

EXECUTIVE

Date: Tuesday 1 November 2022

Time: 5.30 pm

Venue: Rennes Room, Civic Centre, Paris Street, Exeter

Members are invited to attend the above meeting to consider the items of business.

If you have an enquiry regarding any items on this agenda, please contact Mark Devin, Democratic Services Team Leader on 01392 265477.

Entry to the Civic Centre can be gained through the rear entrance, located at the back of the Customer Service Centre, Paris Street.

Membership -

Councillors Bialyk (Chair), Wright (Deputy Chair), Denning, Ghusain, Morse, Parkhouse, Pearce, Williams and Wood

Agenda

Part I: Items suggested for discussion with the press and public present

1 Apologies

To receive apologies for absence from Committee members.

2 Minutes

To approve and sign the minutes of the meeting held on 4 October 2022.

(Pages 5 -
14)

3 Declarations of Interest

Councillors are reminded of the need to declare any disclosable pecuniary interests that relate to business on the agenda and which have not already been included in the register of interests, before any discussion takes place on the item. Unless the interest is sensitive, you must also disclose the nature of the interest. In accordance with the Council's Code of Conduct, you must then leave the room and must not participate in any further discussion of the item. Councillors requiring clarification should seek the advice of the Monitoring Officer prior to the day of the meeting.

4 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985 - Exclusion of Press and Public

It is considered that the Committee would be unlikely to exclude the press and public during consideration of any of the items on the agenda, but if it should wish

to do so, the following resolution should be passed:-

RECOMMENDED that, under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the press and public be excluded from the meeting for the consideration of the particular item(s) on the grounds that it (they) involve(s) the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in the relevant paragraphs of Part 1, Schedule 12A of the Act

5 Questions from the Public Under Standing order No. 19

To receive questions relating to items on the Agenda from members of the public and responses thereto.

Details of questions should be notified to the Corporate Manager Democratic and Civic Support by 10.00am at least three working days prior to the meeting. Further information about speaking at a committee can be found here: [Speaking at a Committee](#)

6 Revisions to Street Naming and Numbering Policy

To consider the report of the Director City Development. (Pages 15 - 46)

The Customer Focus Scrutiny Committee considered the report at its meeting on 6 October 2022 and its comments will be reported.

7 The Devon Carbon Plan

To consider the report of the Director Net Zero Exeter & City Management. (Pages 47 - 108)

8 Legal Obstacles to Port Marine Safety Code Compliance

To consider the report of the Director Net Zero Exeter & City Management. (Pages 109 - 120)

9 Exeter Playing Pitch Strategy

To consider the report of the Director of Culture, Leisure and Tourism. (Pages 121 - 196)

10 Annual Scrutiny Report 2021-22

To consider the report of the Scrutiny Programme Board. (Pages 197 - 218)

Date of Next Meeting

The next scheduled meeting of the Executive will be held on **Tuesday 29 November 2022** at 5.30 pm in the Civic Centre.

A statement of the executive decisions taken at this meeting will be produced and published on the Council website as soon as reasonably practicable.

Find out more about Exeter City Council services by looking at our web site <http://www.exeter.gov.uk>. This will give you the dates of all future Committee meetings and tell you how you can ask a question at a Scrutiny Committee meeting. Alternatively, contact the Democratic Services Officer (Committees) on (01392) 265115 for further information.

Follow us:

[Twitter](#)

[Facebook](#)

Individual reports on this agenda can be produced in large print on request to Democratic Services (Committees) on 01392 265275.

This page is intentionally left blank

EXECUTIVE

Tuesday 4 October 2022

Present:

Councillor Bialyk (Chair)

Councillors Wright, Denning, Ghusain, Morse, Parkhouse, Pearce, Williams and Wood

Also present:

Councillor Jobson (as an opposition group Leader)

Councillor D. Moore (as an opposition group Leader)

Apologies:

Councillor K. Mitchell (as an opposition group Leader)

Also present:

Chief Executive & Growth Director, Deputy Chief Executive, Director of City Development, Director of Culture, Leisure and Tourism, Director Finance, Corporate Manager Democratic and Civic Support, Corporate Manager – Executive Support, Assistant Director of Housing (LB), Service Lead - Environmental Health & Community Safety and Democratic Services Team Leader

93

MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on 6 September 2022, were taken as read, approved and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

94

ALDERMAN GEORGE CLARK

The Leader passed on his condolences, and reflected on the memory of the former Mayor of Exeter and Honorary Alderman George Clark, who had recently passed away. Alderman Clark had represented the Wonford Ward between 1983 and 1998 and had been a good friend to many people. The Leader thanked staff and Councillors who had sent condolences and attended his funeral. References and Members' thoughts would be presented at the full Council meeting on 18 October 2022.

95

MATTERS ARISING: COST OF LIVING CRISIS

The Leader raised the matter of the cost of living crisis which had been highlighted as a matter of urgency at the previous meeting (Minute No. 84). He highlighted that there had been impacts over the course of the month relating to the mourning period, following the passing of HRH Queen Elizabeth and limited guidance from the Government.

The Deputy Chief Executive explained that officers had assembled information on how the city was mobilising to support those affected by the cost of living pressures. Currently several organisations had been identified in the public, business, community and voluntary sectors who were working to support residents and businesses, which the City Council had also been included. The list had been shared with Members and would be regularly updated by the Communities team as more offers and support were made known. The Council was working with the information as it was made available, to help direct people to contact the Council for advice and support.

The Portfolio Holder for Communities & Homelessness Prevention thanked the Deputy Chief Executive and the officers for the work undertaken to date. He highlighted that there had been a great response with residents, organisations and the Council working together. Although the Council didn't have a statutory duty to do so, it was considered important that support was given to residents and the list would be provided to as many people as possible.

In addition to directing people to the list, community grants funding would be repurposed with an allocation of £10,000 made available, with up to £500 grant funding available to help cover additional costs during the winter period. A new application form would also be made available through the Council's website to support communities in opening warm spaces in the city. The Portfolio Holder for Communities & Homelessness Prevention advised that existing applications would not be penalised under the new scheme and more information would be made available in due course.

The Chair welcomed the update and considered that in line with the current crisis, it was important to provide an update to Members.

96

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations of disclosable pecuniary interests were made.

97

QUESTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC UNDER STANDING ORDER NO. 19

No questions from members of the public were received.

98

CORPORATE PLAN 2022-26

The Executive received the report on the Council's draft 2022-26 Corporate Plan, which set out how the Council would operate in its role in delivering the agreed Exeter Vision 2040. There were five strategic priorities outlined in the plan to achieve the vision for the city, which would be delivered through various strategies such as the Exeter Plan, as well as through the service plans of various Council departments.

Particular reference was made to the focus on leading a well-run Council which underlined the importance of ensuring that the Council was a fit for purpose organisation in order to deliver on the key priorities. The priorities would be reviewed on an annual basis and its progress would be monitored by the Strategic Management Board (SMB) and Members.

The Leader highlighted that an all Members' Briefing on the Corporate Plan had been scheduled, but had been cancelled due to the recent mourning period for HRH Queen Elizabeth, and there had been no time to arrange a subsequent briefing ahead of bringing the Plan to Members for approval.

Councillor Jobson, as an opposition group leader, spoke on this item and highlighted that an all Members' briefing would be welcomed.

RECOMMENDED that Council:-

- (1) approve the Council's 2022-26 draft Corporate Plan; and

- (2) grant delegated authority to the Chief Executive & Growth Director, in consultation with the Leader of the Council to draft any necessary amendments before publication.

99

CATERING PROVISION AT EDWARDS COURT

The Executive received the report on the proposal for providing in-house catering provisions at Edwards Court with an increase in staffing to provide the service. In February 2022, Council approved for all non-care services operating for the 51 properties at Edwards Court to be managed by Exeter City Council, with care provisions provided by Devon County Council. However, following an unsuccessful tendering exercise for the catering service, a decision was required to provide catering to the residents and an in-house provision was considered the only viable option.

The Deputy Chief Executive suggested the following amendment to the recommendations in the report:-

That Executive recommend and Council approve that, subject to the outcome of discussion with Devon County Council, the Deputy Chief Executive, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Customer Services and Council Housing be given delegated powers to agree:

- (1) that Exeter City Council provides in-house catering at Edwards Court; and
- (2) that Exeter City Council creates and recruits to the following posts: Head Chef, Assistant Chef and 2 x Catering Assistants contracted for 25 hours per week at estimated grades of F, D and B respectively and that they are added to the Council's staffing establishment.

It was explained that the reason for the amendment was that since the report had been drafted, further work had been undertaken by officers to understand the impact on the estimated costs on the City Council. Further analysis of the projected cash flow showed that the anticipated financial return over the projected 30-year period would reduce in the region of £3 million as a result of the in-house provision and projected increase in costs as a result of inflation.

There was still value in providing catering to residents at Edwards Court, and the creation of a communal area would help prevent social isolation and provide tenants with a daily hot meal. While the Council was contractually committed to using best endeavours to provide a daily two course hot meal every day, the impact on the Council's Housing Revenue Account could not be ignored. Conversations had commenced with Devon County Council as a partner in the Scheme, to help understand how the increased costs could be shared, and recognising that the catering provision funded by Exeter City Council would also have a positive impact on the care delivery costs of the County Council.

The Leader advised that the number of positions and salary grades would be agreed with the relevant trade unions and would follow the appropriate recruitment process.

Councillor D. Moore, as an opposition group leader, spoke on this item. She welcomed and supported the in-house service provision and commented on the assumptions for the cost and quality of service. The report stated, that there would be no direct carbon and environmental issues arising from the recommendations, however, the production and quality of food provision would have environmental and carbon impacts and needed to be considered as the service was commenced.

During the discussion the following points were made:-

- residents had been confirmed as now living at Edwards Court, which was welcomed;
- there would be neither a positive or negative carbon impact at the site as the Council would provide residents with the means to eat at the premises; and
- Edwards Court was one of the first UK Passivhaus extra care homes built and it highlighted the Council's commitment to building to Passivhaus standard.

The Portfolio Holder for Customer Services and Council Housing commented that Edwards Court was a good building and the report showed the Council's commitment to developing Passivhaus homes. She expressed her thanks to the Assistant Director of Housing for the hard work that had been undertaken, to ensure the residents' need were met.

RECOMMENDED that Council approve, subject to the outcome of discussion with Devon County Council, that the Deputy Chief Executive, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Customer Services and Council Housing be given delegated powers to agree that:

- (1) Exeter City Council provides in-house catering at Edwards Court; and
- (2) Exeter City Council creates and recruits to the following posts: Head Chef, Assistant Chef and 2 x Catering Assistants contracted for 25 hours per week at estimated grades of F, D and B respectively and that they are added to the Council's staffing establishment.

100

OPERATION LONDON BRIDGE - EXPENDITURE

The Executive received the report which set out the details of the urgent decision relating to the expenditure of £31,000 which had been incurred in the Council's response to Operation London Bridge. In accordance with the Council's constitution the expenditure had been reported to Members at the first available meeting of the Executive for noting. The decision was taken by the Chief Executive & Growth Director, in consultation with the Director of Finance, the Leader of the Council and Chair of the Customer Focus Scrutiny Committee. The report would also be presented to the Customer Focus Scrutiny Committee on 6 October 2022.

Particular reference was made to how Operation London Bridge was actioned within minutes of the news of the passing of the Queen and highlighted how well Exeter managed the process to ensure the event was successful.

Councillor Jobson, as an opposition group leader, spoke on this item. She thanked everyone involved for their hard work and highlighted that the efforts had shown the city in a good light.

Councillor D. Moore, as an opposition group leader, also thanked all those involved for the work undertaken.

The Leader highlighted how well Operation London Bridge had been managed and thanked all staff and Members, who went beyond the call of duty and working together, demonstrating the city's great respect to the Queen. The Leader formally thanked the Lord Mayor for the work undertaken in taking the book of condolence to retirement homes, the hospital and the prison to sign the book.

Additional thanks, were also given to the Council's partners, notably Sandy Park, Exeter City Football Club and Exeter Cathedral for their help and support

RESOLVED that the urgent decision be noted.

101

AMENDMENTS TO THE SCHEME OF DELEGATION

The Executive considered the report which set out the proposals to amend the Scheme of Delegation to Officers to match operational arrangements of the Council and to ensure suitable day to day operational decisions could be taken. The Scheme of Delegation was reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that they were up to date. It was confirmed that there were no additional delegations given to officers in the report.

RECOMMENDED that Council approve the changes to the Scheme of Delegation to Officers as set out in the Appendix of the report presented to the meeting.

102

MINOR AMENDMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY POLLING DISTRICTS AND POLLING PLACES FOR EXETER AND EAST DEVON CONSTITUENCIES

The Executive received the report for a minor amendment to the current polling district arrangements for the Exeter Parliamentary Constituency and the part of the East Devon Parliamentary Constituency, which was within the Exeter City Council area. The report was requesting two minor amendments to polling districts within the city. The first amendment was in the St. Thomas Ward, which proposed to combine two polling districts into a single polling district, to make it more accessible for the public. The second amendment was to the Topsham area in relation to a number of houses within the polling district.

Particular reference was made to amendments to polling districts being a Council decision, whereas the situation of the polling stations within the Polling Districts, was the decision of the Returning Officer.

RECOMMENDED that Council adopt the proposals as set out in paragraphs 8.1 and 8.4 of the report presented to the meeting.

103

OVERVIEW OF GENERAL FUND REVENUE BUDGET 2022/23 - QUARTER 1

The Executive received the report on the overall financial position of the General Fund Revenue Budgets for the 2022/23 financial year after three months and sought Council approval for additional expenditure required during the financial year.

There had been a significant increase in the cost of living which had a major impact on the Council, with two significant financial pressures identified this year. The first pressure was the proposed pay award, which was £1.5 million more than was budgeted for. The second pressure was the substantially higher energy costs, which, even with the Government's six-month energy support scheme, it was estimated that the Council would incur an additional cost of £600,000 for energy. This would lead to a considerable overspend of more than £2 million on the budget, which had been partially offset by vacant posts and recruitment difficulties.

Members noted that during the Covid Pandemic, the Council had set aside an earmarked reserve of £4 million for budget changes. The Council would need to use £2 million to keep the General Fund Balance where it should be in the Medium Term Financial Plan. The pressure from the pay award of £1.5 million needed to be

addressed ahead of the forthcoming year and the energy cost, if the support cap was not extended, was expected to be £2.25 million more than the current budget.

Particular reference was made to the General Fund working balance which was now expected to stand at £4.5 million and was not currently projected to go below the minimum balance, however work was needed to address the significant financial challenges ahead.

The Director Finance referred to Appendix 4 which showed areas of key budgetary risk, Appendix 5, which outlined the performance against the One Exeter reductions highlighting that the Council was £30,000 lower against the £2.2 million that was expected. Appendix 6 showed the analysis of the progress of the One Exeter Programme against the Medium Term Financial Plan predictions.

Councillor D. Moore, as an opposition group leader, spoke on this item. She enquired if the income generation shown in Appendix 6, would require further budget cuts or whether there would be any potential turn around before the end of the financial year.

The Director Finance clarified that the £2.3 million was from the previous year and was reported against this figure, with a £30,000 shortfall against the £2.3 million. In regards to commercialisation, the One Exeter Programme, was a four year programme with targets set against the end of the programme. There were a number of tenders bid for, which had been unsuccessful which highlighted the challenges faced. There were no requirements for Commercialisation in the One Exeter programme for 2023/24, but additional financial pressures were expected as set out previously.

Councillor Jobson, as an opposition group leader, spoke on this item. She noted that a report would be coming in November and updates to figures could be assessed by Members.

Members thanked the Director Finance and his team for the work they had undertaken. £2.5 million would have a large impact on residents, businesses, and Council services. Having prudent financial management had ensured that earmarked reserves were available.

RECOMMENDED that Council notes and approves (where applicable):

- (1) the General Fund forecast financial position for the 2022 financial year;
- (2) the supplementary budgets as detailed in paragraph 8.12 and Appendix 3 of the report;
- (3) the outstanding Sundry Debt position as at June 2022;
- (4) the creditors payments performance; and
- (5) the One Exeter programme update.

104

2022/23 GENERAL FUND CAPITAL MONITORING STATEMENT - QUARTER 1

The Executive received the report on the current position of the Council's revised annual capital programme and the anticipated level of deferred expenditure into future years. The report further sought approval to amend the annual capital programme in order to reflect the reported variations.

Members noted that the amount that the Council could borrow, was linked to the central government borrowing rates, with large fluctuations in the cost of borrowing for both central and local government. Following intervention from the Bank of

England, the amount that the Council could borrow had reduced with interest rates being 2.9% higher than interest rates in December 2021.

Particular reference was made to the longer term borrowing, which was at a fixed rate with no impact on existing borrowed money. However, planning for future borrowing on the Capital Programme, equated to £30,000 a year more for each million that was borrowed.

The Director Finance advised that SMB were reviewing the Capital Programme and looking at what could be deferred or stopped, with any proposals being brought back to Members later in the year. At Quarter 1, £38 million of the Capital Programme was being proposed for deferral with reviews to take place, and Members would be updated.

Councillor D. Moore, as an opposition group leader, spoke on this item. She enquired about the £38 million capital programme which was introduced based on risk assessments for the capital structure and what would happen for immediate risks to health and safety. She further enquired about St. Sidwells Point and if the final amount would be disclosed this year?

The Director Finance explained that a major conditions survey was undertaken which highlighted issues and that health and safety issues were a priority. The St. Sidwell's Point contract was with legal services and an update would be brought to Members within this financial year, once all negotiations were finalised.

RECOMMENDED that Council approve:

- (1) the overall financial position for the 2022/23 annual capital programme; and
- (2) the amendments and further funding requests to the Council's annual capital programme for 2022/23.

105

2022/23 HRA BUDGET MONITORING REPORT - QUARTER 1

The Executive received the report on the financial position of the HRA Revenue and Capital Budgets for the 2022/23 financial year after three months and the reported budgetary over/under-spend. The report further highlighted areas of risk, where certain budgets had been identified as being vulnerable to factors beyond the control of the Council, which may result in potential deviations from the budget, and were being closely monitored by officers.

The Director Finance explained that the pay award was expected to be £138,000 over budget and the anticipated additional energy budget for the next financial year would be £350,000, which equated to around half a million pounds in cost pressures.

The HRA interest rates would impact on borrowing for new properties, which would be reviewed by the housing team. Maintenance to existing properties was generally managed by the housing financial resources and therefore not reliant on borrowing. HRA interest received, would be higher due to receiving more from the General Fund but there were no other significant movements to report.

In response to a Member's question, the Director Finance clarified that the HRA had previously borrowed £15 million at a fixed low rate, which had a low risk to social housing. Future planning would be re-assessed by the finance team to address the 3% interest rate increase.

RECOMMENDED that Council note and approve (where applicable):-

- (1) the HRA forecast financial position for 2022/23 financial year; and
- (2) the revision of the HRA Capital Programme to reflect the reported variations detailed in Appendix 4.

106

A PUBLIC ART STRATEGY FOR EXETER

The Executive received the report for a Public Art Strategy for Exeter, which provided an overview of the new ways of thinking about Public Art in Exeter and acknowledging the need for greater coherence and transparency around current practices across the city. The Strategy had been commissioned by Exeter City Council in partnership with the University of Exeter and Exeter Culture, and had been drafted by Art Work Exeter.

An investment of £12,000 from Research England's Strategic Policy Fund had been secured through the University of Exeter to develop the Strategy. The investment would seek to develop a new Public Art policy and strategy to bring ambition and improved future public art opportunities in a growing city. Art Work Exeter had consulted with several artist's curators, commissioners, consultants and specialists in developing the Public Art Strategy to ensure that there were key quality criteria, for all involved with art and culture.

Councillor D. Moore, as an opposition group leader, spoke on this item. She welcomed the Strategy and enquired about whether future funding would be coming from the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)?

The Director of Culture, Leisure and Tourism explained that the Strategy was funded by the University of Exeter and there were no future financial impacts from the report.

Members welcomed the Strategy.

RECOMMENDED that Council approve the Public Art Strategy for Exeter, to implement it where feasible and support the work of the Liveable Place Board, Exeter Culture, the cultural sector, local businesses, and key stakeholders in delivering the Strategy.

107

REQUEST FOR A VARIATION OF HACKNEY CARRIAGE FARES

The Executive received the report for an increase to the Hackney Carriage Fare Tariff, which had been made by the Chair of Exeter St David's Hackney Carriage Association. The report sought approval to commence a public consultation, having considered the requested variation of fares for the hire of hackney carriages.

Members noted that there had not been an increase in Hackney Carriage taxi fares since 2013, and amendments to the tariffs was an Executive function. The proposal was based on discussions with the Hackney Carriage taxi trade ahead of taking the proposal out for a public consultation, in accordance with Section 65 of the Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act. The proposal followed the tested Guildford model which had stood up to legal challenges in the courts and was based on local information to consider the cost of living in the city.

Particular reference was made to the proposed tariff increase, which if approved in November 2022, would put Exeter at the top of the Devon Tariff charts and 54th in the national list.

During the discussion the following points were made:-

- The Guildford model localised the figures for Exeter and was favourable in line with the request from the taxi trade to increase the tariff; and
- There had been no tariff increase since 2013, so any increase would be fair to support the drivers, especially with increased demand for taxis due to current public transport issues.

RESOLVED that the Executive approve:-

- (1) that the proposals set out in the report are put out to public consultation to run from 5 October 2022 until 2 November 2022 (4 weeks);
- (2) that a public notice containing the proposed variation table be published in one local newspaper during the above period; and
- (3) that the matter be brought back to Executive on 29 November 2022 for determination.

(The meeting commenced at 5.30 pm and closed at 6.35 pm)

Chair

The decisions indicated will normally come into force 5 working days after publication of the Statement of Decisions unless called in by a Scrutiny Committee. Where the matter in question is urgent, the decision will come into force immediately. Decisions regarding the policy framework or corporate objectives or otherwise outside the remit of the Executive will be considered by Council on 18 October 2022.

This page is intentionally left blank

REPORT TO CUSTOMER FOCUS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Dates of Meetings: 6 October 2022

REPORT TO EXECUTIVE

Date of Meeting: 1 November 2022

REPORT TO COUNCIL

Date of Meeting: 13 December 2022

Report of: Director City Development

Title: Revisions to Street Naming and Numbering Policy

Is this a Key Decision?

No

Is this an Executive or Council Function?

Council

1. What is the report about?

The report seeks member's approval of a number of minor revisions to the Council's Street Naming and Numbering Policy.

2. Recommendations:

2.1 That Executive recommends approval of, and Council approves, revisions to the council's Street Naming and Numbering Policy, including the proposed amendments in paragraph 9, as identified at Customer Focus Scrutiny on 6 October 2022.

2.2 That approval of future revisions to the policy is delegated to the Director with responsibility for Planning and Development in consultation with the Chair of Planning Committee.

3. Reasons for the recommendation:

To clarify the Council's position on street naming and numbering and to ensure effective implementation.

4. What are the resource implications including non-financial resources?

There are no additional resource implications.

5. Section 151 Officer comments:

There are no specific financial implications for Council to consider arising from this report.

6. What are the legal aspects?

None identified.

7. Monitoring Officer's comments:

The amendments to the Policy raise no issues for the Monitoring Officer.

8. Report details:

The council's Street Naming and Numbering Policy was originally adopted in 2008. The policy was aligned with that of Teignbridge and East Devon councils in 2017. This simplified the process and facilitated implementation by Strata, the council's ICT provider, who implement the policy on a day-to-day basis for the three councils.

A number of minor revisions to the policy are proposed to reflect the reality of street naming and numbering, to clarify procedures and to facilitate members' involvement. The proposed revisions are shown in red in the policy attached at Annex A.

9. Proposed amendments following Customer Focus Scrutiny Committee

Following consideration of the report at Customer Focus Scrutiny Committee on 6th October 2022, and in response to questions raised by Cllr Sparling, three further amendments are proposed to the policy:

Question 1 - Para 2.5 - Please can this be clarified as to its meaning with perhaps regard to updating the language used for accessibility?

The draft paragraph currently reads:

"2.5 The Local Authorities have a 6 year retention period on correspondence. Requests for written confirmation of an official address requested after 6 years will be charged."

It is proposed that this paragraph is amended to read as follows:

2.5 All documents relating to street naming and numbering will be deleted automatically after six years in line with our retention policy. Where documents have been deleted, requests for written confirmation of an official address or a change of property name, will incur a fee of £25 to cover the administration fee of researching and preparing a new confirmation document.

Question 2 - Para 3.9.13 - Please can you explain the necessity of this very specific clause for consideration? Is there a reason other considerations are not included and what is the significance of the starting date of 1914?

The draft paragraph reads:

"3.9.13 Consideration will be given to commemorate service men and women with a demonstrable personal connection with the local area, who have lost their lives in service of their nation since 1914. Written permission from the person's family is not required in this instance."

The purpose of this paragraph is to:

- Clarify the position regarding the selection of names of service men and women noting that, generally, the policy explains that the use of a name which relates to any person either living or deceased should be avoided (para 3.9.12)

- Assist members with the selection of street names by selecting them from war memorials, either in their ward or the city. This obviates the need to trace relatives to obtain written permission, which can often be time consuming
- Encourage the use of names of those service men and women who have been deceased for some time, thereby reducing the risk of changing perceptions or knowledge about an individual

To provide clarification and to avoid specific references to service personnel or dates, it is proposed that paragraph 3.9.13 is deleted and paragraph 3.9.12 is amended to read as follows:

The use of a name which relates to any person either living or deceased should be avoided as public perception of a deceased person may change over time. Should a name be proposed, it is recommend the person should have been deceased for at least 50 years and is deserving of public recognition. The proposer is required to obtain written permission from the person's family or estate administrators and names must comply with the street naming criteria.

Question 3 – Para 8.13 Can this point please be clarified as to whether it means the local authority will instruct developers on where to site the nameplates or just that it is a requirement that developers have nameplates?

The draft paragraph reads:

“8.13 The Local Authority will instruct developers to site street nameplates prior to the occupation of new properties.”

Exeter City Council sends developers a nameplate specification which shows where each nameplate should be sited, the text size, font etc and what each nameplate should have on it.

It is proposed that this paragraph is amended to read as follows:

2.5 Prior to the occupation of new properties, the local authority will instruct developers where to site street nameplates and specify the format and content of nameplates.

10. How does the decision contribute to the Council's Corporate Plan?

The policy contributes to the priorities for a well-run council and value-for-money services.

11. What risks are there and how can they be reduced?

There are no risks associated with adopting the revisions to the policy. Adoption of the revisions will ensure that the policy mitigates any risks in naming and numbering streets.

12. Equality Act 2010 (The Act)

11.1 Under the Act's Public Sector Equalities Duty, decision makers are required to consider the need to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other prohibited conduct;

- advance equality by encouraging participation, removing disadvantage, taking account of disabilities and meeting people's needs; and
- foster good relations between people by tackling prejudice and promoting understanding.

11.2 In order to comply with the general duty authorities must assess the impact on equality of decisions, policies and practices. These duties do not prevent the authority from reducing services where necessary, but they offer a way of developing proposals that consider the impacts on all members of the community.

11.3 In making decisions the authority must take into account the potential impact of that decision in relation to age, disability, race/ethnicity (includes Gypsies and Travellers), sex and gender, gender identity, religion and belief, sexual orientation, pregnant women and new and breastfeeding mothers, marriage and civil partnership status in coming to a decision.

11.4 In recommending this proposal potential impact has been identified on people with protected characteristics as determined by the Act and an Equalities Impact Assessment has been included in the background papers for Member's attention.

13. Carbon Footprint (Environmental) Implications:

No direct carbon/environmental impacts arising from the recommendations.

14. Are there any other options?

None identified.

Director of City Development, Ian Collinson

Author: Bruce Luxton, Corporate Manager, Executive Support

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1972 (as amended)

Background papers used in compiling this report:-

None

Contact for enquires:
Democratic Services (Committees)
Room 4.36
01392 265275



**Strata Services on behalf of East Devon District Council, Exeter City Council
and Teignbridge District Council**

Street Naming and Numbering Policy



Contents

Contents.....	
1. Introduction.....	
2. Charging for Street Naming and Numbering.....	
3. Naming Streets.....	
4. Procedure to name/rename an existing street/road or lane.....	
5. Unofficial Street Names.....	
6. Guidelines for naming and numbering properties.....	
7. Criteria for assigning a new postal address.....	
8. Procedure for new developments.....	
9. Procedure for changing of address or adding a property name.....	
10. Street Nameplates.....	
Appendix A – Departments and agencies informed by the Local Authority.....	
Appendix B – Statutory Legislation.....	
Appendix C – Potential street name suffixes	
Appendix D – Complaints Process	
Appendix E – Other relevant information	

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The naming and numbering of streets and buildings in East Devon, Teignbridge and Exeter, is controlled under the Town Improvement Clauses Act 1847
- 1.2 The prime objective in naming streets and numbering buildings is to facilitate easy identification of premises by the emergency services, postal / delivery services and general visitors to the area, and to aid in the updating of the **National Land and Property Gazetteer**.
- 1.3 **The National Land and Property Gazetteer (NLPG) and Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG)**

All addresses form part of the **National Land and Property Gazetteer (NLPG)** which covers the whole of England and Wales. The NLPG uses the British Standard BS7666 (Parts 1 and 2) to ensure data format consistency across the country. Each record has a unique property reference number (UPRN) which provides a reference key to join related address records across different datasets.
- 1.4 All Local Authorities are statutorily required to maintain a Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG) which is a definitive master list of all land and property addresses within the Authority, together with comprehensive attribute data for each address including location coordinates. This forms part of the National Land and Property Gazetteer (NLPG). Every Local Authority is obliged under the Data Co-operation Agreement to create and maintain its own LLPG for transfer to the national hub for inclusion into the NLPG
- 1.5 If a property is not registered by following the Street Naming and Numbering procedure it will not be added to the Royal Mail Address Database or the National Land and Property Gazetteer and will therefore not be recognised as an official postal address by Local Authority departments or agencies such as the Emergency Services, The Valuation Office, Land Registry, utility companies etc.
- 1.6 Requests for addresses for new properties and requests to change the name or number of an existing property, should be applied for online using the relevant Local Authority website form following the procedures detailed in this policy.

