

## AGENDA

**Meeting:** CHIPPENHAM AREA BOARD  
**Place:** Neeld Hall, Chippenham, SN15 3ER  
**Date:** Tuesday 10 September 2013  
**Time:** 7.00 pm

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Including the Parishes of Biddestone, Castle Combe, Chippenham Without, Chippenham, Christian Malford, Grittleton, Hullavington, Kington Langley, Kington St Michael, Langley Burrell, Nettleton, North Wraxall, Seagry, Stanton St Quintin, Sutton Benger and Yatton Keynell

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**The Area Board welcomes and invites contributions from members of the public. The chairman will try to ensure that everyone who wishes to speak will have the opportunity to do so.**

If you have any requirements that would make your attendance at the meeting easier, please contact your Senior Democratic Services Officer.

**Refreshments and networking opportunities will be available from 6:30pm.**

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Please direct any enquiries on this Agenda to Sharon Smith (Senior Democratic Services Officer), on 01225 718378 or email [sharonl.smith@wiltshire.gov.uk](mailto:sharonl.smith@wiltshire.gov.uk)  
Or Victoria Welsh (Chippenham Community Area Manager), direct line 01249 706446 or (email) [victoria.welsh@wiltshire.gov.uk](mailto:victoria.welsh@wiltshire.gov.uk)

All the papers connected with this meeting are available on the Council's website at [www.wiltshire.gov.uk](http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk)

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

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### Wiltshire Councillors

Desna Allen – Queens & Sheldon	Peter Hutton – Cepen Park & Derriards
Chris Caswill – Monkton	Mark Packard – Pewsham
Nick Watts – Hardenhuish	Nina Phillips – Cepen Park & Redlands
Bill Douglas – Hardens & England	Linda Packard – Lowden & Rowden
Howard Greenman - Kington	Jane Scott OBE– By Brook

Items to be considered	Time
<p>1     <b>Chairman's Welcome and Introductions</b></p> <p>2     <b>Apologies</b></p> <p>3     <b>Minutes</b> (<i>Pages 3 - 14</i>)</p> <p>          To approve and sign the minutes of the meeting held on 1 July 2013.</p> <p>4     <b>Declarations of Interest</b></p> <p>          To receive any declarations of disclosable interests or dispensations granted by the Standards Committee.</p> <p>5     <b>Chairman's Announcements</b> (<i>Pages 15 - 20</i>)</p> <p>          To include the following:</p> <p>          i)     Core Strategy</p> <p>          ii)    Review of Bus Services in North West Wiltshire</p> <p>          iii)   Community Area JSA</p> <p>6     <b>Public Participation</b></p> <p>          The Council welcomes contributions from members of the public at Area Board meetings.</p> <p>          With this in mind, and noting that the Chairman is keen to allow for a fair representation of views from the community as a whole, <b>questions should be submitted in writing</b> to the Senior Democratic Services Officer named above <b>no later than 5pm Thursday 5 September 2013</b> to allow for appropriate responses to be provided at the meeting. Details of the questions received will be circulated to Area Board Councillors prior to the meeting and made available at the meeting and on the Council's website.</p> <p>          Questions received will be put forward during the item to which they refer.</p> <p>          Members of the public who wish to speak in relation to the Skatepark item are asked to register in person no later than <b>6:45pm</b> on the day of the meeting. The Chairman will allow for up to 6 speakers per item with each speaker given no more than 3 minutes to speak. Please note that a maximum of 3 speakers will be allowed to speak in favour and 3 against any proposals contained within the report.</p>	<p><b>7:00pm</b></p>

7 **Funding applications** (*Pages 21 - 40*)

**a) To consider the following applications:**

- Kington St Michael Parish Council – £4,662
- Sheldon Road Methodist Church – £500
- The Salvation Army – £500

**b) To note the following, under delegated authority:**

- £650 paid for Skatepark consultation meetings
- £250 paid for the Chippenham Area Board Community Awards

8 **Chippenham Skatepark Task Group report** (*Pages 41 - 192*)

To consider the Skatepark Task Group report and recommendations contained within.

9 **Chippenham Campus Development** (*Pages 193 - 214*)

To receive a presentation from the Campus Development Team and consider the working proposals as outlined within the agenda.

10 **Evaluation and Close** (*Pages 215 - 216*)

The next agenda planning meeting will take place at 10am on Thursday 26 September 2013 at Brookfield Room, Monkton Park, Chippenham. Any parish or town council representative interested in attending should contact the Community Area manager or the Chairman.

The meeting is asked to note the future meeting dates below and is reminded to complete the evaluation forms in the packs.

The Forward Plan is attached for information.

**Future Meeting Dates**

**Monday 7 October 2013**

6.30 pm for 7.00 pm - Neeld Hall, Chippenham

**Monday 4 November 2013**

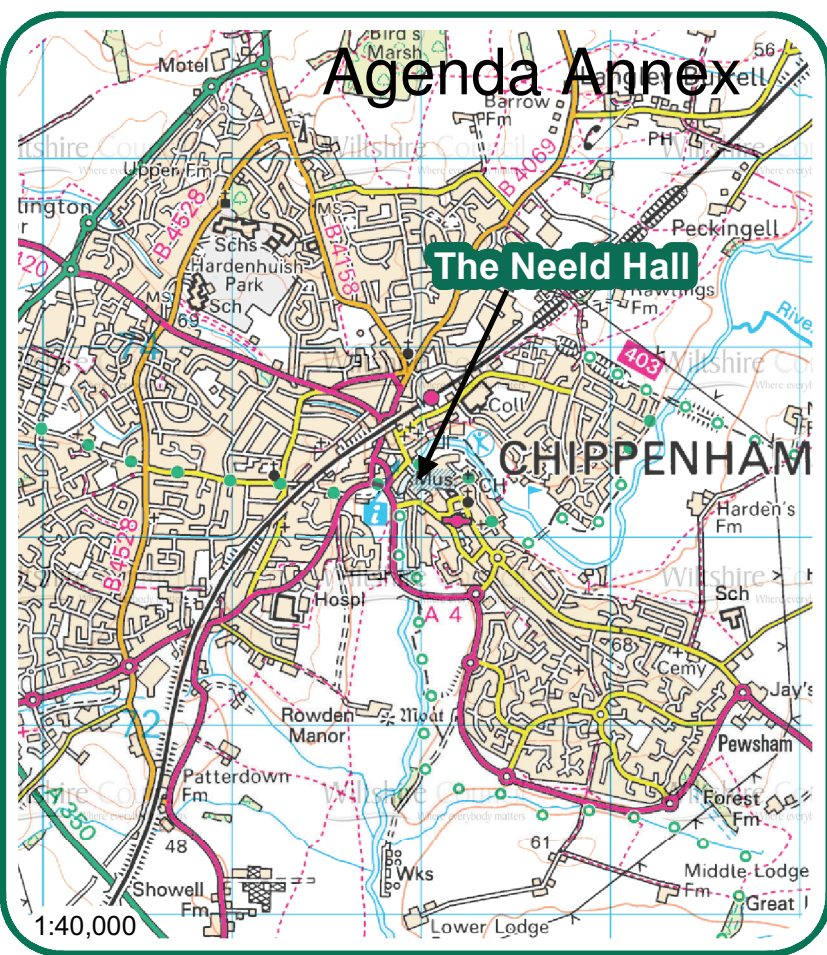
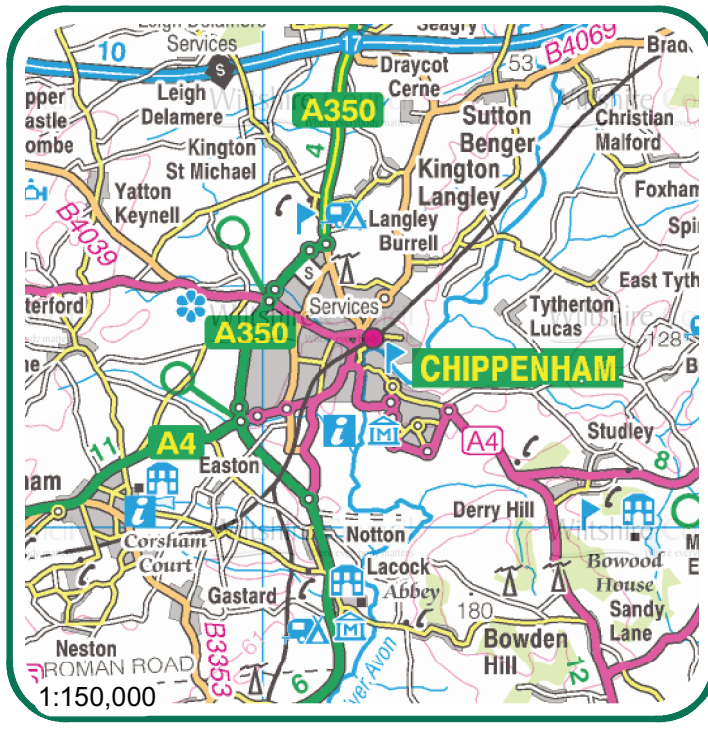
6.30 pm for 7.00 pm - Hardenhuish School, Chippenham

**Monday 6 January 2013**

6.30 pm for 7.00 pm - Neeld Hall, Chippenham

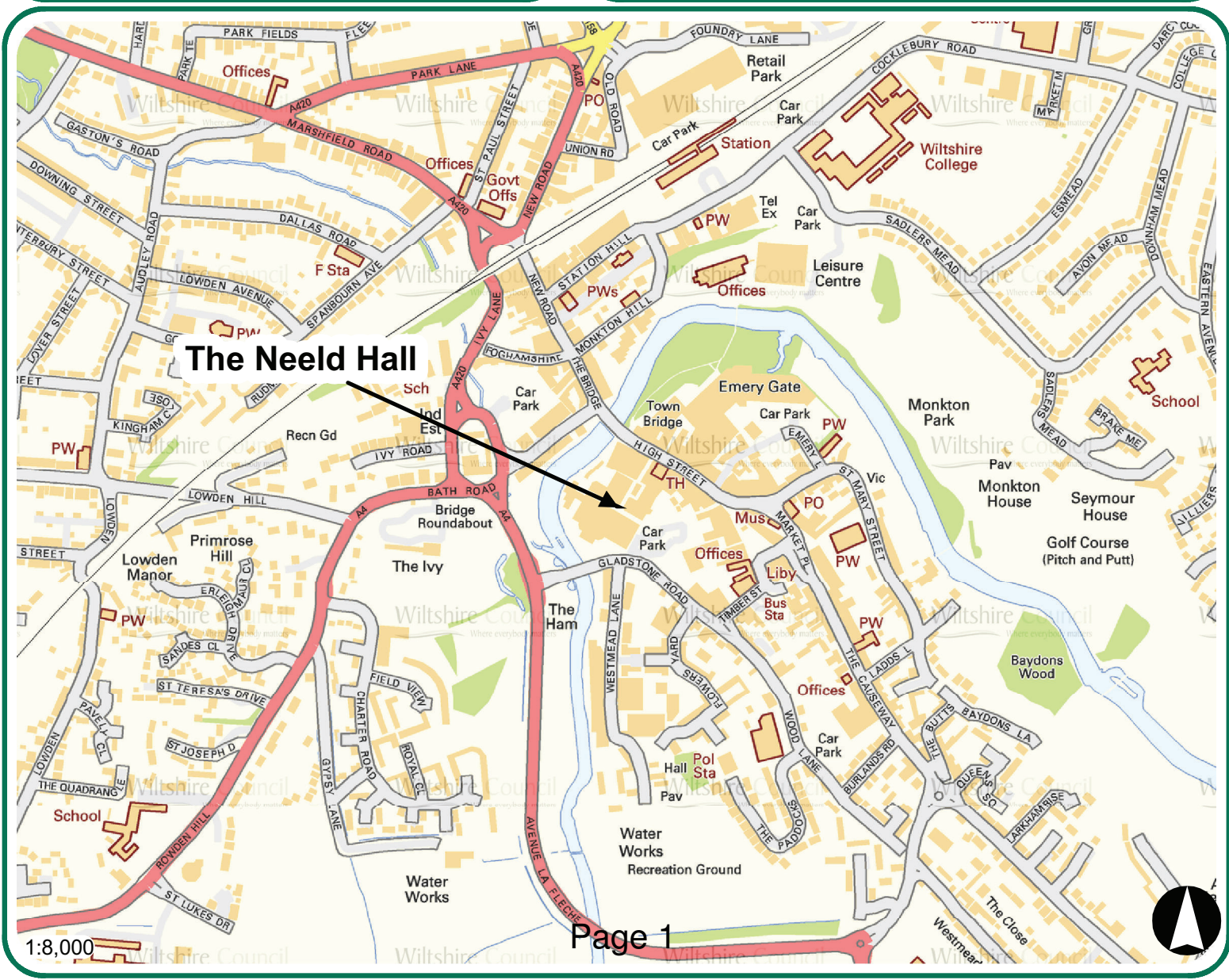
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**The Neeld Hall  
Borough Parade  
Chippenham  
SN15 3WL**

**Wiltshire Council**  
Where everybody matters



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# MINUTES

**Meeting:** CHIPPENHAM AREA BOARD  
**Place:** Goss Croft Hall, Startley Rd, Upper Seagry SN15 5HD  
**Date:** 1 July 2013  
**Start Time:** 7.00 pm  
**Finish Time:** 9.25 pm

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Please direct any enquiries on these minutes to:

Sharon Smith (Democratic Services Officer), Tel: 01225 718378 or (e-mail) [sharonl.smith@wiltshire.gov.uk](mailto:sharonl.smith@wiltshire.gov.uk)

Papers available on the Council's website at [www.wiltshire.gov.uk](http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk)

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## **In Attendance:**

### **Wiltshire Councillors**

Cllr Chris Caswill (Vice Chairman), Cllr Bill Douglas, Cllr Nick Watts,  
Cllr Howard Greenman, Cllr Peter Hutton, Cllr Linda Packard (Chairman),  
Cllr Mark Packard, Cllr Nina Phillips and Cllr Jane Scott OBE

### **Wiltshire Council Officers**

Victoria Welsh, Chippenham Community Area Manager  
Parvis Khansari, Service Director for Strategic Services (Highways & Passenger Transport)  
Sharon Smith, Senior Democratic Services Officer  
Chris Clark, Highways & Streetscene  
Paul Bollen, Highways & Streetscene  
Richard Dobson, Highways & Streetscene  
Barbara Gray, Communications Team

### **Town and Parish Councillors**

Chippenham Town Council – David Powell, Ian Keasey, Sue Withers, Martin Coates  
Biddestone and Slaughterford Parish Council – Mary Mullens  
Christian Malford Parish Council – K. Assinder, Martin Helps  
Hullavington Parish Council – Maggie Bawden, Rachel Hurst, Sharon Neal  
Kington Langley Parish Council – Maurice Dixon  
Langley Burrell Parish Council – Brian Patterson  
Nettleton Parish Council – David Pearce

# Agenda Item 3

## **Partners**

Wiltshire Police – Inspector Phil Staynings, Angus Macpherson

Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Service – Mike Franklin, P. Hanlon

NHS Wiltshire CCG – Ted Wilson

Chippenham and Villages Area Partnership – Julia Stacey

Chippenham Campus Team – Ian Bridges

Chippenham Partnership of Schools – Judy Edwards

Community Area Young Peoples' Issues Group

**Total in attendance: 82**

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# Agenda Item 3

<u>Agenda Item No.</u>	<u>Summary of Issues Discussed and Decision</u>
1	<p><u>Chairman's Welcome and Introductions</u></p> <p>The Chairman, Councillor Linda Packard, welcomed everyone to the meeting and introduced the councillors and officers present.</p> <p>Clarification was also made that contrary to what had been printed in the Gazette and Herald there would be no skatepark debate this evening as there was no agenda item for it.</p> <p>A residents meeting would be held at 6:30pm on 10 July at Monkton Park School, Chippenham and a public meeting at 7:30pm on 24 July at the West End Club, Chippenham.</p> <p>It was expected that a report from the Skate Park Task Group would be presented to the Area Board at its meeting in September. This would now be held at Neeld Hall and not the Council Chambers as originally scheduled.</p>
2	<p><u>Apologies</u></p> <p>Apologies for absence were received from Cllr Desna Allen and Cllr Mary Fallon (Chippenham Town Council) and Cllr Andy Phillips (Chippenham Town Council).</p>
3	<p><u>Minutes</u></p> <p><b><u>Decision</u></b> <b>The minutes of the meetings held on 4 March and 3 June 2013 were agreed as correct records and signed by the Chairman with the following amendment.</b></p> <p><b><u>Amendment to minutes arising from 3 June 2013</u></b> <b>That Cllr Andy Phillips be noted as present at the meeting held on 3 June 2013.</b></p>
4	<p><u>Declarations of Interest</u></p> <p>There were no declarations of interest.</p>
5	<p><u>Chairman's Announcements</u></p> <p>The Chairman drew the Board's attention to the announcements as detailed on the agenda as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Safeguarding Threshold</li><li>• Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Service draft Public Safety Plan</li><li>• Wiltshire LTP3 Cycling Strategy Petition</li></ul>

# Agenda Item 3

	<p>A further petition in relation to the Area Board Skate Park Task Group proposals to consider Monkton Park as a potential site was also presented by Mr Gould, a member of the public. This was duly received and noted.</p> <p>Hard copies of two further Announcements were circulated on the tables as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flame of Hope – notes from the Forum held on 15 May at Chippenham Town Hall.</li> <li>• Digital Literacy Grants – Attendees were made aware of the small grants of up to £500 being made available to help communities wishing to start a new or maintain an existing basic computer skills activity. The Area Board has a total fund available of £1,500.</li> </ul>
6	<p><u>Introduction of new Area Board Councillors</u></p> <p>Following the recent elections, each member of the Chippenham Area Board introduced themselves.</p>
7	<p><u>Chippenham Area Board Community Awards</u></p> <p>Cllr Chris Caswill, as Vice Chairman of the Area Board, presented the results of the Chippenham Area Board Community Awards as follows:</p> <p><u>Teen Group Award Shortlist:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doorway Cooks</li> <li>• Street Pastors</li> <li>• Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB)</li> </ul> <p><b>Highly commended:</b> Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB); and Street Pastors</p> <p><b>Winner:</b> Doorway Cooks</p> <p><u>Individual Award Shortlist:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maureen Lloyd</li> <li>• Margaret Fortune</li> <li>• Nigel Fairley</li> <li>• Bob Gaywood</li> </ul> <p><b>Highly commended:</b> Nigel Fairley.</p> <p><b>Winners:</b> Bob Gaywood; and Margaret Fortune</p> <p><u>Youth Award Shortlist:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emma-Kate Guildford</li> <li>• Aaron Booth</li> </ul>

# Agenda Item 3

	<p><b>Highly commended:</b> Aaron Booth <b>Winner:</b> Emma-Kate Guildford</p> <p><u>Youth Team Awards Shortlist:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hardenhuish Green Team</li><li>• Hardenhuish Woods Team</li><li>• St Nicholas School Council</li><li>• Young Ambassadors - Jade and Laura</li></ul> <p><b>Highly commended:</b> St Nicholas School Council <b>Winner:</b> Hardenhuish Woods team</p> <p>All shortlisted candidates would receive a booklet confirming the awards as outlined above.</p> <p>The Chairman thanked all the volunteers for their hard work and dedication and reminded all present that the Board would shortly be looking for nominations for 2013/14.</p>
8	<p><u>Goss Croft Hall</u></p> <p>Ian Blackmore, Chair of the Goss Croft Hall Management Team and Trustee, was in attendance to give a brief presentation on the history behind how the Hall had come to be built approximately one year ago.</p> <p>This included that the project had begun fundraising back in 1980. By 2008 £12,000 had been secured and the land where the hall is now situation secured via long lease from Wiltshire Council.</p> <p>In 2008 a separate project team were pulled together which consisted of local residents with proven experience in certain fields such as project management and marketing. The team also included two of the original Trustee representatives.</p> <p>With the experienced team in place the project's first task was to prepare a Business Plan which included fundraising options and how these could be achieved.</p> <p>Issues identified at an early stage included the value of the existing Hall site and the small population size of the immediate area. A decision was therefore made to build a Hall for use by the 3 local village communities and an application for used was granted accordingly.</p> <p>The expected project costs were estimated to be approximately £395,000. Once projected funding was taken into account (such as Grants and land value of the old Hall) a shortfall of £85,000 still remained.</p> <p>Following suggestions made by Community First the project team sought a</p>

# Agenda Item 3

	<p>RDPE grant which would allow the team to request a grant for up to 37.5% of the cost of the project. This, in addition to monies secured via benefactors, allowed for the project to be completed and opened for use in April 2012.</p> <p>The Chairman thanked Mr Blackwood for his presentation and for the use of the Hall for tonight's Area Board meeting.</p>
9	<p><u>Town, Parish and Partner Updates</u></p> <p>Updates from partners were received as follows:</p> <p><b>i. Parish and Town Councils</b> The written reports contained within the agenda pack were noted.</p> <p>A further update from <b>Kington Langley Parish Council</b> was circulated at the meeting. This included information in relation to the A350 which triggered debate in relate to the pedestrian crossing at Pretty Chimneys.</p> <p>Cllr Howard Greenman, ward representative, confirmed that the crossing arrangements over the dual carriageway were in accordance with guidelines. The issue was being looked at by the appropriate Officers.</p> <p><b>ii. Wiltshire Police</b> Inspector Phil Staynings was in attendance to present the update as circulated within the agenda pack. This included that the neighbourhood policing team continued to combat drugs misuse and, as a result, a number of arrests had been made. The update also highlighted a decrease in the number of anti-social behaviour complaints and non-dwelling burglary.</p> <p>The local policing team now had a full complement of officers. Following questions received it was however noted that 4 community support officers had been lost within the area. Inspector Staynings would provide written details on the areas affected following the meeting.</p> <p>The Shopwatch initiative was also highlighted with clarification given that mobile CCTV was now being used in the Town Centre. This had been well received by both local businesses and residents alike and was thought to have contributed to a reduction in anti social behaviour within the town.</p> <p>An update on the missing persons report on Tom Edwards was also given. Inspector Staynings confirmed that Mr Edwards, from Derry Hill, had been missing since Friday evening following a works event in Swindon. An analysis of his phone had been undertaken which indicated that the signal had last been picked up in Chippenham. A missing persons investigation continued.</p>



**iii. Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Service**

The written reports were noted.

**iv. NHS Wiltshire Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)**

Ted Wilson, CCG Group Director for North and East Wiltshire (NEW), was in attendance to present the update as provided within the agenda.

The update included that the Wiltshire CCG was committed to involving and empowering patients to have their say about local health services. Accordingly 'Have Your Say' events were being held around the county. Details of dates were provided by way of hard copies circulated on each table but, for clarity, were:

Tuesday 16 July (2pm to 4:30pm) at Calne Masonic Hall, Calne

Wednesday 17 July (9:30am to 12:00 noon) at Shaw Country Hotel, Melksham

Thursday 18 July (10:00am to 12:30pm) at The Guildhall, Salisbury

Those wishing to attend any of the events above should contact the NHS Wiltshire CCG Communications department on [communications.wiltshireccg@nhs.net](mailto:communications.wiltshireccg@nhs.net)

The CCG had taken over responsibility for the commissioning of services provided by the 3 local acute trusts, had responsibility for over 50 contracts and a budget of approximately £500m.

Clarification was also made that not all of the previous Primary Care Trust (PCT) responsibilities had been transferred to the CCG from 1 April 2013. For example the responsibility for Public Health services now fell to local authorities and prison health services to NHS England.

7 key priority areas for the CCG had been identified as outlined within the update. These included mental health services where an investment of £2.5m had been made.

Following questions received the Group Director confirmed that further details on the areas covered by the 3 local CCG groups within Wiltshire would be circulated via the Senior Democratic Services Officer of the Board.

The CQC report on the Bath RUH was also discussed. Clarification was made that the CCG were working closely with the Trust on its Improvement Plan. It was also understood that a subsequent visit by the CQC had taken place recently, the outcome of which was still awaited.

**v. Chippenham and Villages Area Partnership (ChAP)**

The written report was noted.

# Agenda Item 3

**vi. Chippenham Vision Board**

No report had been provided. The Area Board representative on the Board, Cllr Nick Watts, would ask that an update is received in future, noting that one had not been received recently.

**vii. Chippenham Shadow Community Operations Board**

The update as provided was noted.

**viii. Youth Update**

No update was provided.

**ix. Chippenham Partnership of Schools**

Hard copies of the update were circulated at the meeting having been missed off the agenda in error. The update included that another successful Chippenham Games event had taken place at Stanley Park on 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> June and that the next Children's Farm & Craft Market/enterprise project would be taking place from 9:30am on 12 July.

**x. Skate Park Task Group**

Prior to the lead member of the Task Group providing the update, the Chairman read out the Resolution in relation to the Skate Park from the Area Board meeting held in January 2013 as a way of providing a little background for those new to the Board.

Details of the resolution made at this meeting can be found at:

<http://cms.wiltshire.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CId=161&Year=2013>

In presenting the update the newly appointed lead member, Cllr Peter Hutton, gave thanks to all members of the Task Group old and new and gave particular thanks to Cllr Desna Allen, as the previous lead member, for all her hard work.

Cllr Hutton clarified that although the Group had hoped to present a report to the meeting this would now be presented in September. Two further public meetings would now take place to seek the views of the community, the findings of which would be taken into consideration within the final report once submitted.

The meetings would take place as outlined below:

Local Residents meeting

6:30pm - 10<sup>th</sup> July at Monkton Park School.

Public meeting

7:30pm – 24<sup>th</sup> July at West End Club.

As part of his update, Cllr Hutton requested that the following key points be born in mind:

# Agenda Item 3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• That the Task Group was not a decision making body but an informal discussion forum whose remit was set out in its Terms of Reference. These can be found via the following <a href="#">link</a>.</li><li>• That the Group aspired to be open and transparent and that any resulting proposals would be for the benefit of the community as a whole.</li><li>• No final decision has been made in relation to a site location. The Task Group's purpose was to identify a preferred site and provide a report outlining the rationale behind any recommendations for the Area Board's consideration.</li><li>• The Area Board would make the final decision in terms of a proposed site. Once agreed planning permission would be applied for. There would be full consultation for all affected parties within this process.</li><li>• Many sites had been considered as part of the fact-finding exercise of the Task Group. Further details would be included in the Task Group's report to the Area Board.</li></ul> <p>Once the public meetings had taken place the Group would meet to consider all the information sourced to date (including noise reports, site reviews and outcome of public meetings) and a report would then be prepared and submitted to the Area Board for consideration.</p> <p>The Chairman thanked Cllr Hutton for the update and confirmed that a report from the Task Group was expected at the next Area Board meeting in September 2013.</p>
10	<p><u>Area Board Priorities for 2013/14</u></p> <p>The Chairman asked attendees to consider what they felt were the top 3 priorities for the Chippenham community area, noting that these would be taken into consideration alongside the Joint Strategic Assessment (JSA) once published later in the year.</p> <p>Papers were provided on each table for those wishing to propose suggestions at the meeting. Suggestions could also be e-mailed to the Community Area Manager, Victoria Welsh (<a href="mailto:Victoria.welsh@wiltshire.gov.uk">Victoria.welsh@wiltshire.gov.uk</a>). These should be provided no later than Friday 19 July.</p> <p>In the interim period the priorities identified last year would continue, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Road Safety</li><li>• Crime &amp; Community Safety</li><li>• Deprivation</li></ul>

# Agenda Item 3

11	<p><u>Local Highways and Streetscene Service</u></p> <p>Chris Clark, Area Manager Local Highways and Streetscene, was in attendance to give an overview of the new service and to introduce the newly appointed Community Coordinator, Richard Dobson, and Engineer for the area, Paul Bollen.</p> <p>Richard Dobson would be the main point of contact for the Parishes and Town Councils within the community area. Contact details were provided as follows:</p> <p>Richard Dobson Direct Line: 01225 712829.</p> <p>Following questions received from the floor, clarification was provided that the grass verge along the central reservation of the A350 had been identified as a priority and was expected to be cut shortly.</p> <p>The Chairman thanked the Local Highways and Streetscene team for their attendance.</p>
12	<p><u>Funding</u></p> <p>The Area Board considered the following applications to the Community Area Grant Scheme 2013/14, which were introduced by the respective division councillors:</p> <p>i. <u>Chippenham Rugby Football Club</u> The sum of £1,612 was requested towards an emergency first aid package (including defibrillator).</p> <p><b><u>Decision</u></b> The Area Board awarded the sum of £1,612 to Chippenham Rugby Football Club, conditional upon the balance of funding being in place. <b><i>Reason: The application met the Community Area Grant Criteria 2013/14 and has been classified as a capital project by Wiltshire Council's finance department.</i></b></p> <p>ii. <u>Biddestone Village Hall and Recreational Trust</u> The sum of £1,960 was requested towards 3 sets of replacement fire safety doors.</p> <p><b><u>Decision</u></b> The Area Board awarded the sum of £1,960 to Biddestone Village Hall and Recreational Trust, conditional upon the balance of funding being in place. <b><i>Reason: The application met the Community Area Grant Criteria 2013/14 and has been classified as a capital project by Wiltshire Council's finance department.</i></b></p>

	<p>iii. <u>Hullavington Village Hall Management Committee</u> The sum of £4,805 was requested towards a car park project.</p> <p><b><u>Decision</u></b> The Area Board awarded the sum of £4,805 to Hullavington Village Hall Management Committee, conditional upon the balance of funding being in place. <b><i>Reason: The application met the Community Area Grant Criteria 2013/14 and has been classified as a capital project by Wiltshire Council's finance department.</i></b></p> <p>iv. <u>Ford Community Speedwatch Group</u> The sum of £2,018 was requested towards 4 village gates.</p> <p><b><u>Decision</u></b> The Area Board awarded the sum of £2,018 to Ford Community Speedwatch Group conditional upon the balance of funding being in place. <b><i>Reason: The application met the Community Area Grant Criteria 2013/14 and has been classified as a capital project by Wiltshire Council's finance department.</i></b></p>
13	<p><u>Community Area Transport Group (CATG) Update</u></p> <p>Cllr Mark Packard as Chairman of the last meeting of the Community Area Transport Group (CATG) introduced the report from the last meeting held on 3 June 2013.</p> <p>The recommendations as outlined within the appendices to the report, together with a late recommendation as circulated via agenda supplement for prioritisation of C class roads, were duly presented and the following decisions made:</p> <p><b><u>Decision:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) To note the progress on prioritised schemes and approve funding (as outlined within Appendix 1 and 1a of the report) as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1591 – Sheldon Road Tunnel – allocate £4,250, conditional upon a contribution of £4,250 from Chippenham Town Council.</li> <li>• 2086 – Langley Road – allocate £8,500.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2) To approve the bids to the Substantive Scheme (as outlined within Appendix 1 of the report): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2062 – Lowden Tunnel – allocate £5,000 in principle, conditional</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

# Agenda Item 3

	<p>upon Chippenham Town Council funding the required feasibility study.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2407 – Cuttle Lane – allocate £5,000, conditional upon a contribution of £1,000 from Biddestone Parish Council.</li></ul> <p>3) To approve the list of schemes recommended for prioritisation (as outlined within Appendix 2 of the report):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1175 – Fowlswick Lane – allocate £1,000, conditional upon a contribution of £500 from Chippenham Without Parish Council and £500 from Kington St Michael Parish Council.</li></ul> <p>4) To approve the list of schemes recommended for retention and further consideration (as outlined within Appendix 3 of the report);</p> <p>5) To approve the list of requests recommended for removal (as outlined within Appendix 4 of the report);</p> <p>6) To approve the list of requests for Speed Indicator Devices (SIDs) (as outlined within Appendix 5 of the report); and</p> <p>7) To approve the schemes recommended for prioritisation in the review of C class roads: C180 and C86 (reserve) as outlined within the Agenda Supplement to the report.</p>
14	<p><u>Evaluation and Close</u></p> <p>The Chairman invited any remaining questions from the floor. This included clarification of the new grant threshold which had changed from £1,000 to £500 for 2013/14. Concern was raised over the reduced level.</p> <p>The Chairman thanked everyone for attending the meeting. The next meeting of the Chippenham Area Board would take place on Tuesday 10 September and would now be held at the Neeld Hall in Chippenham.</p> <p>The next agenda planning meeting would take place at 10:00am on Wednesday 24 July. Any parish or town council representative interested in attending should contact the Community Area Manager or the Chairman.</p>

# Agenda Item 5

## Chairman's Announcements

<b>Subject:</b>	<b><u>Wiltshire Core Strategy – Consultation on Schedule of Proposed Modifications (including SA and HRA updates); two ministerial statements relating to wind farm development; and national planning practice guidance for renewable energy</u></b>
<b>Officer Contact Details:</b>	Spatial Planning team on 01225 713429 or email: <a href="mailto:spatialplanningpolicy@wiltshire.gov.uk">spatialplanningpolicy@wiltshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Further details available:</b>	Spatial Planning team on 01225 713429 or email: <a href="mailto:spatialplanningpolicy@wiltshire.gov.uk">spatialplanningpolicy@wiltshire.gov.uk</a>

The Wiltshire Core Strategy, which provides the planning policy framework for Wiltshire, recently underwent discussion at a public examination conducted by an independent Planning Inspector.

Following the examination hearing sessions the council has published a Schedule of Proposed Modifications (August 2013) containing 'main' and 'minor' changes to the Core Strategy to give all interested parties the opportunity to comment before the Inspector completes his report.

The consultation will take place for a six week period from **Tuesday 27 August to Wednesday 9 October 2013 inclusive**.

The council has produced an update to the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) based on the Schedule of Proposed Modifications. Comments can also be made on these updates.

The Inspector has also requested that the council invites comments on the implications that the two recent ministerial statements relating to wind farm development, and the recently published national planning practice guidance for renewable energy may have on the Wiltshire Core Strategy.

Details of where you can view the Core Strategy, Schedule of Proposed Modifications and associated documents (including the SA update, HRA update, ministerial statements and planning practice guidance document) will be available on the Wiltshire Council website from 27 August 2013: [Core Strategy](#)

Alternatively, copies of the documents will be available to view at the main council offices (see below) and at all libraries across Wiltshire during normal opening hours:

<b>Wiltshire Council</b> County Hall Trowbridge BA14 8JD	<b>Wiltshire Council</b> 27/29 Milford Street Salisbury SP1 2AP
<b>Wiltshire Council</b> Monkton Park Chippenham SN15 1ER	<b>Wiltshire Council</b> 3-5 Snuff Street Devizes SN10 1FG

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## Chairman's Announcements

<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Review of council-funded bus services in north west Wiltshire</b>
<b>Officer Contact Details:</b>	Ian White, Head of Service Passenger Transport (ian.white@wiltshire.gov.uk)
<b>Weblink:</b>	<a href="http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/council/consultations/consultationbusroutes.htm">http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/council/consultations/consultationbusroutes.htm</a>
<b>Further details available:</b>	See web link

### Summary of announcement:

The Council is currently reviewing the bus services which it funds in the north and west of Wiltshire, including several in the Chippenham community area. This is part of an ongoing series of reviews of bus services across the county, which aim to identify the most cost-effective means of meeting local access needs in a way that can be financially sustainable in the long term. The rationale for the proposals that are being put forward in the Chippenham area is to maintain strategic links between the main towns, while seeking to reduce costs to make the network as a whole more affordable. Some of the rural routes are poorly used and it is proposed to reduce the service provided to reflect the use that is made of them, while continuing to meet essential access needs. In some cases community or voluntary transport may be an alternative, and the consultation invites suggestions for other ways of meeting the needs of the area at an affordable cost.

Consultation letters have been sent out via the Area Board manager to town and parish councils, local members, and other groups or individuals who may wish to respond. Copies have also been sent to a number of countywide user organisations, and to local community and voluntary transport groups. Bus user questionnaires are being made available on the buses, and all of the consultation documents are also available on the council's website (link shown above).

The consultation closes on 7 October 2013, and it is intended to implement changes to the services concerned in April 2014.

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## Chairman's Announcements

<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Community Area Joint Strategic Assessments</b>
<b>Officer Contact Details:</b>	Aimee Stimpson, Associate Director of Public Health <a href="mailto:Aimee.Stimpson@wiltshire.gov.uk">Aimee.Stimpson@wiltshire.gov.uk</a> 0300 0034566
<b>Weblink:</b>	
<b>Further details available:</b>	Wiltshire Intelligence Network <a href="http://www.intelligencenetwork.org.uk/">http://www.intelligencenetwork.org.uk/</a>

### Summary of announcement:

The JSA for Wiltshire 2012-13 was published in late 2012 on behalf of the Public Services Board (PSB). You may recall this was made possible by the contributions made by each of the thematic delivery partnerships – health and wellbeing, local economic partnership, children and young people's trust, community safety, housing, transport, local nature partnership, and resilient communities.

The value of local data and evidence meant we supplemented the JSA Wiltshire with 20 individual local community area assessments. The community area JSAs, first published in 2011, added to our local knowledge and helped us and communities focus on the real issues in their local area. As part of the JSA programme, the Community Area level assessments (CAJSAs) are in the process of being updated this year, these will provide updated data about our local communities across the ten chapters.

The CAJSAs have taken on board feedback from Councillors, officers, organisations and feedback from our community events (held in 2012) and will build on the existing document and include more information on changes; trends; qualitative survey data (such as the results from the What Matters to You survey 2013) and other primary research such as the Census 2011.

We also intend to address some gaps in the first community area JSAs by including two new chapter's one covering leisure, and a second chapter art and culture which aligns the CA JSAs with community plans. The assessment will follow a similar structure to the JSA Wiltshire 2012-13 version, and will include a chapter written by each thematic delivery partnership (TDP).

We aim to publish the CA JSAs at a second round of community events between January and April 2014 and have discussed these plans at the Chair of the Area Board meeting and also met with Area Board managers. We are currently in the process of agreeing dates for each community event. The date of the Chippenham event has been agreed as 18 February 2014.

For more information on the JSAs please visit the Wiltshire Intelligence Network website <http://www.intelligencenetwork.org.uk/joint-strategic-assessment/>

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<b>Report to</b>	<b>Chippenham Area Board</b>
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	<b>10 September 2013</b>
<b>Title of Report</b>	<b>Area Board Funding</b>

### **Purpose of Report**

To ask councillors to consider officer recommendations in respect to:

1. Kington St Michael Parish Council – award £4,662 towards the Tor Hill Footpath Phase Two, conditional upon the balance of funding being in place.
2. Sheldon Road Methodist Church – award £500 from the Digital Literacy fund for the purchase of a projector for the Computer Assist project.
3. The Salvation Army – award £500 from the Digital Literacy fund towards the Computer Assist programme.
4. To note expenses of £650 paid for Skatepark consultation meetings, under delegated authority.
5. To note expenses of £250 paid for the Chippenham Area Board Community Awards, under delegated authority.

# Agenda Item 7

## 1. Background

- 1.1. Area Boards have authority to approve area grants under powers delegated to them by the Deputy Leader and Cabinet member for Adult Care, Communities and Housing (5 April 2013). Under the Scheme of Delegation Area Boards must adhere to the Area Board Grants Guidance 2013/2014.
- 1.2. In accordance with the Scheme of Delegation, any decision of an area board that is contrary to the funding criteria and/or the officer's recommendation would need to demonstrate that the application in question has a wider community benefit, and give specific reasons for why this should justify an exception to the criteria.
- 1.3. The Localism agenda supports the ethos of volunteering and community involvement and the nurturing of resilient communities. With this in mind Community Area Grants (CAGs) should be encouraged from and awarded to community and voluntary groups.
- 1.4. The area board may want to link funding to local priorities, including those identified in their Community Plan, Local Area Joint Strategic Assessment and any other community based consultative work.
- 1.5. Chippenham Area Board has been allocated a 2013/2014 budget of **£112,590** for community area grants, digital literacy grants, community partnership core funding, area board operational funding and area board/councillor led initiatives. In 2013/14 only capital funding is available for community area and digital literacy grants.
- 1.6. In addition to CAGs and digital literacy grants councillors can submit an Area Board/Councillor Led Initiative. This enables area boards to tackle sticky community issues and/or community identified priorities. Cabinet have emphasised that they do not wish these to be used to avoid complying with Community Area Grant criteria or for filling gaps where there are council service shortfalls.
- 1.7. In support of the Olympic and Paralympic legacy, in 2013/14 the Chippenham area board invites applications that encourage young people and people with disabilities to become more actively involved in sports, outdoor activities, recreation, arts and volunteering.
- 1.8. Applications of up to and including £500 can be made for a Community Area Grant, which will not require matched funding. Amounts of £501 - £5,000 will be required to find matched funding. The area board will rarely award more than £5,000. Grants of up to £500 are available for Digital Literacy projects.
- 1.9. New for 2013/14 is a single on-line application process for Community Area Grants (CAG) and Digital Literacy grants, introduced to provide an easy step by step application process. The application process and funding criteria can be found [here](#).

- 1.10. Area boards will not consider CAG applications from town and parish councils for purposes that relate to their statutory duties or powers that should be funded from the local town/parish precept. However this does not preclude bids from town/parish councils, encouraging community projects that provide new opportunities for local people or those functions that are not the sole responsibility of the town/parish council.
- 1.11. Officers are required to provide recommendations in their funding reports (except in the case of Area Board/Councillor led initiatives), although the decision to support applications is made by Wiltshire councillors on the area board.
- 1.12. Funding applications will be considered at every area board meeting whilst there is money available.
- 1.13. All recipients of area board funding are expected to complete an evaluation form as soon as the project has been completed and provide receipts if requested. Groups are encouraged to up-load information and photographs about their project on to their area board [blog-site](#). Failure to evaluate projects will preclude applicants/organisations being considered for future funding.

<p><b>Background documents used in the preparation of this report</b></p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Area Board Grant Criteria and Guidance 2013/14 as approved by delegated decision</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>Chippenham Community Area Plan</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>Local Area Joint Strategic Assessment for Chippenham 2011</u></a></p>
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## 2. Main Considerations

- 2.1. Chippenham Area Board has been allocated a 2013/2014 budget of **£112,590** that may be allocated through Community Area Grants, Digital Literacy Grants, Area Board/Councillor Led Initiatives and core funding for the CAP.
- 2.2. Councillors will need to ensure that the distribution of funding is in accordance with the Scheme of Delegation outlined in Section 1 of this report.
- 2.3. Councillors will need to be satisfied that grants awarded in 2013/2014 are made to projects that can realistically proceed within a year of the award being made.
- 2.4. There are 5 funding rounds during 2013/14. Deadlines for receipt of funding applications are as follows:
  - Monday 20 May 2013 to be considered at the Chippenham Area Board meeting on 1 July 2013

# Agenda Item 7

- Monday 22 July 2013 to be considered at the Chippenham Area Board meeting on 10 September 2013
- Monday 23 September 2013 to be considered at the Chippenham Area Board meeting on 4 November 2013
- Monday 25 November 2013 to be considered at the Chippenham Area Board meeting on 6 January 2014
- Monday 20 January 2014 to be considered at the Chippenham Area Board meeting on 3 March 2014

2.5. On 30th April 2012, Chippenham Area Board took the decision to delegate responsibility to the Community Area Manager, in consultation with the Area Board Chairman and/or Vice Chairman, to approve expenditure of up to £1,000 between Area Board meetings.

2.6. The delegated power is only intended to be used for matters of urgency which cannot wait until the next meeting of the area board and would not be used as a matter of routine. The majority of decisions will continue to be taken at a public meeting.

### **3. Environmental & Community Implications**

3.1. Area board grants contribute to the continuance and/or improvement of cultural, social and community activity and wellbeing in the community area, the extent and specifics of which will be dependent upon the individual project.

### **4. Financial Implications**

4.1. Awards must fall within the area board's budget allocated to the Chippenham Area Board.

4.2. If grants are awarded in accordance with officer recommendations Chippenham Area Board will have a balance of **£95,633**.

### **5. Legal Implications**

5.1. There are no specific legal implications related to this report.

### **6. HR Implications**

6.1. There are no specific HR implications related to this report.

### **7. Equality and Inclusion Implications**

7.1. Community Area Grants and Small Grants will give local community and voluntary groups, town and parish council's equal opportunity to receive funding towards community based projects and schemes, where they meet the funding criteria.



7.2. Implications relating to individual grant applications will be outlined in section 8, 'Officer Recommendations' of the funding report.

## 8. Officer Recommendations

Ref	Applicant	Project proposal	Funding requested
8.1.	Kington St Michael Parish Council	Tor Hill Footpath Phase Two	£4,662

- 8.1.1. Officers recommend that Kington St Michael Parish Council is awarded £4,662 towards the Tor Hill Footpath Phase Two, conditional on the balance of funding being in place.
- 8.1.2. This application meets grant criteria 2013/14 and has been classified as a capital project by Wiltshire Council's finance department.
- 8.1.3. This application meets the aspirations of the Community Area Plan: improving the environment (4.9) and poor condition of public footpaths (7.6).
- 8.1.4. Kington St Michael Parish Council has contributed to stage one of this project and is now looking for a contribution to provide a stable surface on the newly created footpath at Tor Hill (phase one).
- 8.1.5. The footpath runs along a narrow stretch of road with a bend that has an increased footfall particularly children.
- 8.1.6. In addition to phase one of the project, the parish council has also paid for a community shelter and does not want to deplete its reserves further this year.
- 8.1.7. The parish council would like to start phase two of the project as soon as possible to stop the newly created footpath slipping into the highway and to protect its surface.

Ref	Applicant	Project proposal	Funding requested
8.2.	Sheldon Road Methodist Church	Projector – Digital Literacy	£500

- 8.2.1. Officers recommend that Sheldon Road Methodist Church is awarded £500 for a projector in line with the aspirations of the Digital Literacy initiative.
- 8.2.2. This application meets digital literacy recommendations and has been classified as a capital project by Wiltshire Council's finance department.

# Agenda Item 7

- 8.2.3. The Beacon Centre is hired by many users from Chippenham for a cross section of services: adult literacy programmes, Alabare Include, NHS Mental Health Team, Alzheimers Society, training courses etc.
- 8.2.4. The centre facilitates groups and local organisations to provide training, teaching and assistance to a diverse range of people from our community on a variety of subjects including web safety and how to find information of the internet - training is also linked to websites which are accessed during training and presentations.
- 8.2.5. The current projector needs replacing and the organisation are particularly short funds due to an exceptionally long, cold period leading to utility bills that exceeded their budget.
- 8.2.6. The centre has a high rate of bookings from September which require the use of the projector for their digital literacy courses.

Ref	Applicant	Project proposal	Funding requested
8.3.	The Salvation Army	Computer Assist – Digital Literacy project	£500

- 8.3.1. Officers recommend that The Salvation Army is awarded £500 towards the Computer Assist project in line with the aspirations of the Digital Literacy initiative.
- 8.3.2. This application meets grant criteria 2013/14 and has been classified as a capital project by Wiltshire Council's finance department.
- 8.3.3. The Salvation Army offer a weekly drop-in session that enables those without computers or computer knowledge to access internet services and become technologically-aware.
- 8.3.4. Not having access to a computer can be a barrier to those who are would like to apply for housing and providing access to the internet can help to remove these barriers. The centre offers an ongoing network and support as clients make bidding applications for housing in order for them to make the transition towards more independent living.
- 8.3.5. The centre also assists clients to look for employment though online job searches. The centre's volunteers help with the display and content of CVs and train users to use email to apply for jobs researched online.
- 8.3.6. The centre's volunteers also advise clients how to go about researching comparative utility providers to help them manage their budgeting more successfully.

# Agenda Item 7

8.3.7. There is a particular focus on the elderly, jobless, vulnerable and those who are financially disadvantaged. Clients range from those who have never used a computer before to those who are regular and competent users who need help with specific applications or problems.

8.3.8. The Computer Assist volunteers are trained in skill sharing and working with the vulnerable and due to their high volunteer/client ratio they are able to provide individual support where needed.

8.3.9. This grant will help the centre with a major upgrade of their equipment and they are contributing £3,689 themselves.

Ref	Applicant	Project proposal	Funding requested
8.4.	To note expenditure under delegated authority	Skatepark meeting costs	£650

8.4.1. Under the delegated authority described in section 2.5 above, please note that the Chippenham Area Board Chairman authorised the payment of the hire of two halls for meetings and the hire of sound equipment and technician.

8.4.2. Breakdown of the costs are as follows:

- Monkton Park School Hall £30
- West End Club £50
- Status Audio Visual £570

Ref	Applicant	Project proposal	Funding requested
8.5.	To note expenditure under delegated authority	Chippenham Area Board Community Awards	£366

8.5.1. Under the delegated authority described in section 2.5 above, please note that the Chippenham Area Board Chairman authorised the payment for the purchase of cheques for the Community Area Awards.

- Winners' cheques £250

# Agenda Item 7

<b>Appendices</b>	Appendix 1 – Kington St Michael funding application Appendix 2 - Sheldon Road Methodist Church digital literacy funding application Appendix 3 – Salvation Army digital literacy funding application
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No unpublished documents have been relied upon in the preparation of this report other than those requested in the funding criteria e.g. estimates.

<b>Report Author</b>	Julia Densham, Community Area Manager Tel: 01249 706496 Mobile: 07766 603962 E-mail: <a href="mailto:julia.densham@wiltshire.gov.uk">julia.densham@wiltshire.gov.uk</a>
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ID	Grant Type	Project Title	Applicant	Amount Required
173	Community Area Grant	Tor Hill Footpath Phase Two	Kington St Michael Parish Council	£4662

**1. Which type of grant are you applying for?**

Community Area Grant

**2. Amount of funding required?**

£501 - £5000

**3. Are you applying on behalf of a Parish Council?**

Yes

**4. If yes, please state why this project cannot be funded from the Parish Precept**

The Parish Council is already paying towards phase one of this project which has finally been started this year. The precept 2013/14 is £13760. After commitments to Clerks salary, the running costs of the Recreation Field and Playground which are owned and maintained by the Parish Council and contributions to the upkeep of the Community shop (including the provision of a postal point), and Churchyard etc there is limited funding remaining for phase two of the project.

