

## APPENDIX 1: Corporate Plan and Community Strategy Extracts

### Corporate Plan 2012-2016: Vision for the Vale

1. This document sets out the key corporate priorities and strategic objectives of the Vale for the next four years. The Vision is one of thriving communities and a strong local economy. The plan will help achieve the aim of “taking care of your interests across the Vale with enterprise, energy and efficiency”, and vision for a Vale characterised by:
  - a strong local economy
  - positive and constructive work with community groups
  - housing for people who need it
  - communities involved in decisions about development and other things affecting their local area
  - an efficiently run council, keeping council tax low.
2. Some of the key formal partnerships through which the council will work include:
  - The Vale Partnership (VP) – the local strategic partnership (LSP), made up of relevant councils and a number of other public, private and voluntary sector organisations. The VP is responsible for developing a sustainable community strategy for the district. The council is also a member of the Oxfordshire Partnership, which is the LSP for the county of Oxfordshire.
  - The Community Safety Partnership (CSP)
  - Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership
  - Oxfordshire Waste Partnership
3. Relevant specific points from the Corporate Plan and which underpin the sport and leisure services of the authority include:

### Excellent Delivery of Key Services

4. Delivering high quality and high performing services and customer satisfaction with particular emphasis on ..... public spaces *[which are]* clean and attractive and ensuring good quality sports and leisure provision. The given measure of success will be the achievement “of ratings of good or excellent for overall satisfaction in sports centre user satisfaction surveys (all centres)”.

### Building the Local Economy

5. A review the potential for building a new leisure centre in the Wantage/Grove area as Wantage expands with the measurement of success being an options study produced by end of 2012.

## Meeting housing need

6. Under this section of the Corporate Plan, commitment is given to adopting a core strategy, regularly monitoring performance against targets, and ensuring that there is a five year housing land supply.
7. Measures of success will also include: securing sufficient financial contributions from development to deliver essential infrastructure; ensuring that a community infrastructure levy (CIL) charging schedule is in place by December 2013; securing 100 per cent of CIL financial contributions by the due date; and demonstrating annually that the necessary facilities and infrastructure to support development has been achieved. These will be important in helping to unlock potential funds for sport and recreation facilities.

## The Vale Partnership, Vale Community Strategy

Working Together for a better future, A strategy for sustainable communities 2008-216

8. This strategy sets out the vision for the future of the Vale, identifies the issues that will affect the future, and priorities for action. Underpinning it is the need for sustainability. The strategy brings together much of the justification for the commitment by the Vale of White Horse District Council and its partners to sport, recreation and leisure, and provides a useful summary of the key relevant issues facing the area over the next few years.
9. The issues identified in the Community Strategy include:
  - An aging population but also a need to provide for young people
  - Need to address households with low incomes
  - Need to encourage healthier lifestyles, as 20% of adults are obese
  - Although there are low levels of crime, there is a real fear of crime
  - Need more things for young people to do in their leisure time
  - Need for new facilities to support new development, and wider range of community facilities to be supported by funds from developers
  - Need to improve educational attainment
  - Many people do not have time to be involved in their local community
  - Need for more affordable housing
  - Need for more public transport, particularly in rural areas.
10. The Vision as set out in the Community Strategy is:

### *A sustainable Vale*

- *With prosperous, inclusive and thriving communities that have good access to a range of housing, jobs and services*
- *Where everyone can feel safe and enjoy life*
- *Where our needs can be met without compromising the natural and built heritage or the ability of future generations to meet their needs*

11. The priorities for action are divided into three categories: Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment; and, Effective protection of the environment and wise use of natural resources. Each then has a number of priorities for action, allocated to the Partnership in general, or to the Local Development Framework which considers the planning implications of the policy objectives. Success in relation to sport and recreation will be primarily measured by the number of adults being more active, and the number of young people being involved with positive activities.
12. The priorities for action under the “Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone” heading include:

