	Marlborough	-5.38	16
Hudsons Field	Salisbury	-4.25	14
Minety Playing Fields	Malmesbury	-3.25	14
Corsham Town Football and Rugby Clubs	Corsham	-1.63	13
Folly Lane pitches (Warminster RFC)	Warminster	-1.13	10
Colerne RUFC (Higgins Field)	Corsham	-0.38	6

7.100 The Conigre ground in Melksham has been excluded from this list, due to the co-location with Melksham Town FC at Woolmore Farm in Autumn 2016. Devizes Sports Club has also been excluded due to recent drainage improvement works.

8.0 HOCKEY

Introduction

8.45 This section assesses the adequacy of pitches for hockey in the local authority by presenting the following:

- an overview of pitch supply;
- an overview of demand;
- the pattern of play;
- a review of the capacity and adequacy of current provision;
- the future picture of provision; and,
- a summary of issues for the strategy to address.

Overview of Pitch Supply

8.46 Hockey is almost exclusively played on AGPs. Guidance on AGPs (Sport England 2010) indicates the following surfaces to be suitable for hockey:

- Water Based (suitable for high level hockey)
- Sand Dressed (preferred surface for other competitive hockey)
- Sand Filled (acceptable surface for other competitive hockey)
- Short Pile 3G (although competitive, adult and junior club training cannot take place on 3G pitches, 40mm pitches may be suitable for introductory level hockey, such as school curriculum low level hockey)

8.47 It is considered that a hockey pitch can accommodate a maximum of four matches on one day (peak time) provided that the pitch has floodlights. Training is generally midweek and requires access to a pitch and floodlights.

Quantity

8.48 For competitive matches an AGP must measure at least 91.4 x 55 metres (minimum this excludes a run-off). The following is a list of sand-based AGPs in Wiltshire, and those that are compliant for competition hockey are indicated. There are no water-based AGPs in Wiltshire. There are other smaller facilities that could be used for training. All relevant facilities are listed in the **Table 8.1** (below), together with an indication of whether they are used as a hockey club venue.

Table 8.1: Pitches relevant to hockey in the local authority (the above numbers do not include a facility at RAF Boscombe Down, which has been condemned and is unusable).

Name	Sub area	Availability (see para 1.10)	AGP type	Floodlit?	Facility Status	Access Type	Ownership Type	Club venue?	Year built (where known)	Matchplay-compliant?
LAND WARFARE CENTRE	Warminster	C	Sand-filled (100 x 60 m)	Yes	Operational	Private Use	MOD			Yes (has been known to be confused with a 3G surface)
DAUNTSEYS SCHOOL (1)	Devizes	C	Sand-filled (110 x 60 m)	Yes	Operational	Private Use	Other Independent School		1992	Yes (during day)
MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE	Marlborough (2)	A3	Sand-dressed (97 x 59 m)	Yes	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	Yes	1998	Yes
CHIPPENHAM SPORTS CLUB	Chippenham	A2	Sand-filled (100 x 61 m)	Yes	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club	Yes		Yes
DAUNTSEYS SCHOOL (3)	Devizes	C	Sand-dressed (100 x 60 m)	No	Operational	Private Use	Other Independent School		2008	Yes
DEVIZES LEISURE CENTRE	Devizes	A1	Sand-filled (100 x 60 m)	Yes	Operational	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Yes	2006	Yes

Name	Sub area	Availability (see para 1.10)	AGP type	Floodlit?	Facility Status	Access Type	Ownership Type	Club venue?	Year built (where known)	Matchplay-compliant?
JOHN OF GAUNT SCHOOL	Trowbridge	A3	Sand-filled (100 x 60 m)	Yes	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school		1998	Yes
MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE	Marlborough (1)	A3	Sand-dressed (97 x 70 m)	Yes	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	Yes	1998	Yes
MELKSHAM OAK COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Melksham	A3	Sand-dressed (100 x 60 m)	Yes	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies		2010	Yes
RAF LARKHILL	Amesbury	C	Sand-filled (100 x 63 m)	Yes	Operational	Private Use	MOD			Yes
ROYAL WOOTTON BASSETT ACADEMY	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	A3	Sand-filled (100 x 60 m)	Yes	Operational	Pay and Play	Community school	Yes	2002	Yes
SALISBURY & SOUTH WILTS SPORTS CLUB	Salisbury	A2	Sand-dressed (100 x 60 m)	Yes	Operational	Pay and Play	Sports Club	Yes	1998	Yes
SPRINGFIELD COMMUNITY CAMPUS	Corsham	A3	Sand-filled (100 x 60 m)	Yes	Operational	Pay and Play	Community school	Yes	2014	Yes

Name	Sub area	Availability (see para 1.10)	AGP type	Floodlit?	Facility Status	Access Type	Ownership Type	Club venue?	Year built (where known)	Matchplay-compliant?
ST MARY'S SCHOOL (CALNE)	Calne	C	Sand-dressed (100 x 60 m)	Yes	Operational	Private Use	Other Independent School		2015	Yes
ST MARYS SCHOOL	South West Wiltshire	A3 (limited use)	Sand-filled (97 x 61 m)	Yes	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	Yes	2001	Yes
STONAR SCHOOL	Melksham	A2	Sand-dressed (100 x 60 m)	Yes	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School		1994	Yes
TIDWORTH OVAL	Tidworth	C	Sand-filled (100 x 60 m)	Yes	Operational	Private Use	MOD		2000	Yes
WARMINSTER KINGDOWN	Warminster	A2	Sand-filled (100 x 60 m)	Yes	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	Yes	2003	Yes
WARMINSTER SCHOOL	Warminster	A3	Sand-dressed (100 x 70 m)	Yes	Operational	Pay and Play	Other Independent School		1991	Yes
ABBEYFIELD SCHOOL	Calne	C	Sand-filled (60 x 40 m)	No	Operational	Private Use	Community school		2008	No
CHAFYN GROVE SCHOOL	Salisbury	B	Sand-filled (80x50 m)	No	Operational	Private Use	Other Independent School		2003	No

Name	Sub area	Availability (see para 1.10)	AGP type	Floodlit?	Facility Status	Access Type	Ownership Type	Club venue?	Year built (where known)	Matchplay-compliant?
CORSHAM TOWN FOOTBALL CLUB	Corsham	A2	Sand-filled (66 x 36 m) – split in 2	No	Operational	Pay and Play	Commercial		2008	No
CRICKLADE LEISURE CENTRE	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	A1	Sand-filled (60 x 40 m) split in two	Yes	Operational	Pay and Play	Community Organisation		2010	No
DAUNTSEYS SCHOOL (2) (goalmouth court)	Devizes	C	Sand-filled (30 x 20 m)	No	Operational	Private Use	Other Independent School		2008	No
PRIOR PARK PREPARATORY SCHOOL	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	C	Sand-filled (80 x 50 m)	No	Operational	Private Use	Other Independent School		2007	No
RAMSBURY RECREATION CENTRE	Marlborough	A1	Sand-filled (40 x 20 m)	No	Operational	Pay and Play	Other		2005	No
ST LAURENCE SCHOOL	Bradford on Avon	B	Sand-filled (90 x 50 m)	No	Operational	Private Use	Academies		2010	No
WARMINSTER PREPARATORY SCHOOL	Warminster	C	Sand-filled (50 x 35)	No	Operational	Private Use	Other Independent School		2009	No

Quality

8.49 The quality of accessible pitches has been assessed through site audits, and the findings of these have been compared with and, where appropriate, modified by the views of facility users and managers. The site assessments also recorded the existence of changing facilities, and made an assessment of their quality as far as possible. In almost all cases it was not possible to access these facilities to make internal assessments. This is where the views of clubs obtained from the club questionnaire survey were especially helpful. The overall ratings are as follows:

Table 8.2: Summary of quality assessment of key club hockey venues

Name	Sub area	Overall pitch quality	Overall standard of changing facilities (if available)	Other comments
DEVIZES LEISURE CENTRE	Devizes	Good	Good	The Devizes club base all their home games and training here. (10 hrs per week (matches & training). Penalty spot loose at one end. Footballers use it with inappropriate footwear and trampoline mud across it.
WARMINSTER KINGDOWN	Warminster	Good	Standard (low)	The West Wilts club base around two thirds of their all their home games and training here. (10 hrs per week (matches & training). Littering of pitch on this school site.
SALISBURY & SOUTH WILTS SPORTS CLUB	Salisbury	Good	Good	The Salisbury club base all their home games and training here. (17 hrs per week (matches & training).

Name	Sub area	Overall pitch quality	Overall standard of changing facilities (if available)	Other comments
CHIPPENHAM SPORTS CLUB	Chippenham	Good	Good	<p>All the Chippenham Clubs play their home matches and train at this venue (circa 15 hrs per week (matches & training).</p> <p>The Club has some issues with the size and configuration of the changing rooms.</p>
SPRINGFIELD COMMUNITY CAMPUS	Corsham	Good	Good	<p>The resident Corsham club uses this venue for all its activity (circa 6 hours/week)</p> <p>Very recent construction, and in very good condition. The recently formed Corsham club base all their home games and training here. (6 hrs per week (matches & training).</p> <p>The Club notes that when it has rented only half a pitch and there has been football on the other half, the netting that divides the pitch is inadequate for hockey as the holes in the netting are too big and the balls easily pass through.</p>
MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE (1)	Marlborough	Good		The Marlborough club base all their home games and

Name	Sub area	Overall pitch quality	Overall standard of changing facilities (if available)	Other comments
MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE (2)	Marlborough	Good	Standard (low)	<p>training here. (13 hrs per week matches & training).</p> <p>Pitches re-laid in the last two years.</p> <p>The club house has had funding to improve the kitchen and some of the changing facilities but the Ladies' changing room has not been used for years as is not great.</p>
LAND WARFARE CENTRE	Warminster	Poor	n.a.	<p>The West Wilts club base around one third of their all their home games and training here. (5 hrs per week (matches & training).</p> <p>MoD site and access not possible.</p> <p>However, the facility is reported by the club to be in poor condition and is in need of repair.</p>
ROYAL WOOTTON BASSETT ACADEMY	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	Standard	Standard	<p>The Royal Wootton Bassett club base all their home games and training here. (10 hrs per week (matches & training).</p> <p>Sand filled pitch, approximately 12 years old. Dangerous and slippery run off area at one end of the</p>

Name	Sub area	Overall pitch quality	Overall standard of changing facilities (if available)	Other comments
				pitch. Pitch is generally in a good condition for its type and age. It is missing some markings, i.e. 5m markers around circles.