**5. Project title?**

Tor Hill Footpath Phase Two

**6. Project summary:**

This project was started by Wiltshire Council 30 years ago when they bought the land for a footpath, but never completed. This year Phase One delineating the line of the footpath together with fencing and gates is currently under construction, but mostly complete. Phase Two is to put a stable surface on the footpath with tarmac at either end to prevent gravel spillage onto the highway. In recent years there has been an increase of pedestrians, many of whom are children, using Tor Hill. This route is particularly dangerous being a narrow road, on a bend. In winter months the angle of the sun makes matters far worse as drivers at times literally cannot see beyond their vehicles.

**7. Which Area Board are you applying to?**

Chippenham

**Electoral Division**

Kington

**8. What is the Post Code of where the project is taking place?**

SN8 6HX

**9. Please tell us which theme(s) your project supports:**

Children &amp; Young People

Countryside, environment and nature

Economy, enterprise and jobs

Health, lifestyle and wellbeing  
 Inclusion, diversity and community spirit  
 Safer communities  
 Transport and roads

If Other (please specify)

**10. Finance:**

**10a. Your Organisation's Finance:**

**Your latest accounts:**

03/2013

**Total Income:**

£18945

**Total Expenditure:**

£17290

**Surplus/Deficit for the year:**

£1655

**Free reserves currently held:**

**(money not committed to other projects/operating costs)**

£2075

**Why can't you fund this project from your reserves:**

The Parish Council has undertaken a number of projects recently, including Phase One of the Footpath, and the installation of a Community Shelter. Unallocated Reserves are currently very low, and it would not be prudent to use these, such as they are, and leave the Parish Council without funds for any future emergency.

We are a small community group and do not have annual accounts or it is our first year:

**10b. Project Finance:**

Total Project cost		£9325		
Total required from Area Board		£4662		
Expenditure (Itemised expenditure)	£	Income (Itemised income)	Tick if income confirmed	£
excavation of line of path(200m)	1020	Parish council precept	yes	663
timber edging,scalpings, sub-base and membrane	5092	Allocated reserves	yes	2500

haulage	175	Unallocated reserves	yes	1500
Tarmac to either end of path	3038			
<b>Total</b>	<b>£9325</b>			<b>£4663</b>

**11. Have you or do you intend to apply for a grant from another area board within this financial year?**

No

**12. If so, which Area Boards?**

**13. Please tell us WHO will benefit and HOW they will benefit from your project benefit your local community?**

The Area Board Priority of Community Safety is satisfied by this project. Phase One, shortly to be completed provides the only walking route between Chippenham and Kington St Michael. The road up Tor Hill which similarly is the main route in and out of the village is narrow with a bend that has limited vision. This makes it extremely difficult for any pedestrian to walk safely along the road. The footpath allows for a much safer access, and once completed will allow push chairs, wheel chairs etc safe passage as well. Currently, although being used, the surface is that of the subsoil. It is proposed to edge the path with timber, fill with Hoggin or similar, which will form a stable and viable surface throughout the year, with tarmac either end of the footpath as it gains access to the highway to prevent run off in wet weather. These actions should maintain the longevity of the footpath with minimum maintenance. This footpath will benefit the children attending secondary schools in Chippenham whose timetables do not fit in with the bus schedules (most); dog walkers who have not been able to access this hill because of the inherent danger; those having to pick up public transport from The Plough at the dual carriageway; ramblers who use the public footpaths; those wishing to walk to and from Kington Langley and Chippenham. It widens the opportunities for the residents of Kington St Michael to explore their environs, and take circular walks on the footpath system. Phase Three when funds become available would ideally be to extend the footpath a short way into the village, along land already bought by Wiltshire Council for this purpose to a better crossing point.

**14. How will you monitor this?**

By inspection

**15. If your project will continue after the Wiltshire Council funding runs out, how will you continue to fund it?**

By fund raising, precept and donations

**16. If this application forms part of a larger project (eg. building of new village hall), please state what this project is and approximately how much the overall project will cost.**

Phase Two follows the establishment of the route of the new footpath to make it usable throughout the year. Phase Three will join this part of the footpath to the remainder of the

footpath system within the village at a location safer for pedestrians to cross the main road. It completes the footpath system from this village through to Chippenham

## 17. DECLARATION

**Supporting information - Please confirm that the following documents will be available to inspect upon request:**

**Quotes:**

yes I will make available on request 1 quote for individual project costs over £500 & 2 quotes for project costs over £1000 (Individual project costs are listed in the expenditure section above)

**Accounts:**

yes I will make available on request the organisation's **latest accounts**

**Constitution:**

yes I will make available on request the organisation's Constitution/Terms of Reference etc.

**Policies and procedures:**

yes I will make available on request the necessary and relevant policies and procedures such as Child Protection, Safeguarding Adults, Public Liability Insurance, Access audit, Health & Safety and Environmental assessments.

**Other supporting information (Tick where appropriate, for some project these will not be applicable):**

yes I will make available on request evidence of ownership of buildings/land

yes I will make available on request any other form of licence or approval for this project has been received prior to submission of this grant application.

**And finally...**

yes The information on this form is correct, that any award received will be spent on the activities specified.



ID	Grant Type	Project Title	Applicant	Amount Required
172	Community Area Grant	Replacement Projector	Sheldon Road Methodist Church	£500

**1. Which type of grant are you applying for?**

Digital Literacy Grant

**2. Amount of funding required?**

£0 - £500

**3. Are you applying on behalf of a Parish Council?**

No

**4. If yes, please state why this project cannot be funded from the Parish Precept**

**5. Project title?**

Replacement Projector

**6. Project summary:**

The Beacon Centre is hired by many users from Chippenham for a cross section of services: adult literacy programmes, Alabare Include, NHS Mental Health Team, Alzheimers Society, training courses etc and our current projector is now unfortunately on its last legs and doesn't project properly. We are concerned as we have a lot of bookings from the beginning of September who need to use this to facilitate their courses and we are not financially in a position to purchase a new one at present.

**7. Which Area Board are you applying to?**

Chippenham

**Electoral Division**

Chippenham Lowden and Rowden

**8. What is the Post Code of where the project is taking place?**

SN14 0DU

**9. Please tell us which theme(s) your project supports:**

Children & Young People  
Health, lifestyle and wellbeing  
Technology & Digital literacy

If Other (please specify)

**10. Finance:**

**10a. Your Organisation's Finance:**

**Your latest accounts:**

05/2013

**Total Income:**

£57486

**Total Expenditure:**

£75299

**Surplus/Deficit for the year:**

£-17813

**Free reserves currently held:**

**(money not committed to other projects/operating costs)**

£2170

**Why can't you fund this project from your reserves:**

Our projected deficit was due to an exceptionally long, cold period and our utility bills exceeded our budget. We need the reserves as some of the bills have not yet arrived. The new projector needs to be compatible with the sound system and AV system we need to improve as well at a future date, so the cost of the projector maybe a little more, but we will hold a coffee morning or similar to raise any more money.

We are a small community group and do not have annual accounts or it is our first year:

**10b. Project Finance:**

Total Project cost		£500		
Total required from Area Board		£500		
Expenditure (Itemised expenditure)	£	Income (Itemised income)	Tick if income confirmed	£
Projector	500			0
<b>Total</b>	<b>£500</b>			<b>£0</b>

**11. Have you or do you intend to apply for a grant from another area board within this financial year?**

No

**12. If so, which Area Boards?**

Chippenham

**13. Please tell us WHO will benefit and HOW they will benefit from your project benefit your local community?**

We facilitate the many groups and local organisations that hire our premises - (at very reduced rates) to provide training, teaching and assistance to a diverse range of people from our community on a variety of subjects including web safety and how to find information of

the internet - training is also linked to websites which are accessed during training and presentations.

**14. How will you monitor this?**

We monitor our bookings weekly and have regular feedback from our customers.

**15. If your project will continue after the Wiltshire Council funding runs out, how will you continue to fund it?**

It is a one off purchase.

**16. If this application forms part of a larger project (eg. building of new village hall), please state what this project is and approximately how much the overall project will cost.**

17. DECLARATION

**Supporting information - Please confirm that the following documents will be available to inspect upon request:**

**Quotes:**

yes I will make available on request 1 quote for individual project costs over £500 & 2 quotes for project costs over £1000 (Individual project costs are listed in the expenditure section above)

**Accounts:**

yes I will make available on request the organisation's **latest accounts**

**Constitution:**

yes I will make available on request the organisation's Constitution/Terms of Reference etc.

**Policies and procedures:**

yes I will make available on request the necessary and relevant policies and procedures such as Child Protection, Safeguarding Adults, Public Liability Insurance, Access audit, Health & Safety and Environmental assessments.

**Other supporting information (Tick where appropriate, for some project these will not be applicable):**

**And finally...**

yes The information on this form is correct, that any award received will be spent on the activities specified.

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ID	Grant Type	Project Title	Applicant	Amount Required
120	Community Area Grant	The Salvation Army	Computer Assist	£500

**1. Which type of grant are you applying for?**

Digital Literacy Grant

**2. Amount of funding required?**

£0 - £500

**3. Are you applying on behalf of a Parish Council?**

No

**4. If yes, please state why this project cannot be funded from the Parish Precept**

**5. Project title?**

Computer Assist

**6. Project summary:**

Our project makes IT accessible to members of the public, who may not be able to afford or feel they cannot manage using a computer, especially the elderly and financially disadvantaged. This will give access to many sources of information which can improve quality of life for example, to compare online prices of insurance or energy costs; access housing; write a CV or search the Internet for other information. Also to keep in touch with family members by use of email or facebook etc.

**7. Which Area Board are you applying to?**

Chippenham

**Electoral Division**

Chippenham Monkton

**8. What is the Post Code of where the project is taking place?**

SN15 1HB

**9. Please tell us which theme(s) your project supports:**

Economy, enterprise and jobs  
 Health, lifestyle and wellbeing  
 Inclusion, diversity and community spirit  
 Technology & Digital literacy

If Other (please specify)

**10. Finance:**

**10a. Your Organisation's Finance:**

**Your latest accounts:**

03/2013

**Total Income:**

£49114

**Total Expenditure:**

£52185

**Surplus/Deficit for the year:**

£-3071

**Free reserves currently held:****(money not committed to other projects/operating costs)**

£?

**Why can't you fund this project from your reserves:**

The reserves of The Salvation Army are large, as is the charity itself. Please note that we need a strong reserve to underpin the level of service provision in the community that The Salvation Army is committed to carrying out. We have more than 800 centres throughout the country which reach many thousands of people. A large part of that reserve is restricted to essential renovation and developments of those centres. As at 31st March 2012 we had £22.4 million in general reserves but this represents just 3 1/2 months unrestricted expenditure on charitable activities.

We are a small community group and do not have annual accounts or it is our first year:

**10b. Project Finance:**

Total Project cost		£4189		
Total required from Area Board		£500		
Expenditure (Itemised expenditure)	£	Income (Itemised income)	Tick if income confirmed	£
Tower Computer X 5	3424	Other Funders	yes	750
Monitor X 5	565	Donation from Salvation Army		2939
Headphones X 3	60			
Webcam x 2	40			
Printer	100			
<b>Total</b>	<b>£4189</b>			<b>£3689</b>

**11. Have you or do you intend to apply for a grant from another area board within this financial year?**

No

**12. If so, which Area Boards?**

**13. Please tell us WHO will benefit and HOW they will benefit from your project benefit your local community?**

Not having access to a computer can be a huge barrier to those who would like to apply for housing, providing access to the internet can help to remove these barriers. We offer our clients an ongoing network and support as they make bidding applications for housing in order for them to make the transition towards more independent living. We also assist our clients to look for employment; this is achieved by completing job searches made on the internet. We help them with the display and content of their CV's and they can then use the email to apply for jobs they have found. For many clients the prospect of searching for a job can be incredibly daunting, and with a little 'hand up' from our volunteers at Computer Assist we can help to make the process much more enjoyable. The internet also provides a very useful tool in the form of websites such as MoneySuperMarket and GoCompare which enable our clients to be able to manage their budgeting more successfully. The Computer Assist project is aimed at all adults in the area, who have difficulty accessing a computer and using the internet. With a particular focus on the elderly, jobless, vulnerable and those who are financially disadvantaged. Our clients range from those who literally do not know how to turn a computer on, to those who are regular and competent users who need help with specific applications or problems. Our volunteers are trained in skill sharing and working with the vulnerable and due to our high volunteer/client ratio they are able to provide individual reassurance and support wherever it is needed.

**14. How will you monitor this?**

We ask people to fill in a registration form, with details of their names and addresses. We keep a register of all attendees to monitor footfall. We ask attendees to fill in evaluation forms on a regular basis to make sure our project fulfils its aims, and to improve our service.

**15. If your project will continue after the Wiltshire Council funding runs out, how will you continue to fund it?**

We would apply for more funding from charitable sources, since our project is not income generating. We anticipate that our specification for the computers etc. will enable our project to run for at least eight or nine years before another upgrade would be needed.

**16. If this application forms part of a larger project (eg. building of new village hall), please state what this project is and approximately how much the overall project will cost.**

n/a

**17. DECLARATION**

**Supporting information - Please confirm that the following documents will be available to inspect upon request:**

**Quotes:**

yes I will make available on request 1 quote for individual project costs over £500 & 2 quotes for project costs over £1000 (Individual project costs are listed in the expenditure section above)

**Accounts:**

yes I will make available on request the organisation's **latest accounts**

**Constitution:**

yes I will make available on request the organisation's Constitution/Terms of Reference etc.

**Policies and procedures:**

yes I will make available on request the necessary and relevant policies and procedures such as Child Protection, Safeguarding Adults, Public Liability Insurance, Access audit, Health & Safety and Environmental assessments.

**Other supporting information (Tick where appropriate, for some project these will not be applicable):**

yes I will make available on request evidence of ownership of buildings/land

yes I will make available on request the relevant planning permission for the project.

yes I will make available on request any other form of licence or approval for this project has been received prior to submission of this grant application.

**And finally...**

yes The information on this form is correct, that any award received will be spent on the activities specified.

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<b>Report to</b>	<b>Chippenham Area Board</b>
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	<b>10<sup>th</sup> September 2013</b>
<b>Title of Report</b>	<b>Skatepark Task Group (STG) Report</b>

## **Purpose of Report**

To ask Councillors to consider the options and to decide on the appropriate location, subject to obtaining planning permission, for a Skatepark in the Chippenham area.

The recommendation the Skatepark STG is that Monkton Park next to the Olympiad Leisure Centre and Multi Use Games Area (MUGA) area is the most appropriate location of the options considered for a Skatepark in Chippenham for the benefit of the wider community and therefore the Area Board is asked to:

- **Approve proceeding to the next step namely the preparation and lodging of a Planning Application for the installation of a concrete construction Skatepark in Monkton Park, Chippenham next to the Olympiad Leisure Centre and Multi Use Games Area (MUGA). A map of the proposed area is attached See Appendix 14**

# Agenda Item 8

## 1. Background

### 1.1. The provision of a Skatepark in Chippenham has been identified as a priority and requirement for the town by:

- 1.1.1. Chippenham and Villages Community Area Plan 2005
- 1.1.2. The Chippenham Vision draft Strategy Document in 2008 identified the installation of a Skatepark for the town as one of its key objectives
- 1.1.3. Chippenham and Villages Community Area Plan Review 2009
- 1.1.4. Chippenham Youth Strategy 2009
- 1.1.5. Chippenham Area Board meeting 10<sup>th</sup> May 2010
- 1.1.6. Chippenham Area Board meeting 9<sup>th</sup> May 2011
- 1.1.7. Chippenham Children's Parliament and the Youth Forum November 2011
- 1.1.8. The Wiltshire Core Strategy document Chippenham Area Strategy

### 1.2. The Benefits of a Skatepark

- 1.2.1. Wheeled sports and skate based activities are a lot more than a fad or a fashion craze with their popularity increasing each year. Skateboarding has been prominent in the UK since the 1980s with Local Authorities introducing skate based facilities during the 1990's. Recent research concluded that alternative sports such as skateboarding are growing at an express rate over mainstream sports. See Thorpe, H. Understanding 'Alternative' Sport experiences: A Contextual Approach for Sport Psychology. USEF. 7: p.359 -379. A research paper commissioned by Sport England shows the same growth of and desire for alternative sports within the 12 - 24 age range, as well as the contribution it can have to the wider government agenda; engagement with the hard to reach youth, anti social behaviour, social cohesion and inclusion, community safety, community development etc Tomlinson, A, Ravenscroft, N, Wheaton, B and Gilchrist, P (2005) *Lifestyle Sports and National Sport Policy: An Agenda for Research* Sport England, London.
- 1.2.2. Many of the original skate facilities built in the UK during this time are still in use or have been redeveloped, refurbished and improved highlighting that these sports have longevity and that the investment made by local authorities in this type of provision was worthwhile. Skate based activities have a history in the UK spanning 30 years with interest and participation in the sport set to grow long into the future.
- 1.2.3. The benefits of a Skatepark include health and well being; a recreational facility for those not involved in organised team sports, a reduction in street skating, low cost participation makes it accessible to everyone and will bring economic benefit to the town and attract visitors to the town. See Appendix 1 The benefits have been discussed and are recognised by most people within the community area.

### 1.3. Chippenham Skatepark Task Group (STG)

- 1.3.1. STGs are a recognised process within Wiltshire Council, the STG has no formal decision making authority on operational matters or budget expenditure, but acts as an informal discussion forum making recommendations to the Area Board.

- 1.3.2. The STG was set up by Chippenham Area Board 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2010 to investigate the options for a location for a Skatepark in Chippenham and to consult with members of the public.
- 1.3.3. The membership of the STG was and is approved by the Area Board and consists of elected Councillors, officers, partners and community representatives. See Appendix 2. The approved Terms of Reference for the STG are attached as Appendix 3.
- 1.3.4. The STG has provided an update or report and the STG Chairman has been available to answer questions at every Chippenham Area Board meeting.
- 1.3.5. The need for a Skatepark facility has increased due to the anticipated closure of the existing Skatepark facility, the Skate Shed. At present the Skate Shed is available two days a week for young people over the age of eleven. The Skate Shed is currently located at the Bridge Centre which is due to close as part of the redevelopment of Bath Road site. Wiltshire Council has signed a Development Agreement with ING Chippenham which is in the process of working up a planning application for submission later this year. If granted it is anticipated that the Skatepark will need to be relocated in summer 2014.
- 1.3.6. The STG when considering the options for a Skatepark had regard to the following items:
  - 1.3.6.1. The limited availability to the youth of the current facility.
  - 1.3.6.2. The anticipated closure of the existing Skatepark facility “The Skate Shed”
  - 1.3.6.3. Whether a temporary facility would suffice
  - 1.3.6.4. Whether an indoor facility would suffice
  - 1.3.6.5. Alternative available sites
  - 1.3.6.6. The STG to assist in these considerations had regard to expert technical advice including Wiltshire Councils own officers, Wiltshire Police and other professionals familiar with Skatepark Projects.
  - 1.3.6.7. The STG also sought comments from towns and parishes with existing Skateparks and feedback from the local community.
  - 1.3.6.8. The Skatepark STG contacted Towns and Parishes across Wiltshire to request feedback See Appendix 4

## **1.4. Initial considerations**

### **1.4.1. Provision of temporary facility**

- 1.4.2. The STG considered the advantages and disadvantages of a temporary facility.
- 1.4.3. The advantage is that we would hope to avoid any interruption in provision.

# Agenda Item 8

- 1.4.4. The disadvantages are the high ongoing running costs of a temporary facility, the greater insurance risk, the challenge to identify suitable temporary sites and as a temporary facility would be constructed from wood and/or steel, there would be noise attenuation issues associated with a temporary facility.
- 1.4.5. Skateboarding and wheeled sports tend to be casual, spontaneous recreational activities as opposed to structured sport like football. Complying with specific times for participation is antithetic to the nature of the activity.
- 1.4.6. A temporary facility does not usually provide the scope to develop enhanced skills, nor does it encompass the requirements of younger children.
- 1.4.7. The Skate Shed has been a temporary facility and it would be disappointing to replace one temporary facility with another temporary facility.
- 1.4.8. The STG concluded that in the current climate the provision of a temporary facility was not a viable option for the reasons stated above.

## 1.4.9. Provision of an indoor facility

- 1.4.9.1. The STG considered the advantages and disadvantages of an indoor facility.
- 1.4.9.2. The advantages of an indoor facility are protection from the weather for users, staff on hand in case of accidents and any behaviour issues. It is likely that refreshments will be sold on site and there is likely to be limited external noise.
- 1.4.9.3. The disadvantages are the purchase, refurbishment, adaptation or construction of a building, building maintenance costs, both the fabric of building and the skate surface, building running costs, heating, lighting, cleaning, insurance, staff costs, entrance/session fees, membership fees
- 1.4.9.4. Entrance fees will inevitably exclude some users (a local example of costs is Ramp Nation in Devizes £2.50 for 1 hour, £4.50 for 2 hours, £6.00 for 3 hours, £7.00 for 4hrs, £8.00 for a Day Pass or £50 per month for unlimited use.)
- 1.4.9.5. Usage tends to be session based and therefore profitable sessions will take precedence over casual skating. Indoor facilities are normally operated by an entrepreneur therefore no guarantee of longevity, access is restricted to opening times and the general public and skaters do not get a chance to mix or casually observe the users in action.
- 1.4.9.6. The STG concluded that in the current climate an indoor facility would not be a viable option instead of an outdoor facility. Ideally the STG would wish to see both indoor and outdoor options in Chippenham as is the case in other areas. The STG does not view an outdoor facility as in conflict with an indoor offer, it is viewed as complementary.

## 1.4.10. Available land or site in and around the town for an outdoor Skatepark facility

1.4.10.1. The STG identified the following for consideration:

1.4.10.1.1. Wiltshire Council Property Services identified land in Wiltshire Council Ownership:

- 1.4.10.1.1.1. Abbeyfield/Hardens Farm
- 1.4.10.1.1.2. Bristol Road
- 1.4.10.1.1.3. Charter Road (2 locations)
- 1.4.10.1.1.4. Derriads Barn
- 1.4.10.1.1.5. Disused road near Chippenham Rugby Club
- 1.4.10.1.1.6. Forest Gate
- 1.4.10.1.1.7. Ivyfields
- 1.4.10.1.1.8. Kingsley Road
- 1.4.10.1.1.9. Long Close
- 1.4.10.1.1.10. Lovers Lane
- 1.4.10.1.1.11. Lowden Yard
- 1.4.10.1.1.12. Monkton Park (various locations within the footprint of the park)
- 1.4.10.1.1.13. Westcroft
- 1.4.10.1.1.14. Wood Lane

1.4.10.1.2. Chippenham Town Council was asked to consider whether any land in their ownership was available:

- 1.4.10.1.3. John Coles Park
- 1.4.10.1.4. Stanley Park

1.4.10.1.5. Land in private ownership was considered and investigated:

- 1.4.10.1.6. Bumpers Farm
- 1.4.10.1.7. Chippenham Rugby Club
- 1.4.10.1.8. Disused Hygrade site
- 1.4.10.1.9. Land adjacent to railway station car park (Cocklebury Road)

1.4.10.2. A map has been produced of all of the sites considered See Appendix 5

1.4.10.3. Land or sites confirmed as not available were not taken forward for further consideration. These were:

- 1.4.10.3.1. Bumpers Farm
- 1.4.10.3.2. Chippenham Rugby Club
- 1.4.10.3.3. Land adjacent to railway station car park (Cocklebury Road)
- 1.4.10.3.4. Stanley Park

# Agenda Item 8

## 1.4.11. Short listing of sites

1.4.11.1. In short listing the sites, the STG considered available land/site, central location, sufficient space (using an average size as a guide), distance from residential and commercial properties, community access, safety for users, informal supervision, environmental issues, territorial issues, supporting infrastructure, economic benefit to the town.

1.4.11.2. Land or sites that did not meet the above criteria were not shortlisted.

1.4.11.3. The STG short listed the following sites:

1.4.11.3.1. Charter Road (2 locations)

1.4.11.3.2. Disused road near Chippenham Rugby Club

1.4.11.3.3. Lovers Lane

1.4.11.3.4. Monkton Park (various locations within the footprint of the park)

1.4.11.4. Three independent contractors were invited to visit the short listed sites and all three independently recommended Monkton Park as the best option giving a variety of reasons including: it is a safe widely used park environment, the proximity to leisure centre and other infrastructure for toilets, refreshments, car parking, the proximity to the town, good access for construction and emergency vehicles, overlooked by a staffed centre, safe and easy to monitor.

1.4.11.5. Chippenham & Villages Area Partnership (ChAP) sought views from members of the public attending Chippenham River Festival in August 2011. Views were received from 106 individuals ages ranging from 9 – 76. 55 selected Monkton Park, 5 selected Stanley Park, 4 selected Westmead, 3 selected John Coles Park and 3 selected Cepen Park South, 8 expressed support for a central location. The remaining views suggested a variety of 18 other sites.

1.4.11.6. ChAP sought views from Chippenham Secondary Schools in September 2011. Views were received from 97 individuals ages ranging from 11 – 22. 64 selected Monkton Park, 16 selected John Coles Park, 6 selected the Bridge Centre and 6 selected Pewsham, 5 selected Stanley Park.

1.4.11.7. The STG recognised that some members of the community felt that Stanley Park should be reconsidered. Chippenham Town Council own Stanley Park and formally considered making land available for a Skatepark facility at their meeting on 16<sup>th</sup> November 2011. The decision was “*Chippenham Town Council rejects the request made by the Chippenham Skatepark STG that land at Stanley Park Sports Ground be made available for the provision of a future Skatepark.*”

1.4.11.8. Following this the STG concluded that Monkton Park was the most suitable location to take forward. Chippenham Area Board agreed to this recommendation on 9<sup>th</sup> January 2012.

## **1.4.12. Consultation and Noise Impact Assessments**

1.4.12.1. Having regard to the previous history of a Skatepark facility in Monkton Park, it was agreed that it would be prudent to commission a noise assessment. In accordance with the requirement of the Area Board, the Skatepark Terms of Reference and the commitment to be fully informed, the STG began consultation and commissioned a noise impact assessment by an independent contractor.

1.4.12.2. Mach Acoustics was commissioned to provide a noise impact assessment for Monkton Park "River Island" and Monkton Park next to the Olympiad Leisure Centre and Multi Use Games Area (MUGA).

1.4.12.3. The STG agreed to proceed with a focus on the River Island area of Monkton Park as it was furthest distance from residential property and logically less noise mitigation would therefore be required.

### **1.4.12.4. Consultation on River Island Site**

1.4.12.4.1. An article was included in Chippenham Town Councils "Talk of the Town" newsletter and an on line survey was created seeking the views of the community on this site.

1.4.12.4.2. 1012 replies were received, 727 on line and 285 by post. 628 supported the site, 376 did not support the site, 8 did not state yes or no but chose to provide comments. It was noted that some of those who did not support River Island suggested instead that the site next to the Olympiad Leisure Centre would be more suitable.

1.4.12.4.3. A public meeting was held on 26<sup>th</sup> November 2012 to gather views on Monkton Park focussing on the River Island site.

1.4.12.4.4. Comments and feedback from the consultation gave the strong indication that the public view was for the STG to focus on the site next to Olympiad Leisure Centre and MUGA. This strong indication was reflected both in written comments and feedback to the Talk of the Town survey, at the public meeting and in further written feedback following the meeting.

1.4.12.4.5. Feedback indicated the preference for a central location, accessibility for Skatepark users, proximity to the Olympiad Leisure Centre and other leisure activities, proximity to amenities e.g. toilets and proximity to the High Street for refreshments.

### **1.4.12.5. Review of other sites**

1.4.12.5.1. On 7<sup>th</sup> January 2013 Chippenham Area Board instructed the STG to carry out a parallel review of other options beyond Monkton Park, such sites to be determined at the discretion of the STG.

# Agenda Item 8

1.4.12.5.2. The STG carried out a visit to other sites on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2013. STG members unable to attend on that date reviewed the sites independently. The sites were:

- 1.4.12.5.2.1. Bristol Road
- 1.4.12.5.2.2. Charter Road
- 1.4.12.5.2.3. Long Close
- 1.4.12.5.2.4. Lovers Lane
- 1.4.12.5.2.5. Stanley Park

1.4.12.5.3. A selection criteria table was used to assist with the site review. The criteria were created by adopting best practice from other Skatepark projects and on line research: available land/site, central location, sufficient space (using an average size of 45m x 25m as a guide), distance from residential and commercial properties, community access, safety for users, informal supervision, environmental issues, territorial issues, supporting infrastructure, economic benefit to the town.

1.4.12.5.4. A summary of review is as follows:

1.4.12.5.5. Bristol Road Open Space

<b>Bristol Road Open Space</b>	<b>Score 926</b>
<p>Good potential location, although not as central as other sites. Noise unlikely to be an issue due to vicinity of main road. Reasonable community access for pedestrians, and parking for cars to drop off. Slightly secluded, a little isolated, feels “hidden”, consider some coppicing, clearance if permitted. Users may be more vulnerable here than in central public park, less informal supervision. Although sometimes deserted it is close to schools e.g. Hardenhuish and Sheldon Schools and well used sports facilities. The area is busy on football match days. Possible territorial issues associated with young people as less central than other sites. Lack of amenities. Would the sports club or football club allow use of their toilets? Would this be limited to hours of club operation? This site less likely to benefit the town centre as approximately 20 minutes from High Street. It is understood that dog walkers objected to the recent building of the footpath, it is anticipated they will object to a Skatepark. Residents in nearest properties are likely to object.</p> <p>Wiltshire Council Countryside Officer has advised that this area is managed in the interests of nature conservation and informal, quiet public recreation. There are some good grassland communities on this site and the area is getting more diverse in terms of flora. The water course that runs through it is of value to biodiversity. There is a badger sett on the site. The Countryside officer has concerns that skateboarders could be tempted to use the smooth paths that run through the site for skateboarding – this would have Health and Safety implications for other users of the Public Open Space, particularly as many of the paths are sloping. Also, the grassland is gently sloping, so skateboarders/rollerbladers could be tempted to use the nearby grassland. Such use could harm the existing grassland communities there.</p>	



## 1.4.12.5.6. Charter Road

<b>Charter Road</b>	Score 744
<p>Reasonable potential location although not as central as other sites. Noise unlikely to be an issue as adjacent to very busy road. Access for many pedestrians would be across very busy main road, nearest parking across the river Borough Parade. Quite easy to get to but not completely visible, users may be more vulnerable here than in a public park. This site feels quite remote despite the nearby estate. Traffic fumes from very busy main road need to be considered. Informal supervision likely to be limited to nearby residents, not a widely used area. Territorial issues associated with young people are anticipated as this is not currently seen as a neutral space. Nearest amenities Bath Road car park. Some benefit to the town centre but access to High Street is across very busy main road. Residents in nearest properties are likely to object.</p> <p>Independent contractors visited this site and advised that there was reasonable access, adequate distance from housing and the sloping site would allow Skatepark to sit in the landscape. The main issues highlighted were the very busy main road, the remote slightly isolated location and potential social (territorial) issues.</p>	

## 1.4.12.5.7. Long Close

<b>Long Close</b>	Score 680
<p>This was the fifth choice location. It is not centrally located. Noise would need to be assessed. Access not particularly good, not on main thoroughfare, no parking, but parents could drop off along road across the top of the site. Informal supervision likely to be limited to nearby residents, overlooked by houses but no one in the vicinity when visited. Users may be more vulnerable here than in a public park. Less likely to benefit the town centre as approximately 25 minutes from High Street. Territorial issues associated with young people are anticipated as this is not currently seen as a neutral space. As this is a very open space, wind must be considered. No public amenities, would nearby clubs open up their toilets? Would this only be an option when clubs are in use? Residents in nearest properties are likely to object.</p>	

# Agenda Item 8

## 1.4.12.5.8. Lovers Lane

Lovers Lane	Score 940
<p>Reasonable potential location. This site is fairly central but next to very busy main road. Noise unlikely to be an issue as adjacent to very busy road. Access for some pedestrians would be across very busy main road, nearest parking across the river Borough Parade. Just out of town centre, fairly easy to get to but not completely visible, users may be more vulnerable here than in a public park. Traffic fumes from very busy main road need to be considered. Informal supervision from passing vehicles on busy main road, pedestrians likely to be limited as not near a main thoroughfare or widely used area. Territorial issues associated with young people are thought to be unlikely as fairly central. Nearest amenities Bath Road car park. Reasonable benefit to the town centre as High Street is 5 minutes away. There are restrictions on this site including a water culvert, underground pipes, and the root systems and leaf fall from mature trees overhanging the site.</p> <p>Independent contractors visited this site and highlighted several issues including the small space, proximity to a very busy main road and large, mature overhanging trees covering the proposed space. Tree roots could make the construction of a park very difficult and may cause future problems to any structure as they grow. Further restrictions would be caused by water culvert.</p> <p>Since carrying out the visits the STG has been informed that this site is unlikely to be available due to the reconfiguration of the road network connected with the redevelopment of the Bath Road site.</p>	

## 1.4.12.5.9. Stanley Park

1.4.12.5.9.1. Chippenham Town Council formally reconsidered Stanley Park as a site for a Skatepark facility on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2013. The decision was: *“Chippenham Town Council endorses its current policy that land at Stanley Park Sports Ground not to be available for the provision of a Skatepark.”*

1.4.12.5.9.2. The STG did not therefore collate scores for this site.

## 1.4.12.5.10. Monkton Park next to Olympiad & MUGA

<b>Monkton Park next to Olympiad &amp; MUGA</b>	Score 1285
<p>Excellent central location in well used public park. Noise was an issue with previous facility in 2002. Independent noise consultants commissioned to establish whether this site is viable. Both have confirmed it is viable with the appropriate noise mitigation measures. Assessments scrutinised by Senior Public Protection officers who concur. Very good access for the whole of the community as central. Very good pedestrian access from all directions, car parking at top and bottom of park, also very convenient for buses and trains. High level of informal supervision, well used park, overlooked by leisure centre and next to large offices and police station. Existing leisure and recreation facilities; Pitch &amp; Putt, Olympiad Leisure Centre, MUGA, children’s play area. A public space which lends itself well to additional recreational facility for young people, children and families. Sufficient space to enable continued access to the area for other users, events and activities. It is an opportunity to enhance the area which currently has broken play equipment, parked vehicles overflowing from car park and damaged grass. There are no territorial issues associated with young people associated with this space as it is a neutral and central public open space. Very good infrastructure, multiple toilets available in Olympiad, Monkton Park Offices, Emery Gate, near Pitch &amp; Putt pavilion. Multiple cafes and availability of refreshments at Pitch &amp; Putt pavilion, Monkton Park Offices and on the High Street. Town centre is 2 minute walk away. Benefit to both users and parents dropping off children.</p> <p>This location may attract visitors and bring economic benefit to the town centre. Research of Skateparks in other towns shows clearly that there are many successful Skateparks in public parks across the county and indeed nationwide. Residents in nearest houses object to a Skatepark on this site. Young people are concerned about being unwelcome in the park.</p> <p>Notable changes since 2002 include, increase in informal supervision; rear of Olympiad now in regular use by day care for adults with special needs, Integrated Youth Service deliver activities in Olympiad regularly and have now implemented a “Street Based” youth work strategy which sees youth workers engaging with young people on the street rather than confined to a building, NPT now in existence, regular patrol strategies, Police Station is in Monkton Park, DPPO. It would be unfortunate if the previous negative experience prevented the delivery of a much needed and wanted youth facility.</p> <p>Independent contractors visited the shortlisted sites and all selected this area as the best possible location. The following points were highlighted: the central location and proximity to the High Street which encourage young people to feel integrated, a well used public park with existing recreational facilities, overlooked by a staffed leisure centre and plenty of informal supervision. Contractors identified a small risk of users of the Skatepark using the downward footpath on their bikes and Skateboards and suggest the solution would be to install rumble strips or chicanes. The contractors all noted good access and infrastructure, and considered the widely used space to be a safe and easily monitored environment.</p>	

# Agenda Item 8

1.4.12.5.11. Following the review, the majority of the STG remained of the opinion that Monkton Park next to the Olympiad Leisure Centre and MUGA was the preferred site.

## 1.4.12.6. Consultation on site next to Olympiad Leisure Centre and MUGA

1.4.12.6.1. It was agreed comments on the preferred site should be invited in a variety of ways:

1.4.12.6.1.1. Two public meetings in July. The first meeting on 10<sup>th</sup> July was dedicated to residents and those with properties adjacent to the preferred site. A second meeting on 24<sup>th</sup> July was open to anyone interested in the project.

1.4.12.6.1.2. By e-mail

1.4.12.6.1.3. In writing

1.4.12.6.2. In accordance with the instructions of Chippenham Area Board the STG commissioned a second independent noise consultant Hoare Lea to provide a noise impact assessment and to create a design for a Skatepark that would mitigate against noise.

### 1.4.12.6.3. A summary of comments, concerns and objections to the preferred site received during the consultation is as follows:

Noise	26 comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Residents will be able to hear the noise from the Skatepark</li><li>• The noise impact assessments haven't been carried out properly</li><li>• The noise assessment reports are too technical and confusing</li><li>• The noise consultants have reached different conclusions</li><li>• The Clarke Saunders Associates report identifies concerns</li><li>• There is no proper noise standard for Skateparks</li><li>• Why were noise assessments only carried out on Monkton Park?</li><li>• Skatepark users may be heard on their way to the Skatepark</li><li>• The impact of tricks being landed must be considered</li></ul>	

<b>Anti social behaviour and community safety</b>	<b>15 comments</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There will be issues with drugs</li> <li>• There will be problems with the children’s playground, teenagers language and behaviour is disgusting</li> <li>• Police resources have been reduced, they will not be able to deal effectively with anti social behaviour</li> <li>• This area of the park will become a ‘no go’ area for some people.</li> <li>• Elderly have said they will feel intimidated</li> <li>• What precautions are being taken to prevent a repetition of skateboarders using the access paths and hazarding pedestrians as before?</li> </ul>	

<b>Environment/Flooding</b>	<b>16 comments</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We want to retain the environment; it is highly used for exercise and to walk dogs. A Skatepark would destroy that.</li> <li>• What impact will design have on the environment?</li> <li>• What assessment has been carried on impact on wildlife?</li> <li>• How will flooding be dealt with?</li> <li>• Several trees in the area – will leaf fall affect usage?</li> </ul>	

<b>Youth/Children’s play area</b>	<b>11 comments</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A teenage facility should not be placed next to a small children’s play area</li> <li>• There will be problems with the children’s playground, teenagers language and behaviour is disgusting</li> <li>• The language is appalling; we don’t want it in Monkton Park.</li> <li>• Teenagers like an urban atmosphere; they don't appreciate river views at that age!</li> <li>• Youths now know less discipline than in 2002!</li> <li>• The Skatepark will be predominantly used by boys. Where is the comparable facility for girls?</li> <li>• Do you agree that this facility would benefit mainly males rather than say tennis for both sexes?</li> </ul>	

# Agenda Item 8

<b>Health &amp; Safety</b>	<b>6 comments</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If child is hurt what happens? Who pays?</li><li>• There will be health &amp; safety issues with drugs</li><li>• Where will the toilet facilities be?</li><li>• The paths on the park will be used by skateboarders skating. This will create a hazard.</li></ul>	

<b>Litter</b>	<b>5 comments</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The beautiful park will be spoiled by a sea of litter including needles and used condoms</li><li>• The rubbish, tin, bottles left before the council collection is disgusting, with a Skatepark it will only get worse.</li><li>• Will the litter be cleared?</li><li>• The litter from the Skatepark will make its way into the river, destroying wildlife.</li></ul>	

<b>Budget</b>	<b>5 comments</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Has the Council given any thought to the capital cost of the Skatepark?</li><li>• Has the Council given any thought to the running costs of the Skatepark?</li><li>• 106 money should be insisted upon</li><li>• Should there be no practical option (without excessive cost) or if the best option is the most costly, the group should be required to say so.</li></ul>	

<b>Design, size, visual impact</b>	<b>11 comments</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Visual impact upon park</li><li>• Proximity to footpath used by many people of all ages</li><li>• Why has a visual representation not been commissioned?</li><li>• The Skatepark will be a barrier</li></ul>	

Other sites	13 comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why is Stanley Park not an option?</li> <li>• Why is John Coles Park not an option?</li> <li>• Skaters are obviously prepared to travel so why are peripheral sites non-starters?</li> <li>• Sufficient consideration has not been given to other sites</li> <li>• An indoor site should be considered</li> </ul>	

Strategy for park	14 comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How was it decided that the Skatepark is a priority?</li> <li>• What is the vision for the park?</li> <li>• Are there are restrictions/covenants on the land?</li> <li>• The building of a structure for a “single sport” surely defeats the object of a park</li> <li>• A Skatepark is not in keeping with the quiet enjoyment expected in a park</li> <li>• Will the Council consult providers of leisure activities and events in and around the park?</li> <li>• Monkton Park is an open space and should not have further erosion to the space and available riverside</li> <li>• Everybody should be considered, not just a minority of Skateboarders</li> <li>• What happens when it goes out of fashion, who pays the bill to get rid of it?</li> <li>• If the Council should proceed with a Skatepark in Monkton Park in spite of all the uncertainties, what will be the fate of the small children’s play area?</li> <li>• You’ve talked about consulting the Chippenham community, what were the consultations?</li> </ul>	

Previous history	10 comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Past history is very important - security and anti social behaviour are a concern</li> <li>• It’s been tried and failed what is different now?</li> <li>• Monkton Park is not an appropriate location due to past history.</li> </ul>	

# Agenda Item 8

General comments	42 comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The truth is we just don't want it.</li> <li>• Why was only Monkton Park site presented at the meetings in July?</li> <li>• Monkton Park serves a valuable function for the whole community; there is no doubt whatsoever that other users of the park will lose out.</li> <li>• How is the STG constituted, are the members democratically elected? If not, why not?</li> <li>• The most contentious site has been chosen</li> <li>• The character of the park will change</li> <li>• Other events in the park have a beginning, middle and end</li> <li>• The impact upon current park users, typically young families, should be considered</li> <li>• The quiet enjoyment of the park will be spoilt</li> <li>• There is unlikely to be supervision</li> <li>• Lots of people don't think the park needs to be changed</li> <li>• I would like to see an overall strategy for Monkton Park</li> <li>• If done properly it could be up and running by now</li> <li>• Why was Bridge Centre sold?</li> </ul>	

**1.4.12.6.4. A summary of comments in support of the preferred site received during the consultation is as follows:**

Noise	12 comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noise isn't what you can expect from concrete Skateparks, go and visit one</li> <li>• Noise used to be an issue when metal and wood were used</li> <li>• Concrete Skateparks don't make a fraction of the noise that the outdoor swimming pool made. Do you remember the noise from the swimming pool?</li> <li>• Noise can be controlled</li> <li>• It has been proven that it takes a lot for noise to travel more than 50 metres</li> <li>• Concrete facilities reduce noise, there are hundreds of reports to illustrate this</li> <li>• If objectors took the time to look on You Tube they will see that there is not a lot of noise</li> <li>• Technology of today means less noise than before</li> </ul>	



<b>Anti social behaviour and community safety</b>	<b>16 comments</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We feel like we're being bullied out of the town centre (young person)</li> <li>• We feel swept under the rug (young person)</li> <li>• I'm a skater, I don't do drugs, I don't use bad language</li> <li>• There is a perception that young people using Skateparks are poorly behaved, people of all ages can behave in anti social manner in a variety of situations</li> <li>• The association of drug users with a Skatepark is incorrect</li> <li>• When a Skatepark was installed in Sherston there were similar worries and concerns but none of these things have been seen</li> <li>• Anti social behaviour can be overcome with the help of the police. Long Close is a good example</li> <li>• 2 play areas together is a good thing, it discourages bad behaviour</li> </ul>	
<b>Environment/Flooding</b>	<b>2 comments</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are many examples of successful facilities installed in what were considered sensitive areas</li> <li>• The Skatepark in Warmley Forest Park had no effect on wildlife in the area</li> </ul>	
<b>Youth/Children's play area</b>	<b>26 comments</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teenagers shouldn't be pushed to the outskirts it leaves them vulnerable</li> <li>• Many Skateparks are next to small children's play areas</li> <li>• There is no evidence that teenagers have a detrimental effect on small children, quite the reverse in fact, shared resources and facilities are encouraged</li> <li>• Monkton Park is for the whole family but some people are trying to exclude teenagers</li> <li>• There should be an area for young people to develop their skills</li> <li>• It's high time we treated our young people with respect</li> <li>• We don't do enough for our teenagers, many are responsible</li> <li>• Skateboarders have been portrayed this evening as socially inept thugs. This is completely wrong.</li> <li>• Why buy a house next to a public park if you don't want to share it with young people?</li> <li>• We volunteer to teach young kids how to Skateboard (young person)</li> <li>• I am angry to hear the stereotypical negative views of young people this evening</li> <li>• What have the young people got to call their own?</li> </ul>	

# Agenda Item 8

<b>Health &amp; Safety</b>	<b>5 comments</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I support Monkton Park because there is first aid available at the Olympiad</li><li>• I support Monkton Park because of security, proximity to the police</li><li>• There are advantages to a Skatepark – it gets Skateboarders off the streets</li><li>• Monkton Park is ideal as far as health and safety goes</li><li>• It's the right location for health and safety</li></ul>	

<b>Litter</b>	<b>3 comments</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• We have asked for bins and brooms so we can keep the Skatepark clean (young person)</li><li>• There is a perception that Skatepark users will generate litter, unfortunately litter is an issue in a lot of places, it is not exclusive to young people skateboarding</li><li>• It is misconception that the issue of discarded used condoms is related to young people using Skateparks. There are examples of used condoms found in many places including several of the local lay-bys.</li></ul>	

<b>Design, size, visual impact</b>	<b>6 comments</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The layout can be landscaped</li><li>• This project will not concrete over the park</li><li>• This won't be the Great Wall of China</li><li>• To quote a 14ft wall is misleading, this is just one of the possible options</li><li>• Many Skateparks are near to houses</li><li>• The right place for this (decision) is at the Planning Committee</li></ul>	

<b>Other sites</b>	<b>1 comment</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Don't send users away to the outskirts, keep it in the centre</li></ul>	

<b>Strategy for park</b>	<b>15 comments</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I support Monkton Park because it's central, accessible in a community park</li><li>• I live next to Monkton Park, it is an active park, a community park</li><li>• Monkton Park is a vibrant lively park</li><li>• Monkton Park is a public open space for every community member</li><li>• I fully support a Skatepark in Monkton Park</li><li>• Two play areas next to each other is a good thing, it discourages bad behaviour</li><li>• Monkton Park is a perfect location as it is a family park</li><li>• If Monkton Park is for peace, quiet and tranquility we should get rid of all events then!</li><li>• The park must serve all people and must be inclusive of all groups including teenagers</li><li>• We have 6000 young people in our community and they deserve a facility</li><li>• Monkton Park is central for all to reach</li></ul>	

<b>Previous history</b>	<b>2 comments</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I live next to the park and I regretted it when the last Skatepark was removed</li><li>• Skateparks have been built in Monkton Park already, this proves it is the best site</li></ul>	

# Agenda Item 8

General comments	30 comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There is no evidence that this choice of site is the wrong one</li><li>• I urge the board to recommend Monkton Park and stop 2 ½ years of squabbling</li><li>• Too many NIMBYs</li><li>• Watching skateboarding is fun!</li><li>• Objectors are over reacting</li><li>• The anti Monkton Park group deliver a lot of misinformation</li><li>• I wonder if the real issue is an age/youth thing?</li><li>• People are keen to see the town centre reinvigorated</li><li>• Huge number of facilities for ball sports but facilities for wheeled sports are really low despite a huge number and range of users</li><li>• Teenagers typically spend £10 - £25</li><li>• Ages 3 – 38 use wheeled sports facilities</li><li>• Skateboarding is a highly skilled sport</li><li>• A central Skatepark will bring in revenue and help business</li><li>• Don't be bullied or intimidated into making the wrong decision, vote in favour</li></ul>	

## **1.4.12.6.5. Feedback from providers of leisure activities and events in and around Monkton Park**

1.4.12.6.5.1. The STG has invited comment from providers of leisure facilities in and around Monkton Park. To date no objections have been received from any provider.

1.4.12.6.5.2. The Olympiad Leisure Centre and Pitch & Putt have both confirmed they have no objections.

1.4.12.6.5.3. Chippenham Folk Festival Committee has provided the following statement with regard to the preferred site:

*“The Chippenham Folk Festival has been made aware that comments about the now preferred site for a skate-park at Monkton Park are being circulated purporting to originate from the Folk Festival. For the avoidance of doubt, the Folk Festival has made no formal or informal comments about this now preferred siting at Monkton Park and any such comments made should be regarded as without the authority of the Chippenham Folk Festival.*”

*The Folk Festival position is that it is unlikely to comment on proposals if they do not directly affect the running of the Festival. If and when a detailed scheme for this particular site is forthcoming the Folk Festival will make an assessment of the impact. If this site is to be carried forward the Folk Festival would wish to be involved in the design process.'*

## **2. Main considerations**

### **2.1. Noise**

- 2.1.1.** Any site with residents adjoining will be subject to noise considerations. It is for this reason that any site selected will have to go through the planning process where affect on local amenity including noise will be considered in detail. The only way to avoid a site with residents adjoining would be to select a rural or industrial site. Is this in the best interests of the young people?
- 2.1.2.** The STG agreed that whilst there was no obligation to carry out a noise impact assessment before a planning application was submitted, it was recognised that due to the historical sensitivity local residents would wish to be reassured that noise issues were being considered very carefully in respect of the Monkton Park location.
- 2.1.3.** A Noise Impact Assessment was therefore commissioned from Mach Acoustics. See Appendix 6. In accordance with Chippenham Area Board instructions on 7<sup>th</sup> January 2013, a second Noise Impact Assessment was commissioned from Hoare Lea. See Appendix 7
- 2.1.4.** Whilst the Council had experienced some 'focus/service' issues with Mach Acoustics, they were clearly experienced in assessing noise from Skateparks and furthermore had obtained and provided a lot of the core data required in any subsequent site-specific noise assessment. The STG therefore felt that to replace them with another consultant, would have led to further unjustified and disproportionate costs with no guarantee of improved expertise.
- 2.1.5.** Wiltshire Councils Public Protection Team has provided a Non Technical Executive Summary of the Mach Acoustics and Hoare Lea assessments. See Appendix 8
- 2.1.6.** Wiltshire Council's Public Protection Team did not recommend the "auralization" offered by Mach Acoustics was used as it was not considered helpful in this instance. The STG therefore agreed that visits should be arranged to local Skateparks for any local residents with concerns about noise.
- 2.1.7.** The visits to other Skateparks took place on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2013, 3 individuals from 2 households took up the offer.
- 2.1.8.** The Skateparks visited were Marlborough, Melksham and Corsham. Staff members from Marlborough Town Council and Corsham Town Council were available for questions on site; both confirmed that the facilities were very popular, complaints rare and of a minor nature.
- 2.1.9.** Local residents commissioned Clarke Saunders Associates to comment on the two noise impact assessments. See Appendix 9

# Agenda Item 8

**2.1.10.** Wiltshire Council Public Protection Team has provided observations on the Clarke Saunders report See Appendix 10. Mach Acoustics and Hoare Lea responded to the Clarke Saunders report. See Appendices 10a & 10b

**2.1.11.** In conclusion, Wiltshire Council's Public Protection Team states the following:

If members wish to site a Skatepark facility in Monkton Park we are satisfied that it can be sited and designed so as to meet stringent noise criteria so as to have no significant impact on amenity.