### *Healthier Communities*

#### *What the Partnership will do:*

- Promote and support healthy lifestyle choices around diet, physical activity and smoking to help reduce the number of early deaths from preventable diseases
- Form partnerships between healthcare providers, environmental health teams and local businesses to maintain the health and well being of working age adults through Healthy Workplace initiatives and policies
- Support and develop initiatives that break the cycle of deprivation by helping to improve the health and wellbeing of residents who are economically and socially disadvantaged

#### *What the Local Development Framework will do:*

- Make sure that existing sport and recreation facilities are protected and that all new housing developments either provide or contribute to appropriate open space, sport and recreation facilities, with firm arrangements in place for their future maintenance

### *Involving young people*

“Young people should be provided with plenty of opportunities to realise their potential through education, training, employment, sport and leisure activities. Children and young people will be offered a wide range of informal educational opportunities and a network of well-resourced, integrated, high-quality, youth friendly facilities.”

#### *What the Partnership will do:*

- Publicise “things to do and places to go” for children and young people and encourage positive leisure time activities.

#### *The Local Development Framework will:*

- Consider how developers of new housing can provide or make financial contributions towards facilities and amenities for young people

### *Helping those without a car to access services*

#### *What the Partnership will do:*

- Improve community access to local school facilities

**The Local Development Framework will:**

- Make sure that land allocated for new development is located where it can be accessed by as many different travel modes as possible..... and where it is close to the jobs and services (including community facilities...) that people need for their everyday lives
- Make sure that major new residential developments provide local services such as shops and community facilities
- Improve facilities for cycling and walking

*Access to good quality green space, sport, cultural and leisure facilities*

“The Partnership is working to make sure that residents of the Vale, regardless of income, will have access to good quality green spaces, sport, cultural and leisure facilities.”

**What the Partnership will do:**

- In partnership with town and parish councils, seek improvements to the quality of existing sport and leisure facilities and to open space provision, especially with regard to its biodiversity and play value
- Raise awareness of the sport, culture and leisure opportunities that are already available in the Vale
- Make better use of existing assets such as the River Thames, Ridgeway and public rights of way
- Make sure that if the proposed Upper Thames Reservoir is built in the Vale, it has appropriate public access for recreational and educational purposes

**The Local Development Framework will:**

- Make sure that existing green space, sport and recreation facilities are protected and that all new housing developments either provide or contribute to appropriate open space, sport and recreation facilities, with firm arrangements in place for their future maintenance.

*Measurements of success*

The ways in which success will be measured include specifically:

- The number of adults participating in sport is increasing
- The number of young people participating in positive leisure time activities is increasing
- Access to services by public transport, walking and cycling is improving

## APPENDIX 2: Planning Policy Summary

This Appendix summarises the policies which impact upon the provision of leisure and sports facilities in the Vale of White Horse.

### National Planning Policy Framework (2012)

1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), published in March 2012 brought in a fundamental change to the strategic planning system. The NPPF retains the statutory status of the development plan as the starting point for decision making, and the fact that proposed development which accords with the Local Plan is generally expected to be approved. The Framework is however much simpler than the previous planning policy framework and the more detailed policy documents, for example the set of Planning Policy Guidance Notes, have been dropped. This includes the Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 on Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation of 2002, which had been the main policy guidance up to the release of the new NPPF.
2. Each local planning authority is now expected to produce a Local Plan (in the Vale called the Local Development Framework or LDF) which can be reviewed in whole or in part to respond flexibly to changing circumstances. The Local Plan will set the strategic priorities for the area which specifically includes leisure development and “the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities” (para 156). Additional development documents are only to be used where they are clearly justified, such as where they help applicants to make successful applications or to aid infrastructure delivery.
3. The policies in the LDF will be required to follow the approach of the presumption in favour of sustainable development, and should be based on an adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence base, including in relation to; housing, business, infrastructure, minerals, defence, environment (historic, health and well-being), public safety from major accidents, ensuring viability and deliverability (Paras 158 – 177). This Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategy will form one part of this evidence base. Authorities are also able to use evidence already produced which was initiated to underpin the emerging (or existing) local plan policies.
4. Local planning authorities are encouraged to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly in relation to the strategic priorities set out in Para 156 of the NPPF, which includes specific reference to leisure and to community infrastructure. This report therefore takes into consideration the duty to co-operate and so the cross-border implications of sport and recreation provision. Of particular importance at this time is the potential for the proposed leisure centre in north east Didcot to cater for some or all of the demand from the new housing located within the Vale boundaries but on the western edge of Didcot.
5. Whilst the new Local Development Plans are being developed the existing local planning policies stand, but the new NPPF policies will be considered “material

considerations". The existing policies in the existing Local Plans remain relevant until March 2013 (12 months from the publication of the NPPF), so long as they were adopted after 2004. However after March 2013 the existing policies will only be relevant if they are consistent with the NPPF.