8.50 In addition to the above a small amount of junior training by the West Wilts Club is run out of the Warminster School. Site Specific Other Usage. Melksham Oak Community School also hosts the Wiltshire Men's Cup. The following sites are also used for junior training by the County Hockey Association:

- Melksham Oak Community School;
- Warminster School;
- Salisbury and South Wilts Sports Club; and,
- Marlborough College.

Overview of Demand

Current Participation

8.51 As with other pitch sports, competitive hockey is organised into a league structure at a national and regional level, both for men and ladies. There are no clubs/teams based in Wiltshire that play in the national leagues, all clubs have teams in the regional leagues.

8.52 In respect of adult teams the principal leagues are:

- The GoCrea8 Men's Hockey League
- The West Clubs' Women's Hockey League
- The South Hockey League (Men)
- The Hampshire Open League (Men)
- The Wessex Masters' League

8.53 In addition, there are various junior leagues, tournaments and festivals.

8.54 The following teams are therefore recorded as being fielded by local clubs. There will also be very young children that are part of the club structure but cannot be recorded as being within codified teams.

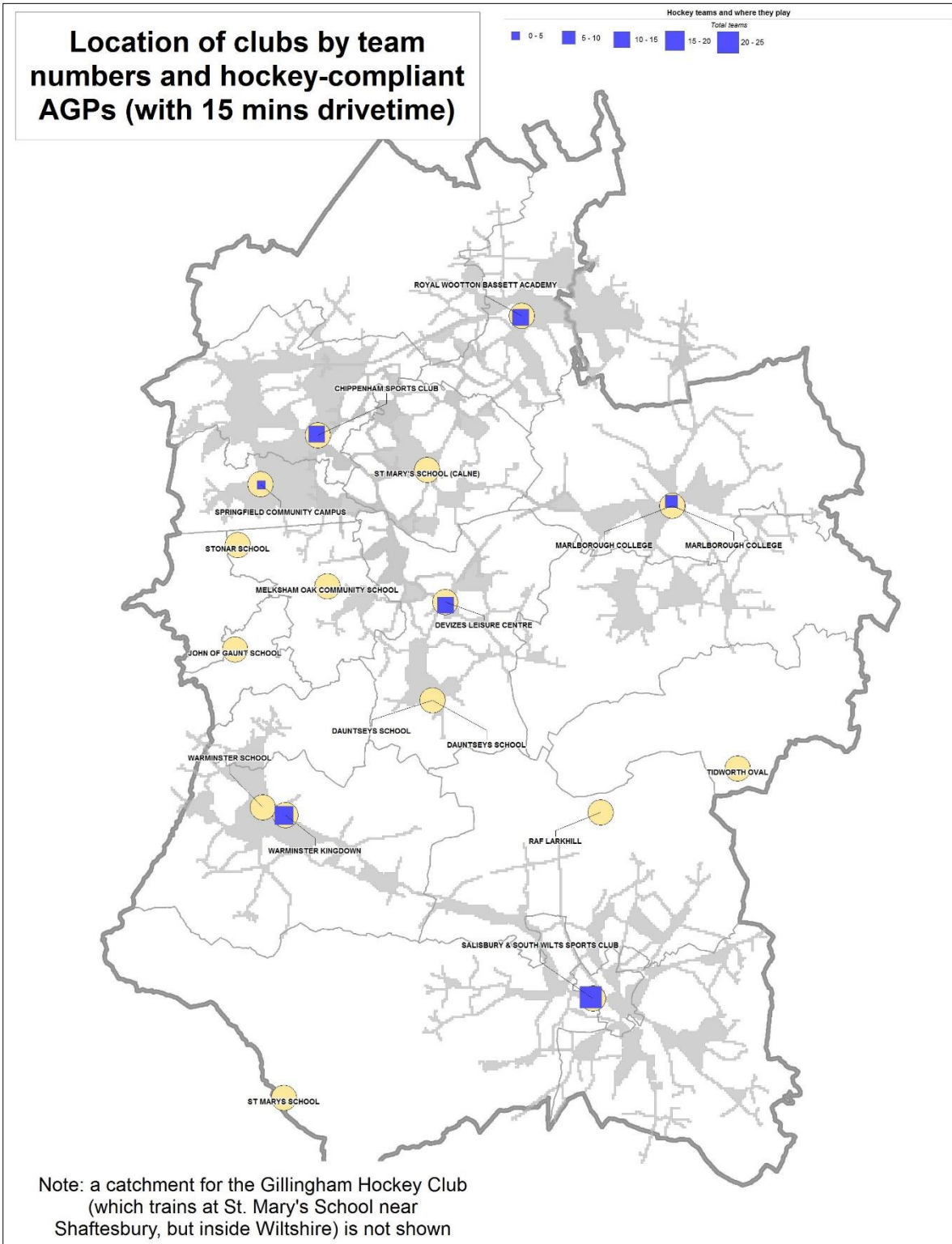
Table 8.3: Clubs and fielded teams (* denotes estimate to reflect mixed gender teams)

Name	Ground	Sub area	Men's teams	Ladies' teams	Junior males' teams*	Junior females' teams*	Mini teams?
Chippenham Hockey Club(s) (men and women)	Chippenham Sports Club	Chippenham	5	4	2	3	yes
Corsham Hockey Club	Springfield School	Calne	1	3			yes
Devizes Hockey Club	Devizes Leisure Centre	Devizes	2	2	3	3	yes
Marlborough Hockey Club	Marlborough School	Marlborough	3	3	1	2	yes
Salisbury Hockey Club	Salisbury & South Wilts Sports Club	Salisbury	6	5	7	7	yes
West Wiltshire Hockey Club	Kingdown School, Warminster	Warminster	6	3	4	4	yes
Wootton Bassett Hockey Club	Royal Wootton Bassett Academy	Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	3	3	2	2	yes

8.55 The following **Map 8.1** indicates the concentrations of team numbers playing at specific venues, together with where known, full-size sand-based AGPs (suited to hockey matches) are located, and the categorisation of their availability for community use.

8.56 The AGP at St. Mary's School in the South West community area, is just inside the Wiltshire border, but is close to Shaftesbury. It is primarily for use by the school, although it is understood that the Gillingham Hockey Club train at the venue. It is therefore an example of 'imported demand' but the pitch itself is too remote from existing clubs in Wiltshire to be of practical use.

Map 8.1: Location of hockey teams



8.57 Also included on the map are estimated 15-minute drivetime catchments (shown by the grey tone) centred on the existing club venues. It will be seen that much of the Trowbridge area is not covered by a catchment.

Trends in team numbers

8.58 The club questionnaire survey asked whether, over the last three years, clubs had experienced changes in the number of teams fielded, with the following results.

Table 8.4: Recent trends in team numbers

Please can you tell us if, in the previous three years, the number of teams in your club has:				
	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	Response Total
Senior Men	37%	37%	26%	8
Senior Ladies	50%	0%	50%	8
Juniors	63%	0%	37%	8
			answered	8
			skipped	1

8.59 Although each club will have experienced its own trends the overall pattern appears to have been that:

- No real overall change in adult male team numbers;
- An increase in adult female teams; and
- A net increase in the number of juniors.

Table 8.5: Reasons cited for growth/decline in teams

Club	Reasons cited for increase/decrease in numbers of teams
Royal Wootton Bassett HC	Growth in junior section, and older boys filtering into men's 3rd XI.
Devizes HC	Less adult members, no one to drive to matches or fill teams.
Corsham HC	New club, gaining players

Club	Reasons cited for increase/decrease in numbers of teams
West Wilts HC	Used to field six men's teams but it was becoming a huge struggle due to youngsters playing multiple sports, and increasing numbers working on Saturdays. Decision made to field just five teams.
Chippenham (men and ladies) HC	The formation of Corsham HC abstracted one team from the men's club
Salisbury HC	Increased publicity and support enabled club to provide for larger numbers of children than previously. Ladies summer 'back to hockey' style events, and some other returning members has also helped.
Marlborough HC	Ladies 3rds established. U14's boys and girls playing in EH championship. U16 boys playing friendlies, U12 boys and girls playing local tournaments, as are U10 boys and girls.

Trends in club membership based on English Hockey data

8.60 Based on data provided by England Hockey the following provides an indication of playing membership for the nine England Hockey-affiliated clubs based in the Wiltshire Council area. It also helps to complete a picture of participation trends across the clubs.

Chippenham Ladies' Hockey Club

- Participants: Senior – 61 members; Junior (U16) – 13 members

Chippenham Men's Hockey Club

- Participants: Senior – 84 members; Junior (U16) – 15 members

Chippenham Junior Hockey Club

- Participants: Junior (U16) – 127 members

Corsham Hockey Club

- Participants: Senior – 44 members; Junior (U16) – 64 members

Devizes Hockey Club

- Participants: Senior – 103 members; Junior (U16) – 83 members

Marlborough Hockey Club

- Participants: Senior – 94 members; Junior (U16) – 310 members

Salisbury Hockey Club

- Participants: Senior – 190 members; Junior (U16) – 237 members

West Wilts Hockey Club

- Participants: Senior – 119 members; Junior (U16) - 110 members

- **Royal Wootton Bassett Hockey Club**

- Participants: Senior – 115 members: Junior (U16) – 75 members

8.61 England Hockey data therefore suggests an overall increase in participation (measured by membership) of approximately 12% for the 2015/16 season.