Should the project proceed the criteria outlined previously should be adopted as design criteria.

We will be recommending that the following data is used in the assessment:

Source data obtained by MACH acoustics (the highest of the source data submitted by Hoare Lea, Clark Saunders and Mach Acoustics) Background levels obtained by Mach Acoustics, with the exception of St Marys Street, where we would recommend using The Dutch Tea Room's background of 38dBLA90 for any assessment at this location and the lower levels of  $L_{A90} = 30$  dB, obtained by ourselves for properties at the other end of St Marys Street e.g. The Old Vicarage.

## **2.2. Anti social behaviour**

2.2.1. Anecdotally the STG recognise that there is a concern about anti social behaviour before a youth facility is introduced. The STG therefore asked Wiltshire Police, Wiltshire Council Crime and Community Safety Group, the Integrated Youth Service and the Sports Development Team and officer specialising in Alternative Sports to contribute to this report in response to concerns raised.

2.2.2. Unfortunately Skateparks do on occasion attract anti social behaviour, however this is not usually by the skateboarders themselves but other young people or adults. Therefore the skateboarder is burdened with such a stereotype. A good example of how this has been self policed by a Skatepark committee is in Melksham where some of the older skaters have a good relationship with the police alerting them to any anti social behaviour.

2.2.3. The Crime and Disorder Act requires the Police, the NHS, and the Local Authority to work in partnership in tackling crime, the fear of crime and anti social behaviour.

2.2.4. Chippenham Police provided the following comments:

2.2.4.1. Chippenham Police are fully aware of the Skatepark project in Chippenham and the efforts made by many to seek a resolution to this matter. We are aware of the public sensitivities of any proposed location for the Skatepark and the concerns of many regarding potential anti – social behaviour associated with the implementation of such a site.

2.2.4.2. Wiltshire Police welcomes the proposal of any such facility that helps support a reduction in anti – social behaviour yet provides a focal point for younger people to engage in activities which are of interest to them.

2.2.4.3. It is the expectation of the Chief Constable that Police Officers spend as much time as possible out of Police Station patrolling and dealing with matters reported to the Police. Officer who are inside the Police station are usually committed with clerical work. Reports to the police are graded by call takers, for example a call to a serious road collision with injuries would be an immediate response with set time scales, incidents reported to the police where there is no crime being committed for example and or a reduced risk of harm attract a priority response (within the hour) minor incidents reported to the police would be graded as a scheduled response which has no set time scale.

2.2.4.4. Wiltshire Police will continue to deal robustly with any reports of anti social behaviour and will continue to work in partnership looking to deliver safe, satisfied and confident communities. We would like to reassure members of the public that Chippenham Neighbourhood Police Team carries out regular patrols in the centre of Chippenham.

2.2.4.5. There is no evidence to support drugs being only associated with those involved in Skateboarding. Evidence from Public Health that Drug use is in decline nationally and this is also evidenced in Wiltshire.

2.2.5. There have been no reports of anti social behaviour in relation to the small children's play area in Monkton Park to either the Police or Wiltshire Councils Community Safety Team.

## **2.3. Environment and Flooding**

**2.3.1. Ecology:** In dealing with any planning application Wiltshire Council will, as a matter of course, consult with the Council's Principal Ecologist where concerns have been raised regarding the effect of a proposal upon wildlife/ecology. In general terms the need to consult the ecologist may be flagged up through the sites designation as having some interest, via the planning officers own assessment of the site and proposals or via local concerns regarding such matters.

**2.3.2. Flooding:** In locations where flooding or drainage are perceived to be a problem (flagged up either through reference to flood risk maps or local knowledge/experience) the Council will seek advice from its own Drainage Engineers and, in appropriate circumstances, from the Environment Agency.

**2.3.3.** Matters such as Ecology and flooding will be adequately addressed through the planning application process. This is normal planning procedure. In dealing with any planning application Wiltshire Council will, as a matter of course, consider the Conservation Area Appraisal. See Appendices 11 & 12

## **2.4. Youth & Children**

**2.4.1.** The STG recognised that there were some anxieties regarding the proximity of a Skatepark to a small children's play area. There is no evidence that teenagers have a detrimental effect on small children. Quite the reverse in fact, shared resources and facilities are encouraged.

# Agenda Item 8

**2.4.2.** The majority of young people co-exist appropriately next to younger children; in fact often this proximity means that older young people often act more responsibility. Having facilities next to each other should enhance community relationships between the different age groups; also the facility should appeal to younger children to; there are many 3-10yrs old who currently use the parks with scooters and this should bring added value and benefit to their leisure use within the town and the families.

**2.4.3.** Shared spaces and facilities are more beneficial to the whole community.

**2.4.4.** Wiltshire Council Integrated Youth Service is not aware of any evidence to the contrary.

## **2.5. Health & Safety**

**2.5.1.** Wiltshire Council has a clear and straightforward approach to health and safety. It adopts the principle of 'sensible risk management'. In other words it takes its responsibilities to protect health and safety seriously but does not give credence to the notion that all risk is intolerable or that frivolous restrictions are justifiable.

**2.5.2.** In the design and management of any council facility, the duty to undertake risk assessment is a core responsibility and proper and proportionate controls are established to either remove significant risk or mitigate to a tolerable level. Similarly environmental impacts are carefully assessed at the design and build stage.

**2.5.3.** Full and proper preventative maintenance schemes would be expected and the individuals in charge of the site would be expected to have the proper range of H&S awareness and skills.

**2.5.4.** As with all council facilities a schedule of inspection would be in place to ensure proper standards are being consistently applied.

## **2.6. Litter**

**2.6.1.** This area of Monkton Park falls within the Chippenham Zone One therefore the bins are emptied and litter picking is completed daily through Wiltshire Council's contractor (Balfour Beatty Living Places).

**2.6.2.** The grass this side of the river is cut on a 3 week basis by the contractor.

**2.6.3.** There are 15 bins on this side of the Monkton Park area that are emptied daily.

## **3. Other considerations**

### **3.1. Budget**

**3.1.1.** Wiltshire Council has an obligation to ensure that best value is achieved for Tax Payers and therefore the cost issue will always be part of each stage of the considerations.

**3.1.2.** As a result of the Bridge Centre redevelopment alternative locations are being sought for the range of facilities and services currently there. The majority of the costs for relocation will be borne by the developer; this includes the Skatepark facility.



3.1.3. The Wiltshire Core Strategy document Chippenham Area Strategy establishes that the Skatepark is one of a number of facilities that is required in the area: *“5.48 Specific issues that should be addressed in planning for the Chippenham Community Area include:*

- *further infrastructure requirements include improved facilities for the young, including a possible Skatepark for the town”*

and each of the “Development templates” for three strategic allocations within the Core Strategy identified in Chippenham (North Chippenham, Rawlings Green/East Chippenham and South West Chippenham refers specifically to the a requirement for the provision and/or financial contributions for children’s play, accessible natural green space, allotments and a *Skatepark.*”

3.1.4. Funds may also be raised from external funders as is frequently the case with projects which benefit local communities.

## **3.2. The history relating to the previous facility in Monkton Park**

**3.2.1.** The Skatepark STG researched and considered the previous Skatepark facility that was installed in Monkton Park by North Wiltshire District Council (NWDC). It was recognised that due to the historical sensitivity local residents would wish to be reassured that previous issues were being considered very carefully in respect of the Monkton Park location.

**3.2.2.** In 2001 North Wiltshire District Council (NWDC) installed a skate-park facility in Monkton Park constructed in steel and was in close proximity to the Olympiad Leisure Centre. Shortly after the facility opened there were noise complaints which resulted in a complaint being made to the Ombudsman about NWDC’s actions. The Ombudsman found: -

**3.2.2.1.** NWDC’s reliance on the minimum statutory publicity for the planning application fell short of good practice.

**3.2.2.2.** NWDC had failed to follow the advice of its own Environmental Health Officer in engaging a noise consultant to consider mitigation before seeking planning permission.

**3.2.2.3.** NWDC had failed to address issues of noise levels and failed to classify the noise as a statutory nuisance.

**3.2.2.4.** NWDC by keeping the site open while noise mitigation measures or an alternative site was found were allowing a statutory nuisance to continue and there was no justification for its continuation.

**3.2.3.** The Ombudsman found these actions amounted to maladministration and recommended NWDC take urgent action to ensure that the skate-park did not continue to create a statutory nuisance either through closure or an effective redesign. Therefore the Ombudsman did not indicate that the site was inappropriate in itself.

**3.2.4.** NWDC chose to close the Skate-park. The option to redesign the Skate-park which the Council had originally approved and had allocated funds to from its 2002/3 capital investment programme was not pursued. Some of the existing equipment was moved to the Bridge Centre where the facility has remained.

# Agenda Item 8

## 3.3. Petitions

### 3.3.1. Petition from objectors

**3.3.1.1.** A petition was handed in to Chippenham Area Board on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2013 and has been considered by the STG. The petition was signed by 1123 individuals and asked “the Council and the Board to NOT consider making a planning application for the erection of a Skatepark in Monkton Park and to look at other already identified sites suitable for this purpose.” It was also noted that the petition had not followed the set petition process as the signatories did not state their addresses. See [Wiltshire Council Petitions Scheme](#) however, the comments in the document were noted.

**3.3.1.2.** The STG recognise and acknowledge that some members of the community oppose the installation of a Skatepark facility in Monkton Park.

### 3.3.2. Petitions from supporters

**3.3.2.1.** The STG has been contacted by different groups of supporters who have chosen to gather support for the Monkton Park site next to the Olympiad via social media rather than traditional petition. The STG has been sent details of two Facebook sites: “All aboard for a Skatepark in Monkton Park” and “A Skatepark for Monkton Park” At the time of writing this report the sites had support from 420 and 566 respectively. It was noted that these sites did not follow the set petition process however; the comments on both sites have been noted.

**3.3.2.2.** A hard copy petition in support of a concrete Skatepark in Monkton Park adjacent to the Olympiad Leisure Centre was handed in to Monkton Park offices and contained 112 signatures.

**3.3.2.3.** An on line petition “Please support Chippenham Skatepark” was brought to the attention of the STG. This petition at the time of writing has 101 registered in favour. It was noted that these petitions do not follow the set petition process however, the comments were noted.

**3.3.2.4.** The STG recognise and acknowledge that some members of the community support the installation of a Skatepark facility in Monkton Park.

## 3.4. Civic Society Letter

The Civic Society wrote to Chippenham Area Board to raise objection. See Appendix 13. The STG has addressed the points raised in this letter in the body of this report.

## 3.5. Letter dated 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2012

**3.5.1.** A member of the public has raised an issue in respect of a letter dated 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2012 from the Chairperson of the STG. The member of the public argues that this is a promise by the council not proceed with Monkton Park if any additional noise is created. The STG were and are not the decision makers and therefore this issue needs to be considered by the Area Board.

**3.5.2.** To assist the Area Board in its consideration the Task Group would make the following comments. It is common sense that any activity in a public park has the potential to create noise and therefore applying an interpretation for a blanket ban on noise for a Skatepark may be considered illogical.

**3.5.3.** The reference in the letter to “any increase in noise levels for nearby residents” must be read in the context of noise assessments which the letter refers to; namely it appears that the standard that was going to be applied was a stringent 0dB above background noise level (BS4142) criterion. The letter was written in layman’s terms to reassure residents that stringent criterion will be applied in order to protect residents. The STG and Wiltshire Council remain committed to achieving this.

**3.5.4.** Subsequent to that letter there has been comprehensive consultation and communication with local residents to enable them to understand the process.

## **3.6. Design**

**3.6.1.** The Skatepark STGs first task was to identify a site. The design of the proposed Skatepark has not yet been defined, awaiting the identification of a specific site/location. These matters will be considered when a planning application is submitted.

**3.6.2.** The impact of the proposed Skatepark upon the visual amenity of the area (including the impact on private residences and the public park) will be considered at that stage. When any planning application is submitted sufficient details will be required in order that local planning authority can fully assess the proposals.

**3.6.3.** Indicative designs were on display at the public meetings.

**3.6.4.** The Planning process considers amenity and amenity includes issues of visual impact, noise, disturbance etc to neighbours. These issues therefore will need to be addressed by the applicant to the satisfaction of the planning committee having regard to planning requirements. There will be full consultation for all affected parties within that process.

**3.6.5.** Final details as to design, full costings etc will be addressed during this process as those costings need to take into account amongst other things topography, surrounding amenity and skate users needs. These cannot be finalised until a site has been decided upon.

## **3.7. Public Law Equality Duties**

**3.7.1.** In accordance with Wiltshire Council’s statutory duty under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, any plans for design should incorporate the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations particularly in regard to disability.

## **3.8. Other sites suggested**

**3.8.1.** In July and August 2013, suggestions were been received for three further sites and these have been investigated as follows:

# Agenda Item 8

- 3.8.1.1. The former Police Station, Wood Lane  
The former Police Station and school are owned by Wiltshire Police and is shortly to be marketed for sale as part of their estates strategy.
  - 3.8.1.2. Westmead Primary School, Wood Lane  
The former Westmead Primary School is owned by Wiltshire Police and is shortly to be marketed for sale as part of their estates strategy.
  - 3.8.1.3. The Olympiad Hall  
The suggestion received was to convert the main sports hall within the Olympiad into an indoor Skatepark facility and rebuild the sports hall over the upper car park in Sadlers Mead. In terms of cost this option would be very expensive; any development on the existing car park would require a replacement parking provision to be identified in the vicinity.
- 3.8.2. The STG is of the opinion that the three suggestions above are not viable at the current time.
- 3.8.3. The STG has carried out a comprehensive consideration of land or sites in and around the town for a Skatepark facility and is of the opinion that it is not reasonable to keep adding new sites.

## **3.9. Strategy for Monkton Park**

- 3.9.1. There are no covenants or restrictions relating to the area being used in respect of a Skatepark facility.
- 3.9.2. The STG has taken into consideration various potential plans for the Monkton Park area including those of Chippenham Vision Board, Chippenham Campus Development Team and Cherish Chippenham. The STG has liaised with these parties throughout the Skatepark Project. In some cases an STG member sits on these other bodies and direct liaison has been possible.
- 3.9.3. There are numerous examples of Skateparks being built within public parks; many local authorities consider Skateparks as amenities that are in keeping with a park environment. See Appendix 4
- 3.9.4. The STG is of the opinion that the installation of a Skatepark will enhance the existing recreational facilities for children, young people and families.
- 3.9.5. The STG recognise that some view Skateparks as “single sport” facility catering only for boys. The STG asked the Sports Development Team, Leisure and Play Strategy Manager and Integrated Youth Service to comment on these concerns:
  - 3.9.5.1. Skateparks are “wheeled sport” facilities and can be used by BMX riders (Olympic Sport), inline skaters, skateboarders and scooters and disabled in wheelchairs so actually caters for 5 very different activities/disciplines. A Skatepark has minimum barriers to participation. There is no cost for use of the facility; it can be enjoyed by males and females. Individuals with disabilities, including wheelchair users also use skate facilities in order to participate in sport.

- 3.9.5.2. Male participation in almost every sport is also higher than that of females. Sports such as football (a traditional male activity) have seen a huge increase in female participation across the last 20 years so no reason why skate participation can't change over a longer period of time.
- 3.9.5.3. The STG has been asked why wheeled sports participants should have access to a free to use facility when other sports incur costs. The STG asked the Sports Development Team, Leisure and Play Strategy Manager and Integrated Youth Service to comment on these concerns:
- 3.9.5.4. Cost of sports participation can vary hugely from activity to activity with some sports requiring very specific facilities or equipment that do have to be paid for and which can be expensive. However, in most sports there is always a cheaper option. For example, football, rugby and cricket can all be played in the park without the need to pay a fee. As with skate based activities the only cost is for the necessary equipment such as a football and rugby ball. Many sports people play a fee to play cricket/football etc as they play for clubs who have associated costs such as insurance or upkeep of a venue.

## 4. Options

### 4.1. Option 1 – take no further action

- 4.1.1. As the installation of a Skatepark has been identified as a priority for the community area, the STG does not recommend this option.

### 4.2. Option 2 – a temporary Skatepark facility

- 4.2.1. The advantage to providing a temporary facility is that we would hope to avoid any interruption in provision.
- 4.2.2. The disadvantages are the high ongoing running costs of a temporary facility, the greater insurance risk and the challenge to identify suitable temporary sites
- 4.2.3. A temporary facility would be constructed from wood and/or steel and there would be noise attenuation issues associated with a temporary facility.
- 4.2.4. Skateboarding and wheeled sports tend to be casual, spontaneous recreational activities as opposed to structured sport like football. Complying with specific times for participation is antithetic to the nature of the activity.
- 4.2.5. A temporary facility does not usually provide the scope to develop enhanced skills, nor does it encompass the requirements of younger children.
- 4.2.6. The Skate shed has been a temporary facility and it would be disappointing to replace one temporary facility with another temporary facility.
- 4.2.7. The STG is of the opinion that a temporary facility is not a viable option in the current climate and does not recommend this option.

# Agenda Item 8

## 4.3. Option 3 – an indoor facility

- 4.3.1. The advantages of an indoor facility are protection from the weather for users, staff on hand in case of accidents and any behaviour issues, it is likely that refreshments will be sold on site and noise is likely to be limited.
- 4.3.2. The disadvantages are the purchase, refurbishment, adaptation or construction of a building, building maintenance costs, both the fabric of building and the skate surface, building running costs, heating, lighting, cleaning, insurance, staff costs, entrance/session fees and membership fees.
- 4.3.3. Entrance fees will inevitably exclude some users (a local example of costs is Ramp Nation in Devizes £2.50 for 1 hour, £4.50 for 2 hours, £6.00 for 3 hours, £7.00 for 4hrs, £8.00 for a Day Pass or £50 per month for unlimited use.)
- 4.3.4. Usage tends to be session based and therefore profitable sessions will take precedence over casual skating.
- 4.3.5. Indoor facilities are normally operated by an entrepreneur therefore no guarantee of longevity, access is restricted to opening times and the general public and skaters do not get a chance to mix or casually observe the users in action.
- 4.3.6. Ideally the STG would wish to see both indoor and outdoor options in Chippenham as is the case in other areas. The STG does not view an outdoor facility as in conflict with an indoor offer, it is viewed as complementary. The STG is of the opinion that in the current climate an indoor facility would not be a viable instead of an outdoor facility and does not recommend this option.

## 4.4. Option 4 – an outdoor facility

### 4.4.1. Option 4a – Monkton Park next to the Olympiad Leisure Centre and MUGA

- 4.4.2. This site is central in a safe, widely used community park. It has good access by public transport (bus and train) and good safe access by foot from all areas. The central location minimises territorial issues related to young people. The proximity of the site to the Police Station, Olympiad Leisure Centre and other recreational facilities in this well used public park provides a good level of informal supervision making it safe for users and reducing the risk of anti social behaviour.
- 4.4.3. This site has the benefit of several amenities nearby and is also close to the High Street; it is anticipated this will bring economic benefit to the town. During the selection process and review, this site scored significantly higher than any of the other sites considered.
- 4.4.4. This site has a negative history and some local residents are concerned about this option. Some young people have also expressed concern about being unwelcome at this site.
- 4.4.5. Young people have expressed a preference for this site. Expert and professional advice has been considered from independent contractors, noise consultants and professional officers within Wiltshire Council.

4.4.6. Feedback from other Towns and Parishes has confirmed that there are many examples across the county and indeed the country of successful Skatepark facilities in public parks. One town stating that their Skatepark was “Very well used. Probably the best youth facility we have.”

## **4.5. Option 4b – Bristol Road**

4.5.1. This site did not score as high as Lovers Lane; however, the STG has been informed that this site is unlikely to be available due to the reconfiguration of the road network connected with the redevelopment of the Bath Road site.

4.5.2. This site did not score as high as Monkton Park and does not have the central location which minimises any risk of territoriality arising between differing youth groups within the wider community, it lacks the amenities and is less likely to bring benefit to the town centre; however, if the Area Board decided that Monkton Park was not appropriate then this site could be considered.

4.5.3. This site has not been the subject of the intense consultation that Monkton Park received due to being identified as the preferred site and its historical sensitivity. However it has always been one of the identified available sites under consideration during the public consultation process and as park land in an urban setting it has similar considerations to the Monkton Park sites which have been set out in detail in this report. As these will have to be addressed by the Council as part of the planning process in which affected residents are part of the statutory consultation process the legal advice is that this site can be considered as an available alternate option.

## **5. Recommendation to the Area Board**

5.1. The STG has carefully considered the various options and has reached the view that the most appropriate location for the Skatepark is Option 4a - Monkton Park next to the Olympiad Leisure Centre and MUGA. This view is based on the need for a Skatepark and the needs of the youth of Chippenham, the likely type of facility having regard to the current economic climate and the available land.

5.2. The concerns raised by some of the submitters as to noise; anti-social behaviour and litter are likely to be minimal with appropriate design and support and will need to be considered within the planning process for any site situated within the residential precincts.

5.3. On this basis the STG recommends that the Area Board approve the recommendation:

Approve proceeding to the next step namely the preparation and lodging of a Planning Application for the installation of a concrete construction Skatepark in Monkton Park, Chippenham for the benefit of the wider community next to the Olympiad Leisure Centre and MUGA. A map of the proposed area is attached See Appendix 14

# Agenda Item 8

## **Background documents used in the preparation of this Report**

- 20<sup>th</sup> June 2002 Ombudsman report
- 2005 Chippenham & Villages Community Area Plan
- 2008 Chippenham Vision Strategy Document
- 2009 Chippenham and Villages Community Area Plan Review
- 10<sup>th</sup> May 2010 Minutes of Chippenham Area Board meeting
- 18<sup>th</sup> November 2010 STG Summary of Actions
- 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2010 Minutes of Chippenham Area Board meeting
- 17<sup>th</sup> January 2011 Minutes of Chippenham Area Board meeting
- 28<sup>th</sup> February 2011 STG Summary of Actions
- 7<sup>th</sup> March 2011 Minutes of Chippenham Area Board meeting
- 18<sup>th</sup> April 2011 STG Summary of Actions
- 9<sup>th</sup> May 2011 Minutes of Chippenham Area Board meeting
- 6<sup>th</sup> June-2011 STG Summary of Actions
- 4<sup>th</sup> July 2011 Minutes of Chippenham Area Board meeting
- 12<sup>th</sup> September 2011 Minutes of Chippenham Area Board meeting
- 14<sup>th</sup> November 2011 Minutes of Chippenham Area Board meeting
- 16<sup>th</sup> November 2011 Minutes of Chippenham Town Council Leisure & Amenities Committee
- 17<sup>th</sup> November 2011 STG Summary of Actions
- 9<sup>th</sup> January 2012 Minutes of Chippenham Area Board meeting
- 16<sup>th</sup> January 2012 STG Summary of Actions
- 27<sup>th</sup> February 2012 STG Summary of Actions
- 5<sup>th</sup> March 2012 Minutes of Chippenham Area Board meeting
- 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2012 STG Summary of Actions
- 30<sup>th</sup> April 2012 Minutes of Chippenham Area Board meeting
- 28<sup>th</sup> May 2012 STG Summary of Actions
- 9<sup>th</sup> July 2012 Minutes of Chippenham Area Board meeting
- 20<sup>th</sup> August 2012 STG Summary of Actions
- 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2012 Minutes of Chippenham Area Board meeting
- 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2012 Notes - Meeting with a member of the public
- 16<sup>th</sup> October 2012 STG Summary of Actions
- 5<sup>th</sup> November 2012 Minutes of Chippenham Area Board meeting
- 19<sup>th</sup> November 2012 STG Summary of Actions
- 26<sup>th</sup> November 2012 Summary of public meeting
- 28<sup>th</sup> November 2012 STG Summary of Actions
- 7<sup>th</sup> January 2013 Minutes of Chippenham Area Board meeting
- 31<sup>st</sup> January 2013 STG Summary of Actions
- 19<sup>th</sup> February 2013 Notes from site reviews
- 4<sup>th</sup> March 2013 Minutes of Chippenham Area Board meeting
- 13<sup>th</sup> March 2013 Chippenham Town Council Leisure & Amenities Committee
- 8<sup>th</sup> April 2013 Notes Chairman's briefing
- 4<sup>th</sup> June 2013 Notes Chairman's briefing
- 18<sup>th</sup> June 2013 STG Summary of Actions
- 1<sup>st</sup> July 2013 Minutes of Chippenham Area Board meeting
- 27<sup>th</sup> August 2013 STG Summary of Actions



<b>Appendices:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Appendix 1</b> - Benefits of a Skatepark</li><li><b>Appendix 2</b> – Skatepark STG Membership</li><li><b>Appendix 3</b> – Skatepark STG Terms of Reference</li><li><b>Appendix 4</b> – Feedback from Town and Parish Councils</li><li><b>Appendix 5</b> – Map of sites</li><li><b>Appendix 6</b> – Noise assessment Mach Acoustics</li><li><b>Appendix 7</b> – Noise Assessment Hoare Lea</li><li><b>Appendix 8</b> - Non Technical Executive Summary</li><li><b>Appendix 9</b> – Clarke Saunders Associates report</li><li><b>Appendix 10</b> – Wiltshire Council observations document on Clarke Saunders report</li><li><b>Appendix 10a</b> – Mach Acoustics response to Clarke Saunders report</li><li><b>Appendix 10b</b> – Hoare Lea response to Clarke Saunders report</li><li><b>Appendix 11</b> – Planning flowchart</li><li><b>Appendix 12</b> – Planning factsheet</li><li><b>Appendix 13</b> – Civic Society letter</li><li><b>Appendix 14</b> – Map of proposed area</li></ul>
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No unpublished documents have been relied upon in the preparation of this report.

<b>Report Author</b>	<p>Councillor Peter Hutton as Chairman on behalf of the Skatepark STG <a href="mailto:peter.hutton@wiltshire.gov.uk">peter.hutton@wiltshire.gov.uk</a> 01249 660 713</p> <p>Person involved in the preparation of this report Chippenham Community Area Manager Victoria Welsh <a href="mailto:victoria.welsh@wiltshire.gov.uk">victoria.welsh@wiltshire.gov.uk</a> 01249 706 446</p>
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## The Benefits of a Skatepark

The benefits of a Skatepark can include:

- 1) Health & wellbeing
- 2) A physical activity for children and young people, particularly attractive for those not involved or not interested in traditional team sports
- 3) A safe and challenging place for wheeled sports participants to develop their skills
- 4) Skateparks provide a safe alternative to “street skating”
- 5) Helps to reduce anti social behaviour
- 6) Will bring economic benefit to the town
- 7) May attract out of town visitors “wheeled sport tourism”
- 8) A place for participants to learn patience and respect as well as concern for their own and others safety
- 9) A place to recognise the skills of accomplished participants
- 10) A destination for family outings
- 11) All age groups can enjoy Skateparks
- 12) Wheeled sports are popular spectator sports
- 13) Skateparks support vibrant healthy communities, just like other sports facilities
- 14) A really positive environment for young people where they forge friendships, camaraderie and push themselves against each other in their sports.
- 15) If a town doesn't have a Skatepark – it is Skatepark

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## Chippenham Skatepark Task Group (STG) Members

Peter Hutton (PH)	Councillor, Wiltshire Council, STG Chairman
Howard Greenman (HW)	Councillor, Wiltshire Council
Chris Caswill (CC)	Councillor, Wiltshire Council
Julia Stacey (JS)	Community representative, Project Coordinator, ChAP
Anthony Milner (AM)	Community representative, Skater
Brett Conway (BC)	Community representative, parent of wheeled sport enthusiast
Dick Stanger (DS)	Community representative, youth worker
Colin Brown (CB)	Play & Leisure Strategy Officer, Wiltshire Council
John Freegard (JF)	Senior Public Protection Officer, Wiltshire Council
Richard Williams (RW)	Senior Youth Development Coordinator, Wiltshire Council
Victoria Welsh (VW)	Community Area Manager, Wiltshire Council
Adrian Jones (AJ)	Head of Service Delivery, Chippenham Town Council
Mark Rippon (MR)	Community Safety Manager, Wiltshire Council
Tim Martienssen (TM)	Chippenham Vision Director, Wiltshire Council

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## **Chippenham Skatepark Task Group (STG) Terms of Reference**

### **Membership of the Skatepark Task Group (STG)**

The Skatepark Task Group (STG) will normally be made up of not more than 10 members from the following groups:

- Members of the Area Board
- Town and Parish Council representatives
- Community representatives

Representatives should act as a conduit between their organisations and the STG by putting forward the views of the body they represent and providing feedback to its members regarding the work of the STG. The group members will also need to be mindful of the needs of the community area as a whole when making their recommendations, as not all councils and groups can be represented on the STG.

Recommendations to the Area Board will usually be reached by consensus but if necessary these can be agreed by a show of hands by those representatives present at the meeting.

The group will normally be chaired by a Wiltshire Councillor. Membership of the STG will cease when a member ceases to hold the stated office as when first appointed.

The STG may invite experts, professionals and representatives from local organisations to its meetings to give technical advice or to share pertinent local knowledge on projects in the area.

### **Appointment of STG Members**

Appointment of members to the STG will normally be agreed at a full meeting of the Area Board. Membership may be varied, with the agreement of the Area Board Chairman, subject to approval at the next full Area Board meeting.

Where required for flexibility, the Area Board may appoint an unnamed representative of an organisation to the STG (e.g. Town/Parish Council or Community Area Partnership) to ensure that the organisation is always represented at meetings. However it is preferred that the same representative attends if possible to ensure consistency of membership.

## **Chippenham Skatepark Task Group (STG) Terms of Reference**

### **Media Relations**

Members of the STG must not issue statements on behalf of the Task Group or the Area Board.

Any statements about the work of the STG should be agreed between the Chairman of the STG and the Chairman of the Area Board. Responses to enquiries, complaints any other correspondence relating to the Skatepark Project will be issued by the STG Chairman.

### **Meetings**

It is recommended that the STG meet at least four times a year. It should be noted that STG is not a constitutional or decision making body and hence proceedings will not be minuted by Democratic Services.

### **Officer Support**

Meetings will be attended by relevant officers from Wiltshire Council and Chippenham Town Council.

### **Terms of Reference**

The STG has no formal decision making authority on operational matters or budget expenditure but acts as an informal discussion forum making recommendations to the Area Board. Recommendations must be agreed at a full STG meeting before being brought to the next Area Board for approval.

The STG's terms of reference are set out at Appendix A:



## **Chippenham Skatepark Task Group (STG) Terms of Reference**

### **Appendix A**

#### **Terms of Reference**

1. To install a Skatepark facility in Chippenham
2. Identify sites
3. Negotiate with landowners
4. Consult with members of the public
5. Consult and work with young people
6. Invite experts/professional as required
7. To make recommendations to the Area Board

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## Skatepark Feedback from Town & Parish Councils August 2013

### ALDERBURY

Where is your Skatepark?	Alderbury Recreation Ground
Is it in a public park?	Yes
Is it next to other play equipment?	Other play equipment is the other side of the Recreation Ground
When was the Skatepark built?	New Skate Park being installed now (May 2013) but the original one has been there some years
What is your Skatepark constructed of?	Was metal - now Concrete. (Our old metal one is for sale I believe)
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest residential properties?	100 Metres
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest commercial premises?	Social Club/Village Hall 20 metres
Have you received complaints about noise?	No
Have you receive complaints about anti-social behaviour?	Not recently (except for litter which is ongoing)
How were any complaints resolved?	Working with people to take responsibility/employing a litter picker/getting the bins emptied more frequently
Is the Skatepark well used?	Yes
Any other comments	

## Skatepark Feedback from Town & Parish Councils August 2013

### AMESBURY

Where is your Skatepark?	Bonnymead Park, Amesbury
Is it in a public park?	Yes
Is it next to other play equipment?	No. Other play equipment is some distance away.
When was the Skatepark built?	Pre-2007
What is your Skatepark constructed of?	Concrete/metal etc metal
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest residential properties?	60 Metres approx.
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest commercial premises?	N/A
Have you received complaints about noise?	No
Have you receive complaints about anti-social behaviour?	Yes
How were any complaints resolved?	The problems have been to do with occasional broken bottles, litter, etc. I suppose they haven't yet been resolved. The caretaker continues to clean up!
Is the Skatepark well used?	Yes
Any other comments	We made improvements to the skate park last year. We found it beneficial to involve the youth from the planning stage.

## Skatepark Feedback from Town & Parish Councils August 2013

### BRADFORD on AVON

Where is your Skatepark?	Poulton Recreation Ground, Bradford on Avon
Is it in a public park?	yes
Is it next to other play equipment?	yes, BMX bike jumps
When was the Skatepark built?	1990s?
What is your Skatepark constructed of?	metal
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest residential properties?	The skate ramps are approx. 200m from the nearest properties
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest commercial premises?	N/A
Have you received complaints about noise?	No
Have you receive complaints about anti-social behaviour?	Low level
How were any complaints resolved?	Increased policing patrols and better maintenance of area to encourage more positive use of site, both initiated through local CAYPIG (Community Area Young Peoples Issues Group).
Is the Skatepark well used?	Not really
Any other comments	The local Youth Advisory Group (YAG) are working to revamp the area which is run down and under used due to poor equipment.

## Skatepark Feedback from Town & Parish Councils August 2013

### CORSHAM

Where is your Skatepark?	Springfield Recreation Ground, Corsham
Is it in a public park?	Yes
Is it next to other play equipment?	Not currently, but dirt jumps nearby
When was the Skatepark built?	2006
What is your Skatepark constructed of?	Concrete
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest residential properties?	115 metres
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest commercial premises?	120 metres
Have you received complaints about noise?	No
Have you receive complaints about anti-social behaviour?	Rarely
How were any complaints resolved?	Local police, CCTV, maintenance
Is the Skatepark well used?	Yes
Any other comments	The skate park has helped reduce anti-social behaviour in other parts of the town

## Skatepark Feedback from Town & Parish Councils August 2013

### CRICKLADE

Where is your Skatepark?	It is located at the Cricklade Leisure Centre
Is it in a public park?	Yes
Is it next to other play equipment?	Yes
When was the Skatepark built?	2005
What is your Skatepark constructed of?	Concrete
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest residential properties?	85 Metres
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest commercial premises?	17 Metres from the Leisure Centre
Have you received complaints about noise?	No
Have you receive complaints about anti-social behaviour?	No
How were any complaints resolved?	N/a
Is the Skatepark well used?	Yes
Any other comments	No

## Skatepark Feedback from Town & Parish Councils August 2013

### DEVIZES INDOOR

Where is your Skatepark?	Devizes Indoor skate park called 'Ramp Nation' is a private commercial one situated at SN10 2HW
Is it in a public park?	No (Business Park)
Is it next to other play equipment?	No
When was the Skatepark built?	Spring 2012
What is your Skatepark constructed of?	Wood
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest residential properties?	Indoor
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest commercial premises?	Adjacent but both indoors
Have you received complaints about noise?	No
Have you receive complaints about anti-social behaviour?	No
How were any complaints resolved?	No complaints received
Is the Skatepark well used?	Yes but many come from outside as can be used in all weathers



## Skatepark Feedback from Town & Parish Councils August 2013

### DEVIZES OUTDOOR

Where is your Skatepark?	An outdoor free Skatepark is out to tender and will be built during 2013 (subject to formal agreement from the Hospital). This will be situated at Green Lane, Devizes and run by the Town Council
Is it in a public park?	It will be on public playing fields
Is it next to other play equipment?	No – currently used for football and archery. However some outdoor equipment such as muzzer will be put up at the same time
When was the Skatepark built?	Due 2013/14
What is your Skatepark constructed of?	Concrete
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest residential properties?	175m
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest commercial premises?	175m
Have you received complaints about noise?	No (not built but there should be no additional noise above background noise)
Have you receive complaints about anti-social behaviour?	Not built but mitigating against any risk in design and management e.g. no lighting, extra police patrols, involving partners etc
How were any complaints resolved?	Concerns and future complaints resolved through mitigation process. Contract drawn up with users and a breach could lead to closure
Is the Skatepark well used?	Not built but huge demand for local facility that is free

## Skatepark Feedback from Town & Parish Councils August 2013

### DOWNTON

Where is your Skatepark?	The Moot Lane Recreation Ground owned by the Parish Council
Is it in a public park?	Yes
Is it next to other play equipment?	Yes
When was the Skatepark built?	August 2012
What is your Skatepark constructed of?	<i>Concrete/metal etc</i> Entirely of Concrete
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest residential properties?	<i>Metres</i> 70 metres on one side and 120 metre on the other. Two sides have no properties.
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest commercial premises?	<i>Metres/N/A</i> 1 mile.
Have you received complaints about noise?	No
Have you receive complaints about anti-social behaviour?	Two complaints immediately after it was built but none since
How were any complaints resolved?	We worked in partnership with the local neighbourhood policing team and with the users to identify those causing problems and parents were visited by the police.
Is the Skatepark well used?	Very well used daily, 7 days a week
Any other comments	<p>We sent a letter to every resident and held an exhibition for everyone to visit and comment on the design. The Parish Council thought It was important that all members of the community were consulted.</p> <p>Downton Parish Council funded a £50K concrete skatepark last August which was built by Wheelscape in one of its play areas which has been well received by the young people of the village. The Southern Wiltshire Area Board contributed £5K to the project and we managed to get another £4.5K from local schools and organisations. We had quite a lot of opposition to it to start with but I haven't had any complaints to speak of since it was built. We have various issues with litter/damage to signage etc but we're trying to resolve them by constant inspection each day and speaking to the users.</p>

## Skatepark Feedback from Town & Parish Councils August 2013

### FROME

Where is your Skatepark?	Mary Baily play field in Frome Somerset.
Is it in a public park?	Yes. The Mary Baily site is approximately 130m x 105m and in addition to the Skatepark facilities offers a wide range of play equipment and grassed area. It is adjacent to Victoria Park which offers more traditional facilities e.g. café, bowls & tennis and is approximately 160m x 115m in size.
Is it next to other play equipment?	A 'spider' climbing net designed for older children is approximately 20m away Toddler-specific play equipment is around 80m away
When was the Skatepark built?	The first Skatepark equipment was put in around 20 years ago. Several updates have occurred since.
What is your Skatepark constructed of?	Majority of the equipment is concrete but we also have a metal grind rail and a large unit (connected quarter pipes with central spine and roll-over) made from composite material. All set on a purpose built concrete pad.
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest residential properties?	Approximately 12m but the residential properties were built after the Skatepark.
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest commercial premises?	Approximately 200m.
Have you received complaints about noise?	Several years ago we had a set of metal ramps (2x 1m quarter pipes and a separate central spine also about 1m high) and these were supplied hollow. The noise from these could be heard 100m away and caused complaint from our closest residents.
Have you receive complaints about anti-social behaviour?	No complaints received and our parks are open 24/7 but the ramps do attract graffiti however, Most of this is 'street art' and/or tagging rather than the offensive slogans.
How were any complaints resolved?	Our Outside Services Team filled the hollow metal ramps with a mixture of rubber tiles and expanding foam. This resolved the noise issue to everyone's satisfaction.
Is the Skatepark well used?	Yes, although the BMX track at Welshmill which opened last July has proved very popular with the bikers.
Any other comments	You may wish to consider that some ramp designs will lend themselves to multi-use e.g. bikes, scooters and blades while others will only be suitable for the skate boarders.

## Skatepark Feedback from Town & Parish Councils August 2013

### LUDGERSHALL

Where is your Skatepark?	Dewey's Lane, Ludgershall
Is it in a public park?	Yes
Is it next to other play equipment?	Yes
When was the Skatepark built?	May 2012
What is your Skatepark constructed of?	Tarmac base metal & wood
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest residential properties?	40 metres
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest commercial premises?	100 metres
Have you received complaints about noise?	No
Have you receive complaints about anti-social behaviour?	Not directly with skateboard park
How were any complaints resolved?	With the local police
Is the Skatepark well used?	Yes
Any other comments	It has reduced damage to other equipment in the play park. The young people have formed their own bmx group and run private competitions.

## Skatepark Feedback from Town & Parish Councils August 2013

### MARLBOROUGH

Where is your Skatepark?	Salisbury Road Recreation Ground, Marlborough
Is it in a public park?	Yes
Is it next to other play equipment?	Yes
When was the Skatepark built?	2010
What is your Skatepark constructed of?	Concrete
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest residential properties?	150 metres
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest commercial premises?	N/A
Have you received complaints about noise?	No
Have you receive complaints about anti-social behaviour?	Yes (only minor incidents)
How were any complaints resolved?	Dealt with by the local Police & Community Support Officer
Is the Skatepark well used?	Yes
Any other comments	General feedback is that it has been an asset to Marlborough and the young people

## Skatepark Feedback from Town & Parish Councils August 2013

### MELKSHAM

Where is your Skatepark?	In King George V Park, Melksham
Is it in a public park?	Yes
Is it next to other play equipment?	No
When was the Skatepark built?	c.5-8 years ago
What is your Skatepark constructed of?	Metal/Wood
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest residential properties?	500
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest commercial premises?	200
Have you received complaints about noise?	No
Have you receive complaints about anti-social behaviour?	No, other than the accumulation of litter
How were any complaints resolved?	Liaison with key stakeholders & peer group pressure
Is the Skatepark well used?	Yes, it's a popular and well used facility
Any other comments	

## Skatepark Feedback from Town & Parish Councils August 2013

### PURTON

Where is your Skatepark?	Village Centre Purton
Is it in a public park?	Yes
Is it next to other play equipment?	Yes
When was the Skatepark built?	June 2010
What is your Skatepark constructed of?	Concrete
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest residential properties?	Approx 75 metres
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest commercial premises?	25 metres
Have you received complaints about noise?	A few in the beginning
Have you receive complaints about anti-social behaviour?	A few
How were any complaints resolved?	Police did a regular patrol of the area
Is the Skatepark well used?	Yes very well used
Any other comments	We have received a lot compliments of how nice it is to see the park being used by wide age group. The only down side is the amount of litter strewn everywhere after a weekend of nice weather, even though the bins are empty.

## Skatepark Feedback from Town & Parish Councils August 2013

### SALISBURY

Where is your Skatepark?	Churchill Gardens, off Southampton Road, Salisbury
Is it in a public park?	Yes – Churchill Gardens
Is it next to other play equipment?	Yes – a hard-surfaced football/basketball court
When was the Skatepark built?	Not completely sure – but over 15 years ago
What is your Skatepark constructed of?	Originally: traditional metal & wood. There is now a concrete corner as well (installed in 2009)
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest residential properties?	Approx 170m
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest commercial premises?	Approx 140m from Wiltshire College
Have you received complaints about noise?	Not since the park opened, but there were concerns when it was being proposed
Have you receive complaints about anti-social behaviour?	Yes: mainly drinking, litter & graffiti
How were any complaints resolved?	They're ongoing, but we work with the Police on them
Is the Skatepark well used?	Very well used!
Any other comments	



## Skatepark Feedback from Town & Parish Councils August 2013

### TISBURY

Where is your Skatepark?	King George Vth Play area on Weaveland Road, Tisbury, SP3 6HJ
Is it in a public park?	yes
Is it next to other play equipment?	yes
When was the Skatepark built?	about 15 years ago
What is your Skatepark constructed of?	Concrete/metal etc metal and marine ply?
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest residential properties?	30-40m
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest commercial premises?	long way
Have you received complaints about noise?	not relating to the SK8 Park - just youths congregating around / camping in the play area as a whole
Have you receive complaints about anti-social behaviour?	Yes - see above; not very often
How were any complaints resolved?	Bad weather over last couple of years has discouraged.
Is the Skatepark well used?	Not at present
Any other comments	<p>The original Skatepark wasn't used very much was because it was in such a bad state of repair and was in need of a replacement.</p> <p>Young people around the area are desperate for a new Skatepark.</p> <p>Planning application for a new concrete Skatepark is under consideration and we are hopeful it will go through as there have been no objections.</p>

## Skatepark Feedback from Town & Parish Councils August 2013

### TROWBRIDGE

Where is your Skatepark?	Stallards Park near Railway station
Is it in a public park?	Yes (Fenced off separately)
Is it next to other play equipment?	Yes
When was the Skatepark built?	Sept 2008
What is your Skatepark constructed of?	Mainly Concrete with Metal rails
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest residential properties?	100Mtrs
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest commercial premises?	100 Metres Bryers Ash Business Park
Have you received complaints about noise?	No
Have you receive complaints about anti-social behaviour?	Some of a minor nature (mainly offensive Graffiti)
How were any complaints resolved?	Painted over and litter removed by contractor
Is the Skatepark well used?	Very well used, probably the best youth asset the town has.
Any other comments	In the main the skate park has been very well received and definitely well used by the towns and outer town's youth. Ages between 5-45yrs

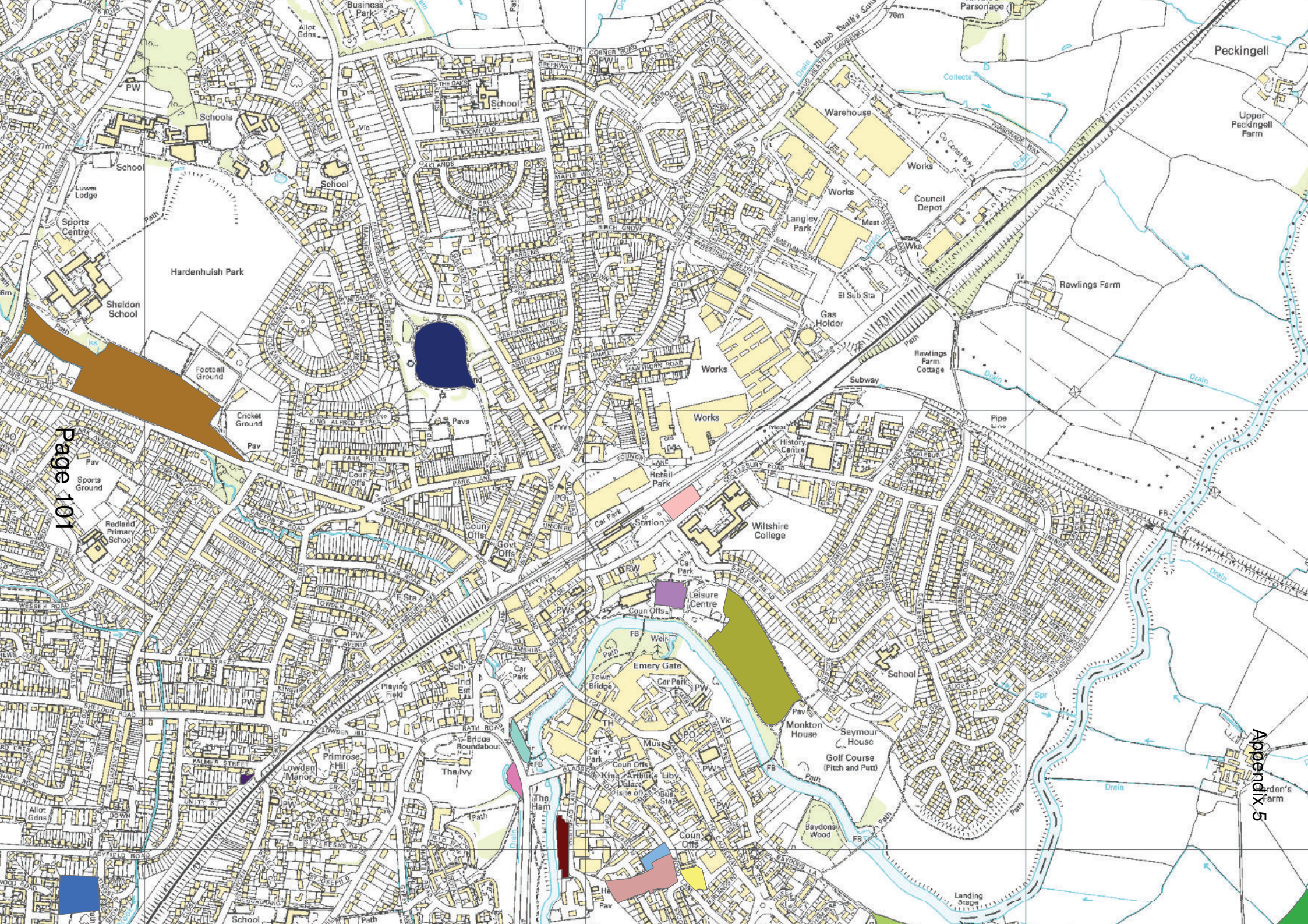
## Skatepark Feedback from Town & Parish Councils August 2013

### WARMINSTER

Where is your Skatepark?	Warminster Town Park
Is it in a public park?	Yes
Is it next to other play equipment?	Yes
When was the Skatepark built?	Late 90's
What is your Skatepark constructed of?	Concrete and metal
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest residential properties?	200 metres approx
How close is your Skatepark to the nearest commercial premises?	400 metres approx
Have you received complaints about noise?	Not to our knowledge
Have you receive complaints about anti-social behaviour?	Not to our knowledge
How were any complaints resolved?	PCSO dealt with them / CCTV
Is the Skatepark well used?	Yes
Any other comments	No

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MONKTON PARK, CHIPPENHAM – SKATE PARK

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## **Noise Impact Assessment**

Wiltshire Council

27 June 2013



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MONKTON PARK, CHIPPENHAM – SKATE PARK

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## Noise Impact Assessment

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### Wiltshire Council

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Revision	Description	Issued by	Issue date
	Noise Impact Assessment	Andrew Rickard	02/07/13

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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1.0	INTRODUCTION .....	1
2.0	SITE LOCATION .....	2
3.0	NOISE SURVEYING .....	3
3.1	Monkton Hill Residential and No.8 Sadlers Mead .....	3
3.2	No.40 Sadlers Mead Residential .....	3
3.3	St Marys Street Residential .....	3
3.4	Monkton Hill Offices .....	3
3.5	Measurement Equipment.....	4
3.6	Weather Conditions .....	4
4.0	NOISE SURVEY RESULTS .....	5
5.0	GUIDANCE DOCUMENTATION.....	9
5.1	British Standard 4142 .....	9
5.2	World Health Organisation: Guidelines on Community Noise.....	10
5.3	Chartered Institute of Environmental Health: Clay Target Shooting.....	10
6.0	SKATE PARK ASSESSMENT .....	11
6.1	Subjective Noise Levels.....	11
6.2	Measured Noise Levels .....	13
7.0	NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	15
8.0	NOISE NUISANCE ASSESSMENT .....	18
9.0	CONCLUSION.....	21
	APPENDIX A – GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....	22

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

MACH Acoustics has been commissioned by Wiltshire Council to carry out a noise impact assessment at the proposed location for a skate park at Monkton Park, Chippenham.