6. Weight can also be given to relevant policies in emerging plans according to the stage of their preparation, the extent to which there are unresolved objections, and the degree of consistency of the emerging policies with the NPPF. The relevant policies from the current Local Plan and the emerging LDF are therefore explored later in this section of the report.
7. The policies within the new NPPF which related specifically to leisure, sport and recreation are set out below.

#### **Para 70**

To deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:

- Plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as .... sports venues...) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;
- Guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs;
- Ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable, and retained for the benefit of the community; and
- Ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.

#### **Para 73**

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

#### **Para 74**

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

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

#### **Para 81**

Once Green Belts have been defined, local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land.

#### **Para 89**

A local planning authority should regard the construction of new buildings as inappropriate in Green Belt. Exceptions to this are:

.....

- provision of appropriate facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and for cemeteries, as long as it preserves the openness of the Green Belt and does not conflict with the purposes of including land within it;

.....

#### **Para 171**

Local planning authorities should work with public health leads and health organisations to understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population (such as for sports, recreation and places of worship), including expected future changes, and any information about relevant barriers to improving health and well-being.

8. A key issue within the Local Plan for the Vale will be how the new housing developments can contribute towards the facilities and services needed for the new population. The NPPF gives general guidance on planning obligations.

#### **Para 204**

Planning obligations are expected to only be applied where they meet all of the following tests:

- necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
  - directly related to the development; and
  - fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.
9. There are also some additional policies relating to playing fields, such as the ability of local communities to identify a playing field as Local Green Space, on which new development can be prevented.
10. Overall in relation to sport and recreation, the new NPPF has retained a similar approach to the previous guidance, and in particular the themes underpinning PPG17. The most significant change is the greater protection afforded to all sports facilities which was previously only applicable to playing fields under the new Para 74. The Vale's approach to sport and recreation provision set down in its current policies are largely in line with the new NPPF.

### The Local Plan 2011 (adopted 2006)

11. The main generic policies in the Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2011 (adopted 2006) relevant to open space, sport and recreation provision are:
- Structure Plan Policy G3, Infrastructure and Service Provision, which states that proposals will not be permitted unless the relevant planning authority is satisfied that the necessary infrastructure is available or will be provided.
  - Local Plan Policies L1 and L4, which seek to protect existing outdoor play space and allotments but allow development of them for other uses where this will not exacerbate or create a local deficiency.
  - Local Plan Policy L2, which protects all urban open space defined on the proposals map.
  - Local Plan Policy L7, which protects local leisure facilities unless there is no longer a need for the facility or an alternative provision of equal or better quality is made available.
  - Local Plan Policy H23, which requires new housing developments of over 15 dwellings or 0.5 ha to provide 15% public open space and requires suitable arrangements for future management and maintenance of the open space to be in place.
  - Local Plan Policies H15 and H7, which set out a list of spaces and facilities to be provided in association with the proposed major developments at Didcot and Grove.
  - Local Plan Policy DC8, which aims to ensure an adequate and timely supply of social and physical infrastructure to meet the needs of the occupiers or users of new development.
12. Also in relation to the specific strategic housing areas near Faringdon, at Grove Airfield and land west of Didcot:



#### **POLICY H4**

THE FOLLOWING SITES IN FARINGDON ARE IDENTIFIED FOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

- THE TENNIS CLUB, PROVIDED AN ACCEPTABLE ALTERNATIVE SITE IS AVAILABLE
- THE CRICKET GROUND AND FORMER NURSERY (ONLY PERMITTED WHEN AN ALTERNATIVE FACILITY OF EQUAL OR BETTER QUALITY IS AVAILABLE FOR USE.