- 1.7 The Local Authorities Commitments
- To treat everyone in a fair and equal manner in line with our Equality and Diversity Policy.
 - To endeavour to deliver best value and to place the customer first.
 - To meet our statutory duties and to achieve the targets set out in the Performance Monitoring section.

2. Charging for Street Naming and Numbering

- 2.1 Local Authorities can only charge where they provide a service they are authorised to do, but not required to do. The charge must not exceed the cost of providing the service.
- 2.2 There is a Street Naming and Numbering charge for the following:
- renaming existing properties
 - renumbering existing properties
 - alterations in either names or numbers to new developments after initial naming and numbering has been undertaken
 - Informing the bodies listed in Appendix A of new/altered addresses.
- 2.3 These charges will be reviewed on an annual basis by Strata and new charges approved by the Local Authorities.
- 2.4 The fee is required before the Street Naming and Numbering process can proceed.
- 2.5 The Local Authorities have a 6 year retention period on correspondence. Requests for written confirmation of an official address requested after 6 years will be charged.

3. Naming Streets

- 3.1 The Local Authority is responsible for the naming of private streets, adopted streets and streets which are to be adopted by Devon County Highways. In practice the District Councils follow the recommendation of the Town or Parish Council whilst Exeter City Council follow the recommendations of the Ward Councillors. Proposed street names must meet the naming criteria.
- 3.2 **Exeter City Council** – Developers are required to submit suggested road names. It is recommended that more than one name per street be supplied in the event that there is an objection to their first choice. Suggested road names are forwarded to Ward Councillors, Royal Mail Address Development Centre and Devon & Somerset Fire & Rescue

Services for consideration. If a suggested road name does not meet the criteria, the developer will be advised to provide an alternative. If an agreement is not reached on an acceptable name this will result in a decision being made by a Corporate Director in conjunction with the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the relevant Local Authority Development Control Committee.

- 3.3 **Teignbridge District Council and East Devon District Council** welcome suggested names from developers however suggested road names are forwarded to the Town/Parish Councils for consideration.
- 3.4 **Councillors and Town/Parish Councils may wish to keep a bank of names for future developments in their areas. We recommend they liaise with developers when they are aware of a new approved site. Street naming and numbering become involved with a site at a much later stage and would appreciate that any names forwarded to them at the addressing stage are acceptable to both parties. Strata are unable to bank these names on their behalf.**
- 3.5 It is desirable that any suggested road name should have some connection with the area.
- 3.6 If proposals comply with the Street Naming and Numbering policy, and street names do not meet with an objection, the new address will be formally allocated and all relevant bodies listed in Schedule A will be notified.
- 3.7 Where street names or numbers have been established without following the Street Naming and Numbering procedure, the Local Authority has the authority to issue Renaming or Renumbering Orders, under Section 64 of the Town Improvement Clauses Act.

3.8 Criteria for naming streets

The Street Naming and Numbering team will use the following guidelines when agreeing an address. Developers, Ward Councillors and Town and Parish Councils should follow these guidelines for any suggested street names:

- 3.9.1 New road names will not be assigned where developments can satisfactorily be included in the existing numbering scheme of the street providing access
- 3.9.2 New street names must avoid duplicating any similar name already in use in a town/village or in the same postcode area. A variation in the terminal word, for example, "street", "road", "avenue", will not be accepted as sufficient reason to duplicate a name as it can have a detrimental effect in an emergency

situation. This is in line with Government guidance found in circular 3/93. **This also reduces the need for new Street Names to be further identified by a locality.**

- 3.9.3 This also applies to residential and business addresses on a site, for example Church Close and Church Units
- 3.9.4 Street names should not be difficult to pronounce or to spell or open to interpretation by shortening or graffiti in any way.
- 3.9.5 Street names should, where possible, reflect the history or geography of the site or area. Local historical societies may be able to assist with this.**
- 3.9.6 Names which can be considered or construed as obscene, racist or which would contravene any aspect of the Local Authorities Equal Opportunities Policy will be rejected.
- 3.9.7 Street names that could be construed as advertising are unacceptable
- 3.9.8 Names consisting of, referring to, or derived from any group or company will not be considered
- 3.9.9 The Local Authority will not adopt any unofficial 'marketing' titles used by developers in the sale of new properties.**
- 3.9.10 The use of North, East, South or West is only acceptable where the road is continuous and passes over a major junction. It is not acceptable when the road is in two separate parts with no vehicular access between the two.
- 3.9.11 Two phonetically similar names within a postal area, locality, town or village are to be avoided. For example, Alfred Road and Alfred Close or Churchill Road and Birch Hill Road.
- 3.9.12 The use of a name which relates to any person either living or deceased should be avoided as public perception of a deceased person may change over time. The proposer is required to obtain written permission from the person's family or estate administrators and names must comply with the street naming criteria.
- 3.9.13 Consideration will be given to commemorate service men and women with a demonstrable personal connection with the local area, who have lost their lives in service of their nation since 1914.
Written permission from the person's family is not required in this instance.**
- 3.9.14 The use of a name with Royal connotations should be avoided. Consent of the Lord Chamberlain's office must be obtained by the proposer if a name with any reference to the Royal family or the use of the word 'Royal' is suggested.

3.9.15 The use of tree names should be avoided due to the duplication of many existing streets with such names. Requests will only be considered if the proposer can show that confusion is not likely to take place, and that the proposed name has local relevance. This includes all names based on "Orchard".

3.9.16 The use of numbers as the first part of a street name is not permitted. For example, 20 Four Elms Hill could be misconstrued in an emergency situation as 24 Elms Hill.

3.9.17 Street names should not begin with "The".

3.9.18 Street Names should not have more than four words including the suffix.

3.9.19 Street Names should not be more than 30 characters long.

3.9.20 All street names, stored in databases, must meet the standards set out in BS7666. This restricts the use of punctuation marks and special characters e.g. apostrophes, hyphens, ampersands. This prevent problems arising when searching address databases.

3.9.21 Exceptions: Single or dual names without suffixes are acceptable in appropriate places (for example, Broadway for major roads only) such names will require approval by the Parish/Town Council for Districts and Ward Councillors for Exeter, and be appropriate for the locality.

4. Procedure to name/re-name an existing street, road or lane

4.1 Requests to name an unnamed street or rename a street will only be progressed if it can be demonstrated that the owners of all of the affected properties have been consulted and at least two thirds are in agreement. A canvas form detailing the changes and signed by all of the property owners would be acceptable.

4.2 For Exeter, requests to name a currently unnamed street or to rename a named street will be forwarded to the relevant Ward Councillors. For the Districts, requests to name a currently unnamed street or to rename a named street will be forwarded to the relevant Town or Parish Council. The relevant body will then need to agree to the request, find the suggested name acceptable, and arrange for the affected property owners to be canvassed.

4.3 In the case of a privately owned street, the request will only be actioned if the owner of the street agrees. Proof of ownership will be required e.g. Land Registry documentation.

- 4.4 Requests to rename an existing street must be justified by legitimate reasons in order for it to be forwarded to the relevant Ward Councillors or Town / Parish Council. A dislike of a street name would not normally constitute a legitimate reason for changing it.
- 4.5 The suggested new street name will need to be confirmed as acceptable by Royal Mail and / or the Fire & Rescue Service. Final confirmation for Exeter City street names will be required from the Corporate Director.
- 4.6 Local Authority departments and relevant parties including Royal Mail, Ordnance Survey, Council Tax, the Local Land and Property Gazetteer team and emergency services will be informed of the road name change and any resulting address changes. A full list of those informed is included in Appendix A
- 4.7 All costs associated with providing and erecting new street nameplates will have to be met by the owners of the properties who request the new street name except in exceptional circumstances where, at its discretion, the Town / Parish Council / City Council will provide and install the nameplates. Once sited, the District Council or City Council will maintain all nameplates on the street if it is adopted by the Highway Authority.
- 4.8 If a change of address is not registered by following the Street Naming and Numbering procedure it will not be added to the Royal Mail Address Database or the National Land and Property Gazetteer and will therefore not be recognised as an official postal address by Local Authority departments or agencies such as the Emergency Services, The Valuation Office, Land Registry, utility companies etc.

5. Unofficial Street Names

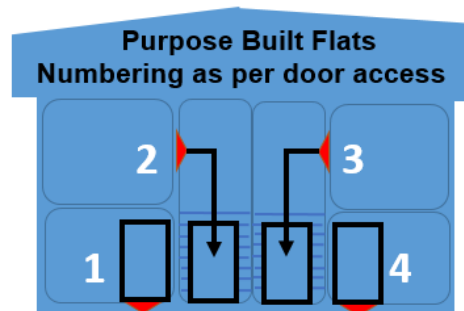
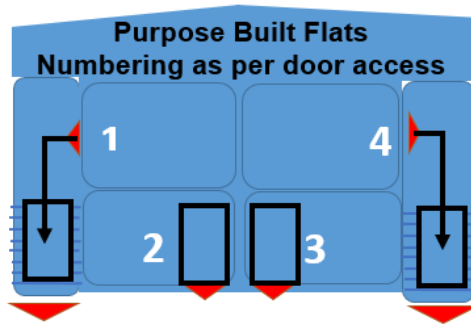
- 5.1 Locally known street names will not have street nameplates unless they form part of the official postal addresses of the properties in those streets.
- 5.2 If street nameplates have been erected, or have been requested, and the name does not form part of the official postal address, the relevant Ward Councillors for Exeter or the Town or Parish Council for the Districts should canvas the affected residents.
- 5.3 If residents agree to an address change to include the name displayed on the street nameplate, the street nameplate can remain or signs can be purchased by the Town or Parish Council. This could result in a change of postcode. (Refer to 7.9)
- 5.4 If the residents do not agree to an address change, the existing street

nameplates will be removed to prevent confusion for delivery and emergency services.

- 5.5 Only official road names, which form part of an official postal address, can be displayed on street nameplates.

6. Guidelines for naming and numbering properties

- 6.1 A new street will be allocated a street name and the properties within that street will be allocated numbers, regardless of whether the street from which it is accessed is a named or unnamed street.
- 6.2 A new street should generally be numbered with odd numbers on the left side and even numbers on the right side. Consecutive numbering, in a clockwise direction, is preferred for a cul-de-sac.
- 6.3 Additional infill properties, in streets which are currently numbered, will always be allocated a postal number. Alias names can be added if requested by the owner.
- 6.4 Private garages and similar buildings used for housing cars and similar will not be numbered.
- 6.5 Stables, outbuildings and parcels of land will not be allocated official postal addresses unless planning permission is approved for residential conversion or occupied offices at the site.
- 6.6 A proper numbering sequence shall be maintained, with all numbers included unless the omission of a number (for example 13) is specifically requested at the time of application.
- 6.7 Numbering out of sequence is not permitted.
- 6.8 Buildings (including those on corner sites) are numbered according to the street in which the main entrance is to be found.
- 6.9 The manipulation of numbering in order to secure a "prestige" address, or to avoid an address which is thought to have undesired associations, will not be sanctioned.
- 6.10 If a building has entrances in more than one street, is multi-occupied and each entrance leads to a separate occupier, then each entrance should be numbered in the appropriate road. Exceptions may be made, depending on circumstances, for a house divided into flats.
- 6.11 Blocks of Flats - Each dwelling, within a block of flats up to six storeys in height, is usually allocated a number. If the block exceeds this height, or there are insufficient numbers available due to existing development, the building can be named and numbered.



6.11.1 Changes to building names will incur our standard fee

6.12 The conversion or sub-division of a property to flats will be numbered rather than described or lettered, for example, “Flat 1 36” not “36A”, “First Floor Flat” or “Flat A”.

6.13 Where new properties are built on an existing street, typically as infill development, and there are no available numbers to use whilst retaining the current sequence, a letter shall be used as a suffix, e.g. 2A, 2B, 2C. Where building takes place on the site of a demolished property, the new building will inherit the existing building number



6.14 Suffixes will be avoided wherever possible.

- 6.15 For new developments, where additional properties have been requested after the initial numbering, the entire street will be renumbered. This will incur a charge.
- 6.16 For an infill of two or more properties accessed via a roadway (private or otherwise), which has no existing property numbers, the properties will be numbered and a 'sub-road' name, in agreement with the developer, will be allocated for the buildings e.g. 1 – 4 Country Cottages. Alternatively, the roadway will be officially named, following the Street Naming and Numbering procedure, and the properties will be numbered. It may be necessary to include the main road name, e.g. 1 to 4 Curlew Mews, High Street, to assist in locating the site.
- 6.17 Where a property has a postal number it must be used and displayed. Where a name has been given to a property, in addition to the official postal number, the number must always be included in the address. The name cannot be regarded as an alternative. This is enforceable under section 65 of the Town Improvement Clauses Act 1847.
- 6.18 Neither Strata nor the relevant Local Authority shall be liable for any mail delivery or credit rating problems caused by residents not using the given property number.
- 6.19 For private houses it is sufficient that the name should not repeat the name of the road or that of any other house or building in the same locality-
- 6.20 New building names should not begin with "The".
- 6.21 The Local Authority will enforce numbering of properties if there are serious mail delivery problems or emergency service response issues. This can occur in streets where all properties have names, properties are not officially numbered or where numbers are not being displayed.
- 6.22 Royal Mail will only register properties which have a delivery point i.e. letter box, post box or pigeon hole.
- 6.23 Commercial / industrial sites will be numbered (as per the residential process above) using combinations of a number and letter where this is no alternative e.g. 1A, 1B etc.
- 6.24 For commercial properties, whenever possible, numbers will be allocated. If numbering is impractical, building names will be requested. The Local Authority will not register company/business names as the building name.

6.25 Where two or more properties on a numbered street are merged, one number will be retained for addressing purposes. For example, 4 and 6 Fore Street being combined would become 4 or 6 Fore Street (depending on the door access to the site).

6.26 Where a building is divided into business and residential parts and the residential element has its own access then this will be numbered independently e.g. 7 for the business and 7A for the residential element. If the site is on an unnumbered street then the residential element should be named independently from the business to ensure a consistency of address should the business change e.g. The Swan Inn, Bank Street and Flat 1, *Building Name*, Bank Street.

The Local Authority cannot be held liable for mail delivery problems caused by failure to inform them of property name changes.

7. Criteria for assigning a New Postal Address

7.1 Under no circumstances will an official address be granted to a site (commercial or residential) without planning permission or if the site is subject to enforcement action.

7.2 Council Tax/Commercial rating and the Planning department will be notified of requests to address premises without planning permission or which are subject to planning enforcement.

7.3 If a site does not have Planning Permission or, is subject to enforcement action, there will be no official postal address registered with the Royal Mail. A descriptive address will be created to be held on the LLPG and used by Council Tax and other Local Authority departments.

7.3.1 A descriptive address is to ensure the addressing or numbering sequence of any street is not disrupted by additional properties without planning permission and therefore likely to be subject to enforcement action which may ultimately result in their removal.

7.3.2 Allocating a descriptive address to properties without planning permission will have no bearing on planning matters or be capable of being used in support of any planning appeal.

7.3.3 Descriptive addresses can be changed at a later date provided planning permission is approved and the applicant follows the street naming and numbering procedure. This will incur the standard fee.

Note: Should planning permission be granted at a later stage, it may be necessary to number the property if it is situated on a numbered street.

- 7.4 Postal addresses for agricultural or any other land, purely for deliveries or satellite navigation systems, are not permitted. An official postal address will be issued if there is a registered business or residential unit, with approved planning permission on the site with a secure delivery point.
This conforms to Royal Mail policy and guidelines.
- 7.5 The allocation and maintenance of Postcodes is the responsibility of the Royal Mail.
- 7.6 Approved addresses are forwarded to Royal Mail who confirm the postcode.
- 7.7 Royal Mail will not issue a postcode for a new street or property unless the request is made by the Local Authority.
- 7.8 A change of address could result in a change of postcode. This will be the decision of Royal Mail.
- 7.9 Localities within the official postal address are the responsibility of Royal Mail. Where applicants object to a locality name in their postal address, the Street Naming and Numbering team will advise them to consult Royal Mail, who has a procedure laid down in their code of practice by the Postal Services Commission for adding or amending locality details.
- 7.10 Applicants are reminded that postal addresses are not geographically accurate descriptions but routing instructions for Royal Mail staff and they can, and do, contain names for villages, towns and cities that are several miles away.
- 7.11 Royal Mail does not have the authority to issue or confirm postal addresses. It is responsible for setting the post town and post code for a property. On occasion, Royal Mail may use a different locality detail for their 'postal address' to the one held in the LLPG. The objective of the Local Authority is to ensure consistency between addresses in the LLPG and the Royal Mail address database.
- 7.12 Holiday Lets - The Local Authority will only request an official address from Royal Mail where we have an operational requirement to do so or we believe the property is being used for permanent residency. Such addresses will have to meet Royal Mail's requirements for secure delivery points and we will inform our enforcement section about the believed change of use.

8. Procedure for New Developments

- 8.1 Applicants are encouraged to contact the Local Authority prior to a formal application in order to get advice on the naming and numbering policy.
- 8.2 The property developer must not issue postal addresses, including postcodes, to potential occupiers, either directly or indirectly (for example via solicitors or estate agents) before formal approval has been issued by SNN. The Local Authority will not be liable for any costs or damages caused by failure to comply with this.
- 8.3 The applicant or developer is required to submit a suggested name or names for any new streets in the city of Exeter. Suggestions are optional within the Districts.
- 8.4 It is recommended that more than one suggested name is submitted to avoid delay should there be an objection from the Local Authority, Royal Mail or Councillors.
- 8.5 Initial approval for street names will be sought from Royal Mail (and Devon & Somerset Fire and Rescue Service if required). If there are objections to a name an alternative will need to be submitted.
- 8.6 The proposed street names are passed to the relevant Ward Councillors for Exeter, or the Town or Parish Council(s) for the Districts for approval. Ward Councillors and the Town or Parish Councils can, at this stage, suggest their own names that conform both to our and Royal Mail policies.
- 8.7 While the relevant Local Authorities are the authority for naming streets, in practice they follow the recommendation of the Ward Councillors for Exeter and the Town or Parish Council for the Districts, as long as the proposed street names meets the naming criteria.
- 8.8 Ward Councillors and the clerks to Town and Parish Councils will be consulted by email regarding the naming of streets or developments.
- 8.9 FOR DISTRICTS**
 - 8.9.1 Town and Parish Councils will be given 21 working days from the date of the consultation in which to respond with at least 2 proposed names per street (which must meet policy criteria), or agreement to the developer's proposal. Reasons must be given for any proposed names from the Town or Parish Council, and also reasons why a developers' proposal is not acceptable.

- 8.9.2 Town and Parish Councils will only be consulted on the naming or renaming of streets.
- 8.9.3 The Local Authorities reserves the right to name streets/developments without consulting the Town/Parish in circumstances where there is a Local Authority decision to name a street/development.
- 8.9.4 If the developer does not accept a name suggested by the Town/Parish Council, the District Councils reserves the right to make a final decision without further reference to the Town/Parish.

8.10 FOR EXETER CITY

- 8.10.1 Ward Councillors will be contacted via email and given 10 working days to respond to street name suggestions.
- 8.10.2 Where the Ward Councillors cannot agree on a street name, final approval of street names will be given by a Corporate Director in consultation with Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Development Control Committee.
- 8.11 Numbering of the new street(s) will be carried out following the guidelines within this policy. All properties on newly named streets will be allocated numbers. All new properties on existing streets will be numbered unless the existing properties on that street all have official dwelling names and no numbers, or in the exceptional circumstances outlined under the section "Guidelines for numbering buildings"
- 8.12 It is the responsibility of the developer to check and review all names and property numbers to ensure the properties are addressed correctly on the relevant street and are in a sensible 'walk' order. If it is discovered at a later stage that the access to a property has been changed, the property will be readdressed irrespective of whether it has been sold or not.
- 8.13 **The Local Authority will instruct developers to site street nameplates prior to the occupation of new properties.**
- 8.14 If the developer fails to erect street nameplates, Strata and the Local Authorities cannot be held liable for any issues that may arise.
- 8.15 Residents will be advised to contact the developer if there are nameplates which have not been erected on their street.
- 8.16 The Local Authority will no longer pursue developers who fail to erect nameplates. It is a private matter, on a privately owned site. The Local

Authority will suggest that residents get together and speak to the developer to insist that nameplates are installed.

- 8.17 The developer must cover the initial costs of the street nameplates. When the road has been officially adopted, maintenance costs becomes the responsibility of the Local Authority.
- 8.18 When naming and numbering is complete the Local Authority will inform all of the bodies listed in Appendix A.
- 8.19 There is a charge for 'reworking' previously completed developments at our standard fee for each plot/postal address change.

9. Procedure for a Change of Address or Adding a Property Name

- 9.1 If the property has a house number, it is not permitted to replace the number with a name. However, the Local Authority will allow the addition of an 'alias name' to the address. The name will be held by Royal Mail on their 'alias file' and will not form part of the official address. The alias name can only be used with the property number, not as a replacement of it.
- 9.2 To request a change to an address the 'Change a Property name' form should be completed on the relevant Local Authority website
- 9.3 If a suggested house name is considered inappropriate by the Local Authority or the Royal Mail the application will not proceed until an alternative house name has been submitted.
- 9.4 Requests can only be accepted from the owner of the property.
- 9.5 A property name cannot be officially changed while the property is in the process of being purchased, that is until exchange of contracts. However, guidance on the acceptability of a suggested name can be given before this.
- 9.6 Suggested names will be checked to ensure there is no other property in the location with the same or similar name. The suggested name will be forwarded to Royal Mail who will consider the suitability of the name and if it could possibly result in delivery problems due to the similarity with other local names. Royal Mail cannot guarantee mail delivery if their advice is ignored. In these situations, we will formally advise the applicant against the name and may also contact those other affected properties.
- 9.7 In the absence of fraud or malice, we cannot oppose a property name which is the same or similar to another nearby, but we will advise against it.
Owners/residents of affected properties may take legal action if they have delivery problems caused by such name changes.

- 9.8 Once all checks are satisfactorily complete and the necessary fee is received, the address change will be processed. Local Authority departments and relevant parties including Royal Mail, Ordnance Survey, Council Tax, the Local Land and Property Gazetteer team and emergency services will be informed of the address change. A full list of those informed is included in Appendix A.
- 9.9 The property owner will receive written confirmation of the address change.
- 9.10 Where it is determined that the current numbering system is causing delivery problems or emergency response issues, and more than one property is affected, the Local Authority will consider a request for an address change. However, should this affect the numbering of neighbouring properties, a written agreement by all affected property owners, will have to be obtained by the person requesting the change.
- 9.11 If the access to a property is changed, and access to the property is from a road that differs from the road name in the existing postal address, the owner is required to contact the Local Authority to determine if the property requires a change of address. This could result in a different property number as well as a different road name and postcode.
- 9.12 If a property has a change of access making the existing address misleading, or creates problems for other properties, it will be necessary to change the address to ensure there are no issues for emergency and delivery services.
- 9.13 If the access to a property changes and the Local Authority is informed via complaints from other residents, the Local Authority will write to the property owner explaining the policy and, if possible, offer any possible options. However, the address will ultimately have to change.
- 9.14 To request a change to an address, the 'Change a Property name' form should be completed on the relevant Local Authority website.
- 9.15 There will be no charge to change a business name – if notified of a business name change, where possible, we will allocate a property number.

10. Street Nameplates

- 10.1 All costs for the erection of street nameplates and additional signage for new streets will be borne by the property developer. There are

detailed specifications for street-nameplates, and their locations, and the Local Authority must be contacted for advice.

- 10.2 Maintenance of street nameplates and signage becomes the responsibility of the Local Authority when a street becomes adopted.
- 10.3 It is not lawful to erect a street nameplate until the street name has been confirmed in writing by Strata on behalf of the relevant Local Authority: Note: Contravention attracts a fine under the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act 1982 (Section 37(2) Standard Scale Level 1 offences). A daily penalty rate also applies in this case.
- 10.4 For private streets, the developer is responsible for the initial supply and installation of the street name plates. Thereafter the property owners are jointly liable for the maintenance and replacement of the signs.

Appendix A – Departments and agencies informed by the Local Authority

Valuation Office Agency
Address Development Centre
Plymouth Land Registry Survey Services
West Country Ambulance Service
Devon Fire & Rescue Service
Devon and Cornwall Constabulary
Devon County Council Highways

Other organisations are informed via the NLPG

Internally:
Planning Administration, including Land Charges
Electoral Registration
Council Tax

Appendix B - Statutory Legislation

Terms Explained and Statutory Context

Definition of a street

The naming of a street includes any road, square, court, alley or thoroughfare, within the limits of the Towns Improvements Clauses Act 1847 or relates to

any thoroughfare which when named will be included in an official postal address.

Public Health Act 1925

Section 19 (Adoptive Provision)

Provides Local Authority with the duty to ensure that the name of every street, which is maintained at public expense, is shown in a conspicuous position and also to alter or renew it if it becomes illegible.

Anyone found guilty of damaging or removing a sign is liable to prosecution.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907

Section 21

The Local Authority may, with the consent of two-thirds in number and value of the ratepayers in any street, alter the name of such street- or any part of such street.

The Local Authority may cause the name of any street or of any part of any street to be painted or otherwise marked on a conspicuous part of any building or other erection.

Town Improvement Clauses Act 1847

Section 64

The Local Authority shall from time to time cause the houses and buildings in all or any of the streets to be marked with numbers as they think fit, and shall cause to be put up or painted on a conspicuous part of some house, building, or place, at or near each end, corner, or entrance of every such street, the name by which such street is to be known

Should any person destroy, deface or put up another number or name other than the official one, then that person shall be liable to prosecution in the Magistrates Court and the penalty of a fine under the provisions of Criminal Justice Act 1982 for every such offence

Section 65

The Occupiers of houses and other buildings in streets must mark their houses with such numbers as approved by the Local Authority, and shall renew such numbers as often as they become obliterated or defaced. Where an occupier fails to do this in, within one week after notice for that purpose from the Local Authority, they shall be liable to a fine in the magistrates' court if it is decided to pursue them and the Local Authority shall cause such numbers to be marked or to be renewed, as the case may require. The expense thereof shall be repaid to them by such occupier, and shall be recoverable as damages.

Power to charge under Section 93 of the Local Government Act 2003

This provides power for best value **authorities**, as defined in the **Local Government Act 1999**, to charge for discretionary services. ... An **authority** may charge where the person who receives the service has agreed to its provision.

The Local Authority can charge for changing property names, changing street names and changing existing street numbering by virtue of section 64 and 65 of the 1847 Act coupled with section 93 of the 2003 Act.

APPENDIX C - Potential street name suffixes

Street names should ideally end with one of the following suffixes:

Street	(for any thoroughfare)
Road	(for any thoroughfare)
Way	(for major roads and pedestrian routes)
Avenue	(for residential roads)
Drive	(for residential roads)
Grove	(for residential roads)
Lane	(for residential roads)
Gardens	(for residential roads) subject to there being no confusion with any local open space
Place	(for residential roads)
Crescent	(for a crescent shaped road)
Court/Close	(for a cul-de-sac only)
Square	(for a square only)
Hill	(for a hillside road only)
Circus	(for a large roundabout)
Vale	(for residential roads)
Rise	(for residential roads)
Row	(for residential roads)
Wharf	(for residential roads)
Mews	(for residential roads)
Mead	(for residential roads)
Meadow	(for residential roads)
View	(for residential roads)

All new pedestrian ways should end with one of the following suffixes:

Walk
Path
Way

APPENDIX D – Complaints Process

Complaints directed to the team via email, letter or phone call will be dealt with by the relevant site.

If escalated or ongoing, they will be reviewed by the Team leader and may be passed onto the Authority Primary Contact for consideration in order to settle the issue.

Complaints received through the Councils standard complaints process will be dealt with by the relevant authority using their standard process.

APPENDIX E – Other relevant information

Who is Responsible for Delivery of Street Naming and Numbering?

The Street Naming and Numbering Team within Strata Service Solutions in consultation with Planning, Council Tax and the Development Control Committee.

Performance Monitoring

The Street Naming and Numbering Officers will pass all requests for new street names to the relevant Ward Councillors or Town or Parish Council. On receipt of their recommendation the process is normally completed within 30 working days.

All requests for property name changes will be dealt with in 10 working days.

The Local Authorities are not responsible for outside agencies updating their address databases.

Links related Policies/Strategies, Procedures and Legislation

The NLPG and LLPG

The LLPG and NLPG will be updated to include all authorised new street names, building names and numbering. The LLPG and NLPG are maintained in accordance with British Standard BS7666 “Spatial Data-sets for geographical referencing”.

The LLPG and NLPG are growing in importance as increasingly these databases are being used by many government agencies, including the emergency services. Strata is in the process of integrating the LLPG with its other property based information systems. All changes to, or additions of, addresses will be also be made in the LLPG. This information is then distributed internally within each Local Authority and passed to the NLPG for National distribution.

UK General Data Protection Regulation

We require your personal information to provide you with a Street Naming & Numbering service, and will use it to process your enquiry. All information that you provide to us will only be processed in line with the Data Protection Act 2018, the UK General Data Protection Regulation and any other applicable legislation. For further information on processing of data please see the website of the relevant Local Authority.

