

**A PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT
FOR BATH AND NORTH EAST SOMERSET**



A REPORT

BY PMP

MARCH 2003

CONTENTS

		Page
	Glossary of terms	i
Section 1	Introduction	1
Section 2	The current picture	2
Section 3	Methodology for assessing supply and demand	12
Section 4	Supply and demand	15
Section 5	The Playing Pitch Methodology	29
Section 6	Key action and future priorities	46

APPENDICES

Appendix A	B&NES Demographic Profile
Appendix B	Example questionnaires sent to clubs, schools and parish councils
Appendix C	NPFA Six Acre Standard calculations by ward/ catchment area for 2002 and 2011
Appendix D	Playing pitches and MUGAs located within B&NES
Appendix E	Sites in B&NES with community use with no formal agreement
Appendix F	Clubs using B&NES pitches for 'home' matches
Appendix G	Quality assessment matrix
Appendix H	Results of quality assessment
Appendix I	PPM calculations by ward for 2002 and 2011
Appendix J	Thematic maps showing shortfall/ over-supply of pitches by ward for 2002 and 2011
Appendix K	Examples of flooding in the district.

Glossary of terms

B&NES	Bath and North East Somerset
CCPR	Central Council for Physical Recreation
DCMS	Department for Culture, Media and Sport
DDA	Disability Discrimination Act
FA	Football Association
FF	Football Foundation
FIFA	Federation Internationale de Football Association
FPM	Facility Planning Model
IOG	Institute of Groundmanship
LEA	Local Education Authority
LFP	Local Football Partnership
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MUGA	Multi-Use Games Areas
NHS	National Health Service
NOF	New Opportunities Fund
NPFA	National Playing Fields Association
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
PPM	Playing Pitch Methodology
REFF	Register of English Football Facilities
RFU	Rugby Football Union
SCB	Somerset Cricket Board
SDO	Sports Development Officer
SELF	Sport England Lottery Fund
STP	Synthetic Turf Pitch
TGR	Team Generation Rates.

SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

Section One: Introduction

- 1.1 In August 2002, Bath and North East Somerset Council (B&NES) appointed PMP to produce a district-wide playing pitch assessment.
- 1.2 The key areas of the study included:
- analysing the current level of pitch provision within the district of B&NES
 - assisting the Council in meeting the requirements for playing pitches in accordance with the methodology developed by Sport England in conjunction with the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) and the Central Council for Physical Recreation (CCPR)
 - providing information to inform decisions and determine future development proposals in B&NES.
- 1.3 This assessment is primarily concerned with voluntary participation in competitive association football (referred to in this document as 'football'), cricket, rugby union and hockey by adults and young people. In addition the provision of multi-use games areas (MUGAs) has also been considered.
- 1.4 This report presents the key findings arising from extensive survey work and consultation, highlighting areas of both concern and opportunity. It is important to note that this document is primarily concerned with the provision of playing *pitches* (ie the playing surface, safety margins and the wider area for repositioning the pitch within the playing field) and not playing *fields* nor open spaces (which include grass or other areas which are not used for sport). This is an important distinction because some of the areas surrounding pitches are not used for sport but are important in terms of open space.
- 1.5 The following key areas are covered within this document:
- **the current picture** – a review of current participation trends and playing pitch provision in England, at national and local levels
 - **methodology** – a summary of the research process
 - **supply and demand** – an overview of the playing pitch resource and pitch sport activity in B&NES District
 - an application of Sport England's **Playing Pitch Methodology** (PPM)
 - **key actions, recommendations and priorities for the future** based on development of the main issues arising from the supply and demand and PPM analysis.

SECTION 2

THE CURRENT PICTURE

Section Two: The current picture

Introduction

2.1 This section outlines the current situation in England with regards to playing pitch provision. The following aspects are discussed:

- national trends in playing pitch provision
- current trends in pitch sport participation
- the local context.

Playing pitch provision in England

A lack of reliable data

2.2 There are no reliable national estimates of the total recreational land resource, nor the playing pitch component within it, although various local studies show a wide variation in levels of provision. Through merging the data extracted from the Register of Recreational Land (Sports Council), the *Playing Pitch Strategy* (1991)¹ suggests that:

- there are approximately 70,000 pitches in England
- 50,000 of the pitches are adult/secondary school size
- 20,000 are primary school size
- they occupy about 90,000 hectares (220,000 acres) of land, or 28% of total open space provision.

2.3 There is, however, wide variation by locality, sport and ownership. Through collating previous local pitch strategies, the average population per pitch was 989, although this varied from 2,900 in the London Borough of Southwark to 700 in the London Borough of Bromley.

2.4 The *Playing Pitch Strategy* states that football accounts for about half of all adult size provision and cricket a quarter, with rugby and hockey sharing the balance. This reflects the relative popularity of these four sports.

2.5 With regards to ownership of pitches, around 40% of adult size pitches are in local authority control (leisure services and town/parish council), 30% in education authority control and 30% in private/voluntary sport clubs control.

¹ Published by the Sports Council, the NPFA and the CCPR.

- 2.6 The Register of Recreational Land was undertaken in the early 1990s, however, the data collected has not been updated, and therefore it is an increasingly unreliable source. Despite this, the statistics tend to reflect the most recent pitch audit – the Register of English Football Facilities (REFF) which was commissioned by the Football Foundation and the Football Association in 2001 and completed in February 2002. The information collected went ‘live’ on the REFF website (www.reff.org.uk) in November 2002. Research for REFF revealed that there are 35,044 grass football pitches in England (21,640 adult, 8,418 junior, 4,986 mini).
- 2.7 The key issues to arise from REFF for B&NES are discussed in paragraphs 2.33-2.37.

A lack of monitoring

- 2.8 With the exception of REFF, there are at present no reliable data sources concerning the numbers of pitches in England. Coupled with this is the fact that there is no national system for monitoring change.
- 2.9 The exact number of pitches being lost to development or neglect is unknown and remains a contentious issue. The DCMS has established a Playing Fields Monitoring Group, tasked with publishing some definitive data.
- 2.10 By virtue of statutory instrument made in 1996, Sport England is a statutory consultee on proposals for development which affect playing fields, land used as playing fields at any time in the last five years which remains undeveloped, or land which is identified for use as a playing field in a development plan. All applications that local planning authorities are minded to approve, but have attracted an objection from Sport England, will be referred to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) for consideration.
- 2.11 As such, Sport England must be notified by the local planning authority when a relevant planning application is received. Data stored by Sport England on statutory consultations since 1999 reveals the increasing pressure that is being placed upon pitches throughout the country (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 Statutory consultations with Sport England

Region	Number of consultations received		% difference +/-
	1999-2000	2000-2001	
South East	144	198	38%
West Midlands	107	174	63%
North West	95	132	39%
Yorkshire	102	99	-3%
East	38	93	145%
East Midlands	32	75	134%
South West	56	43	-23%
London	32	37	16%
North	40	36	-10%
England	646	887	37%

- 2.12 As shown in Table 2.1, Sport England were consulted on 37% more planning applications in 2001 than the previous year.

- 2.13 The loss of playing pitches remains a real political issue for the government. Sport England, the NPFA and the CCPR have demonstrated their commitment to enhancing playing pitch provision by commissioning a review and updating of the 1991 Playing Pitch Strategy. The new document '*Towards a level playing field: A manual for the production of a playing pitch strategy*' has been produced by PMP and will be published in Spring 2003. The forthcoming document has formed the basis of this report.

Participation trends in key sports

- 2.14 Key national statistics, trends, issues and implications for future demand for playing pitches are outlined in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 National trends in pitch sports

	Key facts	Key trends	Implication for pitches
Football	Out of school, football has experienced the largest growth in 'frequent' participation from 37% in 1994 to 43% in 1999	More children are playing due to popularity of mini soccer	More mini soccer sized pitches needed nationally
	Female soccer is now starting to grow nationally at a rapid pace	More women are playing the game	Improved quality of ancillary facilities and in particular dedicated changing facilities
	A 300-400% growth in informal five-a-side football	More mid-week fixtures, more non-grass pitches	Players defecting to five-a-side, therefore additional synthetic turf and indoor space may be required
	The FA forecast the number of youth players to increase by 10% over next 5 years	More pitches will be needed	The vast number of children playing mini-soccer will result in the need for more junior pitches in five years time
Cricket	Kwik cricket – a game devised for children is played by 1.1 million pupils in 90% of the country's primary schools – 434,000 of these are girls	Increased participation by young people	More pitches used for Kwik cricket and new mobile pitches introduced in schools
	The number of women's clubs increased from 4,200 in 1997 to 7,611 in 2001	Increased participation by women	Improved access needed to quality training pitches and improved ancillary facilities in smaller clubs is required
Rugby Union	The number of adult males playing rugby has decreased by 12% over last five years	Decline in the men's game is recognised but many initiatives are in place to increase opportunities and promote the sport	May require better quality pitches with ancillary facilities
	Women's participation has increased significantly in recent years - from approximately 2,000 players in 1988, to 8,000 by 1998	Increase in participation by women	Improved clubhouse facilities and increased access to pitches
Hockey	Hockey is one of top five most popular games in school, although adult participation declined from 20% in 1994, to 17% in 1999 and the number of children citing it as enjoyable dropped from 13% to 10% over the same period	Slight decline in youth participation. Emphasis therefore is placed on promoting hockey towards young people to secure the future of the game. However, many clubs still do not have access to STPs	Continuing requirement for STPs and improved clubhouse facilities to meet league requirements and to encourage club/team formation.
	Participation figures for young people grew by 8,500 from 1996-2000	General growth although young people are targeted to secure the future of the sport	Localised demand for pitches.

- 2.15 Whilst the above provides a useful indication as to the changing nature of pitch sports, it must be acknowledged that trends vary across the country. Therefore the local context is discussed below.

Local context

- 2.16 Whilst consideration of the national context is important, **the local context is what will really determine the detail of the playing pitch strategy**. Relevant strategic documents are discussed below.

Bath and North East Somerset Local Plan, 1st Draft Deposit 2002

- 2.17 Section B4 of the 1st Draft Deposit Local Plan deals specifically with Sport and Recreation. Within this Section, two main areas of importance to playing pitches are addressed:

- protection of playing fields and recreational open space
- allocation of land for sport and recreation.

- 2.18 Policy SR1 deals specifically with the protection of pitches:

Policy SR1:

Development involving the loss of playing fields and recreational open space shown on the Proposals Map will only be permitted where:

- (i) there is no longer a demand or prospect of demand for the recreational use of the site and a deficiency would not be created in the short or long term by the development; or
- (ii) the importance of the proposed development outweighs the recreational and amenity value of the site and suitable alternative provision can be found of equivalent or greater recreational or community benefit in easily accessible locations well served by a range of transport modes.

- 2.19 With regards to the allocation of land for sport and recreation, this 1st Draft Deposit also details the situation by Area, although it is likely that these will change in the near future.

- 2.20 *This playing pitch assessment will inform whether these policies are being met and alternative local levels of provision are developed in Section 6.*

Bath and North East Somerset Sports and Recreation Strategy (1999)

- 2.21 The emphasis of the strategy is on encouraging and broadening community access to opportunities to participate in sustainable, good quality sport and recreation related activity.

- 2.22 Within B&NES, there are seven wards where problems of poverty and deprivation are particularly acute and above the national average. The Recreation Strategy listed these as:

[NB. This list has been updated (in 2001) and is discussed in more detail in paragraph 2.45].

- Abbey
- Keynsham South
- Oldfield
- Twerton
- Combe Down
- Kingsmead
- Southdown.

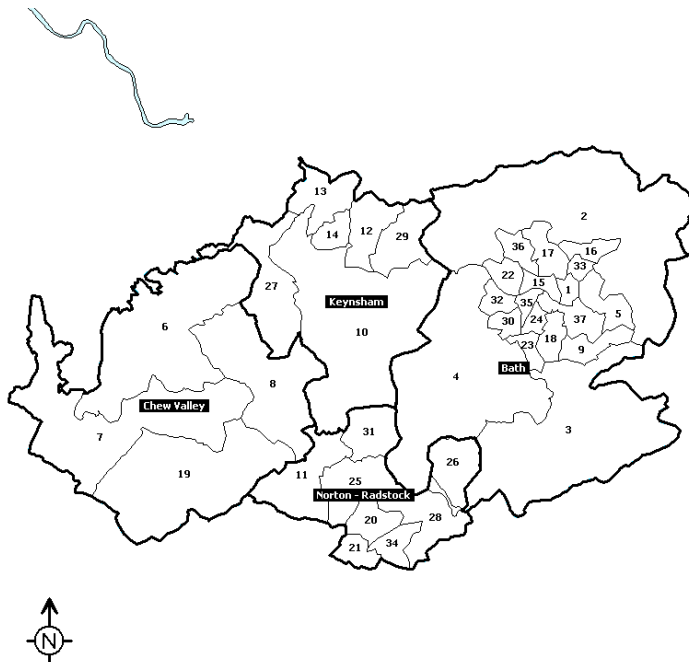
2.23 It is particularly important to ensure that those living in these wards have equal access to playing fields as others living in more affluent wards in the district. Deprivation will be taken into account when assessing the results of the supply and demand analysis (Section 5).

2.24 Key aims and objectives of the Sport and Recreation Strategy which are directly relevant to this Playing Pitch Assessment are:

- take measures to safeguard and make better use of playing fields owned by Parish Councils, especially those located near village and community halls because of the rural nature of the area
- develop a strategic approach to the prioritisation and targeting of sports facility provision within smaller communities
- increase the availability of village halls and dedicated MUGAs within rural areas, as identified by the regional strategy for sport and recreation
- protect existing parks and open spaces and making new provision where there is currently an inadequate supply and within new development.

2.25 *The results of this Playing Pitch Assessment will help the Council to understand the level of provision of playing fields in the district in order to protect existing playing fields and prioritise areas where there is a need for further and improved quality of provision. In line with the Sport and Recreation Strategy, this playing pitch assessment will divide B&NES into four strategic areas: Bath City; Keynsham; Norton-Radstock and Chew Valley:*

Map 2.1 B&NES' four strategic catchment areas



No	Ward Name
1	Abbey
2	Bathavon North
3	Bathavon South
4	Bathavon West
5	Bathwick Ward
6	Chew Valley North
7	Chew Valley South
8	Clutton
9	Combe Down
10	Farmborough
11	High Littleton
12	Keynsham East
13	Keynsham North
14	Keynsham South
15	Kingsmead
16	Lambridge
17	Lansdown
18	Lyncombe
19	Mendip
20	Midsomer Norton North
21	Midsomer Norton Redfield
22	Newbridge
23	Odd Down
24	Oldfield
25	Paulton
26	Peasedown
27	Publow And Whitchurch
28	Radstock
29	Saltford
30	Southdown
31	Timsbury
32	Twerton
33	Walcot
34	Westfield
35	Westmoreland
36	Weston
37	Widcombe

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A Draft Local Cultural Strategy for Bath and North East Somerset (2002)

2.26 Culture covers a broad spectrum of interests in which people participate in order to live more fulfilled lives. Arts, leisure services, heritage, sport, open spaces and libraries are examples of activity that come under cultural development. In terms of playing fields and open spaces, the key objectives for this strategy are:

- to increase access to school facilities for recreation
- to develop a sports capital strategy for the provision of key facilities including playing pitches and kick about areas
- to improve the quality of sports facilities.

2.27 *This document will indicate the number of playing pitches which are currently accessible to the community and make recommendations where appropriate to ensure access is improved to some of those pitches which are reported to be unavailable to the local community.*

A Playing Pitch Study of Bath and the Surrounding Area, G.L. Hearn Report (March 2002)

2.28 The purpose of this report was to research public open space in relation to proposals to develop on the cricket pitch on the St Martins Hospital site in Bath as part of a comprehensive development scheme. G.L. Hearn acted as planning consultants for Bath and North East Somerset Primary Healthcare Trust who have submitted the application. G.L. Hearn used the 'Six Acre Standard' (see Section 3) for the assessment.

2.29 The cricket pitch is located on the Southern boundary of the City of Bath and therefore the research was completed in Bath City and its surrounding areas including wards of Bathavon North, Bathavon South, Bathavon West and Peasedown St John.

2.30 Key findings of the report include:

- the identification of 148 publicly accessible sports pitches in the study area. It was concluded that according to Sports Council guidelines (of 1 pitch per 989 people*), the current level of provision of 1 per 697 people is significantly higher than the average
- 25 cricket pitches were identified in the study area which equated to 1 pitch per 4,124 people, above the levels identified as average by the Sports Council (of 1 pitch per 4,243 people)
- 67 football pitches were identified to be available for community use, which equates to 1 pitch per 1,539 people compared to an average of 1 pitch per 1,840 people
- 35 rugby pitches in the study area which is 1 pitch per 2,945 which significantly exceeds the average figure of 1 pitch per 8,968 people
- hockey pitches are in poor supply, with artificial pitches in particularly short supply with only four pitches available for community use which equates to 1 pitch per 25,773 people against an average figure of 1 pitch per 8,271 people
- 52 pitches out of the 148 identified are provided by the educational sector (35%)
- 27 of the total number of pitches are owned by private sports clubs (18%)
- 69 pitches are owned by B&NES (47%).

* This is not a guideline, it is an average obtained from pre-1991 studies

2.31 The conclusions to the report were that the NPFA pitch requirement for the population in B&NES is 123.7 ha and the existing supply is 147.22 ha which exceeds the minimum by 23.52 ha. Therefore G.L. Hearn concluded that the loss of the cricket pitch at St Martin's Hospital would not prejudice the proper and adequate provision of playing pitches in general and cricket pitches in particular serving the City of Bath and the surrounding area.

2.32 *The provision of cricket in Bath is revisited in Sections 5 and 6. As will be demonstrated the results arising from this playing pitch assessment lead to conclusions that differ from the G.L. Hearn study. In addition, as stated in PPG17, an application of national standards is no longer appropriate, the data published in this document should therefore form the basis any future decision-making regarding playing pitches.*

An Evolving Facility Strategy for Somerset Local Football Partnership (LFP) (2002)

2.33 This county strategy examines the facility requirements for Somerset County and the priority areas for development over the next five years.

2.34 The strategy objectives are to:

- identify the current spread and type of football facilities in Somerset
- identify gaps in grass roots facility provision
- identify the priority areas for facility development in Somerset
- clarify the role of different organisations
- ensure that facility planning and developments are sustainable through regular and frequent monitoring and updating of the database and strategy
- identify football development priorities and subsequent facility implications.

2.35 There are 244 football sites on the current database in Somerset LFP and the number of grass and artificial sites is greater than the average for the South West.

2.36 Consultees for this strategy agreed that the main facility gaps in Somerset LFP are:

- the lack of mini pitches to meet the requirements of the expanded programme in schools, local authority courses and the FA's mini soccer scheme
- the lack of specialist 5 a side centres, resulting in an overuse of local authority sports halls to the detriment of other sports
- the lack of specialist training facilities for talented young players, with dedicated indoor and outdoor facilities for playing and training
- the need for more floodlit grass pitches, to meet the demand for training and playing during the week
- the lack of suitable changing facilities.

2.37 *These issues will be addressed in this document (specifically for the district as a whole, strategic catchment areas, and by ward). This will ensure that local areas of need will be identified which can form part of specific local strategies.*

Somerset Cricket Board Development Strategy (2002)

- 2.38 The actions outlined in the strategy which are relevant to this playing pitch strategy are:
- to provide top quality indoor and outdoor facilities in all four 'corners' of Somerset (one is B&NES)
 - to encourage the development of other suitable indoor facilities across the country
 - to assist clubs and schools to develop good quality outdoor facilities.
- 2.39 Specific targets to improve facility provision in the county includes offering support to schools and clubs in the form of advice and assistance to provide natural grass and artificial surfaces. All groundsmen will be encouraged to attend IOG courses. The SCB will also provide specific advice regarding grant-aid and ground development to all clubs in the county.
- 2.40 To improve access to good quality cricket pitches, the strategy aims to extend opportunities between secondary schools, primary schools and community sport through forming stronger links with Specialist Sports Colleges and School Sports Coordinators.
- 2.41 The strategy also aims to establish a network of top quality indoor and outdoor facilities throughout Somerset by assisting with the formation of accredited district development centres in each 'corner', headed by indoor and outdoor district centres.

Sports West Hockey Development Plan (January 2002-December 2006)

- 2.42 The Sports West Partnership incorporates the strong Avon Women's Hockey Association which deals with clubs, adult organisations and under 21 county girl teams. The Partnership also encompasses the Somerset and Gloucestershire men's hockey associations, which deal with adult administration and clubs, both of which also represent clubs in the neighbouring partnerships of Somerset and Gloucestershire.
- 2.43 The main driver of the development plan is club development. The initiatives set by the Partnership are likely to affect demand for artificial hockey pitches over the next four years. Key initiatives include:
- Coaching Centre Festivals for junior players every month to encourage new players to join junior sections
 - strengthened school club links
 - assisting senior clubs to develop new junior sections
 - targeting of Black, Asian and other ethnic communities by locating coaching centres inside these communities
 - encouragement of girls and women to remain involved in hockey and to develop into active coaches, officials and volunteers.

Bath and North East Somerset Hockey Development Group Development Plan 2001-2002

2.44 This plan outlines a number of objectives and actions for coach education and development, club development, schools and junior hockey players, performance and excellence. Key areas of relevance to this Playing Pitch Assessment include:

- **Club development:** initiatives include actions to increase numbers of participants and quality of experience in junior sections of clubs through sports development liaisons with clubs, schools and other development agencies
- **Schools/ juniors:** main aims of the plan are to increase participation in Primary and Secondary Schools primarily through the TOP Sport programme and developing more opportunities for all young people to participate through school club links.

Demographic analysis

2.45 In analysing the need and demand for any new playing pitches it is important to assess the size and composition of the local leisure markets and the impact they will have upon facility usage. An analysis of the population in the district reveals the following:

- the Planning Department has provided PMP with recent population statistics from the 2001 Census. The population figures have been used to run the PPM calculating supply and demand for playing pitches which can be found in Section 4.
- the full detailed 2001 Census reports are yet to be released to the Council and so therefore the use of this information is restricted. They can be used as a comparator to our detailed profile (taken from 1991 Population Data) outlined below and are highlighted in italics.

Population The total estimated population for 2001 was 165,000. *The 2001 information reports the population to be 169200.*
The proportion of males to females is relatively even with slightly more females in line with the national figures.
By 2011, the population is predicted to increase slightly, by 3% to 170,000.

Age structure According to 1991 census data the number of young people in the district is slightly lower than the national averages. *2001 figures are in line with 1991 statistics.*
5.5% of the population are aged between 5 and 9yrs compared to the national level at 6.3%. *These percentages are almost identical in the 2001 Census.*
Similarly, 6.7% of the population are aged between 10 and 15 compared to 7.2% nationally. *The level of 10-15 year olds has reduced according to the 2001 Census.*
The proportion of over 60 year olds is substantially above the national average at 24.5% of the population compared to 21.2% nationally. *The numbers of over 60s has slightly reduced in the 2001 Census figures but is still above the national average.*

Ethnic background Within the district there is a significantly high number of white people with the proportion of whites at 98.5% of the population compared to 94.5 nationally.

- Economic Activity** The proportion of residents in full time employment is below the national average. The proportion of people who are self employed is above the national average. There is low level of unemployment in the district with 4% of the population reported to be unemployed compared to 5.5% nationally. *This level of unemployment has reduced according to 2001 Census statistics and the level now stands at 2%.*
- Mobility** The proportion of households with no cars is low at 27.7% compared to the national percentage of 33.3%. The proportion of households who own one, two or three cars is high in the district. 5.2% of households in the population own three cars compared to the national level of 4%.
- Deprivation** Deprivation Indices have been produced by the Government and were made public in August 2000. As with all districts, the level of deprivation varies considerably. Within B&NES the top 10 most deprived wards, as defined by the Index of Multiple Deprivation, are:
- | | | |
|----|----------------|-------|
| 1 | Twerton | 40.09 |
| 2 | Southdown | 25.81 |
| 3 | Abbey | 25.24 |
| 4 | Radstock | 24.37 |
| 5 | Kingsmead | 22.07 |
| 6 | Combe Down | 20.67 |
| 7 | Keynsham South | 19.46 |
| 8 | Keynsham North | 19.07 |
| 9 | Oldfield | 17.8 |
| 10 | Bloomfield | 17.55 |

Source: <http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/corporateprojects/deprivation-indices.htm>

2.46 The relevance of these characteristics is explored in Table 2.3 below.

Table 2.3 Demographic summary

Demographic Indicator	Relevance to the district's playing pitches
Population of 169,200	Large potential user base.
Low proportion of young people and a significant proportion of people over the age of 40.	Young people from the ages of 16-29 typically have high participation rates in a number of sports. Whilst there is a lower number compared to national figures their needs should be appropriately met. Facility and activity provision should cater for a wide range of ages to ensure this includes those aged above 40.
Above average level of car ownership	The high level of car ownership reflects the rural nature of the district. However, this characteristic indicates the need for a good level of public transport to aid those who don't own a car (17,961 households) to travel to the larger communities where the pitches are based.
Pockets of deprivation	The geographical spread of pitches needs to be considered to ensure that they are accessible to the entire population.

2.47 The full breakdown of the District's demographic profile can be found in Appendix A.

SECTION 3

METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Section Three: Methodology for assessing supply and demand

Previous approaches to identifying need

- 3.1 The first attempt to establish a standard of provision for public open space and playing fields was made by the NPFA in 1925 and has been subsequently refined on a number of occasions. It is known as the '**Six Acre Standard**'.
- 3.2 The Six Acre Standard states that there should be a minimum of 2.4 hectares (or six acres) of 'outdoor playing space' (defined as playing pitches, greens, courts, parks, playgrounds, informal play space) per 1000 population. In the light of available evidence, within the broader standard of youth and adult use, the minimum standard for playing pitch provision (public, private and school facilities with community use) is recommended to be **1.2 hectares per 1000 population**. The disaggregation of the Six Acre Standard was reaffirmed in 1991 and republished in 2001.
- 3.3 As with other national 'standards', it has limitations which have been widely acknowledged. Most importantly, the simplicity of its approach means that local considerations are often overlooked (eg local league rules, the presence of synthetic turf pitches, pitch quality, pitch capacity, standard of changing provision etc). In addition, it is not related to the area's demographic profile; it is not an estimate of likely demand, nor of the number of pitches required to serve an area. It is a broad statement of what the NPFA regards as the desirable area of land required for playing space. **For information, an application of the NPFA's Six Acre Standard for B&NES has been applied and can be found in Appendix C, although due to the above limitations, any decision-making and policy development should arise solely from the Playing Pitch Methodology.** As stated in 'Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation':

"The Government believes that open space standards are best set locally. National standards cannot cater for local circumstances, such as differing demographic profiles and the extent of existing built development in an area."

The Playing Pitch Methodology (PPM)

- 3.4 Therefore, our process follows the methodology first prescribed in the *Playing Pitch Strategy* (1991) produced jointly by the (then) Sports Council, the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA), and the Central Council for Physical Recreation (CCPR) and builds in the changes to the methodology that will be presented in the forthcoming '*Towards a level playing field: A manual for the production of a playing pitch strategy*' document.
- 3.5 The aim of the PPM is to determine the number of pitches required for each activity based on demand in an actual or predicted set of circumstances. The essential difference between the methodology and previous approaches based on standards is that, instead of using land area per head of population as the basic unit, it measures demand (at peak times) in terms of teams requiring pitches and then compares this with the pitches available, thus enabling a tangible measure of the adequacy of existing supply.
- 3.6 The particular advantage of this methodology is that it is related precisely to the local situation and the very task of collating and analysing the information highlights problems and issues from which policy options and solutions can be explored.

- 3.7 In line with this methodology, this playing pitch strategy focuses exclusively on pitch provision for football, rugby union, hockey, and cricket. Rounders, softball, baseball, American Football and lacrosse can also be considered in playing pitch strategies but there are neither teams/facilities or evidence of any latent demand in B&NES.

MUGAs¹

- 3.8 At this point in time, there is no defined mechanism for assessing the supply and demand for MUGAs. MUGAs cannot be assessed through adapting the playing pitch methodology as the usage patterns and characteristics differ considerably. In addition, MUGAs are not covered by Sport England's Facility Planning Model (FPM). Therefore, a mapping exercise was undertaken to assess the geographical spread of the District's MUGAs (see Section 4).

Our approach

- 3.9 The success of the methodologies outlined above depends largely on obtaining as accurate a tally as possible of the number of teams, pitches and MUGAs in B&NES. To achieve this, a full audit of pitches, users and providers within the Districts boundary was conducted. The audit of demand is based primarily on league handbooks ie recognised teams but also regular bookings. Questionnaires (see Appendix B) were sent to:
- all known football, cricket, rugby and hockey clubs based within (or close to) the District boundaries (identified in governing body and county association handbooks, league handbooks, pitch booking records, websites, local press, telephone directories, or local knowledge)
 - all known schools and colleges within the District
 - all parish and town councils within the District.
- 3.10 Table 3.1 below summarises the response rates. It was of paramount importance that a 100% response rate was received from providers of playing pitches. For this reason, all non-responding parish clerks and schools were contacted by telephone or site visits were undertaken. However, **a 100% response rate was not needed from clubs. This is because club information was sourced from league handbooks and interviews with league secretaries.** The purpose of the club surveys was to cross-check information and gather qualitative information (ie comments) from clubs.

¹ "A fenced, non-turf surfaced area marked out and an adequate size for at least two of the following sports: Tennis, Netball, Basketball, 5-a-side Football"

Table 3.1 Consultation audit response rates

	Questionnaires sent	Questionnaires returned	Telephone interviews / site visits	% data received
Sport Clubs				
Association Football	123	38	11	40%*
Cricket	49	17	4	43%*
Rugby Union	12	5	3	67%*
Hockey	3	3	0	100%
Schools/ Colleges				
Primary	67	56	11	100%
Secondary	14	14	0	100%
Independent/Colleges	9	6	3	100%
Special Schools	5	4	1	100%
Parish Councils				
Parish Council	49	31	18	100%
TOTAL	331	174 (52.5%)	51	68%

* Data from the clubs which did not respond was obtained through SDOs, Governing Bodies and league secretaries

- 3.11 At 52.5%, the overall questionnaire response rate was considerably higher than average (25% is considered a 'good' response) and this was supplemented with additional telephone interviews and site visits.
- 3.12 An assessment of the data obtained from the above research and consultation is detailed in Section 4.

SECTION 4
SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Section Four: Supply and demand

Introduction

- 4.1 This section outlines the current situation in B&NES in terms of pitch provision for, and demand from, football, cricket, rugby and hockey clubs. The supply and geographical spread of MUGAs is also discussed.

Supply: playing pitch provision in B&NES

Pitch stock

- 4.2 Overall, the research methods outlined in Section 3 identified **359 playing pitches in B&NES**. This figure includes all known public, private, school, MoD and other pitches whether or not they are in secured public use. The full audit of pitches can be seen in Appendix D. They comprise:

- 142 adult football pitches
- 40 junior football pitches
- 6 mini soccer pitches
- 63 cricket pitches
- 55 adult rugby pitches
- 14 junior rugby pitches
- 39 hockey pitches (including 10 synthetic turf pitches).

Adult pitches

- 4.3 Of these pitches, 299 (83%) are full-size adult football, cricket, rugby and hockey pitches. This equates to circa one pitch for every 574 adults in the district. This ratio compares favourably with the estimated equivalent national figure of one pitch for every 989 people (Source: The 1991 Playing Pitch Strategy) and the majority of other local authorities (for which the informal data is currently available (from PMP's database) and up-to-date) as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Ratio of adult pitches per 1000 adults

Local Authority	Ratio (Pitches: adults)
Kennett	1: 365
B&NES	1: 574
South Somerset	1:608
Colchester	1:655
North Wilts	1: 804
Swindon	1:926
England	1: 989

- 4.4 The local ratio for specific sports in comparison within the estimated national averages, and recently completed research in neighbouring South Somerset, is shown in Table 4.2 below. Again, a favourable comparison is evident.

Table 4.2 Ratio of adult pitches to adults, by sport

Sport	B&NES (pitches : adults)	South Somerset ¹ (pitches : adults)	England ² (pitches : adults)
Football	1: 1,208	1: 1,166	1: 1,840
Cricket	1: 2,722	1: 2,542	1: 4,243
Hockey	1: 3,118	1: 7,943	1: 8,271
Rugby	1: 4,398	1: 3,851	1: 8,968

1 = data extracted from PMP study (2002); 2 = data extracted from The Playing Pitch Strategy (1991)

Community pitches

- 4.5 In line with the forthcoming '*Towards a level playing field: A manual for the production of a playing pitch strategy*' (Sport England, CCPR and the NPFA), our definition of 'community pitches' is those pitches with 'secured community use', recognising that this has a considerable bearing upon the value of facilities both individually and collectively to the community at large.
- 4.6 In practice this definition embraces:
- all local authority facilities
 - any school facilities where they are subject to formal dual/community use agreements between the school/education authority and the District Council
 - any other institutional facilities which are available to the public as a result of formal dual/community agreements
 - any facilities owned, used or maintained by clubs/ private individuals which as a matter of policy or practice are available for use by large sections of the public through membership of a club or admission fee. In either case the 'cost of use' must be reasonable and affordable for the majority of the community.
- 4.7 Of the 359 pitches identified, **217 (60%) are secured for the local community**. As demonstrated, 60% can be considered as 'typical':

Table 4.3 % of secured community pitches in other Local Authorities

Local Authority	% of pitches secured for community use
South Somerset District Council	69%
Worcestershire County	66%
Maidstone Borough Council	61%
B&NES	60%
Mid Devon District Council	57%
Swindon Borough Council	55%
Derwentside District Council	47%

4.8 The **217 secured community pitches** comprise:

- 116 adult football pitches
- 19 junior football pitches
- 0 mini-soccer pitches
- 41 cricket pitches
- 30 adult rugby pitches
- 4 junior rugby pitches
- 7 hockey pitches (including 3 synthetic turf pitches).