Origins of membership

8.62 The club survey indicates that the majority of players live within 5 miles of their home venue. The higher the standard of hockey the greater the preparedness of better players to travel to clubs offering opportunities to play at a higher standard.

Patterns of Play

8.63 Adult competitive league matches are played during the day on Saturdays. Junior matches are played predominately on Sundays. Training for adults takes place in the evenings during mid-week, and with juniors generally at the weekend but can be evenings during the week.

Access to pitches for matches and training

8.64 The club questionnaire asked whether clubs experienced any problems with accessing pitches for matches and/or competition. Five clubs cited concerns in this regard, summarised below in Table 8.6.

Table 8.6: Problems securing access to pitches for matchplay and training

Club	Problems
Devizes HC	Club would like additional pitch time on a Sunday morning to play junior matches. Club feels at risk financially as new pitch owners have increased facility costs. Pitch hire has increased by £5,000 p.a. over the last two years
West Wilts HC	<p>Despite the fact that club is a partner with Kingdown and assisted in obtaining the funding for the pitch, the local football teams majority use of the pitch means men's 1XI & 2XI have only half a pitch for a proportion of their training. There is also no available time for any other teams to train at Kingdown.</p> <p>Deterioration of the quality of Warminster Training Centre (Army) pitch furniture poses safety risks which puts the Club at risk. Lack of toilet/changing facilities and parking do not sell the Club to new players. Club need a 2nd pitch of a much better standard to accommodate numbers.</p>
Royal Wootton Bassett HC	<p>Problems with access can occur when pitch is being 'deep cleaned' and during school holidays. Have had to switch to alternative pitches in Swindon on these occasions.</p> <p>Goals damaged by football use. Lack of clubhouse facility is a threat. Will need additional pitch time to grow.</p>
Salisbury HC	Due to differing leagues there have been occasions when club has had too many home matches for the 5 available slots on a Saturday. Running beyond capacity on some Saturdays due to number of home matches. Junior numbers capped on Sunday mornings. Club feels at risk due to having to seek alternative locations for both junior and senior

	hockey – puts additional financial and logistical pressure on the club. Using ¾ size pitch at Chafyn Grove School for some junior activity and looking at pitches in Hampshire to meet demand for senior matches.
Marlborough HC	<p>Club has access to pitches for matches only on Saturday mornings (has to be finished on the pitches by 1pm) as the College use the pitches in the afternoons. This can cause issues when matches are cancelled due to weather as we have early start times.</p> <p>Changing Room facilities good at College and separate Club House changing room facilities being updated using grant funding. Club not at risk but finds having Club House separate from pitch reduces money making opportunities.</p>

8.65 **Table 5.18 in Section 5** (the Football section) contained a review of the estimated spare capacity of existing AGPs to absorb extra football activity. This table is also relevant to hockey, as it commented on full-size sand based AGPs. Generally speaking, it did not appear that there is much spare capacity at existing full-size venues to meet any significant additional needs from community clubs.

Displaced demand

8.66 There is little evidence of displaced demand experienced by clubs, in the sense that clubs or teams have to find facilities outside the local authority. The only minor examples are in respect of:

- Salisbury HC, who occasionally use a pitch at Burgate in Hampshire;
- Royal Wootton Bassett HC, who have to use pitches in Swindon, when their home venue is being deep-cleaned; and,
- Gillingham HC (Dorset) using St Marys School (South West Wiltshire, Shaftesbury).

Scenario Testing: The Future

Future Picture of Provision

8.67 The future requirement for playing pitches will be impacted by several factors, including:

- A. Changes to the number of people living in the area and / or to the demographic profile of the population;
- B. Changes in participation trends and in how pitch sports are played;
- C. Club specific development plans and aspirations; and

D. Amendments to the current facility stock either through the provision of new pitches or the loss of current pitches.

8.68 These issues are considered in turn in order to build a picture of future demand for playing pitches.

A Population Change

Team Generation Rates

8.69 Team Generation Rates (TGRs) indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team. TGRs are derived by dividing the appropriate population age band by the number of teams playing within that area in that age band. By applying TGRs to population projections, we can project the theoretical number of teams that would be generated from population growth and gain an understanding of future demand.

8.70 **Table 8.7** summarises the current TGRs for hockey in the local authority and uses them to assess the potential impact of projected changes to the population profile on demand for hockey.

Table 8.7: TGRs and potential change to number of hockey teams in the local authority: 2015-2026

2015 AGE GROUPS	2015 AGE GROUP POPULATIONS	2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS POPULATIONS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	14,094	20	723	16,259	22	3
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	13,889	20	694	15,834	23	3
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	85,260	26	3,279	90,605	28	2
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	82,704	23	3,596	83,421	23	0

8.71 The population data on which the above calculations are predicated¹² are themselves only based upon previous trends, and do not necessarily take into account the impact of planned new residential growth yet to be determined.

Projected change in the population resulting from planned new growth

¹² Compiled from a forecast produced on 19/03/2015 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

8.72 The above projects the change in team numbers arising out of natural change in the population up to 2026. There is also a need to consider any additional teams generated from localised population change resulting from planned new development. This new development may give rise to a significant local redistribution of the population, and conceivably in the spatial demand for playing pitches. The precise housing growth allocations to be catered for in the emerging new development plan are currently not determined.

B Changes in participation trends and how sport is played

8.73 In addition to traditional 11-a-side league hockey, England Hockey are encouraging clubs to increase their informal hockey offering, such as small-sided-game sessions and play and pay sessions to engage new participants and increase participation in the sport, especially where lifestyle means players would not be able to commit to regular training and matches.

8.74 England Hockey aspires to deepen the passion of those who play, deliver and follow sport by providing the best possible environments and the best possible experiences. Whilst reaching out to new audiences by making the sport more visible, available and relevant and through the many advocates of hockey. Underpinning all this is the infrastructure which makes the sport function. EH understand the importance of volunteers, coaches, officials, clubs and facilities. The more inspirational people can be, the more progressive Hockey can be and the more befitting the facilities can be, the more EH will achieve. The core objectives are as follows:

- Grow our Participation
- Deliver International Success
- Increase our Visibility
- Enhance our Infrastructure
- Be a strong and respected Governing Body

8.75 England Hockey has a Capital Investment Programme (CIP) that is planned to lever £5.6 million investment into hockey facilities over the next four years, underpinned by £2m million from the National Governing Body. With over 500 pitches due for refurbishment in the next 4-8 years, there will be a large focus placed on these projects through this funding stream. The current level of pitches available for hockey is believed to be sufficient for the medium term needs, however in some areas, pitches may not be in the right places in order to maximize playing opportunities.

8.76 Since 2012 there has been approximately 65% increase in participation by U16s and 8% increase in over 16s nationally. At a local level growth in Wiltshire has been over 70% in U16s, which equates to an increase of over 450 junior participants. A number of clubs in Wiltshire have indicated they want to grow further. England Hockey's aspiration is to double the number of participants in the sport over the next 10 years

Club development plans and aspirations

8.77 Several clubs responding to the club survey have aspirations to grow and this will impact both on demand across the local authority as a whole but also more locally at a site specific level. Club aspirations are set out in **Table 8.8**.

Table 8.8: Clubs’ aspirations to field more teams

Does your club wish to run more teams?	Response Percent	Response Total
Yes	62%	5
No	38%	3
	answered	8
	skipped	1

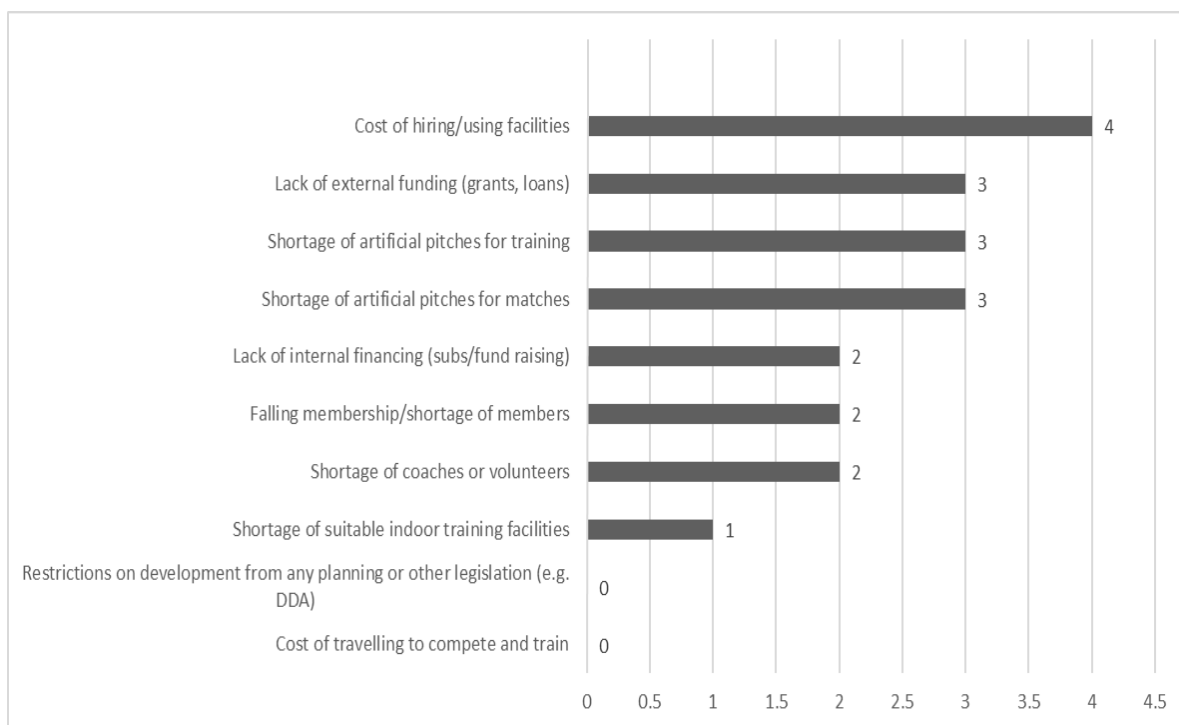
8.78 These are bone fide statements on the clubs’ part. Where clubs stated that they would like to field teams in a particular category, we have provided a very indicative quantification of how many teams this might be.