We will retain applicant information (names/telephone numbers/email addresses) for 6 years.

Outcomes

A modern Street Naming and Numbering policy which is clear and easily understandable by our staff, developers and members of the public

Appropriate involvement of all interested groups

Address and street number systems which comply with the needs of the Royal Mail and emergency services.

Addresses entered and maintained in our systems in British Standard 7666 format

Recoverable costs for house renaming and where developers seek to renumber and/or rename after their initial proposals have been dealt with.

Competitions/Public Consultation to name a street

The relevant Street Naming and Numbering Officer must be contacted by the proposer before proceeding.

The proposer will be responsible for:

- Contacting Ward Councillors for Exeter, or Town/Parish Councils for the Districts to confirm they are in agreement;
- For running the competition/consultation and collating the naming suggestions;
- Liaising with the relevant Ward Councillors/Town Parish Council's throughout the process.

The street naming and numbering guidelines set out in this policy should be taken into account when submitting the final suggested street names for consideration.

Policy Consultation

This policy has been written by the Street Naming and Numbering Team in consultation with Corporate Directors and Legal Services.

Equality Impact Considerations

Our policy has been written to be neutral towards all religious and ethnic groupings.

Policy Review

This policy will be reviewed every three years. Charges and standard correspondence will be reviewed on an annual basis by Strata Management and the Street Naming and Numbering Team.

Related Policies and Strategies

- Equality and Diversity Policy
- Customer First Policy

Contact information:

Exeter City Council
Email street.naming@exeter.gov.uk

Tel: 01392 265259

Links to online forms are under 'Residential and business address information' on this page: <https://exeter.gov.uk/planning-services/>

East Devon District Council
Email snn@eastdevon.gov.uk

Tel: 01395 571723

Links to online forms are under 'Residential and business address information' on this page: <https://exeter.gov.uk/planning-services/>

Teignbridge District Council
Email street.naming@teignbridge.gov.uk

Tel: 01626 215128

<https://www.teignbridge.gov.uk/planning/street-names-and-numbers/street-naming-and-numbering/>

This page is intentionally left blank

Equality Impact Assessment: Street Naming and Numbering Policy

The Equality Act 2010 includes a general duty which requires public authorities, in the exercise of their functions, to have due regard to the need to:

- **Eliminate discrimination**, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act.
- **Advance equality of opportunity** between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and people who do not share it.
- **Foster good relations** between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not

In order to comply with the general duty authorities must assess the impact on equality of decisions, policies and practices. These duties do not prevent the authority from reducing services where necessary, but they offer a way of developing proposals that consider the impacts on all members of the community.

Authorities which fail to carry out equality impact assessments risk making poor and unfair decisions which may discriminate against particular groups and worsen inequality.

Committee name and date:	Report Title	Decisions being recommended:	People with protected characteristics potentially impacted by the decisions to be made:
--------------------------	--------------	------------------------------	---

<p>REPORT TO EXECUTIVE</p> <p>Date of Meeting: 1 November 2022</p> <p>REPORT TO COUNCIL</p> <p>Date of Meeting: 13 December 2022</p>	<p>Revisions to Street Naming and Numbering policy</p>	<p>2.1 That Executive recommends approval of, and Council approves, revisions to the council's Street Naming and Numbering Policy.</p> <p>2.2 That approval of future revisions to the policy is delegated to the director with responsibility for planning and development in consultation with the Chair of Planning Committee.</p>	<p>See below</p>
--	--	---	------------------

Factors to consider in the assessment: For each of the groups below, an assessment has been made on whether the proposed decision will have a **positive, negative or neutral impact**. This must be noted in the table below alongside brief details of why this conclusion has been reached and notes of any mitigation proposed. Where the impact is negative, a **high, medium or low assessment** is given. The assessment rates the impact of the policy based on the current situation (i.e. disregarding any actions planned to be carried out in future).

High impact – a significant potential impact, risk of exposure, history of complaints, no mitigating measures in place etc.

Medium impact – some potential impact exists, some mitigating measures are in place, poor evidence

Low impact – almost no relevancy to the process, e.g. an area that is very much legislation led and where the Council has very little discretion

Protected characteristic/ area of interest	Positive or Negative Impact	High, Medium or Low Impact	Reason
Race and ethnicity (including Gypsies and Travellers; migrant workers; asylum seekers).	Positive	Low	Street naming and numbering will consider the impacts on all members of the community.
Disability: as defined by the Equality Act – a person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term adverse impact on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.	Positive	Low	Street naming and numbering will consider the impacts on all members of the community.

Sex/Gender	Positive	Low	Street naming and numbering will consider the impacts on all members of the community.
Gender reassignment	Positive	Low	Street naming and numbering will consider the impacts on all members of the community.
Religion and belief (includes no belief, some philosophical beliefs such as Buddhism and sects within religions).	Positive	Low	Street naming and numbering will consider the impacts on all members of the community.
Sexual orientation (including heterosexual, lesbian, gay, bisexual).	Positive	Low	Street naming and numbering will consider the impacts on all members of the community.
Age (children and young people aged 0-24; adults aged 25-50; younger older people aged 51-75/80; older people 81+; frail older people; people living with age related conditions. The age categories are for illustration only as overriding consideration should be given to needs).	Positive		Street naming and numbering will consider the impacts on all members of the community.
Pregnancy and maternity including new and breast feeding mothers	Neutral		
Marriage and civil partnership status	Neutral		
<u>Actions identified that will mitigate any negative impacts and/or promote inclusion</u>			

Officer: Bruce Luxton

Date: 14 March 2022

This page is intentionally left blank

REPORT TO EXECUTIVE

1 November 2022

REPORT TO COUNCIL

Date of Meeting: 13 December 2022

Report of: Director Net Zero Exeter & City Management

Title: The Devon Carbon Plan

Is this a Key Decision?

No

Is this an Executive or Council Function?

Council

1. What is the report about?

1.1 Exeter City Council notes the recently released Devon Carbon Plan, produced by the Devon Climate Emergency Partnership.

2. Recommendations:

That Executive recommends to Council:-

2.1 To note the Devon Carbon Plan;

2.2 Given that the Devon Carbon Plan target for Net Zero is 2050, in line with the Government's Goal for the country, Members may wish to reflect on the implications for the City of Exeter's goal of a net zero Exeter 2030. Transport is one of the largest sources of carbon emissions for the city and county and the consequences of reductions to net zero by 2030 are profound. Members may wish to satisfy themselves that the 2050 goal provides a supportive policy context for the city of Exeter's net zero plans:

2.3 To continue to work in collaboration with the Devon Climate Emergency Partnership in reducing county carbon emissions;

2.4 That Projects led by Exeter City Council, in the implementation of the Devon Carbon Plan, are scrutinised by Exeter City Council's Strategic Scrutiny Committee;

2.5 An annual update is presented to Strategic Scrutiny on progress made in delivering the Devon Carbon Plan; and

2.6 Members reflect and discuss the ambition of the Devon Carbon Plan and how it reflects the ambition of the region focusing on a clean growth region.

3. Reasons for the recommendation:

3.1 To acknowledge and thank the Devon Climate Emergency Partnership in the work undertaken in researching and producing the Devon Carbon Plan.

- 3.2 To ensure Exeter City Council has representation in revised governance structures in the delivery of the Devon Carbon Plan.
- 3.3 The Devon Net Zero target of 2050, will potentially have a detrimental impact on the delivery of Net Zero for Exeter by 2030.
- 3.4 Members have an opportunity to scrutinise Exeter City Council led projects in the delivery of the Devon Carbon Plan.
- 3.5 Members are kept informed of progress made in delivering the Devon carbon Plan, and any conflicts that arise with delivering Net Zero by 2030 for the City Council and Exeter.
- 3.6 Members to reflect on the Devon Carbon Plan and its target of 2050, does it show ambition for the County. Does the Exeter net zero 2030 target need consideration.

4. What are the resource implications including non financial resources

- 4.1 Inclusion in future governance arrangements will be overseen and managed by the Director for Net Zero Exeter & City Management, with activity delegated to the Service Lead for Net Zero & Business.
- 4.2 There is no financial contribution from Exeter City Council to deliver the Devon Carbon Plan. If projects require funding from Exeter City Council, a report will be brought to committee.
- 4.3 For projects listed in the Devon Carbon Plan Action Plan, external funding will be sought to support its delivery, led by the Devon Climate Emergency Partnership.

5. Section 151 Officer comments:

- 5.1 There are no financial implications for Council to consider.

6. What are the legal aspects?

- 6.1 None identified.

7. Monitoring Officer's comments:

- 7.1 This report raises no issues for the Monitoring Officer.

8. Development of the Devon Carbon Plan:

- 8.1 The Devon Carbon Plan is the roadmap for how Devon will reach net-zero emissions by 2050 (at the latest), and was officially launched 27 September 2022. It divides action to reduce Devon's emissions into five sectors: economy and resources; energy supply; food, land and sea; transport; and the built environment.
- 8.2 The Devon Carbon Plan is a landmark piece of work for the County to help realise and achieve county aims of becoming net-zero by 2050, at the latest. The Devon Climate Emergency Partnership, secretariat role by Devon County Council, has led the collaboration and alignment of almost 30 organisations across the county – a challenging undertaking.

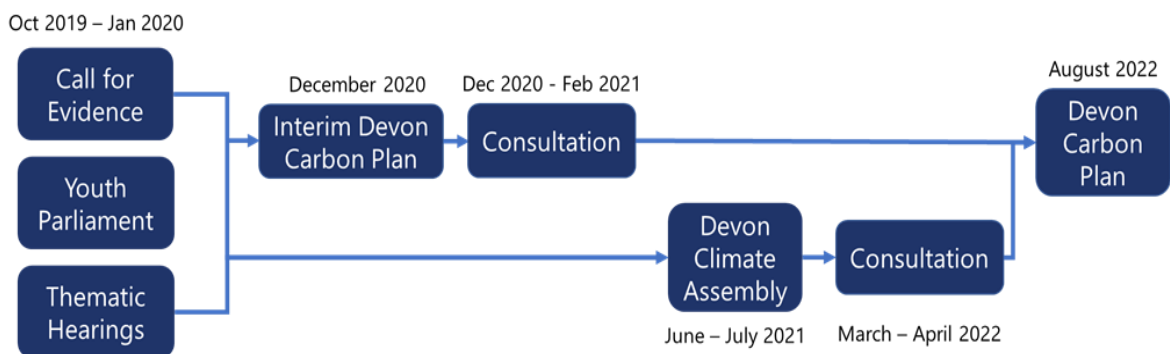
8.3 The Devon Carbon Plan will principally be an online document, which can be viewed on the [Devon Climate Emergency website](#). There are 3 versions of the Devon Carbon Plan available (link above):

- The full plan – 42,000 words
- A summary version – 20,000 words
- A quick read – 18 pages, Appendix One

8.4 The day to day management of evidence gathering, bringing together interested parties and the writing of the Devon Carbon Plan has been overseen by officers within the Environment team at Devon County Council. Representation from Exeter City Council has attended meetings on a monthly basis.

8.5 Creating the Devon Carbon Plan involved five main phases, with a visual representation of the process below;

- During the first phase, the Net Zero Task Force took a robust, evidence-led approach, with an open call for evidence from the public and organisations wishing to contribute which received 893 submissions from the public
- Six Thematic Hearings (meetings) gathered expert input about barriers to reaching net-zero; and a Youth Parliament Climate Summit with 75 students from 15 primary and secondary schools across Devon was convened
- Next, the Interim Devon Carbon Plan was developed. The Devon Climate Emergency Partnership asked for public feedback during a consultation which received 1322 responses.
- The more controversial climate topics and action areas were set aside to be deliberated through a representative Citizens Assembly which was organised and chaired by a third party in the summer of 2021.
- Following the successful completion of the Citizens' Assembly, a further public consultation took place on the actions developed in response to the assembly's recommendations in spring 2022.



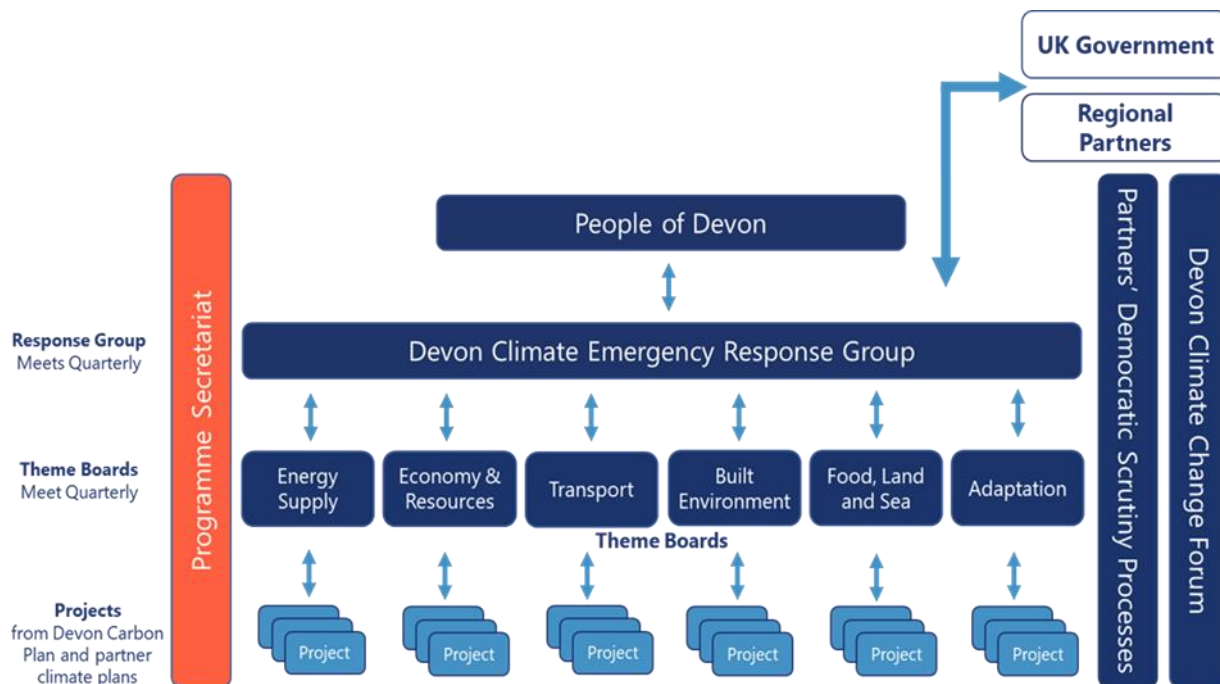
8.6 The development of the Devon Carbon Plan has followed a robust science led process, involving thematic experts as well as including public consultation and a representative Citizens Assembly.

8.7 The Devon Carbon Plan highlights the barriers that need to be overcome, the resources required (whether they are existing or required) and where collaboration with national government is needed to do so.

- 8.8 The Devon Carbon Plan action-table includes columns which indicates who an action is most relevant to. Very rarely is an action relevant to a single organisation - the Devon Carbon Plan is a County carbon plan for all, where collaboration and working together is at the core of the Devon Climate Emergency Partnership.
- 8.9 Many of the actions have a degree of flexibility in their language, such as 'where possible', 'explore', 'investigate'. This isn't there to downplay the critical nature of reducing carbon emissions, rather setting out key areas of focus for each type of organisation to contribute to the 2050 net-zero target.
- 8.10 The Devon Carbon Plan doesn't propose to supersede existing democratic scrutiny processes or partners own governance arrangements. It instead is an evidence-led plan which forms a roadmap which encourages each partner organisation, and organisations and communities beyond the partnership, to help deliver it.

9. Devon Carbon Plan New Governance Arrangements

- 9.1 With the launch of the Devon Carbon Plan, a new governance structure will be established during autumn 2022. Reporting on the delivery of the Devon Carbon Plan will be facilitated by the Secretariat, provided by Devon County Council.
- 9.2 The Devon Climate Change Forum will be established to provide independent, impartial, expert oversight and advice on behalf of the people of Devon to all tiers of the governance structure. People will be invited to apply, rather than selecting participants from a known pool of people. This will help bring robustness to the processes by avoiding an 'echo chamber' and introduce a layer of balance to the process. An analogue for this is the Climate Change Committee who provide independent and impartial advice to the UK government on its responsibilities under the Climate Change Act.
- 9.3 Day-to-day implementation of projects will be managed by the organisation leading on a particular project, activity and progress will be reported to relevant Theme Boards. Exeter City Council could be the lead organisation for some projects, especially for those relevant to reducing emissions within the city.
- 9.4 Below highlights new governance arrangements to be established autumn 2022:



9.5 There is the expectation that local authorities' formal democratic scrutiny processes provide challenge to the implementation and to the execution of individual projects their organisations are leading on. Any projects led by Exeter City Council will be presented to Strategic Scrutiny for scrutiny.

10. How does the decision contribute to the Council's Corporate Plan?

10.1 The Devon Carbon Plan, this report and its recommendations links directly to the Exeter Vision and a number of corporate priorities – especially a 'Leading Sustainable City' and 'Delivering Net Zero Exeter 2030'.

11. What risks are there and how can they be reduced?

11.1 Representation from Exeter City Council is included in new governance structures, including the Devon Climate Change Forum and relevant Theme Boards, as highlighted in 9.3.

11.2 An annual report is represented to Strategic Scrutiny on the delivery of the Devon Carbon Plan and support provided by Exeter City Council.

12. Equality Act 2010 (The Act)

12.1 In recommending this proposal potential impact has been identified on people with protected characteristics as determined by the Act and an Equalities Impact Assessment has been included in the background papers for Member's attention.

12.2 If Exeter City Council lead on any actions within the Devon Carbon Plan, an additional EQIA will be completed on that particular project/activity.

12.3 An EQIA has been undertaken in relation to the Devon Carbon Plan.

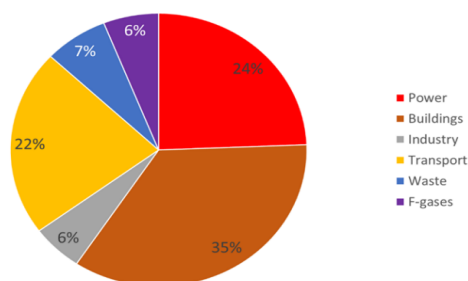
13. Carbon Footprint (Environmental) Implications:

13.1 Supporting the delivery of the Devon Carbon Plan will, overall, have a positive impact on Exeter's and the City Council's carbon footprint.

13.2 With a difference in net zero target dates (Devon 2050, Exeter 2030), this may have a negative impact on achieving net zero in Exeter by 2030. As an example. As highlighted within the report to Strategic Scrutiny 16 June 2022 'Progress Report from Exeter City Futures and the City of Exeter Greenhouse Gas Inventory' city transport equates to 106,023 tonnes of carbon emissions per year (2019). Transport is overseen and managed by Devon County Council as the Highway Authority and not the City Council.

▶ EMISSIONS TREND

Estimated total greenhouse gas emissions in Exeter in 2019 are 476,221 tonnes of carbon dioxide (t CO₂e). The graph and table gives the breakdown of emissions.



Sector	GHG emissions t CO ₂ e
Power	117,077
Buildings	167,684
Industry	26,795
Transport	106,023
Waste	33,449
F-gases	28,914
Agriculture	948
Land use	-4,669
Total	476,221



13.3 Transport is overseen and managed by Devon County Council as the Highway Authority and not the City Council. Transport is an obviously area where the scale of investment to support the changes required from EV infrastructure, cycling and walking infrastructure, together with the policy landscape all threaten to be non-aligned with the Exeter Net Zero 2030 target.

14. Are there any other options?

14.1 There is the option of not supporting the Devon Climate Emergency Partnership in the delivery of the Devon Carbon Plan, but this may have a detrimental impact on delivering net zero within Exeter.

Director: Net Zero & City Management, David Bartram

Author: Service Lead Net Zero & Business

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1972 (as amended)

Background papers used in compiling this report:-

None

Contact for enquires:
Democratic Services (Committees)
Room 4.36
01392 265275

This page is intentionally left blank

Introduction

The Challenge & Opportunity Of Climate Change

To enter full screen press  and select 

Page 55



Our planet's climate is changing and warming is accelerating.

Globally, 2010–2019 was the warmest decade since records began in 1850 and each decade since 1980 has been warmer than the preceding one.

It is unequivocal that emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) by humans have warmed the atmosphere. The greenhouse effect occurs when GHGs in the atmosphere, like carbon dioxide and methane, trap some of the sun's heat. However, since the industrial revolution, human activities, such as the burning of fossil fuels for heat, electricity and transportation, have been changing the balance of the greenhouse effect. The increased levels of GHGs means more heat is being trapped, causing warming at an unprecedented rate.



If we continue emitting GHG emissions as if it's "business as usual", by the end of the 21st century Devon's average summer temperature could increase by over 5°C and average winter temperature by more than 3°C in comparison to the 1961-1990 average. Compared to the same period, average rainfall in winter could increase by 28% whereas summer rainfall could decrease by 44%. Relative sea level is very likely to rise by more than 43cm but less than 90cm.

The effects of these changes will significantly disrupt our current quality of life. The 2022 heatwave gives a glimpse of the effects that are likely to be experienced. This will be felt most acutely by disadvantaged and less affluent groups who have fewer resources to adapt.



However, addressing the climate and ecological emergency is also an opportunity to **create a fairer, healthier, more resilient and more prosperous society**. Some of the benefits include:

- * Improving public health and reducing pressures on the NHS
- * Creating new jobs and skills
- * Improving national energy security and increasing economic prosperity
- * Reducing fuel poverty
- * Reversing the decline of biodiversity
- * Reducing flood risk, improving water and air quality and creating accessible greenspace



The Devon Climate Emergency

In May 2019, a partnership formed to respond to the climate and ecological emergency in Devon (including Torbay and Plymouth). Its members represent public bodies, private sector interests, environmental organisations and academic institutions.

The Devon Climate Emergency (DCE) partners convened a Net-Zero Task Force of specialists to steer the creation the Devon Carbon Plan. Through this Plan, **DCE partners have agreed to work to reduce Devon's emissions to net-zero by 2050 at the latest, with an interim target of a 50% reduction by 2030 compared to 2010 levels.**

'Net-zero' emissions means that any remaining emissions of GHGs will be balanced by removals from the atmosphere.

Devon-based organisations are encouraged to join the partners in endorsing the Devon Climate Declaration and reduce their direct emissions to net-zero by 2030.



Devon's Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Devon's greenhouse gas emissions totalled 7.6 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) in 2019. This measure reflects the effect of a basket of six GHGs on climate change, converted into equivalent units of carbon dioxide to make their reporting more comparable. The most substantial emitters are Buildings (39%), On Road Transportation (30%) and Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (17%) – see Figure 1. In total, across these sectors, in 2019, 72% of Devon's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions related to energy use.

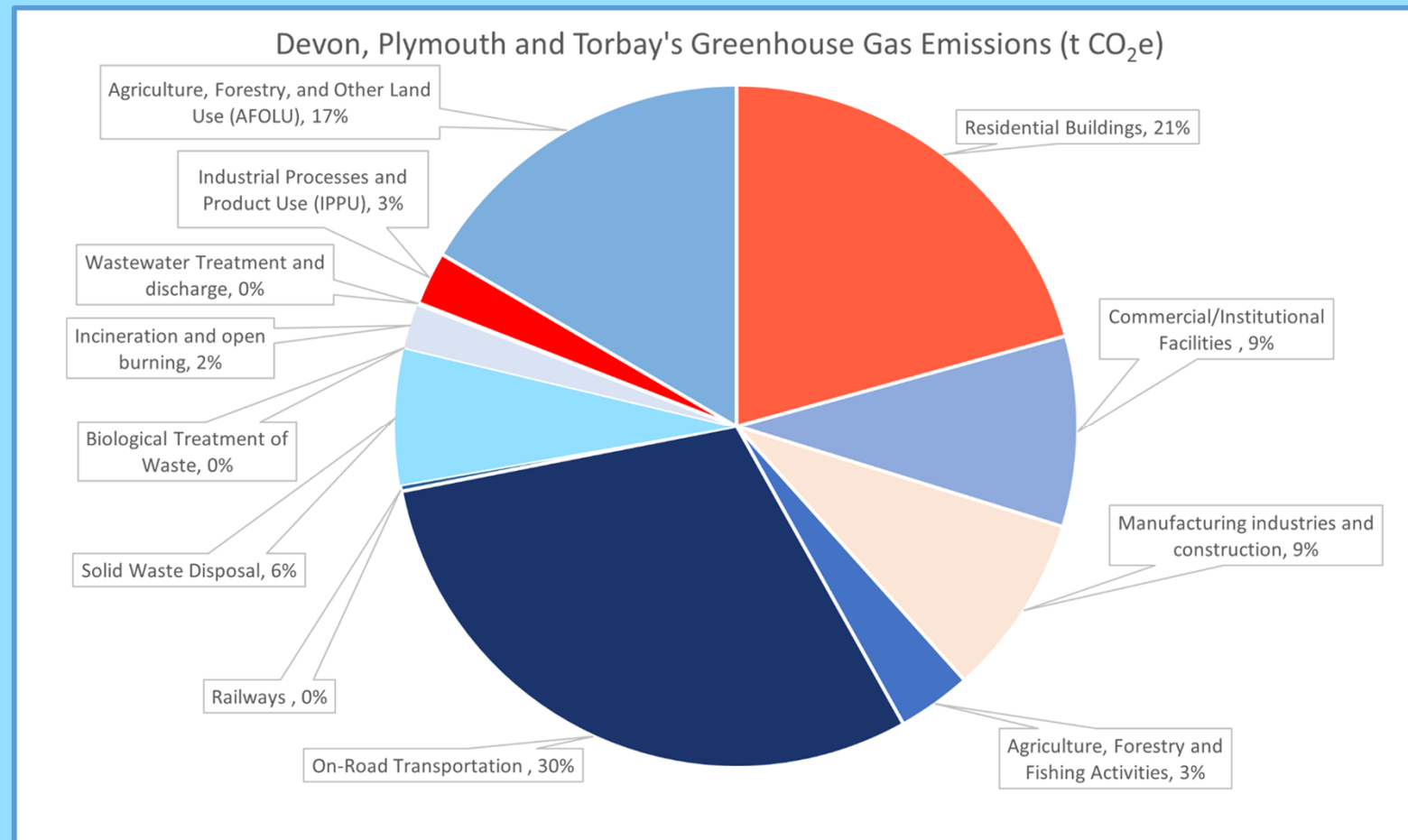


Figure 1 - Devon, Plymouth and Torbay's 2019 Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector

The Plan's Approach

Each themed section of this Plan (Economy & Resources; Energy Supply; Built Environment; Transport; Food, Land & Sea):



Describes what needs to happen in Devon to achieve net-zero – irrespective of current legislation or financial barriers

Introduces a set of goals which need to be realised to overcome barriers to achieving net-zero

Proposes strategic-level actions to achieve the goals, identified by specialists, the public and the members of the Devon Climate Assembly

Some of the Plan's actions will directly reduce emissions whereas others are steps to make future emissions reductions possible. Within this Quick Read, the strategic actions are interpreted for different audiences so that everyone can get involved – individuals, community groups, organisations and local policy makers.

Each action in this Plan **helps deliver these objectives.**



Fossil fuels phased out as an energy source



Minimise energy consumption



Engaged communities acting for resilience and a net-zero carbon Devon



Carbon captured and stored from the burning of fuels



Minimise fugitive greenhouse gas emissions



Resilient local economies with access to green finance



A circular use of resources



Maximise carbon storage in marine and terrestrial environments

Indicators to monitor progress towards achieving these are proposed at Section 12 of this Plan.



Chapter 6 Summary

Cross Cutting Themes

To enter full screen press  and select 

Page 63



Some themes are cross-cutting to all sections of the plan. These themes are:



Behaviour Change And Community Engagement.

We need to make changes to our behaviour, such as our energy use, eating habits, travel choices, waste disposal and more, in addition to using technological solutions, to reach net-zero. Devon's citizens and communities must be enabled and supported to collectively make these behaviours the new social norm.



Knowledge Sharing, Skills And Learning.

Relevant knowledge and skills need to be shared so everyone can switch to a net-zero lifestyle. This knowledge must be accessible to every individual and community.



Spatial Planning.

Changes to settlements must be planned so that services can be accessed using of active, shared and public transport. Additionally, the evolution of landscapes due to climate change must be managed in order to protect and enhance them.



Access To Finance And Resources.

The Plan's actions will require new finance – this could involve solutions that are already commercially viable; using crowd-sourced funds from communities; and attracting institutional investors. Citizens will also need access to finance.



Procurement & Commissioning.

Organisations must use their procurement power, by specifying environmentally and socially responsible goods and services, to accelerate their supply chains reaching net-zero.

Collaborating on these themes will ensure every individual feels involved with creating Devon's net-zero future and bring communities together with innovation and new economic and employment opportunities.