#### **POLICY H5**

THE FORMER AIRFIELD WEST OF GROVE IS IDENTIFIED AS A STRATEGIC HOUSING SITE... THE INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES TO SERVICE THE NEW DEVELOPMENT WILL BE REQUIRED TO BE PROVIDED AT THE EARLIEST PRACTICABLE STAGE OF THE DEVELOPMENT. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE WILL INCLUDE THE ON-SITE PROVISION OF ... ABOUT 2500.

(Facilities will include)

A MIXED USE LOCAL CENTRE ACCESSIBLE TO ALL TO INCLUDE :

- A PRIMARY SCHOOL;
- A COMMUNITY CENTRE OF AT LEAST 1400 SQUARE METRES;
- AN INDOOR COMMUNITY SPORTS HALL AND HARD SURFACED AREAS FOR SPORT; FACILITIES FOR TEENAGERS;

A NETWORK OF OPEN SPACES LINKED BY SAFE AND CONVENIENT PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLE ROUTES TO THE LOCAL CENTRE AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRYSIDE TO INCLUDE:

- EQUIPPED AND INFORMAL CHILDREN'S PLAY AREAS WITHIN OR CLOSE TO THE LAND DEVELOPED FOR HOUSING (ABOUT 5 HECTARES)
- PLAYING FIELDS FOR OUTDOOR COMMUNITY SPORT (ABOUT 11.25 HECTARES)
- A COMMUNITY PARK (OF SOME 23 HECTARES)

#### **POLICY H7**

LAND WEST OF DIDCOT IS IDENTIFIED FOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ...WILL INCLUDE ABOUT 3200 DWELLINGS OF WHICH ABOUT 500 DWELLINGS WILL BE LOCATED IN THE VALE OF WHITE HORSE DISTRICT.

(Facilities to include)

- A SECONDARY SCHOOL;
- A PRIMARY SCHOOL;
- A COMMUNITY CENTRE;
- AN INDOOR COMMUNITY SPORTS HALL;
- PLAYING FIELDS FOR OUTDOOR COMMUNITY SPORTS AND AN
- EQUIPPED CHILDREN'S PLAY AREA;
- PREMISES FOR A PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PRACTICE;

- PROVISION OF CHILDREN'S PLAY AREAS WITHIN THE LAND DEVELOPED FOR HOUSING;
  - PROVISION OF OFF-SITE INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES INCLUDING, WHERE APPROPRIATE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS ...IMPROVING COMMUNITY SPORTS FACILITIES AT DIDCOT WAVE LEISURE CENTRE.
13. The Core Strategy and other parts of the Local Development Framework revisit these policies and the recommendations in this Strategy will be used to inform them.

### Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2011 - Inspector's Report (2006)

14. The Local Plan 2011 was subject to examination by an inspector who reported in 2006. In relation to sport and recreation and the provision of facilities, the most pertinent comment was:

#### **Para 8.11.4 Grove Airfield Strategic Housing Site:**

In my view, the fact that Grove currently acts as something of a dormitory community for those working elsewhere, including in Oxford, reinforces the need for growth to encourage its development as a more self sustained and self supporting community. This can be assisted by the incorporation of a wider range of higher order services and facilities within the framework of the expanded settlement, such as retail, education and leisure.

### SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision (2008)

15. This adopted Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) draws much of its detailed standards recommendations from the Kit Campbell background report. The document is still current but now requires some updating in the light of the findings and recommendations contained within this Strategy and the cessation of PPG17. The most relevant general policy statements are given below. The expectations in relation to developers' contributions are still sound but will also need to be updated as the Community Infrastructure Levy is developed for the Vale. This Strategy does not address green space issues nor playing fields, so as the evidence base for these is developed/updated, the Local Plan policies and any supplementary guidance will need to be drafted to also reflect these aspects of sport, leisure and the environment.