4.9 The full breakdown of the ownership of these pitches can be found in Appendix D. An additional 54 pitches (located at schools) are currently used by community teams on an ad hoc or informal basis and are therefore ‘unsecured’ – this issue shall be returned to in Section 6. A list of such pitches can also be found in Appendix E.

Area of pitches

4.10 Although the surveyed Parish Council clerks and sports club secretaries were asked to state the exact size of the playing fields, the majority did not respond, guessed or simply did not know. Therefore standard sizes and areas for playing pitches published in *The Six Acre Standard* (NPFA, 2001) have been applied. It has been assumed that pitches throughout B&NES are consistent with these standard measurements.

4.11 These sizes include the pitch itself, safety margins and side movement allowance. **They do not include areas of open space used for other sports and recreational purposes** (ie courts, greens, golf courses, picnic areas, heathland, woodland etc) or ancillary facilities (eg changing accommodation, car-parks etc). Total estimated area of pitches by sport in B&NES are shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Total area of all pitches by sport in B&NES in 2002

	NPFA pitch areas (hectares)	Areas assumed for this report (hectares)	Number of pitches in B&NES	Area of pitches (hectares)
Adult football	0.82-0.9	0.86	142	122.12
Junior football ¹	0.4-0.6	0.5	40	20
Mini football	0.22	0.22	6	1.32
Cricket	1.4-1.6	1.5	63	94.5
Adult rugby	1.26	1.26	55	69.3
Junior rugby	0.8	0.8	14	11.2
Hockey	0.6	0.6	39	23.4
		Total	359	341.8

¹ The dimensions for junior football pitches follow guidance from the NPFA and the English Schools Football Association. The Football Association only provides guidance for adult football.

- 4.12 Table 4.4 below shows the total area of the district with playing pitches secured for community use. As can be seen, by comparing Tables 4.4 and 4.5, 63% of playing pitch area in B&NES is secured for community use.

Table 4.5 Total area of secured community pitches by sport in B&NES in 2002

	NPFA pitch areas (hectares)	Areas assumed for this report (hectares)	Number of pitches in B&NES	Area of pitches (hectares)
Senior football	0.82-0.9	0.86	116	99.7
Junior football ¹	0.4-0.6	0.5	19	9.5
Mini football	0.22	0.22	0	0
Cricket	1.4-1.6	1.5	41	61.5
Adult rugby	1.26	1.26	30	37.8
Junior rugby	0.8	0.8	4	3.2
Hockey	0.6	0.6	7	4.2
Total			217	215.9

Location of pitches

- 4.13 The location of the existing pitches in the district has been examined by catchment area (in line with the Sport and Recreation Strategy, see Section 2). Table 4.6 illustrates the total area of playing pitches and those available for community use by catchment.

Table 4.6 Total area of pitches by catchment area in 2002

Catchment Area	Total playing pitches (ha.)	Total playing pitches with community use (ha.)	% of pitches with community use
Bath	207.7	108.6	52%
Keynsham	64.6	53.9	83%
Norton-Radstock	40.9	26.7	65%
Chew Valley	28.6	26.7	93%
Total	341.8	215.9	63%

- 4.14 The key issue to arise from the above analysis is that the level of pitches that are available for community use varies considerably between the four catchment areas. Ranging from Chew Valley where 93% of pitches are secured for the community, down to just 52% in the Bath Catchment Area
- 4.15 Out of the 37 wards in B&NES, there are five (13.5%) without any playing pitch facilities:
- Kingsmead (deprived ward)
 - Walcot
 - Westmoreland
 - Keynsham South (deprived ward)
 - Westfield.

4.16 A further two wards do have playing pitches but none which are available for community use:

- Southdown (deprived ward)
- Weston.

Ownership

4.17 Tables 4.7 and 4.8 summarise the ownership of playing pitches in B&NES.

Table 4.7 Ownership of *all* playing pitches in B&NES

Ownership	Adult football	Junior football	Mini soccer	Cricket	Adult rugby	Junior rugby	Grass hockey	STP	TOTAL
Public provision (LA)	38	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	47
LEA provision	20	18	3	11	11	6	7	2	78
Other educational provision	14	7	3	13	21	7	20	8	93
Other public sector provision	30	10	0	9	1	1	1	0	52
Voluntary sector provision	15	5	0	15	17	0	0	0	52
Private/ corporate provision	25	0	0	9	2	0	1	0	37
TOTAL	142	40	6	63	55	14	29	10	359

Table 4.8 Ownership of playing pitches *with community use* in B&NES

Ownership	Adult football	Junior football	Mini soccer	Cricket	Adult rugby	Junior rugby	Grass hockey	STP	TOTAL
Public provision (LA)	38	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	47
LEA provision	2	3	0	3	5	3	2	1	19
Other educational provision	7	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	13
Other public sector provision	30	10	0	9	1	1	1	0	52
Voluntary sector provision	15	5	0	15	16	0	0	0	51
Private/ corporate provision	24	0	0	8	2	0	1	0	35
TOTAL	116	19	0	41	30	4	4	3	217

4.18 The key points from Tables 4.7 and 4.8 above are:

- the largest provider of playing pitches is what is referred to as 'other educational provision' ie private/ independent schools which owns 93 pitches but significantly only 13 of these pitches are available for community use
- all 47 pitches provided by B&NES Council have community access
- other public sector authorities (parish councils, NHS, NPFA, MoD) own a total of 52 pitches and all of these have community access
- the private/ corporate sector own a total of 37 pitches of which 35 are accessible.

Quality of pitch and ancillary facilities

User feedback

- 4.19 As stated in the *Playing Pitch Strategy* pitch quality is a key issue. Perceived quality of pitches (and ancillary facilities) is almost as important as actual quality as it can heavily influence the pattern of play.
- 4.20 All sports clubs playing on pitches in the district were asked about their perceptions of pitch quality by postal questionnaire. The number of clubs who rated a certain pitch characteristic as 'poor' is indicated below in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9 Number of clubs dissatisfied with current facilities

	Football (n=20)	Cricket (n=8)	Rugby (n=5)	Hockey (n=2)	TOTAL
Free from litter, dog fouling etc	10	2	1	0	13
Showers	8	4	0	1	13
Changing facilities	6	4	0	1	11
Bounce of ball on pitch	5	4	0	0	9
Evenness of pitch	5	3	0	0	8
Length of grass	4	2	0	0	6
Value for money	5	1	0	0	6
Posts and sockets	3	1	0	0	4
Firmness of surface	1	3	0	0	4
Grip underfoot	3	1	0	0	4
Grass cover	2	1	0	0	3
Parking	2	1	0	0	3
Overall quality of pitch	2	1	0	0	3
Line markings	1	1	0	0	2

(n= number of clubs responding to Question 17 in the sports club questionnaire)

NB. The response rate to Question 17 on the sports club survey was low. Therefore this above data should not be taken in isolation but in conjunction with the findings of the site visits (see below). The need for additional qualitative analysis is returned to in Section Six.

- 4.21 Key points arising from Table 4.9 are:

- the most common problem identified by clubs was the presence of litter and dog fouling on pitches in the district; this was the most common problem experienced by football and rugby clubs
- the most common problems experienced by cricket clubs was with showers and changing facilities and the bounce of the ball on the pitch

- 4.22 Pitches which were criticised in particular included:

- Lansdown Playing Fields (4 clubs)
- Sulis Club (3 clubs)
- Bathford Playing Field (2 clubs)
- King Edwards School (2 clubs)
- Odd Down Playing Fields
- Chew Valley School /Sports Centre
- Saltford Hall Recreation Ground
- Timsbury Recreation Ground.

4.23 These pitches are detailed in Table 4.10.

Site Visits

4.24 In addition to the above, the quality of pitches in B&NES was ascertained through site visits which were undertaken between 12-26 November 2002. The assessment matrix used can be found in Appendix F.

4.25 A sample of 52 sites was determined by the steering group. The site visits encompassed a mix of sports, pitch owners and geographical spread. The sites included:

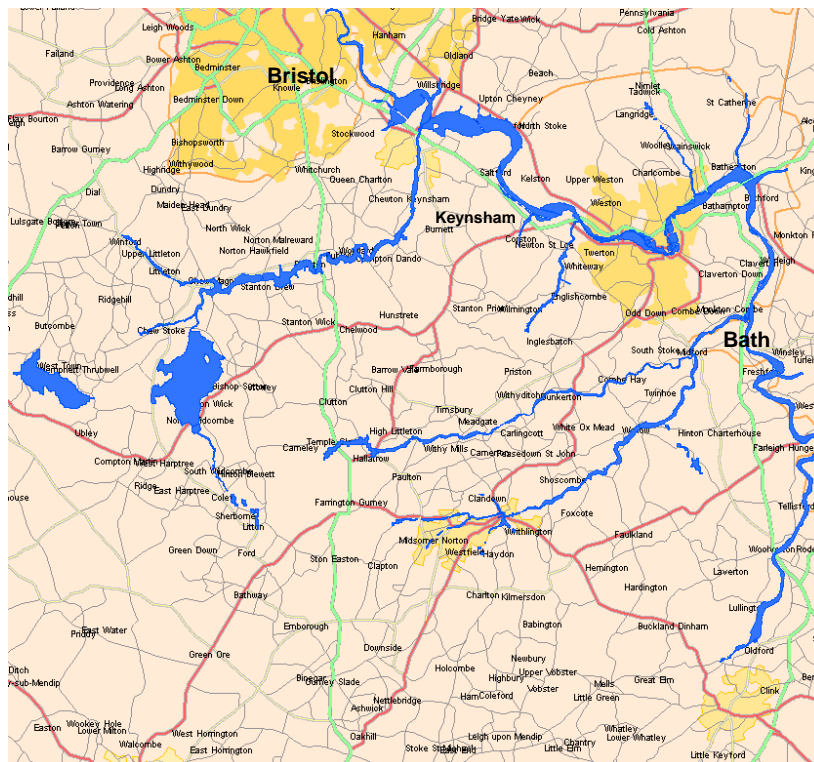
- 77 football pitches
- 23 cricket pitches
- 29 rugby pitches
- 9 hockey pitches
- 10 MUGAs.

4.26 These pitches are detailed in Table 4.10.

Drainage

4.27 Map 4.1 overleaf, illustrates the location of floodplains within the B&NES area. As shown, large floodplains are evident in Keynsham, the Chew Valley and Bath City.

Map 4.1 Floodplains in B&NES



= floodplains, water-courses and lakes.

4.28 The following pitches are located within these floodplains or subject to regular flooding and therefore can suffer severe drainage issues, making them unplayable for large parts of the winter season. The use of these pitches has been reduced by 50% in the supply and demand analysis (Section 5) to reflect the number of cancellations that occur due to flooding.

- Bath Recreation Ground, Bath
- Bishop Sutton Football Club, Chew Valley
- Bradford Road Playing Field, Bath
- Ferry Lane Cricket Ground (aka Bath Cricket Ground), Bath
- Fry Club, Keynsham
- Keynsham Cricket Ground, Keynsham
- Keynsham Rugby Club, Keynsham
- London Road Sports Field (aka Hicks Field), Avon RFC, Lambridge
- Manor Road Playing Field, Keynsham.

NB. See Appendix K for photographic examples of flooding in February 2003.

Qualitative issues: summary

4.29 The results are summarised in Appendix G and the sites requiring attention (identified through surveys, consultation and site visits) are listed in Table 4.10 overleaf.

Table 4.10 Pitches/ facilities requiring investigation

Site Name	Owned by:	Area in need of improvement	Ward
Bath City Catchment Area:			
Bath Recreation Ground	B&NES	Unofficial use; Lack of parking; Drainage (subject to regular flooding)	Abbey
Bathford Playing Field	Bathford Parish Council	Poor changing accommodation; Lack of parking; Slope of pitch; Equipment (goalposts)	Bathavon North
Bradford Road Playing Field	Bradford Road Sports Club	Drainage issues (subject to regular flooding)	Lyncombe
Ferry Lane Cricket Ground	Bath CC	Drainage issues (subject to regular flooding)	Widcombe
Lansdown Playing Field South	B&NES	Contamination of playing surface (eg litter, stones etc); Condition of changing accommodation; presence of litter/ dog fouling	Bathavon North
Odd Down Playing Fields	B&NES	Vandalism of changing accommodation; Damage to playing surface(golf divots); condition of showers	Odd Down
Shaft Road Recreation Ground	Oldfield Old Boys RFC	Contamination of playing surface (eg litter, stones etc)	Combe Down
St Martin's Hospital Cricket Pitch	St Martin's Hospital	Condition of changing accommodation	Lyncombe
Wellow Recreation Ground	Wellow Parish Council	Safety margins need increasing	Bathavon South
King Edwards School	LEA	Line markings; Condition of changing facilities; showers	Bathwick
Sulis Club	Bath University	Evidence of litter/ dog fouling; Condition of changing facilities	Bathwick
Batheaston Recreation Ground	Batheaston Parish Council	Presence of litter; condition of changing rooms and showers	Bathavon North
Chew Valley Catchment Area:			
Chew Valley Secondary School	LEA	Contamination of playing surface (eg litter, stones etc)	Chew Valley North
Bishop Sutton FC	Bishop Sutton Parish Council	Drainage issues (subject to regular flooding)	Chew Valley South
West Harptree Recreation Ground	West Harptree Parish Council	Equipment (goalposts)	Mendip
Keynsham Catchment Area:			
Keynsham Cricket Ground	Keynsham CC	Drainage issues (subject to regular flooding)	Keynsham East
Keynsham RFC (Crownfields)	Keynsham RFC	Drainage issues (subject to regular flooding)	Keynsham North
Manor Road Playing Fields	Keynsham Town Council	Drainage issues (subject to regular flooding)	Keynsham North
Fry Club, Somerdale	Cadburys	Drainage issues (subject to regular flooding)	Keynsham East
Saltford Hall Recreation Ground	Saltford Sports Club	Contamination of playing surface (eg litter, stones etc)	Saltford

Site Name	Owned by:	Area in need of improvement	Ward
Norton-Radstock Catchment Area:			
Farmborough Recreation Field	Farmborough Parish Council	Contamination of playing surface (eg litter, stones etc); Equipment (goalposts)	Farmborough
Farrington Gurney Playing Fields	Farrington Gurney Parish Council	Unprotected wicket	High Littleton
High Littleton Recreation Ground	High Littleton Parish Council	Contamination of playing surface (eg litter, stones etc); Slope of pitch	High Littleton
Millards Hill Playing Field (White City)	B&NES	Vandalism of changing accommodation; Contamination of playing surface; Lack of parking	MSN North
Norton Hill Recreation Ground	Norton Radstock Town Council	Condition of changing accommodation; Safety margins need increasing	Radstock
Peasedown St John Cricket Ground	Peasedown St John CC	Damage to playing surface; Evidence of dog fouling	Peasedown St John
Radstock Recreation Ground	Radstock Town FC	Vandalism of changing accommodation; Playing surface (evidence of golf divots)	Radstock
Tennis Court Road Recreation Ground	Paulton Parish Council	Safety margins need increasing	Paulton
Timsbury Recreation Ground	Timsbury Parish Council	Poor equipment (goalposts); Evidence of dog-fouling	Timsbury
Westhill Recreation Ground	Norton Radstock Town Council	Vandalism of changing accommodation	Radstock

This is not a definitive list (as discussed in Section Six).

Demand: pitch sport clubs in B&NES

4.30 Table 4.11 illustrates the number of football, cricket, hockey and rugby union teams playing on pitches in B&NES. This includes teams with players mainly residing outside of B&NES (listed in Appendix F) and travelling from outside district boundaries to use B&NES pitches that were identified through a number of sources (see paragraph 3.9). These include adult, junior and mini teams. Key facts and figures are summarised after the table. The full list can be found in Appendix F.

Table 4.11 Sports clubs using playing pitches in B&NES*

	Football	Cricket	Rugby	Hockey	TOTAL
Total number of clubs	97	36	13	3	149
Total number of teams	229	98	31	45	403
Number of adult teams	115	71	28	31	245
Number of junior teams	82	27	3	14	126
Number of mini-teams	32	0	0	0	32

*Data includes the teams from outside of B&NES (eg South Bristol) that are currently using B&NES pitches for 'home' matches.

Football Clubs in B&NES – an overview

4.31 Of the 123 surveys sent out to football clubs, 38 were returned which is a reasonable response rate (31%). Information about the clubs was accessed through alternative means eg, by telephoning the clubs, B&NES Sport Development Officers and NGB representatives. The following is a summary of key findings from the information available to us. 97 clubs who play their home games in B&NES have been identified.

Membership

The majority of adult clubs are small with only one or two teams. However many junior clubs often have between 5 and 10 teams. Football club membership ranges from Odd Down AFC with 570 members (500 of which are social/ non playing members) and Bath City FC with 380 members (300 of which are social/ non playing) to Charmbury Arms FC with just 18.

Whilst the majority of clubs are for male players, Keynsham Town Ladies (2 teams) and Bath City Ladies (3 teams) both provide opportunities for female participants.

Standard of play

The standard of play varies throughout the District, however no football teams play in the Nationwide Conference or above. Bath City FC currently play in the Dr Martens Premier Division.

The majority of football teams play in the various divisions of the Bath and District Football League, the Somerset County Football League and the smaller Midsomer Norton and Frome and District Football Leagues.

Facilities used

All the clubs who responded to our survey hire their facilities from the Council, parish councils or schools.

The following sites received in particular were rated as poor for a number of different features:

- Batheaston Recreation Ground (presence of litter, condition of changing and showers)

- Landsdown Playing Fields (condition of changing rooms, showers, presence of litter and dog fouling)
- Odd Down Playing Fields (length of grass and cover, presence of litter and condition of showers).

Constraints

The major constraints facing football clubs in the District were identified (in order of importance) as:

- lack of external funding
- lack of internal funding
- lack of appropriate local facilities
- lack of voluntary assistance
- problems with membership recruitment and retention
- access difficulties.

Future plans

39% of clubs revealed that they plan to increase their membership in the future, 29% plan to refurbish existing facilities, 18% plan to expand their range of facilities and 13% plan to relocate to an alternative site.

Cricket Clubs in B&NES – an overview

4.32 14 out of 49 (29%) cricket clubs returned their survey. Further information about the cricket clubs was accessed through alternative means by telephoning the clubs directly, B&NES Sport Development Officers and NGB representatives. Currently 36 cricket clubs play their home games within B&NES, a total of 98 teams. Analysis of the responding clubs' membership, structure and aspirations is presented below:

Membership

The largest club responding to the survey was Bath Cricket Club which has over 800 members in total (480 social/ non playing, 338 active players). The smallest club identified was Dunkerton Cricket Club with 23 club members.

Bath Cricket Club is the only club in the B&NES which has a female squad.

Standard of play

The majority of teams play in the North Somerset and Somerset Cricket Leagues, the West of England Premier League and many youth teams play in the Bath and District Youth League.

Facilities used

Responding clubs either hire their facilities from parish councils, B&NES or own their facilities.

Constraints

Survey respondents identified the following constraints:

- lack of external funding
- lack of internal funding
- lack of appropriate local facilities
- problems with membership recruitment and retention
- lack of voluntary assistance.

Future plans Every club who returned their survey (except one) expressed plans to increase the number of members both through increasing the number of adult teams and starting up junior sections. Cameley Cricket Club does not have plans to increase membership numbers and indicated the possibility of closure.

Rugby Union Clubs in B&NES – an overview

4.33 5 out of 13 (39%) rugby clubs returned their survey and therefore additional information was accessed through alternative means through telephoning the clubs, B&NES Sport Development Officers and NGB representatives. 13 rugby clubs currently play home games within B&NES, a total of 31 teams. Analysis of the responding clubs' membership, structure and aspirations is presented below:

Membership Of the clubs playing in B&NES the largest responding club (in terms of membership) was Old Culverhaysians Rugby Club with approximately 201 members (60 social/ non playing). Bristol Barbarians Rugby Club who play within the district have a large club base of 105 members (all 105 are playing members). Chew Valley Cats and Avon RFC provide opportunities for female players.

Standard of play Bath RFC currently compete in the Zurich Premiership (the highest league in England). The majority of other clubs who responded to our survey play in the Somerset Leagues; Premier, Division 1 and Division 2.

Facilities used The majority of teams either own their own ground or hire their facilities.

Constraints The main constraints highlighted by responding clubs included:

- lack of external funding
- access difficulties
- difficult membership recruitment/ retention.

Future plans All clubs except Old Sulians RFC expressed plans to increase their number of club members. The large clubs, Bristol Barbarians and Old Culverhaysians Rugby Clubs indicated plans to expand and refurbish their range of facilities. The Barbarians have specific plans to build a new clubhouse to replace their portable buildings.

Hockey Clubs in B&NES – an overview

4.34 3 hockey clubs currently play their home games within B&NES, a total of 45 teams. Analysis of the responding clubs' membership, structure and aspirations is presented below:

Membership The largest responding club was Bath Buccaneers Hockey Club with 435 members including 40 social/ non playing. The City of Bath Hockey Club is also a large club with 220 members.

Standard of play	The clubs play in the Gerrard Hockey League (Men's) and Wessex (Ladies) Hockey League. Bath Buccaneers also have a team that play in the National League.
Facilities used	The University of Bath is the home of Bath Buccaneers club which provides two sand-based floodlit STPs. Kingswood School also provides high quality STPs which the City of Bath Hockey Club utilises.
Constraints	The main constraints highlighted by clubs were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • internal funding • external funding • lack of appropriate local facilities – in particular the City of Bath Hockey Club commented that the facilities were too widespread and expensive.
Future plans	Both responding clubs highlighted plans to expand club membership base and expand the range of facilities provided.

Summary

4.35 The above supply and demand data will be set in context by applying the *Playing Pitch Methodology* in Section 5.

Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGAs) in B&NES

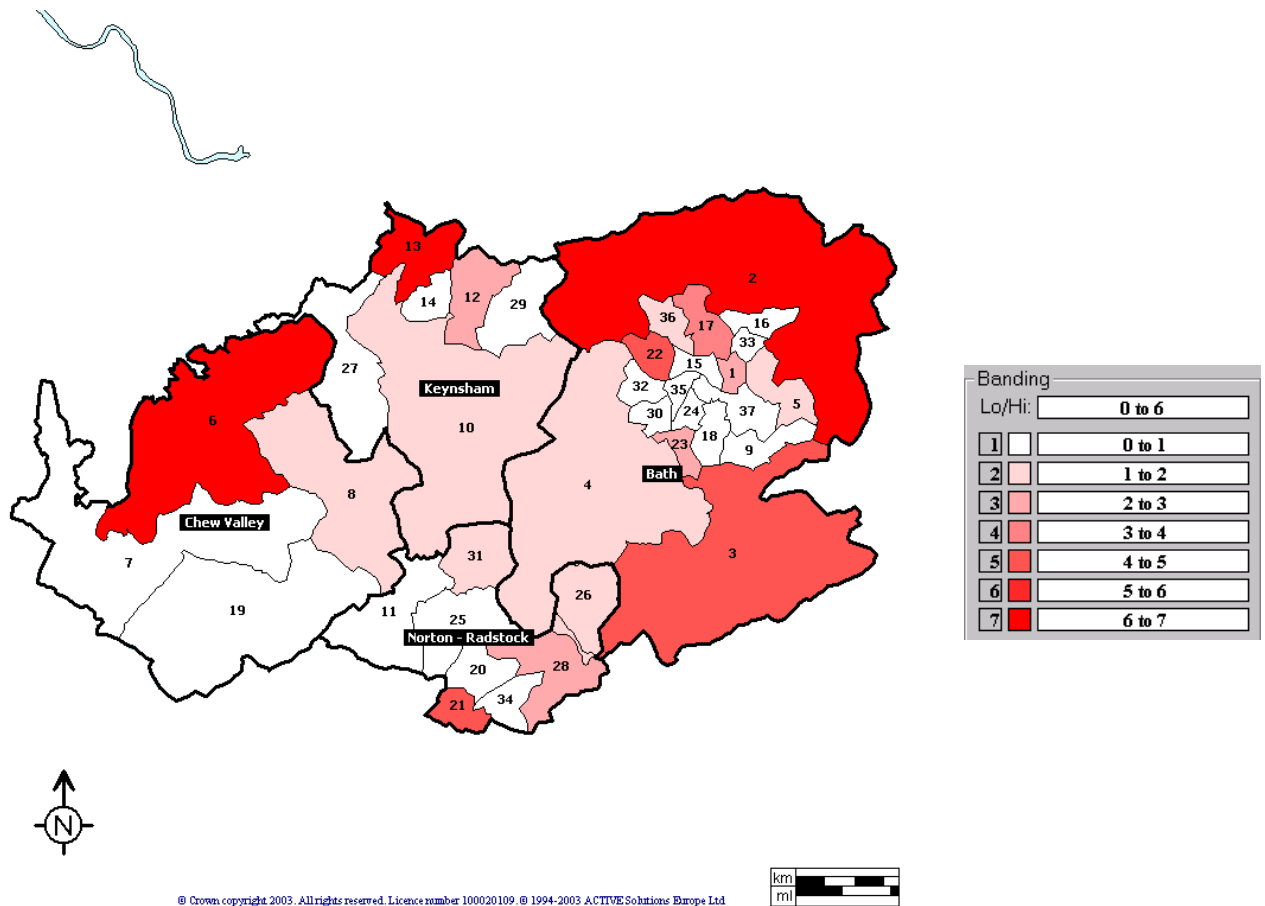
4.36 MUGAs play an important role in sports development throughout B&NES. Although the supply and demand for MUGAs cannot be determined numerically (as discussed in Section 3), a mapping exercise (see Map 4.1 overleaf) has been undertaken to assess the geographical spread of the MUGAs (listed in Appendix D).

4.37 The project steering group agreed the following definition for a MUGA:

“A fenced, non-turf surfaced area marked out and an adequate size for at least two of the following sports: Tennis, Netball, Basketball, 5-a-side Football”

NB. It should be noted that although, in addition to MUGAs, facilities such as OBI sites, ‘kick-about’ walls, formal play areas etc play a vital role for sports development in B&NES, they are outside of the remit of this study and have therefore been omitted from the analysis below.

Map 4.1 MUGAs in B&NES



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4.38 The key issues to arise from Map 4.1 include:

- there are currently 54 MUGAs in B&NES that are accessible to the community.
- the majority (28) of these MUGAs relocated in the Bath catchment area, 10 are located within the MSN catchment area, nine in Keynsham and seven in Chew Valley
- the level of provision per head of population is:
 - Bath catchment area: 1 MUGA per 3,455
 - Keynsham catchment area: 1 MUGA per 2,363
 - MSN catchment area: 1 MUGA per 3,825
 - Chew Valley catchment area: 1 MUGA per 1,643

4.39 Although there is no data available (either regionally or nationally) which to benchmark this data against, the above analysis suggests that Bath and MSN catchment areas are currently deficient in MUGAs in comparison to other catchment areas. We shall return to this in Section Six.

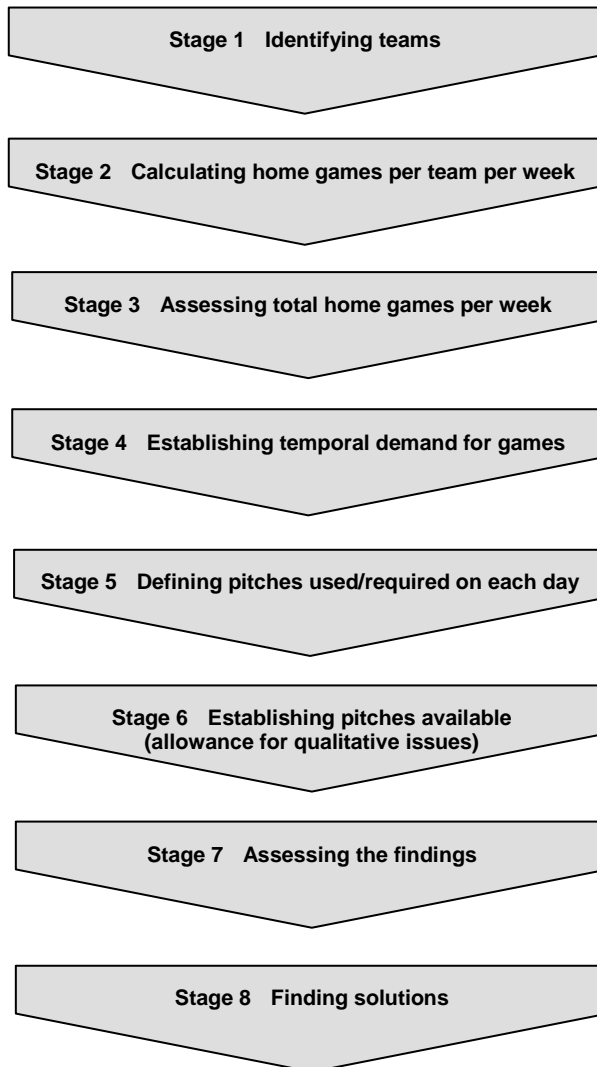
SECTION 5

THE PLAYING PITCH METHODOLOGY

Section Five: The Playing Pitch Methodology

- 5.1 The Playing Pitch Methodology (PPM) comprises eight stages. Stages 1 to 6 involve numerical calculations, whilst Stages 7 and 8 develop issues and solutions. The methodology is employed to analyse the adequacy of current provision and to assess possible future situations, in order that latent and future demand (identified through Team Generation Rates), and the problems with quality, use and capacity of existing pitches can be taken into account.

Flow-chart to illustrate the key stages:



- 5.2 It is implicit to the method that each sport is dealt with individually with a specific set of calculations for each because, despite some superficial similarities, they exhibit very different patterns of play.
- 5.3 We have further subdivided the analysis of some sports to deal with specific sub-sectors of activity within them, eg junior play or adult play, in order that important aspects are not submerged in aggregated data. Football and rugby have been subdivided in this manner, whereas no differentiation has been made between junior and senior cricket and junior and senior hockey teams as they play on pitches of similar dimensions.
- 5.4 The summary of the findings for the District (Table 5.1) as a whole gives an indication of the shortfall/ surplus of pitches for each sport.

The current situation

- 5.5 Within B&NES, our research has shown that many matches are cancelled due to bad weather and/or poor drainage. It should be acknowledged however, that match cancellations are a fact of life, even for the best quality pitches, therefore only those pitches with 'significant' drainage issues (ie at least six weekends with cancelled/ reduced fixtures) need to be factored in, before the supply and demand modelling takes place.
- 5.6 Although, there is no formula for calculating the carrying capacity of pitches as it is dependent on a wide range of factors eg weather conditions, age/weight of users, quality of players etc, through local knowledge, user surveys, pitch quality surveys, consultations and an analysis of usage patterns from the previous season it is possible to consider carrying capacity.
- 5.7 In line with the new guidance document for undertaking playing pitch strategies, pitches with drainage issues can be 'factored down' as there usage is less than for an average pitch. Therefore, the sites identified as having significant drainage issues (listed in para 4.28) have all been given a factor of 0.5 ie they can be used for 50% less matches than the 'typical pitch' (which can sustain two matches per weekend). Therefore, the following pitch data is used for all PPM calculations:
- 106 adult football pitches (reduced from 116)
 - 18 junior football pitches (reduced from 19)
 - 39.5 cricket pitches (reduced from 41)
 - 24 adult rugby pitches (reduced from 30).
- 5.8 The quality of junior rugby pitches and STPs was deemed as acceptable. Therefore no reduction for these sports has been calculated.

Table 5.1 PPM calculations for the District (2002)

		Football	Cricket	Rugby	Hockey	
STAGE ONE Identifying teams ¹	Adult teams	115	98	28	45	
	Junior teams	82		3		
STAGE TWO Calculate home games per week ²	Adult games	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	
	Junior teams	0.5		0.5		
STAGE THREE (S1x S2) Assessing total home games per week	Adult games	57.5	68.8	14	22.5	
	Junior teams	41		1.5		
STAGE FOUR Establish temporal demand for pitches ³	Saturday	Adult games	80%	45%	100%	60%
		Junior teams	20%		0%	
	Sunday	Adult games	10%	50%	0%	40%
		Junior teams	80%		100%	
	Midweek	Adult games	10%	5%		
		Junior teams				
STAGE FIVE (S3 x S4) Defining pitches used each day	Saturday	Adult games	46.0	30.9	14	13.5
		Junior teams	8.2		0	
	Sunday	Adult games	5.8	34.3	0	9.0
		Junior teams	32.8		1.5	
	Midweek	Adult games	5.8	3.4		
		Junior teams				
STAGE SIX Establishing pitches currently available	Adult pitches	106	39.5	24	12 ⁴	
	Junior pitches	17.5		4	(4 grass; 3 STPs)	
STAGE SEVEN (S6-S5) Identifying shortfall (-) and oversupply (+) ⁵	Saturday	Adult pitches	+60.0	+8.6	+10	-1.5
		Junior pitches	+9.3		+4	
	Sunday	Adult pitches	+100.3	+5.2	+24	+3.0
		Junior pitches	-15.3		+2.5	
	Midweek	Adult pitches	+100.3	+36.1		
		Junior pitches				

Notes:

1. Excludes mini-soccer (as per PPM guidance). Discussed further in Section 6.
2. As per PPM guidance, it is assumed that all football, cricket and rugby teams play a home match every fortnight. However, for cricket teams it is assumed that many teams play home matches more than every fortnight (ie mid-week matches), hence the figure of 0.7.
3. Determined by a combination of questionnaire responses, telephone interviews and discussions with league secretaries.
4. As per PPM guidance, it is assumed that one STP is the equivalent of four grass hockey pitches. Therefore 12 (3 STPs x 4) plus four grass pitches = 16. Grass pitches have been excluded from the analysis as league hockey should be played on STPs.
5. The figure is **bold** represent the peak-day demand.