Actions

Everyone:

- * [Calculate your carbon footprint](#) and watch this [video](#) to understand where to make substantial, long-term changes to your behaviour
- * Participate in local climate action e.g. public consultations
- * Make climate change a part of everyday conversation



Actions:

Communities:

- * Use the [Impact Community Carbon Calculator](#) to understand your community's carbon footprint
- * Hold workshops in your community to develop detailed, local net-zero visions - consider inviting local artists, writers, and musicians
- * Create opportunities to share knowledge and skills within your community
- * Consider donating to, or investing in, crowd-funded net-zero projects
- * Contribute to encouraging behaviour changes to create new low carbon social norms



Actions:

Organisations:

- * Make procurement choices that contribute to reducing emissions, e.g. choosing local businesses to minimise transport emissions
- * Devon's business support services, schools, colleges, universities and community groups to provide equal opportunities for learning and skills sharing for all individuals and communities
- * Innovate through new business models, policy and pilots of initiatives to cut emissions



Actions:

Local Policy Makers:

- * Provide high quality, objective information and education for communities about the crisis nature of the climate emergency
- * Support communities to develop local net-zero visions, and to deliver their low-carbon transformation
- * Foster innovation in technologies, institutions, business models, policy design and behaviour to achieve net-zero
- * Development plans that demonstrate how they will shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions as a primary planning objective
- * Involve communities in an update to the landscape strategies and guidelines within Devon's Landscape Character Assessments to plan positively for achieving net-zero and the changes which climate change will bring



Chapter 7 Summary

Economy & Resources

To enter full screen press  and select 



The linear economy – in which products are made, used, and thrown away – creates greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions during manufacturing, transportation to the customer and disposal. This behaviour is ecologically damaging. We need an economic model that enables us to thrive while not exceeding environmental limits.

To Do This, We Need To:



Avoid Waste And Create A Circular Economy...

...through redesigning products, to reduce their environmental impacts and improve their reusability and recyclability, purchasing less, repairing, sharing, reusing, buying second hand, and recycling.



Reduce Emissions From Unavoidable Biodegradable Waste And Wastewater Treatment.

This means significantly reducing avoidable food waste, preventing biodegradable wastes from entering landfill, and reducing emissions from treating wastewater.



Use The Purchasing Power Of Devon's Organisations...

...to benefit the environment and local communities. Higher value must be placed on the carbon and social impact of procurement decisions to reduce emissions and support the local economy. Locally embedded anchor institutions can influence other organisations with their actions.



Support Communities And Businesses To Transition To Net-Zero.

They should be supported as the net-zero transition causes sectors to shrink or grow, while new sectors emerge. Citizens should have access to the skills needed for a net-zero economy.

Completing these actions will: (i) save money through more efficient resource use; (ii) create new jobs to progress the net-zero carbon economy; (iii), and boost community cohesion via a collective effort to improve resource management.

Actions:

Everyone:

- * Help create a culture of 'enoughness' by reusing, sharing, swapping and repairing items. Buy second hand. Recycle them when they've reached the end of their life
- * Use recycling facilities and compost food waste
- * Choose banks with a strong ethical investment policy



Actions:

Communities:

- * Establish waste and resources projects, such as repair cafés, clothes swaps, libraries of things, and community fridges
- * Crowd-source funds for community-led initiatives



Actions:

Organisations:

- * Embed local social and environmental value further into tendering procedures, e.g. specify reclaimed and recycled materials, and support community-owned and local companies
- * Create a sustainability strategy to reduce, reuse, recycle and recover resources
- * If you're a food business, use the Courtauld Commitment free toolkit to reduce your food waste and emissions find opportunities for unavoidable wastes to be used as a resource by others



Actions:

Local Policy Makers:

- * Deliver targeted communication to empower people and businesses to adopt more sustainable consumption habits, prevent waste and shift to a culture of sharing, reusing and recycling
- * Improve the reuse facilities at Household Waste Recycling Centres
- * Align Devon's household waste collection services as far as viable
- * Consider reducing the frequency or volume of black bin collections
- * Collect a wider variety of separated materials for recycling, including collecting food waste separately
- * Work with government to incentivise the recycling of materials based on their carbon intensity as well as weight, and to improve commercial waste data
- * Enhance the capture of emissions from waste-water treatment
- * Support immature industries and new models that have the potential to contribute to delivering net-zero
- * Provide training and support on the transition to net-zero to schools, businesses and individuals
- * Continue to engage with government on the design of the Extended Producer Responsibility schemes
- * Support innovations in finance for net zero including regional banks, municipal bonds and crowd-funding



Chapter 8 Summary

Energy Supply

To enter full screen press  and select 



In 2019, 72% of Devon's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions related to energy use as a result of electricity generation (12%) and the direct burning of fossil fuel in buildings (24%), transport (30%), and manufacturing and construction (6%).

To Decarbonise Energy Use, We Need To:



Use Less Energy...

...to reduce the amount of new energy infrastructure required to meet net-zero. This can include energy-efficiency measures being implemented in as many buildings as possible, raising awareness of behaviours that will avoid wasting energy, and choosing transport options such as active travel, car sharing or public transport. These changes are discussed in the Built Environment and Transport sections of this Plan.



Transition To Renewables.

7% of the energy used in Devon comes from renewable energy generated within the area. This needs to rise to near 100% by 2050.



Increase Flexibility And Storage.

Maximising renewable resources affordably means creating smarter and more flexible generation and consumption, as well as increasing our ability to store energy. This is to account for the fact that some renewable technologies vary in their energy output (such as wind turbines being dependent on weather).



Develop Carbon Capture And Storage.

Carbon emitted from unavoidable use of fossil fuels needs to be captured and permanently stored using carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology, in order to prevent it from reaching the atmosphere.

This will: (i) provide opportunities for more communities to own and manage energy infrastructure and benefit financially; (ii) boost public health as a result of reduced air pollution and greater active travel; (iii) benefit the economy by increasing local investment and providing new innovation opportunities; and (iv) lower bills for consumers using smart energy systems.

Actions:

Everyone:

- * If possible, switch to a green renewable energy supplier
- * Find out if you're eligible for funding to cover up to 100% of costs to install renewable energy and whether renewables could reduce your bills



Actions:

Communities:

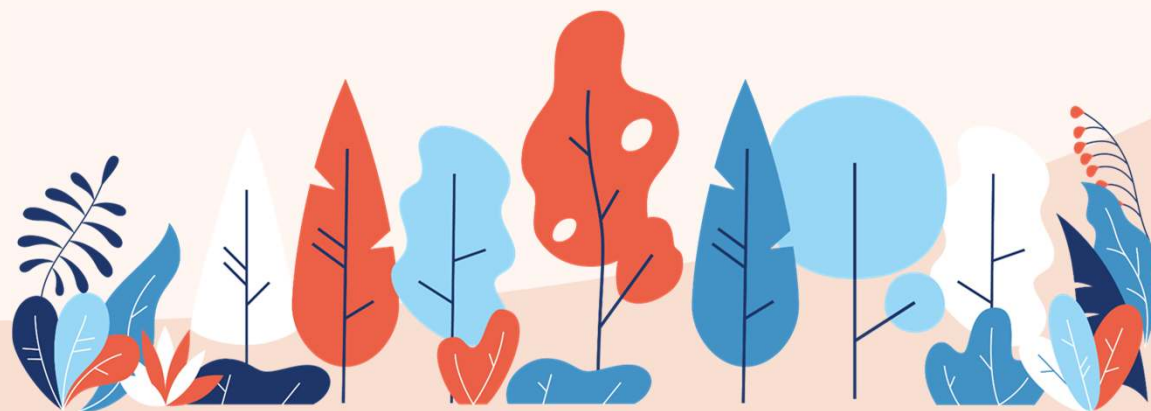
- * Participate in the development of the Devon Energy Plan
- * Support your local Community Energy Company to deliver renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, or establish a new one
- * Help identify and support locations for renewable energy initiatives in your Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans



Actions:

Organisations:

- * Install renewable energy and energy storage
- * Offer roof space or land to your local community energy company for them to build a scheme and sell you the electricity
- * Switch to a green renewable energy supplier



Actions:

Local Policy Makers:

- * Develop an Energy Strategy for Devon to deploy renewable energy generation to meet future needs
- * Look to allocate locations for renewable and low-carbon energy initiatives in Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans, ensuring community involvement
- * Include policies in development plans that give positive weight to renewable and low-carbon energy initiatives which have clear evidence of local community involvement and leadership
- * Provide support for communities wishing to develop their own energy infrastructure
- * Provide advice on choosing genuine renewable-energy tariffs
- * Test approaches to making the energy system smarter and more flexible
- * Remain engaged with government funding opportunities to pilot carbon capture and storage technology on industrial facilities in Devon

Work With Government To:

- * amend national planning legislation to make it more straightforward for onshore wind developments to get planning consent, especially those that are community owned
- * enable timely and cost-effective grid upgrades
- * ensure effective incentives are available for the use of renewable heat and waste heat from industrial and commercial facilities, including waste Energy Recovery Facilities
- * reintroduce support mechanisms for smaller-scale renewable electricity generation



Chapter 9 Summary

Built Environment

To enter full screen press  and select 



Buildings and outdoor lighting produced 42% of Devon’s greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2019, due to burning fossil fuels for space & water heating and manufacturing processes (30%) and the consumption of grid-supplied electricity (12%).

To Reduce These Emissions, Several Changes Are Needed:



Retrofit Existing Houses.

We need a high take-up of energy-efficiency measures and low-carbon heating technologies in every one of our 581,000 homes. This retrofitting process must be affordable to everybody and independent and trusted advice needs to be available.



New Buildings Need To Be Net-Zero As Soon As Possible.

We need to be constructing new buildings using low-carbon materials and ensuring they won’t need retrofitting in the future, which would be five times more expensive.



Retrofit Existing Commercial And Industrial Premises.

Just like our homes, the 53,000 non-domestic buildings in Devon need upgrading too.



Minimise Energy Use By Amenity Lighting.

Lighting in public areas needs to be efficient and used only when required without affecting people’s safety or feelings of vulnerability.

Achieving these goals will generate new jobs to carry out necessary retrofits, protect vulnerable people from cold-related health conditions, and help those in poverty by minimising money spent on energy.

Actions:

Everyone:

- * [Check if you're eligible for free energy efficiency improvements for lower-income householders](#)
- * [Take a personalised Home Energy Check](#)
- * If you have not already done so, [turn the thermostat down](#)
- * [Insulate your home](#)
- * [Install LED lightbulbs](#)
- * [Wash at 30°C](#)
- * [Hang dry your clothes](#)
- * If you're in a position to do so, [install a low carbon heating system](#)
- * Ensure new building work is as energy efficient as you can afford



Actions:

Communities:

- * Work with landlords to retrofit community buildings
- * Raise awareness of the co-benefits of living in retrofitted homes and provide retrofitting advice to encourage people to undertake a retrofit
- * If you have retrofitted properties in your community, organise 'Open Homes' events to show the properties to other local people



Actions:

Organisations:

- * Retrofit your buildings, taking part in trials where these are available
- * Share your retrofitting experience with others
- * Ensure new building work is conducted to a net-zero standard
- * Reduce exterior and public lighting and convert to LED technology



Actions:

Local Policy Makers:

- * Develop projects to expand whole-house retrofit trials
- * Explore putting financial incentives and regulations in place to encourage retrofit (e.g. tax breaks & rebates, low-interest loans and green mortgages)
- * Collaborate with communities to establish a Devon-wide energy advice service
- * Enforce minimum energy efficiency standards
- * Work with central government and developers to accelerate the delivery of affordable new, net-zero homes



Chapter 10 Summary

Transport

To enter full screen press  and select 



Transport accounts for 30% of Devon's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the majority of which is from road transport (98%).

To Lower These Emissions, We Need To:



Reduce Need To Travel.

Avoiding the need to travel is the most effective way to minimise GHG emissions. This involves choosing to use local amenities and services, as well as carefully planning settlements so key services are easily accessible.



Shift To Sustainable Transport Options.

Active travel (for example, walking and cycling) should be prioritised, followed by public and shared vehicles, and then taxis before private vehicles. The sustainable options should be affordable, accessible and safe.



Use Technology To Reduce Emissions From Vehicles.

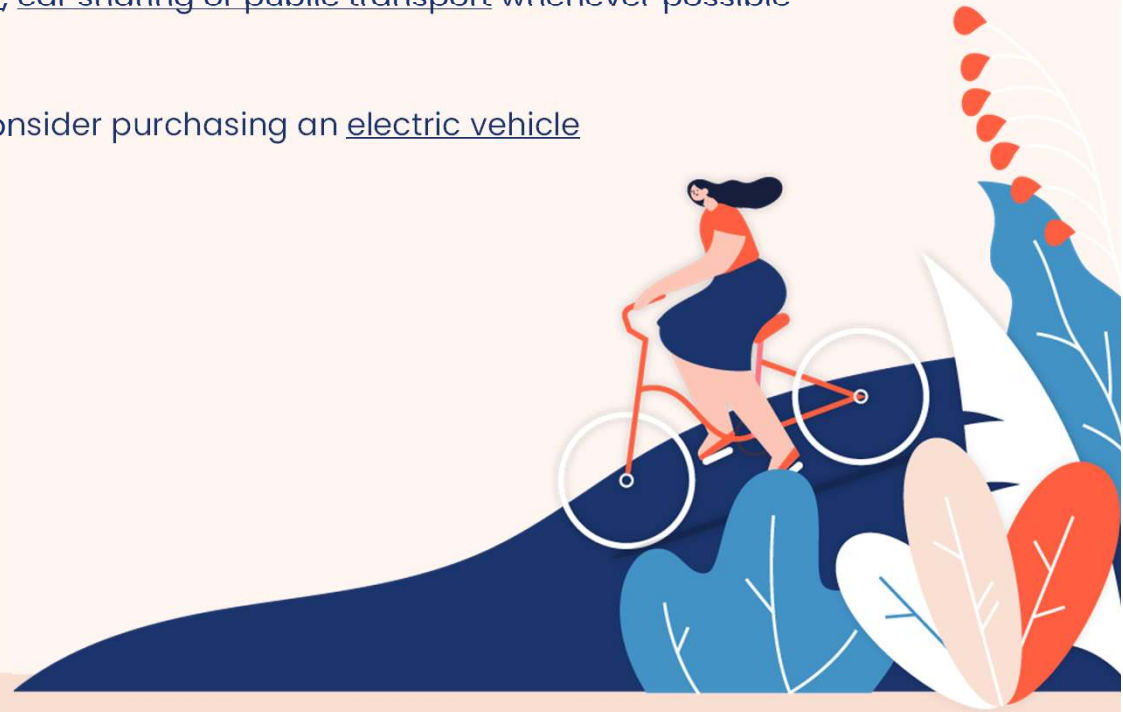
Motorised, personal transport will remain part of ensuring we can travel around Devon. Electric vehicles and other technologies such as biomethane, synthetic fuels, hydrogen and ammonia must be considered and adopted as appropriate.

A shift in transport behaviour will improve health via increased physical activity and enhanced air quality; ensure that vulnerable groups who rely on active travel and/or public transport have easier access to services; and reduce the economic costs of congestion, maintaining fossil-fuel supplies and pollution damage to the built environment.

Actions:

Everyone:

- * Switch to active travel, car sharing or public transport whenever possible
- * Reduce your flights
- * Drive efficiently
- * If you can afford to, consider purchasing an electric vehicle



Actions:

Communities:

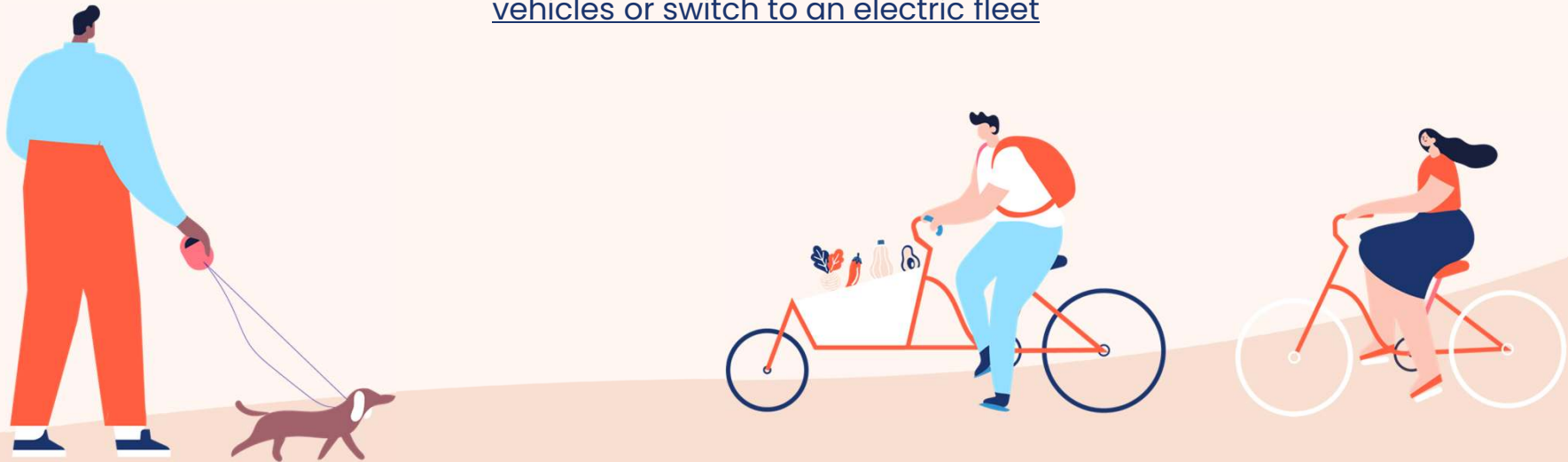
- * Promote sustainable travel options for your members or for any events you run
- * Organise regular car-free or reduced car days
- * Explore providing a bike rental scheme or providing a parking bay for a Car Club vehicle
- * Engage local people about reallocating road space to active travel
- * Provide more cycle parking
- * Provide electric vehicle charging in community spaces



Actions:

Organisations:

- * Minimise travel by encouraging employees to work from home and flexibly where possible
- * Review and apply the Travel Devon Toolkit to relevant activities
- * Incentivise staff to get to work via active travel, car sharing and/or public transport
- * Where travel is necessary for business trips, use public transport, hire electric vehicles or switch to an electric fleet



Actions:

Local Policy Makers:

Note: This is a summary of the actions in the Transport section. See the Summary or Full version of the Plan for the complete list.

- * Continue the roll out of the Connecting Devon and Somerset programme
- * Continue to provide employment and community assets across Devon in order to minimise the need to travel
- * Provide up-to-date information and advice about reducing the need to travel and the most sustainable travel choices
- * Encourage more walking and cycling , including the development of Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans, designing roads and paths for sustainable modes of travel, and supporting community bike rental schemes and cycle confidence/maintenance training
- * Encourage the use of shared and public transport by promoting car-sharing technology and clubs, funding local bus routes, and ensuring fares are affordable
- * Investigate the use of Tourist Levies to fund sustainable travel, and congestion charging and changes to car park pricing to make car-use less attractive
- * Help to make electric vehicles (EVs) more commonplace by supporting EV charging strategies and infrastructure
- * Seize opportunities to trial low-carbon aviation
- * Make freight distribution more efficient by supporting rail transport and electric cargo bikes



Chapter 11 Summary

Food, Land & Sea

To enter full screen press  and select 



As Devon is a county with two coastlines and a significant amount of farmland, it is crucial to consider food production, land use and the coast when addressing the climate emergency. The mix of emissions in this area is also distinct, as the main greenhouse gases are methane (from the digestion of food by livestock) and nitrous oxide (from manure and fertiliser) rather than carbon dioxide. These emissions accounted for 17% of Devon's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2019. A further 4% arises from machinery.

Three Main Changes Are Needed To Reduce Emissions In This Area:



Develop Demand For Nutritious And Sustainably-Produced Food.

We need to use our spending power to support local farmers, fisheries and horticulture that demonstrate best practice, and eat less red meat and dairy.



Reduce GHG Emissions And Improve Carbon Storage From Farming.

Practices that enhance soil carbon should be adopted, including regenerative practices, agroforestry and pasture-based livestock farming. Farm machinery should use renewable fuels, and emissions from manures, wastes and fertilisers must be reduced.



Maximise Carbon Storage In The Environment.

We need to protect and enhance existing habitats and ecosystems, and create new ones, which store carbon. This could include planting trees, restoring upland peatlands, and focusing on other habitats in Devon such as hedges; wetland habitats such as reedbeds and valley mires; wet Culm grasslands; soils; salt marshes and mudflats; and sea grass meadows and kelp beds.

By making these changes and enhancing the environment, we will help to address the ecological crisis, minimise flood risk, improve water quality, and encourage eco-tourism by contributing to Devon's beauty and appeal. On an individual level, eating nutritious and sustainably-produced food will improve health and wellbeing, as will having greater contact with nature.

Actions:

Everyone:

- * Aim to have a diet that follows the government's [Eatwell Guide](#), which requires us to eat less red meat and dairy
- * Where possible, choose to eat food that is sourced locally and sustainably-produced
- * Be mindful of your impact on the environment, and treat it with care when out and about, following the [Countryside Code](#)



Actions:

Communities:

- * Set up a local farmers market or community shop
- * Offer cooking skill share sessions to reconnect people with local seasonal food
- * Help people to eat a sustainable balanced diet at your events
- * Take action to protect and enhance local habitats and wildlife - get inspired with Wild About Devon



Actions:

Organisations:

- * Consider buying local through the [South West Food Hub](#)
- * Provide meals in your eateries aligned to the government's [Eatwell Guide](#)
- * Incentivise sustainable food-practices through procurement procedures



Actions:

Local Policy Makers:

- * **1** Support the Devon Food Partnership
- * Work with government to support new initiatives, including a food labelling system showing environmental impact, and preferential trade tariffs to food products that demonstrate minimum food standards
- * Work with government to design an effective Environmental Land Management Scheme that will ensure food production alongside carbon storage and other public goods
- * Look to set-up a Devon Farm Advice Service
- * Support the testing and adoption of low-carbon agricultural practices, and explore how this could be demonstrated on the County farms estate
- * Develop and implement a Local Nature Recovery Strategy, a Nature Recovery Network, and a Trees for Devon initiative
- * Develop a Land Use Framework
- * Develop an online investment platform to provide a match-making service between providers of environmental services and people wishing to purchase them
- * Work with government to introduce more marine protected areas, and to improve the effectiveness of environmental legislation overall
- * Develop and implement a South Devon Marine Natural Capital Plan, including piloting projects increasing carbon sequestration and support for smaller sustainable fisheries
- * Support the development of carbon storage accreditation schemes for a range of carbon-rich terrestrial, coastal and marine habitats
- * Allocate land for horticulture near settlements in development plans where suitable



1

This isn't in the document - should this be removed?

Charlotte Brown, 05/09/2022

Chapter 12

Making The Plan A Reality

To enter full screen press  and select 



Engagement And Ownership

The preparation of this Plan involved extensive collaboration between the Devon Climate Emergency partners, the Net-Zero Task Force, individuals and communities.

The ambition is that everyone in Devon knows about this Plan and is able to play an active role in its implementation. Every individual, organisation and community, including the Devon Climate Emergency partners, are encouraged to look at the actions and select those that they will help deliver.

The partners are [sharing their stories](#) on the website and would love to hear about yours. Your activity can be shared with the partnership and showcased on the website and the monthly newsletter via environmentalpolicy@devon.gov.uk, or find the Devon Climate Emergency on social media.

Devon-based organisations are encouraged to join the partners in [endorsing the Devon Climate Declaration](#) and to reduce their direct emissions to net-zero by 2030.



Funding & Investment

Achieving net-zero by 2050 at the latest will require a major nationwide investment programme, led by national government, but largely funded and delivered by private companies and individuals.

Costs for meeting net-zero in Devon have not been prepared, but may be in a future update to this Plan. The Climate Change Committee (CCC) says there needs to be a national investment of £50 billion annually by 2030. Once the reduced running costs of new technology is taken into account, the annualised net-cost of meeting net-zero is less than 1% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) through to 2050. However, due to the opportunities to redirect resources away from fossil fuels imports to UK investment, GDP will be around 2% higher than it would have otherwise been by 2035.



Governance And Monitoring

The implementation of the programme of projects in this Plan and the emerging Devon, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Climate Adaptation Plan will need governance arrangements to provide strategic oversight of their progress.

The Devon Climate Emergency Response Group will continue to oversee delivery, aided by new Theme Boards reflecting the themes of the sections of this Plan, and a new Devon Climate Change Forum. The Forum will provide impartial oversight, challenge and advice on behalf of the people of Devon, meeting once or twice each year. It will include community representation. Part of its role will be to scrutinise progress on an annual basis and make recommendations for the year ahead.

A set of indicators will be used to monitor progress towards achieving the plan's objectives. These indicators will be reviewed by the Response Group and published online.



Closing Remark

Now is the right time to set a target to achieve net-zero emissions and put in place a Plan to reach it. Climate change is too important and urgent a priority to do anything else. The broad-based involvement of businesses, the public sector, voluntary organisations and communities working together will help to create a resilient, net-zero carbon Devon where people and nature thrive.



Equality Impact Assessment: Allocation of the one off Net Zero budget

The Equality Act 2010 includes a general duty which requires public authorities, in the exercise of their functions, to have due regard to the need to:

Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act.

Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

Foster good relations between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not

In order to comply with the general duty authorities must assess the impact on equality of decisions, policies and practices. These duties do not prevent the authority from reducing services where necessary, but they offer a way of developing proposals that consider the impacts on all members of the community.

Authorities which fail to carry out equality impact assessments risk making poor and unfair decisions which may discriminate against particular groups and worsen inequality.

Committee name and date:	Report Title	Decisions being recommended:	People with protected characteristics potentially impacted by the decisions to be made:
Executive 1 November 2022 Council 13 December 2022	Endorsement of the Devon Carbon Plan	That Executive recommends to Council: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To endorse the Devon Carbon Plan; 2. Strategic Scrutiny note that the Devon Carbon Plan target for Net Zero is 2050; 3. To continue to work in collaboration with the Devon Climate Emergency Partnership in reducing county carbon emissions; 4. Projects led by Exeter City Council, in the implementation of the Devon Carbon Plan, are scrutinised by Exeter City Council’s Strategic Scrutiny Committee; and 5. An annual update is presented to Strategic Scrutiny on progress made in 	Some residents of Exeter, regardless of protected characteristics, may not be able to afford the changes required to reduce their carbon emissions, such as buying an electric vehicle or making changes to their home to make it more energy efficient.

Factors to consider in the assessment: For each of the groups below, an assessment has been made on whether the proposed decision will have a **positive, negative or neutral impact**. This is must be noted in the table below alongside brief details of why this conclusion has been reached and notes of any mitigation proposed. Where the impact is negative, a **high, medium or low assessment** is given. The assessment rates the impact of the policy based on the current situation (i.e. disregarding any actions planned to be carried out in future).

High impact – a significant potential impact, risk of exposure, history of complaints, no mitigating measures in place etc.

Medium impact –some potential impact exists, some mitigating measures are in place, poor evidence

Low impact – almost no relevancy to the process, e.g. an area that is very much legislation led and where the Council has very little discretion

Protected characteristic/ area of interest	Positive or Negative Impact	High, Medium or Low Impact	Reason
Race and ethnicity (including Gypsies and Travellers; migrant workers; asylum seekers).	Negative	Medium	There could be the potential of land that gypsies and travellers use for temporarily means, not being available.
	Positive	High	There could be the potential for jobs for migrant workers within construction sector and others that support net zero and clean growth
Disability as defined by the Equality Act – a person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term adverse impact on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.	Positive	High	The building of new sustainable and active travel routes, would support positive mental health and wellbeing and increase accessibility for those less able
	Positive	High	Buildings built to passivhaus standard in Exeter, would support mental health & wellbeing for individuals.
	Negative	High	If active and sustainable travel is the only options, those with a disability are unable to access services, to shop or to meet family & friends
	Negative	High	If city car parks are used for alternative means, those less able may not be able to access city centre parking and use a car park not at their desired location, or to using park & ride.

	Negative	High	Those that are older or frail may need to keep their homes warm in colder times of the year – which has a negative impact on carbon emissions
Sex/Gender	Neutral	Low	N/A
Gender reassignment	Neutral	Low	N/A
Religion and belief (includes no belief, some philosophical beliefs such as Buddhism and sects within religions).	Negative	Low	Some religions may potentially be against retrofitting buildings to be Net Zero or Carbon Neutral
Sexual orientation (including heterosexual, lesbian, gay, bisexual).	Neutral	Low	N/A
Age (children and young people aged 0-24; adults aged 25-50; younger older people aged 51-75/80; older people 81+; frail older people; people living with age related conditions. The age categories are for illustration only as overriding consideration should be given to needs).	Positive	High	Delivering Net Zero across the city is likely to be embraced by younger people who live, study, work and socialise in Exeter.
	Negative	Medium	Some age categories may not engage with the aims and aspirations of Net Zero, and projects to deliver net zero.
	Negative	High	Those that are older or frail may need to keep their homes warm in colder times of the year – which has a negative impact on carbon emissions
Pregnancy and maternity including new and breast feeding mothers	Positive	Medium	As a result of net zero there will be a healthier environment for expectant mothers, as well as the ability to walk/exercise in a safe environment.
Marriage and civil partnership status	Neutral	Low	N/A
<p><u>Actions identified that will mitigate any negative impacts and/or promote inclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each project Exeter City Council leads on in the delivery of the Devon Carbon Plan, an EQIA will be undertaken to ensure no project discriminates against any characteristic. • The Officer leading on Devon Carbon Plan projects, they consult with the Policy team. 			

Officer: Victoria Hatfield

Date: 2 October 2022

REPORT TO EXECUTIVE

Date of Meeting: 1 November 2022

REPORT TO COUNCIL

Date of Meeting: 13 December 2022

Report of: Director Net Zero and City Management

Title: Legal Obstacles to Port Marine Safety Code Compliance

Is this a Key Decision?

No

Is this an Executive or Council Function?

Council

1. What is the report about?

The options to meet the requirement to obtain appropriate legal powers to achieve Port Marine Safety Code compliance

2. Recommendations:

That Executive recommends, and Council approves:

- 2.1 The commencement of work on obtaining a Harbour Revision Order, to continue progress towards Port Marine Safety Code compliance.
- 2.2 The allocation of a one off budget of up to £150k to allow for the Harbour Revision Order process and to provide contingency in case of a public enquiry.