#### **Large Scale and Cross-boundary Developments**

1.12 For large scale developments the District Council will normally prepare a planning brief or expect developers to submit a design brief and/or masterplan to ensure developments are well designed, based on clear and consistent sustainable principles. This requirement is particularly important in relation to proposals that cross the local authority boundary, such as at Didcot. In such cases, the masterplan may suggest an alternative approach that will deliver the Council's vision but does not apply the Council's adopted provision standards in all respects. Once the Council

has approved the design brief or masterplan, it will expect development proposals to conform to the principles and standards set out in it and therefore may not require individual developments to conform to all of its adopted provision standards. However, the Council will reserve the right to require developers to meet its adopted standards if particular proposals do not conform satisfactorily to the approved design brief or masterplan.

### **Large and Phased Developments – Payment of Commuted Sums**

3.8 If the Council or another appropriate agreed body (such as the relevant town or parish council) is to adopt on-site or other spaces or facilities, it is likely that they will be completed and ready for handover and adoption at different times during the construction of large or phased developments. When this will be the case, the Council is willing in principle to allow the payment of commuted sums on a phased basis which matches the points at which it or the other appropriate body adopts the spaces or facilities. However, this will always be conditional upon:

- The spaces or facilities being in a fully adoptable condition in all respects
- Any related commuted sums being index-linked from the date of the grant of planning permission to the date of payment
- The dates or other trigger point at which spaces or facilities are to be adopted being agreed in writing before the start of the development on site.

4.9 Circular 5/2005 re-affirms the five policy tests for the reasonableness of a planning agreement. The Council interprets these policy tests as follows:

- The proposed agreement must be necessary: the proposed development will increase the need for greenspace or sport and recreation provision in an area where as a result of the development there will be a quantitative deficiency or result in additional demand pressures on existing spaces or provision in an area where there is a qualitative deficiency and therefore necessitates their enhancement
- The proposed mitigation must be relevant to planning: the Council will seek contributions only for purposes which relate to the use or development of land
- The proposed mitigation must be directly related to the proposed development: it is not necessary, and may be impractical, to attempt to mitigate all of the impacts of a proposed development in the immediate vicinity of the site. However, the additional demands arising from the development must be met within a reasonable distance of it. This “reasonable distance” will vary with the nature of the infrastructure and is set out in the Council’s standards in an Appendix to this SPD. The reasonable distance will be fairly limited for facilities such as play areas for young children but longer for facilities such as artificial turf pitches which serve a significant catchment area. PPG17 recommends the use of distance thresholds and the Council has adopted this approach and will use it to determine how far a proposed mitigation is “directly related” to a development.

- The proposed mitigation must be fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development: the Council will not ask developers to fund a greater amount of infrastructure than needed to accommodate the additional pressures created by their development
- The proposed agreement must be reasonable in all other respects: in broad terms, the key test the Council will apply is whether the requirement for an agreement is so directly related to the regulation

4.26 This said, however, the Council's general presumption will be that:

- New provision required as a result of proposed developments should normally be on-site. However, if the amount of provision justified by the application of the appropriate quantity standard is below the minimum size thresholds set out in the Council's adopted quality standard, its preference will be for a contribution to off-site provision.
- For off-site provision, where either the enhancement of existing provision or new provision is justified, the Council's preference will normally be the former. This should also result in lower contributions from developers because upgrading or enhancing existing provision will often have lower capital costs than new provision and help to make the best use of land by allowing and supporting higher densities of development.

16. The SPD of 2008 has detailed planning standards for all of the sport, recreation and green space typologies addressed in the Kit Campbell report of 2009. The relevant standards are reviewed at the end of this section of the report, and revised standards recommended as appropriate. These will inform the updated supplementary planning documents.

## Local Development Framework including Core Strategy (draft)

17. In January 2009 the Council published its Core Strategy Preferred Options for consultation. Following comments received, additional work was undertaken and the core strategy was close to finalisation by early 2012. With the changes introduced in the NPPF, the Core Strategy is now being revised to bring it in line with the requirements for Local Plans. The Core Strategy is underpinned with a number of documents comprising the evidence base, among which are the Kit Campbell background reports of 2009, which will, in part, be replaced by this Strategy.