5.9 Key issues arising from Table 5.1 are:

- **the over-supply of full-size adult football pitches (60.0)** on peak days (Saturday) indicates that, in general senior football is currently well provided for in the District [although there are four wards with a shortfall – see Table 5.2]
- **the under-supply of junior football pitches (-15.3)** on peak days (Sunday) indicates that currently pitches may be overused and/ or junior games are being played on adult pitches. In addition, the fact that there is no spare capacity on existing junior pitches maybe preventing junior clubs from expanding, or new clubs being formed in the District
- there is a **over-supply of cricket pitches (5.2)** on peak days (Sunday) [although there are seven wards with a shortfall – see Table 5.2]
- there is a **over-supply of adult rugby pitches (10.0)** on peak days (Saturday) [although there is two wards with a shortfall – see Table 5.2].
- there is a slight **over-supply of junior rugby pitches (2.5)** on peak days (Sunday) [although there are two wards with a shortfall – see Table 5.2].
- there is a slight **under-supply of hockey pitches (-1.5, equivalent to -0.4 STPs)** on peak days (Saturday).

5.10 When the PPM is applied at ward level, further detail is revealed. Detailed calculations are provided in Appendix I.

Table 5.2 Summary of PPM results by ward in 2002

PPM Summary 2002	Over-supply/ Shortfall of adult football pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of junior football pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of cricket pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of adult rugby pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of junior rugby pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of hockey pitches	Total over-supply/ Shortfall of pitches
Abbey*	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0
Bathavon North	13.0	4.0	-0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	17.1
Bathavon South	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
Bathavon West	3.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
Bathwick	1.0	1.0	-2.5	2.0	0.0	2.3	3.9
Chew Valley North	1.2	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.0	0.0	8.5

PPM Summary 2002	Over-supply/ Shortfall of adult football pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of junior football pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of cricket pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of adult rugby pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of junior rugby pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of hockey pitches	Total over-supply/ Shortfall of pitches
Chew Valley South	-0.3	-0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Clutton	2.0	3.6	-1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.2
Combe Down*	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Farmborough	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.5	-0.5	0.0	2.2
High Littleton	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Keynsham East	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
Keynsham North*	-0.3	-8.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	-8.5
Keynsham South*	No community pitches are provided in this ward						
Kingsmead*	No community pitches are provided in this ward						
Lambridge	3.0	0.0	1.0	-1.5	0.0	0.0	2.5
Lansdown	2.8	0.0	2.3	1.5	0.0	-4.5	2.1
Lyncombe	0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.5	-1.0	0.0	-0.9
Mendip	2.0	-3.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Midsomer Norton North	1.2	-1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Midsomer Norton Redfield	0.8	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Newbridge	0.6	-0.8	-3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.4
Odd Down	5.6	0.8	1.9	3.0	2.0	0.0	13.3
Oldfield*	0.0	-1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.2
Paulton	1.0	-4.2	-1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.3
Peasedown St John	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
Publow & Whitchurch	5.4	-2.8	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.2
Radstock*	3.8	-2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.7
Saltford	4.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7
Southdown*	No community pitches are provided in this ward						
Timsbury	0.8	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Twerton*	-0.6	-0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Walcot	No community pitches are provided in this ward						
Westfield	No community pitches are provided in this ward						
Westmoreland	No community pitches are provided in this ward						
Weston	No community pitches are provided in this ward						
Widcombe	0.0	0.0	-3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.7
TOTAL	60.0	-15.3	5.2	10.0	2.5	-1.5	60.9

* top 9 most deprived wards in B&NES

- numbers = shortfall

5.11 The key issues arising from Table 5.2 are:

- four wards have a slight shortfall of adult football pitches (three of which are deprived wards). The largest shortfall is in Twerton (-0.6 pitches)
- 13 wards have a shortfall of junior football pitches. The largest shortfall is in Keynsham North (-8.7 pitches) (a deprived ward)
- six wards have a shortfall of cricket pitches. The largest shortfall is in Widcombe (-3.7 pitches) and Newbridge (-3.2 pitches)

- two wards have a shortfall of adult rugby pitches: Lambridge (-1.5 pitches) and Lyncombe (-0.5 pitches)
- only two wards have a shortfall of junior rugby pitches: Lyncombe (-1.0 pitches) and Farmborough (-0.5 pitches)
- there is a current shortfall of hockey pitches in one ward: Lansdown (-4.5 grass pitches or 1.1 STPs). 34 wards have no STP provision
- of the 37 wards, seven do not have any playing pitches secured for community use. Of those with pitches, 21 (70%) have no overall shortfall
- **the most socially deprived wards are also deprived in terms of playing pitch provision.** Only three (of the top 9) most deprived wards have an over-provision of pitches, three have an under-supply and the remaining wards have no community pitches at all.

Amalgamation of Wards

5.12 For pitch sports there is an accepted need for players to travel to games. Therefore, the ward analysis, although useful in terms for highlighting areas of shortfall/ surplus, tends to exaggerate the situation by not taking into account cross-boundary issues.

5.13 Therefore, Table 5.3 overleaf, reveals the shortfall/ surplus by *catchment area* (agreed by the project steering group). The four catchment areas are listed overleaf:

Bath Catchment Area	Chew Valley Catchment Area	Keynsham Catchment Area	Norton-Radstock Catchment Area
Abbey Bathavon North Bathavon South Bathavon West Bathwick Combe Down Kingsmead Lambridge Lansdown Lyncombe Newbridge Odd Down Oldfield Southdown Twerton Walcot Westmorland Weston Widcombe	Chew Valley North Chew Valley South Clutton Mendip Publow & Whitchurch	Farmborough Keynsham East Keynsham North Keynsham South Saltford	High Littleton MSN North MSN Redfield Paulton Peasedown St John Radstock Timsbury Westfield

5.14 The above catchment areas were illustrated in Section Two.

Table 5.3 PPM calculations by Catchment Area (2002)

PPM Summary 2002	Over-supply/ Shortfall of adult football pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of junior football pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of cricket pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of adult rugby pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of junior rugby pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of hockey pitches	Total over-supply/ Shortfall of pitches
Bath Catchment Area	31.2	3.0	-1.7	6.0	1.0	-2.2	37.4
Keynsham Catchment Area	7.9	-8.7	1.7	1.0	-0.5	No STPs	1.4
Norton Radstock Catchment Area	10.6	-8.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.3
Chew Valley Catchment Area	10.3	-1.2	4.8	3.0	2.0	No STPs	18.9
Total	60.0	-15.3	5.2	10.0	2.5	-1.5	

- numbers = shortfall

5.15 The key issues arising from the above analysis are:

- Keynsham is the Catchment Area with the lowest over-supply of pitches (1.4). This is largely due to the large overall shortfall of junior football pitches (-8.7)
- the Norton-Radstock Catchment Area has a large shortfall for junior football. However, there is a considerable surplus in adult football pitches and a slight surplus in the other sports. There is no community-STP within this catchment area
- the Chew Valley Catchment Area is well catered for in all sports, with the exception of junior football, for which a slight shortfall of 1.2 pitches has been identified. There is no community-STP within this catchment area
- the Bath Catchment Area has the largest overall surplus (37.4). This is mainly due to the large surplus of adult football and rugby pitches. There are however shortfalls in Bath for cricket and hockey.

Predicting the Future

Team Generation Rates

- 5.16 Team Generation Rates (TGRs) indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team. TGRs are derived by dividing the appropriate population age band in the area by the number of teams playing within that area in that age band. Calculating TGRs enables fair comparison to be made between different areas where similar studies have been undertaken. The 10-44 age group yields the vast majority of pitch sport players.
- 5.17 In line with the 1991 Playing Pitch Strategy, dividing the estimated number of male teams playing each sport (excluding mini-soccer – as played by under 10s) within B&NES (371 teams) by the estimated total number of males aged between 10-44 years (approximately 23% - 39,637) gives an overall district TGR of 107. This means that there is one pitch sport team for every 107 male residents aged 10-44.

NB. More detailed TGRs, based on the forthcoming methodology should be calculated once the detailed 2001 Census data is published in Spring 2003.

5.18 Tables 5.4 to 5.7 compare TGRs in each sport with those of other studies.

Table 5.4 Football Team Generation Rates

Local Authority	TGR (football)
Mid Devon	1:118
South Somerset	1:131
East Devon	1:174
West Devon	1:182
Kennet District	1:183
B&NES	1:201
Malvern Hills	1:241
Wyre Forest	1:252
North Wiltshire	1:314

Table 5.5 Cricket Team Generation Rates

Local Authority	TGR (cricket)
West Devon	1:212
Mid Devon	1:239
South Somerset	1:298
B&NES	1:404
Kennet District	1:407
East Devon	1:430
Malvern Hills	1:499
North Wiltshire	1:501
Wyre Forest	1:831

Table 5.6 Rugby Team Generation Rates

Local Authority	TGR (rugby)
Mid Devon	1:495
West Devon	1:501
South Somerset	1: 608
East Devon	1:716
Wyre Forest	1:1,062
Malvern Hills	1:1,068
North Wiltshire	1:1,185
B&NES	1:1,278
Kennet District	1:1,337

Table 5.7 Hockey Team Generation Rates

Local Authority	TGR (hockey)
B&NES	1:881
Mid Devon	1:1,025
Wyre Forest	1:1,062
South Somerset	1:1,081
East Devon	1:1,228
West Devon	1:1,668
Kennet District	1:2,977
North Wiltshire	1:4,400
Malvern Hills	1:4,986

What do these numbers mean?

5.19 The following examples help clarify what TGRs mean:

1:100 → high TGR → relatively low latent (unmet) demand

1: 1000 → low TGR → relatively high latent (unmet) demand

5.20 For B&NES, this means:

Overall

1: 107 → high TGR → low latent (unmet) demand

Football

1:201 → high TGR → low latent (unmet) demand

Cricket

1:404 → high TGR → low latent (unmet) demand

Rugby

1: 1,278 → low TGR → high latent (unmet) demand

Hockey

1: 881 → high TGR → low latent (unmet) demand.

5.21 It is important to note that latent demand indicated by TGRs is relative to other studies. At present, no national TGR figures are available. Overall, then **B&NES has a relatively high TGR for all sports (with the exception of rugby), indicating a low latent (unmet) demand.**

Projections for 2011

5.22 By applying TGRs to the population projections for 2011, we can project the theoretical number of teams that would be generated over the next decade. This can then be applied to the PPM model to forecast the future shortfall of pitches; assuming that no new pitches are built in the interim and that 'district average' TGRs are applied to those wards with current low TGRs (to simulate a possible increase in participation rates).

5.23 The results from this analysis are shown in Table 5.8. Detailed calculations are provided in Appendix I.

Table 5.8 Summary of PPM results for 2011

PPM calculations 2011	Over-supply/ Shortfall of adult football pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of junior football pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of cricket pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of adult rugby pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of junior rugby pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of hockey pitches	Total over-supply/ Shortfall of pitches
Abbey*	-1.1	-0.8	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-2.4
Bathavon North	17.0	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	-0.3	18.9
Bathavon South	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
Bathavon West	3.6	-0.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1
Bathwick	1.4	1.0	-2.5	2.0	0.0	2.3	4.3
Chew Valley North	1.2	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.0	0.0	8.5
Chew Valley South	-0.3	-0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Clutton	1.6	3.6	-1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.8
Combe Down*	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-2.0	-0.3	-3.1
Farmborough	1.6	-0.4	0.7	0.5	-0.5	0.0	1.9
High Littleton	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Keynsham East	3.4	0.0	0.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	3.0
Keynsham North*	0.1	-8.7	-1.0	0.5	0.0	-0.3	-9.4
Keynsham South*	-0.8	-1.6	-1.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	-4.3
Kingsmead*	-1.2	-1.2	-1.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	-4.3
Lambridge	2.2	-1.2	0.3	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.5
Lansdown	2.4	0.0	-1.6	2.0	0.0	-4.2	-1.4
Lyncombe	-1.2	-0.8	1.0	1.0	-0.5	-0.3	-0.8
Mendip	2.0	-3.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Midsomer Norton North	0.0	-2.0	-1.1	-0.5	0.0	-3.3	-6.9
Midsomer Norton Redfield	1.2	-0.4	-0.1	-1.5	-3.5	-0.3	-4.6
Newbridge	0.2	-0.4	0.3	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	-0.7
Odd Down	6.0	0.8	2.2	2.5	2.0	-0.3	13.2
Oldfield*	-0.4	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	-2.7
Paulton	0.6	-4.2	-1.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	-5.5
Peasedown St John	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	2.2
Publow & Whitchurch	5.0	-3.2	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	5.3
Radstock*	3.0	-2.8	-1.1	-0.5	0.0	3.7	2.4
Saltford	3.2	-0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Southdown*	-1.2	-1.6	-1.1	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	-4.7
Timsbury	1.2	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Twerton*	-1.4	-0.8	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	-3.1
Walcot	-1.6	-1.2	-1.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	-4.7
Westfield	-1.6	-0.8	-1.1	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	-4.3
Westmoreland	-2.0	-1.2	-1.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	-5.4
Weston	-1.2	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	-3.5
Widcombe	-1.2	-1.2	-3.7	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	-6.9
TOTAL	47.0	-33.3	-6.3	5.5	-5.0	-8.1	-0.3

* top 9 most deprived wards in B&NES

- numbers = shortfall

5.24 As shown in Table 5.8, as a result of the projected increase in population, the demand for pitches will increase in the majority of wards. The key issues in 2011 will be:

- 15 wards will have a shortfall of adult football pitches, 11 of which will have a shortfall of more than 1.0 (ie more than one pitch)
- 26 wards will have a shortfall of junior football pitches, although only 14 wards will have a shortfall of more than 1.0. The largest shortfall will be in Keynsham North (-8.7 pitches)
- 18 wards will have a shortfall of cricket pitches, 13 of which will have a shortfall of more than 1.0. The largest shortfall will be in Widcombe (-3.7)
- 13 wards will have a shortfall of adult rugby pitches although only one (MSN Redfield) will have a shortfall of more than 1.0
- nine wards will have a shortfall of junior rugby pitches although only the wards of MSN Redfield (-3.5 pitches) and Combe Down (-2.0) will have a shortfall of more than 1.0
- 24 wards will have a shortfall in hockey pitches, although only two wards (MSN North and Lansdown) have a shortfall of more than 1.0. The largest shortfall will be in Lansdown (-4.2 grass pitches – equivalent to 1.05 STPs)
- only one deprived ward will have an over-supply of pitches.

Amalgamation of Wards (2011)

5.25 Table 5.9 below, reveals the projected shortfall/ surplus by catchment area in 2011.

Table 5.9 PPM calculations by catchment area (2011)

PPM calculations 2011	Surplus/ Shortfall of adult football pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of junior football pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of cricket pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of adult rugby pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of junior rugby pitches	Over-supply/ shortfall of hockey pitches	Total Surplus/ Shortfall of pitches
Bath Catchment Area	22.6	-9.8	-7.9	4.5	-1.5	-6.4	1.4
Keynsham Catchment Area	7.5	-11.5	0.0	0.5	-1.0	-0.9	-5.4
Norton-Radstock Catchment Area	7.4	-10.0	-3.1	-3.0	-4.5	-0.8	-14.0
Chew Valley Catchment Area	9.5	-2.0	4.7	3.5	2.0	0.0	17.7
Total	47.0	-33.3	-6.3	5.5	-5.0	-8.1	-0.3

- numbers = shortfall

5.26 The key issues arising from the above analysis are:

- the Bath Catchment Area will have a shortfall for junior football, cricket, junior rugby and hockey. However, a considerable over-supply will remain for adult football pitches
- the Keynsham Catchment Area will have a large shortfall for junior football, junior rugby and hockey. However, a over-supply will remain for adult football pitches

- the Norton-Radstock Catchment Area will have a shortfall for junior football, cricket, rugby (adult and junior) and hockey. It will also have the smallest over-supply in adult football pitches
- the Chew Valley Catchment Area will retain its shortfall in junior football and oversupply in all other sports.

5.27 We have summarised the situation by totalling the shortfall or surplus of pitches for each ward, both in 2002 and 2011, ranking from greatest shortfall to greatest surplus. The table shows the five wards with the greatest shortfalls and surpluses for 2002 and 2011.

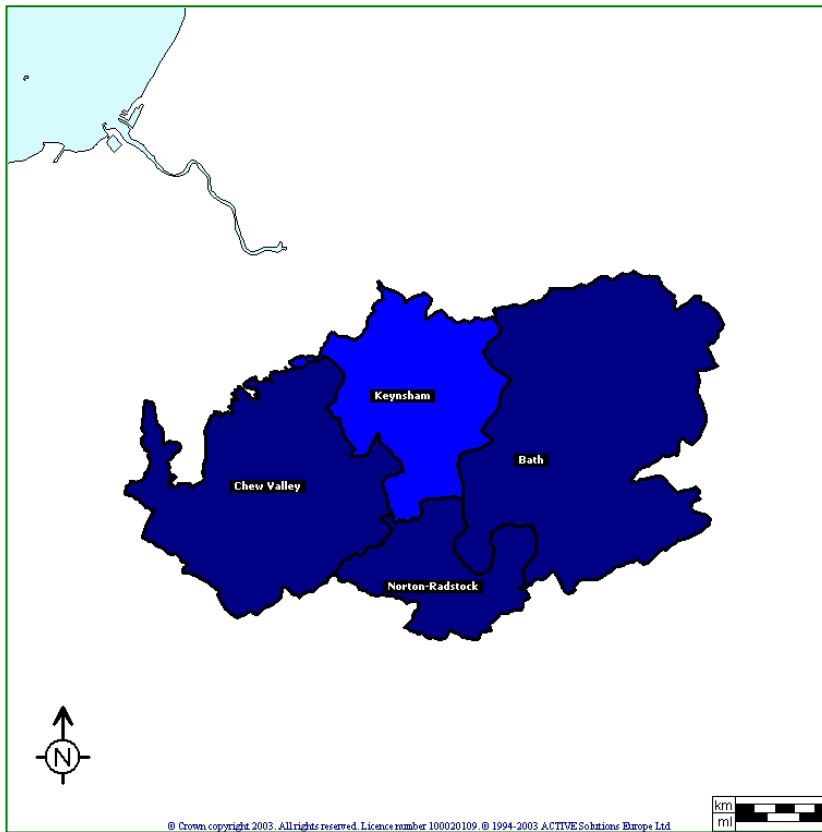
2002		Shortfall	2011		Shortfall
1	Keynsham North	-8.5	1	Keynsham North	-9.4
2	Paulton	-4.3	2	Widcombe	-6.9
3	Widcombe	-3.7	3	Midsomer Norton North	-6.9
4	Newbridge	-3.4	4	Paulton	-5.5
5	Oldfield	-1.2	5	Westmoreland	-5.4
2002		Surplus	2011		Surplus
1	Bathavon North	+17.1	1	Bathavon North	+14.1
2	Odd Down	+13.3	2	Odd Down	+13.2
3	Chew Valley North	+8.5	3	Chew Valley North	+8.5
4	Publow & Whitchurch	+5.2	4	Publow & Whitchurch	+5.3
5	Clutton	+5.2	5	Bathavon West	+5.1

5.28 While this is a crude measure, it does give an indication of where the significant shortfalls are located. Section 6 examines how these shortfalls can be addressed.

Maps showing over-supply and shortfall by catchment area

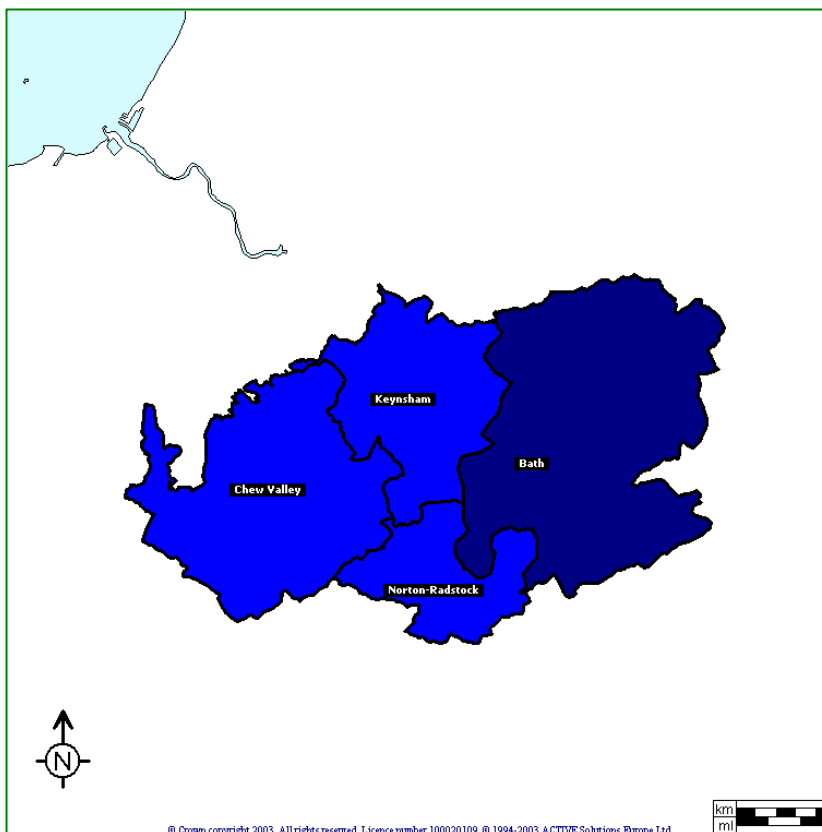
5.29 Maps showing surplus and deficit by catchment area and by sport for 2002 and 2011 are shown overleaf. These have been produced by applying TGR figures for the District to the future population figures. This gives an indication of the changes in each ward in terms of surplus or deficit from 2002 to 2011. Maps illustrating the over-supply/ shortfall by ward is provided in Appendix J.

Shortfall/ surplus of adult football pitches in 2002

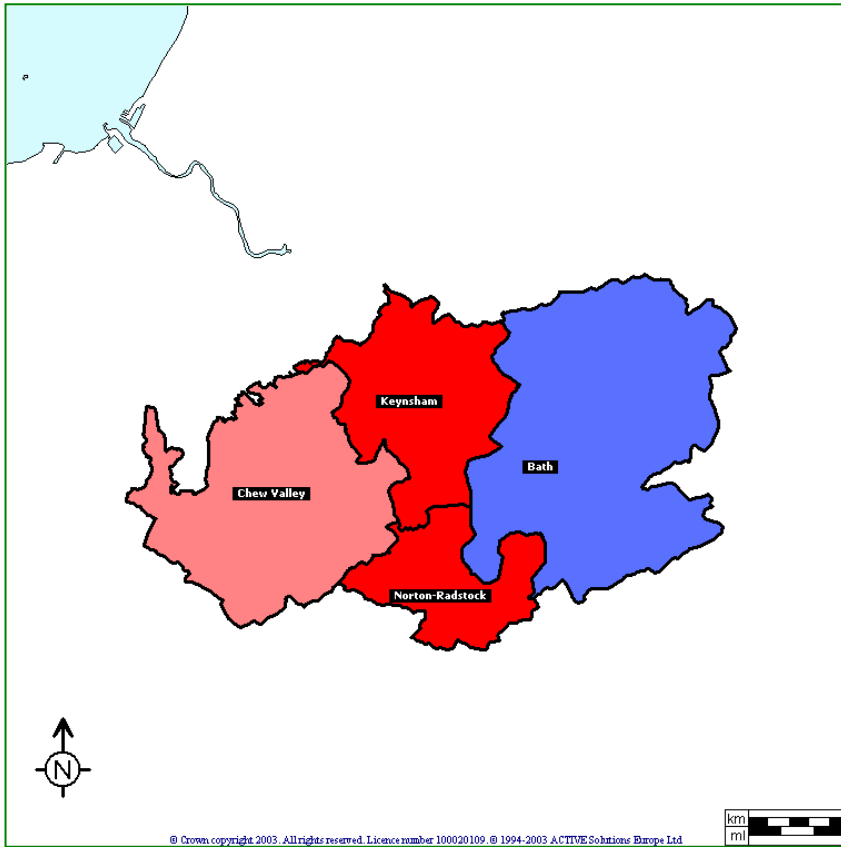


Banding	
Lo/Hi:	-11.5 to 31.2
1	10.01 to 31.2
2	5.01 to 10.00
3	2.01 to 5.00
4	0.01 to 2.00
5	0
6	-0.01 to -1.00
7	-1.01 to -3.00
8	-3.01 to -8.00
9	-8.01 to -11.5

Shortfall/ surplus of adult football pitches in 2011

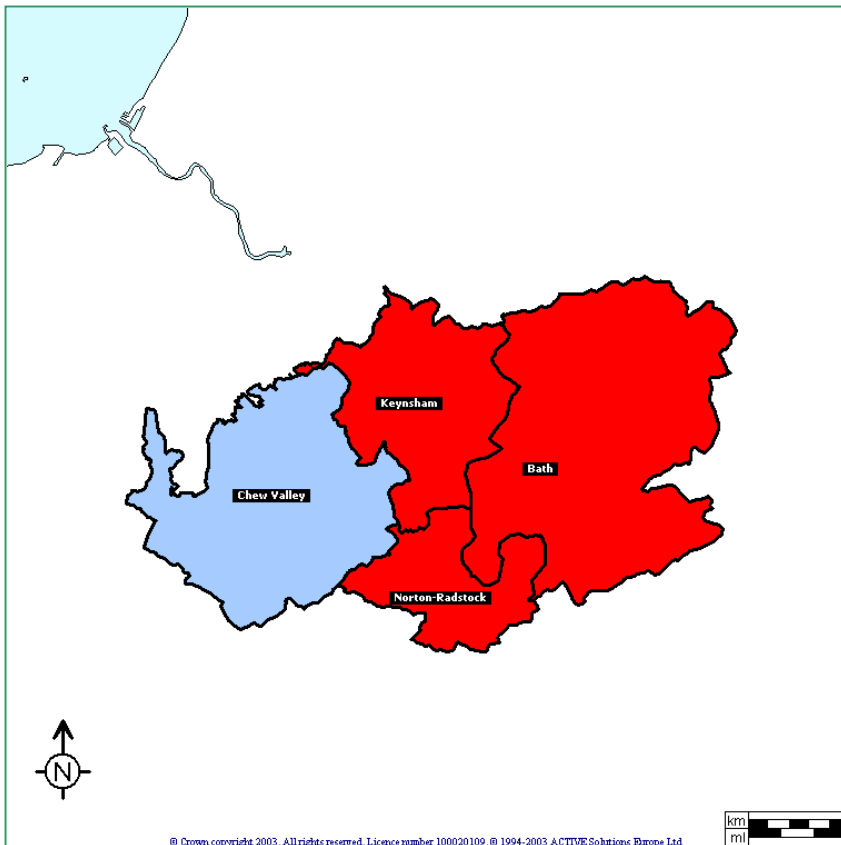


Shortfall/ surplus of junior football pitches in 2002

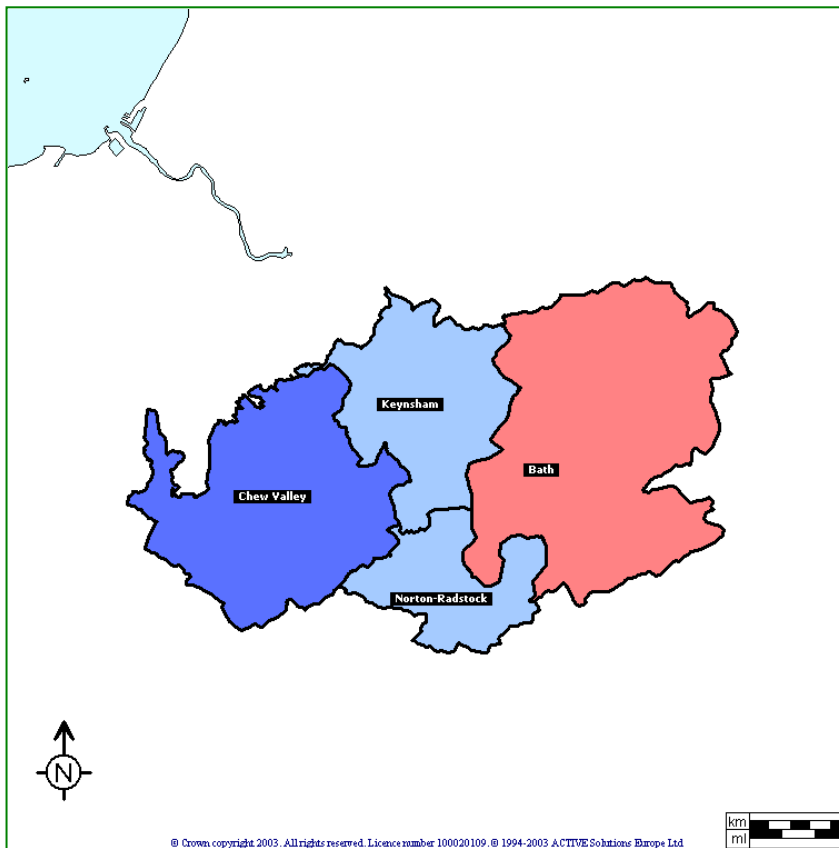


Banding	
Lo/Hi:	-11.5 to 31.2
1	10.01 to 31.2
2	5.01 to 10.00
3	2.01 to 5.00
4	0.01 to 2.00
5	0
6	-0.01 to -1.00
7	-1.01 to -3.00
8	-3.01 to -8.00
9	-8.01 to -11.5

Shortfall/ surplus of junior football pitches 2011

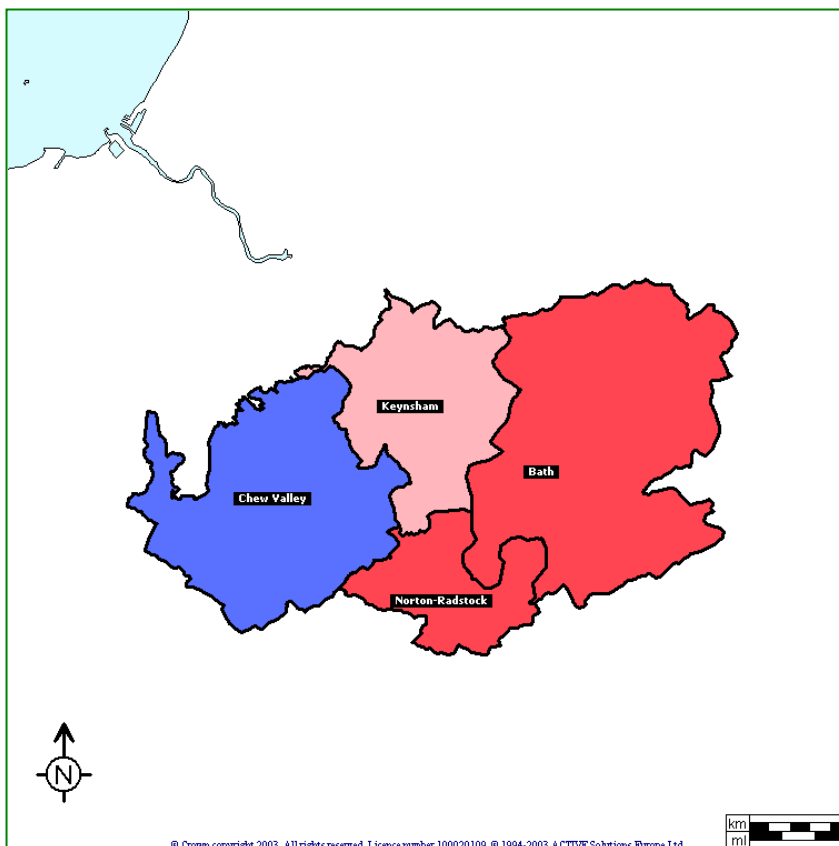


Shortfall/ surplus of cricket pitches in 2002

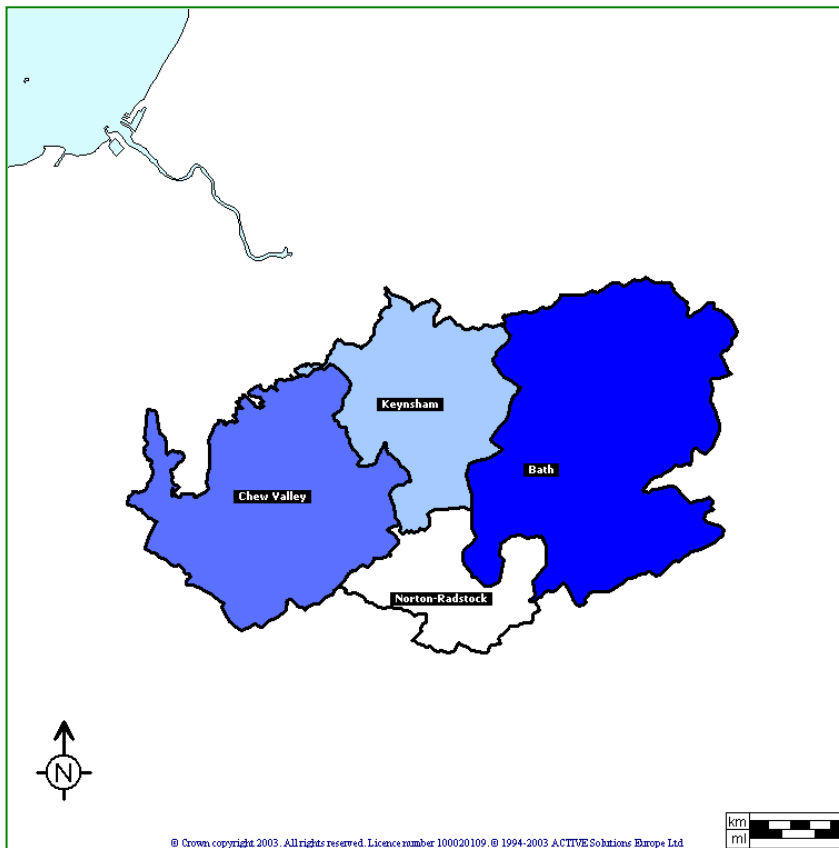


Banding	
Lo/Hi:	-11.5 to 31.2
1	10.01 to 31.2
2	5.01 to 10.00
3	2.01 to 5.00
4	0.01 to 2.00
5	0
6	-0.01 to -1.00
7	-1.01 to -3.00
8	-3.01 to -8.00
9	-8.01 to -11.5