Table 8.9: Estimate of additional teams that responding clubs might field

Adult Men’s Teams	Adult Women's Teams	Junior Boys’ Teams	Junior Girls’ Teams
5	5	3	3

8.79 As all local clubs responded to the questionnaire survey, this can be taken as an aspiration-led estimate for all clubs in Wiltshire. Responding clubs were asked to identify reasons stopping them from achieving the above aspiration-led growth, with the following results.

Figure 8.1: Obstacles given by clubs as stopping them fielding more teams.



8.80 When adding a bone fide estimate of the extra teams that might be generated if responding clubs could achieve aspirations, to additional teams arising from projected population growth (2026), the total increased future demand will be:

Table 8.10: Summary of potential overall growth in team numbers

Extra teams from population growth		Extra teams for aspirational growth		Extra matches (A+B)
Adult	2	Adult	10	12
Junior	6	Junior	8	14

8.81 The aspiration-led estimates therefore greatly outstrip the demographic-led projections.

8.82 The population projections underpinning Table 8.7 are trend-based, and will therefore take into account previous housebuilding rates within the local authority. However, future development plan allocations will need to be confirmed, and the estimates in Table 8.7 should be amended when new population data are available.

Discussion

8.83 The aspiration-led estimates would, if realised, be sufficient to justify at least one additional full-size AGP for hockey. This additional demand will be spread over all the clubs in Wiltshire, and therefore a very large geographical area.

8.84 However, if a plan was executed to develop more 3G AGPs for football (such as outlined in Section 5) then this might attract some of the usage by football away from facilities used by hockey, and onto surfaces that would be better suited to football.

8.85 Earlier in this section it was noted that the Trowbridge, Melksham and Bradford areas are not directly served by a hockey club, and most of this area falls outside a 15-minute drive catchment to the nearest clubs. This area has a significant population, and may therefore have the potential to support its own hockey club. There are existing full-size floodlit AGPs on school sites within the area, and these may have the potential to support a club: especially if local football training and small-sided competitions could be attracted towards new 3G AGP provision in the area.

Key issues for the Strategy to address

8.86 The protection and improvement of existing venues for hockey clubs, unless acceptable alternative venues exist.

8.87 The protection of floodlit school-based hockey venues, in particular.

8.88 Explore the potential for establishing a new club in the Trowbridge area- perhaps as part of a wider hub-sport venue.

8.89 The potential coordination of a 3G AGP programme (as outlined in Section 5) with a programme for the greater use of some school based venues for hockey matchplay and training.

8.90 Improved access to facilities for clubs in south and south west Wiltshire, in particular.

8.91 Floodlighting should be considered as integral to all recognized hockey venues.

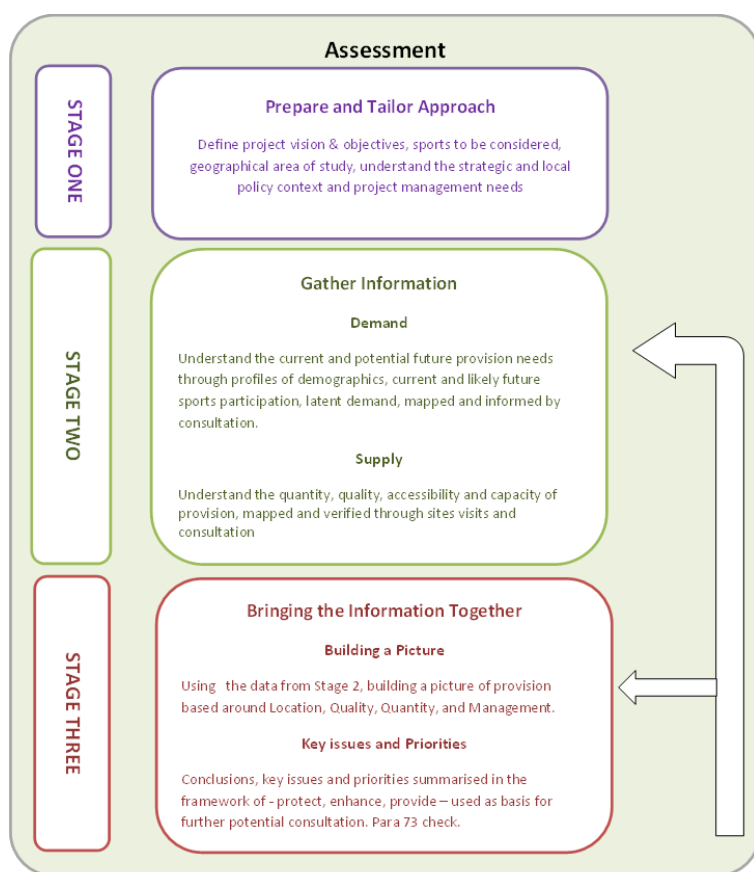
Appendix 1: Methodology – additional notes

The needs assessment work has been produced in line with the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPF), which requires that (Paragraph 73, page 18):

‘.....planning policies are based upon robust and up-to-date assessments of needs for open space, sport and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision.

This assessment and strategies have therefore been produced in line with guidance by Sport England (Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide for Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities; January 2014) and ‘Playing Pitch Guidance, An approach to Developing and Delivering a Playing Pitch Strategy (Sport England 2013).

Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide - ANOG



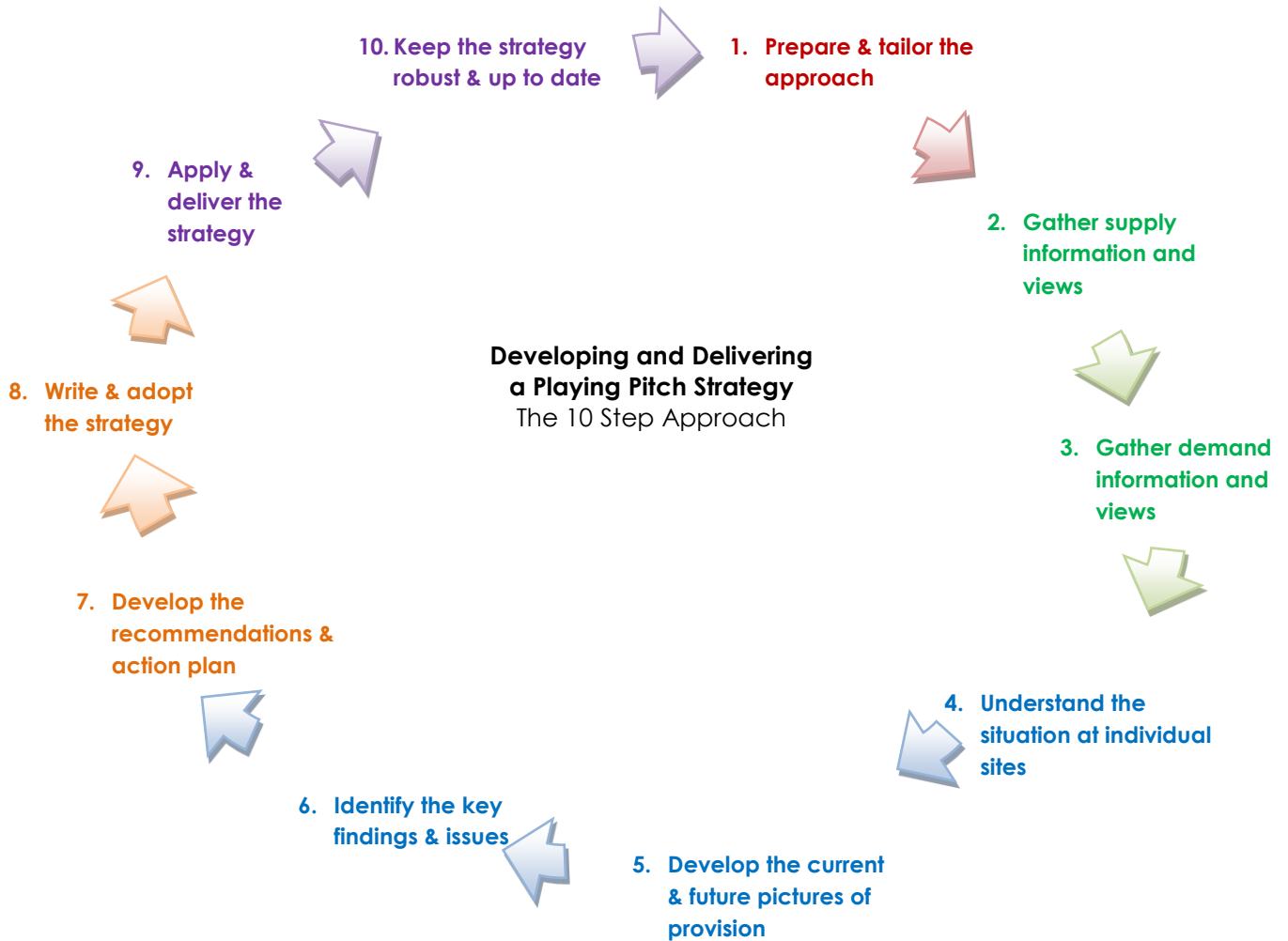
Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide (ANOG) has been developed by Sport England and sets out an approach to undertaking needs assessment for sport and recreation facilities, in order to be compliant with the NPPF. The approach adopted for this work has utilized the process set out in the ANOG guide, as illustrated in the diagram.