## Former Airfield West of Grove Development Principles and Guidelines SPG (2006)

18. The purpose of this Supplementary Planning Guidance was to explain in greater detail the principles set out in policy H5 of the Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2011 (adopted 2006) and its supporting text, and to provide an overall framework for the development of the site. The following extracts relate to sport and recreation:

### Open Space

2.7 Open space and play facilities should be considered as an integral part of the development and planned accordingly. The position of the public open space on the site, and its form and function (e.g. civic spaces, play areas, kick-about spaces, informal space and structural landscaping) will need to be carefully considered. The aim should be to provide a linked network of open spaces.

### School

6.9 The siting of a new secondary school for Grove on the edge of the local centre means that it would be well located to serve the existing village and the development. The District Council considers that the potential for dual use should be considered and taken account of in the layout of the school site and the design of the school buildings. The decision on the future use of the new school and the extent of any shared facilities will have implications for the provision of facilities elsewhere within the development.

### Indoor Sports Hall

6.13 A site and building for an indoor sports hall and hard surfaced areas for sport will be required at the local centre. This could be a free standing facility, or it could be provided in conjunction with the primary school, secondary school or the community centre.

### Open Space

6.20 The new development should provide a network of open spaces as described in paragraphs 2.7-2.8 of this guidance for the following purposes:

- Equipped and informal children's play areas within or close to the land developed for housing (about 5 hectares);
- A primary civic space at the local centre
- Civic spaces (about 3 hectares);
- Playing fields for outdoor community sport (about 11.25 hectares);
- A community park (of some 23 hectares);
- Structural landscaping areas and a buffer zone to Grove Technology Park (of some 12.5 hectares).

6.25 There are a range of services and facilities to be provided away from the site for which the Council will require financial contributions secured through legal agreement. These will include:

- Wantage Leisure Centre. Improvements will be needed to the Wantage Leisure Centre.
19. The recommendations in this Strategy will update the Grove Airfield SPG together with more detailed proposals which will be developed in the concurrent work on updating the Grove Airfield SPG.

### Joint Didcot Infrastructure Delivery Plan Live Document (2011)

20. This formed part of the South Oxfordshire Core Strategy submission but was a joint infrastructure plan for Didcot for the two authorities, the Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire. It is a live document which is expected to be updated throughout the plan period. It is designed to link to the development of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), to which both authorities have committed themselves to introduce by 2014.
21. The IDP has a series of tables, the relevant sections of which are given below. The key points to note in relation to the major built sports facilities and which are expected to draw funding from the Vale area are:
- The development of a new leisure centre, likely to be in the north east which is expected to draw contributions from developments in the Vale at both Harwell and the west of Didcot
  - The development of a new secondary school on the west side of Didcot close to the Vale boundary
  - 2 x MUGAs at Great Western Park, at a rate of 1 per 5000 people.
  - 4 x tennis courts plus improvements at other courts (no location given)
  - 2 x AGPs (at least one of which will be 3G) (no location given)
22. The IDP is a live document and therefore changes can be made to the proposals. Given the findings and recommendations emerging from this Strategy, it is likely that the split in developers' contributions between facilities in the Vale and facilities in South Oxon may need some review.

Figure 81: Didcot IDP extract

Implications for overall strategy (essential to delivery of strategy or local/wider benefit)	Project description	Cost	Funding (and status if known)	Responsible body	Partners	Phasing			Current Status/ comments
						Up to 2016	2016-2021	2021-2027	
Necessary	New Didcot Sports Facility	Approx £12.35 million	<p>The SODC interim Planning Guidance published in Sept 2007 gave index linked costs based on Sport England Sports Calculator (@Q42007). Based on an average occupancy rate of 2.27 this gives an indicative index linked cost per person of £326.61 (excluding land acquisition costs).</p> <p>These costs will be updated after further work on the specific costs of the new facilities at Didcot and the associated catchments have been completed as this may influence the per person cost of this contribution.</p>	SODC	VWH and Didcot Town Council and developers of growth in Didcot, Wallingford and Harwell areas		✓		
Preferred	3 Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs) 1 included in facility mix for the new Didcot facility and 2 at Great Western Park.	£160k (not including new Didcot facility, included in budget above) (c£80k per facility based on 2010 costs)	SODC PPG17 standards require 200 sq.m. of Multi Use Game Areas per 1,000 people (one MUGA per 5,000 people). Pro rata contribution based on population generated would be required as part of developer contributions. Based on this SODC standard an indicative cost would be £16 per person (index linked to 2010 costs)	SODC and VWH	Didcot Town Council and developers of growth in Didcot	✓			