Shortfall/ surplus of cricket pitches in 2011

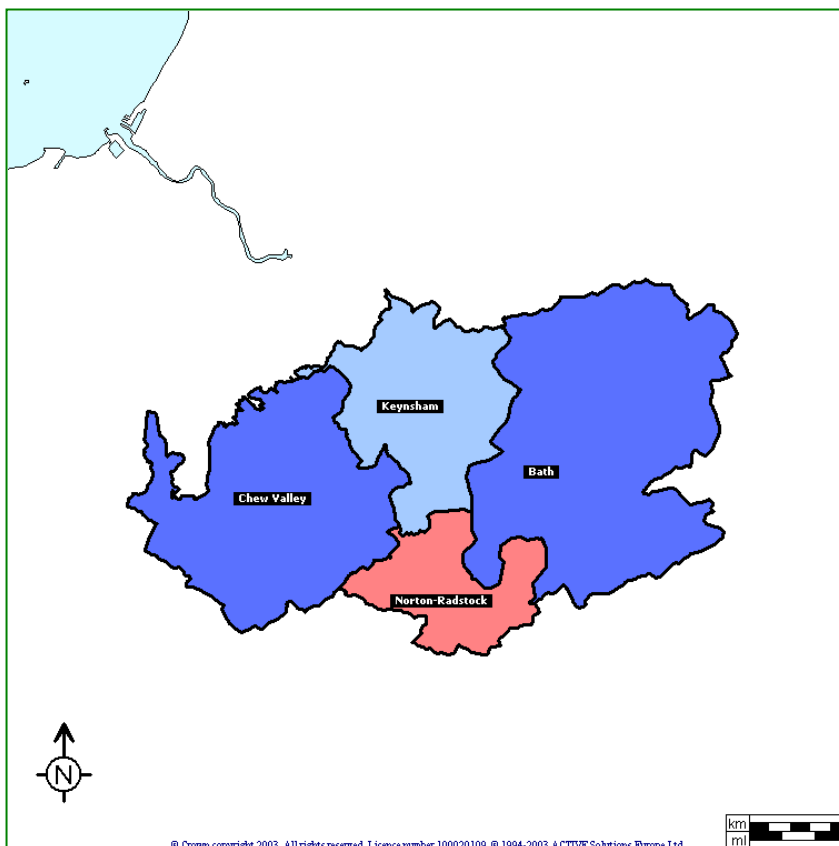


Shortfall/ surplus of adult rugby pitches in 2002

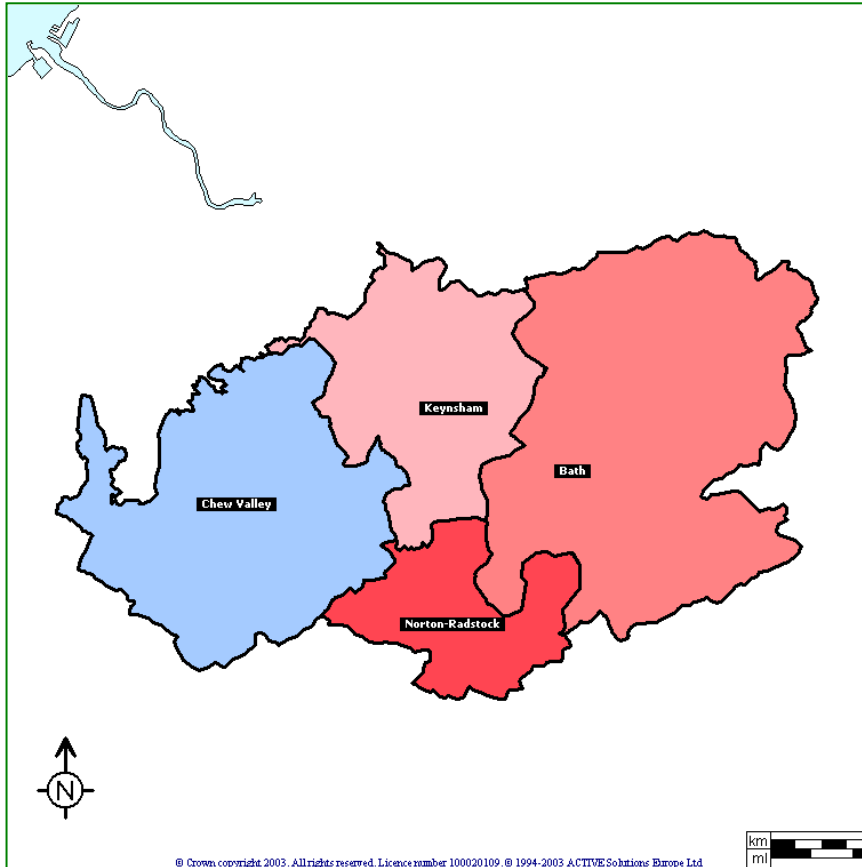


Banding	
Lo/Hi:	-11.5 to 31.2
1	10.01 to 31.2
2	5.01 to 10.00
3	2.01 to 5.00
4	0.01 to 2.00
5	0
6	-0.01 to -1.00
7	-1.01 to -3.00
8	-3.01 to -8.00
9	-8.01 to -11.5

Shortfall/ surplus of adult rugby pitches in 2011

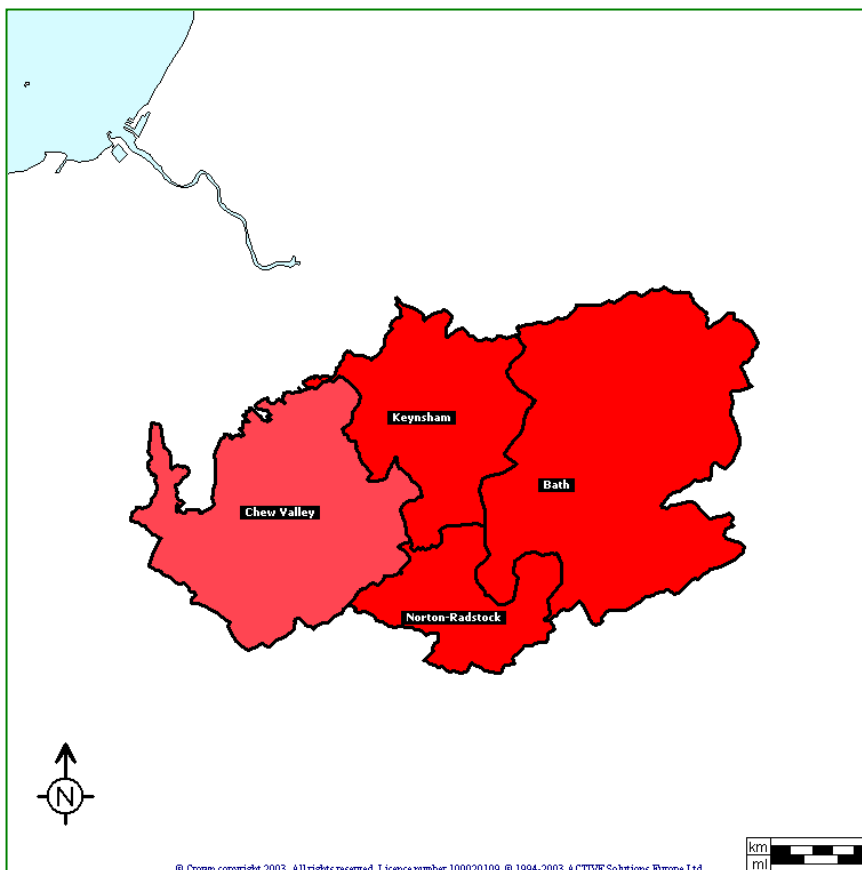


Shortfall/ surplus of junior rugby pitches in 2002

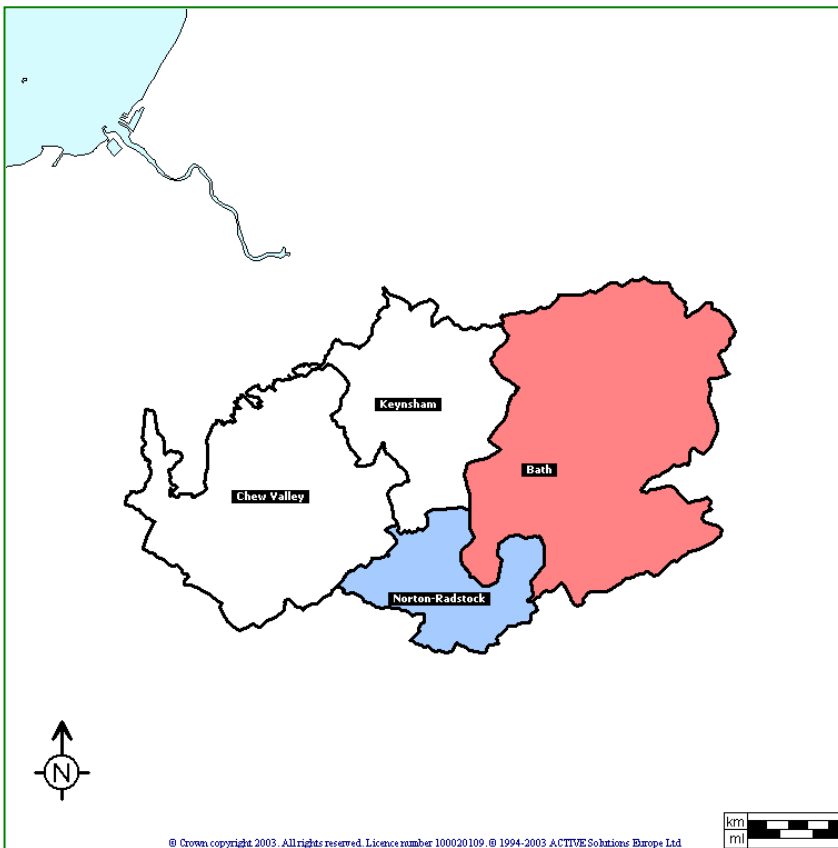


Banding	
Lo/Hi:	-11.5 to 31.2
1	10.01 to 31.2
2	5.01 to 10.00
3	2.01 to 5.00
4	0.01 to 2.00
5	0
6	-0.01 to -1.00
7	-1.01 to -3.00
8	-3.01 to -8.00
9	-8.01 to -11.5

Shortfall/ surplus of junior rugby pitches in 2011

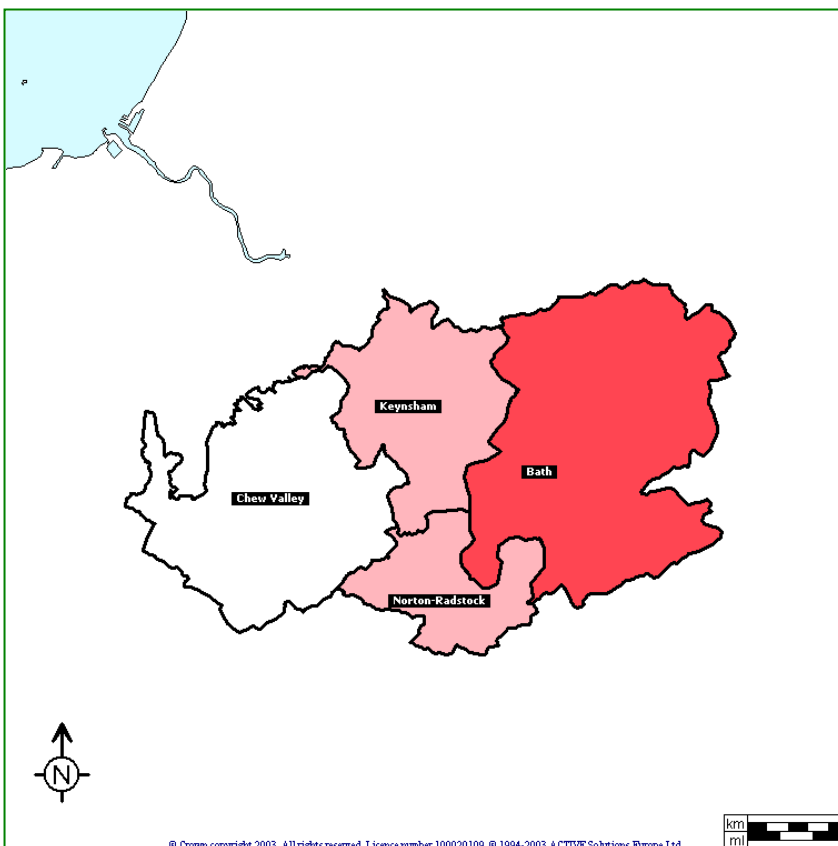


Shortfall/ surplus of hockey pitches in 2002



Banding	
Lo/Hi:	-11.5 to 31.2
1	10.01 to 31.2
2	5.01 to 10.00
3	2.01 to 5.00
4	0.01 to 2.00
5	0
6	-0.01 to -1.00
7	-1.01 to -3.00
8	-3.01 to -8.00
9	-8.01 to -11.5

Shortfall/ surplus of hockey pitches 2011



SECTION 6

KEY ACTION AND FUTURE PRIORITIES

Section Six: Priorities for action and key recommendations

6.1 The research findings lead to the following components as a basis for maintaining and enhancing playing pitch provision in B&NES:

- protection of existing provision
- overcoming identified deficiencies and planning for new provision
- enhancement of existing provision
- developing a local standard.

Protection of existing provision

6.2 The current and projected future deficiencies identified emphasise the necessity of protecting all existing areas of playing pitch land in public, private and educational ownership located in catchment area with a current or projected future shortfall in particular sports, namely:

Bath: Current shortfall of cricket and hockey pitches
Projected shortfall of junior rugby and hockey pitches by 2011

Keynsham: Current shortfall of junior football and junior rugby pitches
Projected shortfall of junior rugby and hockey pitches by 2011

Norton-Radstock: Current shortfall of junior football pitches
Projected shortfall of cricket, rugby and hockey pitches by 2011

Chew Valley: Current (and future) shortfall for junior football pitches.

6.3 Playing pitches are often under threat from other development, therefore, discussions should take place with Sport England (as a statutory consultee) to agree the most appropriate cause of action for areas of over-supply. As stated in PPG 17 Sport, Open Space and Recreation, *"for open space, 'surplus to requirements' should include consideration of all the functions that open space can perform"*, therefore the policy options include:

1. Further promotion and marketing of the relevant sports in order to ensure that latent demand in the area has been genuinely accommodated
2. A long-term view of likely trends on demography and sports over the next 20 years and of the long-term open space needs of the population
3. Reduce the number of pitches on a site to improve those remaining, for example by increasing their size, realigning them to improve drainage or landscaping. This will require a high degree of maintenance on those remaining pitches
4. Change of use, such as from football to cricket pitches
5. Changing to other recreational uses: jogging, cycling, walking, golf etc
6. If no other sporting demand is expressed, the land could revert to informal recreational uses: urban park, nature reserve etc.

- 6.4 This issue grows in importance when consideration is given to new residential developments and subsequent increasing population (and shortfall of pitches) proposed over the next decade.

Unsecured sites

- 6.5 As discussed in Section 4, there are currently 54 pitches (at seven school sites - summarised in Table 6.1 and listed in Appendix E) throughout B&NES without community-use agreements but are currently used on an ad hoc basis by community teams. These sites currently play a vital role in the facilitation of pitch sports in the area and consideration must therefore be given to securing their future use. NB. It should be noted that it will not be appropriate to open up all schools for secured community use, the list provided (in Appendix E) should be the starting point for future exploration by B&NES officers.

Table 6.1 Unsecured pitches in B&NES currently used by community teams

Catchment Area	Adult football pitches	Junior football pitches	Mini-soccer pitches	Cricket pitches	Adult Rugby pitches	Junior Rugby Pitches	Hockey pitches	TOTAL PITCHES
Bath	1	6	4	7	12	3	8	41
Keynsham	3	2	0	1	2	0	0	8
Norton-Radstock	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	5
Chew Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	8	4	9	15	4	9	54

- 6.6 The continuing development of the community-use of school playing fields and the joint development of community pitch facilities on education sites holds considerable potential, particularly for meeting any growth in demand from junior/ mini teams and for providing artificial surfaces. This often needs financial commitment from local authorities to improve playing surfaces and capacity, providing or improving changing accommodation and possibly providing revenue subsidies to users.
- 6.7 Clearly there are management issues inherent in formulating and managing community-use agreements. Further advice and guidance can be obtained from **Educational facilities - management of community use** (Sport England, 1995), which advises on the opportunities to develop community use of school sports facilities, looks at the different management options and offers a practical checklist for managers. This can be obtained at <http://www.sportenglandpublications.org.uk>.
- 6.8 Our research has shown that many schools currently have high hire charges for their pitches, making them unaffordable for most community teams. Although not possible in all cases, consideration should be given to negotiating with schools to reduce the hiring charges. For example, the Council could offer to maintain the pitches in return for a secured community-use agreement with a fixed, realistic pricing policy.
- 6.9 It is not only at educational sites that access to pitches should be secured. Uncertainty about future land tenure and access restrictions also impedes the development and improvement of facilities, especially on non-public sites such as farmland, MoD and NHS land. Wherever possible, the leasing of land or other mechanisms by which security of tenure can be achieved should be given careful consideration.

Overcoming identified deficiencies

- 6.10 Deficiencies in pitches arise when there is an absolute shortage and/or when existing pitch(es) cannot accommodate existing demand, particularly at peak periods. Some degree of spare capacity is an integral part of playing pitch provision for the following reasons:
- to accommodate latent and future demand for existing pitch sport teams
 - for the development/expansion of new pitch sports (such as mini-soccer / 'tag' rugby)
 - to accommodate backlogs (created as a result of poor weather/ drainage) and for rest and recovery periods.
- 6.11 Across the area, the demand for new pitches is increasing both from existing communities and from new residential development. The general shortage of suitable land highlights the need to increase existing grounds' capacity and accessibility.
- 6.12 The following recommendations (Tables 6.2-6.5) set out additional provision, by catchment area, in line with the PPM. It must be acknowledged that the **recommendations for pitches are a minimum level of provision, based on a pragmatic approach to what may be feasible in the long-term and where the greatest latent demand/pressure for additional pitches has been identified.**

Table 6.2 Playing pitch issues and solutions: Bath Catchment Area

Issue	Solution
<p>Adult football</p> <p>Current over-supply of 31.2 adult football pitches. Predicted to decrease to 22.6 by 2011.</p>	<p>1. The large oversupply indicates that the football pitches are not being used to their full capacity (ie twice a week). Improvements should be made as outlined in Table 6.6. In addition, a strategic reserve of pitches should be retained to allow for rest and recovery.</p> <p>2. Discussions should take place with Sport England to agree the most appropriate cause of action for any remaining surplus pitches (as detailed in paragraph 6.2) before disposal is considered.</p>
<p>Junior football</p> <p>Current oversupply of 3.0 junior football pitches. Predicted to become a shortfall of 9.8 by 2011.</p>	<p>3. The predicted shortfall is eight years away. The situation should be monitored and re-assessed in 2006. If a shortfall is determined, then the following options should be explored:</p> <p>(a) develop community-use agreements with schools (with suitable pitches and ancillary facilities)</p> <p>(b) seek developer contributions via 106 agreements</p> <p>(c) apply for grant aid to the Football Foundation in partnership with local clubs and the Somerset FA for the acquisition of suitable land.</p> <p>4. Improvements should be made to the sites as listed in Table 6.6.</p>
<p>Cricket</p> <p>Current shortfall of 1.7 cricket pitches. Predicted to increase to 7.9 pitches by 2011.</p>	<p>5. To cater for shortfall and predicted increase in demand, the following options should be explored:</p> <p>(a) develop community-use agreements with schools (with suitable pitches and ancillary facilities)</p> <p>(b) seek developer contributions to create new pitches (possibly on under-used football pitches)</p> <p>(c) explore grant funding through the Sport England Lottery Fund or NOF (in conjunction with local clubs and the Somerset County Cricket Association).</p> <p>6. Improvements should be made to the sites as listed in Table 6.6</p>
<p>Adult rugby</p> <p>Current oversupply of 6.0 adult rugby pitches. This is predicted to decrease to of 4.5 by 2011.</p>	<p>7. After designating and remarking one adult rugby pitch as a junior pitch, retain all remaining spare pitches to accommodate for predicted increase in demand and to allow for rest and recovery.</p> <p>8. Improvements should be made to the sites as listed in Table 6.6.</p>
<p>Junior rugby</p> <p>Current oversupply of 1.0 junior rugby pitches. This is predicted to become a shortfall of 1.5 by 2011.</p>	<p>9. The current shortfall can be met through reallocated a spare adult rugby pitch. The demand for junior rugby should be reassessed in 2006 - if a shortfall is determined, then the following options should be explored:</p> <p>(a) develop community-use agreements with schools (with suitable pitches and ancillary facilities)</p> <p>(b) seek developer contributions to create new pitches</p> <p>(c) explore grant funding through the Sport England Lottery Fund or NOF (in conjunction with local clubs and the RFU Somerset Constituent Body).</p> <p>10. Improvements should be made to the sites as listed in Table 6.6.</p>
<p>Hockey</p> <p>Current shortfall of 2.2 (ie 0.55 STPs). Predicted to increase to 6.4 (ie 1.6 STPs) by 2011.</p>	<p>11. The predicted shortfall of one STP is eight years away. The situation should be monitored and re-assessed in 2006. If a shortfall is determined the development of a new STP should be considered (subject to the application of Sport England's Facility Planning Model).</p> <p>12. Provisions should be made for the maintenance and future replacement of all STPs.</p>

Table 6.3 Playing pitch issues and solutions: Keynsham Catchment Area

Issue	Solution
<p>Adult football</p> <p>Current oversupply of 7.9 adult football pitches. Predicted to decrease to 7.5 by 2011.</p>	<p>2. The current oversupply of adult pitches can be used to address the identified shortfall of junior pitches. After designating and re-marking at least six adult football pitches as junior football pitches, retain all remaining surplus pitches to cater for an increase in demand by 2011, to allow for rest and recovery and to combat the fact that many pitches are located in a floodplain.</p> <p>3. Improvements should be made to the sites as listed in Table 6.6.</p>
<p>Junior football</p> <p>Current shortfall of 8.7 junior football pitches. Predicted to increase to 11.5 by 2011.</p>	<p>4. Liaise with key providers to designate and re-mark at least six adult football pitches as junior football pitches. Ensure that child-friendly ancillary facilities are available (such as good quality changing) and that pitches are close to residential areas.</p> <p>5. To combat the remaining shortfall of junior football pitches, the Council should:</p> <p>(a) develop community-use agreements with schools (with suitable pitches and ancillary facilities)</p> <p>(b) seek developer contributions via 106 agreements</p> <p>(c) apply for grant aid to the Football Foundation in partnership with local clubs and the Somerset FA for the acquisition of suitable land.</p> <p>6. Improvements should be made to the sites as listed in Table 6.6.</p>
<p>Cricket</p> <p>Current oversupply of 1.7 cricket pitches. Predicted to decrease to 0.0 pitches by 2011.</p>	<p>7. The small surplus of cricket pitches should be retained to cater for predicted increases in demand by 2011 (1 more pitch). Demand for cricket should be re-assessed in 2006.</p> <p>8. Improvements should be made to the sites as listed in Table 6.6.</p>
<p>Adult rugby</p> <p>Current oversupply of 1.0 adult rugby pitches. Predicted to decrease to 0.5 pitches by 2011.</p>	<p>9. The small surplus of adult rugby pitches should be retained to cater for predicted increases in demand by 2011 and allow for rest and recovery. Demand for rugby should be re-assessed in 2006.</p> <p>10. Improvements should be made to the sites as listed in Table 6.6.</p>
<p>Junior rugby</p> <p>Current shortfall of 0.5 junior rugby pitches. This is predicted increase to 1.0 by 2011.</p>	<p>11. To combat the current and projected shortfalls of junior football pitches, the Council should:</p> <p>(a) develop community-use agreements with schools (with suitable pitches and ancillary facilities)</p> <p>(b) seek developer contributions to create new pitches</p> <p>(c) explore grant funding through the Sport England Lottery Fund or NOF (in conjunction with local clubs and the RFU Somerset Constituent Body).</p> <p>12. Improvements should be made to the sites as listed in Table 6.6.</p>
<p>Hockey</p> <p>There are currently no STPs available for community use Shortfall of to 0.9 (0.23 STPs) predicted by 2011.</p>	<p>13. The predicted shortfall is eight years away. The situation should be monitored and re-assessed in 2006. If a shortfall is determined the development of a new STP should be considered (subject to the application of Sport England's Facility Planning Model).</p> <p>14. Provisions should be made for the maintenance and future replacement of all STPs.</p>

Table 6.4 Playing pitch issues and solutions: Norton-Radstock Catchment Area

Issue	Solution
<p>Adult football</p> <p>Current over-supply of 10.6 adult football pitches. Predicted to decrease to 7.4 by 2011.</p>	<p>1. The current oversupply of adult pitches can be used to address the identified shortfall of junior pitches. After designating and re-marking at least four adult football pitches as junior football pitches, retain all remaining surplus pitches to cater for increase in demand (2 pitches) and allow for rest and recovery.</p> <p>2. Improvements should be made to the sites as listed in Table 6.6.</p>
<p>Junior football</p> <p>Current shortfall of 8.4 junior football pitches. Predicted to increase to 10.0 by 2011.</p>	<p>3. Liaise with key providers to designate and re-mark at least four adult football pitches as junior football pitches. Ensure that child-friendly ancillary facilities are available (such as good quality changing) and that pitches are close to residential areas.</p> <p>4. To combat the remaining shortfall of junior football pitches, the Council should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) develop dual-use agreements with schools (with suitable pitches and ancillary facilities) (b) seek developer contributions via 106 agreements (c) apply for grant aid to the Football Foundation in partnership with local clubs and the Somerset FA for the acquisition of suitable land. <p>5. Improvements should be made to the sites as listed in Table 6.6.</p>
<p>Cricket</p> <p>Current over-supply of 0.4 cricket pitches. Predicted to become a shortfall of 3.1 by 2011.</p>	<p>6. The predicted shortfall is eight years away. The situation should be monitored and re-assessed in 2006. If a shortfall is determined, then the following options should be explored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) develop community-use agreements with schools (with suitable pitches and ancillary facilities) (b) seek developer contributions to create new pitches (c) explore grant funding through the Sport England Lottery Fund or NOF (in conjunction with local clubs and the Somerset County Cricket Association). <p>7. Improvements should be made to the sites as listed in Table 6.6.</p>
<p>Adult rugby</p> <p>Supply currently equals demand. Predicted to become a shortfall of 3.0 by 2011.</p>	<p>8. The situation should be monitored and re-assessed in 2006. If a shortfall is determined, then the following options should be explored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) develop community-use agreements with schools (with suitable pitches and ancillary facilities) (b) seek developer contributions to create new pitches (c) explore grant funding through the Sport England Lottery Fund/ NOF (in conjunction with local clubs and the RFU Somerset Constituent Body). <p>9. Improvements should be made to the sites as listed in Table 6.6.</p>
<p>Junior rugby</p> <p>Supply currently equals demand. Predicted to become a shortfall of 4.5 junior rugby pitches by 2011.</p>	<p>10. The predicted shortfall is eight years away. The situation should be re-assessed in 2006. If a shortfall is determined, then the following options should be explored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) develop community-use agreements with schools (with suitable pitches and ancillary facilities) (b) seek developer contributions to create new pitches (c) explore grant funding through the Sport England Lottery Fund or NOF (in conjunction with local clubs and the RFU Somerset Constituent Body). <p>11. Improvements should be made to the sites as listed in Table 6.6.</p>
<p>Hockey</p> <p>Current oversupply of 0.7 grass hockey pitches (0.2 STPs). Predicted to become a shortfall of 0.8 grass pitches (0.2 STPs) by 2011.</p>	<p>12. The predicted shortfall is eight years away. The situation should be monitored and re-assessed in 2006. If a shortfall is determined the development of a new STP should be considered (subject to the application of Sport England's Facility Planning Model).</p> <p>13. Provisions should be made for the maintenance and future replacement of all STPs.</p>

Table 6.5 Playing pitch issues and solutions: Chew Valley Catchment Area

Issue	Solution
<p>Adult football</p> <p>Current over-supply of 10.3 adult football pitches. Predicted to decrease to 9.5 by 2011.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Although the PPM calculations assume that pitches can be utilised by four teams, the geographical spread and rural nature of the Chew Valley means that this may not be possible. Pitches in rural areas may only service one local team and it would be geographically impractical for other teams to use. A higher level of pitches is required that the PPM suggests. Therefore, the identified over-supply should be retained to allow for rest and recovery and meet all the increasing demand over next ten years. 2. Improvements should be made to the sites as listed in Table 6.6.
<p>Junior football</p> <p>Current shortfall of 1.2 junior football pitches. Predicted to increase to 2.0 by 2011.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. To combat the identified shortfall of junior football pitches, the Council should: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. develop community-use agreements with schools (with suitable pitches and ancillary facilities) b. seek developer contributions via 106 agreements c. apply for grant aid to the Football Foundation in partnership with local clubs and the Somerset FA for the acquisition of suitable land. 4. Improvements should be made to the sites as listed in Table 6.6.
<p>Cricket</p> <p>Current over-supply of 4.8 cricket pitches. This is predicted to decrease to 4.7 by 2011.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Retain all surplus pitches to allow for rest and recovery. 6. Improvements should be made to the sites as listed in Table 6.6.
<p>Adult rugby</p> <p>Current over-supply of 3.0 adult rugby pitches. Predicted to decrease to 1.5 pitches by 2011.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Retain all surplus pitches to allow for rest and recovery. 8. Improvements should be made to the sites as listed in Table 6.6.
<p>Junior rugby</p> <p>Current over-supply of 2.0 junior rugby pitches. Predicted to remain at 2.0 by 2011.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Retain all surplus pitches to allow for rest and recovery. 10. Improvements should be made to the sites as listed in Table 6.6.
<p>Hockey</p> <p>There is currently no STP provision in the Catchment Area</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Explore the possibility of disposing of grass hockey pitches in return for the development of an additional STP.

6.13 To summarise Tables 6.2-6.5, the current overall shortfall of pitches in B&NES equates to circa **12.9 hectares** and is listed overleaf (NB. This is not necessarily the requirement for new land, but could include redesignation of pitches or bringing non-community pitches into use eg at school sites). Priority wards in each catchment area have been determined through the PPM ward analysis in Section 5.

Area	Pitches required	Total hectares	Priority wards
Bath	2 cricket pitches 1 STP	3.0 ha 0.6 ha	Bathwick; Newbridge; Widcombe. Bathavon North or Lansdown.
Keynsham	8 junior football pitches 1 junior rugby pitch	4.0 ha 0.8 ha	Keynsham North. Farmborough.
Norton-Radstock	8 junior football pitches	4.0 ha	Paulton; Radstock.
Chew Valley	1 junior football pitch	0.5 ha	Mendip; Publow and Whitchurch.
TOTAL		12.9 ha	

Multi-use games areas

6.14 As discussed in Section 4, the Chew Valley catchment area has a ratio of people per MUGA that is significantly higher (ie better) than the other three catchments. To ensure that all residents of B&NES have equal access to MUGAs, (and in the absence of any guidance from Sport England) it is recommended that a standard is developed in the District of 1 MUGA per 2,000 people. In reality, this would result in the need for the following additional MUGAs:

- Chew Valley catchment area – none
- Bath catchment area – 20 additional MUGAs (equivalent to 20 tennis courts)
- Keynsham catchment area – 1 additional MUGA (equivalent to 1 tennis court)
- Norton-Radstock catchment area – 9 additional MUGAs (equivalent to 9 tennis courts).

6.15 The above MUGAs should be located in parishes where there is a current shortfall in playing pitches (see Table 5.2), or in parishes which currently have no playing pitch provision (especially those in areas of high deprivation), or have a large proportion of pitches located in a floodplain. Applications to the Sport England Lottery Fund for partnership funding should be considered.

Mini-soccer

6.16 As outlined in Section 4, there are no mini-soccer pitches, secured for community-use in B&NES. It is recommended that the provision of mini soccer pitches needs to be planned at certain strategic sites within the District. Where possible, at least two mini soccer pitches should be provided at each site. Although the PPM does not cater for mini soccer pitches specifically, shortfalls identified for junior pitches will, in some instances, be best met through the provision of smaller pitches for the mini game.

Section 106 Agreements

6.17 It is a long-standing and well accepted principle that new residential developments should include the provision of appropriate areas of public open space. It is now formally accepted that all such development should actually contribute to the provision of open space, including playing pitches, which are required to meet the needs generated by the development and prevent deficiencies and shortfalls being increased.