While set out as separate methodologies, in reality, many of the tasks have been undertaken as a coordinated and linked approach due to the cross-overs and interrelationships between the methodologies. For both methodologies, the first element of work seeks to tailor the approach to local need.

Playing Pitch Guidance – An Approach to Delivering a Playing Pitch Strategy

The ten stages are illustrated in following figure and it is this approach that has been followed for the analysis of pitch sports.

Developing and delivering a Playing Pitch Strategy – The 10 Step Approach



Appendix 2: Explanation of Sport England Active People and Market Segmentation analyses

Carried out on behalf of Sport England by the leading social research company TNS BMRB, the Active People Survey (APS) measures the number of adults taking part in sport across England. Providing the most comprehensive and authoritative picture of sports participation in England, APS is central to Sport England's measurement of its own strategy and the performance of key partners.

Key features of APS

- APS is the largest survey of its kind ever undertaken – 165,000 adults (age 14 and over) are interviewed each year
- The size of the survey means results can be published for a large number of different sporting activities and for every local authority area in England
- Time series data stretches back to the first wave of the survey in 2005/6
- A high quality, random sampling, survey design ensures results are representative of the population

High quality survey design including:

- Randomly sampled landline telephone interviews with adults aged 16 and over – extended to age 14 and over in July 2012
- Calls are made throughout the year and at different times across each day
- 500 interviews per local authority (district and single tier) each year

The sequence of surveys has now reached Active People year eight (AP8). The APS results are not always available at the local authority level due to the inadequate size of data samples in some situations.

Market Segmentation

Sport England's market segmentation has been designed to help understand the life stages and attitudes of different population groups –and the sporting interventions most likely to engage them.

The market segmentation data builds on the results of Sport England's Active People survey; the Department of Culture, Media and Sport's [Taking Part survey](#); and the [Mosaic tool from Experian](#). It presents a picture of 19 dominant social groups in each area, and puts people's sporting behaviour in the context of complex lives. Propensity modelling – a statistical technique that matches the probability of displaying a particular behaviour or attitude to each demographic category – was used to link the survey data to wider population groups.

This created a tool with two key elements:

- a Sport England segment for every adult in England
- the ability to count market segment profiles for any region or community, down to postcode level.

The 19 dominant social groups are summarised in the link:
<http://segments.sportengland.org/querySegments.aspx>

Appendix 3: All data spreadsheet (separate)

Appendix 4: Explanation of Calculations for Match Equivalents and Match Capacity

Introduction and Overview

Comparing whether a grass football or rugby pitch is being over, or under-used relative to its 'carrying capacity' is critical to assessing pitch quality and supply. As a simple overview, the following factors have been taken into account.

Match Capacity:

- The assessed quality of pitch- measured in terms of an estimate of the number of games (or comparable activity, like training) that can be played on it every week without undue wear and tear
- Where the pitch is located, and whether this will impact on the number of community team games that it might be able to accommodate each week without undue wear and tear.

Match Equivalents:

- The number of games played on a given pitch and by whom on a regular basis
- The amount of training and associated activity taking place on a pitch on a regular basis.

Comparison:

- Comparing the above to establish whether a pitch is being over or under-played. As appropriate (for multi-pitch sites) the scores for each pitch can be added together to provide an aggregate comparison for the site.

In More Detail

In more detail the following must be taken into account.

Match Capacity

In order to come to an informed judgment on this the following have to be taken into account:

- The type of grass pitch(es) under consideration- is it an adult pitch; junior/youth pitch; or, a mini-soccer pitch?
- The assessed pitch(es) quality- Good, Adequate, Poor. This will affect the number of matches that can be absorbed each week without undue wear and tear.

Both the Football Association (FA) and the Rugby Football Union (RFU) have provided guidance in this regard. For football the FA have stated that "the following guidance on the number of match equivalent sessions a week that a natural grass pitch is likely to be able to regularly accommodate, based on an agreed quality rating, without adversely affecting its current quality": (The guidance from the RFU is explained towards the end of this Appendix).

Agreed pitch quality rating	Adult Football	Youth Football	Mini Soccer
	Number of match equivalent sessions a week		
Good	3	4	6
Standard	2	2	4
Poor	1	1	2

(n.b. Matches have different time-lengths, depending on the age-group concerned. In the model used to estimate capacity and usage for this study it is possible to incorporate this time dimension. However, for this study the values for match hours have been switched off/neutralized).

The number of community team games that a pitch can absorb will also be influenced by such factors as whether it is located in a public park or on a school site. For example, a pitch on a school site might, technically, be of good quality. However, if that pitch is also used by the school for its own activity, the number of games that it can absorb from 'external' community use will be reduced. Where situations like this have arisen on school sites, they have been taken into account- in most cases this has involved factoring in 1 x school game each week (thereby reducing the actual capacity to absorb community teams games by 1 match per week). A worked example illustrates this situation later in this Appendix.

Where local information exists to allow for a more precise allowance to be made in this regard, it has been taken into account and referenced in the site-overviews contained in Section 4.

Match Capacity is therefore calculated by:

- a) Identifying the number of match equivalent sessions that can be absorbed each week by a pitch of a given type and quality (see table);
- b) Discounting the figure resulting from a) as appropriate to reflect factors (such as school use of pitches) that will add to the wear and tear, and reduce the capacity for community team matches; and
- c) As appropriate aggregating figures from b) for multi-pitch sites to produce a figure for the site as a whole. (On the larger sites this could produce three figures for adult, junior/youth, and mini-soccer pitches).

Match Equivalents

Generally speaking it is easy to estimate the number of actual matches played on a given pitch/site. The number of teams who use a given pitch/site on a regular basis is usually known. Assuming each team plays at home every other week allows the number of matches to be estimated.

However, to estimate Match Equivalents requires the calculations to take into account training activity for which grass pitches might be used. To start with, a good level of knowledge about the training patterns and venues of local teams is required. Many teams, in fact, will not use their grass pitch for training- some will use AGPs, and others may use marginal land off the playing pitch surface(s). Where alternative venues/surfaces are used, the impact of training is excluded from the calculations. There will also be some teams that do not train at all.

However, where teams are known to use a grass pitch for training, or where there is a good likelihood of this being the case in the absence of hard evidence, some informed assumptions need to be made about; the size of training squads; and, the regularity of training sessions. The relevant assumptions made are as follows:

- For teams that are known (or likely) to train, the adult and junior/youth training squads equate to 1 team. However, in the darker months and unless pitches are floodlit teams will not be able to train during weekday evenings, and so will either train off-site, or not at all. For this reason the above factor been reduced to 0.75 to reflect this pattern
- For mini-soccer teams training squads are the same size as the match day teams
- Each squad trains once a week.

Match Equivalents are therefore calculated by:

- a) Multiplying the number of teams of the relevant age group by a factor that represents 'home and away' play (usually a factor of 0.5)
- b) Multiplying the number of training squads of the relevant age-group by the training squad size;
- c) Adding the resultant figure from a) to that from b)
- d) As appropriate aggregating figures from c) for multi-pitch sites to produce a figure for the site as a whole. (On the larger sites this could produce three figures for adult, junior/youth, and mini-soccer pitches).

Over-Marked Pitches

One of the pitfalls in applying this method is that not all grass pitch surfaces are dedicated for use by a given age-group. The most obvious examples are where mini-soccer and junior youth teams play their matches and/or train on pitches set-out for adult play, but may also be temporarily over-marked for use by younger age groups- this is where modelling a situation without the injection of some commonsense interpretation becomes dangerous. The current Sport England Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance does offer some suggestions as to how such situations should be addressed in calculating the amount of use relative to capacity. However, it has been extremely difficult, at best, to apply these suggested approaches- and incredibly time-consuming.

The issue arises because, clearly, teams and squads from different age-groups will not impact upon the playing surface to the same extent. For example, a mini-soccer team using an over marked adult pitch for its own matches and training would not exert anywhere near the same amount of wear and tear as an adult team undertaking comparable activity. If the time and resources were available it would be possible to aggregate up the cumulative wear

and tear on a pitch caused by use by teams/squads of varying ages. However, resources and time are not infinite and, in any event, the marking out and use of pitches for the younger age-groups can be very transitional, such as to make such an exercise often 'out-of-date' before it has been completed.

Within the GIS modelling that has been used to underpin this particular study, it has been possible to introduce 'loading' factors to reflect the above situations, and this perhaps is worth reviewing and modifying if the model continues to be run and updated. Currently, a factor of 0.25 is added to mini-soccer teams. For example, if there are 4 mini-soccer teams using the site, this results in $4 \times 0.25 = 1$ adult equivalent team. This allows for the wear and tear wrought by mini-soccer teams to be kept in proportion relative to older, larger, and heavier teams. A similar loading factor of 0.25 could be used for training squads (although note the comments below).

Within the GIS modelling there are fields that can be used to reflect the numbers and sizes of mini-soccer training squads (as with adult and youth/junior squads). However, local evidence indicates that the very large majority of mini-soccer teams train on AGPs or sports halls, and not on their match pitches. Therefore these fields have not been used for this project.

Ultimately, the best approach is the use common sense in viewing the calculations by relating to what is observed and recorded on the ground. If, for example, mini-soccer activity is outstripping notional pitch capacity, but if there are no mini-soccer pitches recorded on site it will generally be because the teams are playing on a non-dedicated playing surface

Worked Example A

A Multi-Pitch Site in Local Authority Control

The site contains 3 x adult and 2 x junior/youth pitches deemed to be in standard condition.

The site is the home of 8 x adult and 4 x junior/youth teams. 6 of the adult teams play on Saturday PM and 2 on Sunday AM. The 4 junior youth teams play all play on Saturday AM. 4 of the adult teams train on their home pitch, as do all of the 4 junior teams.