3. Reasons for the recommendation:

- 3.1 To continue our route towards full compliance with the Department for Transport's Port Marine Safety Code as previously approved at Executive (10/03/20) and Council (21/04/20).
- 3.2 To give the Council powers to take action against dangerous activities or speeding vessels such as jet skis and in emergency situations to help ensure safety of water users
- 3.3 To reduce the liability to the Council and the risk of parties taking action against the Council should an accident occur.
- 3.4 To generate income streams through harbour dues which will help to partially offset the revenue costs of running a harbour team and maintaining navigation.
- 3.5 To give the Council the ability to prevent hazardous vessels, that may cause harm to the estuary environment, from entering the river.

3. What are the resource implications including non financial resources?

- 3.1 Previous estimates for the HRO process were in the order of £150K but were based on the potential for a full public enquiry, due to the contentious nature of those proposals. Our future bid would be far less contentious and largely delivering what the users of the

harbour want to see. The costs of our proposed HRO are therefore estimated to be an £18K application fee and an estimated £70K in legal fees. In light of the risks highlighted by the Monitoring Officer in section 6, we propose to set aside a budget of £150k to allow for contingencies in the event of a public enquiry.

3.2 To offset these costs, the new powers would enable the Council to potentially levy harbour dues on recreational vessels and issue fines to speeding vessels (including jet-ski users). Based on an annual levy of £10.00 per metre for each vessel moored within the Exe an anticipated regular yearly income of £100K could be achieved. This would be used to help offset our revenue costs associated with Port improvements and maintenance (e.g. navigational buoys and dredging).

4. Section 151 Officer comments:

4.1 Given the Council's financial challenges, it is essential that all opportunities for additional income are explored. There would be a maximum payback of 18 months based on the figures set out in the report. It is essential that proper consideration is given as to how the income would be collected, managed and reconciled. The team must also be aware that this is funding to cover existing costs of the Harbour and does not allow for additional expenditure. Based on the current MTFP, there is just sufficient funds available in the General Fund Balance to provide the £150,000 budget.

5. What are the legal aspects?

Please see Monitoring Officer comments below.

6. Monitoring Officer's comments:

Harbour Orders are a form of delegated legislation made under the Harbours Act 1964 (The Act). A harbour is defined by the Act as any natural or artificial harbour, any port, haven, estuary, tidal or other river or inland waterway navigated by sea going ships. It also included docks and wharves.

Harbour authorities are responsible for the management and running of the harbour. The powers and duties are set out under the Act or under a Harbour order. Harbour orders are made by way of statutory Instrument under the Act and confer powers on the Harbour authority for the purpose of improving, maintaining or managing a harbour.

Applications for Harbour orders were processed by the Department of Transport until 2010 but are now dealt with by the Marine Management Organisation (MMO). Extensive pre application consultation with the MMO is recommended before the application, including a statement in support showing the need and justification for each provision of the order, is required.

The Harbour must advertise its Application and 42 day period for objections and representations must follow. Where there are any outstanding objections to the proposed Order, a Public Inquiry may follow. The cost of the Inquiry is payable by the Applicant as these costs are not included as part of the application fee. In event that members are minded to approve the recommendation, members should note that where an Inquiry is held the cost to the Council will be significantly more than is indicated in the financial implication of this report.

There is no right of appeal against a refusal to make an Order. An order however, may be challenged within 6 weeks from the date it becomes operative by application to the High Court.

7. Report details:

8.1 The Council is the Port Authority for the Exe Estuary from Blackaller Weir (outside Mill on the Exe) to the 'Safe Water Mark', one mile out to sea off Exmouth beach including the Exeter Ship Canal.

8.2 As such, the responsibilities include:-

- a) Providing and maintaining lights and buoys to ensure safe navigation (there are over 50 navigation aids in the estuary which we have provided and maintain).
- b) Exercising functions with regard to nature conservation and other environmental considerations
- c) Conserving the harbour so that it is reasonably fit for use as a port and in such condition for a vessel to utilise it safely
- d) Complying with the Port Marine Safety Code
- e) Complying with Environmental Protection legislation
- f) Keeping the canal open, maintained and navigable for commercial vessels

At the moment users of the estuary or canal do not pay anything towards any of the responsibilities above.

8.3 We are currently pursuing Port Marine Safety Code (PMSC) compliance. Although the PMSC is not mandatory, all Harbour Authorities are expected to comply and failure to do so can lead to prosecution under other relevant legislation, such as the Health and Safety at Work Act (maximum penalty 2 years imprisonment and/or unlimited fine), in the event of serious incident or accident.

8.4 An obstacle to compliance is that of legislation, with the Council not possessing the appropriate powers to enable adequate management of the Port by General and Special Directions.

8.5 This is an historical anomaly resulting from the Council not incorporating the Harbours, Docks and Piers Act in 1847. As such the Council cannot exercise the powers of Special Direction which is a major concern in relation to ensuring navigational safety and compliance with the Code.

8.6 These Directions would allow the Council to take action against dangerous activities or speeding vessels such as jet skis and in emergency situations to help ensure safety of water users. In order to now obtain the appropriate powers the Council would need to pursue a Harbour Revision Order to incorporate the 1847 Act mentioned above. The HRO would enable ECC as Harbour Authority to:-

- a) Generate income streams through harbour dues which will help to partially offset the revenue costs of running a harbour team and maintaining navigation;

- b) Prevent hazardous or vessels that are potentially going to cause harm to the environment from entering the river;
- c) Restrict use of the river by certain craft if required;
- d) Licence and regulate waterborne businesses in the river and canal in areas such as ensuring compliance with health and safety best practice; and
- e) Allow the Council to deal with the owners of abandoned boat more effectively.

8.7 Pursuing a HRO would be a lengthy and relatively expensive process, which could take 12 months and cost approximately £90,000. Without doing so it will be impossible to meet, both in principle and practice, the requirements of the Port Marine Safety Code.

8.8 The alternative options are set out in the table in Appendix A.

8. How does the decision contribute to the Council's Corporate Plan?

This would help demonstrate a well-run Council and contribute greatly towards public safety within the Port of Exeter.

9. What risks are there and how can they be reduced?

The risk of public and stakeholder objections can be reduced by early informal discussions with the Port User Group and Exe Estuary Management Partnership

10. Equality Act 2010 (The Act)

11.1 No direct equality impacts arising from the recommendations.

11. Carbon Footprint (Environmental) Implications:

Generally positive as the HRO will allow the Council to create a regulatory framework to reduce carbon emissions within the port

12. Are there any other options?

Please see the table in Appendix A for the pros and cons of all the options considered.

Director Net Zero Exeter & City Management, David Bartram

Author: Steve Carnell and Grahame Forshaw

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1972 (as amended)

Background papers used in compiling this report:-

None

Contact for enquires:
Democratic Services (Committees)
Room 4.36
01392 265275

Option	Estimated Cost	Pros	Cons
<p>a) Do nothing</p>	<p>Could be considerable costs to defend legal action brought about in an accusation of corporate neglect.</p> <p>Without a HRO to create an income stream, the Council will continue to bear all cost of running the waterways</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>PMSC compliance could not be achieved.</p> <p>ECC still running the risk of legal action in the event of a fatality or serious incident</p> <p>Loss of credibility amongst water users and reputational damage.</p> <p>Inability to properly regulate and licence businesses that run in the canal or river Exe.</p> <p>Authority would still not have proper control of the waters, unable to collect dues so there would be no possible income stream.</p>

<p>b) Apply for a Harbour Revision Order (Recommended)</p>	<p>£90,000 without any public enquiry or £150,000+ if one is required. Plus significant officer time. However, the introduction of harbour dues could cover this expenditure in a relatively short period of time (see section 4)</p>	<p>Would enable PMSC compliance and reduce risk to the Council. Positive publicity in terms of the Council being a H&S exemplar on the water. Would enable the Council to levy proper dues or charges for using waters that the Council is responsible for – both river and canal. Safety in the river and canal would be enhanced by having the legal right to direct specific activities and/or vessels to particular areas of water. To restrict port entry to dangerous or potentially environmentally hazardous or soon to be abandoned vessels.</p>	<p>Increased costs in the event of stakeholder objections and a subsequent public enquiry. Negative publicity around spending a significant amount of money at a time when other Council services are being reduced due to funding constraints.</p>
<p>Option</p>	<p>Estimated Costs</p>	<p>Pros</p>	<p>Cons</p>

<p>c) Revise existing by-laws</p>	<p>£5,000 plus officer time Would still require some public consultation</p>	<p>Would be an improvement on current outdated by-laws. Particularly in terms of a revised level of fines acting as a stiffer deterrent.</p>	<p>Would not address the Special Directions issue and meet the compliancy threshold of the PMSC Council would still be unable to collect harbour dues from water users and without a HRO to create an income stream the Council will continue to cover all cost of running the waterways team. Reputational loss, user groups in the river would be unhappy with such a limited approach. Potentially, the Council is still open to litigation Rigid By-Laws would not allow a flexible approach to dealing with changing or developing craft or activities not defined in by-laws Although not a statutory obligation at present, PMSC compliance could become so in the future.</p>
<p>d) Apply for a Harbour Closure Order</p>	<p>Costs of a closure order would be of comparable with an application of an HRO and would most likely lead to a public enquiry</p>	<p>Relieve the Council of its legal responsibility</p>	<p>High likelihood of being unsuccessful at public enquiry Spiralling costs of possible compensation claims</p>

This page is intentionally left blank

Equality Impact Assessment: Legal Obstacles to Port Marine Safety Code Compliance

The Equality Act 2010 includes a general duty which requires public authorities, in the exercise of their functions, to have due regard to the need to:

- **Eliminate discrimination**, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act.
- **Advance equality of opportunity** between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and people who do not share it.
- **Foster good relations** between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not

In order to comply with the general duty authorities must assess the impact on equality of decisions, policies and practices. These duties do not prevent the authority from reducing services where necessary, but they offer a way of developing proposals that consider the impacts on all members of the community.

Authorities which fail to carry out equality impact assessments risk making poor and unfair decisions which may discriminate against particular groups and worsen inequality.

Committee name and date:	Report Title	Decisions being recommended:	People with protected characteristics potentially impacted by the decisions to be made:
Executive 01/11/2022 Council 13/12/2022	Legal Obstacles to Port Marine Safety Code Compliance	To commence work on obtaining a Harbour Revision Order so as to continue progress towards Port Marine Safety Code compliance	None

Factors to consider in the assessment: For each of the groups below, an assessment has been made on whether the proposed decision will have a **positive, negative or neutral impact**. This is must be noted in the table below alongside brief details of why this conclusion has been reached and notes of any mitigation proposed. Where the impact is negative, a **high, medium or low**

assessment is given. The assessment rates the impact of the policy based on the current situation (i.e. disregarding any actions planned to be carried out in future).

High impact – a significant potential impact, risk of exposure, history of complaints, no mitigating measures in place etc.

Medium impact –some potential impact exists, some mitigating measures are in place, poor evidence

Low impact – almost no relevancy to the process, e.g. an area that is very much legislation led and where the Council has very little discretion

Protected characteristic/ area of interest	Positive or Negative Impact	High, Medium or Low Impact	Reason
Race and ethnicity (including Gypsies and Travellers; migrant workers; asylum seekers).		Neutral	The decision is to commence work on a harbour revision order which is a legislation led process which will, if successful, give additional powers to the Council to manage the harbour more effectively.
Disability: as defined by the Equality Act – a person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term adverse impact on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.		Neutral	As Above
Sex/Gender		Neutral	As Above
Gender reassignment		Neutral	As Above
Religion and belief (includes no belief, some philosophical beliefs such as Buddhism and sects within religions).		Neutral	As Above
Sexual orientation (including heterosexual, lesbian, gay, bisexual).		Neutral	As Above
Age (children and young people aged 0-24; adults aged 25-50; younger older people aged 51-75/80; older people 81+; frail older people; people living with age related conditions. The		Neutral	As Above

Protected characteristic/ area of interest	Positive or Negative Impact	High, Medium or Low Impact	Reason
age categories are for illustration only as overriding consideration should be given to needs).			
Pregnancy and maternity including new and breast feeding mothers		Neutral	As Above
Marriage and civil partnership status		Neutral	As above

Actions identified that will mitigate any negative impacts and/or promote inclusion

Officer: David Bartram

Date: 06/10/2022

This page is intentionally left blank

REPORT TO EXECUTIVE

Date of Meeting: 1st November 2022

REPORT TO COUNCIL

Date of Meeting: 13th December 2022

Report of: The Director of Culture, Leisure and Tourism

Title: Exeter Playing Pitch Strategy

Is this a Key Decision?

No

Is this an Executive or Council Function?

Council

1. What is the report about?

The Exeter Playing Pitch Strategy assesses current and future demand for formal sports pitches in Exeter. The Strategy provides a framework for resource prioritisation and informed planning decisions. It is a living document that will be reviewed on an annual basis to keep pace with the changing sports landscape in Exeter. This report seeks approval for that strategy.

2. Recommendations:

That Executive recommends and Council approve:-

2.1 The Exeter Playing Pitch Strategy; and

2.2 the strategy is implemented, subject to financial constraints.

3. Reasons for the recommendation:

The Exeter Playing Pitch strategy will support the local planning system, the principles will help enable and support healthy lifestyles, deliver community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs, and give everyone the chance to get active.

The rationale of the Exeter PPS is to:

1. Recognise and give significant weight to the benefits of sport and physical activity.

2. Undertake, maintain and apply robust and up-to-date assessments of need and strategies for sport and physical activity provision, and base policies, decisions and guidance upon them.

3. Plan, design and maintain buildings, developments, facilities, land and environments that enable people to lead active lifestyles.

4. Prioritise sites for investment to protect, enhance and provide new sports pitches for local communities
5. Provide a clear strategy for external partners to engage with and work alongside Exeter City Council to deliver playing pitch improvements

4. What are the resource implications including non-financial resources

A number of sites within Exeter have been highlighted for improvements and the investment is subject to S106 contributions, CIL funding and external sources.

Officer capacity will be required through existing resources within the Active & Healthy People team and Parks and Open Spaces team to establish a local steering group to implement the key priorities in the Exeter Playing Pitch Strategy.

5. Section 151 Officer comments:

The report sets out a plan to deliver any improvements by external funding or CIL / S106 contributions. It is essential that Members are mindful of this in the current financial climate.

6. What are the legal aspects?

None identified

7. Monitoring Officer's comments:

The content of this report raises no issues for the Monitoring Officer.

8. Report details:

8.1 The Exeter Playing Pitch Strategy assesses current and future demand for formal sports pitches in Exeter. The Strategy considers the demand for these sports now, over the next 3-5 years (considered the practical lifetime of the Strategy) and over the longer term to 2040 (to align with the new Local Plan). For the purposes of team generation rates, the population increase to 2028 and 2040 includes growth through new housing. The Strategy provides a framework for resource prioritisation and informed planning decisions. It is a living document that will be reviewed on an annual basis to keep pace with the changing sports landscape in Exeter. The full draft strategy and proposed action plan can be found at Appendix A

8.2 The Strategy has been researched in conjunction with consultants BELAP and developed through consultation with Sport England, the pitch sport National Governing Bodies, sports clubs, league associations, schools, colleges and community organisations. It has been informed through a review of Exeter's sports pitches and ancillary facilities.

8.3 The Strategy is set in the context of the Council's community strategy and corporate plan and has close links with the Live and Move physical activity strategy and Parks and Open Spaces Strategy. It recognises the important contribution made by sport in the local economy and in delivering corporate objectives.

8.4 The key objectives of the strategy are:

Objective 1 PROTECT, ENHANCE, PROVIDE: To protect existing provision and proactively plan for and provide sufficient and appropriate high quality facilities and opportunities (enhanced and new) to meet demand to 2040, wherever possible making the best use of facilities already available.

Objective 2 TO ESTABLISH A STRATEGIC DELIVERY FRAMEWORK: To develop, maintain and value strategic partnerships within the city and from neighbouring authorities and to involve all stakeholders and managing and operating agencies in a framework which enables the sharing of skills, expertise and resources to deliver the PPS.

Objective 3 TO DEVELOP A NETWORK OF COMMUNITY SPORTS HUBS: To place new and enhanced playing field facilities at the heart of a network of community sports hubs, in order to encourage participation in the pitch sports and other outdoor activities and to facilitate community involvement, management and use.

Objective 4 TO SUPPORT AND DEVELOP THE COMMUNITY USE OF EDUCATION FACILITIES: To recognise the value of educational investment in Exeter into pitches and sport in supporting community and city aspirations for a healthier city and to consolidate their offer and support them in enhancing their facilities and developing further community use and involvement.

Objective 5 TO ENCOURAGE PEOPLE TO BECOME MORE ACTIVE BY PARTICIPATING IN SPORT: To provide a diverse range of outdoor sports facilities and opportunities to assist in encouraging and attracting people from all groups within the community, including those still underrepresented in sport to become more active, to the benefit of their health and wellbeing.

Objective 6 TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE, HIGH QUALITY MAINTENANCE OF GRASS PITCH SITES: To provide sufficient resources for the adequate and appropriate maintenance of grass pitch sites and their improvement where identified, and to manage and maintain these facilities in such a way as to address issues around environmental sustainability and the effect on climate.

8.5 The strategy focuses on the main outdoor pitch/court sports of cricket, football, hockey, rugby union and tennis whilst including other formal sports pitches where there is demand in Exeter, for example Baseball. It covers all pitches in Exeter not just those owned by the council, other significant pitch provides in the city include Exeter College, University of Exeter and all schools within the city boundary.

8.6 COMMUNITY SPORTS HUBS - This will be a priority focus of the Delivery Group in implementing the Strategy. For the Exeter PPS, a 'Community Sports Hub' is defined as 'an area or site with a range of sports facilities where local sports clubs and other stakeholder and management organisations connect and work together to inspire, create and improve the opportunities for the local community to become more active through taking part in sport'. A good practice example is the existing Exwick Community Sports

Hub – covering the Exwick and Flowerpot Playing Fields and the Exwick Sports Hub (artificial grass pitch and tennis courts), on land owned by the City Council and leased to Exeter College

8.7 This Strategy wishes to give high priority to working with other key partners and stakeholders to deliver similar hubs at other sites across the city. These sites have been identified as potential community sports hubs on the basis of several of the following:

- The sites comprise more than one type of facility and cater for several sports and/or casual and informal recreational activities (not just the pitch sports)
- A variety of owners, key stakeholders and local clubs and groups are involved in their ownership, management and use
- This PPS has identified that facilities at these sites would benefit from enhancement and additional investment
- They meet identified local needs and may also serve defined areas of deprivation
- They have the potential for development and expansion to include additional sports and activities and community uses to meet shortfalls identified in this PPS
- They are already the focus of other City Council initiatives and are well placed to be delivered in the short term

8.8 A preliminary list of Community Sports Hubs has been proposed, for further discussion through the delivery steering group:

- King George V Playing Fields
- St Luke's School/ Whipton/Monkerton/Pinhoe
- Exeter Arena/Exhibition Fields/St James School
- Topsham
- Wonford
- Cowick Barton/West Exe/St Thomas
- Hamlin Lane Playing Fields
- Heavitree Pleasure Ground

8.9 The Exeter PPS has been undertaken in full accordance with the Guidance as set out by Sport England in its 'Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance' (2013; currently being updated). This has five distinct stages with elements of consultation built into each and is specifically designed to comprehensively include the views, knowledge and expertise of all people involved in the field of planning, managing, developing, operating and using playing pitch facilities in Exeter. In the first Stage (Stage A) a Steering Group was set up comprising representatives of relevant Exeter City Council departments, all national governing bodies of the pitch sports and tennis, education agencies in the city, Sport England, Active Devon and adjoining local authorities. This Steering Group has reviewed, discussed, amended and 'signed off' each Stage of the PPS preparation.

8.10 During the information gathering process at Stage B, a wide consultation took place (either by email or on the phone or in person) about the operation and use of their playing pitch facilities and, critically, their aspirations for the future:

- all pitch sports and tennis clubs and
- organisations such as leagues, community sports trusts etc;

- maintenance, management and operational personnel responsible for playing pitches and tennis courts,
- all education sites (HE and FE, all private and state secondary and primary schools).

8.11 Overall, over a 95% response rate was achieved (some primary schools without playing pitch facilities did not reply). All information gathered was entered in a database and informed the Assessment of Need at Stage C. The analytical techniques used are very specific to each sport, and further detail was often sought. The production of the Strategy and Action Plan itself at Stage D was also undertaken in partnership with the Steering Group, members of which went back and consulted with individual clubs and users and pitch site operators when and if required.

8.12 Through consultation with the community of people and organisations who are involved in any capacity with playing pitch and tennis court provision in Exeter and the involvement of the Steering Group (members of which have close links with local clubs, schools, community groups that use sports pitches and tennis courts), has ensured that due regard has been paid to the widest possible canvas of relevant points and issues and has enabled a Strategy to be formulated which sets the broad agenda for improvement going forward.

8.13 An opportunity for wider consultation is built into the Strategy process through the delivery and implementation stage. At Stage E of the Strategy is designed to 'Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date' through delivery of an action plan and in wider consultation with communities. The Strategy Action Plan sets out various Options for each site under the Heading 'DRAFT OPTIONS AND ACTIONS FOR DISCUSSION (STAGE D/E)'. The Exeter PPS Delivery Group (developed from the Steering Group) will discuss the Options and Actions for each site and propose a way forward. Where these involve developments and improvements to a site, or the introduction of new sites, consultation (in line with the ECC Consultation Charter) will be undertaken with residents, communities, local users and interested parties, to ensure that these proposals only move forward after all factors have been fully considered.

8.14 Following formal approval of the strategy, an Exeter PPS delivery steering group will be established and convened to support the delivery and implementation of the proposed action plan.

9. How does the decision contribute to the Council's Corporate Plan?

The decision to approve and the Exeter Playing Pitch Strategy programme directly impacts key council corporate strategic priorities:

- Building Great neighbourhoods
- Promoting active and healthy lifestyles
- Net Zero ambition

The focus of the strategy and is to protect, improve and enhance playing pitch provision across the city to enable residents and communities to lead health, inclusive and active lives.

10. What risks are there and how can they be reduced?

There is a risk that without an adopted strategy the council would not be able to collect developer contributions (S106).

There is a risk that without an adopted strategy Sport England and the Sports Governing bodies will not consider applications for external funding from the council or from any sports club in Exeter.

The Playing Pitch Strategy provides an important evidence base to support relevant policies within the future Exeter Local Plan. These policies are used in planning decisions and therefore it is important that they are underpinned by an up to date assessment of need.

11. Equality Act 2010 (The Act)

11.1 Under the Act's Public Sector Equalities Duty, decision makers are required to consider the need to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other prohibited conduct;
- advance equality by encouraging participation, removing disadvantage, taking account of disabilities and meeting people's needs; and
- foster good relations between people by tackling prejudice and promoting understanding.

11.2 In order to comply with the general duty authorities must assess the impact on equality of decisions, policies and practices. These duties do not prevent the authority from reducing services where necessary, but they offer a way of developing proposals that consider the impacts on all members of the community.

11.3 In making decisions the authority must take into account the potential impact of that decision in relation to age, disability, race/ethnicity (includes Gypsies and Travellers), sex and gender, gender identity, religion and belief, sexual orientation, pregnant women and new and breastfeeding mothers, marriage and civil partnership status in coming to a decision.

11.4 In recommending this proposal potential impact has been identified on people with protected characteristics as determined by the Act and an Equalities Impact Assessment has been included in the background papers for Member's attention.

12. Carbon Footprint (Environmental) Implications:

12.1 The strategy and associated action plan delivery will have the potential to deliver direct impact on our carbon reduction target (carbon neutral by 2030). There are a number of issues to explore through the implementation phase of any playing pitch improvements:

- **Major developments** - When planning for major new developments and links to sports pitches and facilities, planning officers should be considering the principles established by Sport England / Public Health England's Active Design Guidance.
- **Sustainable locations** - to ensure that playing pitches lie at the heart of their local communities and are easily accessible to all, thus reducing the need to travel by car,

or work is progressed to help ensure that sustainable transport connectivity is strong to pitch sites

- **Good design** - incorporating low carbon and carbon-reducing measures and innovations such as sustainable drainage systems, rainwater recycling, electric car and bike charging points, biomass boilers, the greater use of natural light / passivhaus design and underfloor heating in sports pavilions, solar power for electricity generation should be considered wherever feasible.
- **Innovation** - Alternatives to grass and other technical developments could be considered in the future: hybrid pitches (a combination of grass and artificial grass) are being trialed in a few locations in the UK and may come forward as a sustainable alternative to full artificial grass provision, which face major challenges now in terms of manufacture, disposal of carpets, reduction of loss of rubber crumb to watercourses (from 3G pitches) and their lifetime cost.
- **Supporting the surrounding environment** - Opportunities can be taken on multi-pitch / multi-use strategic sites, in particular, to invest in whole life and whole site plans which benefit on-site and adjacent ecology and habitats (for example, testing whether net gains in biodiversity can be achieved).

13. Are there any other options?

The council could not adopt a Playing Pitch Strategy. This would make it difficult for the council to seek developer contributions and for local community clubs to seek investment and support from external agencies, Sport England and National Governing Bodies of Sport. The council would not have a formal evidence base for decision making regarding the future of playing pitches and specific site protection and enhancement.

Director of Culture, Leisure and Tourism, Jon-Paul Hedge

Author: James Bogue, Active and Healthy People Programme Lead

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1972 (as amended)

Background papers used in compiling this report:-

None

Contact for enquires:
Democratic Services (Committees)
Room 4.36
01392 265275

This page is intentionally left blank

EXETER

Playing Pitch Strategy

FINAL DRAFT STRATEGY DOCUMENT (STAGE D)

Draft Version for Submission to Exeter City Council

October 10th 2022

Amendments/additions since second Stage D Meeting highlighted thus

October 2022

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION.....	3
2	STRATEGY FOCUS AND PRIORITIES	12
	A FOOTBALL	13
	B CRICKET	20
	C RUGBY	23
	D HOCKEY	25
	E TENNIS	28
	F OTHER SPORTS	31
3	DELIVERY OF THE STRATEGY.....	32
	APPENDIX 1: THE PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY “TEN STEP APPROACH”	34
	APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF PITCH SPORT DATA.....	35
	GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND PITCH SIZES.....	43

1 INTRODUCTION

Rationale and scope

1.1 This is a very appropriate time for the Exeter Playing Pitch Strategy to be developed, following two years of Covid-19 restrictions and with a renewed emphasis on improving people's health and well-being. Building on the 'Live Better and Move More' Strategy, aligned with the Council's 'Physical Activity Strategy' (both published in July 2019), Exeter is at the forefront of current thinking with regard to health and well being with exciting new developments which the PPS needs to be mindful of, including:

- Its 2040 Vision for Exeter to be recognised as a leading sustainable city, to be a healthy and inclusive city and 'the most physically active city in England'.
- A 'whole systems approach' to put sustainability at the heart of being a 'great' city-region, with a focus on sport, physical activity, well being and resilience
- 'Wellbeing Exeter' which offers 'community connecting' ('social prescribing') for adults, families and young people in combination with 'community building' to provide firm foundations for individuals and communities to improve their own health and well-being, including by focusing on physical activity
- Exeter and Cranbrook together are one of twelve places supported by Sport England to build healthier, happier communities and to discover a blueprint for tackling inactivity on a local level ('Active Communities).
- The Physical Activity Target Areas as identified through Public Health Devon and set out within ECC's 'Live Better and Move More' and 'Physical Activity Strategy' (2019)
- The new Local Plan which will plan for the period 2020-2040 and for which this PPS will be an evidence based document. (The current Exeter Local Plan (Core Strategy) was adopted in 2012 and covers the period 2006 to 2026).

1.2 The Vision for the PPS is defined as:

For Exeter's playing fields and related outdoor sports facilities to lie at the heart of Active Communities, supporting Exeter to become the most physically active city in England. Facilities are to be protected as Active Environments and to provide accessible and sustainable opportunities for everyone who lives, works in, or visits Exeter to take part in the pitch sports and tennis at whatever level they require.

(An Active Environment is defined as 'An area or site which connects dedicated sport and activity facilities and community spaces, and makes it easy for people to walk and cycle and be more active, through better design and use of the built and natural environments around us.')

(based on Sport England definition)

1.3 The Exeter PPS has been prepared in accordance with Sport England's Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance (see Appendix 1), which consists of 10 steps within 5 stages, viz:

Sport England Pitch Assessment Methodology

Stage A: Prepare and tailor the approach	(Step 1)
Stage B: Gather information / views on supply of and demand for provision	(Steps 2 & 3)
Stage C: Assess the supply and demand information and views	(Steps 4, 5 & 6)
Stage D: Develop the strategy	(Steps 7 & 8)
Stage E: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date	(Steps 9 & 10)

1.4 The PPS considers the pitch sports – football, hockey, cricket, rugby and other lesser played sports such as baseball and quidditch - on both grass and artificial grass sites and also tennis (assessed according to the methodology set out by Sport England in its ‘Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance’). A Steering Group was set up to oversee the Strategy, comprising representatives from the Leisure, Grounds Maintenance and Planning departments of the City Council, national governing bodies of sport, Active Devon, Sport England, the University of Exeter, Exeter College and the Ted Wragg Multi Academy Trust. and from educational establishments. The supply and demand information gathered pertains to the winter sports season 2021/22 (with site visits carried out in December 2021; site visits had also been carried out in March 2020 which gave useful background) and the summer sports season of 2021 (site visits carried out late summer 2021).