Implications for overall strategy (essential to delivery of strategy or local/wider benefit)	Project description	Cost	Funding (and status if known)	Responsible body	Partners	Phasing			Current Status/ comments
						Up to 2016	2016-2021	2021-2027	
Preferred	Improve quality of existing tennis courts and add additional 4 courts	£63k refurb. (c£7k per court@ 2010) £375k new courts (an annual sinking fund of at least £600 per court should also be set aside to enable future renovation)	SODC PPG17 standards require 1 tennis court per 1250 people. Based on this SODC standard an indicative cost would be approximately £300 per person (index linked to costs in Leisure and Sport Facilities Strategy 2011).	SODC and VWH	Didcot Town Council and developers of growth in Didcot	✓	✓		
Preferred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New third generation (3G) synthetic turf pitches (STP) in the town in addition to the STP currently planned.</li> <li>• 5 cricket pitches (2 as a result of new development)</li> <li>• 2 rugby pitches (one as a result of additional development)</li> <li>• 22 junior/mini</li> </ul>	Football £880k (@2010) Cricket £ 400K (@2010) Rugby £160k (@2010) One STP is already planned costs for a second c£600k (@2010) + changing rooms if not otherwise available	SODC policy standards use the National Playing Fields Association's (NPFA) publication The Six Acre Standard, which requires 1.6ha per 1000 people outdoor pitch provision. The SODC interim Planning Guidance published in Sept 2007 gave index linked costs based on Sport England Sports Calculator (@Q42007).Based on an average occupancy rate of 2.27 this gives an indicative	SODC and VWH	Didcot Town Council and developers of growth in Didcot	✓	✓	✓	
	football pitches (11 as a result of the new development)		index linked cost per person of £326.61 for outdoor pitch provision (excluding land acquisition).						



## APPENDIX 1: DIDCOT INFRASTRUCTURE COMMENTS

Infrastructure Provider	Infrastructure Area	Comments on Requirements
SODC/VWH	Indoor Sports facilities and outdoor pitch provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision should be made for a new Didcot facility in the North East Didcot greenfield neighbourhood. The site should be adjacent to the A4130. The Didcot Sport and Active Recreation study highlighted that the likely land take for this facility would be at least 3.6ha.</li> <li>The table below identifies potential sites to deal with the shortfalls in facilities. If possible, and in line with the hierarchy of provision, new facilities should be provided at the 'hub' site, in this case the Didcot replacement facility or in association with existing club sites. If the opportunity to provide at the hub site cannot be realised (due to space restrictions, planning issues etc.) then existing level 1 tier sites should then be assessed for suitability.</li> </ul> <p>SODC has identified and prioritised the following projects in Didcot:</p>

Priority	Recomm ended sites	Opportunity analysis	Estimated budget cost	Timescale
Increase in water space by 110m <sup>2</sup> and Learner pool	New Didcot facility	A feasibility study has identified the need for a replacement facility. This is a key opportunity to ensure future facility needs are delivered for the long-term.	£12.3m (as per feasibility study)	M – L (2015 – 19+)
8 court sports hall				
Increase in health and fitness suites		The proposals for Didcot include a 100 station fitness suite. This should be extended by at least 50 stations to cater for revised demand projections (updated needs analysis should take place during feasibility stage)	£50k (to increase by 50) (@£1,000 per station)	M – L (2015 – 19+)
11 junior football five cricket pitches (two through new development growth) , two rugby pitches (one through new development growth)	New Didcot facility and Great Western Park and in association with existing clubs	Due to land pressures at existing pitch sites, grass pitches should be included in the revised facility mix at the new Didcot facility and Great Western Park (NB – not necessarily at the expense of planned outdoor provision)	Football £880k Cricket £400K Rugby £160k + changing rooms if not otherwise available	Required by 2026
Two (3G) STP	Ladygrove in association with football club or New Didcot facility / School facility	The opportunity to create a super-hub at a new Didcot facility should be taken to co-locate indoor and outdoor facilities. However, location at the football club or a school site should also be considered. This would guarantee	One STP is already planned costs for a second c£600k	1 – S (2009 – 2015) 1 – L (2019+)