Match Capacity is therefore calculated as follows:

- a) Identifying the number of match equivalent sessions that can be absorbed each week by a pitch: in this case 2 per adult pitch and 2 per junior pitch (FA guidance)
- b) As the pitches are not on a school site there is no need to discount education use. Although the site is a public recreation ground, other activity tends to be just local dog walkers, and children using a playground, so nothing that would materially impact upon the quality of the surface (other than possible dog-fouling)
- c) Multiply the pitches by the match equivalent sessions: in this case for adults $3 \times 2 = 6$; and, junior/youths $2 \times 2 = 4$
- d) The Match Capacity for the site is therefore 6 matches for adult football, and 4 matches for junior football.

Match Equivalents are therefore calculated as follows:

- a) Multiplying the number of teams of the relevant age-group by a factor that represents ‘home and away’ play (usually a factor of 0.5): in this case 8 adult teams $\times 0.5 = 4$; and 4 junior teams $\times 0.5 = 2$
- b) Multiplying the number of training squads of the relevant age-group by the training squad size: in this case it is known that the two adult Sunday teams don’t train; and two adult Saturday teams train on an AGP elsewhere. All four junior/youth teams train on their home pitch, on-site: so, in this case 2 adult squads $\times 0.75 = 1.5$; and 4 junior/youth squads $\times 0.75 = 3$
- c) Adding the resultant figures from a) to those from b): in this case for adults $4 + 1.5 = 5.5$; and, for juniors/youths $2 + 3 = 5$
- d) The Match Equivalents for the site are therefore 5.5 for adults; and, for 5 for juniors youths.

Overall calculation of site capacity v use	
Adult	Junior/Youth
Site match capacity: 6	Site match capacity: 4
Site match equivalents: 5.5	Site match equivalents: 5

From the above, it can be seen that the adult pitches are being used just below their notional capacity, and the junior/youth pitches are being over-used.

Worked Example B

A Multi-Pitch Site on a School Site

The above scenario of pitches and teams is repeated, but transposed onto a school site. The school has a policy of allowing its pitches to be used by community teams at the weekend. However, the pitches are also used by school teams during the week, and this impacts upon their quality, and their notional capacity for community use. Under b) of the calculation of match hours capacity under Example B must take into account school activity. The notional capacity of the pitches to accommodate community games therefore drops from 2 games to 1 game per adult and junior/youth pitch.

If everything else remained the same above would have the effect of halving the capacity of pitches for community use. As below.

Use by Rugby

The above approaches have been used in a near identical way for rugby, in assessing notional pitch capacity and comparing it with estimated usage. The only differences are in relation to:

- The match equivalent estimates recommended by the RFU and presented in the below table;
- For training the RFU have advised that 2 teams training each on half a pitch every week should equate to 1 match equivalent/week; and,

- The inclusion of mini-rugby squads and sizes in the calculations, given that most clubs’ mini-teams train on-site. The ‘loading factors’ are the same used for mini-soccer (i.e. 0.25).

		Maintenance		
		Poor (M0)	Standard (M1)	Good (M2)
Drainage	Natural Inadequate (D0)	0.5	1.5	2
	Natural Adequate (D1)	1.5	2	3
	Pipe Drained (D2)	1.75	2.5	3.25
	Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	2	3	3.5

Appendix 5: Community area data

AMESBURY

2015 population	2026 population	Population change (2015-2026)
34,292	40,593	6,301

2015 AGE GROUPS		2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	2,611	8	326	2,519	7.7	-0.3
Junior football (10-15 male)	2,253	14	161	2,268	14.1	0.1
Junior football (10-15 female)	1,654	0	-----	1,730	-----	-----
Senior football (16-45 male)	8,489	12	707	8,728	12.3	0.3
Senior football (16-45 female)	7,384	0	-----	7,914	-----	-----
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	3,824	0	-----	3,761	-----	-----
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	2,127	0	-----	2,341	-----	-----
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	1,450	0	-----	1,650	-----	-----
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	7,601	1	7,601	7,654	1.0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	6,719	0	-----	7,116	-----	-----
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	3,503	9	389	3,608	9.3	0.3
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	3,042	0	-----	3,163	-----	-----
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	9,601	16	600	9,882	16.5	0.5
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	9,012	0	-----	9,880	-----	-----
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	1,565	0	-----	1,596	-----	-----
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	1,355	0	-----	1,435	-----	-----
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	8,489	0	-----	8,728	-----	-----
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	7,384	0	-----	7,914	-----	-----

BRADFORD ON AVON

2015 population	2026 population	Population change (2015-2026)
18,293	19,000	707

2015 AGE GROUPS		2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	911	18	51	821	16.2	-1.8
Junior football (10-15 male)	722	31	23	737	31.6	0.6
Junior football (10-15 female)	597	0	-----	685	-----	-----
Senior football (16-45 male)	2,655	11	241	2,599	10.8	-0.2
Senior football (16-45 female)	2,710	0	-----	2,562	-----	-----
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,282	6	214	1,275	6.0	-0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	711	6	119	732	6.2	0.2
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	559	2	280	688	2.5	0.5
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	2,348	3	783	2,294	2.9	-0.1
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	2,446	0	-----	2,221	-----	-----
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,154	10	115	1,148	9.9	-0.1
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,105	0	-----	1,245	-----	-----
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	3,742	9	416	3,666	8.8	-0.2
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	3,908	0	-----	3,577	-----	-----
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	497	0	-----	531	-----	-----
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	509	0	-----	574	-----	-----
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	2,655	0	-----	2,599	-----	-----
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	2,710	0	-----	2,562	-----	-----

CALNE

2015 population	2026 population	Population change (2015-2026)
23,760	25,294	1,534

2015 AGE GROUPS		2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,234	38	32	1,103	33.9	-4.1
Junior football (10-15 male)	1,112	69	16	987	61.2	-7.8
Junior football (10-15 female)	956	3	319	1,068	3.4	0.4
Senior football (16-45 male)	3,844	40	96	3,674	38.2	-1.8
Senior football (16-45 female)	4,221	2	2,110	4,106	1.9	-0.1
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,893	0	-----	1,734	-----	-----
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,027	0	-----	951	-----	-----
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	1,060	0	-----	1,172	-----	-----
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	3,424	1	3,424	3,301	1.0	-0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	3,650	0	-----	3,513	-----	-----
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,681	7	240	1,515	6.3	-0.7
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,815	5	363	1,900	5.2	0.2
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	5,465	11	497	4,858	9.8	-1.2
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	5,779	1	5,779	5,342	0.9	-0.1
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	776	0	-----	716	-----	-----
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	798	0	-----	915	-----	-----
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	3,844	0	-----	3,674	-----	-----
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	4,221	0	-----	4,106	-----	-----

CHIPPENHAM

2015 population	2026 population	Population change (2015-2026)
45,761	46,787	1,026

2015 AGE GROUPS		2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	2,213	7	316	1,900	6.0	-1.0
Junior football (10-15 male)	1,997	10	200	1,799	9.0	-1.0
Junior football (10-15 female)	1,731	0	-----	1,419	-----	-----
Senior football (16-45 male)	8,492	19	447	8,345	18.7	-0.3
Senior football (16-45 female)	8,232	0	-----	7,376	-----	-----
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	3,360	6	560	2,880	5.1	-0.9
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,976	8	247	1,802	7.3	-0.7
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	1,742	0	-----	1,402	-----	-----
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	7,607	5	1,521	7,589	5.0	-0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	7,375	0	-----	6,696	-----	-----
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	3,129	11	284	2,822	9.9	-1.1
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	3,085	4	771	2,567	3.3	-0.7
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	11,700	18	650	10,652	16.4	-1.6
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	11,470	1	11,470	9,897	0.9	-0.1
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	1,400	2	700	1,298	1.9	-0.1
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	1,465	3	488	1,190	2.4	-0.6
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	8,492	5	1,698	8,345	4.9	-0.1
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	8,232	4	2,058	7,376	3.6	-0.4

CORSHAM

2015 population	2026 population	Population change (2015-2026)
21,103	21,964	861

2015 AGE GROUPS		2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,127	14	81	1,080	13.4	-0.6
Junior football (10-15 male)	908	10	91	1,007	11.1	1.1
Junior football (10-15 female)	669	0	----	830	----	----
Senior football (16-45 male)	3,738	13	288	3,583	12.5	-0.5
Senior football (16-45 female)	3,619	0	----	3,401	----	----
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,611	12	134	1,646	12.3	0.3
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	902	3	301	1,034	3.4	0.4
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	663	0	----	811	----	----
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	3,324	4	831	3,139	3.8	-0.2
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	3,270	0	----	3,010	----	----
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,489	4	372	1,567	4.2	0.2
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,301	4	325	1,506	4.6	0.6
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	4,898	9	544	4,502	8.3	-0.7
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	4,956	0	----	4,634	----	----
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	628	0	----	731	----	----
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	544	0	----	694	----	----
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	3,738	1	3,738	3,583	1.0	-0.0
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	3,619	3	1,206	3,401	2.8	-0.2

DEVIZES

2015 population	2026 population	Population change (2015-2026)
33,743	38,325	4,582

2015 AGE GROUPS		2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,515	18	84	1,638	19.5	1.5
Junior football (10-15 male)	1,357	18	75	1,594	21.1	3.1
Junior football (10-15 female)	1,178	0	-----	1,405	-----	-----
Senior football (16-45 male)	5,531	13	425	5,799	13.6	0.6
Senior football (16-45 female)	5,487	1	5,487	5,841	1.1	0.1
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	2,282	5	456	2,566	5.6	0.6
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,438	5	288	1,608	5.6	0.6
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	1,233	1	1,233	1,431	1.2	0.2
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	4,899	4	1,225	5,149	4.2	0.2
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	4,879	1	4,879	5,144	1.1	0.1
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	2,135	21	102	2,466	24.3	3.3
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	2,198	1	2,198	2,518	1.1	0.1
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	7,831	21	373	7,620	20.4	-0.6
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	7,711	2	3,856	7,781	2.0	0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	993	3	331	1,184	3.6	0.6
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	993	3	331	1,193	3.6	0.6
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	5,531	2	2,765	5,799	2.1	0.1
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	5,487	2	2,743	5,841	2.1	0.1