- 6.18 It is important that as well as firm pitch protection policies in local plans, there are clear, unambiguous agreements under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990) between planning authorities and house builders to ensure that playing pitches are provided by the developer as a basic element of community provision for new residential areas and that appropriate provision is made for future maintenance. Most playing pitch provision would be off-site (ideally provision should be forthcoming from the developers of every new house) and should be vested in an appropriate authority (District or town/parish council) **to secure it as public open space and prevent loss of facilities.**
- 6.19 All local authorities that are involved in the housing development process are advised to refer to the '**Good Practice Guide: Providing for sport and recreation through new housing development**' (Sport England 2001, <http://www.sportengland.org/whatwedo/places/sport-develop.htm>). This guide for planners, sports development and leisure officers, developers and others involved in the housing development process gives advice on how sport and recreation provision can successfully be achieved in conjunction with new housing. Emphasis is given to:
- pursuing a strategic approach at local authority level
 - the need to link the corporate strategy and Best Value work of authorities with the process of negotiating new and refurbished sports facilities
 - joint working between sport and leisure professionals and land use planners within authorities
 - the provision of sound justification for what is sought from developers and other applicants for planning permission.

NB. Further guidance on the use of planning agreements to secure sport and recreation provision in new developments can be found in the Sport England publication 'Planning obligations for sport and recreation: a guide for negotiation and action'.

Enhancement of existing provision

- 6.20 A further priority for the future should be to **place greater emphasis on improving the quality of pitches and ancillary facilities in B&NES.** A list of pitches/facilities requiring further investigation for upgrading/improvements (identified through site visits and user-surveys) is presented in Table 6.6. The list should form the starting point, however, the quality of pitch provision throughout B&NES requires further investigation.

Table 6.6 Pitches/ facilities requiring investigation

Site Name	Owned by:	Area in need of improvement	Ward
Bath City Catchment Area:			
Bath Recreation Ground	B&NES	Unofficial use; Lack of parking; Drainage (subject to regular flooding)	Abbey
Bathford Playing Field	Bathford Parish Council	Poor changing accommodation; Lack of parking; Slope of pitch; Equipment (goalposts)	Bathavon North
Bradford Road Playing Field	Bradford Road Sports Club	Drainage issues (subject to regular flooding)	Lyncombe
Ferry Lane Cricket Ground	Bath CC	Drainage issues (subject to regular flooding)	Widcombe
Lansdown Playing Field South	B&NES	Contamination of playing surface (eg litter, stones etc); Condition of changing accommodation; presence of litter/ dog fouling	Bathavon North
Odd Down Playing Fields	B&NES	Vandalism of changing accommodation; Damage to playing surface(golf divots); condition of showers	Odd Down
Shaft Road Recreation Ground	Oldfield Old Boys RFC	Contamination of playing surface (eg litter, stones etc)	Combe Down
St Martin's Hospital Cricket Pitch	St Martin's Hospital	Condition of changing accommodation	Lyncombe

Site Name	Owned by:	Area in need of improvement	Ward
Wellow Recreation Ground	Wellow Parish Council	Safety margins need increasing	Bathavon South
King Edwards School	LEA	Line markings; Condition of changing facilities; showers	Bathwick
Sulis Club	Bath University	Evidence of litter/ dog fouling; Condition of changing facilities	Bathwick
Batheaston Recreation Ground	Batheaston Parish Council	Presence of litter; condition of changing rooms and showers	Bathavon North
Chew Valley Catchment Area:			
Chew Valley Secondary School	LEA	Contamination of playing surface (eg litter, stones etc)	Chew Valley North
Bishop Sutton FC	Bishop Sutton Parish Council	Drainage issues (subject to regular flooding)	Chew Valley South
West Harptree Recreation Ground	West Harptree Parish Council	Equipment (goalposts)	Mendip
Keynsham Catchment Area:			
Keynsham Cricket Ground	Keynsham CC	Drainage issues (subject to regular flooding)	Keynsham East
Keynsham RFC (Crownfields)	Keynsham RFC	Drainage issues (subject to regular flooding)	Keynsham North
Manor Road Playing Fields	Keynsham Town Council	Drainage issues (subject to regular flooding)	Keynsham North
Fry Club, Somerdale	Cadburys	Drainage issues (subject to regular flooding)	Keynsham East
Salford Hall Recreation Ground	Salford Sports Club	Contamination of playing surface (eg litter, stones etc)	Salford
Norton-Radstock Catchment Area:			
Farmborough Recreation Field	Farmborough Parish Council	Contamination of playing surface (eg litter, stones etc); Equipment (goalposts)	Farmborough
Farrington Gurney Playing Fields	Farrington Gurney Parish Council	Unprotected wicket	High Littleton
High Littleton Recreation Ground	High Littleton Parish Council	Contamination of playing surface (eg litter, stones etc); Slope of pitch	High Littleton
Millards Hill Playing Field (White City)	B&NES	Vandalism of changing accommodation; Contamination of playing surface; Lack of parking	MSN North
Norton Hill Recreation Ground	Norton Radstock Town Council	Condition of changing accommodation; Safety margins need increasing	Radstock
Peasedown St John Cricket Ground	Peasedown St John CC	Damage to playing surface; Evidence of dog fouling	Peasedown St John
Radstock Recreation Ground	Radstock Town FC	Vandalism of changing accommodation; Playing surface (evidence of golf divots)	Radstock
Tennis Court Road Recreation Ground	Paulton Parish Council	Safety margins need increasing	Paulton
Timsbury Recreation Ground	Timsbury Parish Council	Poor equipment (goalposts); Evidence of dog-fouling	Timsbury
Westhill Recreation Ground	Norton Radstock Town Council	Vandalism of changing accommodation	Radstock

6.21 The above pitches require a combination of capital and revenue expenditure. Therefore capital funding sources and advice on maintenance regimes are discussed overleaf.

Sources of capital funding

- 6.22 There are several sources of financial aid and funding agencies to fund the long list of projects which have been identified above:
- i. **Football Foundation:** The Foundation is dedicated to revitalising the grass roots of the game, constructing modern football infrastructure creating facilities that are fit for the game in the 21st century. The maximum grant for a capital project is £1m. Ceiling grants will only be awarded in exceptional circumstances. The percentage level of support is variable, but in exceptional circumstances could reach 90%.
(See www.footballfoundation.org.uk for more information)
 - ii. **Rugby Football Foundation:** The RFU has recently announced (January 2003) the commencement of this fund, through which community rugby clubs may apply for grants and/or interest free loans to fund capital facilities projects. This is available for clubs participating at Level 5 or below. At this stage, clubs can apply for £1,500-5,000 which must be matched (50:50) by clubs. Interest Free Loan Schemes are available of up to £100,000. The fund commenced on 16 January 2003.
(information packs are available from grahamhancock@rfu.com)
 - ii. **Sport England Lottery Fund:** SELF provides grants to all sports with the exception of football (see above). The maximum grant for a capital project varies considerably. The percentage level of support is typically no more than 65%.
(See www.sportengland.org for more information)
 - iii. **New Opportunities Fund:** Through the Playing Fields strand of the New Opportunities Fund, funding is available for the purchase or improvement of playing pitches (not clubhouses). There is no limit to the maximum grant that can be applied for, but the percentage level of support is typically no more than 65% (although it can be up to 95% in the most deprived wards).
(See www.nof.org.uk for more information)
 - iv. **Developers:** Through Section 106 agreements (see paragraphs 6.16-6.18) where appropriate.
- 6.23 In addition to the above, it has recently been announced that **£60 million (over three years) is to made available from Government for local sports clubs**, described by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport as the first step in an a range of programmes to enhance community clubs.
- 6.24 The £60 million has come from two sources: £20m in the Chancellor's April 2002 budget statement for the modernisation of community sports facilities; and a further £40m through the Government's comprehensive spending review.
- 6.25 Specific investment for grassroots facilities has been already identified across four sports (**football, cricket, tennis and rugby union**). Each of these will receive individual payments of £9.4 million. Other sports will be entitled to bid for specific projects from the remaining pot, which will be administered by Sport England. These include rowing, **hockey**, canoeing, netball, table tennis, judo, basketball, cycling, gymnastics, badminton and rugby league.
- 6.26 The funding which will run over three years from April 2003 until March 2006, will be distributed to the sports' national governing bodies (NGBs). The NGBs will then identify projects for investment, which will go before a project board for consideration.

- 6.27 At this early stage, the mechanisms for applying for this money have not been developed. It is recommended that each relevant NGB is contacted by B&NES officers in March 2003.
- 6.28 However, it is recognised that **sufficient financial resources will not be available immediately to meet all the identified needs.**
- 6.29 To ensure strategic development of all the potential projects in B&NES, it is necessary to:
- give all partners, providers and users the opportunity to add to this long list of projects and ensure that it evolves as necessary following this assessment
 - develop a set of criteria against which projects can be judged, in order to assess which of the potential projects should be developed first
 - make priorities against this criteria.

Maintenance regimes

- 6.30 Any programme of improvements should bear in mind the following aspects:
- the standard of play at each site (including league requirements)
 - the intended capacity of the site (number of games and training sessions per week and level of informal use)
 - the need to encourage use by young people, women and other target groups through appropriate ancillary facilities
 - facility specifications from national governing body strategies.
- 6.31 Of particular concern for B&NES is the ongoing cost of maintaining existing grounds and the future revenue costs of any planned new provision. Possible alternatives to local authority financed maintenance (such as the formation of Trusts) may also need to be considered.
- 6.32 This issue is particularly relevant in Keynsham where the floodplain means that pitches do not drain to a satisfactory standard and require either intensive repair during the summer months (ie outside of the football/ rugby season) or comprehensive drainage systems to improve them. With winter seasons apparently becoming wetter, this problem and the cost of maintaining pitches is likely to increase. One possible option is to consider providing the new generation grass artificial turf pitches, instead of additional grass pitches, particularly as the FIFA has now approved the use of STPs for league games (although it is understood that the FA and County FAs are still to agree on this).
- 6.33 All pitches which host league matches should meet the minimum quality standards for facilities set out by the governing body, the NPFA and Sport England. In addition, all provision should comply with the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995. The Code of Practise is downloadable from <http://www.disability.gov.uk>.

Developing a level of provision

- 6.34 An important outcome from a playing pitch study is the development of local standards of provision, in accordance with national planning policy. Such standards will:
- underpin negotiations with developers over their contributions for new pitch provision to meet the needs of new residential developments
 - provide an additional overview of the general supply of pitches/level of provision
 - assist in protecting land in playing field use
 - assist in benchmarking with other areas/authorities.
- 6.35 The NPFA's Six Acre Standard states that for every 1000 people, 1.2 hectares of playing pitches should be provided. This is a useful national benchmark and is often adopted as a local standard in the absence of a detailed local assessment.
- 6.36 However, using the data provided in the PPMs a more accurate local standard can be suggested, in line with the advice in PPG17. Table 6.7 illustrates the calculation of a local standard for B&NES.

Table 6.7 The local standard for B&NES

Catchment Area	(A) Area of existing community pitches	(B) Shortfall/ over-supply for 2011 (hectares)	(C) Ha required by 2011 (A-B)	2011 population	Hectares require per 1000 population
Bath	108.6	-0.4	109.0	98050	1.11
Keynsham	53.9	-2.0	55.9	21467	2.60
Norton-Radstock	26.7	-15.7	42.4	40441	1.05
Chew Valley	26.7	22.0	4.7	11553	0.41
B&NES	215.9	3.9	212.0	171511	1.24

NB. The shortfall/ oversupply for 2011 has been calculated by applying the NPFA standard maximum pitch sizes and applying it to the data provided in Table 5.9.

- 6.37 It is therefore recommended that a local standard of 1.24 hectares of playing pitches per 1000 population is adopted by the Council.

Summary

The role of all Partners

- 6.38 All organisations responsible for providing/developing pitch sports in the study area should consider the following actions:
- all providers in the public, voluntary, commercial and education sectors should strive to protect all existing areas of playing pitch land and open space
 - providers should seek to retain a degree of spare capacity of pitches. This is an integral part of playing pitch provision and sports development, to accommodate latent and future demand and allow for rest and recovery of pitches
 - the major deficiency throughout the study area is for junior football pitches. All local authorities should seek to address this shortfall through:
 - Re-designation of adult pitches to junior/mini pitches
 - Negotiation with schools to open up facilities for junior community use
 - Development of changing and ancillary accommodation in line with FA and FF datasheets and guidance
 - shortfalls should be met firstly through the upgrading of existing facilities and pitches rather than the acquisition of new land. Provision can be increased through schemes which:
 - Improve drainage of sites
 - Improve changing facilities, including dedicated provision for women and children
 - Improve access, spectator facilities and car parking
 - following quality improvement schemes, the second priority to meet shortfalls is to acquire by agreement or negotiating community access to private sports pitches and school sites, or securing leasing agreements with existing landowners
 - Partners should seek to secure funds from their own resources through re-designation of surplus adult pitches to open space, thus saving pitch maintenance costs
- 6.39 As a planning authority, the Council should seek to:
- support the principal that the new pitch facilities should be developed, wherever possible, in locations where ancillary facilities are acceptable (in planning and licensing terms) in order that the fullest use can be made of the investment required and clubs can maximise revenue and become self-sufficient
 - when determining planning applications, adopt the minimum standard of playing pitches as set out in this report
 - consult with Sport England on any planning application relating to the potential loss of playing fields
 - give favourable consideration to voluntary sports clubs wishing to relocate their pitches to a new site providing that all proceeds are reinvested in the club and that there is no assessed deficient to overall open space in the area being vacated

- seek to enter Section 106 agreements under the Town and Country Planning Act for the provision of the pitches and ancillary facilities, and for subsequent maintenance, in new developments and, if appropriate, to provide compensatory facilities where existing provision is under threat.
- 6.40 The Council has a central role in planning, providing and co-ordinating provision of playing pitches in the District. The Council should also play a major part in assisting other providers (such as schools) to allow community access and maintain and enhance the quality of their provision. Our recommendations, outlined above are directed at the Council as the lead organisation in ensuring future provision of pitches is balanced, meets the needs of the community and is protected for future generations.

APPENDIX A
B&NES DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Demographic Profile

(from 1991 Census)

Report for :

Defined Area:

Postcode:

PMP Consultancy
Bath & NE Somerset DC

	Results from area	Results as % of area	Results as % of GB	index (ave. =100)	Index difference
Total Population	158,363	100	100.0	100	0
0 - 4	9,067	5.7	6.6	86	-14
5 - 9	8,759	5.5	6.3	88	-12
10 -15	10,636	6.7	7.2	93	-7
16 - 19	8,159	5.2	5.3	98	-2
20 - 29	22,816	14.4	15.4	93	-7
30 - 39	20,829	13.2	13.9	94	-6
40 - 49	21,910	13.8	13.5	103	3
50 - 59	17,421	11.0	10.6	103	3
60 +	38,766	24.5	21.2	115	15
Males					
Total	75,995	48.0	48.4	99	-1
0 - 4	4,639	2.9	3.4	87	-13
5 - 9	4,540	2.9	3.2	89	-11
10 -15	5,438	3.4	3.7	93	-7
16 - 19	4,140	2.6	2.7	98	-2
20 - 29	11,423	7.2	7.6	95	-5
30 - 39	10,257	6.5	6.9	94	-6
40 - 49	10,804	6.8	6.7	102	2
50 - 59	8,571	5.4	5.3	102	2
60 +	16,183	10.2	8.9	115	15
Females					
Total	82,368	52.0	51.6	101	1
0 - 4	4,428	2.8	3.2	86	-14
5 - 9	4,219	2.7	3.1	87	-13
10 -15	5,198	3.3	3.5	94	-6
16 - 19	4,019	2.5	2.6	98	-2
20 - 29	11,393	7.2	7.8	92	-8
30 - 39	10,572	6.7	7.0	95	-5
40 - 49	11,106	7.0	6.7	104	4
50 - 59	8,850	5.6	5.4	104	4
60 +	22,583	14.3	12.3	116	16
Ethnic Origin					
White	155,964	98.5	94.5	104	4
Black	960	0.6	1.6	37	-63
Indian Sub-continent	362	0.2	2.7	8	-92
Chinese	344	0.2	0.3	76	-24
Asian	180	0.1	0.4	32	-68
Others	555	0.4	0.5	66	-34
Residents who have a limiting long-term illness	17,757	11.2	13.1	85	-15

	Results from area	Results as % of area	Results as % of GB	index (ave. =100)	Index difference
Economic Activity of Household Residents (aged 16 and over)				129,901	
Total					
In Full-time employment	46,582	35.9	37.7	95	-5
In Part-time employment	15,115	11.6	9.8	118	18
Self employed with employees	3,674	2.8	2.4	119	19
Self employed without employees	7,277	5.6	3.7	151	51
On a Government Scheme	779	0.6	0.8	75	-25
Unemployed	5,239	4.0	5.5	74	-26
Students	5,498	4.2	3.8	111	11
Permanently Sick	2,599	2.0	4.1	49	-51
Retired	26,068	20.1	19.0	106	6
Other inactive	15,011	11.6	13.2	88	-12
Males					
In Full-time employment	30,079	23.2	24.1	96	-4
In Part-time employment	1,882	1.4	1.1	135	35
Self employed with employees	2,749	2.1	1.8	118	18
Self employed without employees	5,557	4.3	3.6	118	18
On a Government Scheme	406	0.3	0.5	63	-37
Unemployed	3,577	2.8	3.8	73	-27
Students	2,679	2.1	1.9	107	7
Permanently Sick	1,603	1.2	2.4	52	-48
Retired	11,898	9.2	8.1	114	14
Other inactive	350	0.3	0.5	54	-46
Female					
In Full-time employment	16,503	12.7	13.6	93	-7
In Part-time employment	13,233	10.2	8.8	116	16
Self employed with employees	925	0.7	0.6	122	22
Self employed without employees	1,720	1.3	1.0	129	29
On a Government Scheme	373	0.3	0.3	93	-7
Unemployed	1,662	1.3	1.7	76	-24
Students	2,819	2.2	1.9	114	14
Permanently Sick	996	0.8	1.7	44	-56
Retired	14,170	10.9	10.9	100	0
Other inactive	14,661	11.3	11.8	96	-4

	Results from area	Results as % of area	Results as % of GB	index (ave. =100)	Index difference
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Lone Parents

Total	1,737	1.3	1.9	71	-29
Male	142	0.1	0.1	79	-21
Female	1,595	1.2	1.7	70	-30

Tenure of Households

Total Households	64,907				
Owner Occupied Mortgage	27,228	41.9	42.4	99	-1
Owner Occupied Outright	18,982	29.2	23.9	122	22
With Job	987	1.5	1.9	79	-21
Local Authority or New Town	10,613	16.4	21.1	77	-23
Housing Association	1,475	2.3	3.1	73	-27
Private Landlord Furnished	3,094	4.8	3.5	136	36
Private Landlord Unfurnished	2,528	3.9	3.6	107	7

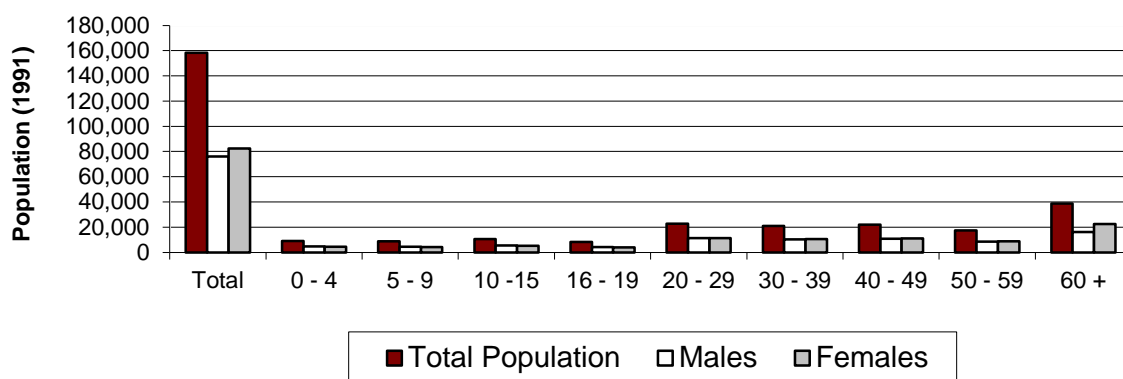
Car Availability by Household

with no car	17,961	27.7	33.3	83	-17
with 1 car	29,083	44.8	43.5	103	3
with 2 cars	14,713	22.7	19.1	118	18
with 3 cars or more	3,343	5.2	4.0	129	29

Social Class of Head of Household

Total Head of Household (aged 16+)	3,936	(10% sample)			
I Professional Occupations	367	9.3	6.3	148	48
II Managerial and Technical Occupations	1,328	33.7	29.9	113	13
IIIN Skilled Non-manual Occupations	510	13.0	14.7	88	-12
IIIM Skilled Manual Occupations	1,001	25.4	26.7	95	-5
IV Partly Skilled Occupations	425	10.8	15.2	71	-29
V Unskilled Occupations	175	4.4	5.4	82	-18
Armed Forces	19	0.5	0.8	60	-40
Unstated	72	1.8	1.0	176	76

Graph to illustrate population by age and gender.



Population statistics from the UK 2001 Census

This information has been provided by Andrew Twelves of B&NES Planning Department. This information has been released by ONS ahead of the full report. No further detailed statistics are available.

Population – The total population for 2001 was 169200.

Age structure - According to 2001 census data the number of young people in the district is slightly lower than the national averages. 5.6% of the population are aged between 5 and 9 years compared to the national level at 6.4%. Similarly 6.1% of the population are aged between 10 and 14 compared to 6.6% nationally. The proportion of over 60year olds is slightly above the national average at 22.8% of the population compared to 20.8% nationally. This equates to circa 38500 people.

Economic Activity -There is low level of unemployment in the district with 2% of the population reported to be unemployed compared to 4% nationally.

Total 2001 Population

Total	169200	Males	Female
0-4	8979	4640	4361
5-9	9506	4815	4703
10-14	10313	5226	5097
15-19	11084	5793	5250
20-29	22001	11014	10958
30-39	24290	12059	12283
40-49	22504	11090	11356
50-59	21973	10771	11155
60+	38500	16738	21736

Total population

Results as % of area

100	results as% of GB
5.3	5.9
5.6	6.4
6.1	6.6
6.6	6.2
13.0	12.6
14.4	15.5
13.3	13.4
13.0	12.6
22.8	20.8

APPENDIX B

EXAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRES SENT TO CLUBS, SCHOOLS AND PARISH COUNCILS

A Playing Pitch Strategy for Bath and North East Somerset District Council

Q1. Please state the full name of your sports club:

Q2. Which sport(s) does your club participate in?

Football
Cricket

Rugby League
Rugby Union

Hockey
Lacrosse

American Football
Other(s):
(Please state)

Q3. How many members does your club have?

Male
Female

Junior (under 18)

Adult

Veteran (over 40)

Social/ non-playing

Q4. Over the last 5 years has membership....

Increased

Decreased

Remained static

Q5. How many teams does your club have?

Male
Female
Mixed

Junior (under 18)

Senior

Veteran (over 40)

Q6. Which leagues/ competitions do your teams participate in? (if possible, please attach a fixture list)

Q7. Please give contact name and telephone number for the above league/ competition organiser:

Q8. Does your club currently have a written development plan?

Yes (please enclose a copy)
No

Q9. Which of the following issues are currently problematic for your club? (please tick all that apply)

- Lack of internal funding (subs/ fund-raising)
- Lack of external funding (parish council, governing bodies etc)
- Lack of appropriate local facilities
- Access difficulties for members (cost, lack of public transport etc)
- Lack of information about local facilities/ services
- Poor/ No relationship with local clubs (facility usage/ exit routes etc)
- Lack of voluntary assistance (committee members/ coaches etc)
- Membership recruitment/ retention
- Other. Please specify

Q10. Please complete the table below, listing the venue(s) that your club use for home matches and training:

(example responses are shown in *italic*)

MATCHDAY VENUES

Name and address	Postcode	Facility details (size/ surface/ ancillary)	Hired/ leased/ owned	If hired/ leased, from who?	Days/ times when used
<i>Alton Recreation Ground, Kings Road, Alton</i>	<i>GU99 1AB</i>	<i>2 junior grass football pitch, with changing rooms</i>	<i>Leased</i>	<i>Alton Parish Council</i>	<i>Sunday 10-12am Tuesday 6-7pm</i>
1					
2					
3					
4					

OUTDOOR TRAINING VENUES

Name and address	Postcode	Facility details (size/ surface/ ancillary)	Hired/ leased/ owned	If hired/ leased, from who?	Days/ times when used
<i>Alton School, Queens Road, Alton</i>	<i>GU99 1CD</i>	<i>1 junior grass football pitch, no changing rooms</i>	<i>Hired</i>	<i>Alton School</i>	<i>Tuesday 6-7pm</i>
1					
2					
3					
4					

INDOOR TRAINING VENUES

Name and address	Postcode	Facility details (size/ surface/ ancillary)	Hired/ leased/ owned	If hired/ leased, from who?	Days/ times when used
<i>Alton Leisure Centre, Prince Road, Alton</i>	<i>GU99 1EF</i>	<i>3 court sports hall, with changing rooms</i>	<i>Hired</i>	<i>Alton Leisure Centre</i>	<i>Thursdays 8-10pm</i>
1					
2					
3					
4					

Q11. Are the matchday pitches listed in Q10 your preferred location to play home matches?

Yes

No

If NO, please state your preferred location (site name and address)

Q12. How many matches do you play on your main pitch each season?

Q13. How many games were cancelled due to the pitch condition last season (excluding frozen pitches)?

Q14. Does your club train on your main match pitch?

Yes
No

If YES, for how many hours per week?
If NO, do you train on another grass pitch? If so, where

Q15. What are the three BEST pitches you have played on this season (home or away)? Please state site name and address:

1	
2	
3	

Q16. What are the three WORST pitches you have played on this season (home or away)? Please state site name and address:

1	
2	
3	

Q17. Please rate the following aspects of your main match pitch:

	Good	Acceptable	Poor
Firmness of surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grip underfoot	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bounce of ball on pitch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Evenness of pitch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Length of grass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grass cover	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Posts and sockets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Line markings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Free from litter, dog fouling etc	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Changing facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Showers - clean, hot, plenty of water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Value for money	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overall quality of pitch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q18. Does your Club use a Multi-use Games Area* for training or competitive fixtures?

(*A Multi-use Games Area is defined as 'A fenced, non-turf surfaced area marked out and an adequate size for at least two of the following sports: Tennis, Netball, Basketball, 5-aside football')

Yes
No

Q19. If yes, please provide details below

	MUGA 1	MUGA 2
Name		
Address (incl postcode)		
Dimensions		
Which sports are played on it		

Is it floodlit
Price of hire per hour
Type of use
(community or private)

Q20. If no, would your club be interested in using a MUGA for training or competitive fixtures?

Yes
No

Q21. What future plans does your club have?

Increase the number of members
Expand the range of facilities provided
Refurbish existing facilities
Relocation to different premises
None
Other - please state

<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	

Q22. In which town/ village do the majority of your players reside?

Q23. If you have any further comments or views concerning playing pitch provision in Bath and North East Somerset, please use the space provided below:

As part of this research process, PMP Consultancy are organising focus group sessions to discuss some of the issues which arise in more detail. If you would like to attend one of these groups, please you provide us with your name, address and telephone details in the box below and we will contact you shortly.

Please return this questionnaire in the FREEPOST envelope provided by no later than Friday 27th September. Many thanks for your assistance

A Playing Pitch Strategy for Bath and North East Somerset District Council

Q1. Please state the full name of your school:

Q2. How many pupils does your school have?

Boys

Girls

Q3. What is the age range of pupils are your school?

Q4. Which of the following grass pitches does your school own? (please state number)

Mini-soccer pitch
Junior football pitch
Adult football pitch
Junior rugby pitch
Adult rugby pitch

Cricket pitch (grass wicket)
 Cricket pitch (artificial wicket)
 Grass hockey pitch
 Artificial turf pitch
 Generic grass field

Q5. Which (if any) of the above pitches are used regularly by community sports teams?

Q6. If applicable, at what times and on what days are the above facilities used by community sport teams?

Q7. If applicable, please list the teams that use your pitches:

Q8. Does your school have any formal dual-use agreement for use of your pitches?

Yes

No

Q9. If your school does not currently own any playing pitches, please state the name and location of the pitches your school uses, the landowner, the sports played and the frequency of use:

Q10. Please rate the following aspects of the pitch(es) that your school uses:

	Good	Acceptable	Poor
Firmness of surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grip underfoot	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bounce of ball on pitch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Evenness of pitch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Length of grass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grass cover	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Posts and sockets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Line markings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Free from litter, dog fouling etc	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Changing facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Showers - clean, hot, plenty of water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Value for money	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overall quality of pitch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q11. Does the school have a Multi-use Games Area?* (*A Multi-use Games Area is defined as 'A fenced, non-turf surfaced area marked out and an adequate size for at least two of the following sports:-Tennis, Netball, Basketball, 5-aside Football')

Yes No

Q12. If so, please provide the following information below:

No. of MUGAs	<input type="text"/>
Dimensions	<input type="text"/>
Which sports are played on it	<input type="text"/>
Is it floodlit	<input type="text"/>
Price of hire per hour	<input type="text"/>
Type of use (community or private)	<input type="text"/>

Q13. If your MUGA is not currently available for the community to hire, would your school consider hiring it out in the future?

Yes No N/A

Q14. Does your school have any future plans to develop or expand its sports facilities?

Yes No

Q15. If YES, please give details:

Q16. If you have any further comments or views concerning playing pitch provision in Bath and North East Somerset, please use the space provided below:

As part of this research process, PMP Consultancy are organising focus group sessions to discuss some of the issues which arise in more detail. If you would like to attend, please provide us with your name, address and contact telephone number in the box below and we will contact you shortly.

**Please return this questionnaire in the FREEPOST envelope provided by no later than Friday 27th September.
Many thanks for your assistance**

Bath and North East Somerset Playing Pitch Strategy

Instructions

- 1. Tick each box which is relevant to the facility, or insert a number to indicate quantity
- 2. If you don't know the answer to a question, please mark with a question mark
- 3. If you run out of space on a line, please mark with an asterisk and continue over the page or on a separate sheet
- 4. If you run out of space on this questionnaire, or have any problems completing it, please call Caroline Bullock (020 7928 8889)
- 5. Please return the questionnaire by the 27th September, even if it is incomplete.