		daytime use and therefore strengthen the business case for the facility.		
Improve quality of existing tennis courts and add additional four courts	St Birinus School (six existing courts) Edmonds Park (three existing courts)	Ongoing upgrade of courts is important and funding should be actively sought to improve.	£63k refurb. (c£7k per court) £375k new courts (an annual sinking fund of at least £600 per court should also be set aside to enable future renovation)	S (2011-2016) for refurbishment M (2015 – 2019) for new courts
MUGAs	Didcot facility Great Western Park	MUGAs already included in facility mix for the new Didcot facility and at Great Western Park.	£160k (not including new Didcot facility, included in budget above) (c£80k per facility)	S (2011-2016)
Total capital investment required (all costs are index linked to SODC's Leisure and Sport Facilities Strategy)			£14.8m	

- Contributions towards these projects would be made from all new development in Didcot in line with council policy and standards.
- In SODC the Local Plan Policy R2 requires 1.6ha per 1000 population for outdoor pitch provision. The adopted PPG17 standards also have requirements for development to contribute towards outdoor pitch provision and indoor sport provision.
- The SODC interim Planning Guidance published in Sept 2008 gave index linked costs based on Sport England Sports Calculator (@Q42007). Based on an average occupancy rate of 2.27 this gives an indicative index linked cost per person of £326.61 for outdoor pitch provision and £300.67 per person for indoor sport provision (excluding land acquisition costs).
- These costs will be updated after further work on the specific costs of the new facilities at Didcot and the associated catchments have been completed as this may influence the per person cost of this contribution.
- In addition the SODC PPG17 standards require 200 sq.m. of Multi Use Game Areas per 1,000 people (one MUGA per 5,000 people).

## APPENDIX 3: Active People Survey Sports Specific Findings and NS-SEC Classification

The following figures are taken from Sport England's Sports Facts for 2010-2011 which use data from the Active People Survey 5 and compare it to Active People Survey 2 from 2007-2008.

The second part of this appendix gives a summary of the NS-SEC Classification system to which the Active People Survey refers.

### *Badminton*

1. Nationally around 510,000 people take part in badminton at least once a week and participation rates have decreased by 1.2% between 2007-8 and 2010-11. About 80% of badminton players are aged under 54 years and almost 60% are male.

### *Volleyball*

2. Around 31,500 adults play volleyball once a week and there has been a decrease in the numbers playing nationally since 2007/08, primarily due to a fall-off in the number of men playing, and a fall in the numbers of players aged under 35 years. Those that do play have maintained similar levels of activity over the period.
3. About 2/3<sup>rd</sup>s of players are aged under 35 years and the majority of players (63%) are male. Participation from social groups NS SEC 1-4 is highest at around 36%.

### *Basketball*

4. Around 151,500 adults play basketball at least once a week and rates of participation have decreased nationally since 2007/08.
5. Just under 90% of players are aged under 34 years, with very few players aged over 55 years. About 85% of players are male. The social group most attracted to the sport is NS SEC 9, and 21% are from NS SEC 5-8. Only 17% of players are from social groups NS SEC 1-4.

### *Swimming*

6. Nationally over 2.8 million adults are swimming at least once a week, but the number of people swimming has fallen between 2007/08 and 2010/11. There were falls, and particularly amongst those from the lower socio-economic backgrounds and across all age groups. At the regional level, participation rates have also decreased.
7. The age of swimmers is reasonably evenly split; 37% aged 16-34 years, 40% aged 35-54 years, and 23% aged over 55 years. More women swim (64%) than men (36%)