MALMESBURY

2015 population	2026 population	Population change (2015-2026)
20,104	22,330	2,226

2015 AGE GROUPS		2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,016	12	85	1,020	12.0	0.0
Junior football (10-15 male)	898	13	69	933	13.5	0.5
Junior football (10-15 female)	722	2	361	730	2.0	0.0
Senior football (16-45 male)	3,045	13	234	3,255	13.9	0.9
Senior football (16-45 female)	3,126	0	-----	3,268	-----	-----
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,527	6	254	1,534	6.0	0.0
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	855	5	171	923	5.4	0.4
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	670	0	-----	692	-----	-----
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	2,715	3	905	2,877	3.2	0.2
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	2,816	0	-----	2,928	-----	-----
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,403	5	281	1,448	5.2	0.2
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,291	1	1,291	1,352	1.0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	4,431	11	403	4,421	11.0	-0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	4,623	0	-----	4,657	-----	-----
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	656	0	-----	675	-----	-----
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	607	0	-----	603	-----	-----
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	3,045	0	-----	3,255	-----	-----
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	3,126	0	-----	3,268	-----	-----

MARLBOROUGH

2015 population	2026 population	Population change (2015-2026)
18,142	18,305	163

2015 AGE GROUPS		2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	848	16	53	784	14.8	-1.2
Junior football (10-15 male)	855	17	50	940	18.7	1.7
Junior football (10-15 female)	683	3	228	772	3.4	0.4
Senior football (16-45 male)	2,694	7	385	2,038	5.3	-1.7
Senior football (16-45 female)	2,788	1	2,788	2,473	0.9	-0.1
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,204	7	172	1,184	6.9	-0.1
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,030	6	172	1,089	6.3	0.3
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	801	0	-----	941	-----	-----
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	2,236	3	745	1,597	2.1	-0.9
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	2,369	0	-----	1,999	-----	-----
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,453	6	242	1,523	6.3	0.3
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,370	0	-----	1,455	-----	-----
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	3,703	12	309	2,752	8.9	-3.1
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	3,972	0	-----	3,353	-----	-----
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	655	1	655	741	1.1	0.1
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	577	1	577	669	1.2	0.2
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	2,694	3	898	2,038	2.3	-0.7
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	2,788	3	929	2,473	2.7	-0.3

MELKSHAM

2015 population	2026 population	Population change (2015-2026)
29,288	31,538	2,250

2015 AGE GROUPS		2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,353	27	50	1,451	29.0	2.0
Junior football (10-15 male)	1,243	19	65	1,315	20.1	1.1
Junior football (10-15 female)	1,020	3	340	1,164	3.4	0.4
Senior football (16-45 male)	4,640	27	172	4,730	27.5	0.5
Senior football (16-45 female)	4,926	4	1,231	4,894	4.0	-0.0
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	2,031	8	254	2,209	8.7	0.7
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,257	5	251	1,272	5.1	0.1
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	1,038	3	346	1,159	3.3	0.3
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	4,098	4	1,025	4,215	4.1	0.1
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	4,407	0	-----	4,340	-----	-----
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,961	2	981	2,036	2.1	0.1
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,829	0	-----	2,094	-----	-----
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	6,520	8	815	6,155	7.6	-0.4
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	6,796	0	-----	6,488	-----	-----
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	903	0	-----	944	-----	-----
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	849	0	-----	982	-----	-----
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	4,640	0	-----	4,730	-----	-----
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	4,926	0	-----	4,894	-----	-----

PEWSEY

2015 population	2026 population	Population change (2015-2026)
14,286	15,485	1,199

2015 AGE GROUPS		2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	738	3	246	748	3.0	0.0
Junior football (10-15 male)	604	6	101	661	6.6	0.6
Junior football (10-15 female)	503	0	-----	539	-----	-----
Senior football (16-45 male)	1,984	6	331	2,121	6.4	0.4
Senior football (16-45 female)	2,159	0	-----	2,294	-----	-----
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,110	5	222	1,124	5.1	0.1
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	530	0	-----	653	-----	-----
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	449	1	449	495	1.1	0.1
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	1,762	2	881	1,842	2.1	0.1
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	1,942	0	-----	2,063	-----	-----
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	968	6	161	1,037	6.4	0.4
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	921	0	-----	975	-----	-----
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	3,021	9	336	2,855	8.5	-0.5
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	3,233	1	3,233	3,123	1.0	-0.0
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	405	0	-----	469	-----	-----
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	413	0	-----	446	-----	-----
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	1,984	0	-----	2,121	-----	-----
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	2,159	0	-----	2,294	-----	-----

ROYAL WOOTTON BASSETT AND CRICKLADE

2015 population	2026 population	Population change (2015-2026)
30,083	33,294	3,211

2015 AGE GROUPS		2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,321	23	57	1,381	24.1	1.1
Junior football (10-15 male)	1,172	25	47	1,299	27.7	2.7
Junior football (10-15 female)	907	0	-----	906	-----	-----
Senior football (16-45 male)	5,446	14	389	5,989	15.4	1.4
Senior football (16-45 female)	4,881	2	2,440	4,779	2.0	-0.0
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,943	8	243	2,050	8.4	0.4
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,181	8	148	1,282	8.7	0.7
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	974	1	974	839	0.9	-0.1
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	4,912	6	819	5,450	6.7	0.7
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	4,388	0	-----	4,386	-----	-----
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,896	11	172	2,039	11.8	0.8
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,692	2	846	1,657	2.0	-0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	7,499	10	750	7,767	10.4	0.4
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	7,018	0	-----	6,439	-----	-----
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	823	2	411	928	2.3	0.3
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	771	2	386	751	1.9	-0.1
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	5,446	3	1,815	5,989	3.3	0.3
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	4,881	3	1,627	4,779	2.9	-0.1

SALISBURY

2015 population	2026 population	Population change (2015-2026)
41,703	41,628	-75

2015 AGE GROUPS		2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,987	14	142	1,773	12.5	-1.5
Junior football (10-15 male)	1,526	21	73	1,566	21.6	0.6
Junior football (10-15 female)	1,321	2	661	1,512	2.3	0.3
Senior football (16-45 male)	7,525	28	269	7,101	26.4	-1.6
Senior football (16-45 female)	7,609	0	-----	6,852	-----	-----
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	2,801	6	467	2,737	5.9	-0.1
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,568	5	314	1,538	4.9	-0.1
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	1,345	0	-----	1,528	-----	-----
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	6,822	5	1,364	6,462	4.7	-0.3
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	6,918	0	-----	6,108	-----	-----
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	2,501	3	834	2,433	2.9	-0.1
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	2,522	0	-----	2,714	-----	-----
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	9,995	9	1,111	8,977	8.1	-0.9
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	10,210	0	-----	8,885	-----	-----
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	1,069	7	153	1,121	7.3	0.3
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	1,110	7	159	1,272	8.0	1.0
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	7,525	6	1,254	7,101	5.7	-0.3
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	7,609	5	1,522	6,852	4.5	-0.5

SOUTH WILTSHIRE

2015 population	2026 population	Population change (2015-2026)
23,272	26,629	3,357

2015 AGE GROUPS		2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,145	19	60	1,328	22.0	3.0
Junior football (10-15 male)	927	18	51	1,132	22.0	4.0
Junior football (10-15 female)	802	6	134	1,020	7.6	1.6
Senior football (16-45 male)	3,286	21	156	3,759	24.0	3.0
Senior football (16-45 female)	3,547	2	1,773	3,918	2.2	0.2
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,672	0	----	2,014	----	----
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	869	0	----	1,038	----	----
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	815	0	----	963	----	----
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	2,905	0	----	3,354	----	----
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	3,138	0	----	3,458	----	----
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,471	9	163	1,733	10.6	1.6
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,513	2	757	1,854	2.4	0.4
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	4,736	13	364	5,056	13.9	0.9
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	5,122	0	----	5,345	----	----
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	632	0	----	796	----	----
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	671	0	----	847	----	----
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	3,286	0	----	3,759	----	----
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	3,547	0	----	3,918	----	----

SOUTH WEST WILTSHIRE

2015 population	2026 population	Population change (2015-2026)
21,986	22,267	281

2015 AGE GROUPS		2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	805	5	161	792	4.9	-0.1
Junior football (10-15 male)	665	7	95	634	6.7	-0.3
Junior football (10-15 female)	694	0	-----	680	-----	-----
Senior football (16-45 male)	3,035	18	169	2,992	17.7	-0.3
Senior football (16-45 female)	2,826	0	-----	2,658	-----	-----
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,232	0	-----	1,213	-----	-----
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	654	0	-----	584	-----	-----
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	736	0	-----	682	-----	-----
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	2,743	2	1,372	2,746	2.0	0.0
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	2,456	0	-----	2,331	-----	-----
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,060	14	76	1,001	13.2	-0.8
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,265	0	-----	1,221	-----	-----
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	4,021	15	268	4,025	15.0	0.0
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	3,914	0	-----	3,651	-----	-----
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	460	10	46	433	9.4	-0.6
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	588	10	59	575	9.8	-0.2
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	3,035	10	304	2,992	9.9	-0.1
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	2,826	10	283	2,658	9.4	-0.6

TIDWORTH

2015 population	2026 population	Population change (2015-2026)
20,971	30,525	9,554