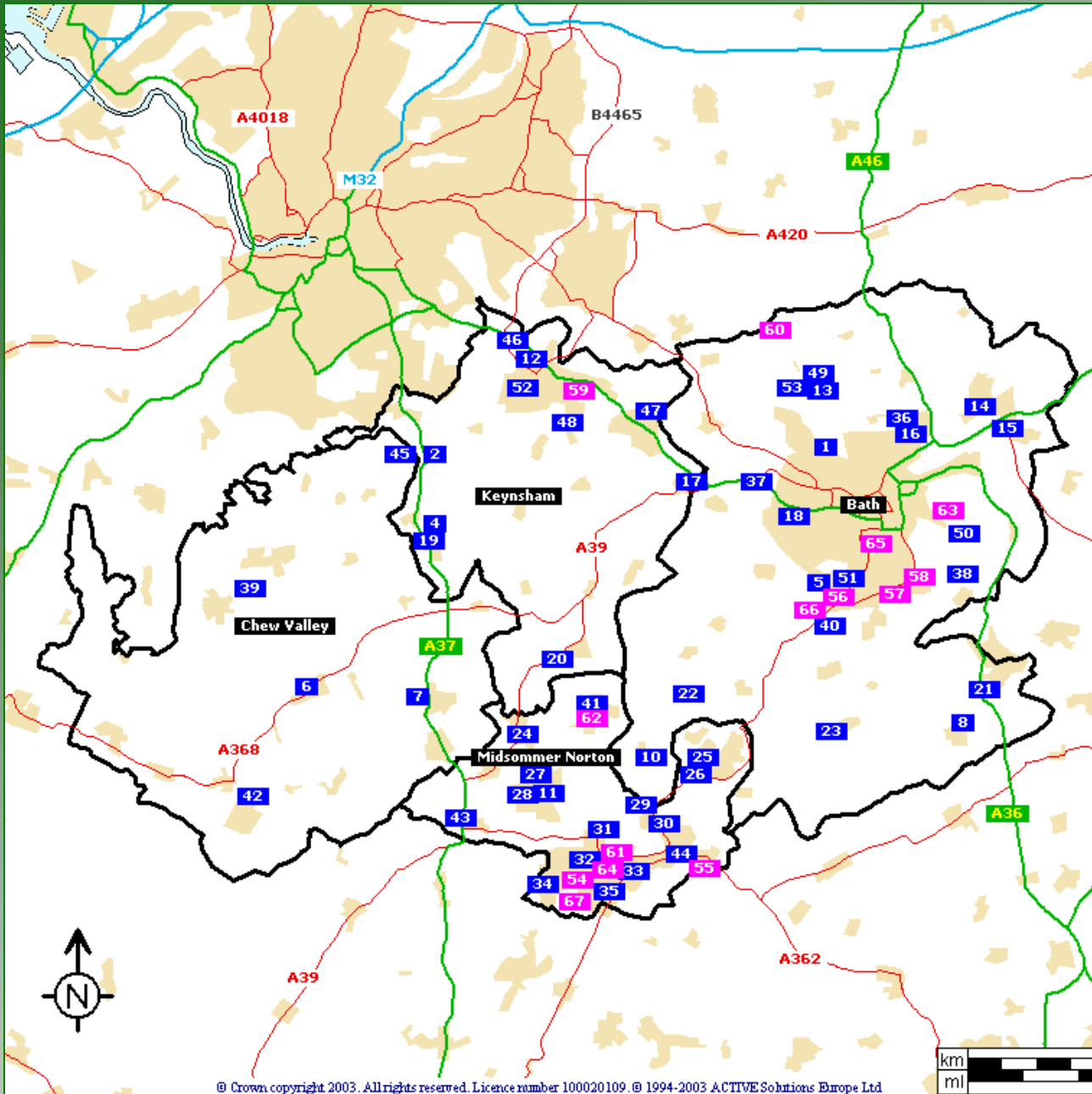
Address details			Ownership		Type of facility (insert quantity of each)									Availability			Current usage			Ancillary facilities (insert quantity)								Facility ratings		
Name of venue	Address	Postcode or grid reference	Freeholder	Lease and rent details (term, review, etc)	Adult football pitches	Junior football pitches	Cricket pitches	Adult rugby pitches	Junior rugby pitches	Grass hockey pitches	Synthetic turf pitch (Astroturf)	Multi-use Games areas*	Other (please specify)	Other (please specify)	Other (please specify)	Hired to....	On... (insert days/times/seasons)	Charges	Number of team changing rooms	Number of officials' changing rooms	Number of showers	Number of toilets	Bar	Clubroom	No. of car parking spaces (approx)	Floodlights (Yes or No)	Other (please specify)	G = good condition (no/very little repair required)	A = average (some repair/improvements needed)	P = poor (in need of serious improvement)
<i>Examples:</i>																														
<i>Alton playing field</i>	<i>Green Lane, Alton.</i>	<i>GU99 XYZ</i>	<i>Mr A J Bloggs</i>	<i>99 year lease until 2030</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>				<i>2</i>					<i>Alton Football Club</i>	<i>Every Saturday, 2-5pm, Sept to April -</i>	<i>£10/day</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>N</i>				
<i>Alton Recreation Ground</i>	<i>Red Lane, Alton.</i>	<i>GU99 ABC</i>	<i>Parish Council</i>	<i>N/a</i>				<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>							<i>Alton RFC</i>	<i>Every Saturday, 10-4pm, Sept-May; Every Tuesday, 7-9pm, all year</i>	<i>£25/day</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>Y</i>				

*defined as 'A fenced, non-turf surfaced area marked out and an adequate size for at least two of the following sports: Tennis, Netball, Basketball, 5-a-side Football

APPENDIX C

NPFA SIX ACRE STANDARD CALCULATIONS BY WARD/ CATCHMENT AREA FOR 2002 AND 2011

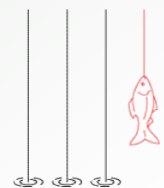
Adult Football Pitches



Key:

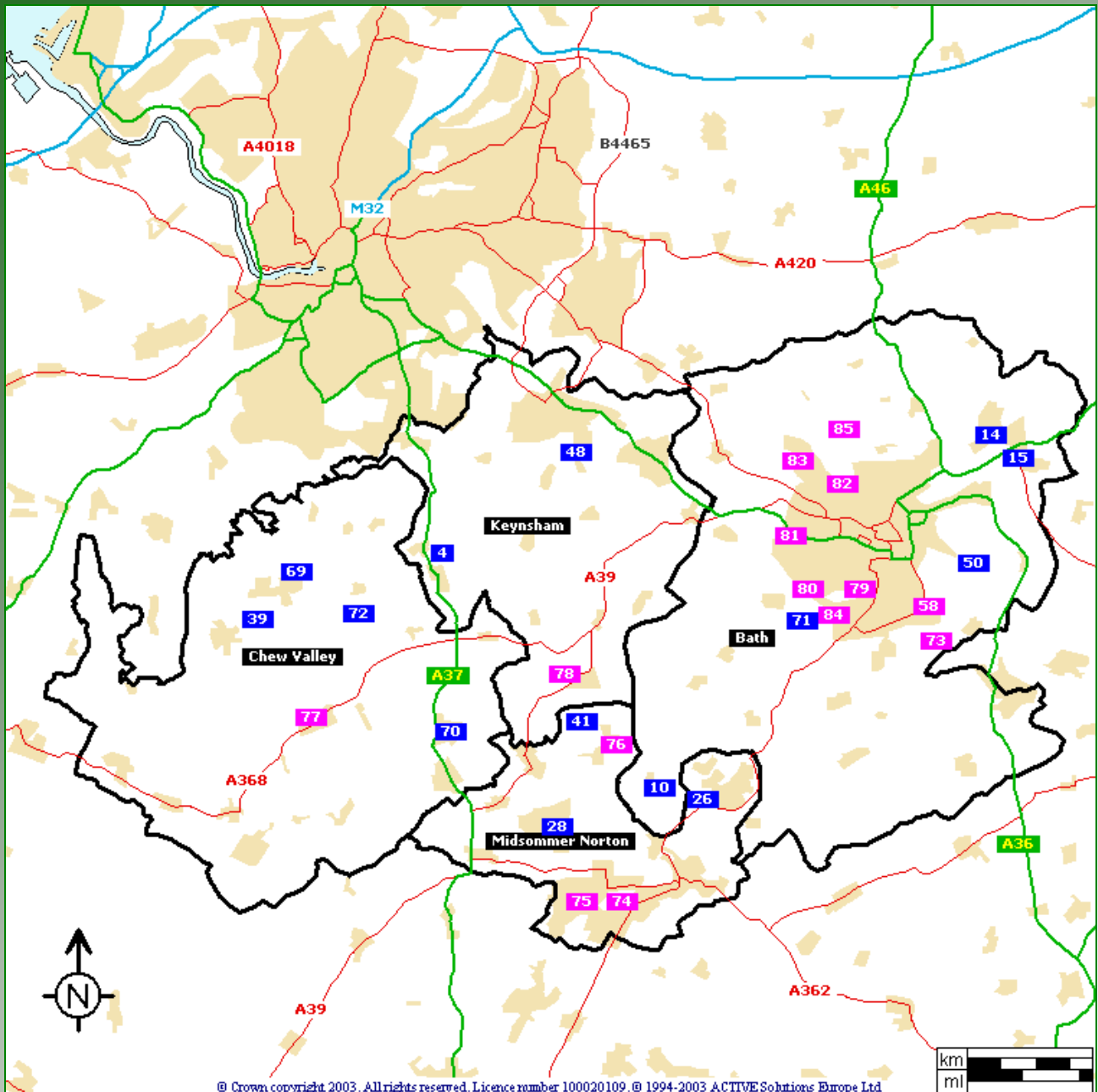
- Pitches with secured access
- Pitches without secured access

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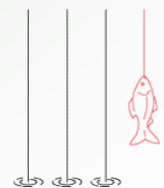
Bringing data to life

Junior Football Pitches



Key:

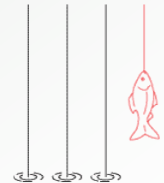
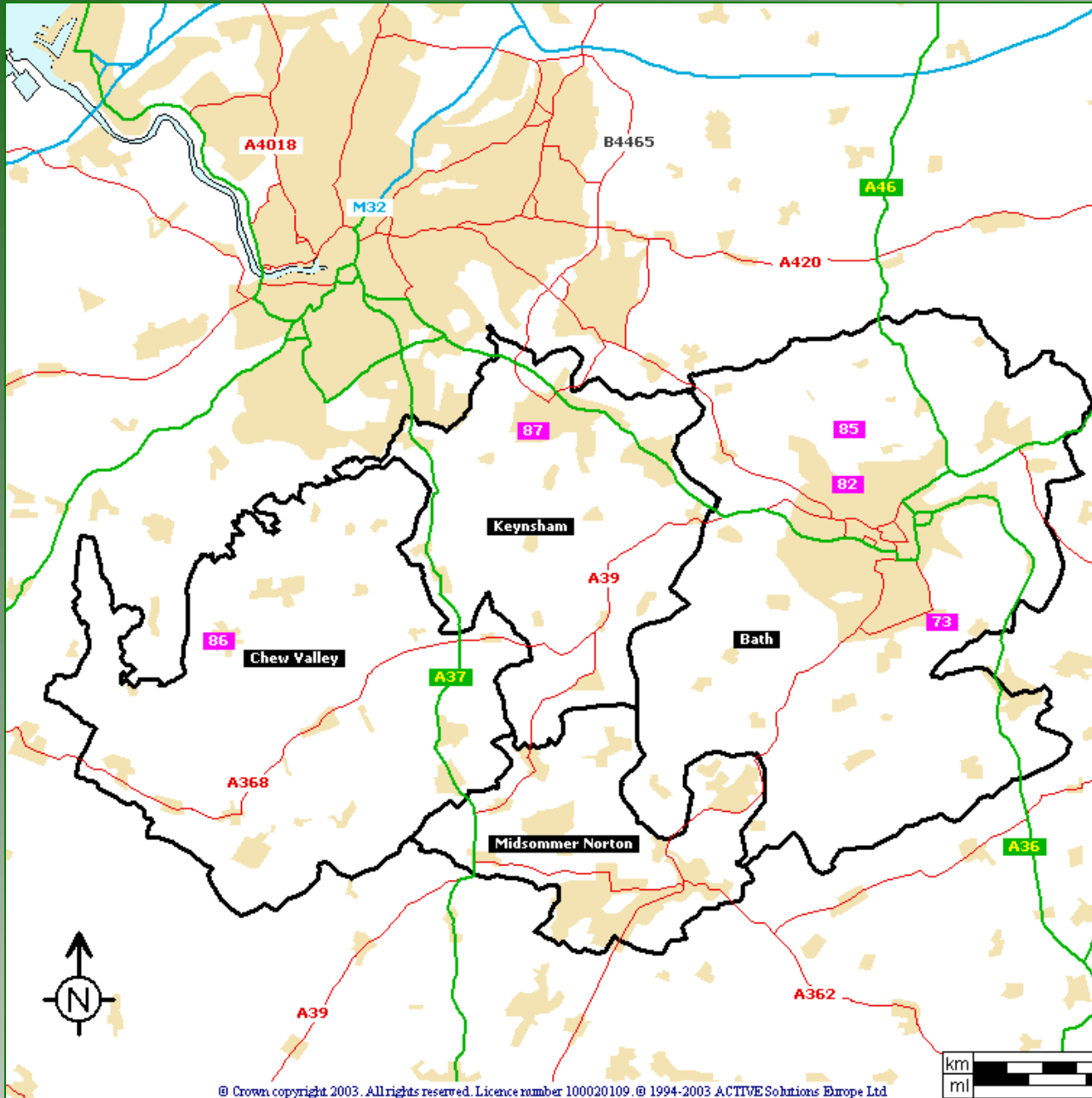
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- Pitches without secured access



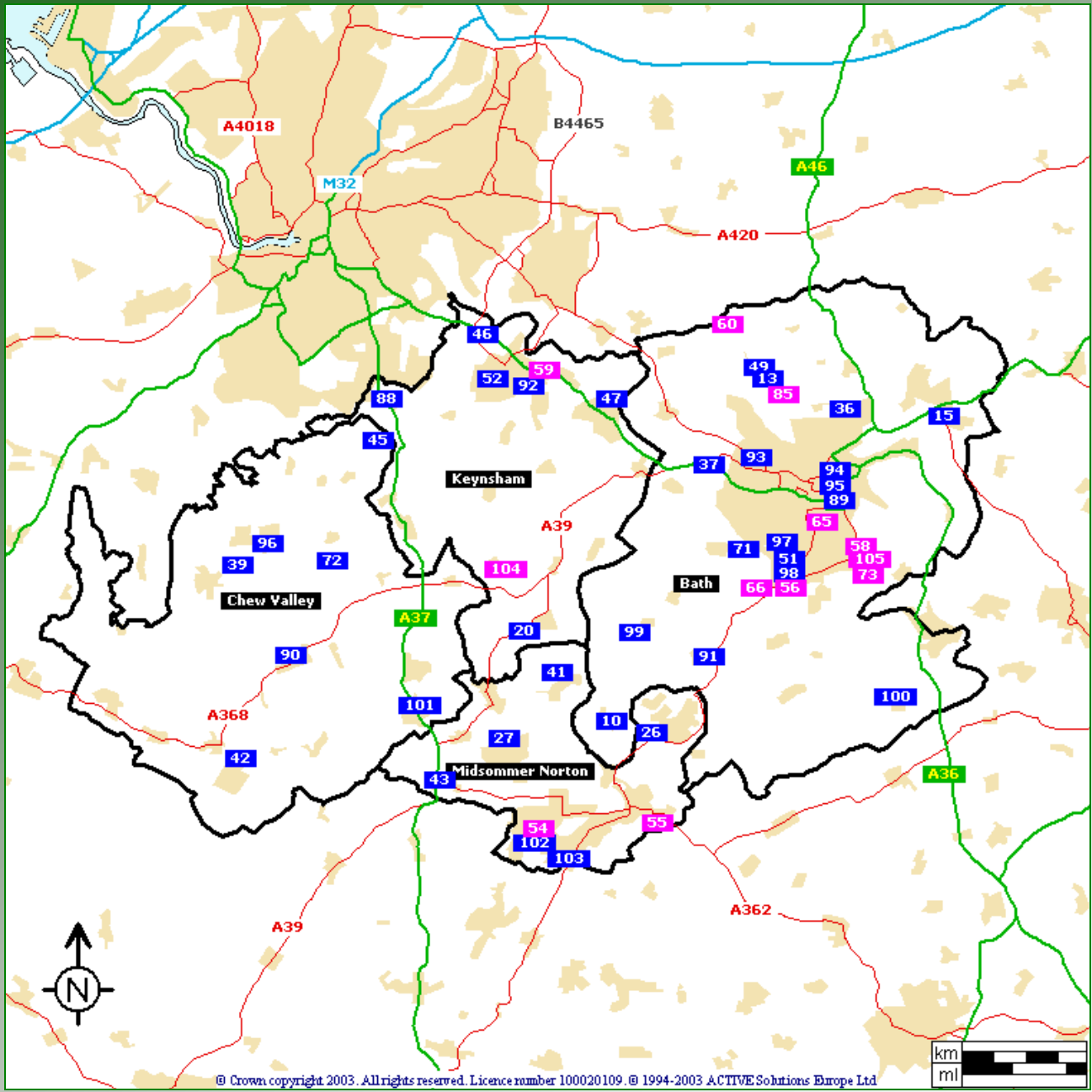
Mini Football Pitches

Key:

 Pitches without secured access

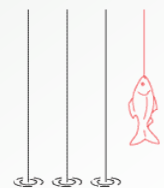


Cricket Pitches

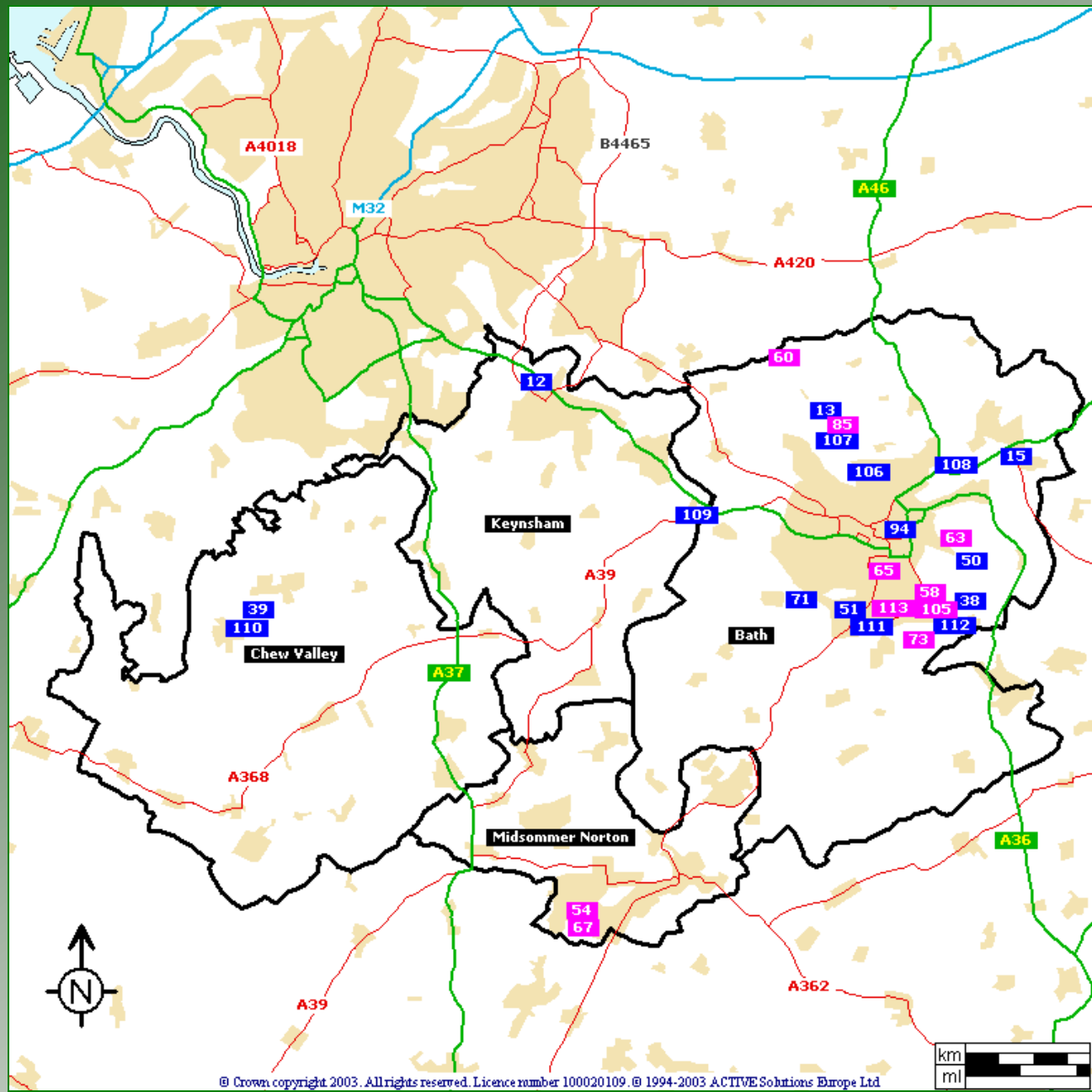


Key:

- Pitches with secured access
- Pitches without secured access

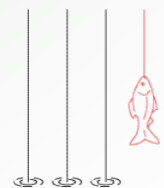


Adult Rugby Pitches

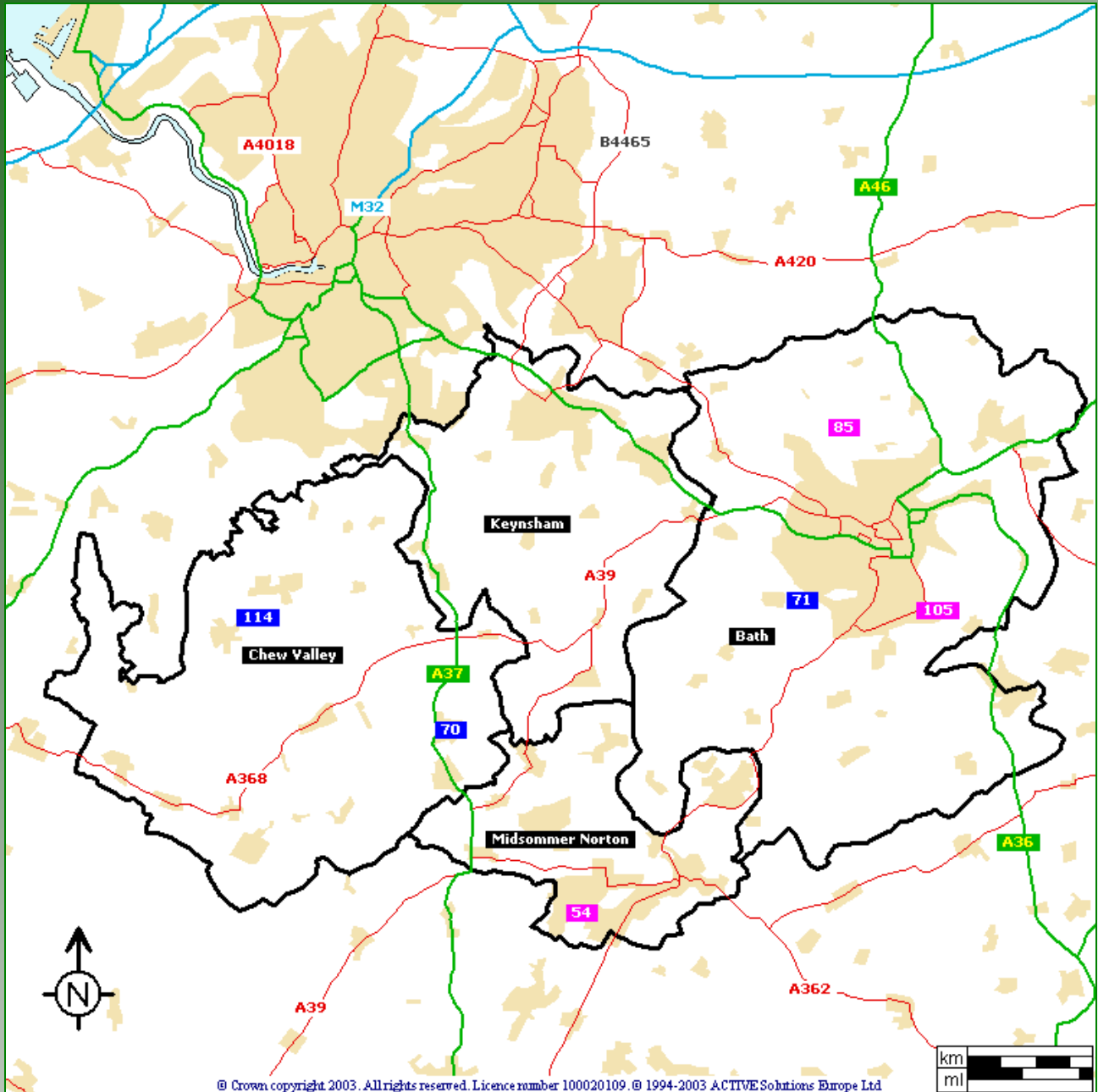


Key:

- Pitches with secured access
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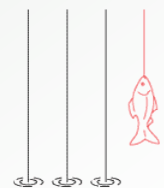


Junior Rugby Pitches

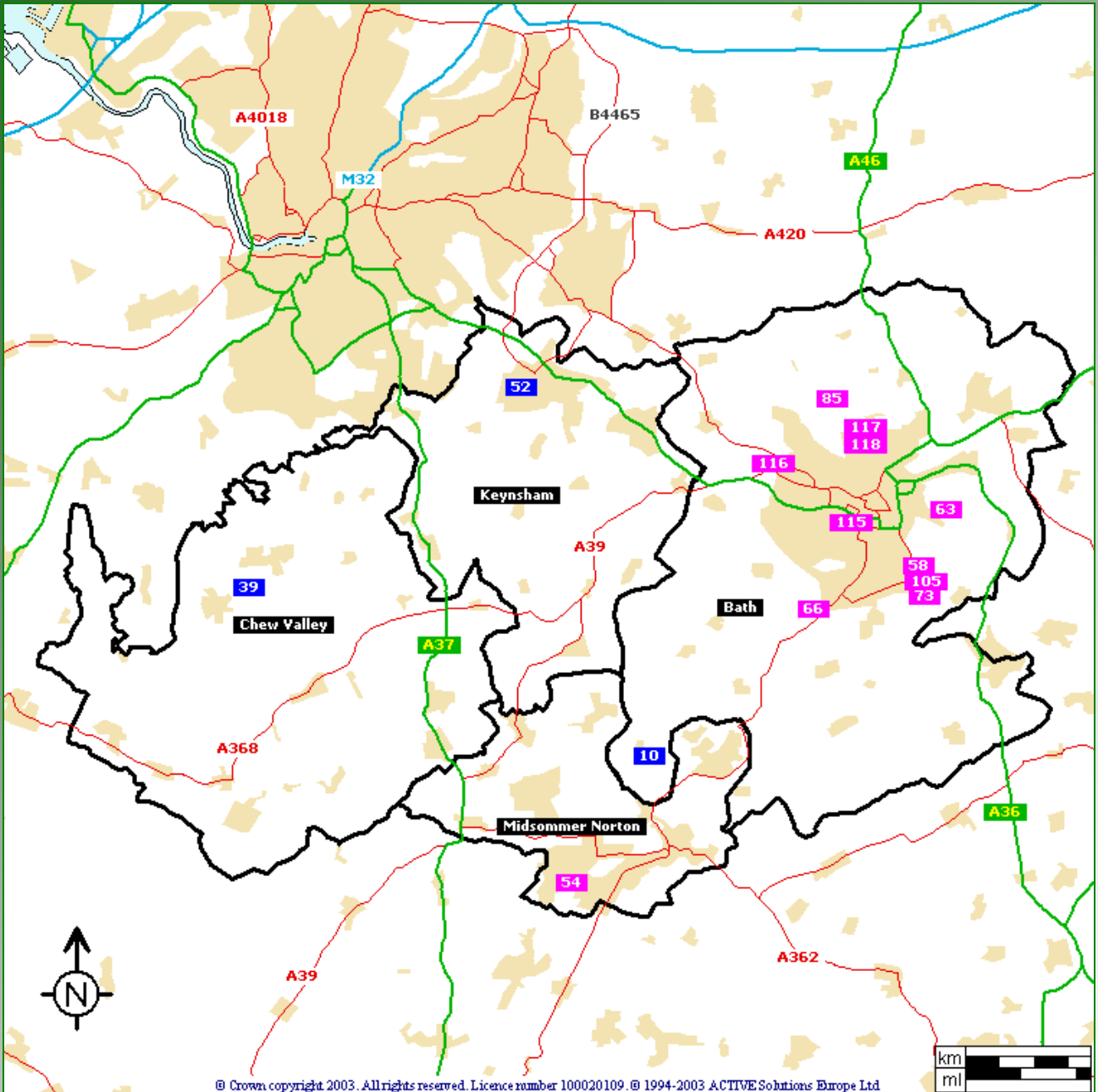


Key:

- Pitches with secured access
- Pitches without secured access

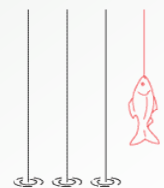


Adult Grass Hockey Pitches

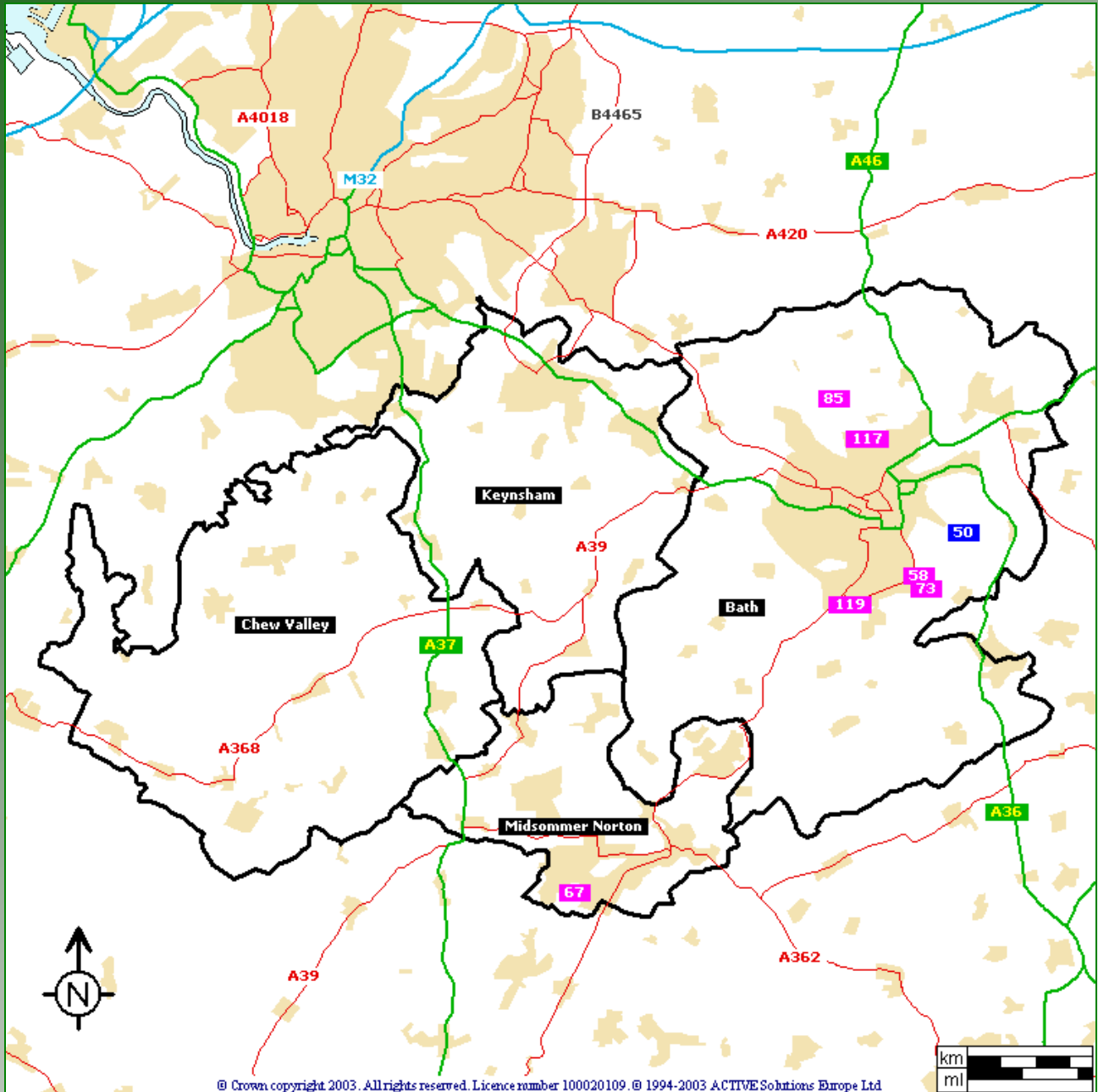


Key:

- Pitches with secured access
- Pitches without secured access

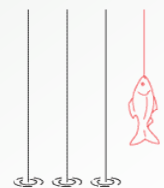


Artificial Hockey Pitches



Key:

- Pitches with secured access
- Pitches without secured access



Six Acre Standard 2002

WARD	2000 Population	Total playing fields (ha.)	Playing fields per 1000 population	NPFA standard met?	Shortfall - or surplus + (ha.) per 1000 population
Abbey	4920	1.4	0.28	No	-0.92
Bathavon North	6210	21.1	3.40	Yes	2.20
Bathavon South	3181	4.1	1.28	no	0.08
Bathavon West	2773	10.0	3.62	Yes	2.42
Bathwick	4707	11.1	2.36	Yes	1.16
Chew Valley North	2205	13.0	5.90	Yes	4.70
Chew Valley South	2118	1.9	0.91	No	-0.29
Clutton	2369	6.0	2.54	Yes	1.34
Combe Down	5490	3.8	0.69	No	-0.51
Farmborough	2505	5.7	2.29	Yes	1.09
High Littleton	2854	4.1	1.43	Yes	0.23
Keynsham East	4984	10.1	2.02	Yes	0.82
Keynsham North	5081	4.9	0.97	No	-0.23
Keynsham South	4717	0.0	0.00	No	-1.20
Kingsmead	5237	0.0	0.00	No	-1.20
Lambridge	5004	4.7	0.94	No	-0.26
Lansdown	5162	13.4	2.60	Yes	1.40
Lyncombe	4833	2.8	0.57	No	-0.63
Mendip	2537	4.7	1.86	Yes	0.66
Midsomer Norton North	5248	1.7	0.33	No	-0.87
Midsomer Norton Redfield	5183	4.7	0.91	No	-0.29
Newbridge	5455	2.4	0.43	No	-0.77
Odd Down	5225	24.2	4.63	Yes	3.43
Oldfield	4915	0.0	0.00	No	-1.20
Paulton	4889	4.6	0.94	No	-0.26
Peasedown St John	6364	4.2	0.66	No	-0.54
Publow & Whitchurch	2274	14.8	6.49	Yes	5.29
Radstock	5421	4.3	0.79	No	-0.41
Salford	3984	4.9	1.24	Yes	0.04
Southdown	6129	0.0	0.00	No	-1.20
Timsbury	2511	3.7	1.48	Yes	0.28
Twerton	5564	2.4	0.42	No	-0.78
Walcot	6060	0.0	0.00	No	-1.20
Westfield	5779	0.0	0.00	No	-1.20
Westmoreland	5484	0.0	0.00	No	-1.20
Weston	4959	0.0	0.00	No	-1.20
Widcombe	5420	0.8	0.14	No	-1.06
Total	167751	194.7	1.16	No	-0.04

AREA	2000 Population	Total playing fields (ha.)	Playing fields per 1000 population	NPFA standard met?	Shortfall - or surplus + (ha.) per 1000 population
Bath Catchment Area	96728	102.1	1.06	No	-0.14
Keynsham Catchment Area	21271	25.7	1.21	Yes	0.01
Norton-Radstock Catchment Area	38249	30.5	0.80	No	-0.40
Chew Valley Catchment Area	11503	40.4	3.51	Yes	2.31
TOTAL	167751	194.7	1.16	Yes	-0.04

Six Acre Standard 2011

WARD	2011 Population	Total playing fields (ha.)	Playing fields per 1000 population	NPFA standard met?	Shortfall - or surplus + (ha.) per 1000 population
Abbey	4720	1.4	0.29	No	-0.91
Bathavon North	5689	21.1	3.71	Yes	2.51
Bathavon South	3190	4.1	1.28	Yes	0.08
Bathavon West	2968	10.0	3.38	Yes	2.18
Bathwick	4877	11.1	2.28	Yes	1.08
Chew Valley North	2242	13.0	5.80	Yes	4.60
Chew Valley South	2210	1.9	0.87	No	-0.33
Clutton	2333	6.0	2.58	Yes	1.38
Combe Down	5863	3.8	0.64	No	-0.56
Farmborough	2513	5.7	2.28	Yes	1.08
High Littleton	2855	4.1	1.43	Yes	0.23
Keynsham East	4497	10.1	2.24	Yes	1.04
Keynsham North	5184	4.9	0.95	No	-0.25
Keynsham South	5560	0.0	0.00	No	-1.20
Kingsmead	5351	0.0	0.00	No	-1.20
Lambridge	4941	4.7	0.95	No	-0.25
Lansdown	5002	13.4	2.69	Yes	1.49
Lyncombe	4544	2.8	0.61	No	-0.59
Mendip	2550	4.7	1.85	Yes	0.65
Midsomer Norton North	5584	1.7	0.31	No	-0.89
Midsomer Norton Redfield	5641	4.7	0.84	No	-0.36
Newbridge	5579	2.4	0.42	No	-0.78
Odd Down	5405	24.2	4.48	Yes	3.28
Oldfield	4760	0.0	0.00	No	-1.20
Paulton	5162	4.6	0.89	No	-0.31
Peasedown St John	6655	4.2	0.63	No	-0.57
Publow & Whitchurch	2218	14.8	6.65	Yes	5.45
Radstock	6122	4.3	0.70	No	-0.50
Salford	3713	4.9	1.33	Yes	0.13
Southdown	6153	0.0	0.00	No	-1.20
Timsbury	2538	3.7	1.47	Yes	0.27
Twerton	5657	2.4	0.42	No	-0.78
Walcot	5924	0.0	0.00	No	-1.20
Westfield	5884	0.0	0.00	No	-1.20
Westmoreland	7002	0.0	0.00	No	-1.20
Weston	4720	0.0	0.00	No	-1.20
Widcombe	5705	0.8	0.13	No	-1.07
Total	171511	194.7	1.14	No	-0.06