As part of this noise impact assessment, a series of noise surveys and assessments for the proposed skate park has been undertaken. This document is seen to provide a summary of MACH Acoustics findings to date.

No conditions relating to planning and acoustics have been identified for noise from skate parks. Such to establish suitable noise levels, an assessment has been carried out to BS 4142: 1997 "Method for Rating Industrial Noise Affecting Mixed Residential and Industrial Areas". This standard is mainly used for plant noise assessments, but is often used to assess other type noise in the absence of other guidance. Guidelines from the World Health Organisation and Chartered Institute of Environmental Health have also been used to assess the noise impact.

This assessment has been benchmarked against an extensive level of noise monitoring undertaken at sensitive locations around the proposed skate park. CadnaA noise mapping software has been used to predict noise levels at all sensitive properties around the proposed skate park. Noise from the proposed skate park is based upon two sets of measurements taken at a skate park constructed using smooth concrete.

In summary, it is found the noise levels for the propose skate park will be below the existing background noise levels and below all advised guidance figures.

## 2.0 SITE LOCATION

Proposals are to locate a new skate park at Monkton Park, Chippenham. Monkton Park is located to the north of Chippenham town centre and is surrounded mainly by residential housing along the northeast site boundary. Chippenham town centre lies to the south of the park with mainly commercial/retail buildings along the southern boundary to the proposed location of the skate park. There is however some residential houses located on St Mary's Street which back onto the Monkton Park.

To the north of the site are office buildings overlooking Monkton Park. To the north east of the park are the rear gardens of residential housing on Sadlers Mead.

It is considered that the nearest residential properties to the proposed location of the skate park are houses on Sadlers Mead, Monkton Hill and St Marys Street. The nearest commercial building to the skate park is that along Monkton Park.

Figure 1 below provides a location map and aerial photo of Monkton Park and surrounding area.

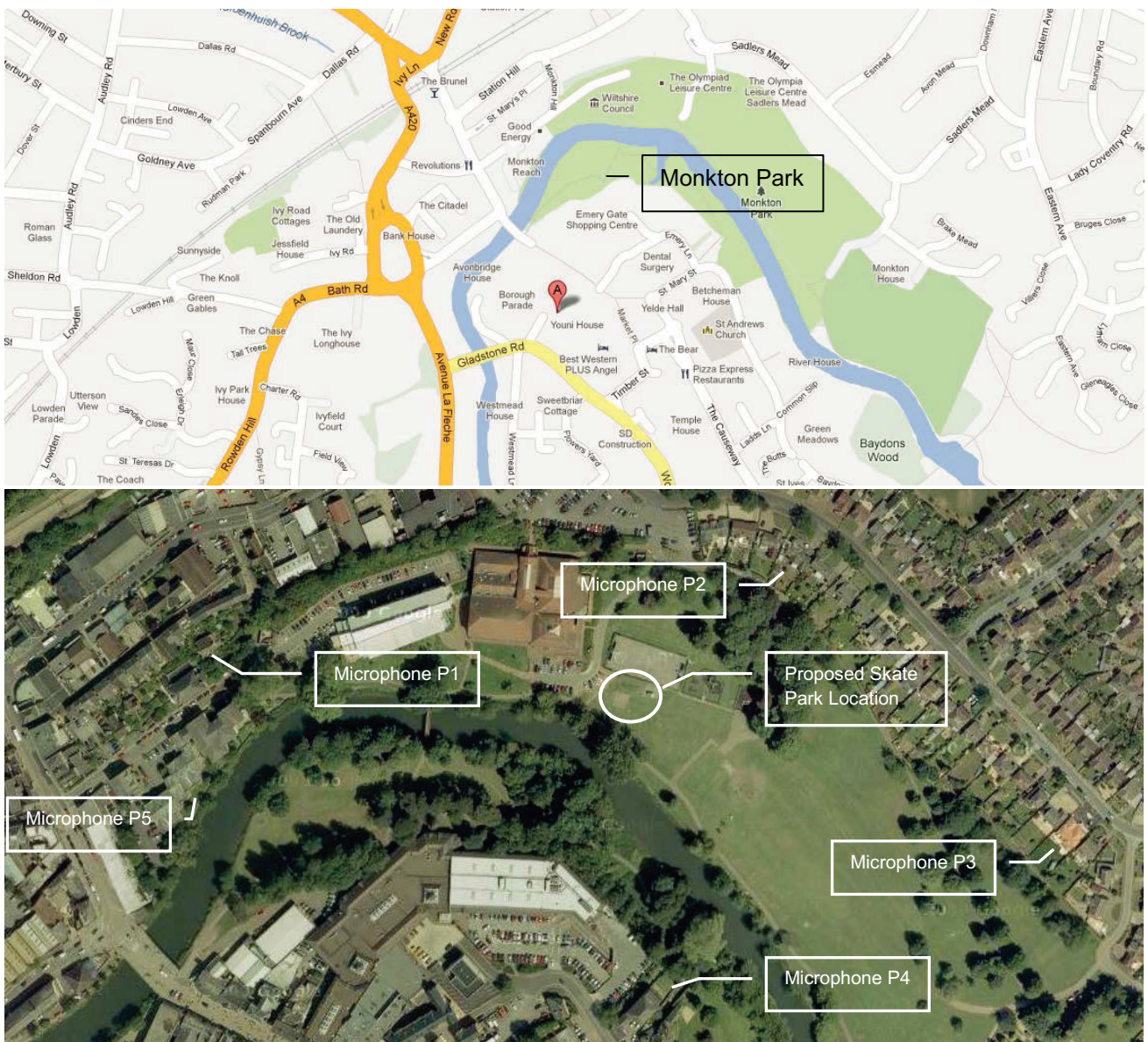


Figure 1: Site location map and aerial photo

### **3.0 NOISE SURVEYING**

To assess noise levels at nearby residential dwellings and other noise sensitive locations, a number of environmental noise surveys were carried out.

#### **3.1 Monkton Hill Residential and No.8 Sadlers Mead**

To assess noise levels at the nearby residential dwellings at Monkton Hill and No.8 Sadlers Mead, two environmental noise surveys were carried out between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> May 2012. The surveys were conducted over a 24 hour period to determine the environmental noise levels on-site, however only the noise levels measured during the assumed operational hours of the skate park will be used in calculations.

The microphones were positioned at points considered to have an ambient background noise representative of the nearby residential dwellings on Monkton Hill and Sadlers Mead. The chosen measurement locations were on the top floor of the residential house at Monkton Hill (P1) and the rear of the residential house at No.8 Saddlers Mead (P2), both overlooking Monkton Park. These measurement positions are marked as P1 and P2 in Figure 1 above. It is considered that the main noise sources at the residential properties on Monkton Hill and Sadlers Mead are from passing road traffic and background noise from the town centre. The main noise source to the rear of properties on Sadlers Mead is background noise levels from the town centre.

#### **3.2 No.40 Sadlers Mead Residential**

To assess noise levels at No.40 Sadlers Mead, an environmental noise survey was carried out between 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> October 2012. The survey was conducted over a 24 hour period to determine the environmental noise levels on-site, however only the noise levels measured during the assumed operational hours of the skate park will be used in calculations.

A microphone was positioned at a point considered to have an ambient background noise representative of the residential dwelling. The chosen measurement location was to the rear of the residential house at No.40 Saddlers Mead overlooking Monkton Park. This position is marked as P3 in Figure 1 above.

#### **3.3 St Marys Street Residential**

To assess noise levels to the rear of residential properties on St Marys Street overlooking Monkton Park, an environmental noise survey was carried out between 13<sup>th</sup> and the 14<sup>th</sup> March 2013. The survey was conducted over a 24 hour period to determine the environmental noise levels on-site, however only the noise levels measured during the assumed operational hours of the skate park will be used in calculations.

The chosen measurement location was to the rear of the Dutch Tea Rooms overlooking Monkton Park and is the property which is adjacent to the residential dwelling under assessment. This position is marked as P4 in the Figure 1 above. The main noise sources to the rear of the residential property on St Marys Street, are from vehicles entering and leaving the adjacent car park and plant associated with the large retail unit.

#### **3.4 Monkton Hill Offices**

To assess noise levels to the rear of the office buildings on Monkton Hill overlooking the park, an attended environmental noise survey was carried out on 9<sup>th</sup> July 2012. The survey was conducted during the daytime period to determine the environmental noise levels to the rear of the office buildings.

The microphone was positioned at a point considered to have an ambient background noise representative of the levels at office windows. The measurement location is marked as P5 in Figure 1 above. The main

noise sources to the rear of the offices are from road traffic in and around the town centre and plant noise from the adjacent commercial unit.

### **3.5 Measurement Equipment**

The following measurement equipment was used, which complies with BS EN 60942:2003 i.e. Class 1 device:

- Norsonic 140 Real Time Analyser
- Norsonic 1251 Calibrator (114 dB @ 1000Hz)
- Norsonic 1225 Microphone
- Svantek 949 SLM
- SV 22 Microphone
- 2 x Norsonic weather protection kit

The meters were calibrated before and after testing - no deviations were found. The meters were set to measure consecutive 'A' weighted 5-minute samples. This time period is in line with BS 4142 requirements.

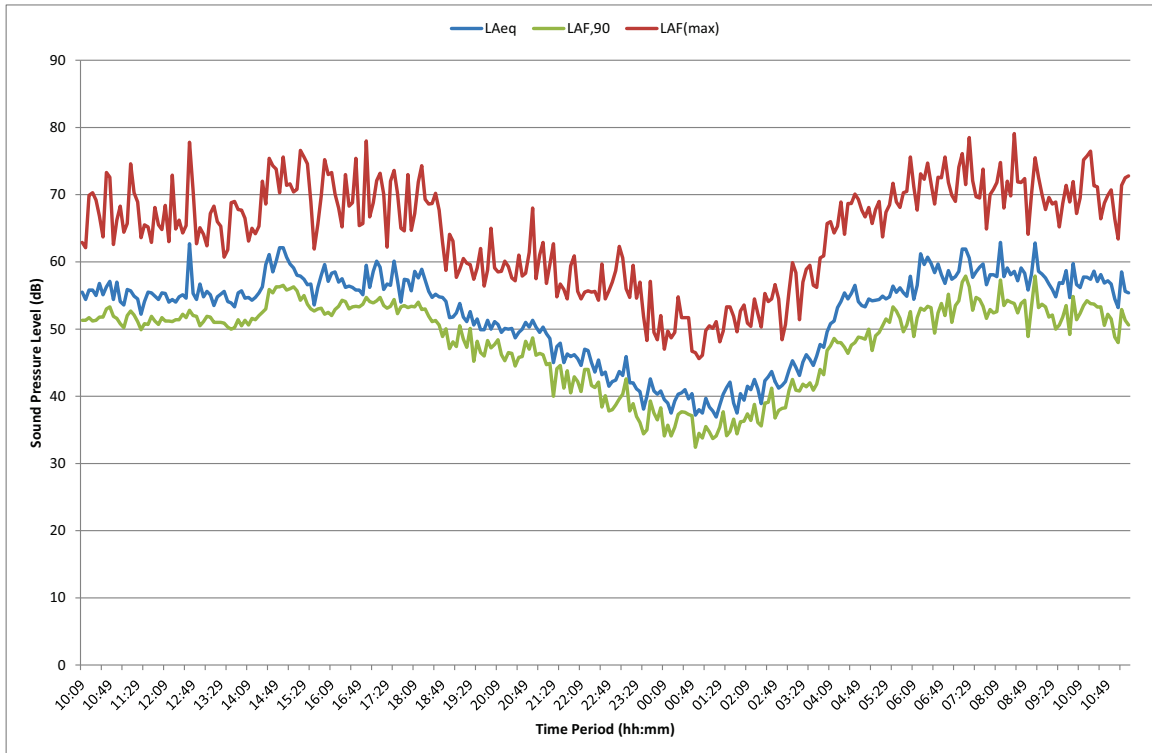
### **3.6 Weather Conditions**

The weather remained dry, with no wind throughout the duration of the surveys.

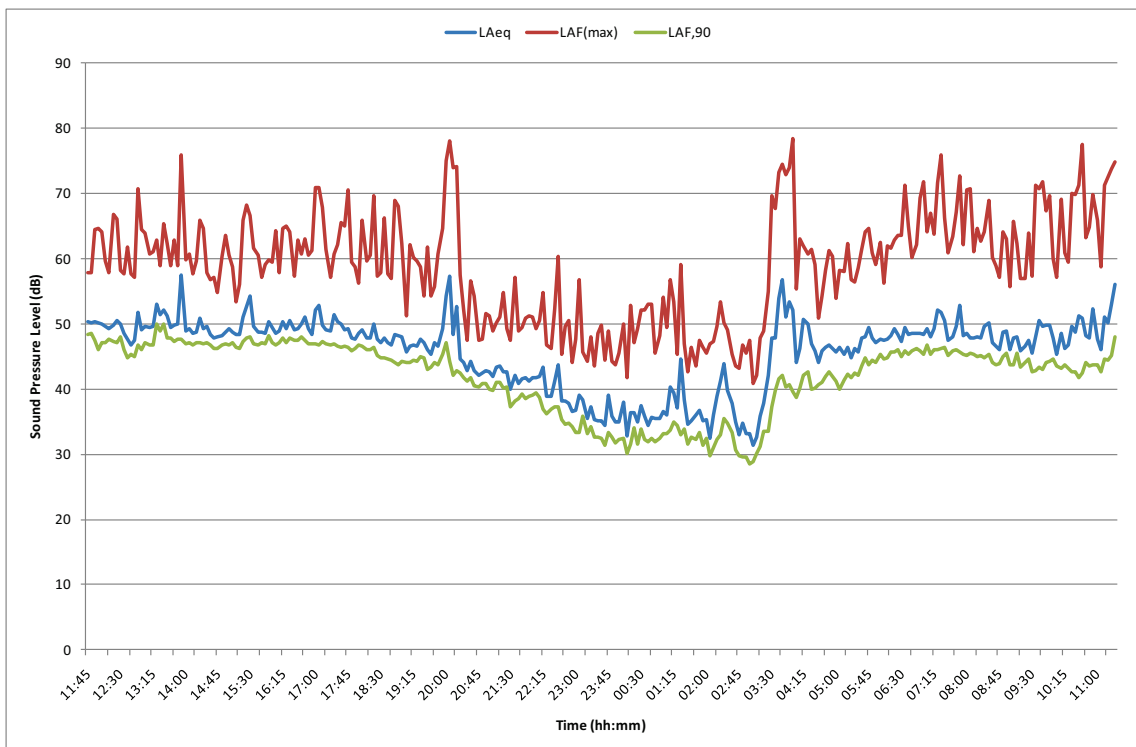


#### 4.0 NOISE SURVEY RESULTS

Continuous noise levels were measured at the residential properties at No.8 and No.40 Sadlers Mead, Monkton Hill, St Marys Street and to the rear of offices on Monkton Hill adjacent to Monkton Park, Chippenham. The surveying was carried out to determine the existing noise levels in the area. The following graphs show the noise levels recorded at these locations.



**Figure 2: Measured Noise Levels at Monkton Hill**



**Figure 3: Measured Noise Levels at No.8 Sadlers Mead**

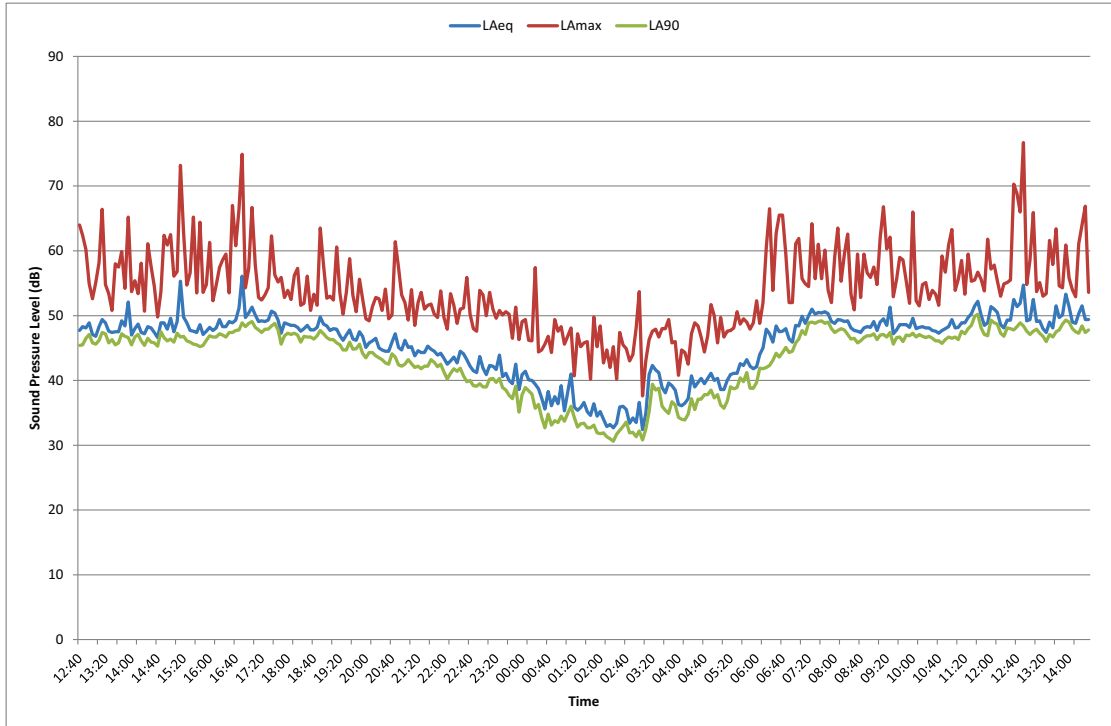


Figure 4: Measured Noise Levels at No.40 Sadlers Mead

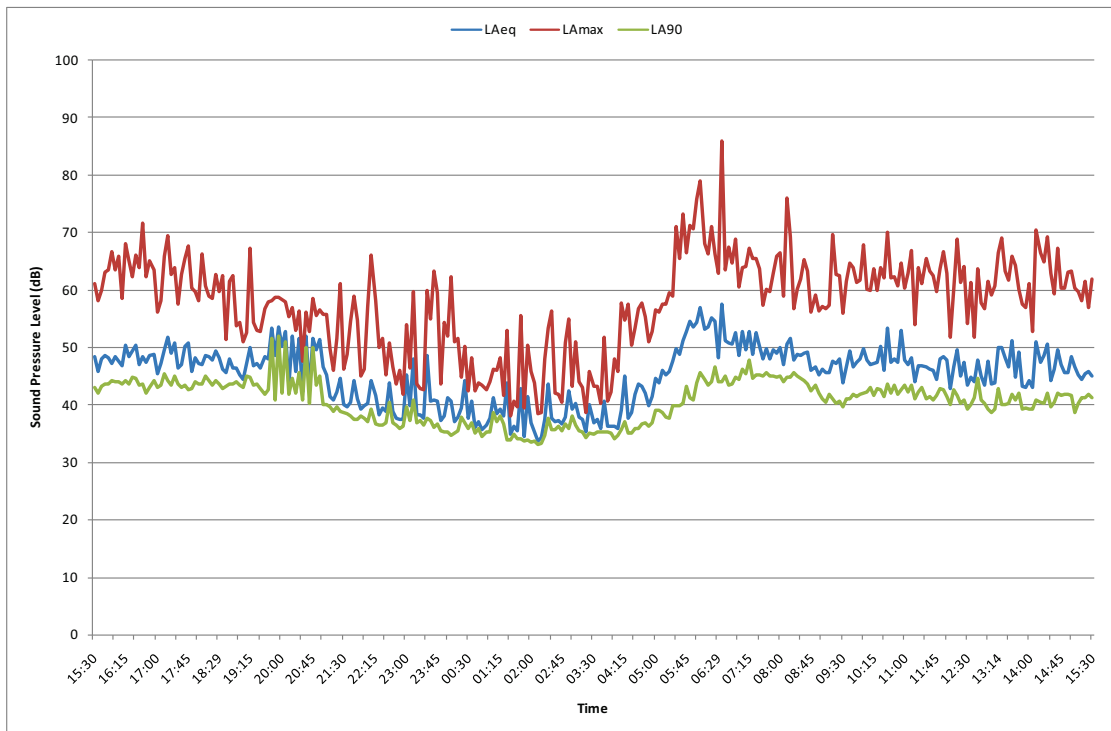
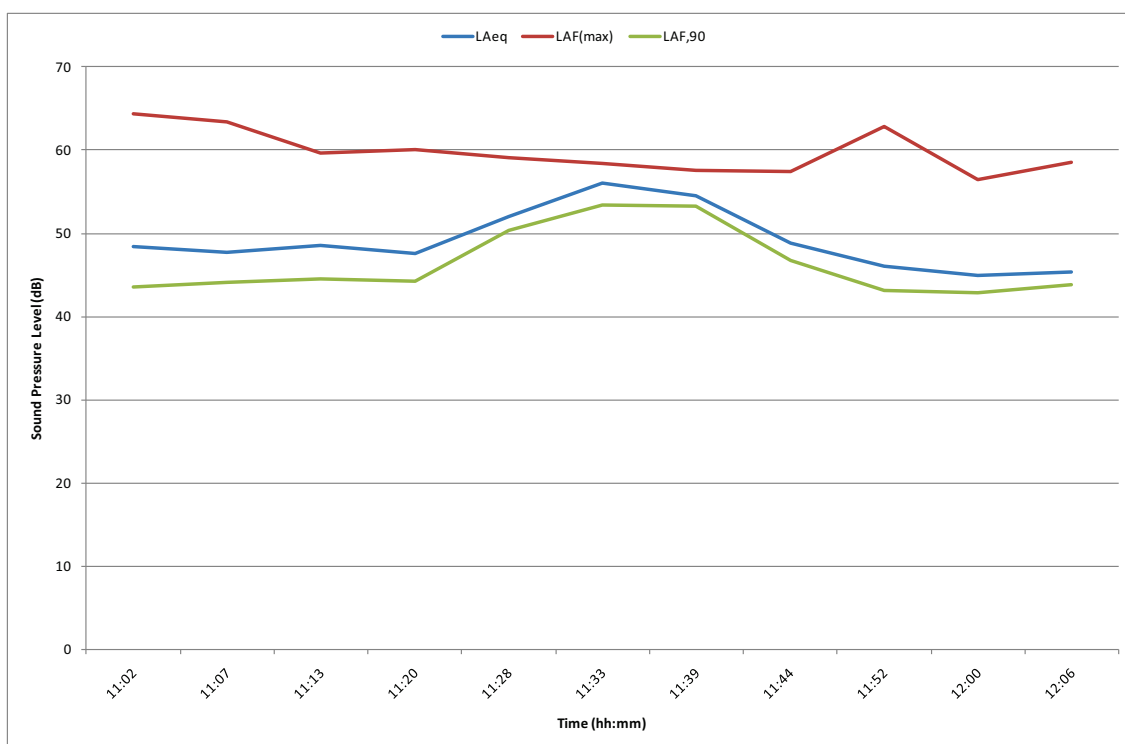


Figure 5: Measured Noise Levels at rear of St Marys Street



**Figure 6: Measured Noise Levels at Monkton Hill Offices**

It is understood that the skate park will not be flood lit, therefore will only be used during daylight hours up to 10pm during summer time. MACH Acoustics has used the minimum background noise levels during the assumed operational hours of the skate park (08:00 hours to 22:00 hours) as a target figure for noise levels.

As can be seen from Figures 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 above, the background noise levels ( $L_{A90}$ ) have only a slight variation throughout the day time period with the  $L_{A90}$  typically between 40 and 45 dB. However the background noise level  $L_{A90}$  does drop off in the evening. The lowest measured background noise levels between 08:00 hours and 22:00 hours are therefore considered somewhat onerous since it is likely that skating will not take place much later than 19:00 hours, hence using noise levels up until 22:00 hours is seen to be an onerous and robust approach.

Table 1 provides a summary of the lowest measured background noise levels ( $L_{A90}$ ) and average ambient noise levels ( $L_{Aeq}$ ) for the operational hours of the skate park (08:00 to 22:00 hours) at the residential houses at No.8 and No.40 Sadlers Mead, Monkton Hill and the rear of St Mary's Street.

Measurement Location	Time Period	Lowest Measured Background Noise Level $L_{A90}$	Average Ambient Noise Level $L_{Aeq}$
Monkton Hill	08:00 – 22:00 hours	40 dB	57 dB
No. 8 Sadlers Mead	08:00 – 22:00 hours	37 dB	49 dB
No. 40 Sadlers Mead	08:00 – 22:00 hours	41 dB	49 dB
St Marys Street	08:00 – 22:00 hours	38 dB	48 dB

**Table 1: Measured Noise Levels at Residential**



The measured noise levels at the nearby office building have been included within Table 2 below.

Measurement Location	Time Period	Lowest Measured Background Noise Level $L_{A90}$	Average Ambient Noise Level $L_{Aeq}$
Monkton Hill Offices	Daytime	43 dB	51 dB

**Table 2: Measured Noise Levels at Office**

Table 3 below presents a summary of  $L_{Amax}$  noise levels recorded at each of the measurement locations.

Measurement Location	Time Period	Maximum Noise Level Range $L_{Amax}$	Highest Measured Noise Level $L_{Amax}$
Monkton Hill	08:00 – 22:00 hours	55 - 79 dB	79 dB
No. 8 Sadlers Mead	08:00 – 22:00 hours	47 - 78 dB	78 dB
No. 40 Sadlers Mead	08:00 – 22:00 hours	49 - 77dB	77 dB
St Marys Street	08:00 – 22:00 hours	45 – 76 dB	76 dB

**Table 3: Summary of measured  $L_{Amax}$  noise levels**

## 5.0 GUIDANCE DOCUMENTATION

There are no relevant guidance documents available with respect to assessing noise from outdoor skate parks. There is however a number of documents and assessment methods that can be used to determine the noise impact on local residents. The purpose of this section is to provide a summary of guidance documentation relating to the noise impact on residential dwellings.

### 5.1 British Standard 4142

British Standard 4142:1997 'Method for Rating Industrial Noise Affecting Mixed Residential and Industrial Areas', (BS 4142) describes a method of determining the level of noise of an industrial nature, together with the procedures for assessing whether the noise in question is likely to give rise to complaints from persons living in the vicinity. As such, an assessment to BS 4142 is typically called for within planning conditions.

The likelihood of complaints in response to a noise depends on various factors. BS 4142 assesses the likelihood of complaints by considering the margin by which the noise in question exceeds the existing background noise level. This standard also allows for an appropriate correction for the acoustic features present in the noise.

BS 4142 states that:

- A difference of around +10 dB or more indicates that complaints are likely.
- A difference of around + 5 dB is of marginal significance.
- If the rating level is more than 10 dB below the measured background noise level, then this is a positive indication that complaints are unlikely.

A 5 dB correction should be added if one or more of the following features (see the list below), are present within the noise sources in question.

- The noise contains a distinguishable, discreet, continuous note (whine, hiss, screech, hum);
- The noise contains distinct impulses (bangs, clicks, clatters, or thumps);
- The noise is irregular enough to attract attention.

It can be argued that this 5 dB correction is out of place as the skate park is likely to have days of no use and minimal hours of operation compared to plant noise. Possible levels of annoyance caused by the noise will decrease significantly because of this. It should also be noted that the skate park will be used mostly in finer weather when outdoor activities such as gardening or other social activities such as park games or BBQ's are taking place. Despite this, it has been asked to include a 5dB penalty due to the sound content of a skate park.

#### 5.1.1 BS4142 Summary

In MACH Acoustics experience, planning documentation typically interprets BS 4142 by stating that the source noise level should not exceed the existing ambient background noise levels,  $L_{A90}$ , by 0 dB during the day time period (0700 to 2300 hours) and either -5 dB or -10 dB during the night time period. In some rare cases, more stringent targets are given for daytime noise levels than 0 dB above background noise. These are typically applied to inner city locations where noise levels are high and planners are attempting to reduce or prevent noise creep from plant noise. In the case of this development, noise levels are not of the same nature, therefore noise creep is not seen to be an issue. It is therefore considered that a target level equal to or below the existing background noise level at the nearest residential dwelling is appropriate.

## 5.2 World Health Organisation: Guidelines on Community Noise

The World Health Organisation (WHO) document 'Guidelines for Community Noise', sets out guidance as to noise levels at which there will be an unacceptable impact on the local community. This guidance considers many different types of noise sources. In paragraph 4.3.1, the impact of noise on dwellings is considered.

WHO guidelines states:

To protect the majority of people from being seriously annoyed during the daytime, the sound pressure level on balconies, terraces and outdoor living areas should not exceed 55 dB  $L_{Aeq}$  for a steady, continuous noise. To protect the majority of people from being moderately annoyed during the daytime, the outdoor sound pressure level should not exceed 50 dB  $L_{Aeq}$ .

The guidelines also state that at night, sound pressure levels at the outside façades of the living spaces should not exceed 45 dB  $L_{Aeq}$  and 60 dB  $L_{Amax}$ , so that people may sleep with bedroom windows open.

The daytime period is typically taken to be from 0700 – 2300 hours and night time period as 2300 – 0700 hours. Although not defined within the WHO guidelines the evening period is typically taken to be from 1800 – 2300 hours.

### 5.2.1 WHO Summary

These guidelines are typically adopted and applied to various noise sources with the criteria that noise levels at nearby noise sensitive receivers during the daytime (0700 – 1800 hours) should not exceed 50dBA, and during the evening period (1800 – 2300 hours) should not exceed 45dBA.

## 5.3 Chartered Institute of Environmental Health: Clay Target Shooting

The Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH) guidance document 'Clay Target Shooting: Guidance on the Control of Noise' describes how noise from clay pigeon target shooting can occur and provides advice on methods to minimise or prevent annoyance and intrusion. The guidance includes details of a recommended method for the measurement and subsequent assessment of clay target shooting noise produced by the Building Research Establishment (BRE) and derived from research.

The BRE research suggests that there is no fixed shooting noise level at which annoyance starts to occur. Annoyance is less likely to occur at a mean shooting noise level (mean SNL) below 55 dBA, and highly likely to occur at a mean shooting noise level (mean SNL) above 65 dBA. The likelihood of annoyance at levels within this range will depend upon local circumstances and other factors.

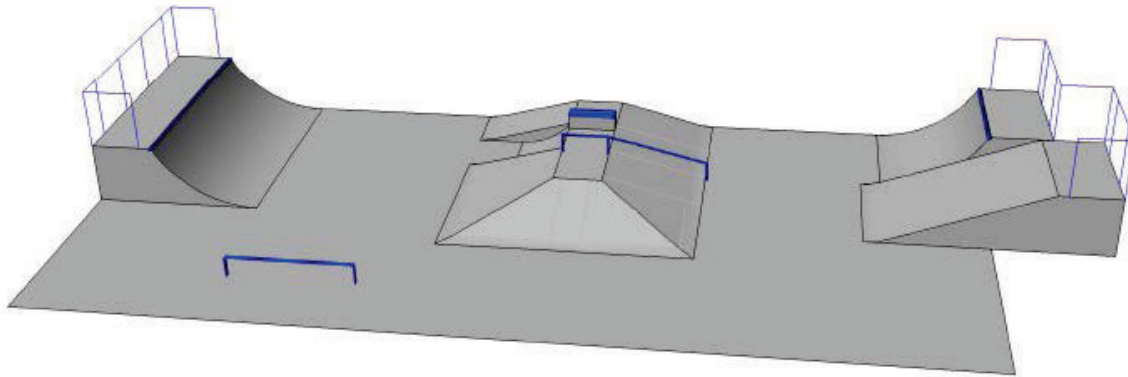
In accordance with CIEH guidance, the SNL is defined as the logarithmic average of the 25 highest shot levels over a 30 minute measurement period. The shot levels will have been obtained from recorded levels corrected where necessary for residual noise. For the purposes of this assessment the mean SNL has been derived from the logarithmic average of the maximum noise levels recorded for each 1 minute measurement period at existing skate parks.

### 5.3.1 CIEH Summary

The CIEH guidelines can be adopted and applied to the impulsive noise or maximum noise levels measured as  $L_{Amax}$ , created by landing skate boarding jumps and tricks. Based on CIEH guidelines, impulsive noise levels from stake boarding activities should not generally exceed 55 dB  $L_{AF,max}$  when measured at the nearest noise sensitive location.

## 6.0 SKATE PARK ASSESSMENT

It is understood that the proposed skate park is to be formed from mass concrete with various curvatures, ramps and rails for performing jumps, tricks and grinds. Figure 7 below shows some of the typical features found within a skate park.



**Figure 7: Typical features of a Skate Park**

To determine noise levels from the proposed skate park, MACH Acoustics carried out surveys at existing skate parks of a similar concrete construction to the proposed development. It has been concluded that several noise sources exist at a skate park which are discussed further.

### 6.1 Subjective Noise Levels

The use of a BMX (Bicycles) is one of the quietest pieces of apparatus used due to the large rubber wheels. The air inside the tyre cushions any impact when the BMX lands a trick. Therefore BMX riding is not seen as an issue.

The next type of noise is vocal which comes from youths using the park. On the whole, noise was observed to be at normal conversational levels, however there were few occasions of cheering, these usually emanated from areas where socialising took place. A crucial observation is that youths at the skate parks tended to gather at locations where they don't get in the way of other individuals. Careful planning could encourage onlookers to congregate away from the nearest noise sensitive location.

Figure 8 below shows pictures of Horfield skate park, Bristol and demonstrates that socialising took place in particular areas. Figure 9 shows that the area has little obstacles with raised boxes that have been designed to be used for skating are actually used as seating and the placement of a refuse bin on this side of the park may have also contributed to socialising taking place in these areas.

Figure 10 shows a much larger and open planned skate park located in St George, Bristol. Picture a) shows a group of BMX users waiting their turn on a particular run they have picked out to use. This area can then be thought of as an area not used for riding, at this particular point in time and is therefore an area where shouting could occur. Picture b) shows that the railings are used as seats which has encouraged socialising in this area.

The loudest noise in a typical skate park is caused by the use of skateboards. There are essentially two types of noise created from skateboards, the first which is the lower of the two, is generated by the interaction of the wheels on the ground commonly known as rolling. It is seen that providing the skate park is made with a smooth concrete finish, this noise is not seen as an issue. The second noise is impact noise which occurs when a board is launched into the air for a trick and landed. This creates a short impulsive noise that is transient in nature.

Operational hours are to be when visibility is good. In most cases, this is most likely to be during daylight hours, though as can be seen in Figure 8 below, the use of lights can extend the duration for which the park could be used.



a) area of little socialisation



b) area of most socialisation

**Figure 8: Horfield Skate Park, Bristol**



a)



b)

**Figure 9: Horfield Skate Park highlighting areas of congregation**



a)



b)

**Figure 10: St Georges Skate Park with areas of socialising circled.**



## 6.2 Measured Noise Levels

To determine the noise impact of the proposed skate park at the nearest noise sensitive locations, MACH Acoustics have undertaken a series of measurements at existing skate parks. The following figures show noise levels measured at 1 metre from the perimeter of two concrete based skate parks. The sound level meter was set to measure 1 minute consecutive time samples.

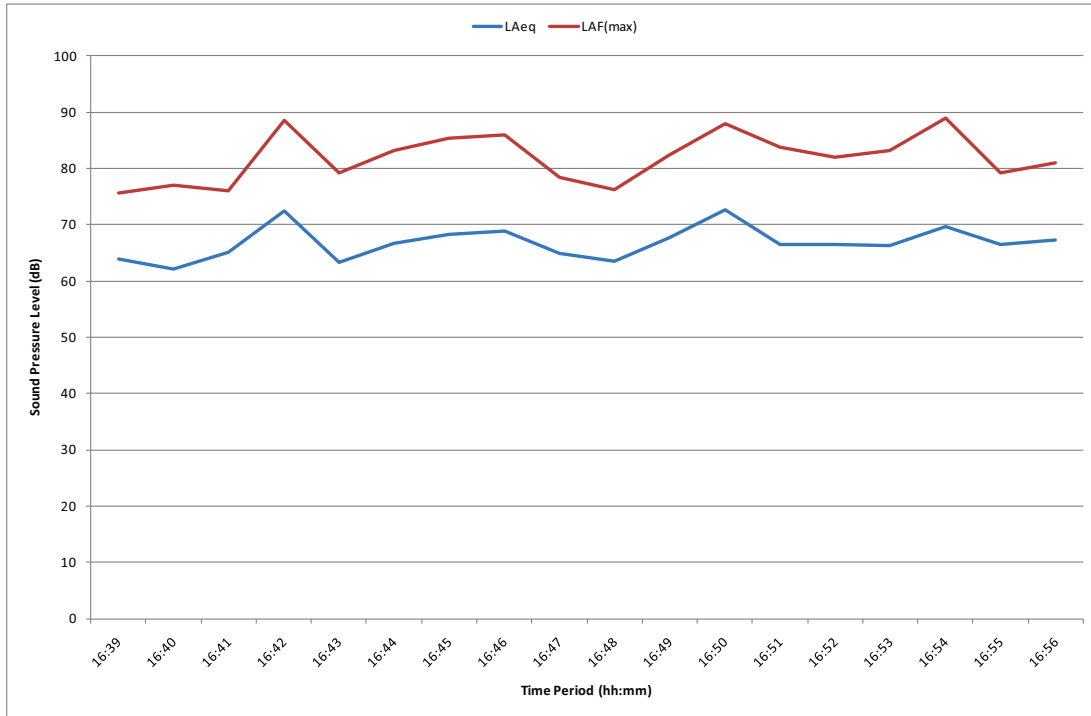


Figure 11: Horfield Skate Park, Bristol

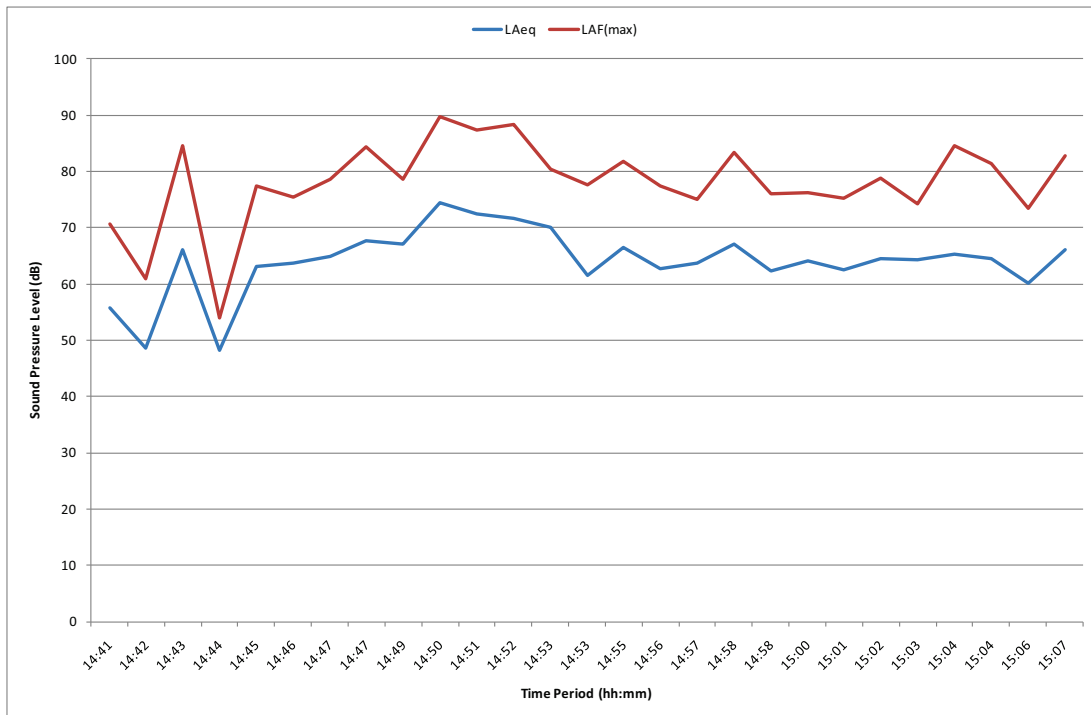


Figure 12: St Georges Skate Park, Bristol

Figures 11 and 12 above show that the average noise levels measured at each skate park remain relatively constant when there is activity at the skate parks. Based on the location of the microphone during each skate park survey, calculations have been carried out to determine the noise levels at the centre of each skate park which was estimated to be approximately 5 metres distance from the microphone location. This calculated level can be defined as the reference source noise level. Table 4 below summarises the calculated noise levels at the centre of each skate park.

Skate Park	Average Ambient Noise Level $L_{Aeq}$	Maximum Noise Level Range $L_{AF,max}$
Horfield Bristol	82 dB	91 - 103 dB
St George Bristol	81 dB	88 - 104 dB

**Table 4: Predicted Noise Levels from Skate Parks**

Based on measured noise levels, Table 4 above shows that the typical average noise levels from a concrete based skate park is in the region of 81 - 82 dB  $L_{Aeq}$  and the maximum noise level is 103 - 104 dB  $L_{AF,max}$ . Maximum noise levels  $L_{AF,max}$ , typically range from 88 to 104 dB.

## 7.0 NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

To assess the spread of noise from the proposed skate park, a noise mapping assessment was undertaken using CadnaA software. Noise mapping works by placing a grid over the proposed site and then calculating the noise levels at the each of the nodes making up the grid. The method used by CadnaA to produce the noise maps below, is the calculation method defined in ISO 9613-2:1996 'Acoustics-Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors'. The key advantage of using this type of modelling is its accuracy. This type of modelling takes into account the effects of screening from buildings, reflection from nearby buildings, the effects of ground absorption, all calculations are assessed as downwind for all directions the effects of light winds blowing from source to receiver as well as a wide range of other factors.

To build the model accurately and to the right scale, an aerial photo of the site along with contoured maps has been used. The detail of these contoured maps was enhanced further by including measurements from an onsite topographical survey across the site, this has been included within Appendix B for reference. The noise model was calibrated using measured data from the existing skate parks as described in Section 6 above.

Figure 13 below show the results of modelling the skate park based on a point source with no mitigation methods. This is considered representative since the skate park will act as a point source at the distances under consideration. The figure provides the calculated values for the  $L_{Aeq}$  and  $L_{Amax}$ , based on 82 dB  $L_{Aeq}$  and 104 dB  $L_{Amax}$  as per the noise levels in Table 4 above. The coloured map only represents the  $L_{Aeq}$  noise levels, Appendix D includes all calculated maps.

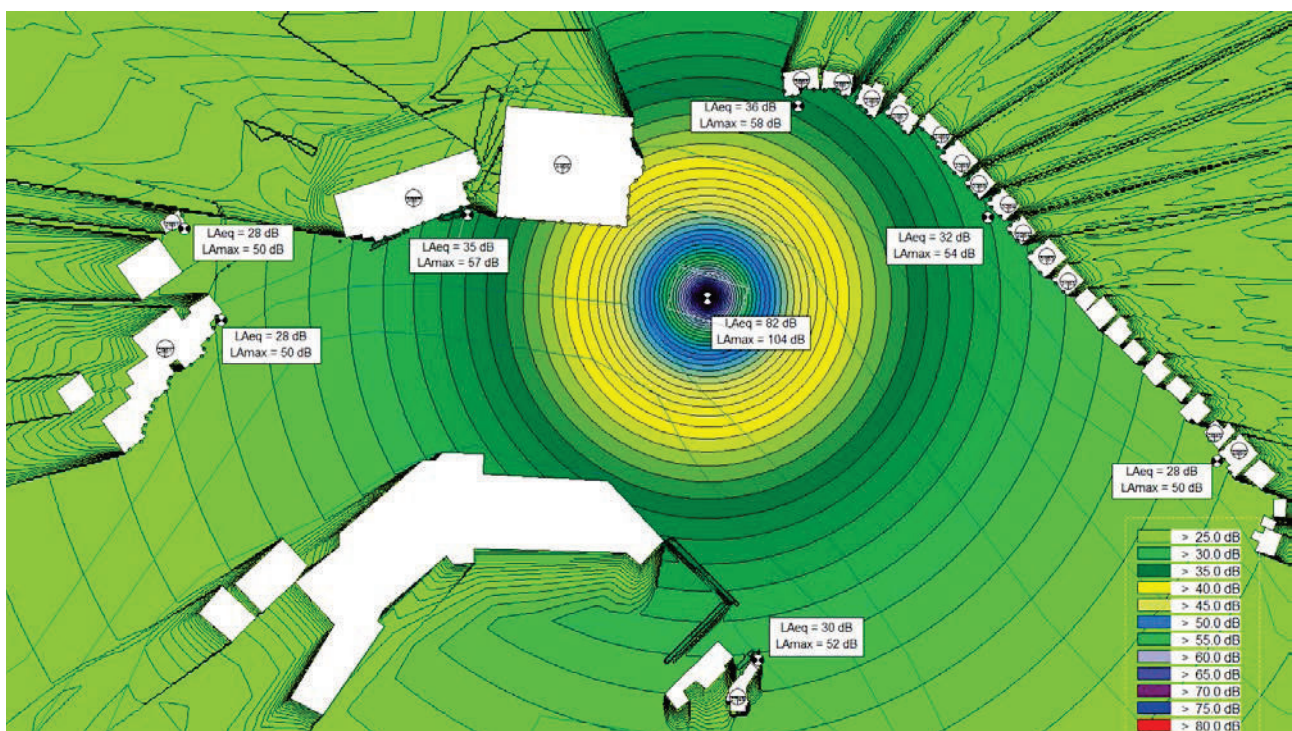


Figure 13: Park with no mitigation

Four scenarios have been calculated in order to investigate the use of acoustic screening and sinking the skate park below current ground level. These scenarios are:

- No Mitigation – Skate park in proposed location, next to the MUGA, with no acoustic screening
- 4.4 metre high screen on the north perimeter and half way across the east perimeter
- 1.9 metre high screen in same position as above and skate park level lowered 1.5 metres
- 1.4 metre high screen in same position and skate park lowered 2 metres



Figure 14 shows one of these scenarios as an example, where the skate park is lowered by 1.5 metres and a barrier 1.9 metre included.

The calculations produced by the noise mapping, for each of the 4 scenarios, are included in Appendix C.

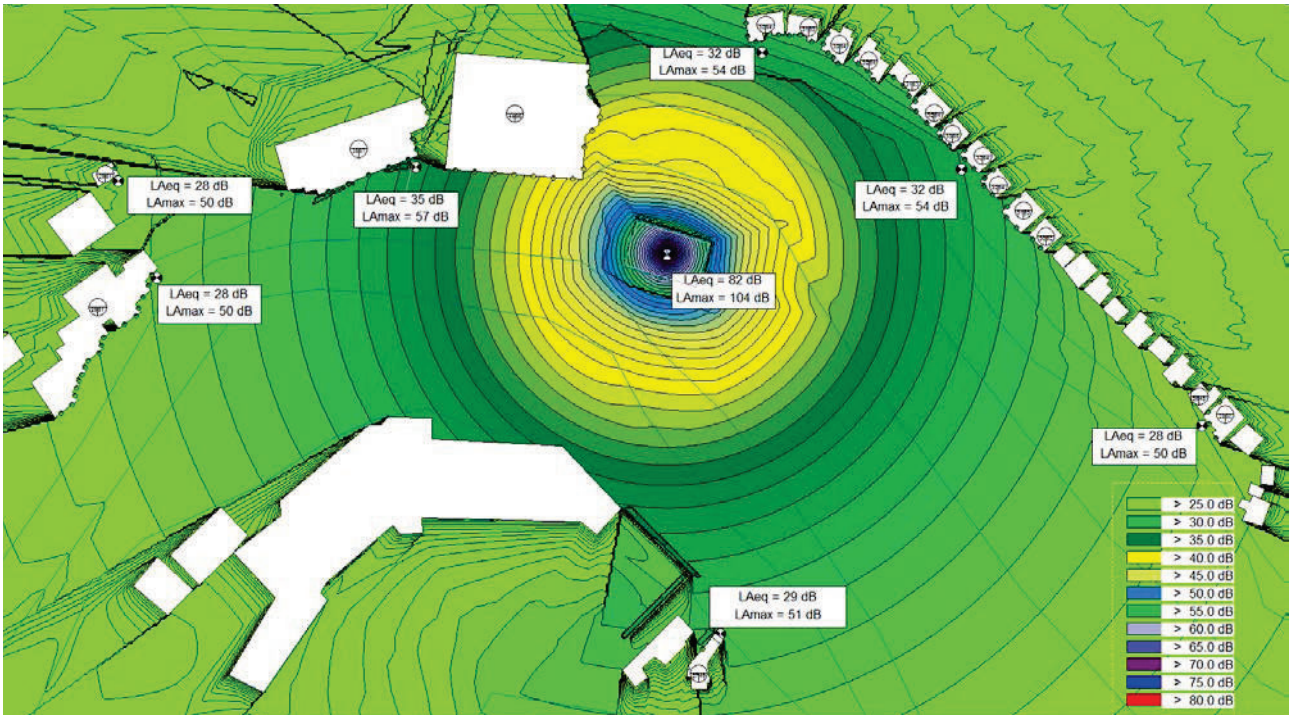


Figure 14: Park lowered 1.5m + 1.9m barrier

The above model can be used to assess the noise levels at a range of locations by means of using the coloured contours. Noise levels at the nearest/most sensitive receptors have been established by means of adding receiver positions to the above maps. The table below provides the calculated  $L_{Aeq}$  levels and  $L_{Amax}$  levels at these positions with no mitigation.