2015 AGE GROUPS		2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,207	6	201	1,912	9.5	3.5
Junior football (10-15 male)	811	9	90	1,471	16.3	7.3
Junior football (10-15 female)	610	1	610	1,142	1.9	0.9
Senior football (16-45 male)	6,838	7	977	10,490	10.7	3.7
Senior football (16-45 female)	3,991	1	3,991	5,547	1.4	0.4
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,579	0	----	2,671	----	----
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	896	0	----	1,537	----	----
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	580	0	----	1,003	----	----
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	6,367	0	----	9,742	----	----
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	3,708	0	----	5,090	----	----
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,388	3	463	2,393	5.2	2.2
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,232	0	----	2,131	----	----
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	7,618	5	1,524	11,411	7.5	2.5
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	4,874	0	----	6,330	----	----
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	541	0	----	1,006	----	----
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	498	0	----	936	----	----
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	6,838	0	----	10,490	----	----
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	3,991	0	----	5,547	----	----

TROWBRIDGE

2015 population	2026 population	Population change (2015-2026)
43,638	48,442	4,804

2015 AGE GROUPS		2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	2,246	17	132	2,509	19.0	2.0
Junior football (10-15 male)	1,829	13	141	2,273	16.2	3.2
Junior football (10-15 female)	1,473	1	1,473	1,824	1.2	0.2
Senior football (16-45 male)	7,990	15	533	8,189	15.4	0.4
Senior football (16-45 female)	8,313	2	4,156	8,588	2.1	0.1
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	3,153	6	525	3,749	7.1	1.1
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,794	5	359	2,178	6.1	1.1
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	1,564	0	----	1,758	----	----
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	7,189	4	1,797	7,311	4.1	0.1
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	7,513	0	----	7,753	----	----
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	2,938	4	734	3,520	4.8	0.8
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	2,795	5	559	3,304	5.9	0.9
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	10,615	7	1,516	10,452	6.9	-0.1
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	10,865	0	----	10,972	----	----
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	1,274	0	----	1,623	----	----
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	1,232	0	----	1,523	----	----
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	7,990	0	----	8,189	----	----
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	8,313	0	----	8,588	----	----

WARMINSTER

2015 population	2026 population	Population change (2015-2026)
24,758	24,715	-43

2015 AGE GROUPS		2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	2,246	17	132	2,509	19.0	2.0
Junior football (10-15 male)	1,829	13	141	2,273	16.2	3.2
Junior football (10-15 female)	1,473	1	1,473	1,824	1.2	0.2
Senior football (16-45 male)	7,990	15	533	8,189	15.4	0.4
Senior football (16-45 female)	8,313	2	4,156	8,588	2.1	0.1
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	3,153	6	525	3,749	7.1	1.1
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,794	5	359	2,178	6.1	1.1
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	1,564	0	-----	1,758	-----	-----
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	7,189	4	1,797	7,311	4.1	0.1
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	7,513	0	-----	7,753	-----	-----
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	2,938	4	734	3,520	4.8	0.8
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	2,795	5	559	3,304	5.9	0.9
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	10,615	7	1,516	10,452	6.9	-0.1
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	10,865	0	-----	10,972	-----	-----
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	1,274	0	-----	1,623	-----	-----
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	1,232	0	-----	1,523	-----	-----
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	7,990	0	-----	8,189	-----	-----
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	8,313	0	-----	8,588	-----	-----

WESTBURY

2015 population	2026 population	Population change (2015-2026)
20,505	23,016	2,511

2015 AGE GROUPS		2015 TEAMS	2015 TGRs	2026 AGE GROUPS	2026 TEAMS	CHANGE(+/-)
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	1,110	5	222	1,121	5.1	0.1
Junior football (10-15 male)	967	14	69	1,132	16.4	2.4
Junior football (10-15 female)	781	1	781	773	1.0	-0.0
Senior football (16-45 male)	4,053	11	368	3,595	9.8	-1.2
Senior football (16-45 female)	3,962	1	3,962	3,476	0.9	-0.1
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	1,627	5	325	1,714	5.3	0.3
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	1,007	3	336	1,110	3.3	0.3
Junior rugby (13-18 female)	825	0	-----	738	-----	-----
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	3,609	2	1,804	3,147	1.7	-0.3
Senior rugby (19-45 female)	3,514	0	-----	3,123	-----	-----
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	1,513	8	189	1,746	9.2	1.2
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	1,496	0	-----	1,403	-----	-----
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	5,499	9	611	4,469	7.3	-1.7
Senior cricket (18-55 female)	5,545	0	-----	4,691	-----	-----
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	708	4	177	821	4.6	0.6
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	659	4	165	642	3.9	-0.1
Senior hockey (16-45 male)	4,053	6	675	3,595	5.3	-0.7
Senior hockey (16-45 female)	3,962	3	1,321	3,476	2.6	-0.4

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Wiltshire Council

Environment Select Committee

13 December 2016

Task group update

Purpose

1. To provide an update on recent task group activity and propose any decisions requiring Committee approval.
2. Further verbal update will be provided by the Chairmen of the task groups as appropriate.

Highways and Streetscene task group

3. Membership

Cllr Bob Jones (Chairman)
Cllr Gordon King
Cllr Linda Packard
Cllr Anthony Trotman
Cllr John Walsh

Scrutiny / support officer: Marie Gondlach

To endorse the appointment of Cllr Magnus Macdonald to the task group.

4. Terms of Reference

To endorse the proposed terms of reference for the task group:

- a. To support the service in developing a framework for the whole service (as per peer review) and ensure that the performance framework includes measures of members of the public's satisfaction / wishes;
- b. To consider the proposed Key Performance Indicators and monitoring of the new contract to ensure that the experience of members of the public is taken into account;
- c. To monitor the implementation of the contract whilst considering how the monitoring of the delivery of the contract should be reported to the Environment Select Committee once the task group has completed its work.

5. Recent activity

The task group met with officers on 28th November to receive the following information with a focus on the potential development of KPI's based on customer's experiences:

- National Highways and Transport Network survey results
- Contract monitoring scores
- Wiltshire Highways Contracts Average monthly scores per service

The task group is scheduled to meet once more in the New Year to receive further requested information and formulate their final report.

Proposals

6. To note the update on task group activity provided.

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Environment Select Committee Forward Work Programme

Last updated 1 DECEMBER 2016

Environment Select Committee - Current / Active Task Groups			
Task Group	Details of Task Group	Start Date	Final Report Expected
Highways And Streetscene Contract Task Group	website	10 December 2013	December 2016
Public Transport Review Task Group	website	10 June 2015	December 2016

Environment Select Committee - Rapid Scrutiny		
Topic	Details	Date
Housing Bill	To consider the impact of the Housing Bill for Wiltshire Council and its residents and housing tenants (to include communication, management of changes and support to tenants). NB could be a task group depending on the scale of the work to be undertaken	After publication of the Housing Bill (The provisional date for the first day of remaining stages on the bill is Tuesday 5 January 2016.) and consideration of a report to ESC highlighting the impact for Wiltshire Council.
TBC Fleet maintenance	To determine what the operating model should be (currently in-house and external, with 2 depots for fleet as well as space in other depots) and explore the viability of including partners (e.g. shared facility with Fire Department in Melksham).	September 2016

Environment Select Committee – Forward Work Programme			Last updated 1 DECEMBER 2016		
Meeting Date	Item	Details / Purpose of Report	Associate Director	Responsible Cabinet Member	Report Author / Lead Officer
22 Feb 2017	Housing Bill	To receive a report highlighting the potential and actual impact of the Housing Bill.	James Cawley	Cllr Jonathon Seed	Nicole Smith
22 Feb 2017	Calne Library Model	An update on the success and progress of the new Calne Library model, including a breakdown of usage for each library in Wiltshire and an update on the review of the Library Service to be provided.	Laurie Bell	Cllr Jonathon Seed	Joan Davis
22 Feb 2017	Gypsy and Traveller Plan (G&T Plan)	As agreed at 7 June meeting, for the ESC to receive further information on the G&T Plan, once it has been finalised	Alistair Cunningham	Cllr Toby Sturgis	Georgina Clampitt-Dix, Carolyn Gibson
22 Feb 2017	Update report from Leisure Services	An update report from Leisure on implementing their vision (Helping people in Wiltshire to live longer, healthier lives, while addressing health inequalities), including statistics on the number of individuals participating in leisure activities within Wiltshire.	Frances Chinemana	Cllr Jonathon Seed	John Goodall, David Redfern
22 Feb 2017	Final report of the Highways and Streetscene task group	To receive the final report of the Highways and Streetscene task group.	Parvis Khansari	Cllr Philip Whitehead	Marie Gondlach

22 Feb 2017	Final report of the Public Transport Review task group	To receive the final report of the Public Transport Review task group	Parvis Khansari	Cllr Philip Whitehead	Marie Gondlach
4 Apr 2017	Wiltshire Council's Resident Engagement Strategy	For the Committee to receive an updated report on the progress of the Council's resident engagement strategy provided as agreed at 7 June meeting.	James Cawley	Cllr Jonathon Seed	
4 Apr 2017	Highways and Streetscene task group - Executive Response		Parvis Khansari	Cllr Philip Whitehead	Parvis Khansari
4 Apr 2017	Public Transport Review task group – Executive Response	To receive the Executive Response to the final report of the Public Transport Review task group.	Parvis Khansari	Cllr Philip Whitehead	Karen Jones
20 Jun 2017	Resident Engagement Strategy update	To receive an update report on the progress of Wiltshire Council's resident engagement strategy and its outcome in twelve months (resolved at 7 June 2016 meeting)	James Cawley	Cllr Jonathon Seed	James Cawley
20 Jun 2017	TBC Enforcement update	To review the impact of the reduction of enforcement officers across the services.			
	TBC - Business Plan	To review any changes for any impact on the areas of the business covered by the Environment Select Committee - currently no date scheduled for Cabinet	Robin Townsend	Cllr Dick Tonge	David Bowater

	Planning Committees		Alistair Cunningham	Cllr Toby Sturgis	
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