1.5 A variety of national policy documents set the scene for the Strategy in this report. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (revised July 2021) emphatically requires that planning policy making and decision taking should consider the role of health and wellbeing in planning and has stringent policies around the protection of playing fields¹. Their disposal by development can only be considered if robust evidence can be provided to support alternative, equal and replacement provision (paragraph 99) or if other exceptions apply: namely, that the assessment shows that there is an excess of playing field provision in the catchment; that the proposed development is for ancillary facilities supporting the playing field use and does not affect their quality, quantity or capacity; that the proposed development affects only land incapable of forming part of a playing pitch and/or the proposed development is for an indoor or outdoor sports facility which would be of sufficient benefit to sport to outweigh the loss of the playing field.

1.6 Since local authorities took on new public health responsibilities in 2013, an increasing range of statutory, corporate and planning documents, including Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), Sport England and National Governing Body (NGB) strategies, have reiterated the importance of creating healthy environments which can support and benefit people's wellbeing – both physical and mental. The planning practice guidance which sits under the NPPF and relates to open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and National Trails and local green space is also relevant.

1.7 Other related publications include: ‘Sport England’s Playing Fields Policy and Guidance (2018, last updated Dec 2021); and Sport England’s ‘Planning for Sport Guidance’ (2019) which sets out 12 guiding principles under the three objectives of ‘Protect, Enhance and Provide’. Its new 10 Year Strategy: ‘Uniting the Movement’ has five key themes

¹ A playing field is defined (in planning terms) as “the whole of a site which encompasses at least one playing pitch”. A playing pitch may have either a natural or artificial grass surface and is defined as “a delineated area which, together with any run-off area, is of 0.2 hectares or more, and which is used for association football, American football, rugby, cricket, hockey, lacrosse, rounders, baseball, softball, Australian football, Gaelic football, shinty, hurling, polo or cycle polo.”

including ‘Positive experiences for children and young people’; ‘Connecting with health and wellbeing’ and ‘Active Environments’. The various National Governing Body Strategies have many common themes around the sustainability of pitch sport provision and focusing on participation by women and girls and young people.

1.8 The Strategy considers the demand for these sports now, over the next 3-5 years (considered the practical lifetime of the Strategy) and over the longer term to 2040 (to align with the new Local Plan). For the purposes of team generation rates, the population increase to 2028 and 2040 includes growth through new housing. From a 2022 population of 136,083, the population is forecast to increase by 8,717 to 144,800 in 2028 and by 25,850 to 161,933 in 2040. New housing in the local plan will need to make provision on-site where necessary as informed by the PPS and an off-site (£106/infrastructure levy) contribution applied where applicable.

1.9 Whilst the above figures represent growth in the population of the city as a whole, there will be areas where this growth is concentrated and the Strategy will be mindful of where particular pressure on existing facilities will be concentrated. The priority focus of this PPS is thus within the City's administrative boundary (to correspond with all local planning documents). However, Exeter shares a housing, employment and academic market with surrounding districts, often referred to as Greater Exeter. It is important to develop the PPS within this context, especially noting:

- Cross border movements for sports participation
- Work based demand, for after-work facilities and opportunities from people living outside Exeter
- Demand arising from new housing within Exeter itself and the wider area including:
 - East Devon’s ‘west end’ developments including Cranbrook New Town
 - The South West Exeter (SWE) development in the part of Teignbridge adjacent to Marsh Barton and Alphington
 - Culm Garden Village and Cullompton new developments and Crediton development on the outskirts of Exeter in Mid Devon

1.10 All of these developments have a scale of growth that will generate new teams across all sports and all of these developments include provision of sport and recreation infrastructure.

1.11 There are many different reasons for cross boundary movements, including:

- The lack of sufficient youth pitches on one site to accommodate youth football clubs. Some clubs have to play home matches on various sites including outside the city.
- Clubs coming in to Exeter to train on artificial grass pitches (AGPs) due to lack of access to appropriate AGPs in their immediate locality (primarily during Covid).
- The lack of existing capacity in the city for certain sports and teams, meaning that alternative venues outside the city are used. This affects, for example:
 - 3rd XI cricket teams
 - Exeter Ladies FC which sometimes play home matches at Cullompton Rangers FC’s ground at Speed Meadow, Cullompton
 - Hockey teams which require additional capacity for training sessions

- Clubs with their home ground lying outside the city e.g. the home ground of Exeter Athletic RFC is at Oil Mill Lane, Clyst St Mary.
- When playing fields are closed for renovation and maintenance so that teams temporarily have to find alternative venues (e.g. Station Lane Playing Fields, Pinhoe closed for the 21/22 season)

1.12 In many respects, this reflects a typical urban centre/rural hinterland type situation where Exeter is expected to meet demand from an area wider than just the city alone. However, the following is emphasized:

- Exeter cannot at present accommodate all the demand from its own residents in facilities within the city boundaries.
- facilities within the city perform a valuable role in meeting demand from outside, especially in respect of artificial grass pitches. This may change in the future as more such facilities are provided both within the city and on its fringes in areas of new housing growth. In particular, new grass and artificial grass pitch provision in Cranbrook and sports facilities at the new school – Matford Brook Academy – in South West Exeter are expected to influence participation patterns within the city.

1.12 Social, demographic, and economic factors also influence access to and use of facilities. A key driver of Exeter City Council’s ‘Live More and Move Better’ policy is to encourage young people into healthy activity, and especially those living in areas of relatively high deprivation whose ability to access facilities may be problematic for a variety of reasons, beyond just travel. The fact that Exeter is a fairly compact city results in little variation in terms of coverage of IMDs (Indices of Multiple Deprivation) within 20 minute drivetimes but for 20 minute walk-times, St James School, St Luke’s School and Wonford Sports Centre are shown to serve more IMDs in the two highest decile rankings (deciles 1 and 2 represent the most deprived rankings).

1.13 Initial analysis has highlighted areas which are poorly served by appropriate, accessible and sustainable sports facilities, which in several cases can be aligned with areas of higher deprivation within the city and Physical Activity Target Areas including Wonford/St Loyes and Whipton/Beacon Heath.

1.14 The Overarching Principle for the Strategy (Objective 1) is to Protect, Enhance, Provide as set out within Sport England’s Guidance and there are a number of other objectives developed from themes which have emerged to inform and shape the Strategy as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Objective 1 | PROTECT, ENHANCE, PROVIDE: <u>To protect existing provision and proactively plan</u> for and provide sufficient and appropriate high quality facilities and opportunities (enhanced and new) to meet demand to 2040, wherever possible making the best use of facilities already available. |
| Objective 2 | TO ESTABLISH A STRATEGIC DELIVERY FRAMEWORK: <u>To develop, maintain and value strategic partnerships</u> within the city and from neighbouring authorities and to involve all stakeholders and managing |

	and operating agencies in a framework which enables the sharing of skills, expertise and resources to deliver the PPS.
Objective 3	TO DEVELOP A NETWORK OF COMMUNITY SPORTS HUBS: <u>To place new and enhanced playing field facilities at the heart of a network of community sports hubs</u>, in order to encourage participation in the pitch sports and other outdoor activities and to facilitate community involvement, management and use.
Objective 4	TO SUPPORT AND DEVELOP THE COMMUNITY USE OF EDUCATION FACILITIES: To recognise the value of educational investment in Exeter into pitches and sport in supporting community and city aspirations for a healthier city and to consolidate their offer and support them in enhancing their facilities and developing further community use and involvement.
Objective 5	TO ENCOURAGE PEOPLE TO BECOME MORE ACTIVE BY PARTICIPATING IN SPORT: <u>To provide a diverse range of outdoor sports facilities and opportunities</u> to assist in encouraging and attracting people from all groups within the community, including those still underrepresented in sport to become more active, to the benefit of their health and well being.
Objective 6	TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE, HIGH QUALITY MAINTENANCE OF GRASS PITCH SITES: <u>To provide sufficient resources for the adequate and appropriate maintenance of grass pitch sites and their improvement where identified, and to manage and maintain these facilities in such a way as to address issues around environmental sustainability and the effect on climate.</u>

PLAYING FIELDS AT THE HEART OF COMMUNITY SPORT

1.15 The Playing Pitch Strategy is primarily focused on playing pitches (both grass and artificial) and the main sports which are played on them – football, cricket, rugby and hockey – and tennis courts which are often situated adjacent. There are other pitch sports which play on grass, including baseball, lacrosse, softball, American football, quidditch and rounders. In addition, there are other aspects to playing pitches and the land on which they lie. Many playing fields are valuable in their own right as public open space sites for general recreation and a wealth of informal activities – kite flying, picnics, play, environmental studies, dog walking and so on – which all contribute towards people’s good health and well being.

1.16 This diversity and activity should be supported; it helps to maintain the viability and sustainability of the sites and ensures that they are used all year round. Additional ancillary facilities such as toilets, changing rooms, shelters and cafes can be provided to cater for all users of the space and encourage wider participation in outdoor activities. However, the management of these various uses to ensure harmony between users can be challenging

and is complicated by the seasonality of different sports and the need to protect certain areas from overuse by recreational activities, including dog walking.

1.17 Nevertheless, the potential of the wider use of playing field spaces is clear and this PPS strives to put playing fields at the heart of Exeter City Council's and its partners' developing strategies for encouraging more people in Exeter to become active. Whilst the 'white lines' of the pitches themselves are a very important part of the city's sporting infrastructure, to be protected and maintained to a high quality, the additional potential of linking them to opportunities for walking, cycling and more informal open space use also needs to be fully embraced. In addition, there are a number of playing fields which have accommodated playing pitches in the past but which are no longer marked out or used and the Strategy contains actions for some of these, where appropriate, to be reappraised and/or brought back in to use if required.

DELIVERY OF THE STRATEGY

1.18 This strategy thus provides a "direction of travel" for the necessary improvements to better cater for the needs of the pitch sports and tennis in Exeter in the period to 2040. The discussions engendered through it and the proposed actions and interventions coming forward represent an excellent starting point to enable change to take place for the benefit of Exeter's residents and sport and physical activity as a whole.

1.19 However, it will take continuing work by the Steering Group which has overseen this Strategy's development, working as a 'Delivery Group' at Stage E of the strategy process ('Deliver the Strategy and Keep it Robust and Up to Date') to develop, finalise and deliver proposed projects and options and to unlock sources of funding, capacity and expertise after the Strategy is adopted.

1.20 Education agencies in particular – the University of Exeter, Exeter College and the schools, including those within the Ted Wragg Multi Academy Trust, Exeter School and other primary and secondary schools - will be key partners. Grass pitches, artificial grass pitches and tennis courts on education sites form a huge and vital part of the stock of sports facilities in Exeter and investment by these education agencies into their provision and maintenance is essential and to be supported. However, there is scope to improve and enhance them and develop further community use. As they highlight their intentions and develop proposals, the Steering Group partners - NGBs, Sport England and the City Council itself - will look to support the University, College and schools to ensure that any new facilities are adequately funded, progressed with appropriate access arrangements and complement and enhance other developments coming forward in the city.

1.21 Additional resources will be required by the Council's Parks and Open Spaces Department in order to improve the quality of poor and standard rated pitches and to ensure that these can be maintained to a high standard in the future. Additional funding will also be required to progress other proposals and action plans in this Strategy. The Delivery Group will play a key role in ensuring that these funds are forthcoming. As well as ensuring that increased resources are made available for ongoing maintenance, an appropriate mechanism will be set up to monitor the distribution of monies from S106 contributions towards pitch improvements.

1.22 Other ways of ensuring that high quality pitches are maintained may include giving greater management and maintenance responsibilities to clubs (similar to arrangements currently in place for Central FC at King George V Playing Fields), with appropriate technical and knowledge support if required. An example of this is PitchPower, a webb app for inspecting and improving grass pitches. The assessments are required twice a year and pitch administrators or groundsmen can be trained to complete the assessment, which delivers a report on their pitches' quality as well as offering support and recommendations on how to get them match fit. The aim is to improve the quality of grass pitches, reducing the number of matches cancelled, so more people can get active. Developed by the Football Foundation, it has now been extended to support cricket, rugby league and rugby union as well as football.

1.23 A primary aim of the Delivery Group will be to ensure that all key users, stakeholders, owners and managers of facilities – together with local community groups - are involved in progressing the Strategy and that the best use is made of existing partnerships, expertise, resources and facilities. It will need to have a pragmatic approach to assessing what is realistic and what is not in determining priorities. Section 4 provides further detail on the focus for this Group moving forward.

COMMUNITY SPORTS HUBS

1.24 This will be a priority focus of the Delivery Group in implementing the Strategy. Objective 3 is:

- **TO DEVELOP A NETWORK OF COMMUNITY SPORTS HUBS:** To place new and enhanced playing field facilities at the heart of a network of community sports hubs, in order to encourage participation in the pitch sports and other outdoor activities and to facilitate community involvement, management and use.

1.25 For the Exeter PPS, a 'Community Sports Hub' is defined as 'an area or site with a range of sports facilities where local sports clubs and other stakeholder and management organisations connect and work together to inspire, create and improve the opportunities for the local community to become more active through taking part in sport'.

1.26 This concept sits well with the five 'Active' themes set out within the Active Communities initiative for Exeter and Cranbrook which embrace: 'Connecting People and Places' (Communities), 'Engaging families through schools' (School Communities); 'Inspiring and motivating clubs and groups' (Ambassadors); 'Inspiring employers and staff' (Workplaces) and 'Enabling more walking & cycling' (Travel).

1.27 The existing Exwick Community Sports Hub – covering the Exwick and Flowerpot Playing Fields and the Exwick Sports Hub (artificial grass pitch and tennis courts), on land owned by the City Council and leased to Exeter College - is considered to be a prime example. It is underpinned by multi sport investment from external partners and works in a collaborative way to develop facilities and increase participation by College students and the wider community. The range of organisations involved includes Exeter College, Exeter City Community Trust, the City Council, Exeter Chiefs Rugby Academy, Exwick Tennis Club and Exwick Cricket Club, plus a number of other local clubs and groups using the facilities.

1.28 This Strategy wishes to give high priority to working with other key partners and stakeholders to deliver similar hubs at other sites across the city. These sites have been identified as potential community sports hubs on the basis of several of the following:

- The sites comprise more than one type of facility and cater for several sports and/or casual and informal recreational activities (not just the pitch sports)
- A variety of owners, key stakeholders and local clubs and groups are involved in their ownership, management and use
- This PPS has identified that facilities at these sites would benefit from enhancement and additional investment
- They meet identified local needs and may also serve defined areas of deprivation
- They have the potential for development and expansion to include additional sports and activities and community uses to meet shortfalls identified in this PPS
- They are already the focus of other City Council initiatives and are well placed to be delivered in the short term

1.29 A preliminary list of Community Sports Hubs has been proposed, for further discussion at Stage E. This list may be amended and/or other sites added as the implementation of the PPS progresses. Proposals/early discussions are only an indication of possible options, with further challenges and opportunities to be considered and discussed.

Name/area covered	Current facilities	Users/Stakeholders	Proposals/early discussions relating to any/each facility
King George V Playing Fields	Football pitches, tennis courts and redundant non turf wickets	Central FC and other football clubs, ECCT, ECC, FA/FF, LTA, DCB, DC	Enhancement of pavilion; new 3G FTP including facility for rugby ; enhanced tennis provision; feasibility of cricket provision. Masterplanning and project group to be progressed.
St Luke’s School/ Whipton/ Monkerton/ Pinhoe area (could also include Station Road Playing Fields)	Netball/tennis courts; Sand based AGP; 2 x grass football pitches; 2 x grass rugby pitches 1 x non turf cricket wicket	Ted Wragg MAT; local football clubs; hockey clubs; PFI Contractor	Upgrade of sand based AGP; possible 3G FTP provision; floodlights to courts; community hub building/changing facility
Exeter Arena/Exhibition Fields/St James School	Synthetic athletic track & field facilities; football pitches; rugby pitches; indoor bowling centre; (School: floodlit tennis courts; sand based AGP; 2 x grass football pitches; 2 x grass rugby pitches	Exeter CC, Exeter Saracens RFC, Athletics Club, bowling clubs; Ted Wragg MAT	Upgrades to rugby pitches (drainage & floodlighting) and changing facilities; Upgrade of sand based AGP at school

Name/area covered	Current facilities	Users/Stakeholders	Proposals/ early discussions relating to any/each facility
Topsham (including Bonfire Field Topsham; Topsham Sports Ground (University of Exeter); Topsham FC)	Rugby pitches; cricket pitches; football pitches	University of Exeter, Topsham RFC; Topsham St James CC, Topsham Town FC; Exeter CC	Upgrades to rugby and football pitches (drainage and floodlighting); artificial grass pitch; exploring additional community access to University pitches; improved ancillary facilities
Cowick Barton/West Exe/St Thomas (incl. West Exe School)	Football pitches; tennis courts; sand based AGP; bowls	Exeter CC, Ted Wragg MAT, local clubs	Upgrades to grass pitches (drainage); exploring a community hub building; upgrades to tennis courts
Hamlin Lane Playing Fields	Football pitches; pump track; cycle skills; green circle	Exeter CC, Devon CC; Stoke Hill FC;	Upgrades to goalmouths; promotion of green transport links;
Wonford (and adjacent pitches)	MUGA, Community building, grass football pitches	Exeter CC; local clubs	Wellbeing hub proposals
Heavitree Pleasure Ground	BMX, bowls, tennis, skateboarding, basketball; park run	Exeter CC; BMX Club, LTA, Bowls Club	Proposals for enhancement to tennis courts

2 STRATEGY FOCUS AND PRIORITIES

2.1 The Assessment Report and Key Findings Report which accompany and have informed this draft Strategy (both of which were subject to “check and challenge” by and agreement of the Steering Group) provide an extensive amount of detail about the data gathered, and specific issues relating to and options for each sport and site moving forward. That detail can be found in accompanying Stage C documents, although Appendix 2 does present a summary and sets out the predicted increases in the number of teams over the life of the Strategy. This informs the main issues, Strategy focus and priorities for action identified in this section. Each of the individual sport sections that follow set out:

- Key issues
- Assessment and future provision
- Strategy focus
- Key sites (in tables)

2.2 There are a number of acronyms used in this report and for clarity, a Glossary is given here:

3G FTP	3G Football Turf Pitch	LFFP	Local Football Facility Plan
AD	Active Devon	LTA	Lawn Tennis Association
AGP	Artificial Grass Pitch	MES	Match Equivalent Sessions
Comm. Org.	Community Organisation	MUGA	Multi Use Games Area
CUA	Community Use Agreement	NGBs	National Governing Bodies
DC(B)	Devon Cricket (Board)	NTW	Non-Turf Wicket (Cricket)
DCC	Devon County Council	PPS	Playing Pitch Strategy
ECB	England Cricket Board	RFU	Rugby Football Union
ECC	Exeter City Council	SE	Sport England
EH	England Hockey	Ted Wragg MAT	Ted Wragg Multi Academy Trust
FA	Football Association/Devon FA	VQA	Visual Quality Assessment
FF	Football Foundation	WR22	World Rugby 22 compliant (relating to artificial grass pitch)
Gen 2	Type of artificial grass surface		

PITCH SPORTS

A FOOTBALL

KEY ISSUES

Grass pitches

2.3 With regard to pitch quality, due to the interruptions of the pandemic at the start of the study which meant that usage of the pitches was reduced and the fact that the winters of 2020/21 and 2021/22 experienced mild weather, most of the pitches were rated as standard and the remainder (principally those maintained by clubs) as good. However, although no pitches had a final agreed pitch quality rating of 'poor', a few were very close to this rating and could reasonably be expected to be rated as such should an assessment be undertaken next season (2022/23).

2.4 Some dissatisfaction with the overall level of provision of pitches in Exeter was expressed by clubs responding to the survey, particularly in relation to there not being enough pitches (particularly for youth football) and poor quality pitches with low levels of maintenance. However, there were only three mentions of poor pitch quality being the overriding concern for clubs' dissatisfaction. The conclusion is that clubs (somewhat begrudgingly) accept the minimal maintenance of the pitches but would welcome any improvement. Dog fouling of pitches on public open space sites was the main issue.

2.5 Exeter City Council Parks and Open Spaces Department itself comments that its maintenance teams are undergoing budget restrictions and cannot maintain the pitches to the standard they would like with the limited number of staff available. As only minimum maintenance is being undertaken, pitch quality is likely to deteriorate over time. Practice sessions performed by clubs on local authority grass pitches (which are not included in their licence agreements) are impacting upon maintenance. Additional revenue is required for measures such as sand slitting and rolling and to maintain appropriate maintenance programmes for goalmouths.

2.6 No pitches are currently overplayed although a number of sites are being played to the level they can sustain. However, if sites are played to their capacity on the limited maintenance they currently receive, pitch quality is likely to reduce.

2.7 No built facilities were recorded as being of poor quality, but facilities are quite basic with limited income generating options. Issues identified included many changing rooms being unable to appropriately accommodate the different team ages and genders catered for, plus showers not always being reliable.

2.8 There are a number of playing fields (or parts of playing fields) which previously hosted pitches in the city but which are now no longer marked out and/or used. These are referred to within the Technical Appendix. Some are mentioned below as sites which could be brought back into use to meet identified demand.

Artificial Grass Pitches

2.9 There are two x 3G FTPs within the city boundaries, both of which are on the FA 3G Register and thus suitable for training and matchplay – one owned by Exeter College (Exwick Sports Hub) and the other at the University of Exeter Sports Park (the latter has limited community use). Both are also WR22 compliant. There are a further seven full size sand based AGPs which are widely used for training and sports development by football teams, six on school sites and one at the University Sports Park). There are four smaller AGPs with community use, all 3G FTPs.

2.10 Clubs in Exeter expressed the desire for more training facilities and almost all clubs also stated that they would be happy (although not necessarily prefer) to play their matches on 3G FTPs. However, there is anecdotal evidence that the cost of hiring 3G FTPs for both training and matchplay is a critical factor for clubs. There is also demand from Community Trusts in the city for more artificial grass pitch space and from the widening social/health agenda e.g. for walking football etc.

2.11 The proportionate use of the different pitch surfaces on a percentage basis was also analysed. Key points are:

- 56% of all usage of 3G and sand based surfaces in the city is for affiliated adult and junior football and if community trust-led activity is included (which is mainly football) the total is 64%. This supports the requirement for additional bespoke provision for football i.e. 3G FTP provision.
- 5% of all usage is for rugby activity and 31% is for hockey activity.
- As expected, the large majority of 3G usage is for football (89%; the remaining use is for rugby).
- 43% of all sand based usage is by affiliated adult and junior football activity and if NGB and community trust-led activity is included (which is mainly football) the total is 54%
- 44% (i.e. less than half) of all sand based usage is by affiliated adult and junior hockey i.e. by the sports that this surface is specifically designed to accommodate.

2.12 The key points in respect of peak and off peak usage according to surface type are:

- For 3G FTPs, most community use is confined to peak times. The only full size 3G FTP with wide community use – at Exwick Sports Hub – has only a few spare peak-time slots: principally over late weekend afternoons and there are very few spare peak time slots on weekday evenings. There are more spare slots on smaller 3G FTPs principally adjacent to Wingfield Park (Heavitree FC's site).
- Sand based AGPs: as most of the full-size sand-based AGPs available for community use are on education sites, off-peak availability is limited. At peak-time, there are still many spare slots across most of the principal community-use facilities at ISCA Academy, St. James School, St. Luke's CoE School, West Exe School, and St. Peter's CoE School. It is estimated that between them the above venues offer around 80+ hours of unused peak-time capacity, much of which is in co-terminus blocks of time. Most of this is at the weekends but there is some unused time during the week at most venues, albeit on later evening slots and Friday evenings.

2.13 An important influence on the use of an AGP will be ease of access by vehicle and by foot. The Football Foundation has advised that a drivetime catchment of 20 minutes should be used to examine ease of access by car. On this basis, most of Exeter is within one or more of the key facilities' catchments, although the Topsham area and the Whipton/Pinhoe area both lie outside a 20 minute drivetime from the 3G FTP at Exeter Hub (Exwick), especially at busy times (see Maps of AGP provision). It is also acknowledged that within the city during rush hour, a 20 minute drivetime may only cover a distance of two miles.

ASSESSMENT AND FUTURE PROVISION

Grass Pitches

2.14 Additional demand to 2040 is predicted to be c.54 teams (if figures rounded this comprises: 13 men's, 3 ladies; 17 youth 11v11; 10 youth 9v9 and 12 mini teams). This includes displaced demand from 10 teams currently playing outside the city. These will require access to the equivalent of 6 adult pitches, 7 x 11v11 pitches, 5 x 9v9 pitches and 4 mini pitches.

2.15 Despite the decline in Sunday adult play, the Saturday league teams in Exeter are holding up well and seem to be strong. The analysis shows that demand for more adult pitches in the future (up to the equivalent of 6 adult pitches) could be met from existing pitches especially when married with improved maintenance (which will require additional resources).

Youth football

2.16 There appears to be universal agreement on the buoyant state of youth football in the city. Youth football clubs express desire to run more youth teams and Exeter City Community Trust (ECCT) is looking to expand its activities. In particular there is now huge growth in interest in the younger youth age groups. Whilst there appear to be sufficient mini pitches, there is an absolute shortage of good quality youth pitches for 9-10 year olds to progress to.

2.17 There is only existing capacity for up to 6 more youth teams, with up to 27 more youth teams expected to form. Plus 46 out of the 86 youth teams in Exeter who play in 5 clubs (Alphington FC, Heavitree Youth FC, Pinhoe Spartans Youth FC, West Exe Youth FC and Whipton Youth FC) play at two or more grounds and the latter three clubs also use sites outside the city.

2.18 Therefore, access of up to the equivalent of a minimum of an additional 7 x Youth 11v11 and 5 x 9v9 pitches will be required, ideally on sites which are able to accommodate a range of pitch sizes. (It should also be noted that the provision of new 3G FTPs will help with accommodating youth games, especially at the youth 11v11 stage; the requirement is more likely to be for youth 9v9 and smaller sizes). There is no one site in Exeter capable of accommodating 7 x Youth 11v11 and 5 x 9v9 pitches. However, a number of sites could help to meet this shortfall.

Local Authority maintained Sites

- Bromhams Farm is identified as a potential site for a youth football hub. It is currently out of action due to flood prevention works. It covers a grass area in total in excess of 5 hectares and is a large site capable of accommodating a range of pitch sizes. The last time Bromhams was marked for pitches (c. 2014) there were just 2x adult football pitches marked at the SE end of the site. If this site was used for pitch sports, it is estimated that it could accommodate up to 7/8 x 9v9 football pitches plus a baseball diamond. It has been identified as a possible site to rehome baseball in the city and there are currently discussions around the repurposing of the changing rooms as a multi use building catering for pitch sports, cycling and other informal activities, with a café etc.
- Improvements to pitch quality at Bettysmead could enable more youth matches to be played here. The site is currently used by Exeter Panthers for youth and mini matches but the two adult pitches have spare capacity and could be aligned for youth pitches. Cowick Barton is not regarded as an appropriate site for further youth activity as it is already being used to capacity.
- Another adult and 2-3 youth pitches (or equivalent) could be provided at sites which may be back on-stream next year (Station Road Playing Fields) and sites which have room for additional pitches (such as Wonford Playing Fields)
- All the above sites in local authority ownership will require additional resources for maintenance to meet the demands being placed upon them.

Other Sites

- There is potential for greater community use of the 7 – 8 grass football pitches at the Ted Wragg MAT school sites, particularly at St Luke's CoE School.
- Playing Fields leased by Exeter College at Exwick and Wear Barton could accommodate additional adult and youth pitches (one adult and one mini now in use at Wear Barton (Fortibus Road)).
- There is potential for greater community use at a small number of other schools, notably the new Monkerton Community Primary School and the playing field at the former Bramdean School (now closed).

Priority Order

- The priority for sites to be brought back into use or expanded for youth football is thus suggested as below, based on ownership and achievability (need for additional funding, timetable for delivery etc).
 - Ted Wragg MAT school sites
 - Monkerton Community Primary School
 - Wear Barton (Fortibus Road – now being used for adult football)
 - Bettysmead
 - Bromhams Farm (local authority)
 - Station Road, Pinhoe MOVE THIS
 - Exwick Playing Fields
 - Wonford Playing Fields
 - Bramdean School (independent; now closed)

Artificial Grass Pitches

2.19 The PPS has identified 119 community football teams that currently play in Exeter, which according to the Football Foundation would be sufficient to justify 3x 3G FTPs (including the current pitch at Exwick Sports Hub). A further 10 teams associated with Exeter clubs play outside the city, so if these were also included it would suggest the need for 3.4 pitches (including Exwick Sports Hub). Analysis of the current use of artificial grass pitches in the city, including the transference of football demand for training from sand based AGPs to 3G FTPs (estimated at around 80 hours a week), plus club aspirations and usage of grass pitches for matchplay (mostly for youth) which may transfer to 3G FTP provision, the PPS supports this analysis.

2.20 At present, there are the equivalent of 1.5 x full size 3G FTPs in the city (Exwick Sports Hub and the combination of smaller 3G FTPs at Wingfield Park (Heavitree Utd FC) and Exeter School. Thus, two additional full size 3G FTPs are needed in the short term to meet demand. A 3G FTP (WR22) is currently being constructed at Matford Brook Academy which although outside the city boundary (South West Exeter – in Teignbridge) is expected to meet some demand from the city.

2.21 The PPS estimates another 54 teams to 2040 (13 men, 3 ladies, 17 youth 11v11, 10 youth 9v9 and 12 mini). This would suggest at least another 1x 3G FTP is required in addition to the three mentioned as current requirements above, depending on whether there is any spare capacity at existing sites. (Using a different methodology, Sport England’s Playing Pitch Calculator estimates that population growth to 2040 is predicted to generate demand for 0.7 x 3G FTP).