Noise Level	Monkton Hill	No.8 Sadlers Mead	No. 22 Sadlers Mead	No.40 Sadlers Mead	St Mary's St	Council Offices
Calculated $L_{Aeq}$ Ref 82 dB	28 dB	36 dB	32 dB	28 dB	30 dB	35 dB
Calculated $L_{Amax}$ Ref 104 dB	50 dB	58 dB	54 dB	50 dB	52 dB	57 dB

Table 5: Calculated noise levels at noise sensitive locations with no mitigation

It can be seen from the table above that calculated average noise levels from the skate park at the nearby residential properties are in the region of 28 to 36 dB. The average noise level at the council offices is 35 dBA.

## 8.0 MITIGATION METHODS

As mentioned in the previous section, three mitigation options have been explored, the results of each are assessed in the following sections. All three options utilise a screen in the same location but at different heights, where two options include the addition of lowering the skate park into the ground, sections and plans are shown in Figures 15 and 16. A list of the scenarios modelled is provided below;

- No Mitigation – Skate park in proposed location, next to the MUGA, with no acoustic screening
- 4.4 metre high screen on the north perimeter and half way across the east perimeter
- 1.9 metre high screen in same position as above and skate park level lowered 1.5 metres
- 1.4 metre high screen in same position and skate park lowered 2 metres

The screen is to be located along the whole northern perimeter of the skate park and half of the east perimeter, as shown by the red line in Figure 15.

The acoustic screen can be made from any material but must achieve a surface mass of at least  $10\text{kg/m}^2$ . The barrier must be complete to all edges with no gaps.

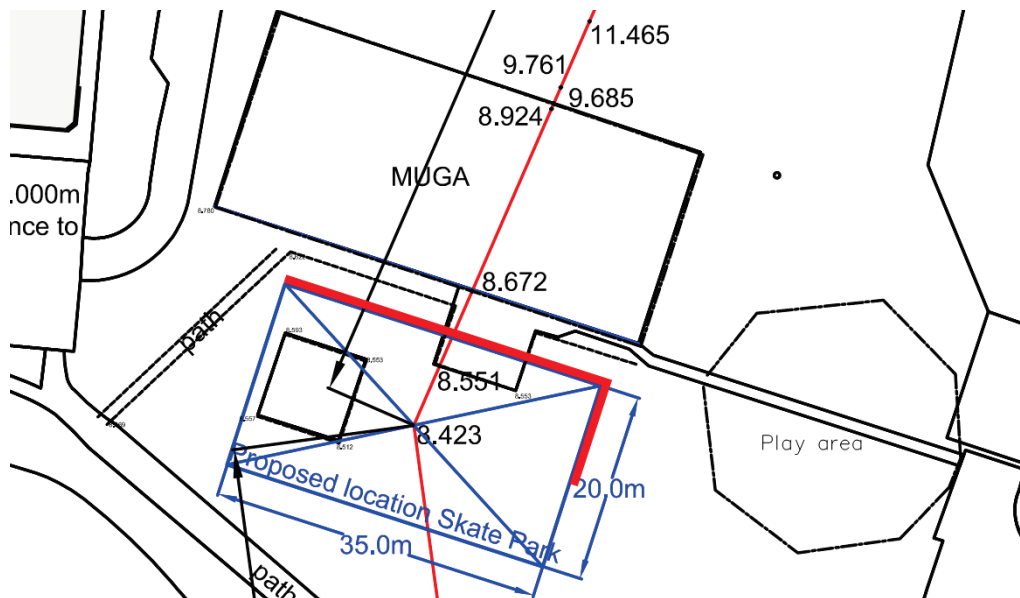


Figure 15: Location of Acoustic Screen (red line)

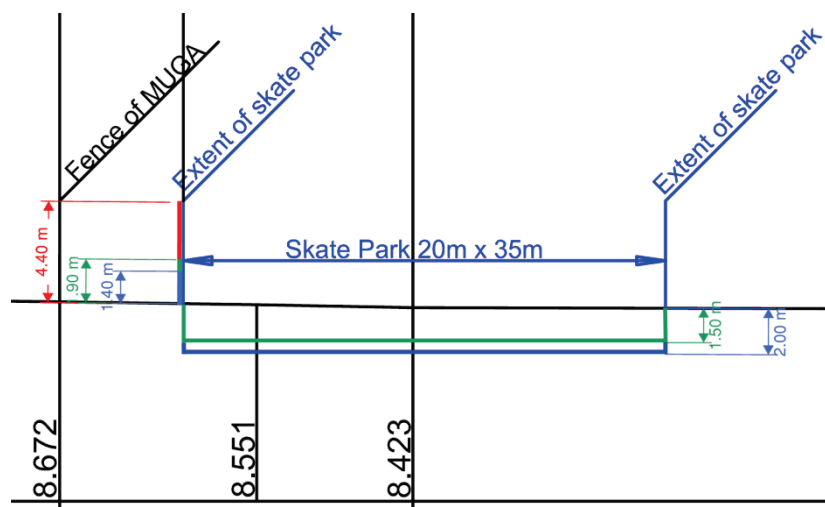


Figure 16: Section of Skate Park with screening options

## 9.0 NOISE NUISANCE ASSESSMENT

As per Section 5 above, a noise nuisance from a given noise source is conventionally assessed as a ratio of the noise from the proposed source to the background noise levels at a given sensitive location. This report thus far provides the results of noise monitoring establishing the background noise levels at a range of key locations. Such to assess the impact of noise levels from the proposed skate park, data is presented relating to measurements taken at similar skate parks to that proposed at Monkton Park. This information has then been used to calibrate an acoustics model assessing the spread of noise from the skate park across the local area. Receiver locations have then been added to the noise model such to assess the noise levels at critical locations in the vicinity of the skate park.

Tables 6 and 7 provide a summary of the information presented within this report for all the considered noise sensitive locations and scenarios.

Noise Level	Monkton Hill	No.8 Sadlers Mead	No.22 Sadlers Mead	No.40 Sadlers Mead	St Mary's St
Existing background noise level $L_{A90}$	40	37	37	41	38
BS4142 Criteria, 5dB penalty	35	32	32	36	33
<b>No Mitigation</b>					
Calculated $L_{Aeq}$	28	36	32	28	30
BS4142 Criteria	-7	+4	0	-8	-3
<b>4.4m Barrier</b>					
Calculated $L_{Aeq}$	28	32	32	28	32
BS4142 Criteria	-7	0	0	-8	-1
<b>-1.5m Skate Park 1.9m Barrier</b>					
Calculated $L_{Aeq}$	28	32	32	28	29
BS4142 Criteria	-7	0	0	-8	-4
<b>-2m Skate Park 1.4m Barrier</b>					
Calculated $L_{Aeq}$	28	32	32	28	28
BS4142 Criteria	-7	0	0	-8	-5

**Table 6: Average noise level,  $L_{Aeq}$  comparison to  $L_{A90}$**

Based on the lowest measured background noise level during the survey periods and the suggested design target including any tolerance or correction factors, it can be seen from the table above that the average noise level from the skate park exceeds the Noise level criteria by 4dB at 8 Saddlers mead. All other locations are within limits based upon the BS4142 method.

All three mitigation options, do not exceed the existing background noise levels at the nearby residential building.

It should be noted that BS4142 is a method of rating noise from an industrial source affecting residential areas, therefore this assessment does not apply to the office buildings. However the following table provides a comparison between the existing ambient noise levels  $L_{Aeq}$  and predicted background noise levels from the proposed skate park, considering the council offices and some of the residential buildings.

Noise Level	Monkton Hill	No.8 Sadlers Mead	No.40 Sadlers Mead	St Mary's St	Council Offices
Existing ambient noise level $L_{Aeq}$	57	49	49	48	51
<b>No Mitigation</b>					
Calculated $L_{Aeq}$	28	36	28	30	35
$L_{Aeq}$ Level Difference	-29	-13	-21	-18	-16
<b>4.4m Barrier</b>					
Calculated $L_{Aeq}$	28	32	28	32	35
$L_{Aeq}$ Level Difference	-29	-17	-21	-16	-16
<b>-1.5m Skate Park 1.9m Barrier</b>					
Calculated $L_{Aeq}$	28	32	28	29	35
$L_{Aeq}$ Level Difference	-29	-17	-21	-19	-16
<b>-2m Skate Park 1.4m Barrier</b>					
Calculated $L_{Aeq}$	28	32	28	28	35
$L_{Aeq}$ Level Difference	-29	-17	-21	-20	-16

**Table 7: Comparison of ambient  $L_{Aeq}$  noise levels**

It can be seen from Table 7 above that the average noise level from the skate park is significantly below the existing ambient noise levels at the nearby residential properties for all scenarios, including that with no mitigation measures.

Based on the WHO Guidelines on Community Noise it is seen that the average noise level from the skate park does not exceed the 45 dBA guidance criteria at the nearby residential buildings, therefore the impact on the local community is seen to be low.

Additionally, the average noise level at the Council Office building is approximately -16 dB below the existing ambient noise level, which is a positive indication that complaints will be unlikely.

Table 8 below provides a summary of the comparison between the existing maximum noise levels at noise sensitive locations and calculated maximum noise levels from the skate park.

Ref	Noise Level	Monkton Hill	No.8 Sadlers Mead	No.40 Sadlers Mead	St Mary's St	Monkton Hill Offices
L1	Existing $L_{Amax}$ noise levels (dB)	55 - 79	47 - 78	49 - 77	45 - 73	57 - 64
L2	Calculated $L_{Amax}$ Ref 88 - 104 dB	34 - 50	42 - 58	34 - 50	36 - 52	41 - 57
L3	$L_{Amax}$ Difference Min/Max (dB)	-21 / -29	-5 / -20	-15 / -27	-9 / -21	-16 / -7

**Table 8: Comparison of maximum  $L_{Amax}$  noise levels**

Attenuation losses provided by the terrain and other features described in the noise modelling within Section 7 above, have been calculated.

As can be seen in Table 8 above, the calculated impulsive noise levels,  $L_{Amax}$  from the skate park (L2) based on typical maximum noise levels of 88 to 104 dB at the nearby residential properties is below the existing measured noise levels at the residential properties.

Calculations show that typical maximum noise levels from the skate park are more than -5 dB, the existing maximum noise levels at the residential properties (L3). This is a positive indication that impulsive noise from activity at the skate park will not be audible over the existing maximum noise level climate at the residential properties.

However with consideration of CIEH guidelines, impulsive noise levels from stake boarding could be said to not exceed 55 dB  $L_{AFmax}$  when measured at the nearest noise sensitive location. It can be seen from calculated noise levels in Table 8 above, this criteria is exceeded at the location of 8 Sadlers Mead, when there is no mitigation. However, Table 9 provides the calculated results  $L_{Amax}$  for all residential locations, for the 4 different options. It is shown that the 55dB limit is complied with for each of the options with mitigation methods.

Scenario	Monkton Hill	No.8 Sadlers Mead	No. 22 Sadlers Mead	No.40 Sadlers Mead	St Mary's St
<b>No Mitigation</b>	50	<b>58</b>	54	50	52
<b>4.4m Barrier</b>	50	54	54	49	54
<b>-1.5m Skate Park 1.9m Barrier</b>	50	54	54	49	51
<b>-2m Skate Park 1.4m Barrier</b>	50	54	54	49	50

**Table 9: Calculated  $L_{Amax}$**

## 10.0 CONCLUSION

MACH Acoustics carried out an extensive environmental noise assessment at the nearby residential properties to the proposed locations of a skate park at Monkton Park, Chippenham.

Results of the assessment determined that the existing noise levels to the rear of residential properties on Monkton Hill, Sadlers Mead and St Mary's Street are relatively low. Additional measurements were carried out at nearby offices to the proposed location of the skate park to determine existing noise levels.

The proposed location of the skate park is close to the commercial area of Chippenham, where existing background noise levels are considerably higher than noise levels at the nearest residence. Based on this location, calculations show that typical noise levels from the skate park are -10 dB below the existing ambient noise levels  $L_{Aeq}$  at the nearby residential locations, which is considered a positive indication that complaints are seen as unlikely.

Noise levels at most residences will be 0dB or below the existing background noise level,  $L_{A90}$ . Only 8 Sadlers Mead and the 6 adjacent dwellings to the east do not achieve a 0dB criteria against the background  $L_{A90}$ . Mitigation will be required if this is to be met. It should be highlighted that the background noise level used within this assessment is typically around 10pm. The background noise level throughout the day, up until approximately 7pm, in all receiver locations, is generally 5dB to 10dB higher than that used. It is therefore considered that complying to this guidance is a very robust approach.

The calculations have shown to achieve this level of attenuation a 4.4 metre high screen is required, or any of the other alternative mitigation options as given in Section 8.

No mitigation methods are seen to be required on the south side of the skate park, since distances are much greater than at 8 Sadlers Mead. Although, it is considered that if the option of sinking the Skate Park by 2 metres is considered, this would provide additional benefits as opposed to no mitigation.

Additionally, several guidance documents were assessed. Taking the most stringent requirement (of CIEH), it was determined that impulsive noise levels from the skate park should not exceed 55 dB  $L_{AF,max}$  at the nearby residential locations, in order to reduce the likelihood of annoyance. Calculations show that this criterion fails by 3dB at 8 Sadlers Mead and the 4 adjacent dwellings to the east. In order to achieve this criterion, mitigation methods will be required, their specification has been provided in Section 8.



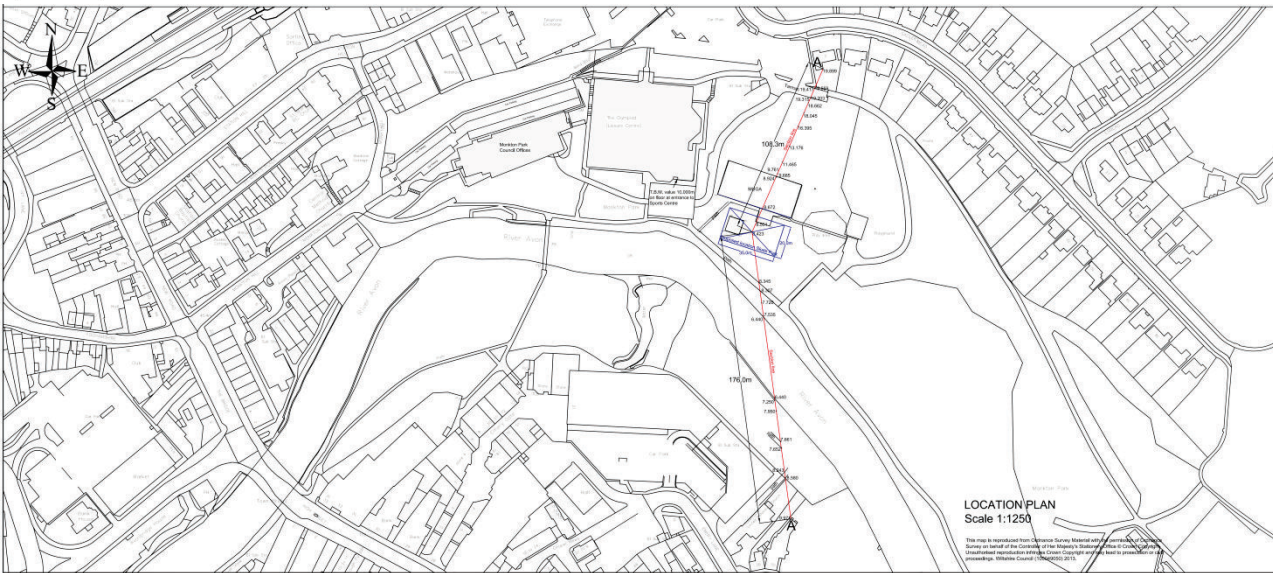
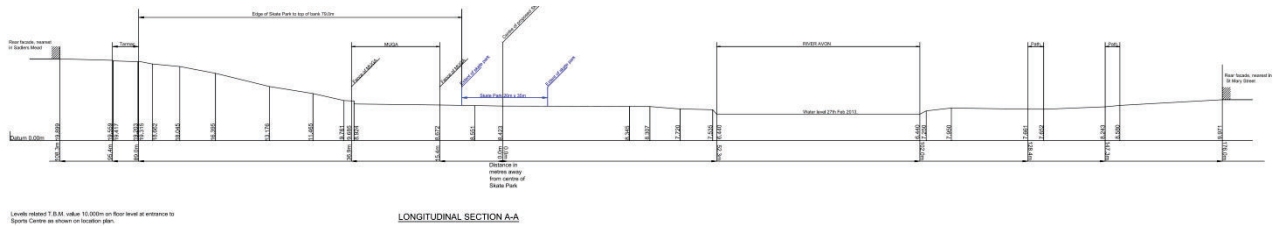
## APPENDIX A– GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Ambient	The ambient noise level is the noise level measured in the absence of the intrusive noise or the noise requiring control. Ambient noise levels are frequently measured to determine the situation prior to the addition of a new noise source.
$C_{tr}$	$C_{tr}$ is a sound insulation adjustment, commonly used with $R_w$ and $D_{nT,w}$ . $C_{tr}$ adjusts for low frequency noise, like noise from trucks and subwoofers. $C_{tr}$ values typically range from about -4 to about -12.
dB	Decibel. The unit of sound levels.
dBA	A-weighted decibel. The A-weighting approximates the response of the human ear.
$D_{nT,w}$	Weighted standardised level difference. A single number rating of the sound level difference between two rooms. $D_{nT,w}$ is typically used to measure the on-site sound insulation performance of a building element such as a wall, floor or ceiling.
Flanking	Transmission of sound energy through paths adjacent to the building element being considered. For example, sound may be transmitted around a wall by travelling up into the ceiling space and then down into the adjacent room.
Frequency	Sound can occur over a range of frequencies extending from the very low, such as the rumble of thunder, up to the very high such as the crash of cymbals. Sound is generally described over the frequency range from 63Hz to 4000Hz (4kHz). This is roughly equal to the range of frequencies on a piano.
Impact sound	Sound produced by an object impacting directly on a building structure, such as footfall noise or chairs scrapping on a floor.
$L_{Aeq}$	The equivalent continuous sound level. This is commonly referred to as the average noise level and is measured in dBA.
$L_{A10}$	The noise level exceeded for 10% of the measurement period, measured in dBA. This is commonly referred to as the average maximum noise level.
$L_{A90}$	The noise level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period, measured in dBA. This is commonly referred to as the background noise level.
$L_{AFmax}$	The highest measured A weighted sound pressure level of the measurement period.
NR	Noise Rating. A single number rating which is based on the sound level in the octave bands 31.5Hz – 8kHz inclusive, generally used to assess noise from mechanical services in buildings.
Octave band	Sound, which can occur over a range of frequencies, may be divided into octave bands for analysis. The audible frequency range is generally divided into 7 octave bands. The octave band frequencies are 63Hz, 125Hz, 250Hz, 1kHz, 2kHz and 4kHz.
Reverberation time (T60)	Reverberation time is used for assessing the acoustic qualities of a space. T60 is measured in seconds (s) and describes how quickly sound decays within a space.

- $R_w$  Weighted sound reduction index. A single number rating of the sound insulation performance of a specific building element.  $R_w$  is measured in a laboratory.  $R_w$  is commonly used by manufacturers to describe the sound insulation performance of building elements such as plasterboard and concrete.
- Sound absorption When sound hits a surface, some of the sound energy is absorbed by the surface material. 'Sound absorption' refers to ability of a material to absorb sound.
- Sound insulation When sound hits a surface, some of the sound energy travels through the material. 'Sound insulation' refers to ability of a material to stop sound travelling through it.
- Structure-borne transmission  
Transmission of sound energy as vibrations inside the structure of a building.



**Appendix B – Topography of site**



**APPENDIX C – CALCULATION TABLES**

	No Barrier, dB					
	8 Sadlers Mead	22 Sadlers Mead	40 Sadlers Mead	St Marys Street	Monkton Hill	Office Monkton Hill
Sound Power Level, L <sub>Weq</sub>	94	94	94	94	94	94
Sound Power Level, L <sub>W,max</sub>	116	116	116	116	116	116
Attenuation: geometric divergence	51	54	59	56	59	59
Attenuation: atmospheric absorption	0	0	1	0	1	1
Attenuation: ground effect	7	8	6	8	6	7
Attenuation: Foliage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attenuation: Barrier	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meteorological Correction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equivalent Sound Pressure Level, L <sub>Aeq</sub>	36	32	28	30	28	28
Maximum Sound Pressure Level, L <sub>Amax</sub>	58	54	50	52	50	50

**Table C1: No Barrier**

	Flat, Screen 4.4m, dB						
	8 Sadlers Mead	22 Sadlers Mead	40 Sadlers Mead	St Marys Street			Monkton Hill
				Direct	Reflected	Summed Total	
Sound Power Level, L <sub>Weq</sub>	94	94	94	94	94		94
Sound Power Level, L <sub>W,max</sub>	116	116	116	116	116		116
Attenuation: geometric divergence	51	54	59	56	57		59
Attenuation: atmospheric absorption	0	0	1	0	0		1
Attenuation: ground effect	7	8	6	8	8		6
Attenuation: Foliage	0	0	0	0	0		0
Attenuation: Barrier	4	0	0	0	0		0
Meteorological Correction	0	0	0	0	0		0
Equivalent Sound Pressure Level, L <sub>Aeq</sub>	32	32	28	30	27	32	28
Maximum Sound Pressure Level, L <sub>Amax</sub>	54	54	50	52	49	54	50

**Table C2: Screen 4.4m High**

	Sunk -1.5m, Screen 1.9m, dB					
	8 Sadlers Mead	22 Sadlers Mead	40 Sadlers Mead	St Marys Street	Monkton Hill	Office Monkton Hill
Sound Power Level, L <sub>Weq</sub>	94	94	94	94	94	94
Sound Power Level, L <sub>W,max</sub>	116	116	116	116	116	116
Attenuation: geometric divergence	51	54	59	56	59	59
Attenuation: atmospheric absorption	0	0	1	0	1	1
Attenuation: ground effect	7	8	6	8	6	7
Attenuation: Foliage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attenuation: Barrier	4	0	0	1	0	0
Meteorological Correction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equivalent Sound Pressure Level, L <sub>Aeq</sub>	32	32	28	29	28	28
Maximum Sound Pressure Level, L <sub>Amax</sub>	54	54	50	51	50	50

**Table C3: Skate Park Sunk by 1.5m, Screen 1.9m High**

	Sunk -2m, Screen 1.4m, dB					
	8 Sadlers Mead	22 Sadlers Mead	40 Sadlers Mead	St Marys Street	Monkton Hill	Office Monkton Hill
Sound Power Level, L <sub>Weq</sub>	94	94	94	94	94	94
Sound Power Level, L <sub>W,max</sub>	116	116	116	116	116	116
Attenuation: geometric divergence	51	54	59	56	59	59
Attenuation: atmospheric absorption	0	0	1	0	1	1
Attenuation: ground effect	7	8	6	8	6	7
Attenuation: Foliage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attenuation: Barrier	4	0	0	2	0	0
Meteorological Correction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equivalent Sound Pressure Level, L <sub>Aeq</sub>	32	32	28	28	28	28
Maximum Sound Pressure Level, L <sub>Amax</sub>	54	54	50	50	50	50

**Table C4: Skate Park Sunk by 2m, Screen 1.4m High**



Appendix D – Noise Maps

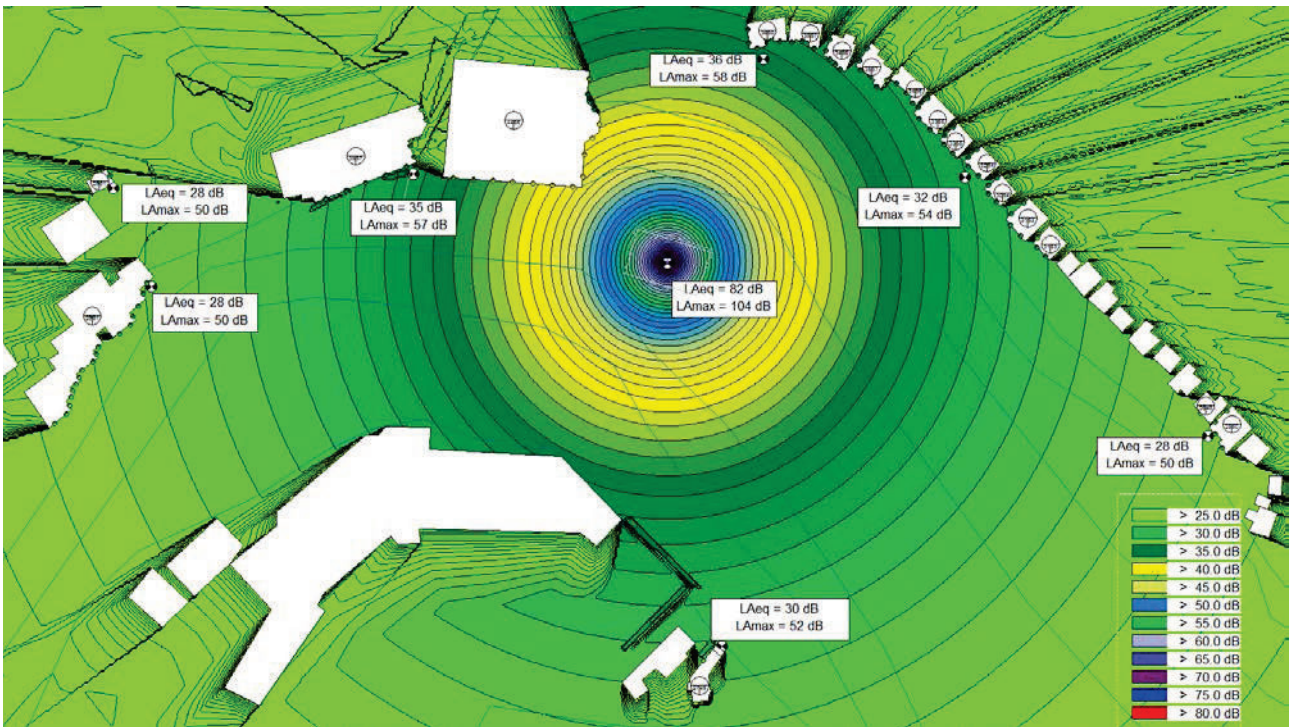


Figure D1: No Mitigation -  $L_{Aeq}$

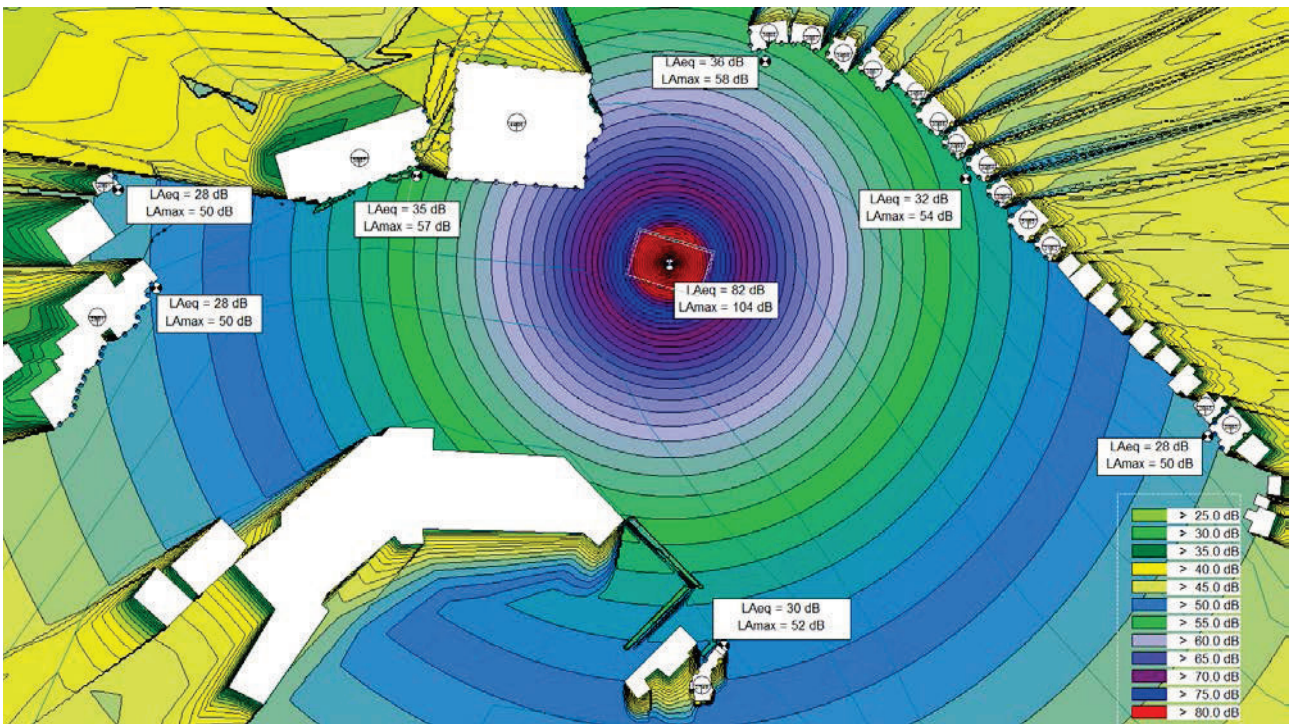


Figure D2: No Mitigation -  $L_{Amax}$



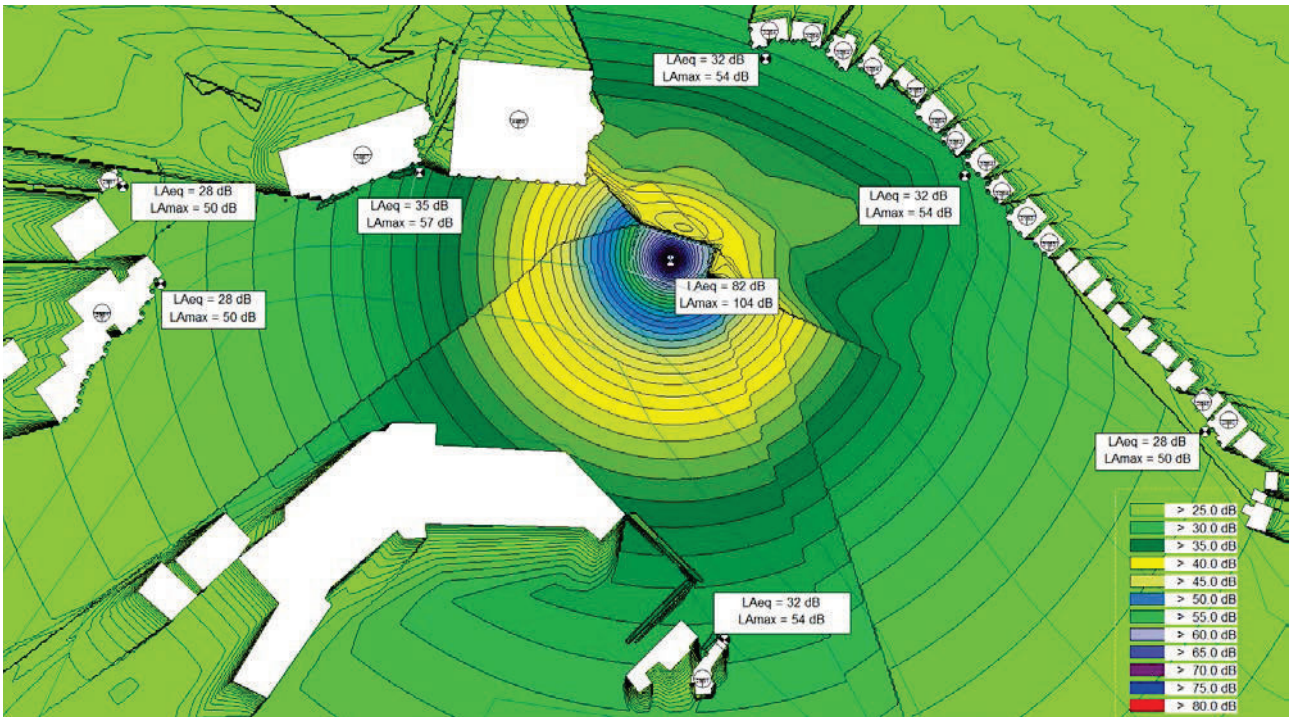


Figure D3: 4.4 metre Barrier -  $L_{Aeq}$

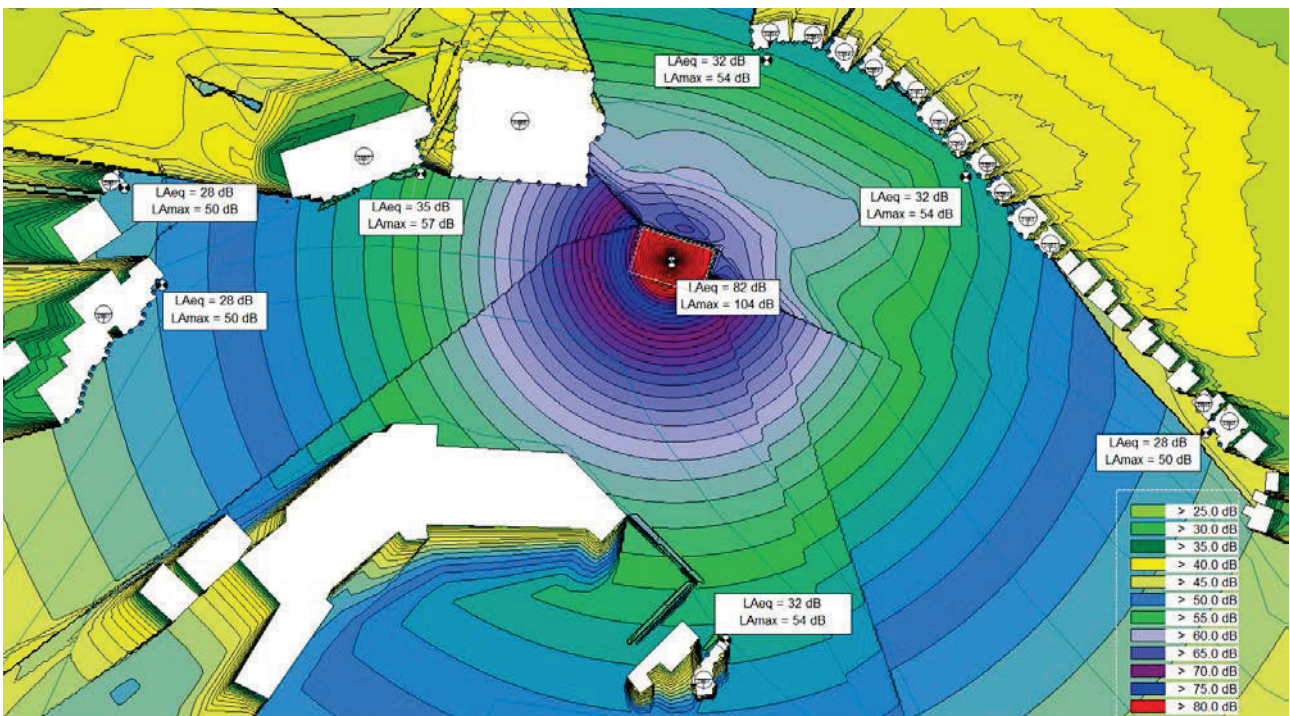


Figure D4: 4.4 metre Barrier -  $L_{A,max}$



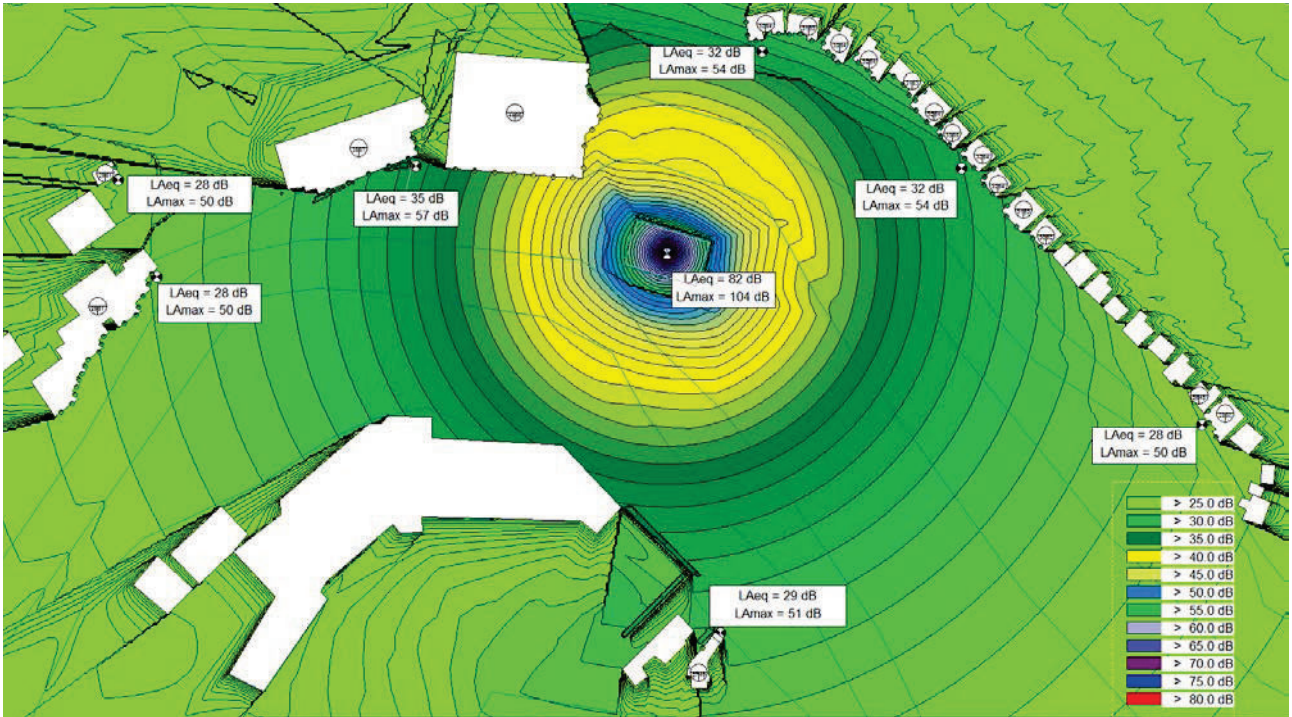


Figure D5: Sunk 1.5 metres, 1.9 metre Barrier -  $L_{Aeq}$

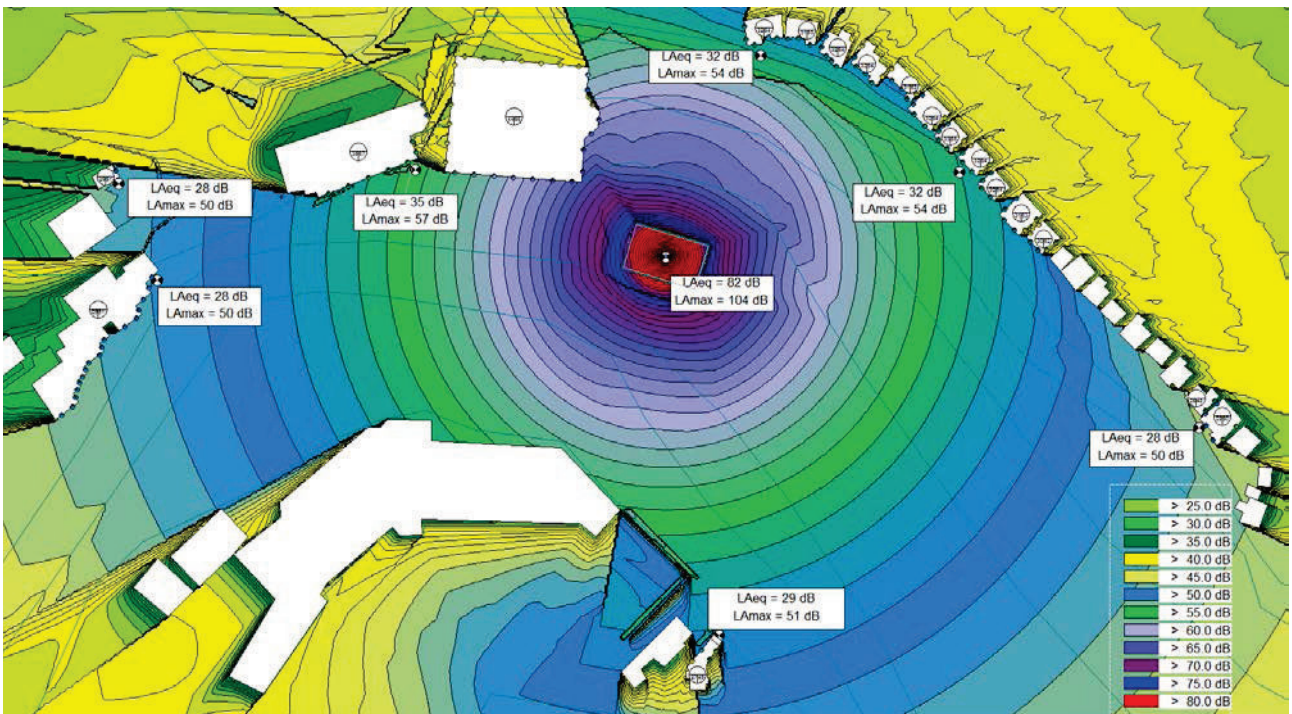


Figure D6: Sunk 1.5 metres, 1.9 metre Barrier -  $L_{Aeq}$



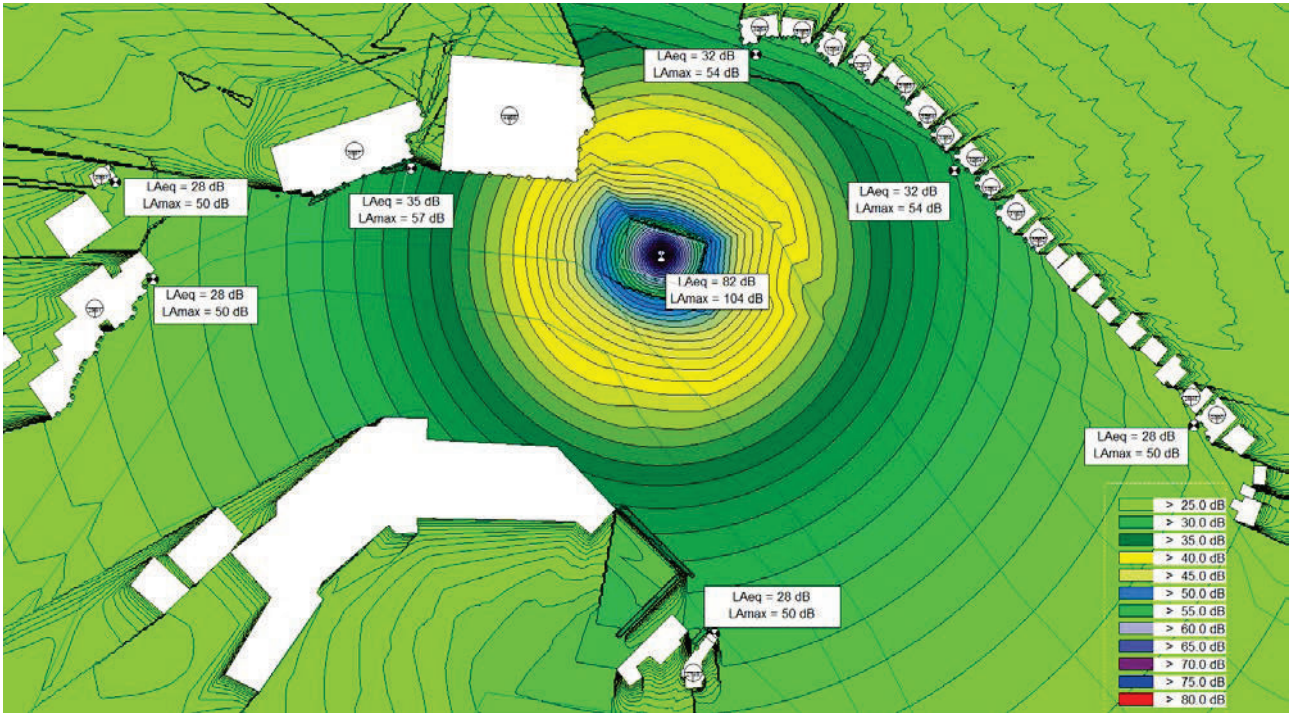


Figure D7: Sunk 2 metres, 1.4 metre Barrier -  $L_{Aeq}$

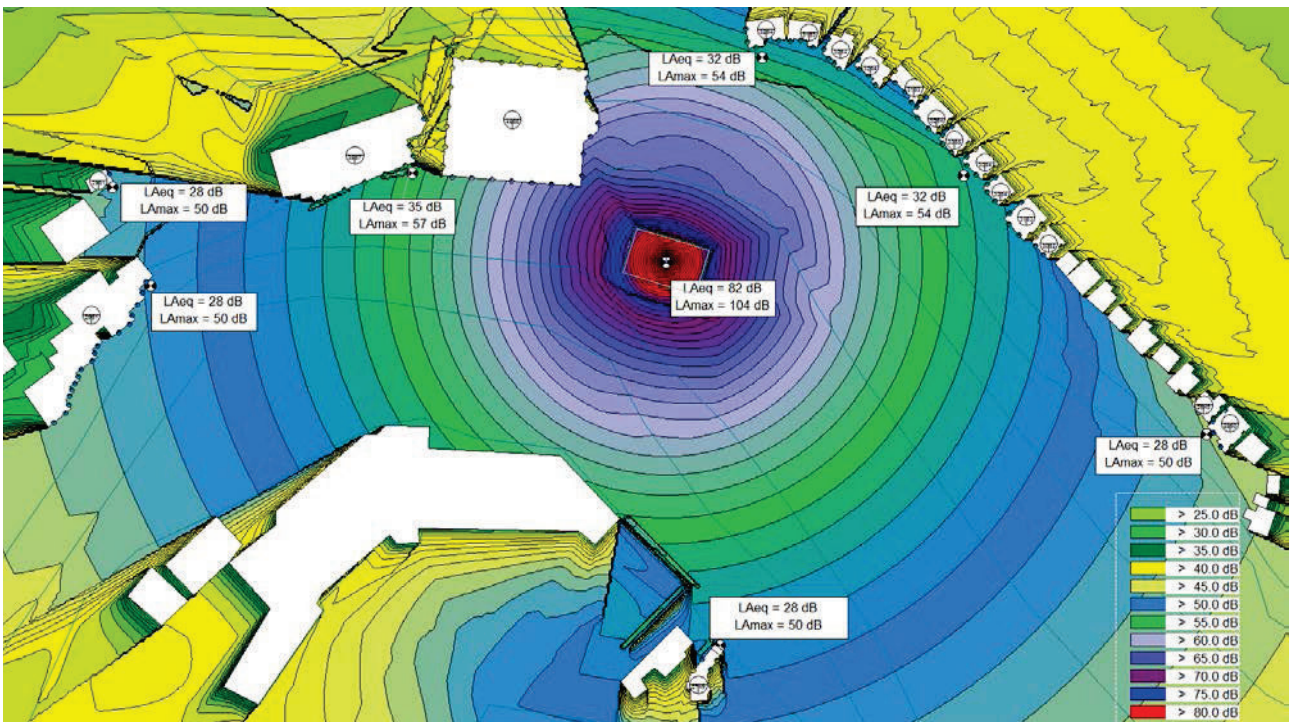


Figure D7: Sunk 2 metres, 1.4 metre Barrier -  $L_{A,max}$



MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK  
ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT

## Appendix 7

### MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT

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#### AUDIT SHEET

REVISION	DESCRIPTION	DATE	ISSUED BY	REVIEWED BY
V1.0	Report	25/06/2013	AJB	BRD
V1.1	Minor textual revisions	27/06/2013	AJB	BRD
V1.2	Calculation parameters and numerical results tables added	01/07/2013	AJB	BRD
V1.3	Results updated to include 5 dB character penalty	05/07/2013	AJB	BRD
V1.4	Part sinking option included	10/07/2013	AJB	

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**MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK  
ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT**

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**CONTENTS**

<b>1.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION &amp; SCOPE OF WORKS .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT CRITERIA .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>RESULTS .....</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1	Background sound levels.....	4
4.2	Skateboard Noise Levels.....	4
<b>5.</b>	<b>RESULTS &amp; DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
5.1	Results .....	4
5.2	BS4142 assessment.....	7
5.3	BS 8233 Assessment .....	7
<b>6.</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>8</b>

**MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK  
ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT**

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**1. INTRODUCTION & SCOPE OF WORKS**

Hoare Lea Acoustics (HLA) has been instructed by Wiltshire Council to carry out a noise impact assessment for a proposed skate park at Monkton Park, Chippenham, partly in recognition of HLA's previous experience in assessing skate park noise from a number of such facilities over the past decade. As a consequence of this instruction, the present report establishes typical noise levels likely to arise from the use of the proposed facility, assesses these likely noise levels with respect to the existing noise climate at the nearest residential properties and, where appropriate, then makes recommendations for noise control measures by way of acoustic screening.

The assessment reported herein has been undertaken in accordance with the request of Wiltshire Council, which was to provide an independent noise assessment to corroborate, or otherwise, a noise assessment undertaken previously by another noise consultant. As a consequence the scope of work reported herein is limited to:

- proposing source noise levels for activities within the proposed skate park development;
- calculating the resultant noise levels at the closest located neighbours to the development
- comparing the calculated noise levels against existing baseline noise levels (as supplied by others); and
- applying the relevant noise assessment criteria (as specified by others) in order to recommend where additional noise mitigation measures in the form of acoustic screening may be required.