AREA	2011 Population	Total playing fields (ha.)	Playing fields per 1000 population	NPFA standard met?	Shortfall - or surplus + (ha.) per 1000 population
Bath Catchment Area	98050	102.1	1.04	No	-0.16
Keynsham Catchment Area	21467	25.7	1.20	Yes	0.00
Norton-Radstock Catchment Area	40441	27.3	0.68	no	-0.52
Chew Valley Catchment Area	11553	40.4	3.50	Yes	2.30
TOTAL	171511	194.7	1.14	Yes	-0.06

APPENDIX D

PLAYING PITCHES AND MUGAs LOCATED WITHIN B&NES

Pitches without secured community use

Map Ref	Site	X co-ord	Y co-ord	Ownership	Nr of adult football pitches	Nr of junior football pitches	Nr of mini football pitches	Nr of cricket pitches	Nr of adult rugby pitches	Nr of junior rugby pitches	Nr of adult grass hockey pitches	Nr of artificial hockey pitches	Parish	Ward
57	Backstones Open Space, Bramble Way	375520	162480		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Combe Down	Combe Down
65	Beechen Cliff School	375000	163680	Beechen Cliff School	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	Bathwick	Bathwick
77	Bishop Sutton Primary School	358480	159520	Bishop Sutton School	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Stowey Sutton	Chew Valley South
87	Castle Primary School	364760	167760	Castle Primary School	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Keynsham East	Keynsham East
86	Chew Stoke CE Primary School	355760	161760	Chew Stoke CE Primary School	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Chew Stoke	Chew Valley North
104	Chew Stoke Cricket Pitch/ Hedgehogs Cricket Field	365200	162240	Private Owner	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Chew Stoke	Chew Valley North
113	Combe Down RFC /Fox Hill Rugby Ground	375600	162640	Combe Down RFC	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Combe Down	Combe Down
118	Endsleigh MOD Playing Field	374720	166680	MOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	Lansdown	Lansdown
78	Farmborough CofE Primary School	365760	160760	Farmborough CofE Primary	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Farmborough	Farmborough
56	Fosseway Junior School Field	373920	162120	Fosseway Junior School	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Odd Down	Odd Down
64	Fosseway Special School	367240	154240	Fosseway Special School	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Midsomer Norton Redfield	MSN Redfield
115	Hayesfield School Technology College	374320	164240	Hayesfield School Technology College	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	Oldfield	Oldfield
85	Kingswood School Playing Fields	373800	167840	Kingswood School	0	3	1	3	5	2	3	1	Lansdown	Lansdown
74	Midsomer Norton Primary School	367400	154240	Midsomer Norton Primary School	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Midsomer Norton North	MSN North
105	Monkton Combe Junior School	376480	162560	Monkton Combe Junior School	0	0	0	3	1	4	4	0	Combe Down	Combe Down
73	Monkton Combe Senior School	376440	161720	Monkton Combe Senior School	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	Monkton Combe	Combe Down
79	Moorlands Road Junior School	374240	163240	Moorlands Junior School	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Lyncombe	Lyncombe
63	Newton Park College Sports Pitches	377080	164640	BANES	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	Newton St Loe	Bathavon West
116	Oldfield Girls School Fields	372080	165960	Oldfield Girls School	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	Newbridge	Newbridge
60	Park School/ Battlefield Playing Field	372080	169840	Park School	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Charlcombe	Bathavon North
58	Prior Park College Fields	376240	162720	Prior Park College	1	1	0	3	4	0	4	1	Widcombe	Widcombe
54	Somervale School Playing Fields	366240	153840	Somervale School	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Midsomer Norton Redfield	MSN Redfield
80	Southdown Infant and Junior School	372760	163240	Southdown Infant and Junior School	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Southdown	Southdown
66	St Gregory's School Field	373240	161760	St Gregory's School	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	Odd Down	Odd Down
75	St Johns CE VA Primary School	366240	154240	St Johns CE VA Primary School	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Midsomer Norton Redfield	MSN Redfield
76	St Mary's CE Primary School	367240	158760	St Mary's CE Primary School	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Radstock	Radstock
84	St Phillips CE Primary	BA2 2B		St Phillips CE Primary	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Odd Down	Odd Down
82	Summerfield Special School	373760	166240	Summerfield Special School	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Weston	Weston
117	The Royal Junior and Senior School	374720	166680	GDSC Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	Lansdown	Lansdown
62	Timsbury School Playing Field	366760	158760	Timsbury School	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Timsbury	Timsbury
81	Twerton Junior School	372240	164760	Twerton Junior School	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Twerton	Twerton
68	University of Bath Sports Centre Non-Community Playing Fields	377520	163960	Bath University	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Bathwick	Bathwick
119	Wansdyke Special School Grounds, Frome Road	374240	161880	Wansdyke Special School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Lyncombe	Lyncombe
59	Wellsway School Playing Fields	366400	168080	Wellsway School	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Keynsham East	Keynsham East
61	Welton County Primary School	367240	154760	Welton County Primary School	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Midsomer Norton North	MSN North
83	Weston All Saints CE Primary School	372480	166920	Weston All Saints CE Primary School	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Weston	Weston
55	Writhlington Comprehensive School, Midsomer Norton	369920	154400	Writhlington Comprehensive School	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Radstock	Radstock
					23	21	6	22	25	10	25	7		

APPENDIX E

SITES IN B&NES WITH COMMUNITY USE WITH NO FORMAL AGREEMENT

Community use of non-secured school pitches

Site	Ownership	Nr of adult football pitches	Nr of junior football pitches	Nr of mini football pitches	Nr of cricket pitches	Nr of adult rugby pitches	Nr of junior rugby pitches	Nr of adult grass hockey pitches	Nr of artificial hockey pitches	Parish	Ward	Pitches	User	
King Edwards Junior School	King Edwards Junior School	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	Bathwick	Bathwick	Adult Football Pitch	GT Five FC	
King Edwards Senior School	King Edwards Senior School	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	1	Bathwick	Bathwick	Adult Rugby Pitches	Bath Old Edwardians RFC	
												Adult Rugby Pitches	Old Edwardians RFC	
												Cricket Pitches	Bathampton CC	
												ATP	Bath Buccaneers HC	
Monkton Combe Senior School	Monkton Combe Senior School	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	Monkton Combe	Combe Down	Junior Football Pitch	Local Junior School	
													Mini Football Pitch	Bath Arsenal Junior (mini) FC
Broadlands School	Broadlands School	3	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	Keynsham North	Keynsham North	Junior Football Pitch	Keynsham Town Junior FC	
Kingswood School	Kingswood School	0	3	1	3	5	2	3	1	Lansdown	Lansdown	Junior Football Pitches	Bath Junior FC	
													Bath Aresenal Juniors	
													Mini Football Pitch	Bath Minis FC
													Cricket Pitches	St Stephens CC
													Grass Hockey Pitches	City of Bath Hockey Club
Somervale School	Somervale School	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Midsomer Norton Redfield	MSN Redfield	Adult Football Pitches	Welton Rovers FC	
													Cricket Pitches	Midsomer Norton CC
Summerfield Special School	Summerfield Special School	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Weston	Weston	Junior Football Pitches	Local Scout Group and St Andrews School	

5 8 4 9 15 4 5 4

APPENDIX F

CLUBS USING B&NES PITCHES FOR 'HOME' MATCHES

Clubs with players from outside the district

Type of club	Name of club	Location
Football Clubs	Odd Down FC	Bath and Bristol
	Hengrove Athletic FC	Bristol
	Fry Club Colts FC	Bristol and Keynsham
	Chessel Utd FC	Bristol
	Bristolian Reds FC	Bristol
	Bishop Sutton FC	South Bristol
	Bath City FC	Bristol
	Bath City Ladies FC	Bath and Bristol
	ABS Sports	Yate, Bristol
	Cricket Clubs	Temple Cloud CC
Oldfield Park CC		Bath and Bristol
Fry's CC		Keynsham and Bristol
Dunkerton CC		Bath and Wiltshire
Rugby Clubs	Bristol Barbarians RFC	Bristol
Hockey Clubs	All from B&NES area	All from B&NES area

APPENDIX G

QUALITY ASSESSMENT MATRIX

Quality Assessment - Individual Pitch Assessment

Pitch Number:

Sport:

Pitch Name:

Background information:

Number of games played on pitch each season
 Number of hours of training on pitch during season/ pre-season
 Number of games cancelled due to unfitness of pitch (excluding frozen pitches)
 % of games cancelled per season

0
0
0
#DIV/0!

(total for year)

Assessment Criteria (please rank each of the following aspects for each pitch with an 'X' in the coloured box to the right of the chosen answer)

Element	Rating					Guidance notes	Comments	
About the pitch/ outfield...								
Grass cover - entire pitch/ outfield?	>94%	85-94%	70-84%	60-69%	<60%	Where, 90%+ grass cover should be given 'Excellent'; less than 50% should be considered 'very poor'		
Length of grass?	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	The ideal length of grass will vary between sports		
Drainage - % of games cancelled (see above)	None	1-10%	11-30%	31-49%	>50%	Take % from above		
Size of pitches? - does it meet the NGB standard?	Yes - for adults		Yes - for juniors		No	See guidance notes for pitch dimensions		
Adequate safety margins? - does it meet the NGB standard?	Yes - for adults		Yes - for juniors		No	See guidance notes for pitch dimensions		
Slope of pitches (gradient and cross fall)	Excellent	Good				Poor	Where, flat pitch = 'Excellent'	
Evenness of pitch	Excellent	Good				Poor		
Problem Areas: Evidence of Dog fouling	None	Yes - some				Yes - lots	If no evidence, assume none ie score as '5' or refer to user survey	
Problem Areas: Evidence of Glass/ stones/ litter	None	Yes - some				Yes - lots	If no evidence, assume none ie score as '5' or refer to user survey	
Problem Areas: Evidence of Unofficial use	None	Yes - some				Yes - lots	eg trespass, kids kickabout etc. If no evidence, assume none ie score as '5' or refer to user survey	
Problem Areas: Evidence of Damage to surface	None	Yes - some				Yes - lots	eg, golf divots, car-parking on field etc. If no evidence, assume none ie score as '5' or refer to user survey	
Exposure of pitch to elements	Yes						No	Is the pitch sheltered from the prevailing wind
Training area	Yes						No	eg nets/ goals/ grids off main body of pitch
About the equipment/ wicket...								
Goal posts/ nets/ wicket square - quality	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	Eg. Well painted, upright and has safe hooks...at both ends. If posts are dismantled after game, assume Excellent ie score as '5'		
Line markings - quality	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	Eg. Have they been painted recently; are lines clear etc		
Protection of pitch/ wicket	Yes						No	Is goal mouth cordoned off, wicket covered etc when pitch is not being used

Scoring: Pitch out of 61
 Equipment out of 15
 TOTAL 76

Key:	90%+	An excellent pitch
	64-90%	A good pitch
	55-64%	An average pitch
	30-54%	A below average p
	Less than 30	A poor pitch

Total Score 0 %

APPENDIX H

RESULTS OF QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Site Name	Grid ref X	Grid ref Y	Date	Weather	Nr of pitches					Ancillary		About the pitch/outfield...										Equipment						
					Football	Cricket	Rugby	Hockey	Other	Perceived quality of changing accommodation	Evidence of vandalism	Parking	Pitch number/sport	Grass cover - entire pitch/outfield?	Length of grass?	Size of pitches?	Adequate safety margins?	Slope of pitches (gradient and cross fall)	Evenness of pitch	Problem Areas: Dog fouling	Problem Areas: Glass/ stones/ litter	Problem Areas: Unofficial use	Problem Areas: Damage to surface	Exposure of pitch to elements	Training area	Goal posts/nets/wicket square - quality	Line markings - quality	Protection of pitch
Culverhay School	72690	62822	14/11/2002	Dry - ground sodden		1	2			(school)		All	>94%	G	Y-J	Y-J	G	A	N	N	N	Y-S	Y	N	A	A	N	
Combe Down RFC	75600	62593	14/11/2002	Dry - ground sodden			1			A	N	A	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	N	N	N	G	G	N	
Keynsham Cricket Club	65822	67941	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet		1				(school)		>94%	E	Y-A	Y-A	G	F	N	N	N	N	N	Y	G	G	Y		
Wellsay School Playing Fields	66357	68013	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	2	1	3	3	1	(school)		All	>94%	G	Y-J	Y-J	A	G	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	G	G	N	
Fry Club	65491	69688	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	11	2				G	N	G	All	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	E	G	N	N	N	N	Y	N	G	G	Y
Fry Club	65763	69861	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	2	1		1	1	E	N	G	All	>94%	E	Y-A	Y-A	A	G	N	N	N	N	Y	G	G	Y	
Salford Sports Club	67927	67625	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					A	N	G	F1	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	Y-S	N	N	G	G	N
Salford Sports Club	67909	67691	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					A	N	G	F2	>94%	G	Y-J	Y-J	G	G	N	N	N	Y-S	N	N	G	G	N
Salford Sports Club	67937	67687	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					A	N	G	F3	>94%	G	Y-J	Y-J	G	G	N	N	N	Y-S	N	N	G	G	N
Salford Sports Club	67998	67627	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					A	N	G	F4	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	Y-S	N	N	G	G	N
Salford Sports Club	67975	67655	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet		1				A	N	G	C	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	N	N	N	G	G	Y
Lansdown Playing Field South	73044	68077	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					VG	N	A	F1	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	Y-S	Y	N	G	G	N
Lansdown Playing Field South	72880	68052	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					VG	N	A	F2	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	Y-S	N	N	Y	N	G	G	N
Lansdown Playing Field South	72934	68071	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					VG	N	A	F3	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	N	Y	N	G	P	N
Lansdown Playing Field South	73016	68126	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					VG	N	A	F4	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	N	Y	N	G	G	N
Lansdown Playing Field South	72947	68174	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					VG	N	A	F5	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	N	Y	N	G	G	N
Lansdown Playing Field South	62982	68226	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					VG	N	A	F6	85-94	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	Y-S	Y	N	G	G	N
Lansdown Playing Field South	72822	68183	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					VG	N	A	F7	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	N	Y	N	G	G	N
Lansdown Playing Field South	72842	68237	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					VG	N	A	F8	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	N	Y	N	G	G	N
Lansdown Playing Field South	72916	68275	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					VG	N	A	F9	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	N	Y	N	G	G	N
Lansdown Playing Field South	72785	68269	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					VG	N	A	F10	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	N	Y	N	G	G	N
Lansdown Playing Field South	72849	68329	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					VG	N	A	F1	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	N	Y	N	G	G	N
Lansdown Playing Field North	73106	68342	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					A	N	G	F1	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	N	Y	N	G	A	N
Lansdown Playing Field North	73110	68491	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					A	N	G	F2	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	N	Y	N	G	A	N
Lansdown Playing Field North	73150	68539	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					A	N	G	F3	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	N	Y	N	G	A	N
Lansdown Playing Field North	73229	68453	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					A	N	G	F4	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	N	Y	N	G	A	N
Lansdown Playing Field North	73214	68390	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					A	N	G	F5	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	N	Y	N	G	A	N
Lansdown Playing Field North	73169	68302	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1					A	N	G	F6	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	N	Y	N	G	A	N
Lansdown Playing Field North	73063	68366	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet		1				A	N	G	C	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	G	N	N	N	N	Y	N	G	A	Y
Kingswood School Playing Fields	73877	67658	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	3	3	8	3		(school)		All	>94%	E	Y-J	Y-J	G	G	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	E	E	Y	
Bath Cricket Club	75565	64649	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet		1				E	N	A	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	G	G	Y	
Bath Recreation Ground	75487	64918	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet		1			1	G	N	P	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	A	N	N	Y-S	N	N	N	G	G	Y	
Bath Recreation Ground	75283	64943	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet			1			E	N	P	>94%	E	Y-A	Y-A	E	G	N	N	N	N	N	N	E	E	Y	
King Edwards School	76750	65474	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet					1	(school)																		
Sulis Club	77372	62941	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	2	1	2			A	N	G	All	>94%	E	Y-A	Y-A	G	E	N	N	N	N	N	N	G	E	N
Sulis Club	77352	62821	18/11/2002	Bright - ground wet	1	1				A	N	G	Bo	>94%	E	Y-A	Y-A	A	G	N	N	N	N	N	Y	G	G	N
Bristol Barbarians RFC	61630	66948	26/11/2002	Heavy showers	1		1			A	N	G	Bo	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	A	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	A	G	Y
Newbridge Recreation Ground	71887	65781	26/11/2002	Heavy showers						(not	N	P	>94%	A				G	P	Y-S	Y-S	N	Y-S	N				

Lambridge RFC	76304	66387	26/11/2002	Heavy showers			2		A	N	G	Bot	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	E	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	G	G	N	
Beechen Cliff School Playing Fields	74966	63649	26/11/2002	Heavy showers		1	2		1	(school)		Bot	>94%	A	Y-J	Y-J	G	A	N	Y-S	N	N	Y	Y	A	A	Y	
Bathford Playing Field	79059	66791	26/11/2002	Heavy showers	1					(nor	N	P	>94%	A	N	Y-J	P	A	N	N	N	Y-S	N	N	P	A	N	
Recreation Field	75958	66837	26/11/2002	Heavy showers					1	(nor	N	P	>94%	A			P	A	N	Y-S		Y-S	N		P	(none)		
Oldfield Oldboys RFC	75887	62877	26/11/2002	Heavy showers			1			G	N	G	1	>94%	G	Y-A	Y-A	G	A	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	G	G	N
Oldfield Oldboys RFC	75993	62154	26/11/2002	Heavy showers			1			G	N	G	2	>94%	G	Y-J	Y-J	G	P	N	Y-S	N	N	Y	Y	A	G	N

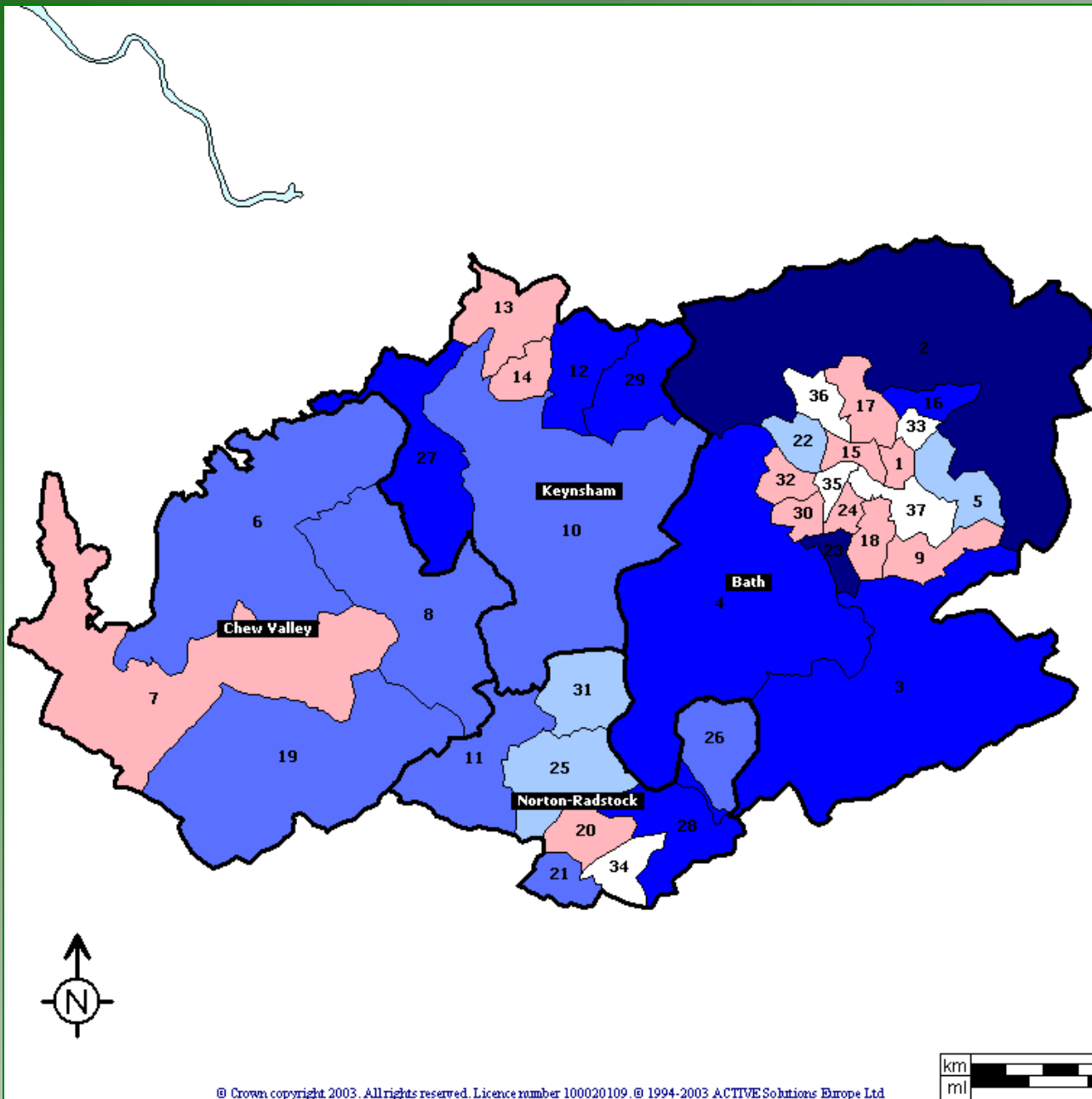
APPENDIX I

**PPM CALCULATIONS BY WARD FOR
2002 AND 2011**

APPENDIX J

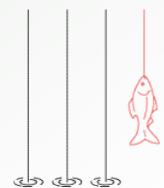
THEMATIC MAPS SHOWING SHORTFALL/ OVER-SUPPLY OF PITCHES BY WARD FOR 2002 AND 2011

Adult Football 2002



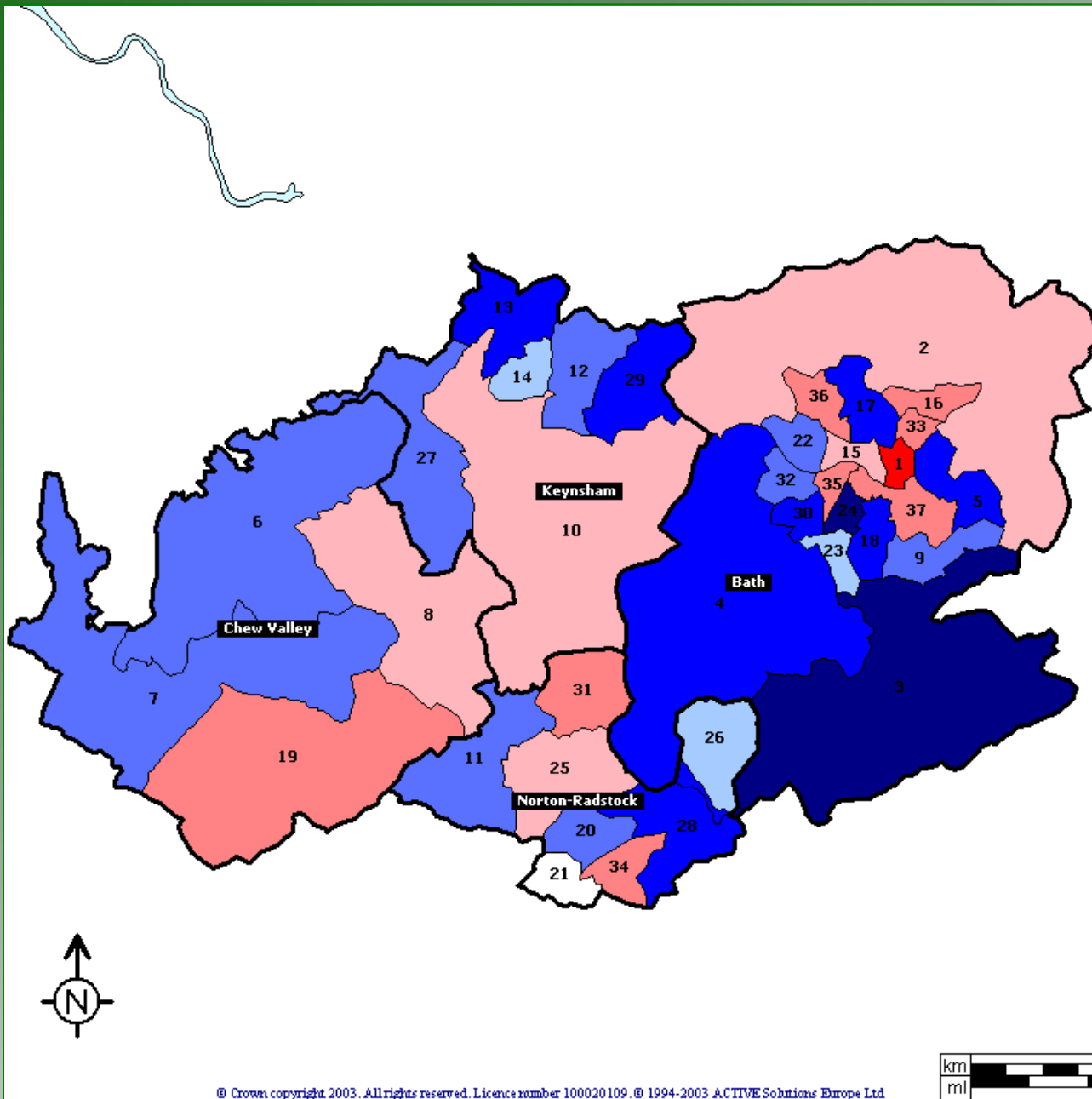
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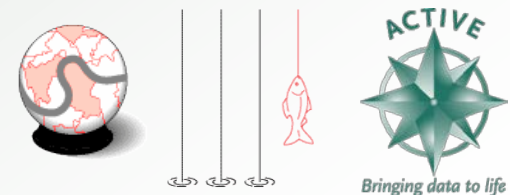
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Adult Football 2011

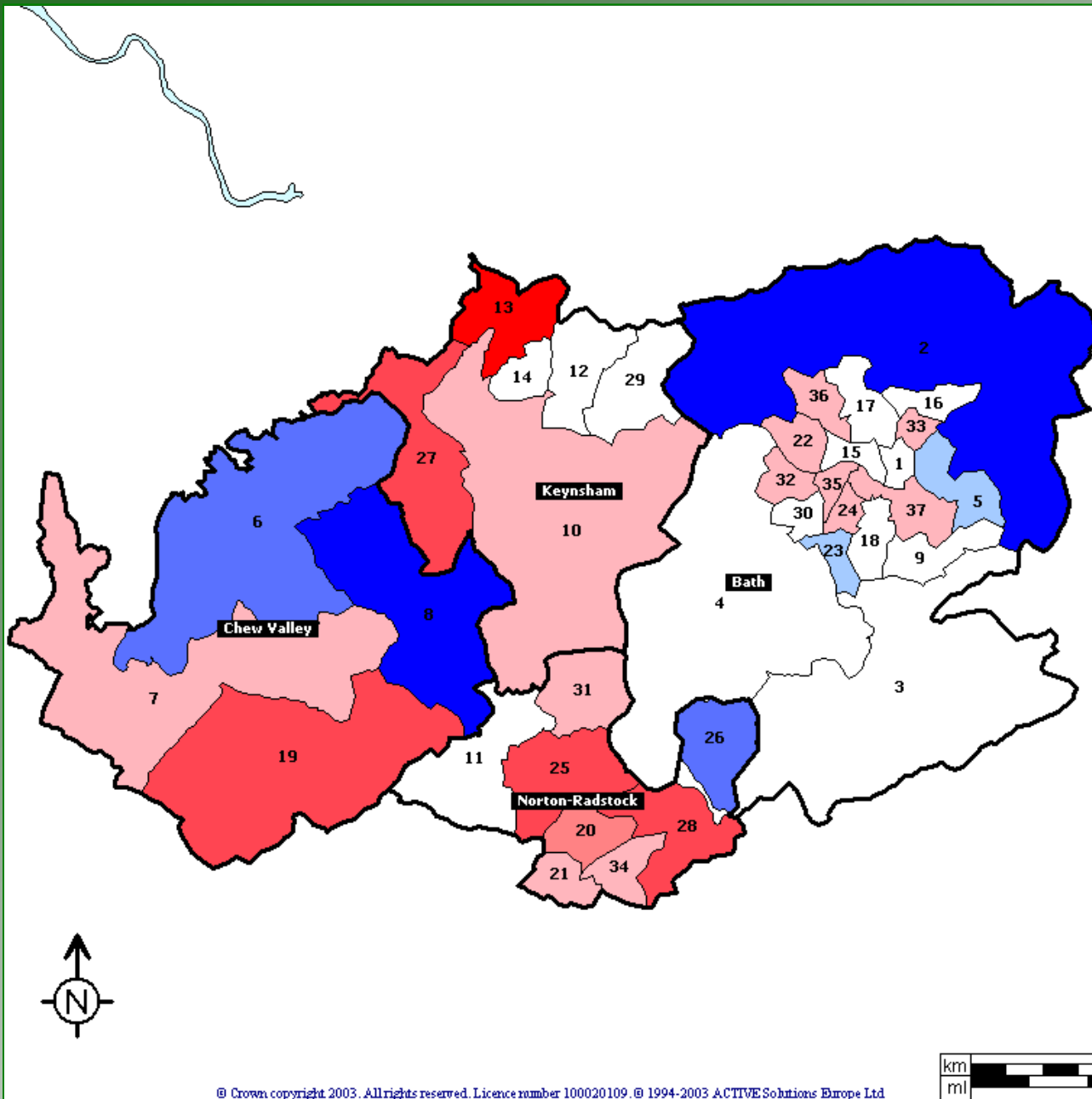


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7	-1.01 to -2.50
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9	-5.01 to -8.7

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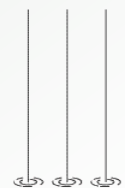


Junior Football 2002



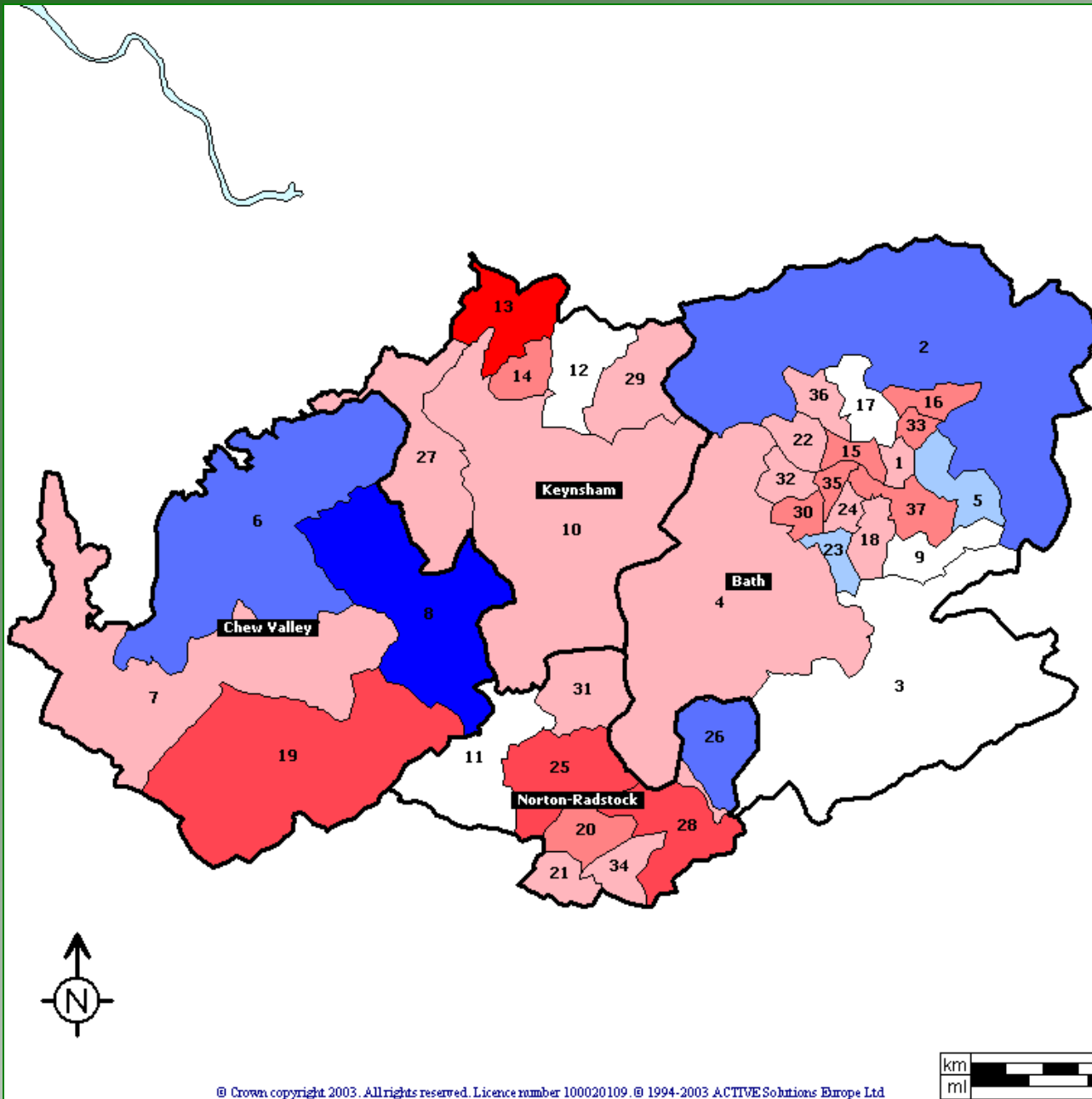
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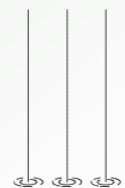
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Junior Football 2011