STRATEGY FOCUS

2.23 For the FA and the FF, community engagement is at the heart of any project to drive forward additional provision. Both the FA and FF are focused on tackling inequalities (particularly reaching diverse ethnic communities, low-social economic groups and people with disabilities), with equal access for girls (female growth is a key area for the FA). There is also a focus to deliver 'on the pitch' projects to improve the quality of grass pitches and increase the provision of 3G FTPs. The FF funding partners also wish to invest in projects where England Accredited clubs and community organisations directly benefit from its investment, through the ‘multi-sport’ offer - encouraging more people to be more active, more often - and supporting sustainability.

2.24 The strategy for football, carried through into the Action Plans, comprises:

- Improving the quality of grass pitches through better maintenance of existing local authority pitches, through increased resources for manpower and equipment.
- Enhancing ancillary facilities (changing facilities, toilets, car parking, shelters) to create more welcoming and age and gender appropriate provision at selected sites and meet aspirations for improved facilities.
- Providing more pitches to cater for both adult and youth football – especially on sites where a range of pitch sizes for youth football could be accommodated (hub sites).

- Providing the equivalent of two full size 3G FTPs, in addition to the pitch at Matford Brook Academy (WR22). One immediately/in the short term (site identified at King George V Playing Fields) and one in the medium term (up to 5 years) potentially at a secondary school site in the city.
- More 3G FTPs may be required in the longer term to 2040 to meet a growing demand for training and matchplay facilities for football, but this will need to be accurately reassessed given the amount of football use currently on sand AGPs in the city and if school 3G FTPs come into play.
- Depending on such factors as timescales and hire costs, this may reduce the need for grass football pitches to accommodate matches. (The cost of matchplay on 3G FTPs will need to be comparable to that for grass pitches if pitches are to be truly substitutable, but this is an area over which there may be limited control unless the 3G FTPs are FF funded). Exeter City Council is currently reviewing all its services with a view to income generation.

KEY SITES

2.25 The following table sets out, in priority order, a summary of site-specific key projects for football, based on the above analysis. For further detail of these and all other sites, please see the Action Plans.

TABLE 1 *KEY PROJECTS FOR FOOTBALL – SITE SPECIFIC (Includes recommendations from Local Football Facilities Plan with commentary)* *The Table has been substantially changed since the meeting; all sites revised.*

LOCATION	PROJECT
Youth Pitch Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The priority order for sites to be brought back into use or expanded for youth football are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ted Wragg MAT school sites • Monkerton Community Primary School • Wear Barton (Fortibus Road – now being used for adult football) • Bettysmead • Bromhams Farm • Station Road, Pinhoe • Exwick Playing Fields • Wonford Playing Fields • Bramdean School (independent; now closed)
King George V Playing Fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site forms potential community sport hub site embracing football, tennis and cricket and rugby. • Prioritising Masterplanning of site. Community engagement and consultation regarded as key to help inform and develop the Masterplan. • Consideration ongoing and includes: realignment of pitches; 3G FTP provision (including provision for rugby); cricket facilities; tennis facilities and enhanced built facilities (multi purpose community hub building). Possible site to prioritise women and girls’ football. • Investigate changes to maintenance regime, equipment and remedial work to help improve drainage (LFFP) (additional resources required)
Ted Wragg MAT sites: St Lukes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trust are keen to encourage use by local youth football (and rugby and cricket clubs) on their grass pitches, in partnership with the PFI management

LOCATION	PROJECT
CoE; West Exe; St James and Isca Academy	contractors and the City Council, and this could be actioned to meet present demand.
Monkerton Community Primary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The School is keen to encourage community use and the site will comprise at least one large youth 11v11 pitch.
Wear Barton (Fortibus Road)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect remaining playing field (adult and mini pitch) Encourage sports development and marketing (via the College) to secure regular usage of the site and create a local community club (Update: adult team playing 2022/23 season).
Bettysmead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate changes to maintenance regime, equipment and remedial work to help improve drainage (LFFP) (additional resources required) Potential for additional youth provision/matches and development as a youth hub
Bromhams Farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reinstatement as pitches. Could meet need for youth football hub with range of youth pitch sizes. The total grass area at Bromhams is in excess of 5 hectares. If this were all used for pitch sports, it could host 7/8 9v9 football pitches plus a baseball diamond. It is a priority to rehome Exeter Spitfires Baseball team to Bromhams Farm Support further investigation into repurposing of the changing rooms as a multi use building catering for pitch sports, cycling and other informal activities, with a café etc.
Station Road, Pinhoe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attention and protection needed in the short term for the developing grass surface (Season 2022/3) Once reopens will have space for one adult pitch and a youth pitch
Exwick Playing Fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure community access for football teams to the site and consider more effective ways to manage public access to prevent fouling by dogs. Investigate changes to maintenance regime, equipment and remedial work to help improve drainage (LFFP) (additional resources required) Possible base for youth football; the site could accommodate 2 to 3 additional pitches if required. Provision of on site pavilion to serve football and cricket. (LFFP). (This is proposed as part of the rebuild of the pavilion/changing facilities by Exeter College in association with the proposal for a floodlit 3G AGP (WR22 compliant) or carpet hybrid pitch at Flowerpot playing fields.
Hamlin Lane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drainage has been improved. Consider renovation of goalmouths with additional resources (LFFP - natural grass pitch improvements). Manage public access to prevent fouling by dogs Encourage users to cycle to the site rather than using cars.
The Chronicles, Alphington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced maintenance regime essential to manage this level of use Upgrade showers etc (support grant applications) to stay in Devon League ('regional feeder league')
Cowick Barton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended for new or refurbished pavilion (LFFP) Investigate changes to maintenance regime, equipment and remedial work to help improve drainage (LFFP) (additional resources required)

B CRICKET

KEY ISSUES

2.26 The lack of good quality local authority operated public access sites for cricket in Exeter means there is a heavy reliance on education provision (viz, Exwick CC on Exeter College leased site and Topsham CC on University ground) and a lack of long term security of tenure.

2.27 Over the last 7-8 years there have been a number of changes in the distribution and use of pitches in the city including the merging of Countess Wear and Alphington CC and the movement of Topsham CC from Bonfire Field (Topsham RFC) to the University ground. This suggests some instability and lack of security of tenure.

2.28 There are concerns about the wicket at Exwick Playing Fields which is fairly close to the river, which, in the view of some cricket agencies, has not been constructed to an appropriately high standard. Damage occurs to the pitch from travellers and public access. Some facility for changing/clubhouse is required at Exwick Playing Fields. This is proposed as part of the rebuild of the pavilion/changing facilities by Exeter College in association with the application for a floodlit 3G AGP (WR22 compliant) or hybrid pitch at Flowerpot.

2.29 The NTW at Coaver Club performs a valuable function as a venue for informal casual play for various ad hoc teams in the city and is patched, but appears adequate; however, it could be improved.

ASSESSMENT AND FUTURE PROVISION

2.30 It is predicted that up to another 13 cricket teams could form to 2040, comprising 6 men's, 2 ladies, 4 junior boys and 1 junior girls. Consideration must also be made for a possible increase in the number of junior teams arising from ECB's successful initiatives that have focused on different formats of the game, especially the All Stars and Dynamos programmes.

2.31 Exwick CC, Exeter CC and Topsham St James CC each said they would like to run more teams – all women's and junior girls and boys. A shortage of coaches or volunteers and suitable indoor training facilities together with poor quality changing facilities and a shortage of girls in each age group were reasons inhibiting these developments.

2.32 In summary, across Exeter there are 56 grass wickets, with a theoretical capacity of 280 match equivalent sessions (MES). In total, 304 MES are played, showing a deficit of 24 MES. There are three non turf wickets with a theoretical capacity of up to 180 MES – at present we have estimated about 55 MES are played/trained here, suggesting they have spare capacity, but there are some quality issues and these are not generally available for league adult play; moreover play cannot take place at the same time as on the grass squares.

2.33 The County Ground is considerably overplayed (according to the figures submitted) and its 3rd XI play outside the city at Winslade Park. (However, Exeter Cricket Club itself has not identified that its ground is at capacity). The main pitch at the University's Topsham Sports Ground is assessed as being overplayed, due to use by both the University and Topsham St James CC.

2.34 There is limited capacity to accommodate growth. Exwick cricket pitch is operating at a sustainable level due to the low number of wickets and poorer quality. If its pitch was improved it could accommodate more play and potentially find it easier to regularly field a 2nd XI. There is some spare capacity for additional play outside of peak times at The Chronicles Alphington and also apparently at the University's 2nd pitch at Topsham Sports Ground.

2.35 Assessment to 2040 shows that teams generated by the growth in population, club aspirations and local trends and initiatives could require up to 16 wickets. Future demand for cricket would certainly require additional pitch space, in or close to the city to support growth of 3rd and 4th XI adult Saturday cricket, as well as additional junior and women's match play. At present Exeter CC's 3rd XI play outside the city boundary at Winslade Park (East Devon).

STRATEGY FOCUS

2.36 Exeter is taking on a regional significance for cricket with The Western Storm (one of the six elite women's domestic teams that play in the ECB Kia Super League) and Somerset CCC all interested in training and playing opportunities in the area.

2.37 The strategy for cricket comprises:

- Protecting existing provision.
- Ensuring security of access and tenure and appropriate maintenance of pitches on public open space sites within the city.
- Creating greater capacity by improving existing grounds (only realistically possible at Exwick Playing Fields).
- Upgrading the non turf wicket (NTW) at Coaver (Devon County Council) to cater comfortably for growth in midweek cricket and informal formats of the game.
- Opening up facilities for cricket on school sites, both grass and NTWs, for example at St Peter's School and St Luke's CoE School, but quality may need to be addressed.
- Developing a site for community cricket at King George V Playing Fields.

2.38 There is very little capacity for accommodating any further growth. Analysis points to the need for additional cricket provision and wherever possible, this should be grass to cater for the predicted growth of adult cricket in 5+ years' time. The south and west of the city is fairly well provided for but the north east, around St Lukes CoE School (where there is a non turf wicket) and Whipton/Pinhoe has less provision.

2.39 Increased use and the development of facilities and capacity are planned at Winslade Park and a new pitch is being provided at Inghams Park in Cranbrook. , Although both of

these lie in East Devon, they could assist in serving demand generated in the north and east of the city, including a permanent secure home for growth in adult men’s teams (i.e. when 3rd and 4th XIs need a pitch for Saturday fixtures).

2.40 Due to pressure on land to accommodate housing growth, it is unlikely that the Exeter Local Plan could identify a playing field site on its own or sufficient space within a housing allocation. Additional capacity will need to be met through increasing the capacity of existing sites or providing new cricket facilities at existing park and playing fields and schools. Some of the expected growth in demand could potentially be met by a developing a cricket facility at King George V Playing Fields. It is a key action for the PPS for potential sites to be explored, possibly as a future Local Plan allocation.

KEY SITES

2.41 The following table sets out, in priority order, a summary of site-specific key projects for cricket based on the above analysis. For further detail of these and all other sites, please see the Action Plans.

Table 2 KEY PROJECTS FOR CRICKET – SITE SPECIFIC

LOCATION	PROJECT
King George V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of masterplanning of the site, potential to support a community cricket facility within Exeter to complement existing club based provision
Exwick Playing Fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect site for cricket. Investigate changes to maintenance regime and remedial work to help improve quality of the cricket wicket (with additional resources). Provision of on site pavilion to serve football and cricket This is proposed as part of the rebuild of the pavilion/changing facilities by Exeter College in association with the application for a floodlit 3G FTP (WR22 compliant) or hybrid pitch at Flowerpot.
Coaver Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider replacement of strip within next 3 years.
Topsham Sports Ground (University of Exeter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect security of tenure within the licence agreement for Topsham CC. University priorities re investment into Topsham Sports Ground, working with ECB and Topsham St James Cricket club to provide upgraded facilities and pitches of benefit to the university and wider community, including a hub for women’s and girls’ cricket
The Chronicles, Alphington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cricket is operating at peak time capacity on a restricted site. Enhanced maintenance regime essential to successfully manage this level of use. Upgrade showers and WCs (support club grant applications)
Winslade Park (outside Exeter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently exploring potential to develop site as a hub facility for County Age group performance teams. Site could assist in meeting demand for 3rd & 4th XIs in the city). Pavilion is in need of improvement or possible replacement.
New site for cricket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis points to the need for additional cricket provision and wherever possible, this should be grass to cater for the predicted

LOCATION	PROJECT
	<p>growth of adult cricket in 5+ years' time. Additional capacity will need to be met through increasing the capacity of existing sites or providing new cricket facilities at existing park and playing fields and schools. Some of the expected growth in demand could potentially be met by a developing a cricket facility at King George V Playing Fields. It is a key action for the PPS for potential sites to be explored, possibly as a future Local Plan allocation.</p>

C RUGBY

KEY ISSUES

2.42 As far as community rugby in Exeter is concerned, the provision that is accessible is not of appropriate quality. Exhibition Fields (home of Exeter Saracens RFC) experiences poor drainage on a clay soil and is often very boggy and the main pitch at Bonfire Field (home of Topsham RFC) is particularly poorly drained. Maintenance of the pitches, particularly at Exhibition Fields, is recognised by Exeter Parks and Open Spaces Department as being poor due to lack of appropriate equipment and resourcing for maintenance and requires improvement.

2.43 In addition, the pitches at both these sites are overplayed for both matchplay and training demands.

2.44 A principal issue for rugby is the lack of facilities for training under lights. This could be addressed by the use of site lights to enable midweek play (although the increased use of the pitches would require improvements to enhance capacity) and/or access to a 3G FTP (WR22 compliant) or in part by both.

2.45 The changing facilities at Exhibition Fields would benefit from upgrading in line with the growth of the female game at the rugby club.

ASSESSMENT AND FUTURE PROVISION

2.46 It is predicted that up to 16 new rugby teams (3 men's, 2 ladies, 5 juniors and 6 minis) may form by 2040, mainly generated through the existing clubs. These would require access to the equivalent of at least four rugby pitches (either by improving existing capacity or through new provision), according to Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator.

2.47 Within Exeter, all three rugby clubs (Exeter Saracens RFC, Topsham RFC and Exeter Athletic RFC) have stated that they wish to develop more teams, particularly for women and girls. However, there are various constraining factors, notably the suitability and availability of pitches and changing rooms.

2.48 Exeter College is currently considering various surfaces for an upgraded rugby pitch at Flowerpot Playing Fields. These include a floodlit 3G FTP (WR22 compliant) or a floodlit hybrid pitch. (Hybrid grass or reinforced natural grass is a product created by combining natural lawn grass with reinforcing synthetic fibres.)

2.49 This proposal is still under consideration by the City Council. It is understood that it will primarily be for use by Exeter College and Exeter Chiefs Academy teams and training squads. Exeter College have committed fully to allocating evening usage on three evenings a week to community partners and a slot on Saturday and Sunday (tbc). One high quality grass pitch and training grid area are also to be maintained at Flowerpot.

2.50 The analysis has estimated for Exeter Saracens RFC and Topsham RFC the number of MES (match equivalent sessions) required to accommodate all the matchplay and training demand, is as follows:

- Topsham RFC: 9.0 MES in total are required. At present, the two adult pitches on site can accommodate 3 MES; thus there is a shortfall of 6.0 MES. The main pitch is being overplayed by 0.5 MES for training during the week and the second, floodlit pitch is being overplayed by 2.5 MES for matchplay at weekends and a further 3.0 MES for training in the week.
- Exeter Saracens RFC: 9.5 MES in total are required. At present, the three adult pitches on site can accommodate 1.5 MES; thus there is a shortfall of 8 MES. In total, the three pitches are being overplayed by 5.5 MES for matchplay at weekends and a further 2.5 MES for training during the week.

2.51 There are not enough accessible (grass) pitches to accommodate the predicted growth in the number of teams, estimated at requiring access to up to 4-5 pitches. However, the enhancements to pitch quality above will increase capacity

STRATEGY FOCUS

2.52 The strategy for rugby comprises:

- Addressing inadequate quality (drainage and maintenance) which contributes to the overplay of pitches. Improved maintenance and the provision of pipe and slit drainage can increase capacity.
- Providing additional pitches – either grass and/or artificial grass – to meet training needs. Access to proposed upgraded provision – floodlit 3G FTPs at Matford Brook Academy and Treasbeare (Cranbrook Phase 2) and a floodlit carpet hybrid pitch or 3G FTP at Flowerpot may assist. All 3G FTPs are proposed as World Rugby 22 Compliant surfaces.
- Other training opportunities could be developed through temporary lights on existing pitches (although the increased use of the pitches would require improvements to enhance capacity)
- Securing access to grass rugby pitches on education sites; in particular the potential for use of Ted Wragg MAT school grass pitches.
- Upgrading of changing facilities where appropriate
- Providing new sports lighting and upgrading of floodlighting where appropriate

- Support, in principle, for a 3G AGP (World Rugby 22 compliant) with sports lighting (floodlit), if a proposal comes forward from a potential provider/host, should improvements to existing club pitches and any additional grass pitches not be sufficient to accommodate training needs or should such a 3G provide a solution to existing overplay at club sites
- The RFU is a club based organisation and therefore will primarily look to protect, enhance and provide for its existing club sites in the first instance. Reviewing both the current shortfall of supply at rugby club sites and the predicted growth in number of teams the RFU would adopt the below prioritized site based action plan:
 1. Topsham RFC (Bonfire Field)
 2. Exeter Saracens RFC (Exhibition Fields)
 3. Flowerpot Playing Fields (Exwick Sports Hub)

KEY SITES

2.41 The following table sets out, in priority order, a summary of site-specific key projects for rugby based on the above analysis. For further detail of these and all other sites, please see the Action Plans.

TABLE 3 KEY PROJECTS FOR RUGBY - SITE SPECIFIC

LOCATION	PROJECT
Bonfire Field, Topsham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New changing facilities • The provision of pipe and slit drainage • Upgrading of floodlighting.
Exhibition Fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved maintenance • The provision of pipe and slit drainage • Addition of sports lighting • Upgrading of changing facilities
Flowerpot Playing Fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal for upgrade of rugby pitch to either a 3G AGP (WR22 compliant) or a carpet hybrid pitch with sports lighting (floodlit) with associated changing pavilion on Exwick Playing Fields to replace existing pavilion.
University Sports Ground, Topsham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration to be given to negotiating access to rugby pitches – either grass or artificial - for Topsham RFC midi/mini rugby teams currently using pitches at the adjacent Bonfire Field.

D HOCKEY

KEY ISSUES

2.42 Heavy use is made of the good quality sand and water based pitches at Exeter University for high level hockey by the University teams and Isca Hockey Club. Exeter School’s pitch is also of good quality and accommodates overflow activity for Isca Hockey Club. The two community based clubs – Exe Hockey Club and East Devon Hockey Club - carry out their training sessions at St Peter’s CoE School. Exe Hockey club plays its matches

at St Peter's; East Devon Hockey Club plays the majority of its matches at St Luke's School pitch (although club is moving to St Peter's this coming season).

2.43 Whilst pitches at the University of Exeter Sports Park and Exeter School are recorded as good, some of the sand based pitches on secondary school sites require improvement to meet standards required for hockey matchplay (particularly St Luke's CoE School, St Peter's CoE School and St James School). Issues have also been raised in connection with the quality of the maintenance of the carpets and equipment such as floodlights and goals.

2.44 Demand for hockey matchplay and training cannot currently be met within the city. Two clubs travel outside the city to meet demand for junior training and matchplay. Exe Hockey Club also require additional training hours for adults.

2.45 All three clubs are thus dissatisfied with the provision of facilities for hockey in the city – with comments focusing on poor pitch quality, insufficient (good quality) pitches to accommodate matchplay and a lack of time for training on the school sand based AGPs due to usage by football.

2.46 The five sand based AGPs at the five state secondary schools in the city are under a PFI contract which is due to expire in c.9 years' time. Four of these pitches belong to schools in the Ted Wragg Multi Academy Trust.

ASSESSMENT AND FUTURE PROVISION

2.47 All clubs are looking to expand, particularly junior sections, but this is constrained by lack of pitch availability (of the required standard) for both training and matchplay. Growth in population plus growth in the sport could result in up to 8 adult and 12 junior teams in total forming during the strategy period.

2.48 There is currently no informal hockey activity in the city (Walking Hockey, Back to Hockey etc). Access to facilities for informal hockey activity is required in order to meet the Wellbeing Exeter agenda and the ageing population. More friendly and cup matches are taking place, and there is a growth in summer leagues (mixed and Ladies), so there are many more matches requiring pitches.

2.49 Excluding Isca Hockey Club's use of the University pitches and Exeter School (where there is no further capacity for community hockey), the current demand for hockey which has to be accommodated in Exeter from Exeter based hockey clubs is in the order of 17.5 hours per week for training and 12.5 hours per week for matchplay. This includes:

- existing use of the five secondary school AGPs
- use which currently has to take place outside of Exeter (at Exmouth Community College and Blundell's in Tiverton)
- latent demand for training and matchplay which cannot be realised as there are not enough spare slots for hockey at the moment.

2.50 If we allow for 12 hours use per weekday evenings (i.e. 4 nights a week (excluding Fridays) for 3 hours) and 6 hours on Saturdays for matchplay, this use could be accommodated on two sand based AGPs (if there was no other use e.g. by football for training). However, this does not allow for growth in demand over the Strategy period – which is calculated by the Sport England Pitch Facilities Calculator to be at least 0.8 of a sand based AGP and possibly up to 1.5 AGPs.

2.51 Therefore it is concluded that in order to accommodate current training and matchplay requirements for the four hockey clubs in Exeter, plus growth in numbers of teams generated by an increasing population and including growth in informal formats of the game, at least three sand based AGPs (suitably enhanced) are required in Exeter in addition to the two hockey appropriate surfaces at the University and the sand based pitch at Exeter School.

2.52 A watching brief should be kept on the effect on the viability of the sand based pitches depending on the amount of football usage which transfers to new 3G FTPs.

STRATEGY FOCUS

2.53 The strategy for hockey comprises:

- Upgrading three of the existing sand based AGPs at secondary school pitches in Exeter. Discussions are currently taking place within the framework of this PPS to consider the options and opportunities with the Ted Wragg MAT for enhancement and upgrading of the sand based pitches. (Any upgrades of hockey appropriate AGPs should consider replacement surfaces such as Gen2 surfaces (short pile, dense artificial grass surfaces supported partially with sand infill, which are particularly suitable for hockey, netball and tennis) to improve their viability)
- Protection of these renovated good quality AGP surfaces for hockey.
- Protection of community access to the existing high quality artificial grass pitches at the University (x 2) and at Exeter School.

2.54 To note also: the provision of additional 3G FTP space may help to ensure continued sufficient access to sand-based pitches for hockey by moving demand for football training from them to the new 3G FTPs. However, much will depend on the extent to which this is achieved, which itself is dependent on many factors including the cost of hire and availability of sessions. In addition, the viability of the sand based pitches will need to be assured.

KEY SITES

2.55 The following table sets out, in priority order, a summary of site-specific key projects for hockey based on the above analysis. For further detail of these and all other sites, please see the Action Plans.

TABLE 4 KEY PROJECTS FOR HOCKEY – SITE SPECIFIC

LOCATION	PROJECT
Schools under PFI contract: St Lukes CoE; St Peters CoE; West Exe; St James and Isca Academy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an urgent need to provide additional capacity for hockey training and for good quality matchplay facilities. AGPs at St Luke’s CoE School, St Peter’s CoE School, St James School and Isca Academy require upgrading. • Analysis demonstrates that at least three of these pitches are required to remain as sand based AGPs to meet current and future demand.
University of Exeter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key provision and only opportunity in the City for elite community hockey. • Ensure community use agreements are robust and long term.
Exeter School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of community use of sand based AGP

E TENNIS

KEY ISSUES

2.56 There is a range of provision for tennis in Exeter, including the Community Indoor Tennis Centre (and 4 outdoor courts) at the University of Exeter Sports Club, a number of open access courts on park sites, some flourishing tennis clubs, notably Exwick Tennis Club and Victoria Park Tennis Club and commercial club facilities at the David Lloyd Centre and Exeter Golf and Country Club. There are also a number of courts on secondary school sites, many of which would benefit from floodlighting to increase community usage.

2.57 The largest issue highlighted in the Strategy is that the quality of park courts needs addressing. The operational model, the customer journey and the financial sustainability of all park facilities in the city is poor. This restricts usage and impacts on participation and accessibility of tennis across the city.

2.58 The assessment of outdoor court provision also suggested that there is underprovision of outdoor club courts and therefore potential to create additional capacity for member clubs (either through more courts or greater access to existing courts).

2.59 Exeter is a priority area for tennis in the SW region due to its high number of courts and high population.

ASSESSMENT AND FUTURE PROVISION

Park Courts

2.60 Table 5 below highlights the potential demand for tennis across all five priority park sites. The analysis is taken from the LTA’s Geographical Report for Exeter, compiled for the LTA by external consultants, based on Periscope mapping software.

2.61 Regarding the anticipated number of unique users of a park in a 12 month time frame (the ‘Penetration’ figure), anything close to 1000 is considered to indicate a strong demand for tennis at that park, particularly where more than four courts exist. Topsham tennis courts are included as they are a strategic priority for Exeter City Council and the court surface is deemed ‘very poor’. According to capacity analysis, current park courts could accommodate 3500 unique users if they are all of good quality, which supports a phased upgrading of all courts.

2.62 The LTA believes that Smart Access Gate Technology would ensure that the courts are bookable and the customer experiences a good online journey to court. Implementing a mix of charged and free tennis would create financially sustainable tennis courts that can be maintained to a high standard for generations to come, changing the perception of tennis across Exeter.

Table 5: SUMMARY TABLE OF DEMAND AND CONDITION OF PARK COURTS IN EXETER
(Source: LTA)

Venue	Anticipated number of unique users of a park in a 12 month timeframe ('Penetration')	Classification LTA Use Scale of (Excellent through to Unplayable)	Summary of Condition Survey (conducted by independent technical consultant) and action points
Cowick Barton (3 courts)	815	Good	No capital intervention needed
Heavitree Pleasure Ground (6 courts)	1398	Average to Poor	Courts need a re-bind and a repaint with some remedial work to fencing
King George V Playing Fields (2 courts)	1203	Very Poor	Courts need full resurfacing.
Topsham Tennis Courts (2 courts)	323	Very Poor	Courts need full resurfacing.
Summerway Park (2 courts)	892	Unplayable	Courts need resurfacing and fencing needs reinstating.

For all the above courts, consideration to be given to exploring an operational model that combines charged and free access, to help ensure the financial sustainability of the courts and protect their future quality and ongoing use.

Club Courts

2.63 The analysis demonstrates that there is overall an underprovision of club courts in Exeter, although some clubs do have spare capacity (Tunnels LTC). Exwick LTC in particular is keen to increase the number of courts it has to accommodate growing demand (including for padel tennis) and is working in partnership with Exeter College to explore the options available.

Community Indoor Tennis Centre

2.64 Being a Community Indoor Tennis Centre there is considerable opportunity to improve community access to all courts within the University. In addition the quality and accessibility of the four outdoor courts should be considered in terms of operational model and customer journey to court. The LTA believe that SmartAccess gate technology and an online booking system such as ClubSpark would benefit these courts, enabling more people to access the outdoor facilities with ease.

Education courts

2.65 There is also scope to increase community usage of school court facilities, if quality and access can be guaranteed. According to the Ted Wragg Multi Academy Trust, the courts at St Luke’s School, Isca Academy and West Exe School in particular, if floodlit, could further support provision for netball and tennis in the city.

Other sites

2.66 Pynes Hill (EX2 5SP) is a four-court site that is currently derelict. It is leased from Exeter City Council (ECC) by a private company called Wesleyan which is keen to reopen the courts for the local community.

STRATEGY FOCUS AND PRIORITY SITES

2.67 The Strategy for tennis facility provision in Exeter thus focuses on:

- Upgrading of key park court sites (including resurfacing works and enhancement as set out and floodlighting and ancillary provision (toilets/pavilions) if required), in order to provide accessible community tennis to a significant percentage of Exeter’s population. These priority sites are identified as King George V Playing Fields, Summerway, Cowick Barton, Heavitree Pleasure Ground and Topsham Tennis Courts.
- For all the above courts, consideration to be given to exploring an operational model that combines charged and free access, to help ensure the financial sustainability of the courts and protect their future quality and ongoing use.
- Other possible developments such as an extension to the number of floodlit courts at Exwick Sports Hub (Exeter LTC) to meet the increase in tennis participation and demand for club courts.
- Opening up and floodlighting of school tennis facilities and improvement of access to meet community demand, particularly at St Luke’s School, Isca Academy and West Exe School (Ted Wragg Multi Academy Trust).
-
- Improving the quality, operational model and accessibility of outdoor courts at the University, by considering the use of SmartAccess technology and appropriate online booking system.
- Future demand might also be met through the provision of tennis courts in new housing growth areas.

F OTHER SPORTS

2.68 The Playing Pitch Strategy for Exeter has sought to gather information on other sports and activities taking place on playing fields in the city, but further knowledge is required. The following pertains:

Baseball

- It is a priority to rehome Exeter Spitfires Baseball team to Bromhams Farm and to accommodate this alongside youth football (baseball is played in the summer).
- Consideration is also being given to repurposing of the changing rooms as a multi use building catering for pitch sports, cycling and other informal activities, with a café etc.
- Baseball has recently started at St Luke's CoE School on the grass playing pitches.

Quidditch

- The Exeter Patronum (Exeter Quidditch Club) uses the area currently marked as grids beyond the rugby pitch at Flowerpot Playing Fields, by the skatepark. At present, the club comprises about 18 members. The club aims to play all year but finds that due to poor drainage, the area at Flowerpot is sometimes out of action and so they tend to avoid December. Although they have used various other sites in the city, apart from the drainage, they find Flowerpot is ideal as a central location with a car park nearby
- Quidditch can be played on a 3G FTP but the club have found it difficult to find a slot within Exeter. It has similar requirements pitch-wise to rugby. Exeter Patronum started off as a University team but they want to form a community teams for players to move onto once they are no longer at University and to also widen its appeal and playing membership.