In order to complete the requested assessment, Wiltshire Council has supplied HLA with the following information:

- a scaled location plan showing the 'proposed site' and nearby noise sensitive receptors to the north and the south;
- a scaled cross-sectional profile drawn from the nearest receptor to the north, sloping down to the 'potential' site and then across the river to the south receptors, providing the necessary information (distances/ground levels);
- typical lower measured  $L_{A90}$  baseline noise levels of 36 dB and 37 dB for residential receptor locations to the north (Sadlers Mead Road) and the south (St Mary's Street);
- a 'best practice' assessment criterion that the  $L_{Aeq}$  noise level of operation activity from within the proposed development should not be any greater in level than the supplied  $L_{A90}$  baseline noise levels.

In order to provide an objective and fully independent assessment, Wiltshire Council did not supply HLA with any additional information relating to the original noise assessment report. Rather, the Council requested that HLA provide its own data concerning the 'rolling' and 'impact' skateboard noise

## MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT

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arising from the use of concrete skate parks in the form of  $L_{Aeq,T}$  and  $L_{Amax}$  noise data and undertake its own calculations based on this source data.

In terms of the noise assessment, it was requested that HLA should advise as to what acoustic screening/barrier effects will be required between the proposed skate park and existing receptors in order to ensure that nearby receptors are not adversely affected, it being advised that a 'best practice' design criterion of 0dB (BS4142:1997) should be adopted as the preferred target. However, it was additionally requested that HLA should assess and comment on the impact of predicted  $L_{Amax}$  noise levels at receptor positions from the impulsive, shorter term events arising from skate impact noise.

### 2. DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

It is proposed that a new skate park be built in Monkton Park in Chippenham. Monkton Park is bounded to the north and north east by residential properties lying along Sadlers Mead Road, with the closest located dwelling lying approximately 100 m to the north of the proposed development. To the west of the proposed development lie the Monkton Park Council Offices at a similar closest separation distance, with the closest located residential properties in this direction lying at approximately 200 m from the proposed development. Closest to the south of the proposed development lies a retail development, with the closest located residential properties in this direction being located along St Mary's Street at a separation distance of approximately 180 m.

It is proposed that the park be built using a conventional method using concrete and paving slabs.

The location of the proposed development relative to the surrounding area is shown in Figure 1, which also shows a longitudinal transection of the landform between the proposed development and the closest located residential properties which lie to the north and south of the skate park.

### 3. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

In order to assess the potential noise impact of the proposed development, it will be necessary to compare predicted noise levels for the development with established guidance and criteria. Wiltshire Council has advised HLA that a 'best practice' assessment standard of 0 dB (BS4142:1997) should be adopted for the purpose of setting noise limits. The basic assessment principle of BS4142:1997 is set out below.

**BS4142:1997.** British Standard BS 4142:1997 'Method for rating industrial noise affecting mixed residential and industrial areas' provides an objective method for assessing the likelihood of complaint for noise from industrial and commercial operations by comparison of the background noise level with the Rating Level for the source in question. The Rating Level is derived by correction of the source noise level (either measured or predicted) for tone and character. For the case of skate park noise a

**MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK**  
**ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT**

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character correction of 5 dB is added to the actual  $L_{Aeq}$  noise level to arrive at the Rating Level due to the nature of the noise which can include audible impulsive and other features. The likelihood of complaint increases as the Rating Level exceeds the background, as indicated in the following table. The assessment method applies to free field external sound levels.

Rating Level	BS 4142 assessment
10dB or more below background	Complaints unlikely
5dB above background	Marginal significance
10dB or more above background	Complaints likely

**BS 8233:1999.** In addition to the Council's specific requirements in relation to BS4142:1997, additional guidance may also be obtained from British Standard BS 8233:1999 'Sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings – Code of Practice' on appropriate acoustic criteria for different building types, including dwellings. The Standard advises criteria and limits for noise levels within dwellings and also within gardens and amenity areas. The criteria are based on guidance from the World Health Organisation. The BS8233 internal design criteria for dwellings are set out in the following table.

Location	Reasonable	Good
Living rooms	$L_{Aeq,T}$ 40dB	$L_{Aeq,T}$ 30dB
Bedrooms (at night)	$L_{Aeq,T}$ 35dB $L_{Amax}$ 45dB	$L_{Aeq,T}$ 30dB

BS 8233 Table 10 additionally advises that an open window provides a sound reduction of the order of 10 to 15dB. It may therefore be concluded that, in order to achieve the BS 8233 'reasonable' standard when windows are open, external levels should be limited to  $L_{Aeq}$  50 dB to 55 dB during daytime and  $L_{Aeq}$  45 dB to 50 dB/  $L_{Amax}$  55 dB to 60 dB during night time.

In the case of gardens and external amenity areas, BS 8233 advises that a level of  $L_{Aeq,T}$  50dB is desirable and that a level of  $L_{Aeq,T}$  55 dB should be considered an upper limit. These values correlate with the daytime external limit values derived above.

## MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT

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### 4. RESULTS

#### 4.1 Background sound levels

Background  $L_{A90}$  sound levels at residential receptor locations against which the calculated skate park noise levels can be assessed were supplied to HLA by Wiltshire Council as being typically levels of 36 dB to 37 dB. Therefore, as a conservative design criterion, the present report has adopted a baseline background noise level of  $L_{A90}$  35 dB at all residential receptor locations against which to assess the skate park noise.

#### 4.2 Skateboard Noise Levels

Typical operational sound pressure levels of riders performing a series of tricks, as measured independently by HLA, are summarised in the following table. All results relate to the typical sound pressure levels measured with a closest point of approach of approximately 3 m between the rider and the noise measurement location. The measurements on which the results of the following table are based are shown in full including octave band data in Appendix 1 to this report.

Measurement	Activity	$L_{Aeq}$ Range, dB	$L_{Amax}$ Range, dB
1	Background Noise	60	69
2-5, 10-12, 14-15	Skateboard Run	62 - 69	71 - 87
6-9	Micro scooter Run	61 - 73	72 - 88
16	BMX Run	65	86

Typically, the noisiest activities either come from the 'slap' of the skateboard hitting either the concrete after a jump or a metal rail in order to 'grind'. In order to 'grind', there is contact of metal on metal when either the skateboard trucks or the BMX pegs ride along the 'grind rail' – a metal pole that riders slide along. Both of these activities result in the higher  $L_{Amax}$  noise levels as shown above.

It is additionally noted that the Rating Levels for skate park noise for use in a BS4142:1997 based assessment would be 5 dB higher than the stated  $L_{Aeq}$  ranges due to the addition of a character correction penalty.

### 5. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

#### 5.1 Results

Using the ISO 9613-2 noise propagation prediction methodology, the site has been acoustically modelled using a source based on the acoustic characteristics shown as Measurement 11 in

**MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK  
ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT**

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Appendix 2. All levels are specified in terms of the sound pressure levels measured at 3 m from the source.

Measurement 11 has been selected as this equates to the upper measured level for a skateboard run, which is likely to form the majority use of the facility, especially when accounting for the potential effects of multiple simultaneous users. It should additionally be noted, however, that the source data adopted for the calculations has been normalised from Measurement 11 in Appendix 1 to an  $L_{Aeq}$  of 65.5 dB(A), which equates to a Rating Level of 70.5 dB(A), and an  $L_{Amax}$  of 88.5 dB(A), thereby accounting for the maximum  $L_{Amax}$  level of an individual impact noise event reported in Appendix 2. This maximum was associated with the micro-scooter run of Measurement 9.

For the case of simultaneous use by 5 skateboards, the overall  $L_{Aeq}$  source level has increased to account for 5 individual sources each operating at 65.5 dB(A). Thus the overall effective source level at 3 m is 72.5 dB(A), which equates to corresponding Rating Level of 77.5 dB(A). The  $L_{Amax}$  source level has remained the same at 88.5 dB(A) at 3 m as this level is associated with individual events and will not add together in the same manner as the  $L_{Aeq}$  level.

The modelling undertaken by HLA has considered 3 scenarios:

- the use of a single skateboard in line with Measurement 11, with the resultant  $L_{Aeq}$  (Rating Level) noise map being shown in Figure 2;
- the simultaneous use of 5 skateboards, each in line with Measurement 11, with the resultant  $L_{Aeq}$  (Rating Level) noise map being shown in Figure 3; and
- the use of one or more skateboards in line with Measurement 11, with the resultant  $L_{Amax}$  noise map being shown in Figure 4 (this  $L_{Amax}$  result is independent of the number of skateboards being used at any one time as the result depends on the individual impact noise arising from any one skateboard).

The parameters adopted in the ISO9613-2 calculation methodology are as follows:

Source height = 1.0 m

Receiver height = 1.5 m

Source levels = see preceding paragraph

Ground factor = 1 (soft) over playing fields and gardens and 0 (hard) over skate park

Humidity = 70%

Temperature = 10 degrees Celcius

All results are shown as noise contour plots over the general area surrounding the skate park in Figures 2 to 7 of the report. However, in order to aid numerical comparison, summary numerical results are additionally presented in the Table at the end of this section corresponding to four selected

**MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK  
ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT**

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point locations, three of these being located along Sadlers Mead Road and the fourth being located along St Mary's Street. These point assessment locations are indicated as points R1 to R4 on Figure 1(B). The respective distances from the centre of the skate park to these locations are: 97 m, 128 m, 193 m and 152 m.

The results of Figure 2 and Figure 3 indicates that Rating Levels of up to  $L_{Aeq}$  46.5 dB may result at the closest located residential properties to the north of the development site in the absence of any acoustic mitigation measures. This calculated Rating Level lies above the assessment criterion of 35 dB(A) and it is therefore identified that some acoustic screening will be required.

The results of Figure 4 indicate that the highest  $L_{Amax}$  levels expected to occur at the closest located residential receptor locations will be approximately 57.9 dB. This level may just exceed that which is deemed 'acceptable' for outdoor amenity areas in accordance with the preceding discussion relating to BS8233:1999.

In light of the foregoing results, Figure 5 shows the results of introducing an acoustic barrier around the skate park (in the areas indicated by the solid black line on Figure 5) when considering the case of a single skateboard. Figure 6 shows the results for 5 skateboards operating simultaneously. The height of the barrier is between 1.6 m and 4.2 m, as indicated on each of Figures 5 to 7. The effect of this acoustic barrier would be to reduce Rating Levels to  $L_{Aeq}$  35 dB or less at all residential receptor locations, and also to reduce  $L_{Amax}$  levels to below approximately 50 dB(A) at all such locations, as shown in Figure 7.

As an alternative to the modelled acoustic barrier in the form of an above ground screen, the same effective acoustic mitigation could be achieved by part sinking the level of the skate park within the surrounding ground, coupled with a lower height above ground acoustic screen. This scenario has also been modelled. Clearly there exist a number of different combinations of sink depth and screen height, but the results provided In Figure 8 have assumed a sink depth of 2.5 m for the skate park floor relative to the immediately surrounding ground level coupled with the introduction of a 2.1 m high acoustic screen to the complete north boundary only, with limited returns of the same height along the northerly extents of the east and west boundaries, as indicated in Figure 8. Whilst no corresponding figure is shown for the maximum levels in this scenario, these levels lie below  $L_{Amax}$  45 dB at all four receiver locations R1 to R4.

**MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK  
ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT**

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Figure	Scenario	Calculated Sound Pressure Level at Location, dB(A)			
		R1	R2	R3	R4
2	Single user, no screening, $L_{Aeq}$	39.7	36.2	32.1	34.7
3	Five users, no screening, $L_{Aeq}$	46.5	43.3	39.0	41.4
4	Single/Multiple user, no screening, $L_{Amax}$	57.9	54.5	50.4	52.8
5	Single user, screening, $L_{Aeq}$	28.6	26.1	22.2	28.4
6	Five users, screening, $L_{Aeq}$	35.0	31.9	31.1	35.0
7	Single/Multiple user, screening, $L_{Amax}$	44.6	41.6	39.1	45.8
8	Five users, part sunk + screening, $L_{Aeq}$	34.9	33.7	31.9	32.1

**Summary table of numerical results**

**N.B. All  $L_{Aeq}$  levels refer to the Rating Level derived in accordance with BS4142:1997 and include a 5 dB character correction penalty. Highlighted cells show where the calculated Rating Level exceeds the Rating Level 35 dB(A) target criterion.**

## 5.2 BS4142 assessment

The BS 4142 assessment indicates that the skate park would comply with Wiltshire Council's '0 dB' assessment criterion, even with multiple skateboards operating at any one time, provided the identified degree of acoustic screening is incorporated into the development. This conclusion has been based on comparing higher activity noise levels with the lower measured background levels.

## 5.3 BS 8233 Assessment

Section 3.3 advises that, in order to achieve the BS 8233 'reasonable' criteria within bedrooms at night when windows are open, external levels at the building façade should not exceed  $L_{Aeq}$  45-50dB or  $L_{Amax}$  55-60dB. In order to achieve the 'good' standard, external levels should not exceed  $L_{Aeq}$  40-45dB.

The calculated 'worst case' noise level at the nearest sensitive residential property, accounting for the identified degree of acoustic screening being incorporated into the development, is  $L_{Aeq}$  35dB and  $L_{Amax}$  45.8dB when taking into effect attenuation through distance, screening and localised changes in terrain height. These levels would achieve the BS 8233 'good' standard requirement for open windows. All calculated levels are also below BS 8233 requirements for gardens and external amenity areas.



**MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK  
ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT**

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**6. CONCLUSIONS**

Assessment has been made for the proposed skatepark at Monkton Park, Chippenham in order to determine the noise impact upon residents in nearby dwellings.

Calculations have been based upon noise data measured at a similar style park.

Assessment in accordance with Wiltshire Councils 'best practice' requirement of 0 dB (BS 4142:1997) has been undertaken against typical lower background  $L_{A90}$  noise levels measured around the site of 36 dB to 37 dB.

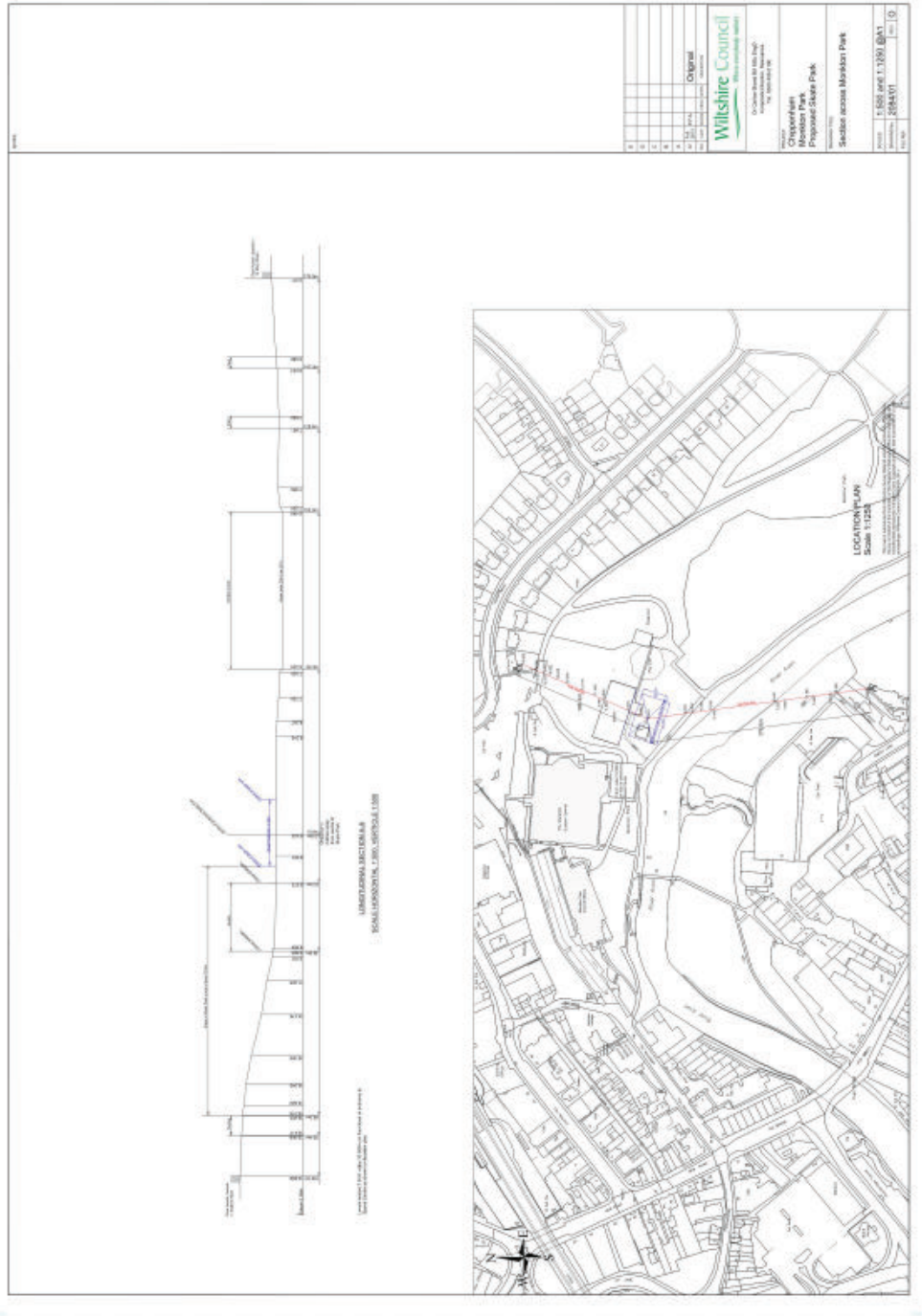
The assessment has indicated that, in order to satisfy the foregoing 0 dB (BS 4142:1997) requirement, it will be necessary to include an acoustic barrier around the site with a screening height of between 1.6 m (to the southern and eastern boundaries of the skate park) and 4.2 m (to the northern and part of the eastern boundaries of the skate park). Alternative options involving sinking the ground level of the skate park coupled with a lesser degree of above ground acoustic screening have also been demonstrated to be capable of providing the overall acoustic mitigation required.

The calculations further indicate that, with the aforementioned screening incorporated into the design, both the 0 dB (BS 4142:1997) criterion can be achieved and also the BS 8233 'good' internal standard can be achieved at the nearest dwellings when windows are open and that BS 8233 criteria for gardens can also be achieved.



**MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK  
ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT**

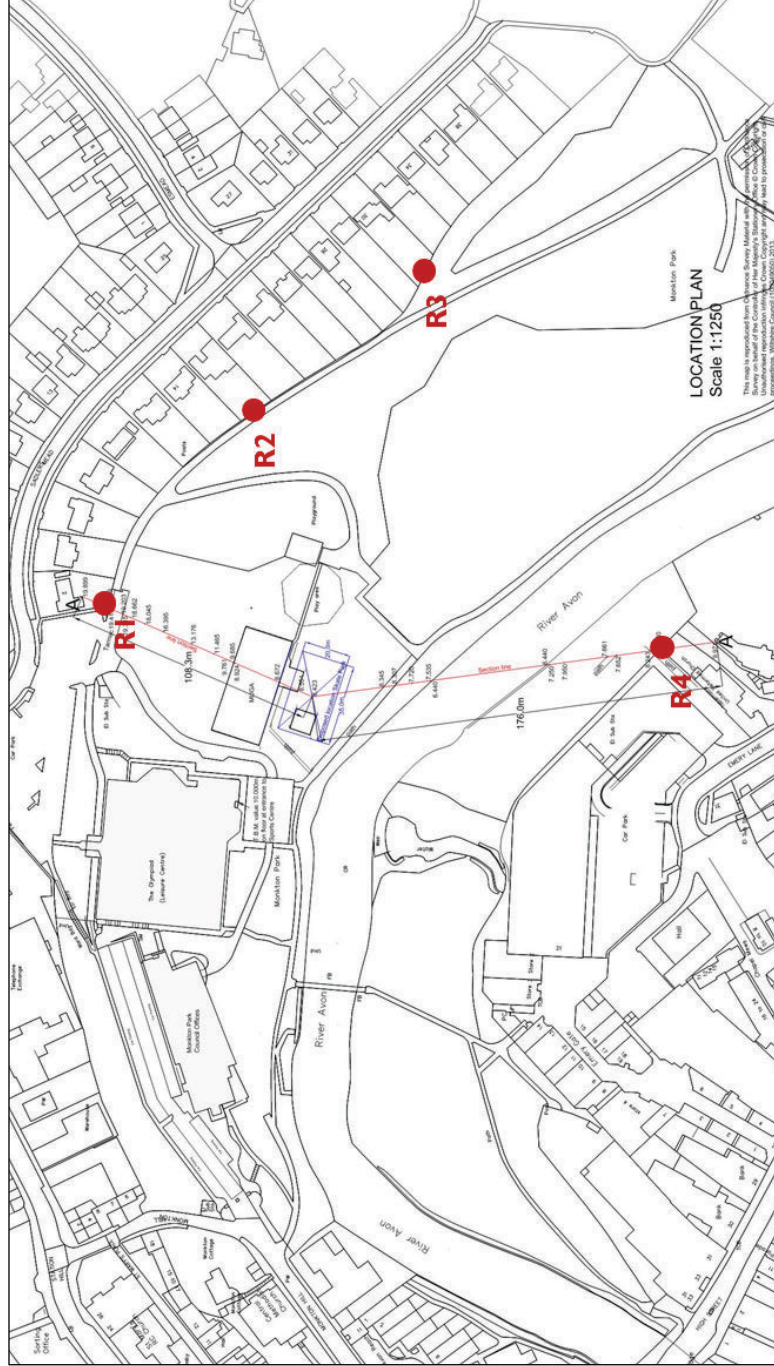
**FIGURE 1(A) –SITE PLAN INCLUDING TRANSECTION THROUGH THE SITE**



**MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK  
ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT**



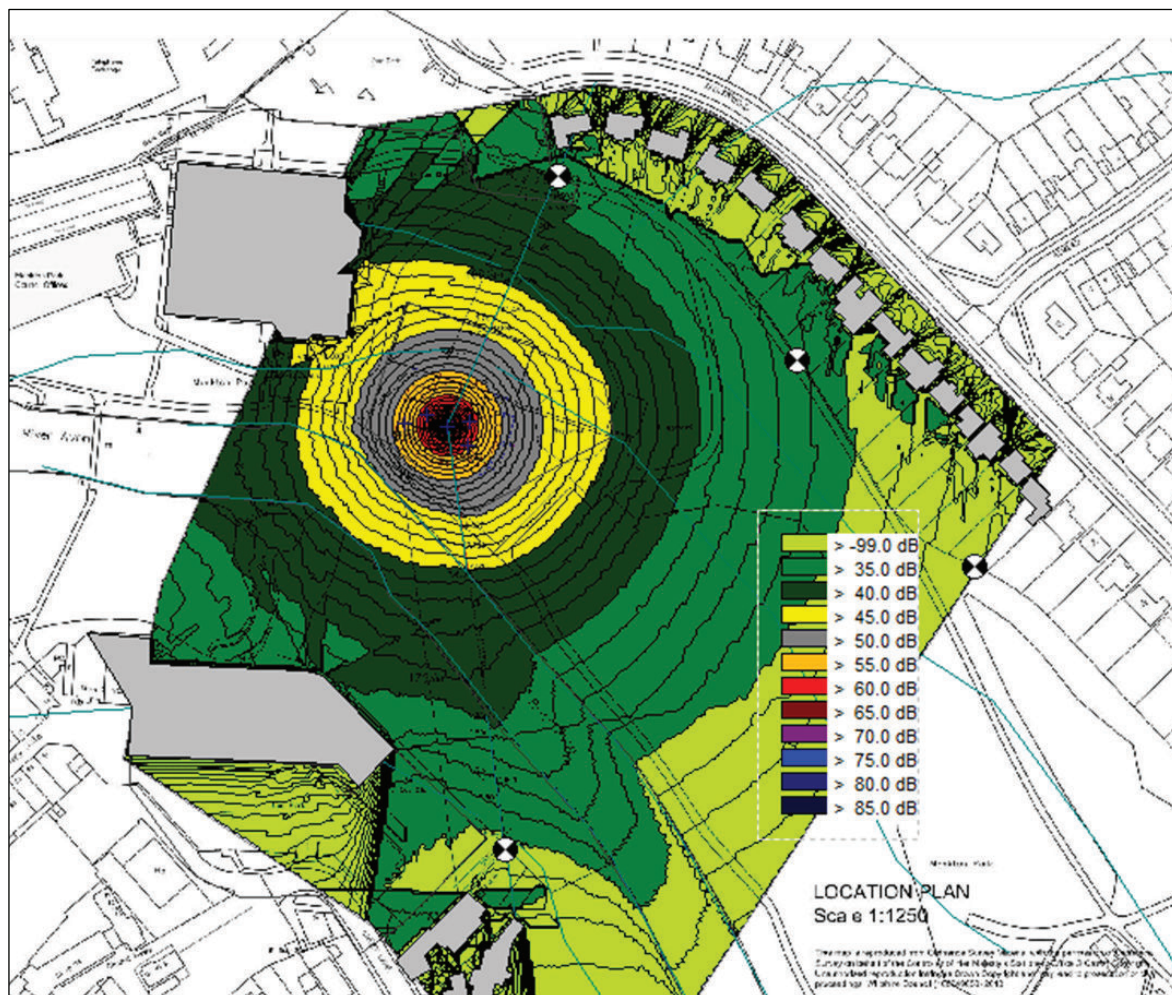
**FIGURE 1(B) –SITE PLAN SHOWING NOISE ASSESSMENT LOCATIONS**





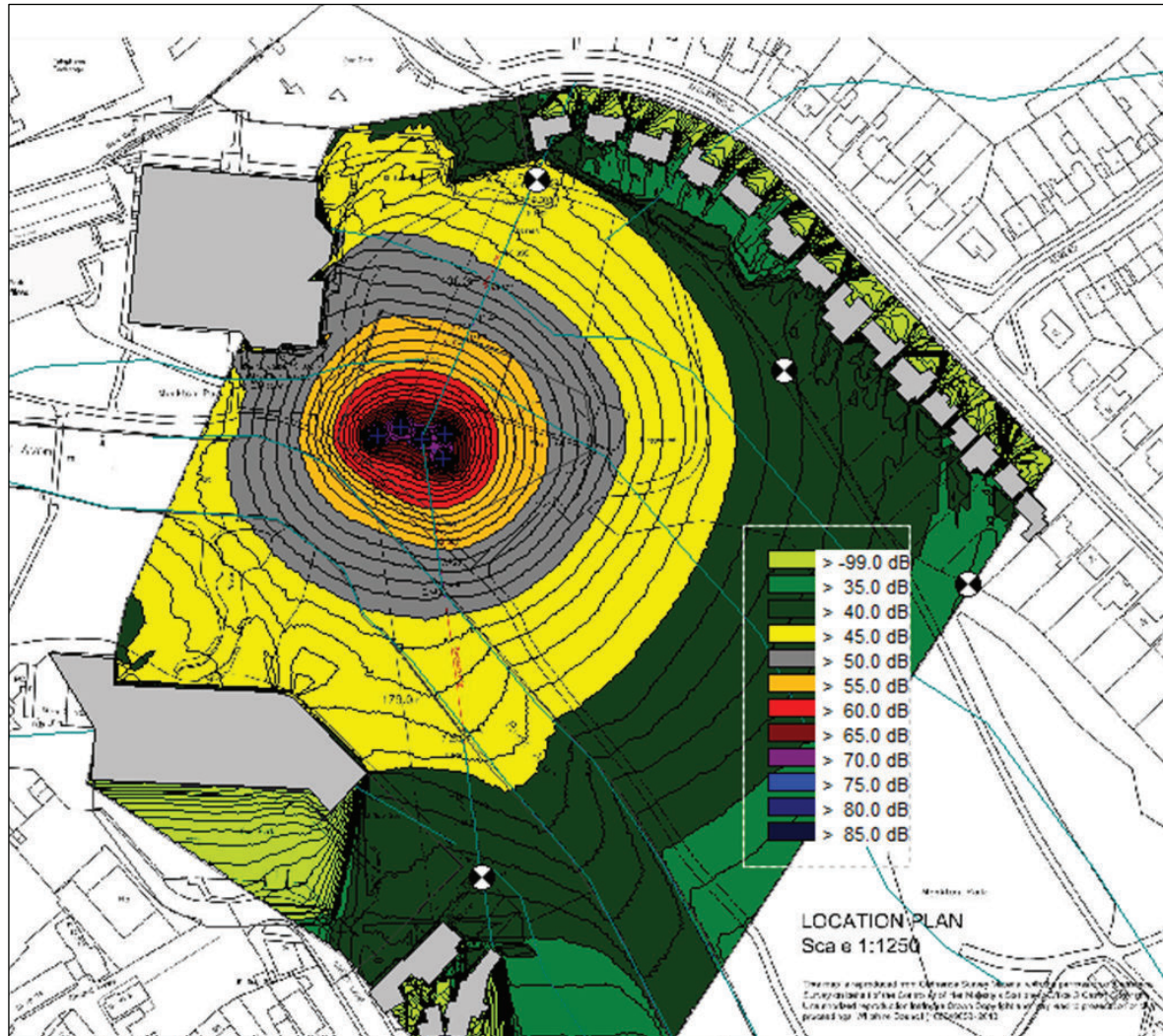
**MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK  
ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT**

**FIGURE 2 – BS4142:1997 RATING LEVEL ( $L_{Aeq} + 5dB$ ) NOISE MAP BASED ON ‘MEASUREMENT 11’ OF APPENDIX 1 WITH A SINGLE SKATEBOARD**



**MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK  
ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT**

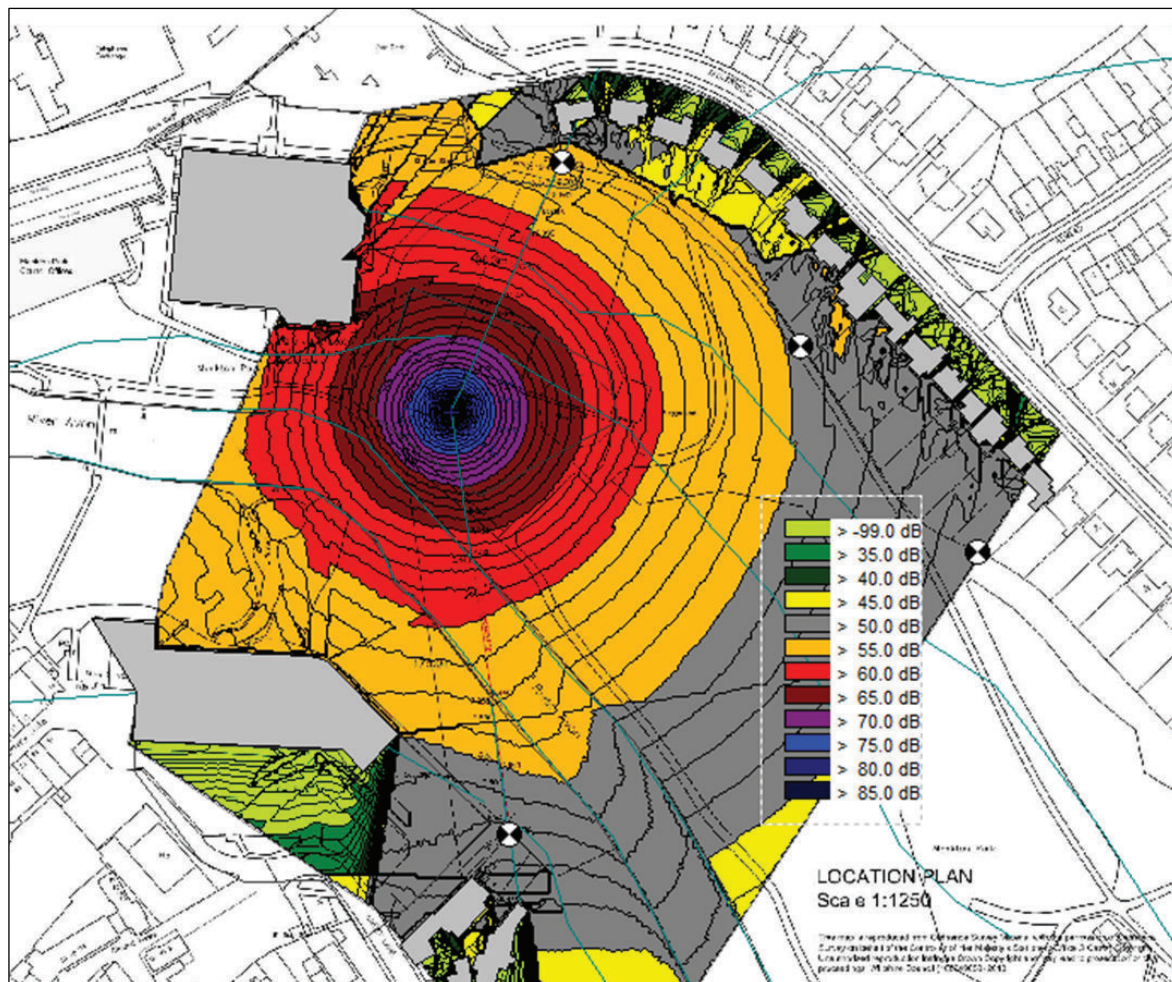
**FIGURE 3 – BS4142:1997 RATING LEVEL ( $L_{Aeq} + 5dB$ ) NOISE MAP BASED ON 'MEASUREMENT 11' OF APPENDIX 1 WITH FIVE SKATEBOARDS OPERATING SIMULTANEOUSLY**





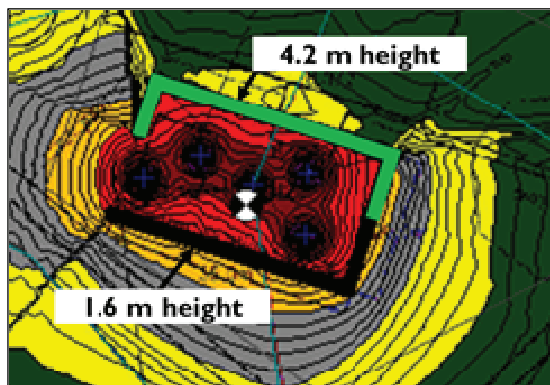
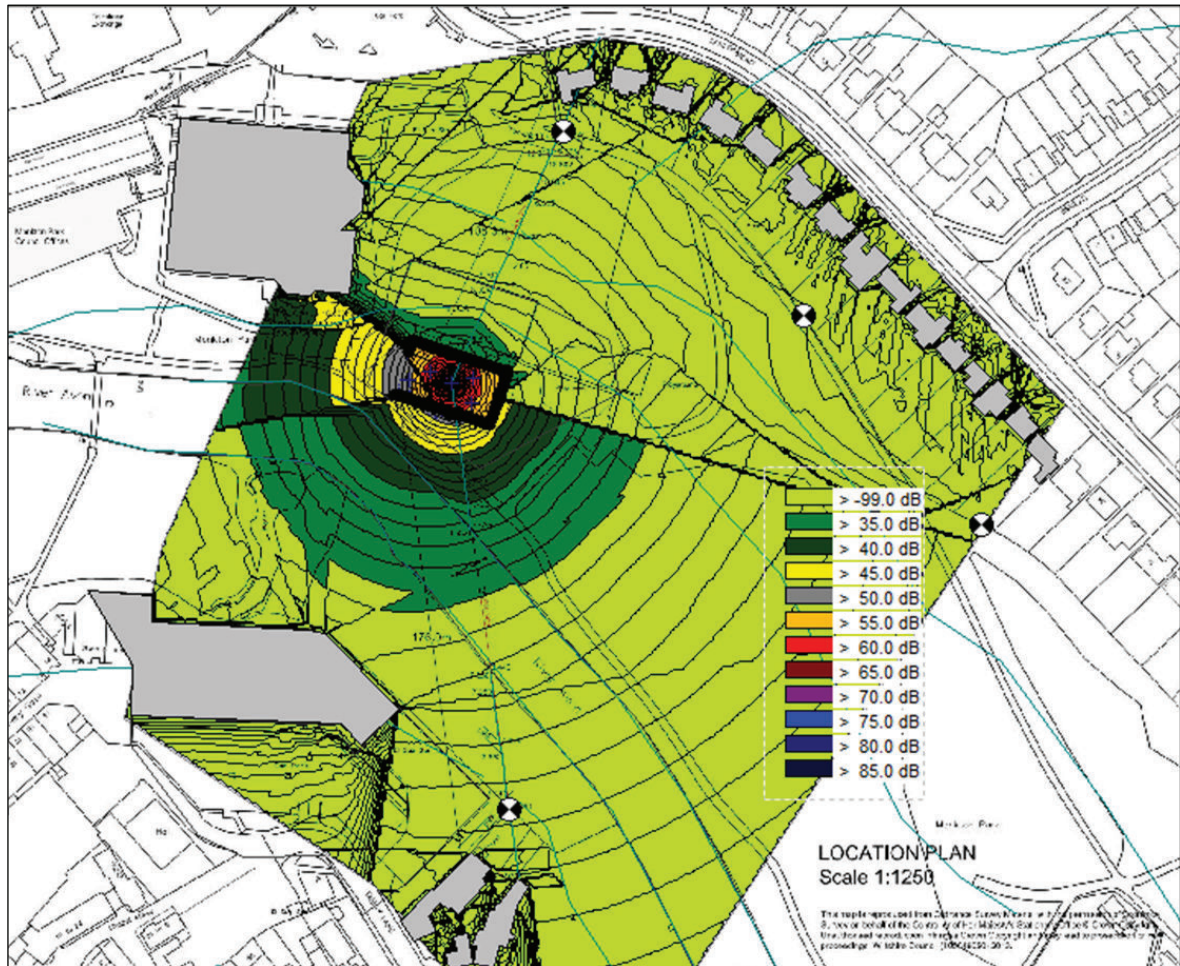
**MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK  
ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT**

**FIGURE 4 – L<sub>Amax</sub> NOISE MAP BASED ON 'MEASUREMENT 11' OF APPENDIX 1**



**MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK  
ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT**

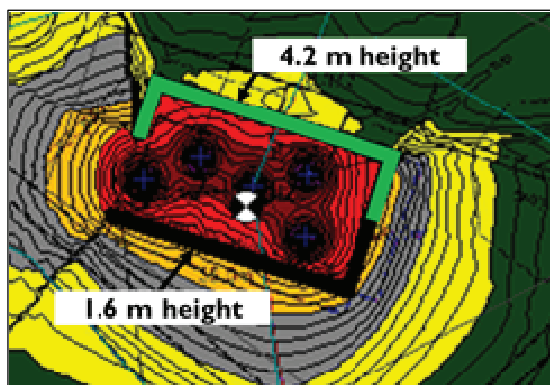
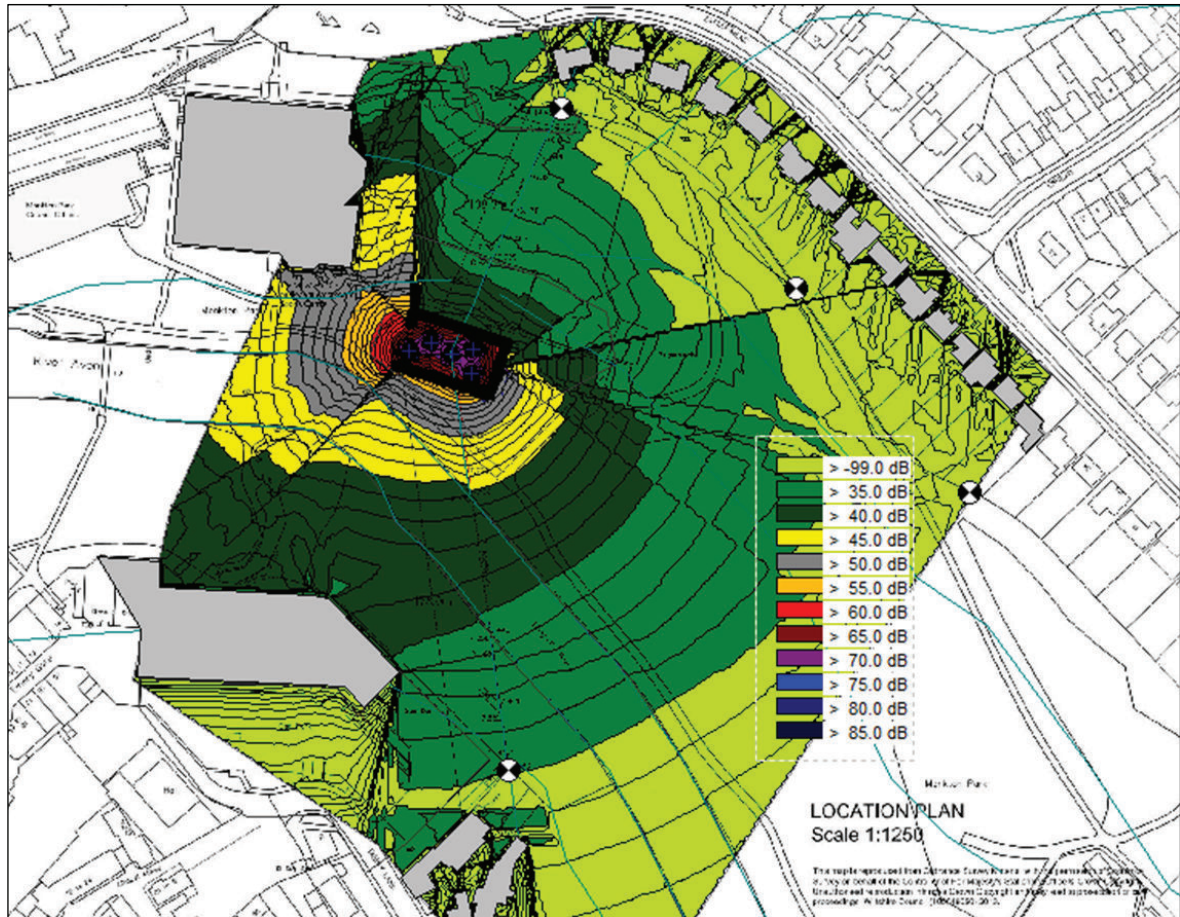
**FIGURE 5 – BS4142:1997 RATING LEVEL ( $L_{Aeq} + 5dB$ ) NOISE MAP BASED ON ‘MEASUREMENT 11’ OF APPENDIX 1 WITH A SINGLE SKATEBOARD AND INCLUDING FOR THE EFFECTS OF A 1.6 m TO 4.2 m HIGH ACOUSTIC BARRIER, AS INDICATED.**





**MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK  
ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT**

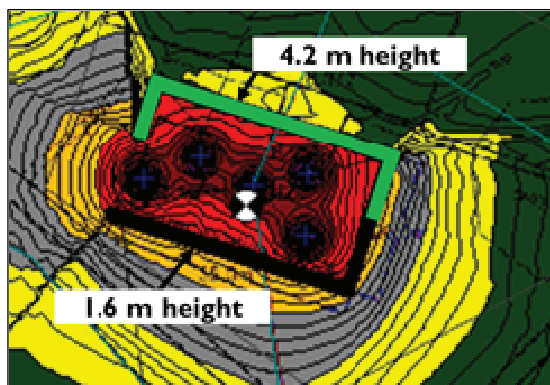
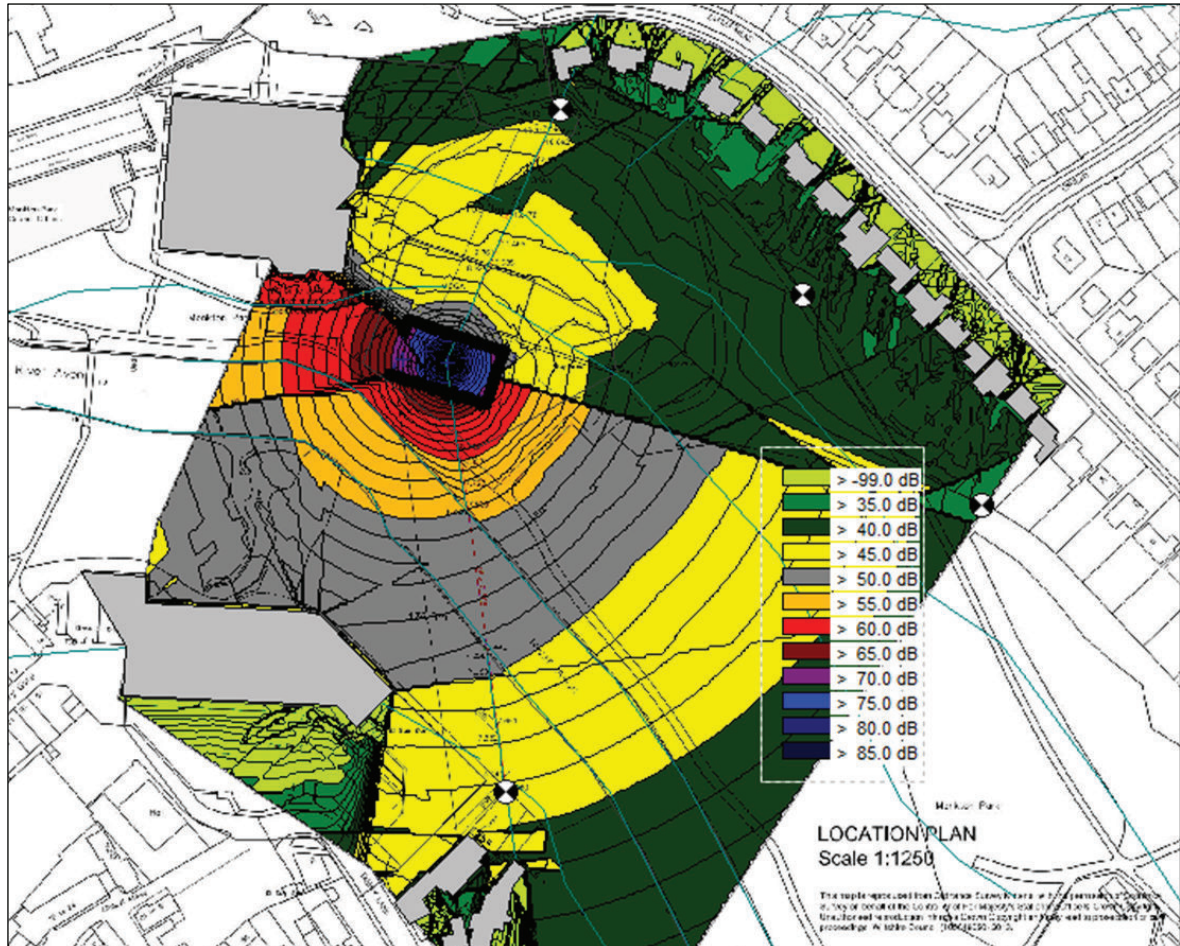
**FIGURE 6 – BS4142:1997 RATING LEVEL ( $L_{Aeq} + 5dB$ ) NOISE MAP BASED ON ‘MEASUREMENT 11’ OF APPENDIX 1 WITH FIVE SKATEBOARDS OPERATING SIMULTANEOUSLY (THESE BEING DISPERSED AROUND THE SKATE PARK, AS INDICATED) AND INCLUDING FOR THE EFFECTS OF A 1.6 m TO 4.2 m HIGH ACOUSTIC BARRIER, AS INDICATED.**





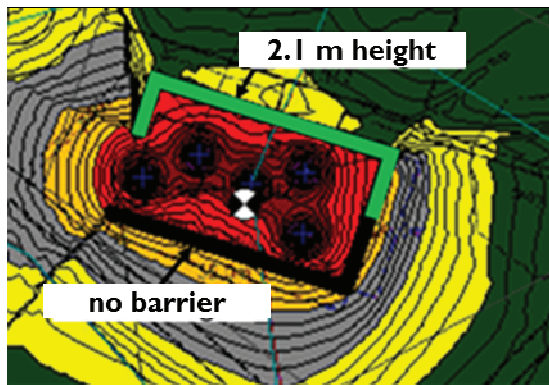
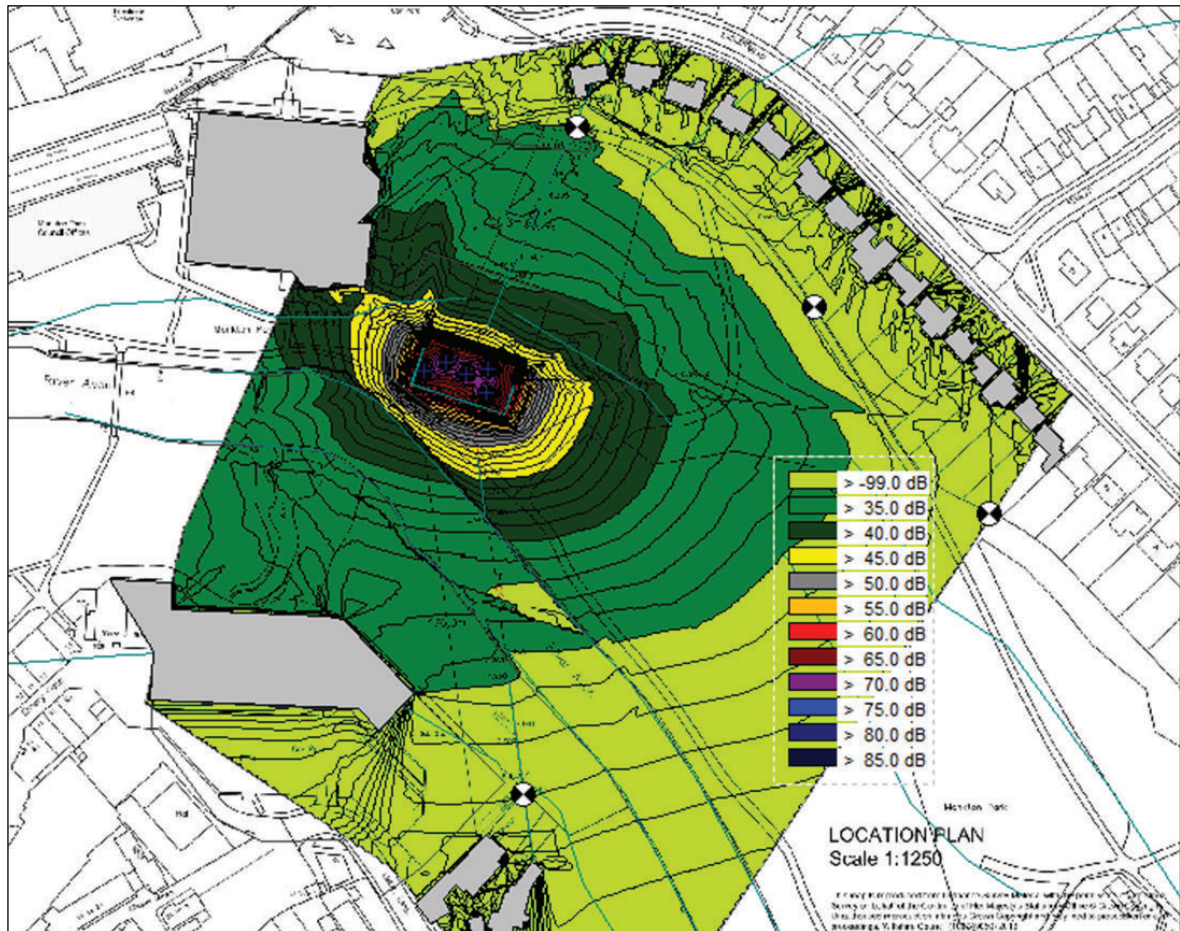
**MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK  
ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT**

**FIGURE 7 –  $L_{Amax}$  NOISE MAP BASED ON ‘MEASUREMENT 11’ OF APPENDIX 1 INCLUDING FOR THE EFFECTS OF A 1.6 m TO 4.2 m HIGH ACOUSTIC BARRIER, AS INDICATED.**



**MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK  
ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT**

**FIGURE 8 – BS4142:1997 RATING LEVEL ( $L_{Aeq} + 5dB$ ) NOISE MAP BASED ON ‘MEASUREMENT 11’ OF APPENDIX 1 WITH FIVE SKATEBOARDS OPERATING SIMULTANEOUSLY (THESE BEING DISPERSED AROUND THE SKATE PARK, AS INDICATED) AND INCLUDING FOR THE EFFECTS OF SINKING THE GROUND LEVEL OF THE SKATE PARK BY 2.5 m BELOW THE IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDING GROUND LEVEL COUPLED WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF A 2.1 m HIGH ACOUSTIC BARRIER, AS INDICATED**





**MONKTON PARK SKATE PARK  
ASSESSMENT OF NOISE IMPACT**

**APPENDIX 1 –SKATE PARK SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS AT APPROXIMATELY 3 m**

Meas. #	Activity		Frequency (Hz)							A
			63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	
1	Background Noise Level	Leq	69.8	64.0	60.5	53.3	55.5	51.9	43.5	59.6
		Lmax	72.7	66.2	62.5	61.4	65.8	62.5	55.9	69.0
2	1 x Skateboard Run	Leq	73.1	66.0	61.0	66.0	64.4	62.2	56.1	69.2
		Lmax	77.4	69.6	70.3	82.0	79.6	77.2	69.4	84.4
3	1 x Skateboard Run	Leq	73.0	65.4	61.2	61.8	62.4	61.5	57.0	67.3
		Lmax	77.0	70.9	70.5	79.7	79.4	78.5	73.7	83.0
4	1 x Skateboard Run	Leq	71.2	64.7	59.6	59.6	60.2	56.9	48.2	63.9
		Lmax	75.7	69.5	69.0	71.8	72.1	69.6	59.6	75.7
5	1 x Skateboard Run	Leq	71.4	65.4	61.1	59.3	60.4	59.6	53.6	65.2
		Lmax	74.8	68.3	72.3	72.2	74.6	77.5	75.1	81.2
6	1 x Micro Scooter Run	Leq	67.8	60.8	58.2	54.0	56.6	54.5	50.9	61.1
		Lmax	70.8	63.3	60.3	61.4	65.6	66.5	65.9	71.9
7	1 x Micro Scooter Run	Leq	71.3	65.7	61.0	58.5	59.7	58.4	53.7	64.5
		Lmax	75.5	69.2	68.1	70.5	68.3	68.3	65.1	73.1
8	1 x Micro Scooter Run	Leq	71.1	65.3	67.8	67.6	65.9	67.1	66.1	73.2
		Lmax	75.2	69.6	77.0	76.8	76.4	80.9	79.1	85.6
9	1 x Micro Scooter Run	Leq	72.4	67.0	61.6	62.7	64.7	62.7	57.7	68.8
		Lmax	81.1	78.5	78.9	83.5	84.7	83.3	79.2	88.5
10	1 x Skateboard Run	Leq	69.9	66.9	58.3	56.9	60.1	60.3	57.2	65.6
		Lmax	74.8	74.2	67.5	71.6	76.9	78.8	79.0	81.9
11	1 x Skateboard Run	Leq	70.9	65.1	59.3	56.3	57.0	59.0	53.2	63.6
		Lmax	75.9	71.1	65.5	72.0	73.1	84.1	78.1	86.5
12	1 x Skateboard Run	Leq	69.6	61.8	58.9	56.2	57.5	54.3	49.5	61.6
		Lmax	73.7	66.4	65.5	69.0	69.1	65.1	62.9	72.3
13	1 x Skateboard Run	Leq	71.4	66.1	60.1	55.7	57.2	54.8	49.7	61.7
		Lmax	77.1	69.7	63.6	66.4	65.7	64.9	62.7	70.5
14	1 x BMX Run	Leq	70.5	65.8	63.1	60.4	60.4	59.2	52.3	65.3
		Lmax	76.8	73.3	76.8	79.2	77.7	81.9	74.8	85.5

## **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

### **Decibel (dB)**

The decibel is the unit used to quantify sound pressure levels. The human ear has an approximately logarithmic response to acoustic pressure over a very large dynamic range (typically 20 micro-Pascals to 100 Pascals). Therefore, a logarithmic scale is used to describe sound pressure levels and also sound intensity and power levels. The logarithm is taken to base 10, hence, an increase of 10 dB in sound pressure level is equivalent to an increase by a factor of 10 in the sound pressure level (measured in Pascals). Subjectively, this increase would correspond to a doubling of the perceived loudness of sound.