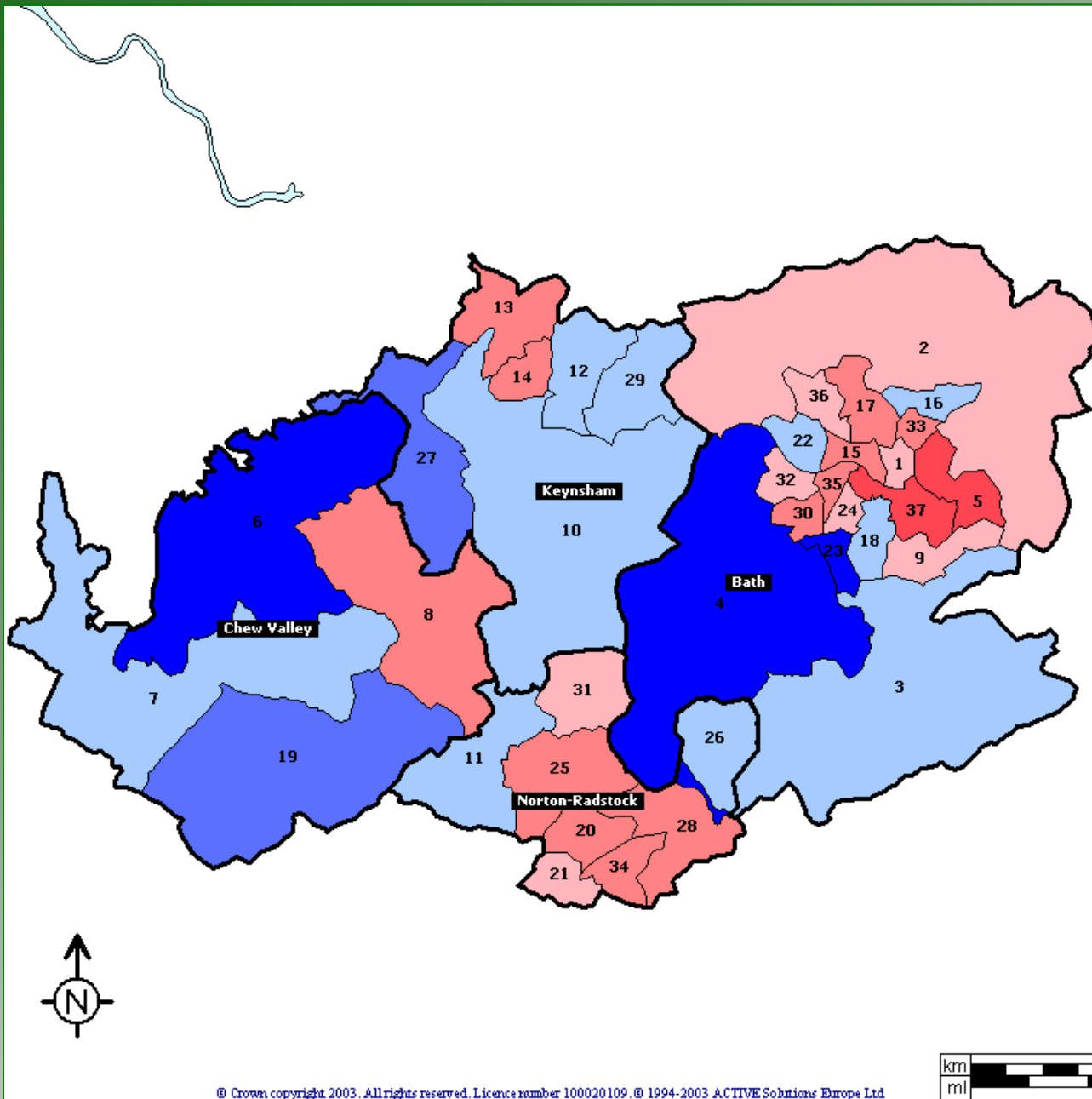
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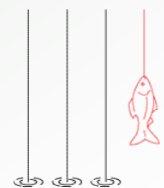
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Cricket 2002



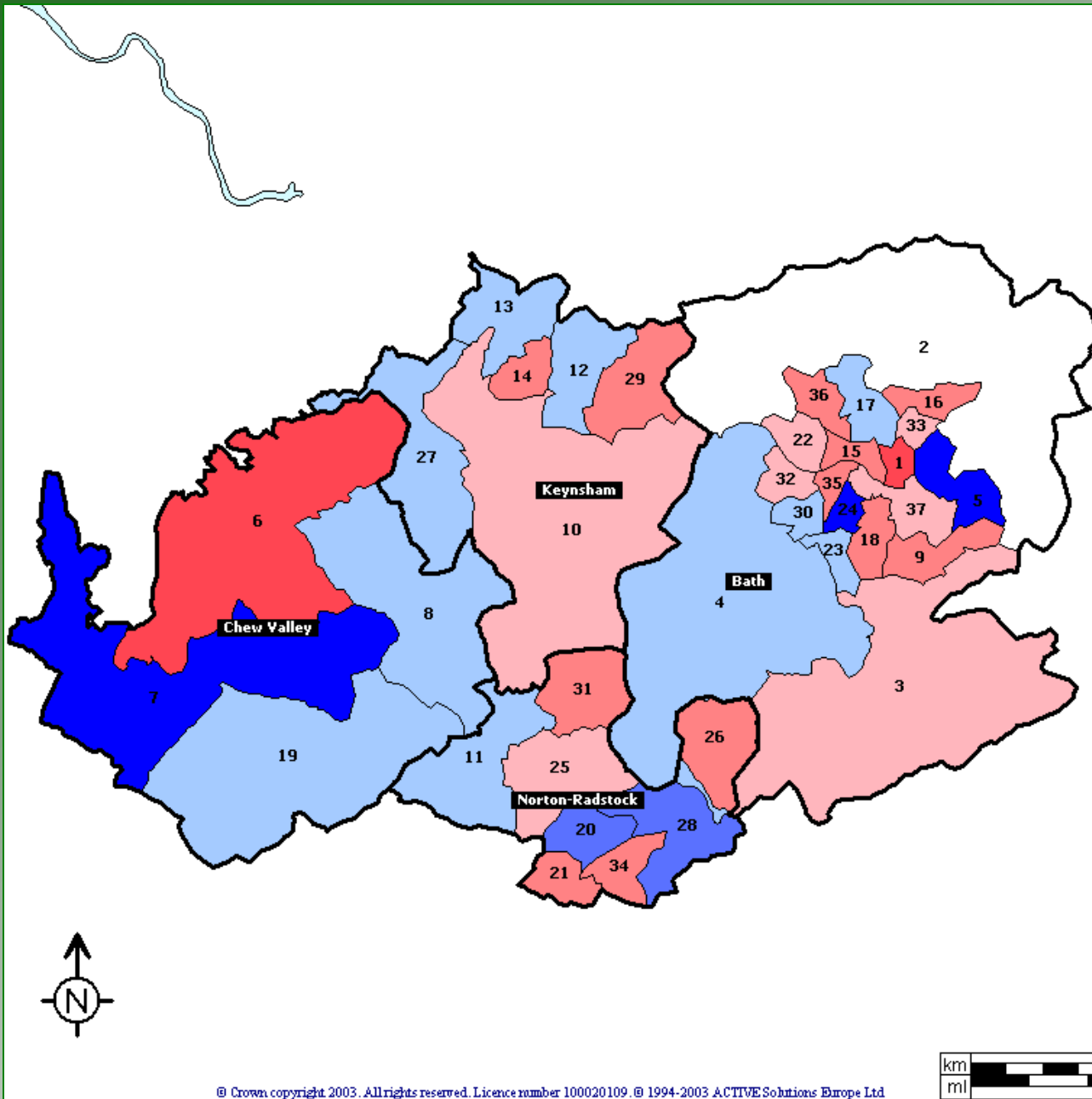
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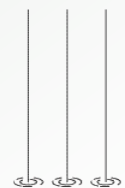
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Cricket 2011



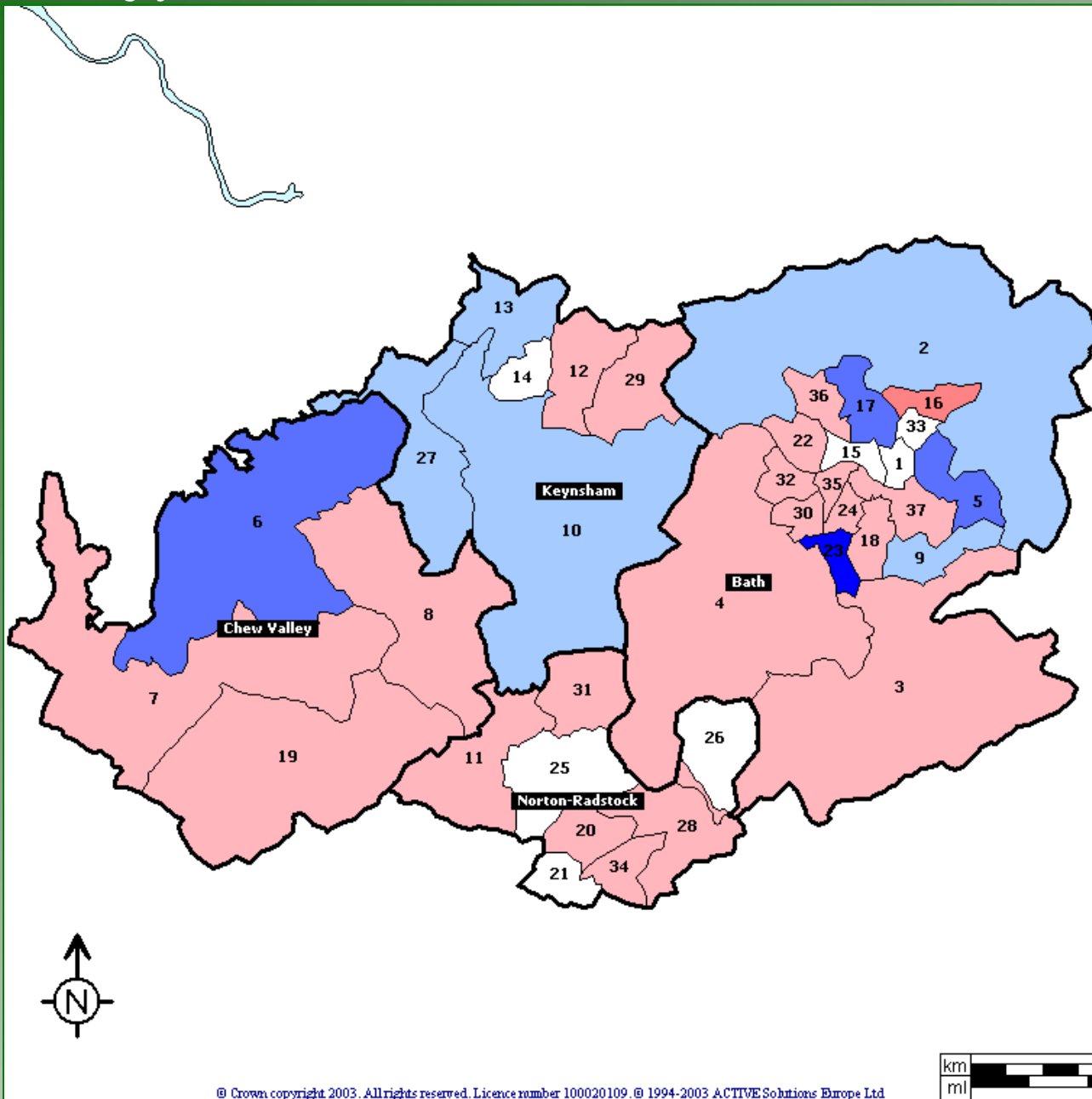
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7	-1.01 to -2.50
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9	-5.01 to -8.7

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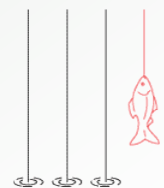
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Adult Rugby 2002



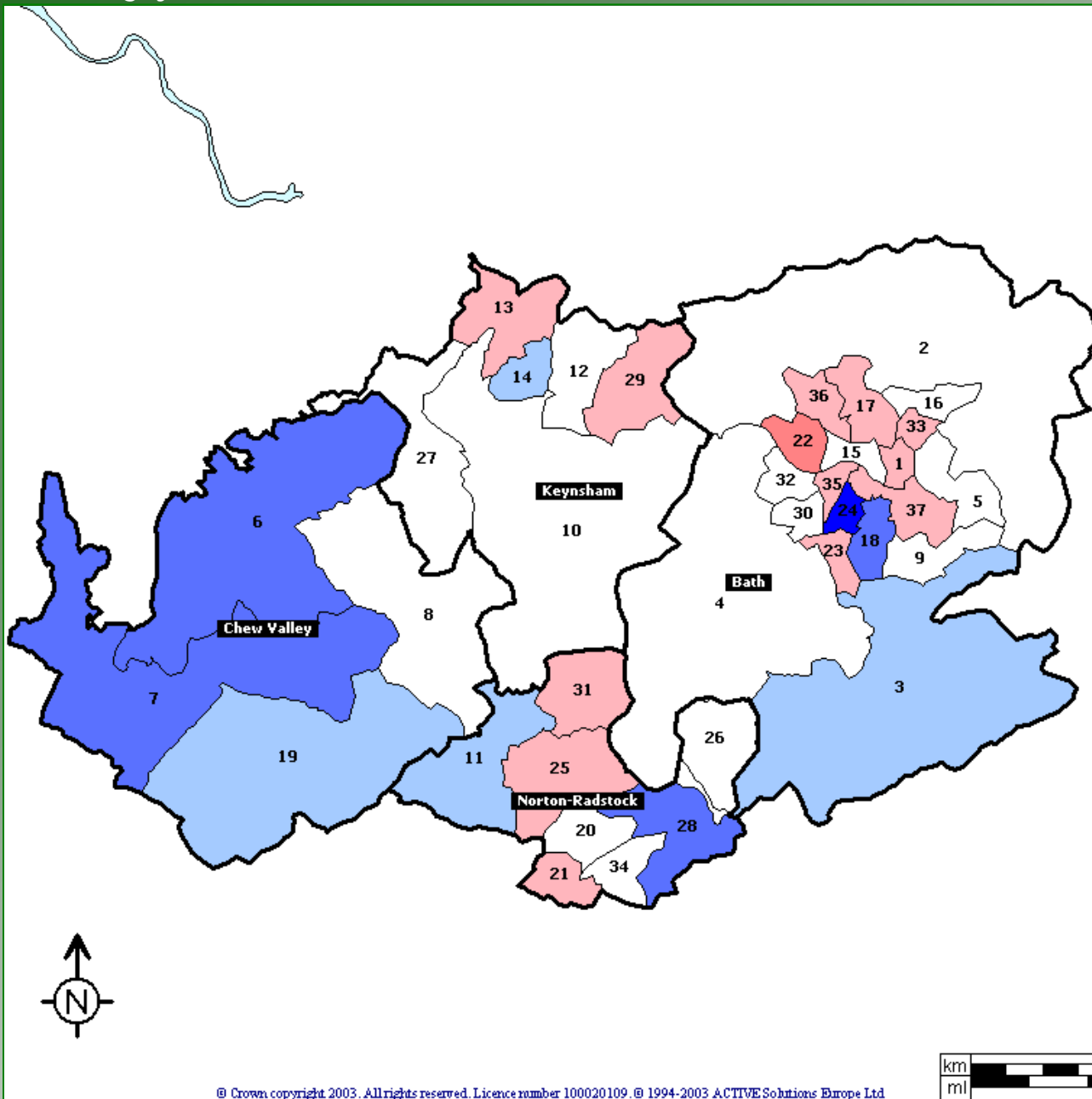
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9	-5.01 to -8.7

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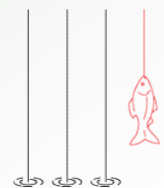
Bringing data to life

Adult Rugby 2011



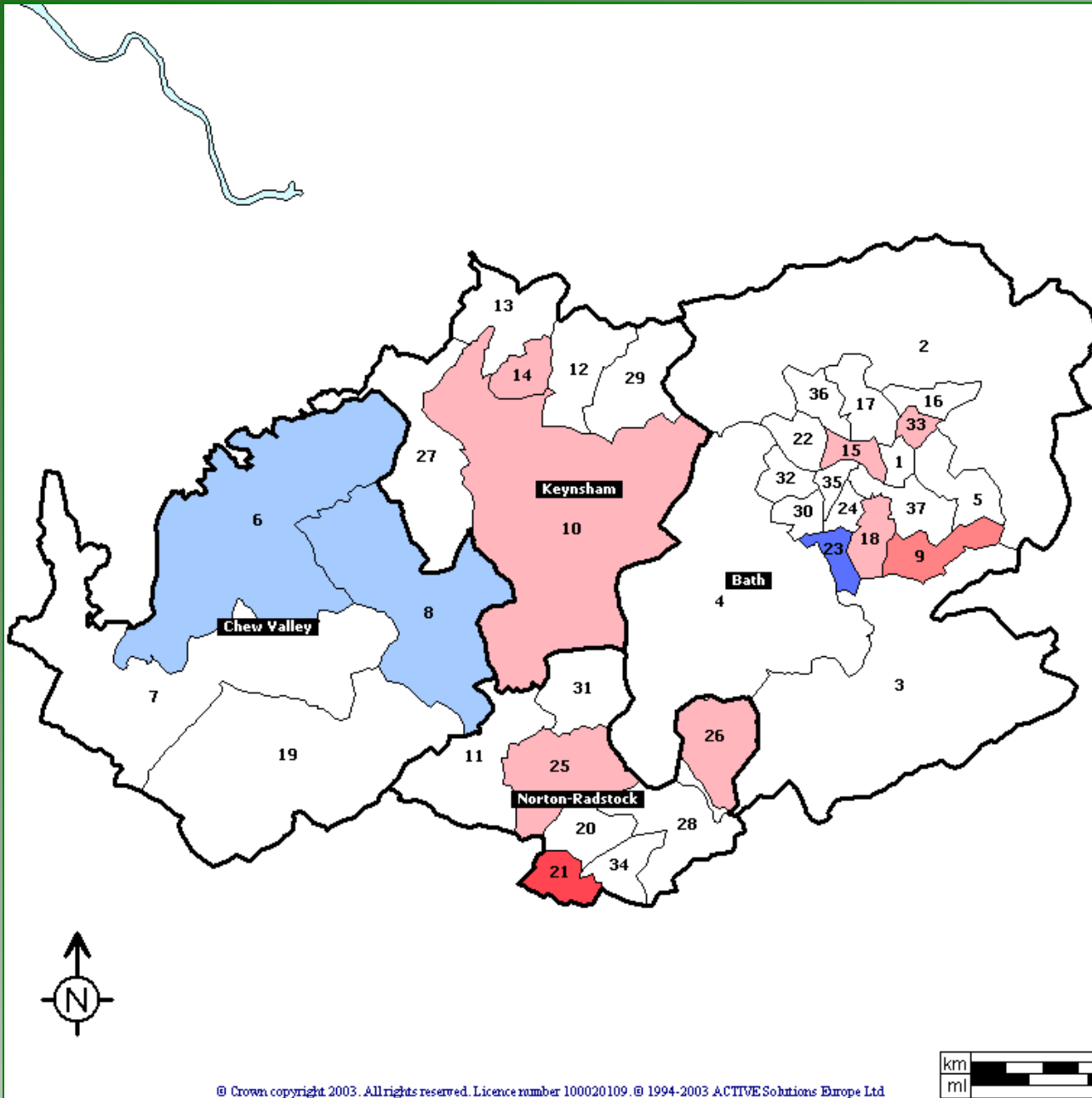
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7	-1.01 to -2.50
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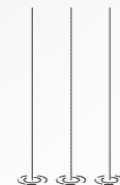
Bringing data to life

Junior Rugby 2002



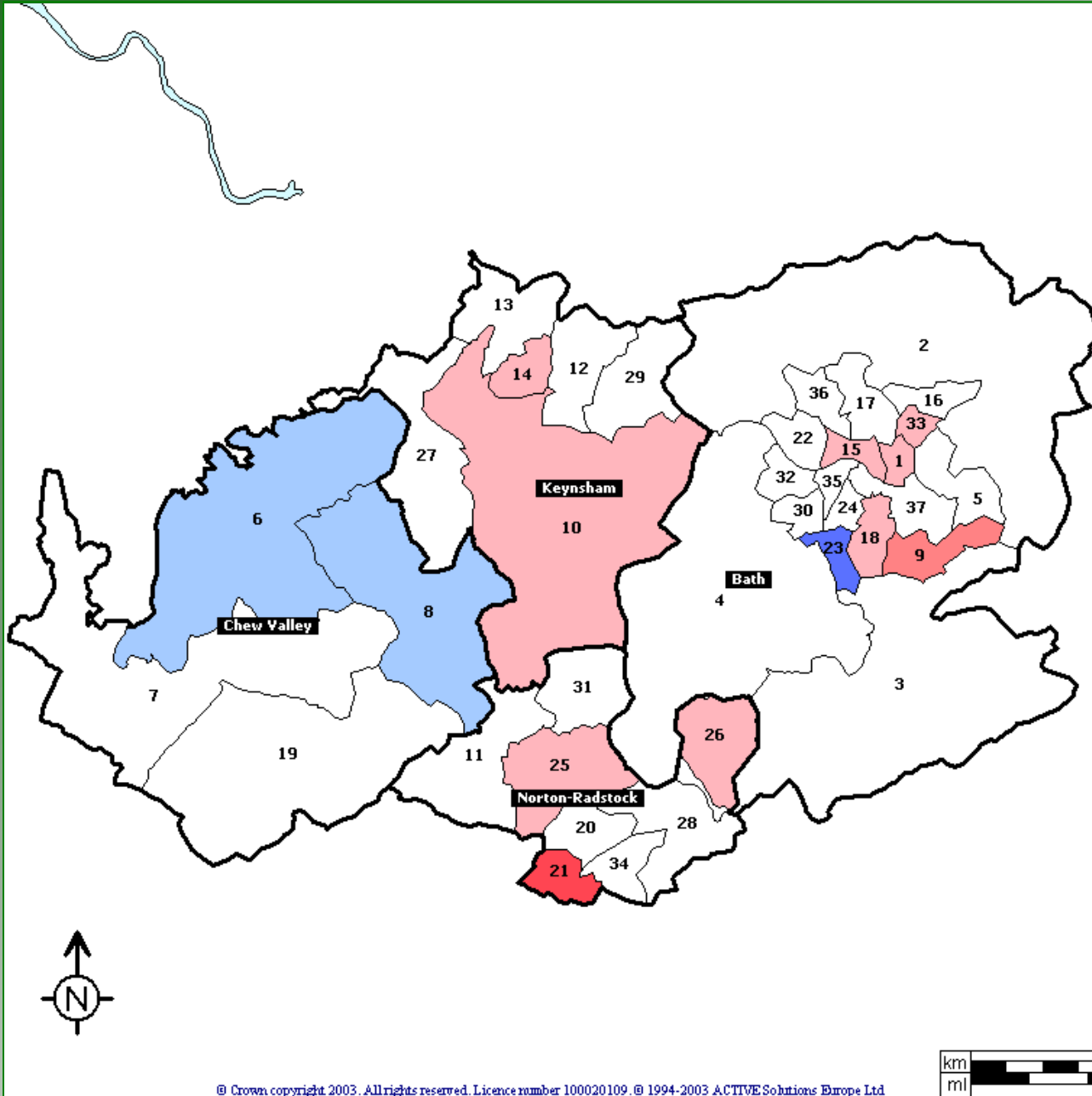
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8	-2.51 to -5.00
9	-5.01 to -8.7

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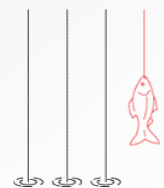
Bringing data to life

Junior Rugby 2011



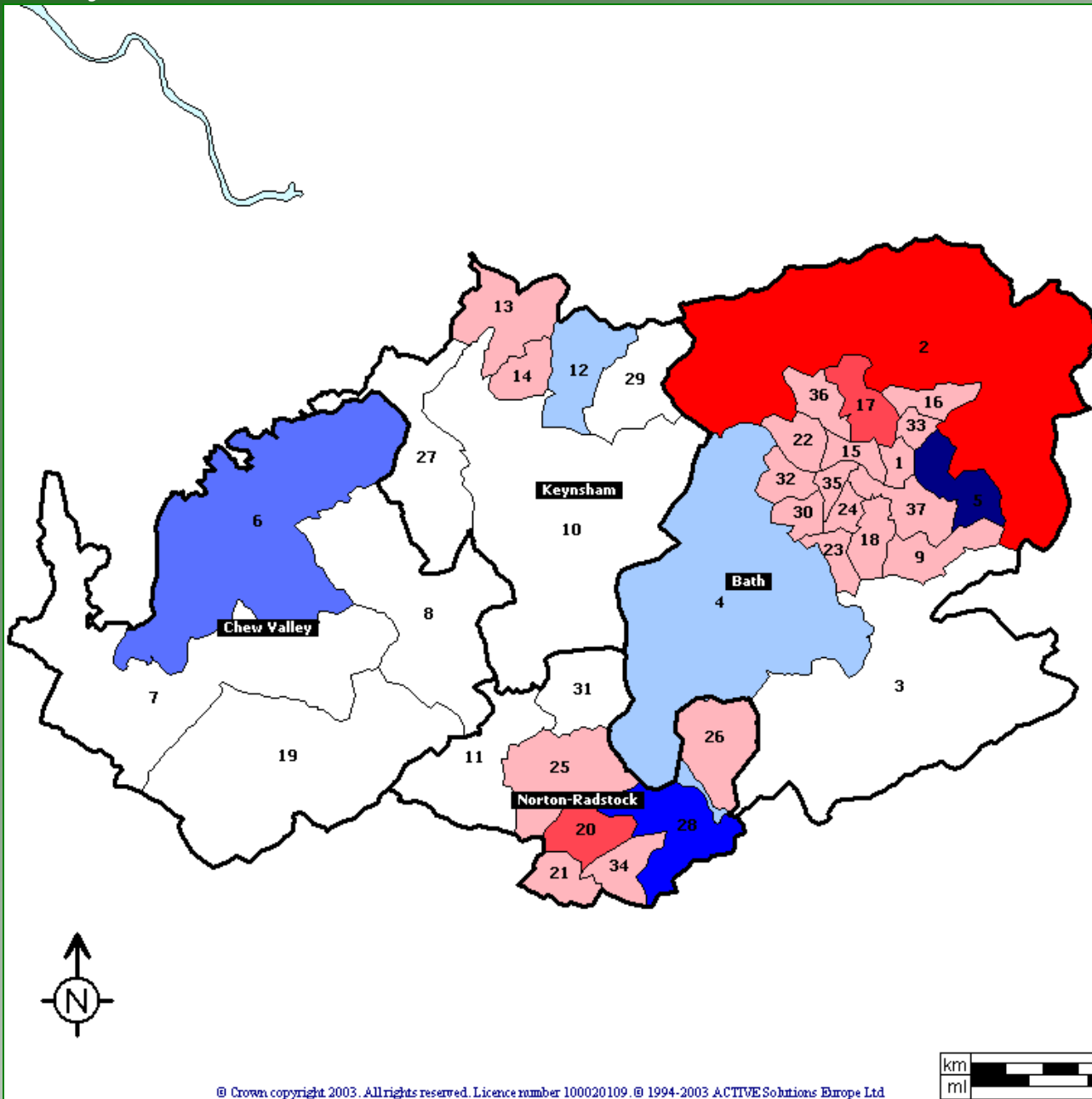
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5	0
6	-0.01 to -1.00
7	-1.01 to -2.50
8	-2.51 to -5.00
9	-5.01 to -8.7

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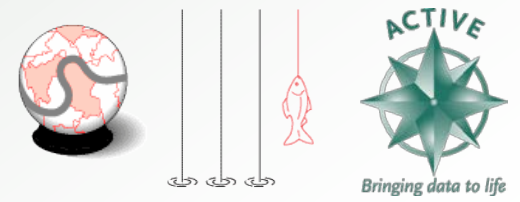
Bringing data to life

Hockey 2002

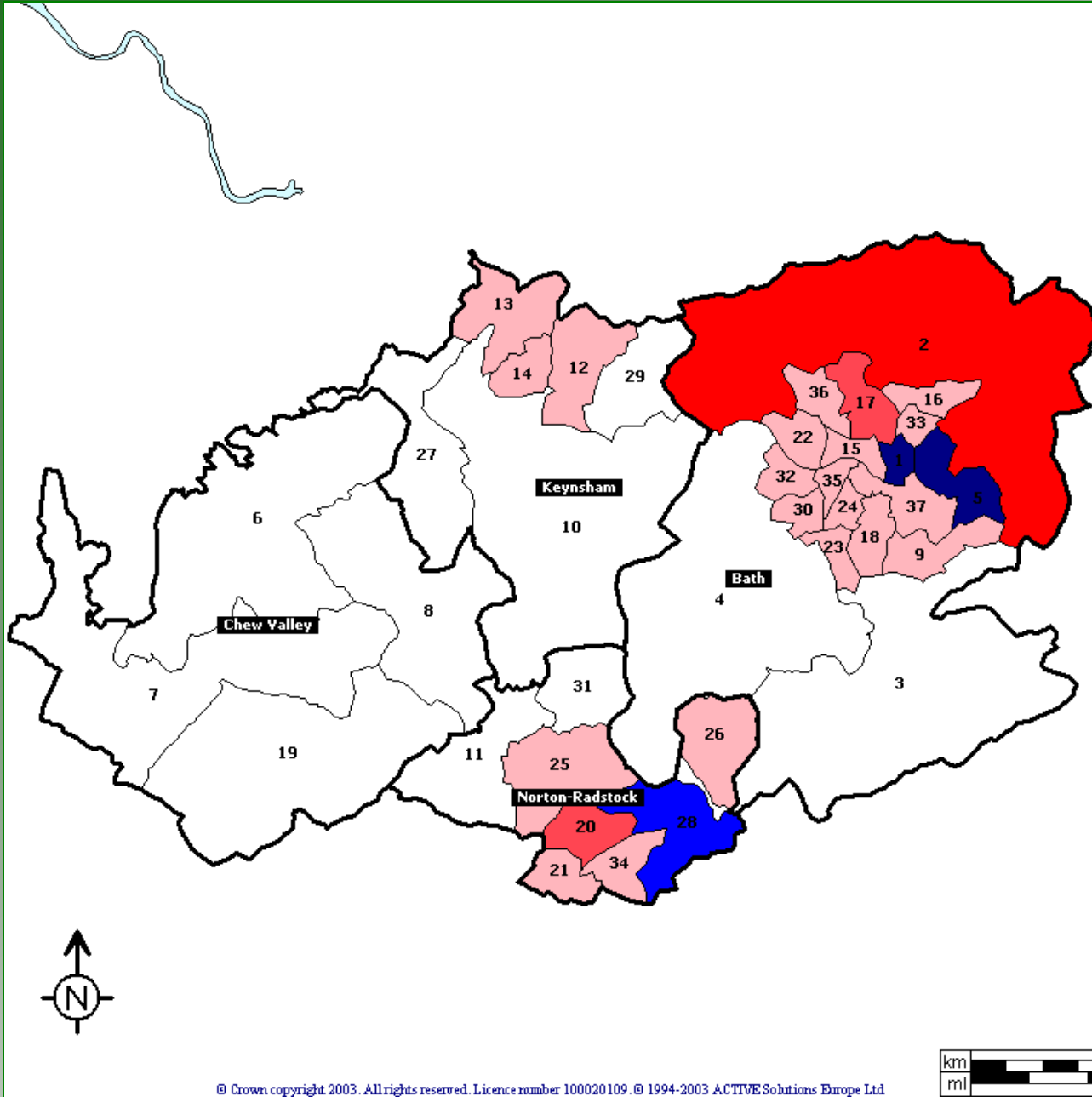


Banding	
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6	-0.01 to -1.00
7	-1.01 to -2.50
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9	-5.01 to -8.7

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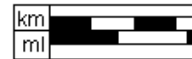


Hockey 2011

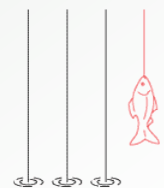


Banding

Lo/Hi:	-8.7 to 17.4
1	5.01 to 17.4
2	2.01 to 5.00
3	1.01 to 2.00
4	0.01 to 1.00
5	0
6	-0.01 to -1.00
7	-1.01 to -2.50
8	-2.51 to -5.00
9	-5.01 to -8.7



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APPENDIX K

EXAMPLES OF FLOODING IN THE DISTRICT

Examples of flooding in B&NES

(photos taken in January 2003)