### **A-Weighting**

The 'A' weighting is a correction term applied to the frequency range in order to approximate to the sensitivity of the human ear to noise. It is generally used to obtain an overall noise level from octave or third octave band frequencies. An 'A' weighted sound level is written as dB(A).

### **$L_{Aeq,T}$**

The A-weighted equivalent continuous sound level – the level of a notionally steady sound having the same energy as the true fluctuating sound over a specified measurement period (T).  $L_{Aeq,T}$  is used to describe many types of noise and can be measured directly with an integrating sound level meter. It is the preferred descriptor for environmental noise in accordance with BS 7445:1993.

### **$L_{A90,T}$**

The A-weighted noise level exceeded for 90% of the specified measurement period (T). This is generally taken to indicate the prevailing background noise level.

### **$L_{Amax}$**

The highest short duration A-weighted sound level recorded during a noise event.

## Non - technical Summary of acoustics reports relating to a proposed concrete Skate Park Monkton Park, Chippenham

This summary has been produced by officers of the Public Protection Service to aid understanding of the acoustic reports. In this document no commentary is provided on the reports. The reports considered are:

1. Mach Acoustics: Monkton Park, Chippenham - Skate Park  
Noise Impact Assessment 27 June 2013
2. Hoare Lea: Monkton Park Skate Park – Assessment of Noise Impact v1.3 5/07/2013

In addition to the Hoare Lea report an e-mail discussion considering an alternative mitigation option using a combination of sinking the facility and barriers has also been considered.

### Mach Acoustics Report

This Company carried out surveys at four residential properties to determine the existing noise climate at two properties in Sadlers Mead, one in Monkton Hill and one in St Marys Street. Each of these surveys were for 24 hours.

The existing noise climate can be characterised by taking the background level, which may be thought of as the lowest level of noise experienced; and as the ambient noise level, which may be considered as an average noise level. Technical definitions are contained in the report.

A further survey was undertaken at Monkton Park offices for daytime levels only. The surveys were undertaken in dry conditions with no wind in one hour periods.

The existing noise climate was characterized for the purpose of the assessment by taking the lowest 1 hour period, both background levels and ambient levels are provided in the table below.

Measurement Location	Time Period	Lowest Measured Background Noise Level $L_{A90}$	Average Ambient Noise Level $L_{Aeq}$
Monkton Hill	08:00 – 22:00 hours	40 dB	57 dB
No. 8 Sadlers Mead	08:00 – 22:00 hours	37 dB	49 dB
No. 40 Sadlers Mead	08:00 – 22:00 hours	41 dB	49 dB
St Marys Street	08:00 – 22:00 hours	38 dB	48 dB

The report also recorded the range of maximum levels recorded during the daytime periods at each location measured as the maximum level (LAMax)

**Non - technical Summary of acoustics reports relating to a proposed concrete Skate Park  
Monkton Park, Chippenham**

Measurement Location	Time Period	Maximum Noise Level Range $L_{Amax}$	Highest Measured Noise Level $L_{Amax}$
Monkton Hill	08:00 – 22:00 hours	55 - 79 dB	79 dB
No. 8 Sadlers Mead	08:00 – 22:00 hours	47 - 78 dB	78 dB
No. 40 Sadlers Mead	08:00 – 22:00 hours	49 - 77dB	77 dB
St Marys Street	08:00 – 22:00 hours	45 – 76 dB	76 dB

The Company then considered the documentary guidance on the assessment of such sources, particularly using the British Standard 4142:1997. This is a method primarily for assessing whether industrial noise is likely to give rise to complaints, but it is also used as a planning tool. The method involves comparing the “rating level” of the source to the “background levels” at sensitive properties. The difference between the rating level and the background level indicates the likelihood of complaints and can be used to set a criterion for assessing whether unreasonable disturbance would be caused by the facility in question. In this case, on instructions, Mach acoustics have identified a criterion whereby the “Rating level of the skatepark, which is the specific noise from the source as an equivalent continuous noise level, plus a 5 dB character correction should not exceed the measured background levels.

The consultant also considered guidance on maximum noise levels, in order to address the impact noise of skate boarding. The report notes WHO guidance but then identifies the criteria adopted by the CIEH guidance on clay pigeon shooting and adopts a design criteria of a maximum noise level of 55 dB, measured or predicted as  $L_{Amax}$ .

Mach obtained source noise by observing and measuring at a skate park in Horfield, Bristol, and another at St Georges, Bristol. In each case measurements were made at the edge of a park whilst in use, over a one hour period. This data was used to obtain a source level of  $L_{Aeq} = 82$  dB at 1 metre from the source and  $L_{Amax} = 104$  dB, again at 1 metre from the source.

Mach then calculated noise levels at the addresses used for obtaining background noise levels using CadnaA commercial software. This software carries out the calculations in accordance with the relevant international standard ISO9613-2:1996 “Acoustics – Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors.” This type of modelling takes into account the effects of screening from buildings, reflection from nearby buildings, the effects of ground absorption, all calculations are assessed as downwind for all directions the effects of light winds blowing from source to receiver as well as a wide range of other factors.

Mach used aerial photographs of the site and contoured cross-sections (supplied by the Council) in this model. Four scenarios were modelled including one with no mitigation, then with various barrier combinations, including the effect of sinking the facility into the ground. The results are shown below, firstly in terms of the assessment in accordance with British Standard 4142:1997:

**Non - technical Summary of acoustics reports relating to a proposed concrete Skate Park  
Monkton Park, Chippenham**

Noise Level	Monkton Hill	No.8 Sadlers Mead	No.22 Sadlers Mead	No.40 Sadlers Mead	St Mary's St
Existing background noise level $L_{A90}$	40	37	37	41	38
BS4142 Criteria, 5dB penalty	35	32	32	36	33
<b>No Mitigation</b>					
Calculated $L_{Aeq}$	28	36	32	28	30
BS4142 Criteria	-7	+4	0	-8	-3
<b>4.4m Barrier</b>					
Calculated $L_{Aeq}$	28	32	32	28	32
BS4142 Criteria	-7	0	0	-8	-1
<b>-1.5m Skate Park 1.9m Barrier</b>					
Calculated $L_{Aeq}$	28	32	32	28	29
BS4142 Criteria	-7	0	0	-8	-4
<b>-2m Skate Park 1.4m Barrier</b>					
Calculated $L_{Aeq}$	28	32	32	28	28
BS4142 Criteria	-7	0	0	-8	-5

Secondly, in terms of the maximum noise levels:

Scenario	Monkton Hill	No.8 Sadlers Mead	No. 22 Sadlers Mead	No.40 Sadlers Mead	St Mary's St
<b>No Mitigation</b>	50	58	54	50	52
<b>4.4m Barrier</b>	50	54	54	49	54
<b>-1.5m Skate Park 1.9m Barrier</b>	50	54	54	49	51
<b>-2m Skate Park 1.4m Barrier</b>	50	54	54	49	50

The report concludes that with appropriate mitigation the proposed facility can meet both the criterion set using the British Standard 4142;1997 methodology and the maximum levels derived from the CIEH guidelines on clay pigeon shooting.

**Non - technical Summary of acoustics reports relating to a proposed concrete Skate Park  
Monkton Park, Chippenham**

**Hoare Lea**

Hoare Lea were asked to provide an independent assessment of the proposal, using the same criterion using British Standard 4142:1997, background noise levels (as measured by Mach acoustics) and the same cross-section data supplied to Mach. Hoare Lea did not identify the CIEH guidance for clay pigeon shooting as appropriate guidance. Hoare Lea was asked to use or obtain their own source data and carry out their own calculations.

Hoare Lea obtained their source data by measuring a series of individual bypasses of riders performing a variety of tricks at approximately 3 metres from the sound level meter. Having chosen a reasonable worst case from their measurements the consultant has then calculated for five simultaneous riders. Hoare Lea’s source data for 5 simultaneous riders is for source level of LAeq =72.5 dB at 3 metres from the source and LMax = 88.5 dB, again at 3 metres from the source.

Hoare Lea concluded that the proposal would be acceptable when set against the BS4142:1997 criteria with the use of a barrier of 4.2 metres on the Sadlers Mead side of the facility, partly returning down the North side, and a 1.6 m barrier on the St Marys Street side:

Scenario	Calculated Sound Pressure Level at Location, dB(A)			
	R1	R2	R3	R4
Single user, no screening, LAeq	39.7	36.2	32.1	34.7
Five users, no screening, LAeq	46.5	43.3	39.0	41.4
Single/Multiple user, no screening, LMax	57.9	54.5	50.4	52.8
Single user, screening, LAeq	28.6	26.1	22.2	28.4
Five users, screening, LAeq	35.0	31.9	31.1	35.0
Single/Multiple user, screening, LMax	44.6	41.6	39.1	45.8

In subsequent e-mail discussions, the consultant has identified that a combination of sinking the park by 2.5 metres and a 2.1 metre barrier on the Sadlers Mead side, partly returned down the North side, would also be acceptable. This would provide the required barrier without the need for a fence.

The report concludes that with appropriate mitigation the proposed facility can meet the criteria identified.

**Conclusion**

Each consultant has worked independently and has concluded that, with appropriate mitigation, the proposed facility would be acceptable in acoustic terms.



Ref: AS7531.130715.L1

16 July 2013

Dear Sir

**AS7531 MONKTON PARK SKATEPARK, CHIPPENHAM**

**Noise Impact of Proposed Skatepark**

Further to our recent conversation and following our receipt of the two separate noise impact assessments undertaken by Mach Acoustics and Hoare Lea Acoustics, we are pleased to provide our comments and observations regarding noise from the site in relation to local receivers.

*Mach Acoustics Report*

We have undertaken a review of the report submitted by Mach Acoustics and found several notable concerns regarding the predicted noise impact from the new skatepark.

The report uses CadnaA noise mapping software to predict noise levels across the surrounding area and notes that the 'key advantage of using this type of modelling is its accuracy'. However, the accuracy of the model is determined entirely by the quality of the input data and parameters, which in this instance appear to be strewn with errors.

The source noise levels used for the calculations were based on measurements undertaken at a distance of 5m from the skateboard noise source, and are understood to be  $L_{eq}$  82dB(A) and  $L_{max}$  104dB(A). These have then been calculated back to a sound power level at source ( $L_w$ ) and are summarised in Appendix C of the report. Undertaking this calculation using standard noise propagation theory for a point source would involve adding the distance loss propagation ( $r=5m$ ),  $20\log(r)$ , [14dB] and then adding the hemispherical radiation correction of 8dB. Using the terminology of the report, this would result in a sound power of  $L_{Weq}$  104dB(A) and  $L_{Wmax}$  126dB(A), 10dB greater than those used by Mach Acoustics in the calculations.

This would obviously have a similar effect (10dB higher) on the predicted noise levels at all receivers, with maximum event noise levels at many receivers in the mid-60dB range and are likely to give rise to significant disturbance when assessed under the CIEH guidelines.

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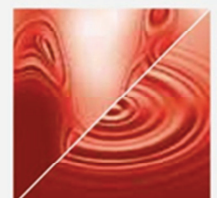
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**MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF NOISE CONSULTANTS**



The BS4142:1997 *Method for rating industrial noise affecting mixed residential and industrial areas* results would initially appear to be less affected. However, the Mach Acoustics report makes one large assumption that we would consider to be incorrect. The minimum background noise level,  $L_{90}$ , used for the assessment is based upon the assumed operational hours of 08:00 and 22:00 hours. However, from our extensive experience of assessing noise from skatepark applications and indeed noise problems leading to their removal, skateparks are often used much later at night than this, and often can be used into the early hours of the morning in the summer months, unless they are actively secured to stop access at the end of every evening. Background noise levels at 8 Sadlers Mead are shown on the time history as falling to 30dB(A) between 00:00 – 00:30.

If the calculations are undertaken using the correct sound power level calculated previously of  $L_w$  104dB(A), this would result rating levels of +10dB at Sadlers Mead (or +17dB if using the lower background noise level measured during the night-time). Both of these would be a positive indication that *'complaints are likely'* when assessed in accordance with BS4142.

Another point to highlight is that on page 20 of the report, it is stated that as the (incorrectly) calculated maximum noise levels are more than -5dB lower than existing measured maxima, then *"this is a positive indication that impulsive noise from activity at the skatepark will not be audible over the existing maximum noise level climate at the residential properties"*. This statement is entirely incorrect, as maximum noise events from skateboarding can still be audible 10-15dB below the existing noise level due to the entirely different noise character of the source.

It should be noted that the noise levels measured by Mach Acoustics are quite a lot higher than measurements undertaken by us [CSA] at several sites.

#### *Hoare Lea Report*

It is understood that HLA were provided with the background noise level of  $L_{90}$  36dB(A) and asked to undertake an additional assessment to support the Mach Acoustics report. To ensure a robust assessment, HLA used 35dB(A) as the background noise level for the assessment. However, as stated earlier, the background noise level could drop to 30dB(A) or less, which would alter the finding of the report dramatically.

Review of noise levels measured by HLA showed average noise levels at 3m of  $L_{eq}$  69dB(A) and  $L_{max}$  88dB(A). These are considerably lower than those measured by Mach Acoustics at a greater distance, and are approximately 7dB less than would be expected from our [CSA] library data at a distance of 3m.

If this is the case then the predicted maximum events would increase from  $L_{max}$  52dB(A) at R1 to  $L_{max}$  59dB(A), which has in turn been related to the levels stated for anonymous external average noise levels stated in BS8233, which does not provide guidance for maximum noise events during the daytime. However, if it were to be assessed in accordance with the CIEH guidelines, as in the Mach Acoustics report, it would be viewed as tending towards causing annoyance.

In addition, if the  $L_{Aeq}$  levels due to skateboarders using the park were 7dB greater, the 0dB rating required would be exceeded at many of the residential receptors.

## Conclusions

As previously shown, there are many issues with the input data in both reports that result in an inaccurate assessment of likely noise levels at nearby receivers.

These are summarised below:

### Mach Acoustics

- Calculated power levels for the average and maximum events incorrect;
- Average levels used were  $L_w$  94dB, should be  $L_w$  104dB;
- Maximum levels used were  $L_w$  116dB, should be  $L_w$  126dB;
- No reference made to late night use which would have a much higher noise impact;
- Statement that maximum events will not be audible at houses as they are lower than existing maximum events is incorrect because of different characters of noise.

### Hoare Lea Acoustics

- Source noise levels considerably lower than library data measured by CSA at many sites;
- Average levels used were 69dB(A) @3m;
- Maximum levels used were 88dB(A) @3m;
- Both the above levels would be lower than expected by CSA and considerably less than those measured by Mach Acoustics;
- Maximum levels compared against a criterion for average external anonymous noise sources.

To illustrate the likelihood of complaint for the park in its proposed location, we [CSA] have undertaken our own brief noise impact assessment using library data, the same night-time background noise level of  $L_{90}$  37dB(A) and the distance to the nearest receiver used by HLA of 97m.

The methodology used for the assessment has been accepted by the court in the landmark case in relation to skateboard noise, Richardson vs. Devizes Town Council and have been adopted by a number of local authorities and other acoustic consultants (including Mach acoustics). The results of the noise impact assessment with no mitigation shows a rating level of +14dB in accordance with BS4142, and maximum levels of  $L_{max}$  64dB(A) at nearby receivers (calculations attached ref: AS7531/C1). It should be noted that if the skatepark were to be used later at night, the rating level could increase to +21dB(A).

This shows that noise levels would need to be mitigated by at least 14dB to reach a level at which the 0dB desired by the Council, and at which complaints are not likely, which is considered in practice to be very difficult to be achieved, and hence this location does not appear to be suitable in terms of noise for the proposed skatepark.

We trust the above to be of assistance. Please do not hesitate to contact us with any queries you may have.

Yours sincerely  
for CLARKE SAUNDERS ASSOCIATES

**Jamie Duncan MIOA**

**email: [j.duncan@clarkesaunders.com](mailto:j.duncan@clarkesaunders.com)**

## clarke saunders associates | acoustics

Project: AS7531

Proposed Skatepark Monkton Park, Chippenham  
Sadlers Mead Impact

Noise Impact Assessment as 'base' design

### BS4142 Assessment

Receptor	Nearest receiver, Sadlers Mead	Distance <b>97</b> m
L <sub>Aeq,1h</sub> for Skateboarding	54 dB @ 40m	
Distance Loss to 97m	-8 dB	
Acoustic Screening	0 dB	
L <sub>Aeq,1hr</sub> at Receiver (specific noise level)	46 dB	
Character Correction	5 dB	
<b>Rating Level</b>	<b>51 dB</b>	
Background LA90 level	37 dB	
<b>Assessment Level</b>	<b>14 dB</b>	* rounded to nearest dB
<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>Complaints very likely</b>	

### WHO Guidelines Assessment

Worst case continuous

7 hours out of 16hr Daytime

7 hours @ 46 dB(A)

9 hours @ 0 dB(A)

Correction -4 dB

Acoustic Screening 0dB

*Skating for 7 out of  
16 hours*

<b>L<sub>Aeq,16hr</sub> =</b>	<b>43 dB(A)</b>
-------------------------------	-----------------

\* rounded to nearest dB

<b>OK for day and evening (40-45dB) no moderate annoyance</b>
---

### Clay Target Assessment

L<sub>Amax</sub> for Concrete Skatepark

71dB @ 45m

L<sub>Amax</sub> at Receptor

64dB @ 97m

Acoustic Screening

0dB

L<sub>Amax</sub> at Receptor

64 dB

Comment L<sub>Amax</sub>(SNL) > 55dB < 65dB

<b>Tending towards 'Complaints being highly likely'</b>
---

Calculation AS7531/C1

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**Observations on the letter from Clarke Saunders associates letter/report of 16 July 2013 under reference AS7531.130715.L1**

This report has been obtained by concerned local residents and provided as a submission to the task group. Given the technical nature of this submission I have been asked to review and comment upon it.

This appears to be a desk study and I have to assume the author has not visited the site, on the basis that his sample calculations appear to assume flat ground. Nevertheless it is a useful contribution.

Clark Saunders (CSA) criticisms or comments can be summarised as follows with my observations *in italics*:

1. Mach Acoustics have miscalculated the source noise levels by 10 dB, which consequently raises the predicted impact by 10 dB.

*CSA assume from the text that the MACH source data is quoted at 5m from source. Very fairly they then note that these levels are “quite a lot higher than measurements undertaken by us (CSA) at several sites”, but then fail to question whether the assumption that the quoted levels are for five metres from the source is correct.*

*In fact, although not clear from the text MACH acoustics source data is normalised to 1 metre from source and hence is correctly calculated. CSA’s criticism is therefore not justified. I would just add that I had had similar difficulties with the MACH report and had gone back to the authors to clarify the point.*

2. CSA suggest that the use of minimum background levels between 08.00 and 2200 hrs for assessing the impact, suggesting that lower levels measured after midnight should be used for assessing the impact, on the basis that, unless the facility is secured, use may continue after 22.00 hrs.

*I do not accept this criticism as being justified: The working assumption of use finishing at dusk has been used in other circumstances for sites that are not proposed to be floodlit and, indeed, appears to have been accepted by the same consultancy as recently as February 2013 in its assessment of a proposed facility in Steyning, West Sussex.*

3. CSA takes issue with a statement in the MACH report about a statement that “impulsive noise from activity at the skatepark will not be audible over the existing maximum noise level climate at the residential properties.

*I agree that the statement is not factually correct. Inaudibility is notoriously difficult to quantify and the statement is clumsy – it would have been accurate to say that “the impulsive noise from activity at the skate park will be lower than existing maximum noise levels at the residential properties”.*

4. CSA criticises the baseline data used by Hoare Lea, but in doing so misquote from the report, stating that Hoare Lea have used  $Leq = 69$  dBA at 3 metres from the source and  $L_{Amax} = 88$  dBA at 3 metres. CSA state that this is lower by some 7 dB than would be expected from their library data.

**Observations on the letter from Clarke Saunders associates letter/report of 16 July 2013 under reference AS7531.130715.L1**

*In point of fact, in their assessment, Hoare Lea have used a single bypass figure of 65.5 dBA and calculated a baseline figure of  $L_{eq} = 72.5$  dBA at 3 metres, assuming five riders at any one time, which is 3.5 dB higher than CSA misquote and therefore, I assume some 3.5 dB below their library data. I would add that as MACH, Hoare Lea and CSA have each independently measured skate-park noise at different venues I would expect to see a range of levels found. In order to assist, I have tabulated below source data as provided by each of the consultants, all as sound power levels to allow direct comparison using the methodology of the CSA report:*

<i>Sound Power levels calculated from levels provided by each consultant</i>			
	<i>Mach Acoustics</i>	<i>Hoare Lea</i>	<i>Clark Saunders Assocs</i>
<i><math>L_{A,eq}</math> dB</i>	94	90.5	94
<i><math>L_{Amax}</math> dB</i>	116	105.5	112

*There is a good correlation between the levels obtained by each consultant for the equivalent continuous noise levels and a rather greater spread for the maximum levels. If the project were to proceed to a detailed design I would recommend that the source data obtained by Mach Acoustics be adopted for design purposes.*

*I do not attach great significance to the fact that Hoare Lea's base data is the lowest quoted. This could be due to measuring on the best surface of all the consultants.*

5. After summarising their conclusions, CSA refer to the "landmark case" of Richardson vs Devizes Town Council in order to support their assessment methodology before carrying out a desktop calculation for the nearest property in Sadlers Mead to support their contention that the impact has been underestimated by Mach Acoustics and Hoare Lea.

*In point of fact, the case was simply a judgement on private nuisance decided in the County Court. It was decided on the facts and there is no case law resulting from it. CSA rightly say that the assessment criteria used in the case has been widely adopted, and in fact is being used to assess this proposal.*

*The sample calculations carried out then assume no attenuation due to either screening or propagation over soft ground, ignoring the natural topography of the site and the details of the attenuation proposed by both Mach acoustics and Hoare Lea. I find this approach extremely difficult to justify as an objective assessment and I cannot accept it as a valid conclusion.*



**Observations on the letter from Clarke Saunders associates letter/report of 16 July 2013 under reference AS7531.130715.L1**

**In conclusion, in the non-technical summary supplied to assist understanding the reports provided by Mach Acoustics and Hoare Lea we summarised their reports as follows:**

**Each consultant has worked independently and has concluded that, with appropriate mitigation, the proposed facility would be acceptable in acoustic terms.**

**The CSA report does not lead me to the view that the conclusions reached by the consultants are invalid.**

Graham Steady MCIEH;

PGDip Env Acoustics (South Bank); Dip Mgt (Open).

5 August 2013

**Observations on the letter from Clarke Saunders associates letter/report of 16 July 2013 under reference AS7531.130715.L1**

**Concerns about Background Levels measured by Mach Acoustics in relation to the proposed Skate Park facility in Monkton Park, Chippenham**

In order to assess this proposal, background level surveys have been taken at a number of locations representing sensitive receptors around the site on some four different occasions. Concerns have been expressed as to whether these adequately assess the prevailing background levels around the site. The concerns can be summarised as:

1. That the surveys were taken in unsuitable weather conditions, particularly referring to wind and rain data.
2. That the choice of the Dutch Cottage tea rooms does not represent the noise climate for dwellings further down St Mary Street where lower levels might be obtained.

Weather data has been obtained from Lyneham weather station (a Met office station) and more locally from Hardenhuish School, which is more limited in scope, and supplied to the authority.

Mach Acoustics do not report on the weather on each occasion but there is an overall statement that "The weather remained dry, with no wind throughout the duration of the surveys."

**Discussion**

The background levels for the area are required in order to carry out an assessment in accordance with British Standard 4142: 1997. This method compares the "Rating Level" of the noise under consideration, with the pre-existing background levels, measured as LA,90 dB, which is the level exceeded for 90 percent of the time under consideration. For daytime activity a one hour period is used for the assessment.

The standard states that it is not suitable "for assessing..when the background levels and rating levels are both very low". It goes on to say that background levels below about 30 dB... are considered to be very low".

My starting point with any background level survey is to look at the figures and ask "are they sensible?", by which I mean, "Do they follow a typical daily pattern?" and "Are they what I would anticipate for the area?" In this case, all the readings in the report look robust and consistent with each other. In fact, three separate 24 hour surveys have been taken around the park on three different occasions, and a shorter daytime survey at the Monkton Park office. The surveys show good correlation and in the absence of any evidence to the contrary I would say that they together give a robust picture of the noise climate at properties around the park. It should be noted that Clark Saunders Associates (CSA) did not criticise the accuracy of the background levels obtained.

High winds can affect noise readings either by causing pressure fluctuations at the microphone or by raising levels generally by causing wind noise in trees and around structures. Although the use of a microphone wind shield can help to address the former problem, it is good practice to avoid taking readings when wind speeds exceed 5m/s at the microphone.

**Observations on the letter from Clarke Saunders associates letter/report of 16 July 2013 under reference AS7531.130715.L1**

Wet weather will also affect noise levels and so should be avoided, though older meters and microphones were prone to damage by water ingress and the avoidance of using meters in any dampness was also related to the avoidance of expensive repair bills.

It is one of the difficulties of unmanned measurements that weather can vary during the survey period without the direct knowledge of the consultant. However, in point of fact, the background levels, which are measured as the level exceeded for 90% of the time, is quite immune to short term fluctuations. To illustrate: in a one hour period, the background level is defined by the quietest 6 minutes (in aggregate) over that period. A noisy event such as an aircraft flyover, a few gusty periods or a few vehicle bypasses will not affect the measurement.

I have considered the weather data from Lyneham, and whether it causes real doubt as to the validity of the background level surveys.

Wind generally increases with height above ground and also with altitude. RAF Lyneham weather station is quoted to be at 145m AOD and the wind speed is measured on a ten metre mast on an open airfield. Work on wind data for power generation shows that the wind at ground level is about half that at 10 metres above the ground.

By contrast, Monkton Park is around 45m AOD and in a river valley.

Looking at the Lyneham wind data for 10/11 May 2012 during the period when one of the the surveys was being undertaken, show a range of hourly average wind speeds of 6-9 metres per second, with gusts of 10 – 14 metres per second in each hour. For comparison, the Hardenhuish data shows average wind speeds for 10 May (24 hour period) of 5.0 metres per second, and for 11 May 2.6 metres per second.

The rainfall data recorded at Hardenhuish records 24 hour precipitation on 0.6mm and 0.8mm for those dates, which is not significant, whilst the Lyneham data shows rainfall in four consecutive hours between 12.00 and 16.00 on 10 May.

I don't consider there is anything to suggest that the background levels are not robust, but I have arranged for some short-term spot checks to be undertaken at representative locations.

Turning to the use of the Dutch tea rooms for the survey to represent dwellings in St Marys Street, I am of the opinion that the levels are sufficiently representative, but the spot checks mentioned above will also consider this aspect.

Graham Steady

6 August 2013

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21 August 2013

By email: Victoria.Welsh@wiltshire.gov.uk; John.Freegard@wiltshire.gov.uk

Dear Victoria,

### REVIEW OF CLARKE SAUNDERS ASSOCIATES LETTER

Thank you again for your time today and I am sorry for not getting back to you sooner. I have now taken the time to review Jamie Duncan of Clarke Saunders Associates' letter dated 16<sup>th</sup> July 2013.

Overall, I feel that Jamie has somewhat rushed out a response, missing the key points. His approach appears to illustrate an eagerness to please his client, rather than a fair and considerate review.

For convenience, I have copied Jamie's letter below and added comments. Some elements of MACH Acoustics report have also been included, in blue text.

*Dear Sir*

**AS7531 MONKTON PARK SKATEPARK, CHIPPENHAM**  
**Noise Impact of Proposed Skatepark**

*Further to our recent conversation and following our receipt of the two separate noise impact assessments undertaken by Mach Acoustics and Hoare Lea Acoustics, we are pleased to provide our comments and observations regarding noise from the site in relation to local receivers.*

This is the first example of a rushed response; the above statement clearly indicates that the scope is to review both MACH Acoustics and Hoare Lea's reports and comment on to local receivers. However the letter is titled 'Noise Impact of Proposed Skatepark' which is misleading, as this has not been undertaken in any real detail by CSA, and has also been by CSA later in Jamie's letter that only a brief has been undertaken.

*Mach Acoustics Report*

*We have undertaken a review of the report submitted by Mach Acoustics and found several notable concerns regarding the predicted noise impact from the new skatepark.*

*The report uses CadnaA noise mapping software to predict noise levels across the surrounding area and notes that the 'key advantage of using this type of modelling is its accuracy'. However, the accuracy of the model is determined entirely by the quality of the input data and parameters, which in this instance appear to be strewn with errors.*

This is clearly an example of where Jamie is trying to please his client. The word 'strewn' suggests repeated errors in the modelling, however only one error is raised. If Jamie had spent more time reading the report, he would have found that this was not in fact an error.

The source noise levels used for the calculations were based on measurements undertaken at a distance of 5m from the skateboard noise source, and are understood to be  $L_{eq}$  82dB(A) and  $L_{max}$  104dB(A). These have then been calculated back to a sound power level at source ( $L_w$ ) and are summarised in Appendix C of the report. Undertaking this calculation using standard noise propagation theory for a point source would involve adding the distance loss propagation ( $r=5m$ ),  $20\log(r)$ , [14dB] and then adding the hemispherical radiation correction of 8dB. Using the terminology of the report, this would result in a sound power of  $L_{Weq}$  104dB(A) and  $L_{Wmax}$  126dB(A), 10dB greater than those used by Mach Acoustics in the calculations.

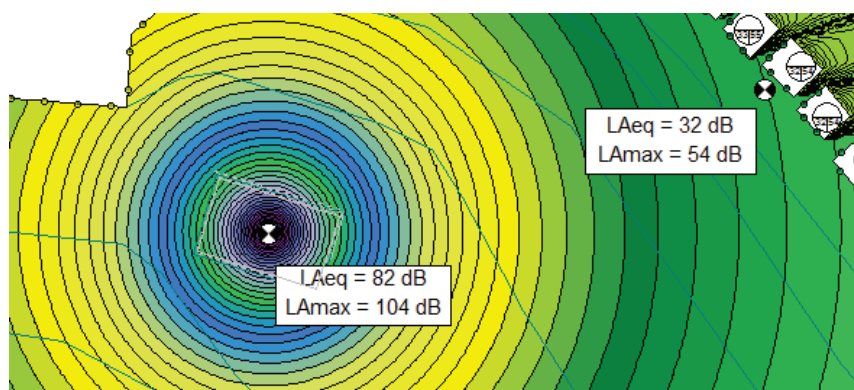
Figure 11 provided the noise levels measured at 1 meter from the edge of the two different skate parks. Please see below.

To determine the noise impact of the proposed skate park at the nearest noise sensitive locations, MACH Acoustics have undertaken a series of measurements at existing skate parks. The following figures show noise levels measured at **1 metre** from the perimeter of two concrete based skate parks. The sound level meter was set to measure 1 minute consecutive time samples.

The next paragraph then states that this figure has been corrected to the centre of the skate park, a distance taken to be 5m from the measurement location.

Figures 11 and 12 above show that the average noise levels measured at each skate park remain relatively constant when there is activity at the skate parks. Based on the location of the microphone during each skate park survey, calculations have been carried out to determine the noise levels at the centre of each skate park which was estimated to be approximately 5 metres distance from the microphone location. This calculated level can be defined as the reference source noise level. The following table summarises the calculated noise levels at the centre of each skate park

The results are 82 dB  $L_{Aeq}$  and 104 dB  $L_{AMax}$  at the centre of the park. Figure 13 shows the noise map used to assess the spread of noise from the skate park. This illustration shows clearly that the sound pressure level in the centre of the park is equal to these values. For convenience, I have cropped the image and expanded it below.



There is therefore no need to add a 5m distance loss (-14 dB) as suggested by Jamie. The sound power levels given in Appendix C were calculated by Cadna. Appendix C shows a sound pressure to sound power conversion of 12 dB, this is more onerous than Jamie's 8 dB correction.

*This would obviously have a similar effect (10 dB higher) on the predicted noise levels at all receivers, with maximum event noise levels at many receivers in the mid-60dB range and are likely to give rise to significant disturbance when assessed under the CIEH guidelines.*

This is an extension of the incorrect statement made above, therefore we have no further comment.

*The BS4142:1997 Method for rating industrial noise affecting mixed residential and industrial areas results would initially appear to be less affected. However, the Mach Acoustics report makes one large assumption that we would consider to be incorrect. The minimum background noise level, L90, used for the assessment is based upon the assumed operational hours of 08:00 and 22:00 hours. However, from our extensive experience of assessing noise from skatepark applications and indeed noise problems leading to their removal, skateparks are often used much later at night than this, and often can be used into the early hours of the morning in the summer months, unless they are actively secured to stop access at the end of every evening. Background noise levels at 8 Sadlers Mead are shown on the time history as falling to 30dB(A) between 00:00 – 00:30.*

This is clearly a statement looking to please the client. ‘Mach Acoustics report makes one **large** assumption that we would consider to be incorrect’. As stated on a number of occasions, my three boys and I very much enjoy a variety of sports, including surfing, kite surfing, sailing, windsurfing, BMX/scooter riding, mountain biking and many other sports requiring hand-eye coordination. I have never managed to do any of these in the dark. With respect to out of hours noise, there is nothing to prevent a member of the public sitting in the park directly outside one of the sensitive receivers.

If the calculations are undertaken using the correct sound power level calculated previously of Lw 104dB(A), this would result rating levels of +10dB at Sadlers Mead (or +17dB if using the lower background noise level measured during the night-time). Both of these would be a positive indication that ‘complaints are likely’ when assessed in accordance with BS4142.

This statement has been shown to be down to not studying MACH Acoustics report with more than just a rushed approach.

Another point to highlight is that on page 20 of the report, it is stated that as the (incorrectly) calculated maximum noise levels are more than -5dB lower than existing measured maxima, then “this is a positive indication that impulsive noise from activity at the skatepark will not be audible over the existing maximum noise level climate at the residential properties”. This statement is entirely incorrect, as maximum noise events from skateboarding can still be audible 10-15dB below the existing noise level due to the entirely different noise character of the source.

Here we are in agreement, but the wording is again misleading, ‘entirely incorrect’. If an exact level could be provided relating to inaudibility, Jamie would not have provided a range. MACH Acoustics report should have indicated that noise is not likely to be intrusive, however whichever word we used it would have been wrong as what we hear is subjective. We do however take Jamie’s point on board.

*It should be noted that the noise levels measured by Mach Acoustics are quite a lot higher than measurements undertaken by us [CSA] at several sites.*

After stating that our modelling was ‘strewn with errors’ but only highlighting one error (which was in fact not an error), Jamie then goes on to state that the sound levels MACH Acoustics has used are ‘a lot’ lower than CSA are accustomed to using. This raises the issue as to why Jamie did not question his results. If MACH were using higher source levels, why would CSA, who are stated to have been using lower levels, predict higher levels at the residences.

CSA’s sound pressure levels are clearly higher than MACH Acoustics’, this is shown in both of our reports. The above contradiction comes when using CSA’s method of converting sound pressure to sound power and



then back to sound pressure. Using CSA's conversion method, including a distance loss, results in MACH Acoustics levels being significantly higher than CSA's levels. If you don't include for a distance loss, then MACH Acoustics levels are within +2 dB of Hoare Lea's levels and -5 dB below CSA.

Additionally, we feel that this point should have been raised earlier in the letter, rather than stating that MACH Acoustics are under predicting noise levels.

#### *Hoare Lea Report*

*It is understood that HLA were provided with the background noise level of L90 36dB(A) and asked to undertake an additional assessment to support the Mach Acoustics report. To ensure a robust assessment, HLA used 35dB(A) as the background noise level for the assessment. However, as stated earlier, the background noise level could drop to 30dB(A) or less, which would alter the finding of the report dramatically.*

Only if you skate in the dark.

*Review of noise levels measured by HLA showed average noise levels at 3m of Leq 69dB(A) and Lmax 88dB(A). These are considerably lower than those measured by Mach Acoustics at a greater distance, and are approximately 7dB less than would be expected from our [CSA] library data at a distance of 3m.*

Translating Hoare Lea's figures to 1m levels, it is seen that Hoare Lea's levels are within 2 dB of MACH Acoustics' source levels.

#### *Conclusions*

*As previously shown, there are many issues with the input data in both reports that result in an inaccurate assessment of likely noise levels at nearby receivers.*

CSA has only published a single figure for skate park noise, which is considerably higher than both MACH Acoustics and Hoare Lea's figures. CSA's figure is stated to be at 40 meters from the park. If this is the measurement location, then it should not be relied upon, as it is highly likely to be affected by other noise sources. The 3 measurement levels presented by MACH and Hoare Lea are within a few dBs of each other, however CSA's figure is significantly different. This, along with the 40m statement would lend me to doubt CSA's levels.

The above statement also contradicts Jamie's statement below, more care should have been taken.

It should be noted that the noise levels measured by Mach Acoustics are quite a lot higher than measurements undertaken by us [CSA] at several sites.

#### *Mach Acoustics*

- *Calculated power levels for the average and maximum events incorrect;*
- *Average levels used were Lw 94dB, should be Lw 104dB;*
- *Maximum levels used were Lw 116dB, should be Lw 126dB;*
- *No reference made to late night use which would have a much higher noise impact;*
- *Statement that maximum events will not be audible at houses as they are lower than existing maximum events is incorrect because of different characters of noise.*

The stated '*...Lw 94dB, should be Lw 104dB... , ...Lw 116 dB should be Lw 126 dB...*' far exceeds both CSA's and Hoare Lea's measured levels. This should have been picked up by CSA before they sent out the letter. If Jamie had not made this error then CSA's letter would show very different conclusions.

The last point made above is fair.

*Hoare Lea Acoustics*

- *Source noise levels considerably lower than library data measured by CSA at many sites;*
- *Average levels used were 69dB(A) @3m;*
- *Maximum levels used were 88dB(A) @3m;*
- *Both the above levels would be lower than expected by CSA and considerably less than those measured by Mach Acoustics;*
- *Maximum levels compared against a criterion for average external anonymous noise sources.*

Again, if Jamie had not made the distance correction, he would have found that MACH Acoustics and Hoare Lea are using very similar levels, which in turn may have led him to question CSA's library containing results from many sites. It would also be useful to see other results rather than just a single result. MACH Acoustics published two sets, with tight correlation which each other.

To illustrate the likelihood of complaint for the park in its proposed location, we [CSA] have undertaken our own brief noise impact assessment using library data, the same night-time background noise level of L90 37dB(A) and the distance to the nearest receiver used by HLA of 97m.

The methodology used for the assessment has been accepted by the court in the landmark case in relation to skateboard noise, Richardson vs. Devizes Town Council and have been adopted by a number of local authorities and other acoustic consultants (including Mach acoustics). The results of the noise impact assessment with no mitigation shows a rating level of +14dB in accordance with BS4142, and maximum levels of Lmax 64dB(A) at nearby receivers (calculations attached ref: AS7531/C1). It should be noted that if the skatepark were to be used later at night, the rating level could increase to +21dB(A).

This shows that noise levels would need to be mitigated by at least 14dB to reach a level at which the 0dB desired by the Council, and at which complaints are not likely, which is considered in practice to be very difficult to be achieved, and hence this location does not appear to be suitable in terms of noise for the proposed skatepark.

Jamie has criticised the use of Cadna but is happy to review things based upon 'our own **brief** noise impact assessment'. The conclusion of this brief assessment is that noise levels are 14 dB over background noise levels and 21 dB for those riding 'between 00:00 – 00:30'. Firstly, CSA have stated that their library of data is 7 dB over Hoare Lea's data. They have not stated where the receiver location is taken to be. MACH Acoustics has assessed all locations by mapping the sound over the site and surrounding areas. The calculations provided by CSA are very brief and basic, the Cadna mapping used by MACH Acoustics is based upon a provided section of the land, see Appendix B. Using this topographical data, the Cadna model includes 7 dB losses for ground absorption. Combining these two figures shows that noise levels do not exceed background levels, which if we are looking at the same position as CSA, it can be concluded that our results are identical.

Yours Sincerely,

  
**MACH ACOUSTICS**

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27 August 2013

By email: [REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

### SUMMARY OF CLARKE SAUNDER ASSOCIATES LETTER

As discussed over the phone on the Friday the 23<sup>rd</sup> of August 13, I feel that it would be useful to present a summary of my previous letter dated 21 August 13, titled Review of Clarke Saunders Associates Letter.

In summary, CSA's letter focuses on three points:

#### **MACH Acoustics**

- CSA claims that MACH Acoustics has made errors within our calculations and subsequently under predicted noise levels at the residences. This view is made on a misinterpretation of MACH Acoustics report.
- Skating will take place up to the hours of 00:30.

#### **Hoare Lea**

- CSA claim that Hoare Lea's data for skate park noise is incorrect and therefore under predicts noise levels. However MACH Acoustics and Hoare Lea's data is in agreement, whilst CSA's data appears to be high.

#### **MACH Acoustics**

CSA's core argument in assessing MACH Acoustics report, is that a 5m distance correction [14 dB increase in noise level] is required to be added to MACH Acoustics measured data. The result of this additional 14 dB means that noise levels at the receptors increase dramatically over that predicted by MACH Acoustics, indicating that noise '*complaints are likely*'.

However CSA have misread MACH Acoustics report. Noise levels measured by MACH Acoustics were measured at 1 meter from the side of the park and then corrected 5m back to the centre of the park. CSA have done exactly the same. Their data represents noise levels at 40m from the park, these have then been corrected to the centre of the park. If this error had not been made, the contradiction below would not have been made. Additionally, the conclusion that noise '*complaints are likely*' could not have been put forwards.

*'It should be noted that the noise levels measured by Mach Acoustics are quite a lot higher than measurements undertaken by us [CSA] at several sites.'*

CSA are also critical of MACH using a cut off time of 10pm. This time is taken to be summer time sunset. No part of the park is or is proposed to be fenced off, therefore a variety of activities can take place at anytime, including well beyond CSA's proposed 00:30. Noise can also be generated significantly closer to residences than the proposed skate park. We therefore see this as a CSA technicality.

### **Hoare Lea**

In the review of Hoare Lea's report, CSA focuses on Hoare Lea's measured noise levels being lower than CSA's levels. MACH Acoustics does not believe that Hoare Lea have used incorrect levels.

*Both the above levels would be lower than expected by CSA and considerably less than those measured by Mach Acoustics;*

If the 5m distance error had not be made by CSA, they would have seen that both Hoare Lea's and MACH Acoustics data are very similar to each other, well within measurement difference.

MACH Acoustics presented 2 sets of data, Hoare Lea have provide a third. These three sets of data are all very similar to each others, however CSA's data is considerably higher. As indicated by CSA's letter, their measurements were taken at 40m from the park, at this distance the chances of a second noise source effecting levels is considerable. This is possibly the reason why CSA's levels are higher than Hoare Lea and MACH Acoustics' data.

### **Conclusion**

Hoare Lea and MACH Acoustics have provided very similar conclusions with respect to noise from the skate park, through two separate and independent assessments. Wiltshire Council are also understood to have undertaken two separate internal assessments, with again similar conclusions. CSA's conclusion is very different to these four assessments and uses wording such as 'strewn with errors', 'large assumption', 'entirely incorrect', 'many issues' to make an apparent and emotive case against the park.

In MACH Acoustics view, if the error of adding 14 dB to MACH Acoustics data had not been made, CSA would have struggled to be critical of both MACH Acoustics and Hoare Lea's assessments.

Yours Sincerely,

  
**MACH ACOUSTICS**

## Response to CSA Report from Hoare Lea

Many thanks for sending through the Clarke Saunders Associates (CSA) critique of the Hoare Lea Acoustics (HLA) assessment into the noise impact of the Monkton Park skate park.

The CSA critique focuses on two main issues: first they consider that the baseline background noise levels used for the comparative assessment should be lower, and second they consider the source levels adopted for the skate park activity should be higher. Both of these eventualities could clearly lead to different assessment conclusions being drawn on the basis that the stipulated assessment criterion is generally based on the relative difference between the skate park noise and the existing background, although HLA has additionally considered the potential impact of L<sub>Amax</sub> levels.

In terms of the baseline background levels, HLA has not undertaken any new background noise measurements. The scope of the appointment of HLA specifically requested that they should adopt the baseline background noise levels determined by others. Whether or not lower noise levels may be expected when the facility is in use would clearly depend on the varying background level as a function of time of day, evening or night. CSA are quite correct to point this out as a possibility depending on the potential hours of use of the facility, but this issue was not part of the remit of HLA's assessment which was restricted to assessing potential noise impact against the supplied baseline noise levels.

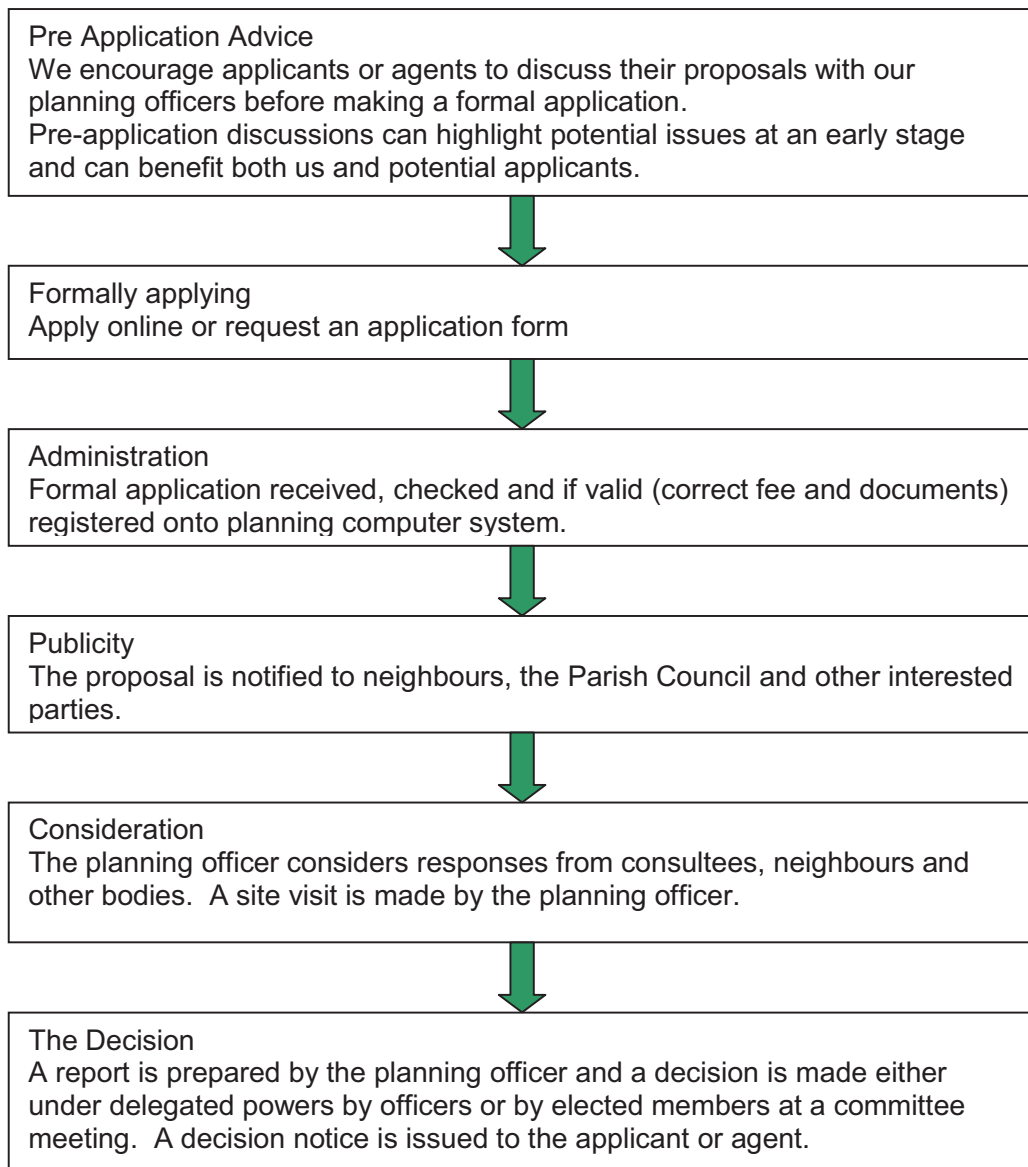
In terms of the source noise levels, CSA indicate their own data to indicate higher source levels than those adopted by HLA. HLA clearly can not dispute the statement of CSA that their own measurements have indicated higher source levels. What HLA can state, however, is that the measurements on which HLA have based their own assessment were based on results obtained at a modern, concrete skate park with metal rails, which is understood to be of the type considered at Monkton Park. Also, during the measurements, users were specifically requested to work their boards hard in order to generate higher rather than lower noise levels. On this basis HLA is confident of the source levels utilised in its calculations and would contend that there is no requirement to increase the calculated noise emission levels as suggested by CSA. HLA would however additionally suggest that, if the difference between the parties comes down simply to an argument as to the appropriate source levels to use, then some joint measurements at an agreed facility could effectively be used to resolve this issue.

The final point is one of a request for clarification in the CSA report where it refers (in the penultimate paragraph of page 2 of the CSA report) to HLA stating that an L<sub>Amax</sub> level of 52 dB(A) is calculated to occur at location R1 (as listed in the table on Page 7 of the HLA report). CSA suggest that this quoted 52 dB(A) should be 59 dB(A) on the basis that the source levels need to be uplifted by 7 dB in accordance with CSA's own source data when compared with HLA's source data. However, the L<sub>Amax</sub> level reported in the HLA table for the screened facility is actually just under 45 dB(A), and so even adding the 7 dB CSA uplift would result in a revised L<sub>Amax</sub> level of 52 dB(A) and not 59 dB(A)?

I hope that this response adequately addresses the issues raised, but if you require any further information then please don't hesitate to contact me.

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## The Planning Process

The planning application process can be separated into 6 key stages. The process is largely governed by legislation and is designed to allow the input of expert and interested parties into the decision making process. The six steps can be described as follows:

### Step 1 - Validation

Applications are checked to ensure all documents and fees required have been submitted. Any missing information will be requested before processing can start. Detailed guidance can be found on the planning application forms and fees page, where you can download all relevant forms etc. We aim to acknowledge your application within 3 days of receipt.

### Step 2 - Consultation and publicity

Consultations are sent to various bodies to obtain their expert view. Advertisements, where required, are placed in the appropriate local paper and on site and indicate how to view plans and how to comment on them, usually 21 days from the date of publishing.

### Step 3 - Consideration

The site is inspected and the application assessed by the planning case officer, taking into account planning policies, consultation responses and public representations. Where relevant, the planning officer will also gather any site specific information (photographs etc.).

### Step 4 - Negotiation

If problems are identified with the application which there is scope to address through alterations to the proposal, the officer will contact the applicant to seek suitable amendments. Steps 2 and 3 may require to be repeated if amendments which significantly change the application are made.

### Step 5 - Recommendation

The planning officer will make a recommendation, via the 'officers' report' on the application to the person or body authorised to make a decision. This will be the relevant Committee of the Council or individual who has delegated powers to make the decision. There may be occasions when an application is referred to an Area Planning Committee for a decision. This will be when a Division Member has carefully assessed the merits of the application and has decided that there are sufficient planning reasons for it to be determined by the committee. If the application is decided by delegated decision, this will be via the Principal Planning Officer who will sign the planning permission. 90% of all planning applications are decided by the delegated route. If the application is to be decided at a Committee meeting, the objectors and the applicant will be contacted to be advised of the time and venue of the meeting. All meetings are held in public and all interested parties are free to attend and observe how a decision is reached.

### Step 6 - Decision

A decision is taken on the application by the appropriate body.

With most householder applications the Director of Planning normally makes the decision under what's known as 'delegated powers'. This means that they can make the decision without going to

## The Planning Process

the relevant committee which speeds the process up. Around 90% of householder applications are decided this way.

Where the decision lies with a committee, there may be a site inspection by the Committee. In reaching a decision, the Committee is required by law to limit the matters it takes into account to the "Development Plan," i.e. the Structure Plan and Local Plan policies relating to the application and to other planning matters, often referred to as "material considerations." What does and does not qualify as a "planning matter" varies between applications, but can generally be summarised as the impact of the proposed development on the surrounding environment and infrastructure. Matters which should not be taken into account include who is applying, their past history and the effect on the value of neighbouring properties.

Of importance is that the application must, under the legislation, be determined in accordance with the Development Plan, unless other matters indicate that this is inappropriate. It is therefore useful to be aware of the content of the Development Plan prior to submitting an application.

**email:** [developmentmanagementnorth@wiltshire.gov.uk](mailto:developmentmanagementnorth@wiltshire.gov.uk)

**Telephone:** 01249 706 444

Further information on planning can be found under;

**<http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/planninganddevelopment.htm>**



PRESIDENT Dr Robert E. Blackburn  
M.A.(Oxon), Mus. B., M.A.(Manchester), Ph.D.(Durham), LTCL, FRSA

Astley House  
255 London Road  
Chippenham  
Wiltshire SN15 3AR

8<sup>th</sup> August 2013

**Chippenham Area Board ( by email)**

copy to  
**Chippenham Skatepark Task Group**  
Wiltshire Council  
Monkton Park  
Chippenham,  
Wiltshire, SN15 1ER

**The Skateboard Task Group And Its Recommended Option For A Site In Monkton Park**

The Area Board has requested comments on the proposal prior to its meeting on 10 Sept.

General Comments

Irrespective of the choice of location, we believe that both the process by which the recommendation was reached and the conduct of the Task Group are seriously flawed. If its recommendation is accepted we consider that Wiltshire Council will be wide open to a legal challenge. We believe there is a serious risk of history repeating itself and that the possible outcome of such a challenge is that the Council could have acted unlawfully. The reasons are given below.

The mode of operation of the Task Group.

The discussions of the group have been veiled in secrecy with virtually no information in the public domain regarding its meetings, rationale, conclusions, way forward etc. There has been virtually no information on the Wiltshire Council website or any press releases about its progress or conduct. We understand that a decision was made that the task group meetings would not have any minutes taken of its meetings. Even if these meetings were

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considered to be in confidence until there had been a public consultation, it is extraordinary that even the members of the task group have had no record of its proceedings. This gives the distinct impression that some members of the group were determined to arrive at a certain outcome no matter what the facts might show. This lack of any record of discussions is surely quite contrary to the code of practice that elected councillors are required to fulfil.

### The process by which the recommendation has been made

The Civic Society has on its committee a number of members who have extensive experience of conducting options studies. The first stage is to ensure that the terms of reference are crystal clear, relevant and deliverable. From what we have seen of the TORs, they satisfy none of these.

The first stage of such a study is to generate a good range of options, then reducing them down to a shortlist of three or four. What is then required is a thorough systematic analysis of each on the shortlist (pros, cons, constraints etc.) and finally coming up with a preferred option. We can see no evidence whatsoever that the task group have adopted this approach. They seem to have gone from 23 options to one at a stroke, without any serious analysis of why some perfectly reasonable options should not be further investigated. Comments such as " the police don't like this option" are not a good enough reason for discarding an option. We base this on the Summary of Public Consultation Meeting 26 November 2012 which does not look either very competent or professional, particularly the way in which some options are summarily dismissed. We have no idea whether this information has ever been published properly for discussion. This seems to confirm the climate of secrecy and poor presentation of arguments.

Having arrived at the Island Park site as the preferred option in late 2012 which met with considerable opposition, the task group rather than examine an alternative option to Monkton Park (which we understand it was tasked to do at the Area Board in January 2013), doggedly carried on and now recommend Monkton Park which was not even one of the options presented on the 26 November 2012 Public Consultation!

### The choice of Monkton Park

Because of what we consider to be serious flaws in the evaluation and selection process we are very concerned about the choice of Monkton Park. By common consent this park is one of the jewels in the crown of Chippenham. The environmental impact of locating a skateboard park between the play area and the river will be very severe, effectively cutting the park in two. It is simply ducking responsibility for the task group to state that environmental issues are not part of its remit and that the planning application process will expose these issues. The environmental, social, cost and economic impacts should all have been key determining factors in examining all the options and arriving at a preferred site.

The distinct impression is that the task group have been determined to pursue the Monkton Park option without any proper consideration of other options. For example:

- Where is the balanced score card on the plus and minus merits of Monkton Park? The rationale for the former proposal of the Island Park Site is not a balanced appraisal.

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- If there is no public money available to buy redundant land for a skateboard site, then why should it be provided at the expense of other irreplaceable public amenities like green space?
- Perhaps the Council should insist on section 106 money to fund a skateboard park e.g. as part of the Langley Park Development.
- The general assumption seems to be that parkland is 'available' and will cost nothing. Is that realistic given that these are prime public areas?
- No account seems to have been taken of Monkton Park being one option for the proposed Community Campus site.
- Why have no indoor options been considered, such as the empty police station, disused Westmead School or even the Olympiad Sports Hall on some days when it is not used much? The indoor skateboarding at Malmesbury Abbey is a precedent.

#### Civic Society Recommendation to Area Board

Because we believe that the process by which the task group has made its recommendation is deeply flawed, we have no confidence that Monkton Park is the best or the only option. We recommend that the Area Board does not accept the recommendation of the task group and that it initiates the following:

- a. The task group be re-formed and a trained impartial facilitator be appointed to the group to ensure that all shades of opinion are properly recognised and considered and that all valid options are systematically evaluated.
- b. The terms of reference be reviewed (particularly to ensure that some valid options are not dismissed on a whim).
- c. The group be mandated to produce proper minutes.
- d. The group be required to re-examine the longlist and to produce a shortlist of (say) 4 options to be properly evaluated.
- e. The cost, environmental, social and economic issues to be properly evaluated for each option.
- f. Should there be no practical option (without excessive cost) or if the best option is the most costly, the group should be required to say so.

#### ***Isabel Blackburn***

Isabel Blackburn  
Chairman  
Chippenham Civic Society

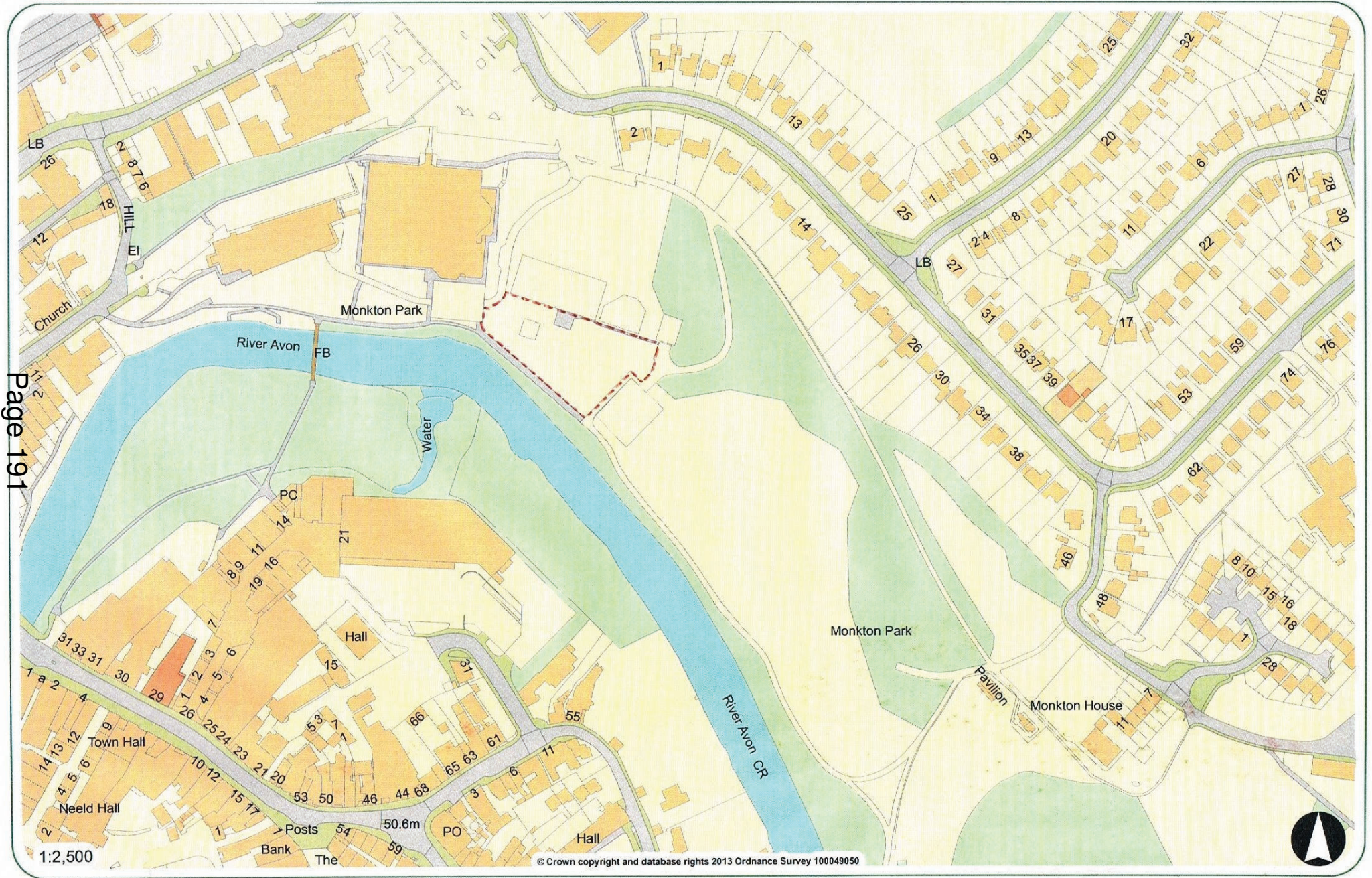
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# **Chippenham Community Campus**

## **Working proposal**

# Agenda Item 9

## **Section A - Background context**

### **Cabinet Decision**

At the 15 February 2011 Cabinet meeting, councillors approved a programme of work to deliver community campuses across the county and to develop and test alternative solutions to the management of public services. The Corsham, Salisbury and Melksham Community Areas were identified for inclusion in this first phase of work which is being referred to as the 'preliminary management project'.

### **What is a campus?**

A campus is a building (or buildings) where members of the local community can access a number of services or activities.

A campus can include a variety of community services, leisure facilities or Wiltshire Council services such as housing officers or registrars.

Community campuses will be developed through input from local people ensuring each campus is as individual as the community it serves. They will provide the services communities need in one easy- to-access location – placing customers and their needs at the heart of future plans.

The aim is to make maximum and efficient use of the council's buildings – both new and existing – and create campuses that deliver more for local communities.

### **The Shadow Board and the campus programme**

The Chippenham Shadow Community Operations Board (Shadow COB) was formed by the Area Board in December 2011 to represent the community throughout the development of the proposals for a community campus for the Chippenham community area.

The Shadow COB consists of an elected member from the area board, a town/parish council representative and members of various community groups to make sure it can represent the wider local community area effectively. Shortly after initiation, the Chippenham Shadow COB changed their name to Chippenham Campus Development Team (CDT) as they felt this better represented their role within the project.

## **Section B – Role and work of the Campus Development Team**

Since its formation, the Chippenham Campus Development Team has undertaken a significant process correlating data on the local community area and investigating key background information regarding the Chippenham community area. This included reviewing background documents such as the evolving Core Strategy, the Joint Strategic Assessment for Wiltshire, Intelligence Network data for the Chippenham Community Area, the Review of Leisure Services and a number of other documents assembled to inform and support the background information report. All the background documentation was amalgamated into a single document referred to as the Baseline report.

In addition to the background work, the Campus Development Team have undertaken a wide variety of 'promotional' activities that includes presentations to Area Board County councillors, Town and Parish councils, attendance at the River Festival and meetings with partner organisations. This has included Wiltshire College who are currently working on a detailed space requirement within the campus.

Completion of the background work by the Campus Development Team led up to the first phase of consultation which ran throughout October and November 2012.

# Agenda Item 9

## Section C - Consultation survey results – first phase

The first phases of consultation ran between the 1st October 2012 to the 30th November and in total 631 responses were received with a split of 318 paper forms completed, 262 online forms completed and 51 responses to the image boards.

The CDT utilised a number of different approaches to gain these responses that included:

- Consultation form in Talk of the Town newsletter
- Consultation forms (example attached)
- Online form
- A QR code (linking to the online form) on posters that were placed in shops around Chippenham and surrounding area and on handouts distributed at the railway station.
- Drop boxes at key locations such as Town Hall and library
- Direct mailing of document and link to partners
- Link sent via GROW network of contacts
- Consultation via image boards

Many of the consultation forms that were completed involved face to face contact with local residents as the CDT utilised the Wiltshire Council communications trailer to not only gain consultation feedback, but to also publicise the key messages behind the campus proposal. The trailer visited the High St & Market Place, major supermarkets, and some of the surrounding villages

In addition to the many 'standard' methods of consultation, the CDT created a number of image boards to further engage with local community members. The image boards were available for services such as the learning disability day service (operating from Monkton Park) during their sessions for clients of the service to provide their feedback.

## Consultation 1 findings

The consultation highlighted the following points:

- 83.1% of respondents highlighted that services should be located together
- 88.1% of respondents highlighted that the campus should be located near the town centre.
- 83.1% of respondents would like council services to be included within the campus
- 80.9% of respondents would like advice services to be included within the campus
- 77.8% of respondents would like the campus to provide community information.

Full breakdowns of the consultation 1 findings are located in appendix A



## Section D - Working proposal

The Chippenham Campus Development Team would like to propose the following for the Area Board's agreement.

To allow the second phase of consultation to be completed based on the following proposal:

To develop a community campus by creating one building that comprises the Wiltshire Council office building and enhanced leisure facilities at the Olympiad Leisure Centre.

It is the aspiration of the Campus Development Team (CDT) that the campus should become a focal point for community activities and embrace a wide variety of local services, facilities and amenities to support the Chippenham community area.

The campus could include the following elements:

- A change to the aspect of the current council offices so that its principal façade and entrance faces the River Avon with access from Monkton Park at ground floor level.
- The building should enhance and utilise the riverfront and visually integrate the existing building and its facilities with its surroundings and the Town centre.
- External enhancements should include an Atrium entrance at ground floor level and include external seating areas to the front of the building linked to a café/catering facility and an adjoining covered outdoor performance area.
- A library/family learning/information technology centre accessed via the Atrium to provide a whole range of information technologies including cutting edge and futuristic technologies
- Public access to the internet and computers
- A central reception area
- Improved secure and level access with the town centre.
- Adaptable multi purposes spaces for a wide range of activities to include spaces and facilities for large conferences, performances and the arts.
- Training links to Chippenham College and development opportunities for social enterprise facilities/services.
- Provision for the delivery of essential and specified Wiltshire Council services for the benefit of the Chippenham and adjoining community areas.
- Suitable areas for local organisations, charities, the elderly, disabled and the voluntary sector to operate from and function within.
- Functional space for partners such as Wiltshire College and the CAB.
- Facilities and accommodation for Youth Leisure services

Further development of the list of facilities would be generated after the second phase consultation and based on community opinion.

*Note: The development of the campus proposal will be subject to further public consultation, area board scrutiny, agreement and further feasibility work. This may include feasibility work on other sites should this be deemed necessary.*

# Agenda Item 9

## **Section E – Next Steps**

If the working proposal is agreed by the area board the Campus Development Team will complete a second phase of consultation based on the working proposal.

The second round of public consultation will give residents a further opportunity to comment on the proposal and following analysis will, it is anticipated, provide further supporting data and affirmation of the proposals for further consideration by the Area Board.

The CDT's aim is to gain Area Board agreement for a submission to Wiltshire Council in early November 2013 for consideration and budgetary approval in the 2014/15 budget.

# **Appendix A**

# **Consultation 1 Report**



# **Chippenham Community Campus**

## **Consultation Report**



## Chippenham Campus Consultation 1 Results Questionnaire Forms

### Method

The Chippenham Campus Development Team (CDT) created a questionnaire over a period of several meetings for local community members to complete throughout the consultation period. The CDT also wished for the consultation form to be included within the Talk of the Town newsletter which was distributed to 18,000 homes in the local area. In addition to the talk of the town, the CDT held day events in Chippenham town centre, at local supermarkets and worked with local groups, such as the youth club, to have forms completed.

The consultation questionnaire was also placed online via the Wiltshire Council website and was linked with QR codes to ensure that people with Smartphone's could access the questionnaire.

### Results

A total of 580 consultation results were collected over the consultation period with the following breakdowns:

Paper forms completed: 281

Paper forms from Talk of the Town: 37

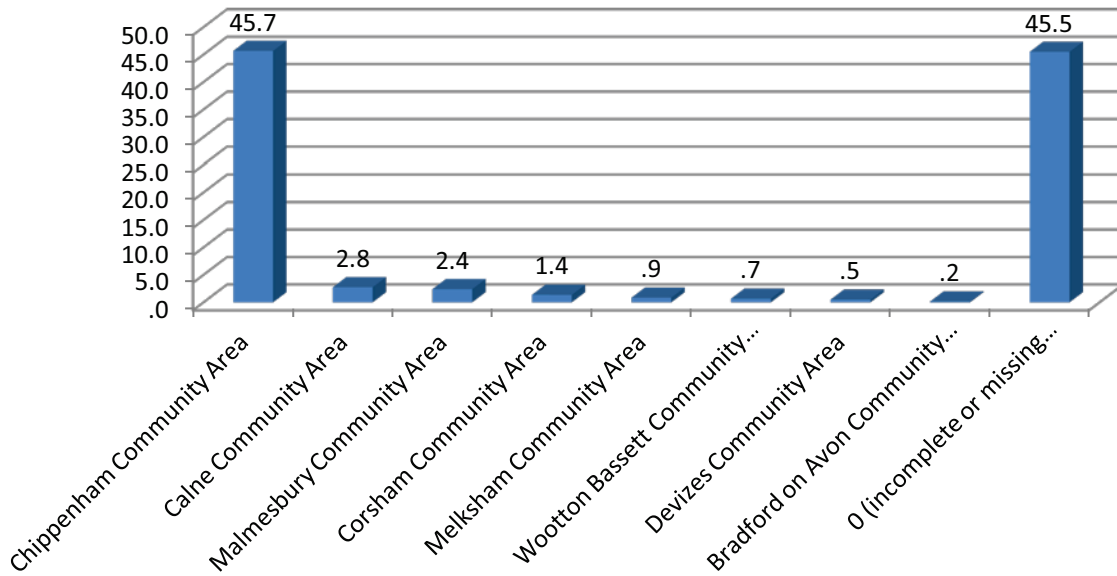
Online Forms completed: 262

### Q1 – Postcode.

The questionnaires highlighted that 45% of the total questionnaires gained were completed from community members within the Chippenham area. An addition 45% of respondents did not complete the postcode field with the final 10% of postcodes coming from Wootton Bassett, Malmesbury, Corsham, Calne, Bradford on Avon, Melksham and Devizes community areas.

# Agenda Item 9

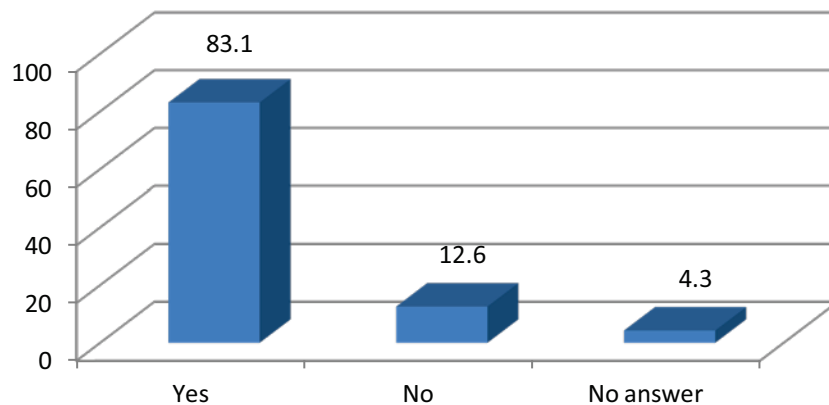
## Q1 - Postcode Percentage of responses



## Q2 – Services located in one location.

83.1% of respondents highlighted that services should be located in one location  
12.6% stated No for services to be located together  
4.3% left either answer blank

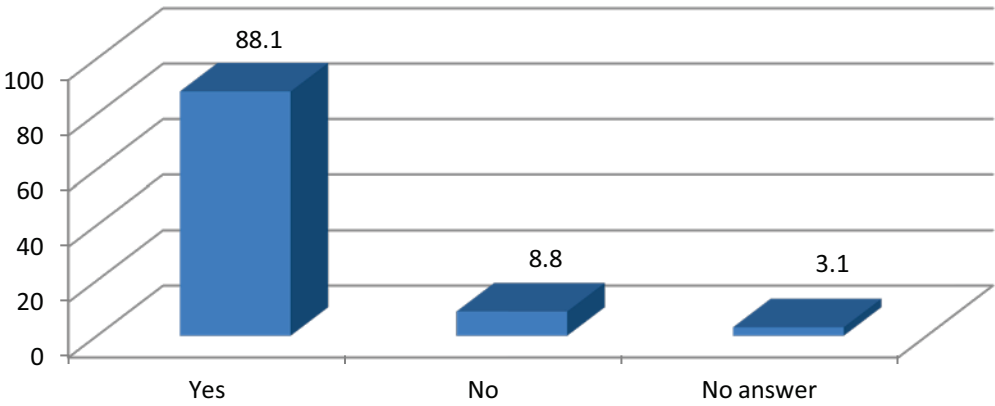
## Q2 - Services located in one location Percentage of responses



**Q3 – Services to be located near town centre**

88.1% of respondents selected “Yes” for services to be located near the town centre  
8.8% stated No for services to be located near town centre  
3.1% left either answer blank

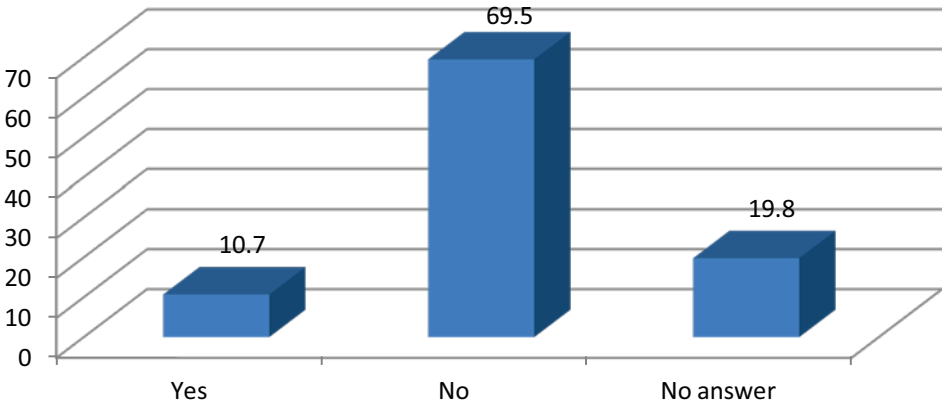
**Q3 - Services to be located near town centre**  
Percentage of responses



**Q4 – Service to be located out of town**

10.7% of respondents selected “Yes” for services to be located out of the town centre  
69.5% stated No for services to be located out of the town centre  
19.8% left either answer blank

**Q4 - Services to be located out of town**  
Percentage of responses





# Agenda Item 9

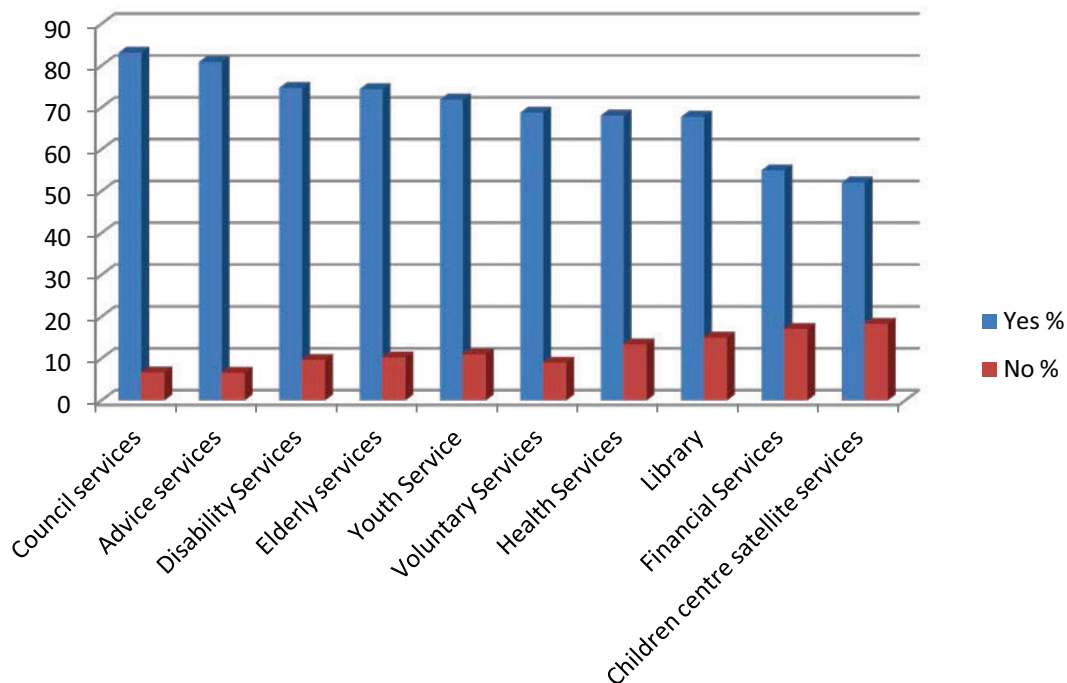
## Q5 – Services that could be included within the campus

The following percentages were recorded against each service within the questionnaire

Service	Yes %	No %
Council services	83.1	6.7
Advice services	80.9	6.6
Disability Services	74.7	9.7
Elderly services	74.4	10.3
Youth Service	71.9	11
Voluntary Services	68.8	9
Health Services	68.1	13.4
Library	67.8	15
Financial Services	55	17.1
Children centre satellite services	52.1	18.3

Table 1

The following chart depicts Table 1 (above) in graphical form



## Q6 – Additional services

Question 6 was an open text box where respondents were asked to record any additional services that they felt should be included within the campus. The following responses were noted and have been grouped into common themes.

NOTE: Some responses could cover multiple areas

<b>Service Specific Responses</b>	
Counselling Services	37
Drop in health centre/Dr surgery/chemist	9
Job centre plus	7
Wiltshire Council officers including - Income tax advisors/Planning officers/Social services	7
Unsure if police to be located	6
Wish for services to be delivered in the community	6
Community Police to be included	5
School & college information centres	4
Local clubs - luncheon clubs, activity clubs	4
Mental health advice services	3
Advice services for under 18's	3
Local business centre/small business support	3
History centre/TIC to be included	3
Citizens Advice Bureau	3
Connexions	2
Nursery/pre-school	2
Careers support	2
Department of Work and Pensions	1
Spice time credits	1
Olive branch	1
British Legion	1
Voluntary sector partners	1
Older people/disables satellite services	1
Crime prevention	1
Family advice	1
Adoption/fostering advice	1
Generic services	1
Legal advice	1
1st aid centre	1
Soup kitchen	1

<b>Activities &amp; Facility Responses</b>	
Sports/Leisure/Gym/Swimming	54
Youth activities/scouts, guides, army cadets	9
Back to work classes	8
Rock climbing/free running/Basketball/Skate Park	7

# Agenda Item 9

Beauty parlour/Health and beauty/place for nails & hair	4
Music centre/hub	4
Spaces for community groups	3
Cinema/bowling	3
Green/environmental, conservation & animal welfare promotion	2
Do not like campus idea	2
Restaurant/ Big food place	2
Library to stay where at current location	2
Dance spaces	2
Library (if moved) - same staff, better opening hours and good lighting	2
Soft play	2
Free Wi-Fi	1
Visitor information	1
Drop in centre for Dorothy house	1
Theatre	1
Facilities for parents/children	1
Large supermarket in town centre	1
Areas where different religions can meet	1
Fun fair	1
More for people to do	1
After school clubs	1
Activity centre for under 18's	1
Relaxation area	1
table tennis	1
snooker	1
Study areas	1
churches	1
DJ equipment/recording	1
Self defence classes	1

<b>Location Responses</b>	
Use Olympiad/Monkton park/Link with existing swimming pool	9
Central location	5
River island location	1
Use existing facilities	1
Located close to college	1

<b>Access/Transport Responses</b>	
Parking needed	4
Transport services	2
Access easier just inside town centre	1
Access for everyone	1

# Agenda Item 9

To break down the most popular responses the following table depicts the 10 most common themes:

<b>Top 10 most popular responses</b>	
Sports/Leisure/Gym/Swimming	54
Counselling services	37
Drop in health centre/Dr surgery/chemist	9
Youth activities/scouts, guides, army cadets	9
Use Olympiad/Monkton park/Link with existing swimming pool	9
Back to work classes	8
Job centre plus	7
Wiltshire Council officers including - Income tax advisors/Planning officers/Social services	7
Rock climbing/free running/Basketball/Skate Park	7
Unsure if police to be located	6

## Q7 – Facilities to be included within the campus

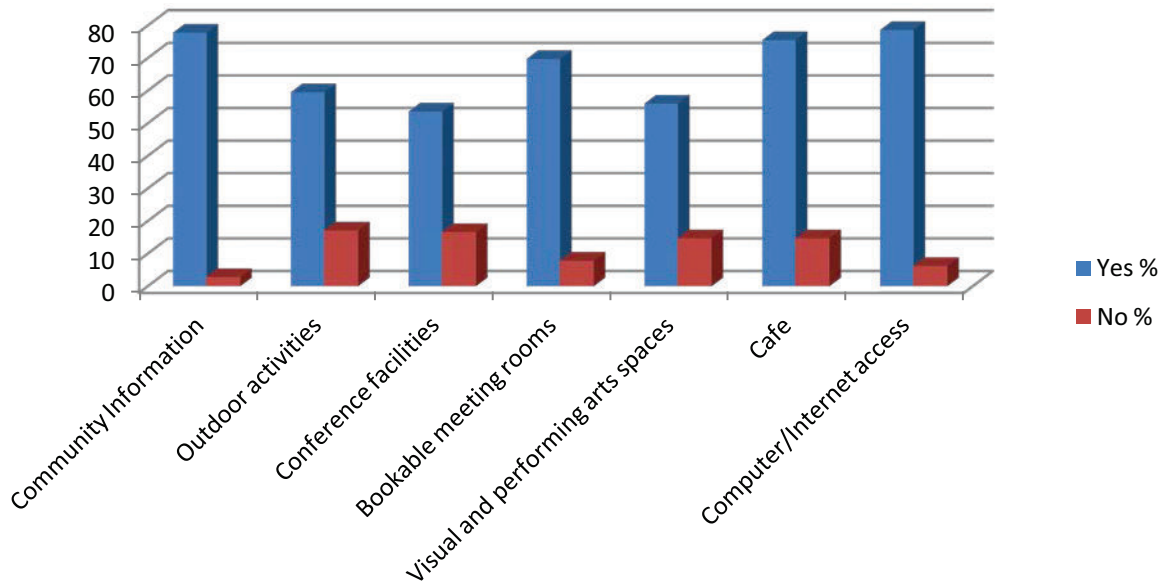
The following percentages were recorded against each facility within the questionnaire

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Yes %</b>	<b>No %</b>
Community Information	77.8	2.8
Outdoor activities	59.5	17.1
Conference facilities	53.6	16.6
Bookable meeting rooms	69.7	7.8
Visual and performing arts spaces	56.0	14.7
Cafe	75.5	14.7
Computer/Internet access	78.6	6.2

Table 2

The follow chart depicts table 2 (above) in graphical form

# Agenda Item 9



## Q8 – Other recommendations

Question 8 was an open text box where respondents were asked to record any other recommendations for the campus. The following responses were noted and have been grouped into common themes.

NOTE: Some responses could cover multiple areas

<b>Services &amp; Facility responses</b>	
Free running	19
Free wi fi – covered in core spec	10
College Courses/Training/Careers advice to enable people to get into jobs/education/life skills/classes	10
Affordable hire for voluntary groups of space to compliment and not replace existing/local facilities	8
Provision of conference facilities/meeting rooms & bookable space for advice and information – part fo core spec	8
Affordable café/ coffee shop/healthy food	7
Music Visual Arts facilities including rehearsal and small performance studio	7
Police	5
library and Olympiad to remain in current location	4
Delivery of community services e.g. Carers Support, Mind, Stroke support etc,	4
Multi- use Open flexible space – part of core spec, but nice to add that spaces should be open	4
Cinema/outdoor cinema/bowling	3
Multipurpose meeting space for youth/elderly – part of core spec	2
Youth provision which should also include a skate park	1
Opportunities for social enterprise	1
Youth Trusts e.g. Princes trust	1

# Agenda Item 9

Community information to be located with TIC	1
Supervised Soft play area/infants crèche	1
Food bank Is there a current provider?	1
RAID centre?	1
Library to be included with café facilities	1
Hydro pool	1
Include TIC	1
Utilising technology within conference facilities/Hearing loop	1
Post box facilities	1
Virtual campus to access services online	1
Better access to Wiltshire Council officers	1
Advice services located together e.g. CAB, Age UK	1

<b>Location responses</b>	
Located at Olympiad/Monkton park/riverbank	20
Location close to town centre/central	6
Location important	1
Utilise existing library	1
Use Bridge centre	1
Use Old school site	1
Use Ivy House site	1
Use Spanbourne avenue site	1
Use Bath Road Car park	1

<b>Transport Responses</b>	
Parking/Adequate parking/car park/free	26
Bus stops/transport links/free transport/taxi rank	7
Access important	2
Easy access for pedestrians	1

To break down the most popular responses the following table depicts the 10 most common themes:

<b>Q8 – Top 10 responses</b>	
Parking/Adequate parking/car park/free	26
Located at Olympiad/Monkton park/riverbank	20
free running/climbing wall/outdoor activities/BMX/Archery	19
Free wifi	10
Courses to enable people to get into jobs/education/life skills/classes	10
Don't want campus/services to remain as is/waste of money	9
Make use of green spaces/river/garden or reflective spaces	9
Discount hire for voluntary groups/halls compliment existing/local group priority/fair	8

# Agenda Item 9

charging	
Business incubation units/use of conference facilities/meeting rooms & renting space/advice	8
Affordable coffee shop/healthy food	7





## Chippenham Campus Consultation 1 Results Consultation Boards

### Method

The Chippenham Campus Development Team (CDT) created several image boards to consult with local residents who may suffer from learning difficulties or individuals who may prefer to use images rather than the questionnaire. Residents were asked to add coloured dots to the images that they feel should be included within the campus which covered 15 different sectors.

The areas included:

- Advice Services
- Bookable spaces
- Cafe
- Children Centre Satellite Centres
- Computer/Internet access
- Community Information
- Health/medical services
- Leisure facilities
- Library
- Outdoor activities
- Service for the disabled
- Services for the elderly
- Visual/performing arts
- Voluntary organisations
- Youth services

In addition, a separate children's image board was created to assist with gaining feedback from children under the age of 6 that consisted of images representing play, eating, swimming (leisure) and reading.

# Agenda Item 9

## Results

### Standard image boards

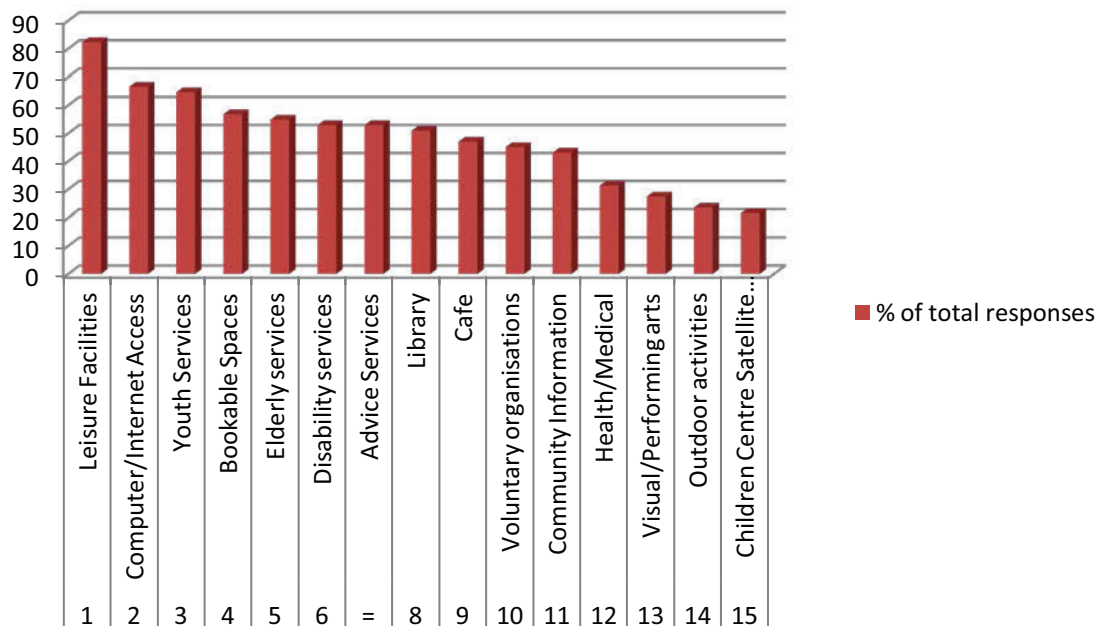
A total of 51 individuals added coloured dots to the image boards with the following results in descending order:

Rank	Facilities	No. of coloured dots	% of total responses
1	Leisure Facilities	42	82.35
2	Computer/Internet Access	34	66.67
3	Youth Services	33	64.71
4	Bookable Spaces	29	56.86
5	Elderly services	28	54.90
6	Disability services	27	52.94
=	Advice Services	27	52.94
8	Library	26	50.98
9	Cafe	24	47.06
10	Voluntary organisations	23	45.10
11	Community Information	22	43.14
12	Health/Medical	16	31.37
13	Visual/Performing arts	14	27.45
14	Outdoor activities	12	23.53
15	Children Centre Satellite Centres	11	21.57

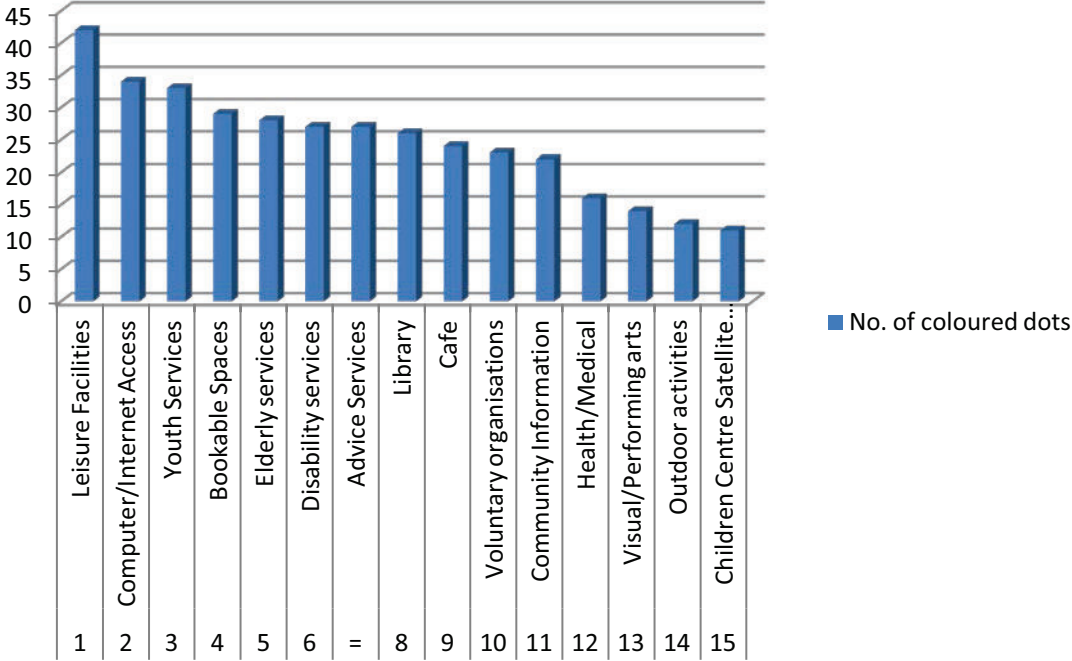
The figures show that over 82% of the total responses gained were in favour of included leisure facilities within the campus with computer/internet access scoring over 66% of the total responses.

The following charts represent the figures in graphical form

### % of total responses



Number of dots received



Children’s Images boards

A total of 4 children under the age of 6 completed the children’s consultation boards with the following results:

- 1. Play = 4
- 2. Eating = 4
- 3. Reading = 4
- 4. Swimming/leisure = 2

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## CHIPPENHAM AREA BOARD FORWARD PLAN

Please note that this is a working document which is subject to change due to availability of the relevant officers/partners and relevant time scales.

Date	Location	Provisional Agenda Items
7 October 2013	Neeld Hall, Chippenham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AMT-i Benchmarking Report – requested for consideration by the Chippenham Town Council</li> <li>• Vision Board - to set out the timetable and process for the public consultation on the Masterplan</li> <li>• Chippenham Transport Strategy</li> <li>• Green Square presentation on regeneration in the Chippenham area</li> <li>• Review of Bus Services in North West Wiltshire</li> <li>• River Festival – update from Julie Stacey</li> <li>• Funding – to consider any funding applications</li> </ul>
4 November 2013	Hardenhuish School, Chippenham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Authority responsibilities for Public Health – to raise awareness of what public health is and does</li> <li>• Funding – to consider any funding applications</li> </ul>
Upcoming		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire Authority Integrated Risk Management Plan (Business Plan) – To inform the Area Board of the Risk Management Plan (mid to late 2013)</li> <li>• Update on Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Community Profiles – to provide an update on the community profiles</li> <li>• Voxpops DVD – Night Time Economy</li> <li>• Police and Crime Plan and Budget – to consult with Area Boards</li> </ul>

### Chippenham Area Board Officer Contacts:

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