Other Sports

- There are University of Exeter teams for rugby league, Ultimate Frisbee, lacrosse, American Football (the Exeter Demons) and Rounders (at Ducke's Meadow)
- There was a local Rounders team that played at Exwick Playing Fields but no record of this group operating since Covid has been found.
- Ultimate Frisbee: a club has been recorded in the past playing at Flowerpot pre-Covid, but no further information is available.

3 DELIVERY OF THE STRATEGY

ACTION PLAN

3.1 This Strategy is accompanied by an Action Plan, setting out the site-specific actions for each sport and strategic and priority projects. Following consultation on the draft Strategy and Action Plan, and any changes made as a result, this Strategy's Action Plan should be monitored periodically, making the Action Plan a 'live' document. Members of the PPS Steering Group (which will become a 'Delivery Group') will have a responsibility to update the Action Plan and work collaboratively (with others including clubs, teams, providers and owners of facilities and pitches) to implement projects. The delivery stage will also confirm options for change presented in this strategy as further work during implementation is done on feasibility, viability and implications of other actions.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MONITORING AND DELIVERY

3.2 Alongside the priority and strategic actions for sports and their sites, pitches and facilities identified above, the principles set out in Section 2 provide a structure for further, additional recommendations and actions, which will help enable appropriate delivery of the PPS, and which apply across Exeter (rather than being for individual specific sites).

3.3 Once the Strategy has been agreed by the Steering Group it will be adopted by Exeter City Council and will form part of its evidence base for future development plan documents.

3.4 The Strategy Steering Group should provide the basis for membership of a Exeter PPS Delivery Group, the purpose of which is to oversee the implementation of the strategy and to monitor progress towards the identified Action Points. Other organisations and individuals may be invited on to the Delivery Group as needed to oversee certain projects. It is recommended that membership should include representatives from the University of Exeter, Exeter College, the Ted Wragg Multi Academy Trust and the other secondary and primary schools.

3.5 If there are other such Delivery Groups already operating to deliver other PPSs in the south west of England, possibilities for merging or co-running these groups should be investigated, to make the process more efficient and save officer and stakeholder time (e.g. Plymouth, Torbay). Delivery Group meetings could also be arranged to coincide with NGB meetings or Sport England led seminars.

3.6 The evolving context of participation in sport and active recreation means that monitoring and review of the strategy is as important as the initial preparation of the document to ensure it remains sufficiently robust. There are considerable time and cost implications of monitoring and progressing the Strategy and a way needs to be found to make it efficient and effective.

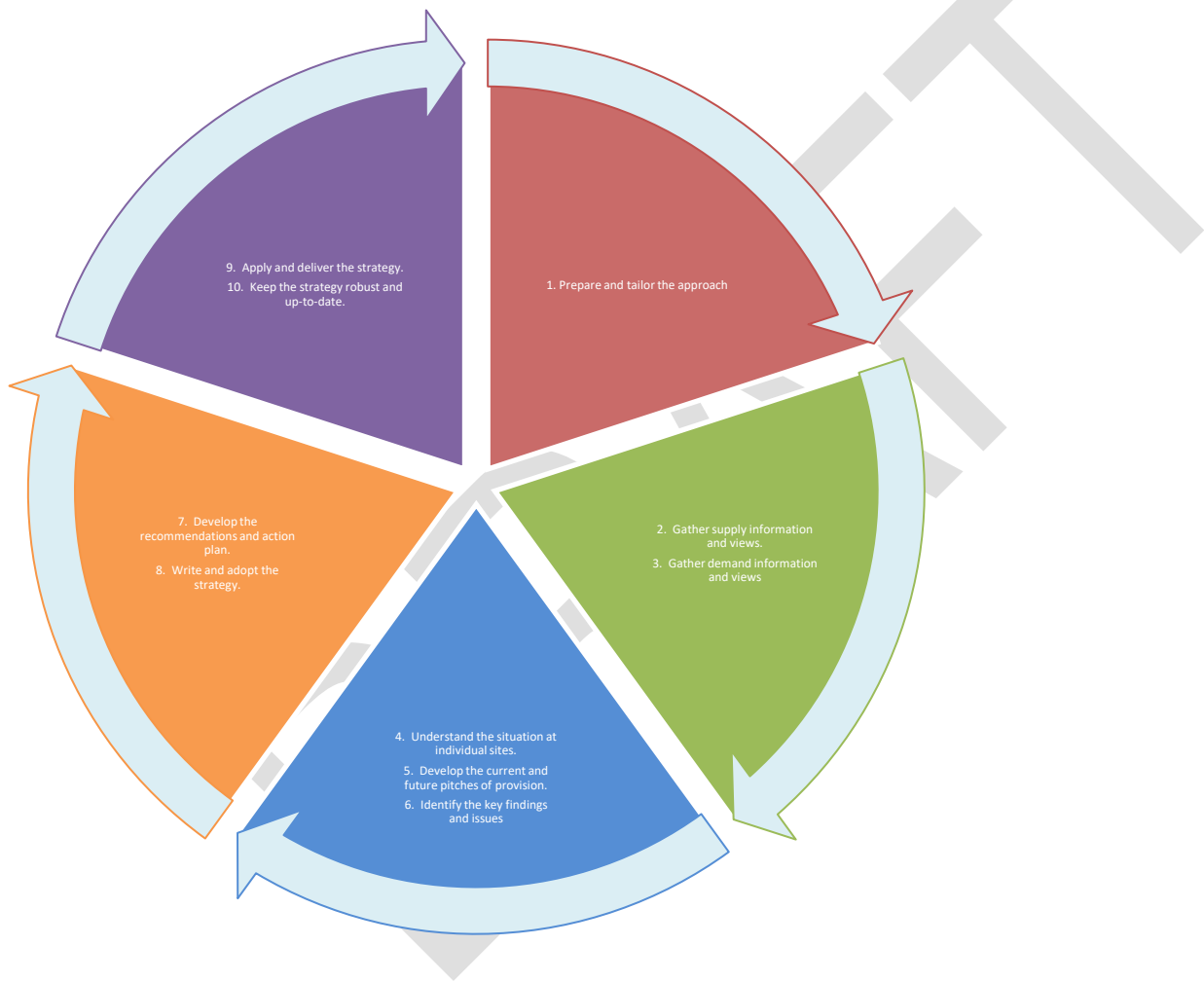
3.7 Initial features of the group's terms of reference may include:

- The Delivery Group to meet initially (within three months of adoption) to agree which of the actions should be taken forward in the short term (1-2 years); medium term (3-5 years) and longer term (5-10 years), and also agree who the main partners should be in taking the relevant actions forward. Various criteria can be used to assess priorities from within the many projects proposed. Following this to meet at agreed intervals.
- The Delivery Group should meet periodically to inform and discuss the annual progress summary and agree next steps, and ideally provide a conduit to improve coordination with work on the agreed actions.
- The Council should maintain the PPS database underpinning the Strategy (Stage B database) and ensure data is kept up to date and communicated through the steering group to relevant bodies.

3.8 The Delivery Group will be committed to advancing the strategy and keeping it up to date through:

- Monitoring the delivery of the recommendations and actions and identifying any changes that are required to the priority afforded to each action.
- Recording changes to the pitch stock in the area and evaluating the impact of this on the supply and demand information.
- Assessing the impact of changes to participation, including changing trends and the development of new formats of the game as well as affiliation data for each of the National Governing Bodies of Sport.
- Assessing the impact of demographic changes and new population estimates/ projected planned housing numbers.
- Analysis of funding sources and new funding opportunities for the provision/improvement of sports facilities.
- Reviewing growth of emerging sports, their participation rates, facilities available for them and likely facilities necessary for their support and development.

APPENDIX 1: THE PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY “TEN STEP APPROACH” TO DEVELOPING A PPS



APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF PITCH SPORT DATA

A FOOTBALL

Grass pitches

2.1 Supply of pitches as follows:

- 86 football pitches are recorded of which 57 are currently marked out for play and used by the community (A). The only instance of pitch overmarking was recorded at Hamlin Lane where two of the adult pitches were overmarked for 9v9 play.
- 2 pitches are available for use by the community but are not currently used (B). These are the junior 11v11 grass pitches at West Exe and St James Schools.
- 14 pitches are recorded as being unavailable for community use. The bulk of these, 9, are at The University sites of Ducke's Meadow and Topsham Sports Ground.
- There are a number of sites which have been marked as (or had additional) pitches in the past; these include Bromhams Farm, Exwick Playing Fields and Wear Barton.

2.2 Exeter City Council owns 60% of adult pitches (26 out of 43). Approximately a quarter (22 out of 86) of all football pitches are on education sites, although only 6 out of the 22 are known definitely to be available for community use. The City Council manages the local authority grounds at Wonford Playing Fields, Cowick Barton, Bettysmead, Station Road Pinhoe (out of action this year due to reseeding) plus Exhibition Fields (mainly rugby). Other local authority grounds are leased to clubs who effectively control usage of the site: King George V (leased to Central FC); Hamlyn Lane (leased to Stoke Hill FC); Alphington Sports Ground, The Chronicles (leased to Alphington FC) and Exwick/Flowerpot (leased to Exeter College)

2.3 With regard to the assessments of pitch quality, due to the interruptions of the pandemic at the start of the study:

- all football pitches received visual quality assessments twice; in March 2020 and again in December 2021.
- pitches had not sustained as much use as might have been expected and there was also mild weather in both winters. This contributed to 85% of the pitches being rated as 'standard' with the remainder (principally those maintained by clubs) being assessed as 'good'.
- although no pitches had a final agreed pitch quality rating of 'poor', a few were very close to this rating and could reasonably be expected to be rated as such should an assessment be undertaken next season.

2.4 With regard to general levels of satisfaction seven out of eleven clubs responding said that they were not satisfied with the overall level of provision of pitches in the Exeter area:

- Five clubs commented generally on not enough pitches and/or poor quality
- Poor drainage at Bettysmead and also Hamlin Lane (now addressed) was highlighted

- Two of the youth football clubs highlighted lack of good quality pitches, especially in the Whipton/Pinhoe area, the cost of hiring mini pitches and a lack of pitches of the right size
- Three clubs said either that artificial grass pitches are expensive to hire and/or there are not enough
- The club using Hamlin Lane commented on the need for renovation work to goalmouths and goalposts and the reduced capacity in the car park now cycleways and bollards have been put in (but praise for improvement to drainage following renovation works)
- However, there were only three mentions of poor pitch quality being the over riding concern for clubs' dissatisfaction.

Artificial Grass Pitches

2.5 The following is noted:

- Ten full size floodlit artificial grass pitches in Exeter – two x 3G FTP, both of which are on the FA 3G Register and thus suitable for training and matchplay – one owned by Exeter College (Exwick Sports hub) and the other at the University of Exeter Sports Park (the latter has limited community use).
- There are a further seven full size sand based AGPs which are widely used for training and sports development by football teams (six on school sites and one at the University Sports Park).
- There are four smaller AGPs with community use, all 3G FTPs (at Wonford, Heavitree Social Club, Exeter School and the University Sports Park)
- In addition to provision within Exeter, there are two 3G FTPs in East Devon, within an approximate 30-minute drive of the centre of Exeter – one full size at Cliff Hill (Exeter City FC's Training Ground and base for considerable ECCT activity but not wider community use) and one under full size at Cranbrook School, with inadequate fencing which has thus been discounted from capacity assessments.
- Full size floodlit 3G AGPs are proposed at Cranbrook and Matford Brook Academy (World Rugby 22 compliant)

Demand

2.6 As regards demand, the study records 120 teams in total in November 2021 – 32 adult male; 2 adult ladies; 50 youth boys (U11 – U16), 6 youth girls and 30 mini teams generated within Exeter. This represents a decline of c20 teams over the last 7 years, principally due to the contraction of Sunday league play (now only 2 Exeter teams playing). However, it is acknowledged that peak demand is still consistent on a Saturday and will drive the quantum of pitches and quality required.

2.7 The study only recorded one team coming into Exeter from outside to play its matches - Kenn Valley United FC at King George V Playing Fields. 11 Exeter teams are playing their home matches outside the City (see Table 3 above), for various reasons, as follows:

- Newtown FC - 2 teams - a city based club, have a long established connection playing at Newton St Cyres and would not return to Exeter
- Whipton Youth FC - 4 teams at Clyst Valley Community College (lack of pitch site to accommodate youth teams in the city)

- Pinhoe Spartans Youth FC at Barley Park, Tedburn St Mary (home ground at Station Road Pinhoe currently closed)
- West Exe Youth FC – U8s and U15s playing at Barley Park, Tedburn St Mary (lack of pitch site to accommodate youth teams in the city)
- Pinhoe Hearts FC, currently playing at Barley Park, Tedburn St Mary. They hoped to play at Monkerton Primary School, but the pitch was not ready.
- Exeter City Women FC 1st XI play at Cullompton CCA Fields due to pitch availability and league requirements, although some home matches are now being played at the Exwick Sports hub 3G.

Projected growth in numbers of teams

Table 6: PROJECTED GROWTH IN FOOTBALL TEAMS IN EXETER

Reason for more teams	Men's	Ladies'	Boys 11v11	Girls 11v11	Boys 9v9	Girls 9v9	Mixed 7v7	Mixed 5v5
Population growth to 2040	9.5	1.3	6.1	0.8	3.4	0.6	3.0	2.5
Pitch space based on above	4.3		3.4		2.0		1.5	1.2
<i>+Latent/displaced demand</i>	1	1	6		2			
<i>+Aspirations/trends (TBA)</i>	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	3
TOTAL TEAMS to 2040	12.5	3.3	14.1	2.8	7.4	2.6	6.0	5.5
Estimated requirement for GRASS pitches (or equivalent)	6		7		5		2	2

B CRICKET

Supply

2.8 The main findings are:

- There are 8 sites containing facilities for cricket in Exeter and one site just outside the city boundary at Winslade Park (which is used by an Exeter team). One site has two grass pitches (University Ground at Topsham).
- Of the remaining seven sites – one (the County Ground) has a grass pitch only and four sites (The Chronicles, Alphington; Exwick Playing Fields; Exeter School and Winslade Park) have a grass pitch and a non turf wicket (Exeter School has at least one grass pitch and two NTWs).
- St Luke's CoE School and St Peter's CoE School have been recorded as having NTWs.
- The Coaver Club NTW is regularly used by two local teams which play competitive, friendly cricket. The pitch also hosts ad hoc tournaments and teams from local solicitors and the Met Office. It is an important central venue within the city providing this type of facility.
- There are thus no local authority operated public access sites for cricket in Exeter. Two pitches on local authority ground – Devon County Council's facility at Coaver and The Chronicles, Alphington – are leased or rented to clubs. **The County Ground is owned by Exeter Cricket Club.** Cricket provision thus relies heavily on education provision (either the University, Exeter College, two secondary schools and an independent school).

Demand

2.9 With regard to demand:

- There are 4 cricket clubs: Alphington and Countess Wear CC (A&CW CC) – (The Chronicles, Alphington); Exeter CC (The County Ground); Exwick CC (Exeter Playing Fields) and Topsham St James CC (Topsham Sports Ground (UoE). There are c.3 additional teams: Exeter Erratics (which has no home ground) and Sunset and Coaver Gerries (who use the NTW at the Coaver Ground).
- In total across the city there are 15 adult teams, 15 junior boys, 2 Ladies and 2 girls’ teams, making 34 teams in total.
- Since 2014 there has been an increase in the number of youth teams.
- Junior cricket is offered by Exeter CC and Topsham St James CC. It is an area A&CW CC are also establishing. Exeter CC are the only club in the city currently fielding girls’ cricket teams.
- The three main clubs also offer All Stars and A&CW CC offers Dynamos as well.

Projected growth in numbers of teams

Table 7: PROJECTED GROWTH IN CRICKET TEAMS IN EXETER

Reason for more teams	Men’s	Ladies’	Boys	Girls
Population growth to 2040	4.4	0.8	2.8	0.4
Pitches based on above 2040	1.7 (1 pitch = 8 wickets; thus c13 wickets)			
+ Latent/displaced demand	1			
+ Aspirations/participation trends	1	1	1	1
TOTAL TEAMS to 2040	6.4	1.8	3.8	1.4
Requirement for pitch space 2040	c 16 wickets (2 pitches)			

C RUGBY

Supply

2.10 The main points regarding supply are:

- Discounting Exeter Chief’s complex at Sandy Park, there are 17 senior rugby pitches which are marked out and with posts within Exeter. Rugby pitch provision is overwhelmingly within the education sector. 13 of the 17 senior pitches are on education sites, 5 on school sites Exeter School (3) and secondary schools (2).
- The University has two pitches at its Topsham Sports Ground and 4 at Ducke’s Meadow . The rugby teams also have access to the 3G World Rugby compliant artificial turf pitch at Exeter University Sports Park. (Although we do not know the detailed usage of this, it is understood that it is not used for matchplay).
- Exeter College has two rugby pitches (one with a barrier around) and a training grid area at Flowerpot Playing Fields, on a long lease from Exeter City Council.
- The remaining pitches recorded within the City are at two sites and are where the majority of community rugby in Exeter takes place. Exhibition Fields (leased to Exeter Saracens RFC) has two adult pitches and Bonfire Field, Topsham

(owned by Topsham RFC) has two adult pitches. 2 midi pitches and 3 mini pitches are marked out as required at Exhibition Fields and Bonfire Field Topsham.

- There are a further three adult pitches at Oil Mill Lane, Clyst St Mary, just outside the boundary, the home ground of Exeter Athletic RFC. They are included here as the site is the new home ground of Exeter Athletic RFC which is an amalgam of Wessex RFC and another rugby club which used to play at Flowerpot Playing Fields.

Demand

2.11 As regards community use:

- There are now two community clubs playing in the city: Topsham RFC, based at its own ground at Bonfire Field and Exeter Saracens FC, based at Exhibition Fields. Although Exeter Athletic RFC plays outside the city at Oil Mill Lane, the majority of its members come from the city.
- Each of the three clubs runs the full complement of minis and juniors up to U16s. As regards community teams, there are seven men’s teams (including one from the University), three Colts, two Ladies and one Vets team. There are a further 3 girls’ teams, 9 youth teams (U14-U17) and 18 midi/mini mixed (U8 – U13).
- Exeter College links with Exeter Chiefs in the running of the Exeter Rugby Academy and it runs many other rugby based squads and initiatives (e.g. Devon RFU pathway, 20 elite rugby students, Women’s rugby and Exeter College student teams). Teams also make use of the 3G FTP at Exwick Sports Hub.
- Facilities at Ducke’s Meadow and the rugby pitches at Topsham Sports Ground (University facilities) are used by the University teams and there is understood to be some use by Exeter Women’s Rugby of the latter. There are around 8 competitive teams run by the University – a Saturday league team and 5 BUCS Men’s teams and 2 BUCS Women’s teams,
- No regular community use of the school pitches for rugby has been recorded, although these are available.

Projected growth in numbers of teams

Table 8: PROJECTED GROWTH IN RUGBY TEAMS IN EXETER

Reason for more teams	Men’s	Women’s	Boys	Girls	Mixed
Population growth to 2040	2.3	0.8	2.3	0.4	4.0
Pitches for 2040	3.3 pitches				
Latent demand	May result in larger squad sizes or existing players playing more often.				
Aspirations/Unmet demand	1	1	2	2	2
TOTAL TEAMS to 2040	3.3	1.8	3.3	2.4	6.0
Requirement for pitch space	4 -5 pitches				

D HOCKEY

Supply

2.12 There are 8 full sized floodlit pitches with approved surfaces for hockey in Exeter: two at the University of Exeter Sports Park – one water based, one sand dressed; a sand dressed

pitch at Exeter School, and five sand filled surfaces at the five state secondary schools managed under a PFI contract via Fusion Lettings – Isca Academy, St James School, St Luke’s CoE School, and West Exe School. St Peter’s CoE Aided School. All but St Peters CoE Aided School are within the Ted Wragg Multi Academy Trust. There are quality issues with the school AGPs, referred to in the main report.

2.13 Heavy use is made of the good quality sand and water based pitches at Exeter University for high level hockey by the University teams and Isca Hockey Club. Exeter School’s pitch is also of good quality and accommodates overflow activity for Isca Hockey Club. The two community based clubs – Exe Hockey Club and East Devon Hockey Club - carry out their training sessions at St Peter’s CoE School. Exe Hockey club plays its matches at St Peter’s; East Devon Hockey Club plays the majority of its matches at St Luke’s School pitch. Other venues outside the city are used for junior training and matchplay.

Demand

2.14 There are four hockey clubs playing in the city: Exeter University Hockey Club running 8 men’s Teams, 1 Intra Mural team and a Ladies team (jointly with Isca Hockey Club); East Devon Hockey Club (4 men’s teams, 6 youth teams; Isca Hockey Club running 6 men’s, 7 ladies and 16 youth teams and Exe Hockey Club running 6 ladies’ teams and 5 junior teams.

2.15 There is something of a mixed picture in terms of trends, with juniors generally increasing but some fluctuations in adult membership and numbers of teams (both up and down). East Devon and Exe Hockey Club are now planning a number of joint activities and looking to work more closely together next season, with the ultimate aim of merging the two clubs.

Projected growth in numbers of teams

Table 9: PROJECTED GROWTH IN HOCKEY TEAMS IN EXETER

Reason for more teams	Men’s	Women’s	Boys	Girls
Population growth to 2040	3.4	2.7	1.5	1.9
Pitches for 2040	0.8 AGPs			
Latent demand			2	2
Aspirations/Unmet demand	1	1	2	2
TOTAL TEAMS to 2040	4.4	3.7	5.5	5.9
Requirement for pitch space	1.5 AGPs			

E TENNIS

Facilities

Table 10: TENNIS COURTS IN EXETER

Site Name	TOTAL No. of outdoor courts	No. of Floodlit courts	LTA Registered	Built/ Refurbished	Access & Management
PARK COURTS					
Cowick Barton Playing Fields	3	0	N	2017/18	Local Authority/open access
Heavitree Pleasure Ground	6	0	N	2002/2014	Local Authority/ open access
King George V Playing Fields	2	0	N	1970	Local Authority/open access
Summerway Park	2	0	N		Local Authority/open access
Topsham Pleasure Ground	2	0	N		Local Authority/open access
Total Park Courts	15	0			
CLUB COURTS					
Tunnels Tennis Club	4	0	Y	1992	Club: Offer P&P
Victoria Park Tennis Club	4	4	Y	2003/2019	Club: members only
David Lloyd Club (Exeter)	3 (3)*	3	Y	2010	Commercial
Exeter Golf & Country Club	6	4	Y	1997/2006	Commercial/Members only
Total Club Courts	17	11			
EDUCATION COURTS					
University of Exeter Sports Park	4	0	Y	2013	Public access available P&P
University Of Exeter Sports Park	10* (6 + 4 acrylic)	0	Y	2013	Public access available Pay & Play
Exeter College (Exwick Sports Hub)	2	2	Y	2014	Education: Reduced rates + P&P available; Exwick LTC control bookings after college hours; also P&P
Exeter School	5	0		1970/1990	Education; some community use
The Maynard School	3	0		2004	Education; no community use
St James School	4	4		2006	Education; available for community use
St Luke's CoE School	4	0		2006	Education
Isca Academy	4	0		2006	Education
West Exe School	4	0		2012	Education
Total	30	6			
OTHER COURTS DISUSED					
Pynes Hill	4			Disused	Local authority leased

*Indoor courts

Activity

2.16 There is very little information available on tennis activity in Exeter as all the local authority courts are open access and no records are kept of their use. Club details are as follows:

Table 11: TENNIS CLUB MEMBERSHIP DETAILS

Club/Site	<16 yrs	Adult	Total	Male	Female	
Exwick Tennis Club	50	90	140	90	50	Membership increasing because have opened up to non members & payp and LTA Youth Start Scheme
Victoria Park TC	100	325	425	265	160	Senior Men & ladies increasing; junior membership capped as full.
University of Exeter TC	44	80	124	73	51	No of players accessing the programme this academic year has increased due to the reopening of the University's facilities following the pandemic. We expect to see more growth as we head into the next academic year, via the introduction of more session types and the arrival of new development coaches. We currently have 1,289 student members accessing our university programme; however, we do not offer a stand-alone tennis membership for adults or juniors. Instead, they block book sessions with us at the start of each term. The numbers here are based on the attendance within each session offered on the adult/junior programme
Exeter Golf & Country Club	N/A					
David Lloyd Centre	N/A					
Tunnels TC	N/A					

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND PITCH SIZES

Partners to deliver action and other acronyms used as follows:

3G FTP	3G Football Turf Pitch	LFFP	Local Football Facility Plan
AD	Active Devon	LTA	Lawn Tennis Association
AGP	Artificial Grass Pitch	MES	Match Equivalent Sessions
Comm. Org.	Community Organisation	MUGA	Multi Use Games Area
CUA	Community Use Agreement	NGBs	National Governing Bodies
DC(B)	Devon Cricket (Board)	NTW	Non-Turf Wicket (Cricket)
DCC	Devon County Council	PPS	Playing Pitch Strategy
ECB	England Cricket Board	RFU	Rugby Football Union
ECC	Exeter City Council	SE	Sport England
EH	England Hockey	Ted Wragg MAT	Ted Wragg Multi Academy Trust
FA	Football Association/Devon FA	VQA	Visual Quality Assessment
FF	Football Foundation	WR22	World Rugby 22 compliant (relating to artificial grass pitch)
Gen 2	Type of artificial grass surface		

For reference, playing pitch areas (including run offs, excluding ancillary facilities) are:

Glossary Table 2 AREA AND DIMENSIONS OF PLAYING PITCHES BY SPORT

	Type	Age Range	Overall Space	Hectares
Football	5v5	U7, U8	43m x 33m	0.14
	7v7	U9, U10	61m x 43m	0.26
	9v9	U11, U12	79m x 52m	0.41
	Youth 11v11	U13, U14	88m x 56m	0.49
	Youth 11v11	U15, U16	97m x 61m	0.59
	Adult	U17 upwards	106m x 70m	0.74
Cricket	Full pitch	All	111.56m x 115.84m	1.29
Rugby Union	Youth	U12 and below	80m x 53m	0.42

*Source: Comparative Sizes of Sports Pitches & Courts (OUTDOOR) September 2015 Update – Sport England

This page is intentionally left blank

EXETER PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

STAGE D: FINAL DRAFT ACTION PLANS



Amendments/additions since second Stage D Meeting highlighted thus

October 2022

Relevant potential delivery partners are listed highlighted and priorities identified. Progress towards delivering against the action plans and the potential for additional actions will be considered at regular meetings of the Playing Pitch Strategy Delivery Group.

Partners to deliver action and other acronyms used as follows:

Table 1: Glossary - Acronyms and Abbreviations

3G FTP	3G Football Turf Pitch	LFFP	Local Football Facility Plan
AD	Active Devon	LTA	Lawn Tennis Association
AGP	Artificial Grass Pitch	MES	Match Equivalent Sessions
Comm. Org.	Community Organisation	MUGA	Multi Use Games Area
CUA	Community Use Agreement	NGBs	National Governing Bodies
DC(B)	Devon Cricket (Board)	NTW	Non-Turf Wicket (Cricket)
DCC	Devon County Council	PPS	Playing Pitch Strategy
ECB	England Cricket Board	RFU	Rugby Football Union
ECC	Exeter City Council	SE	Sport England
EH	England Hockey	Ted Wragg MAT	Ted Wragg Multi Academy Trust
FA	Football Association/Devon FA	VQA	Visual Quality Assessment
FF	Football Foundation	WR22	World Rugby 22 compliant (relating to artificial grass pitch)
Gen 2	Type of artificial grass surface		

Indicative time frames and/or priorities could be as follows (although it is recognised that many actions will run concurrently and/or take advantage of opportunities arising):

- S Short term (1-3 years): Ongoing and very important; to be addressed now
- M Medium term (3-8 years): Important: to be addressed and planned for in Council decision making and policy

Cost Band to be entered at Delivery stage, if necessary,

Cost estimates – if included - will be taken from the latest version of the Facilities Costs Datasheet provided by Sport England.

EXETER PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY: RECOMMENDED ACTIONS BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The following Actions are recommended as part of this Strategy. They are focused on the 6 objectives, which derive from Sport England's 12 Planning for Sport Principles, as set out in Section 2 of the Exeter Playing Pitch Strategy document.

- Objective 1** **PROTECT, ENHANCE, PROVIDE: To protect existing provision and proactively plan for and provide sufficient and appropriate high quality facilities and opportunities (enhanced and new) to meet demand to 2040, wherever possible making the best use of facilities already available**
- Objective 2** **TO ESTABLISH A STRATEGIC DELIVERY FRAMEWORK: To develop, maintain and value strategic partnerships within the city and from neighbouring authorities and to involve all stakeholders and managing and operating agencies in a framework which enables the sharing of skills, expertise and resources to deliver the PPS**
- Objective 3** **TO DEVELOP A NETWORK OF COMMUNITY SPORTS HUBS: To place new and enhanced playing field facilities at the heart of a network of community sports hubs, in order to encourage participation in the pitch sports and other outdoor activities and to facilitate community involvement, management and use**
- Objective 4** **TO SUPPORT AND DEVELOP THE COMMUNITY USE OF EDUCATION FACILITIES: To recognise the value of educational investment in Exeter into pitches and sport in supporting community and city aspirations for a healthier city and to consolidate their offer and support them in enhancing their facilities and developing further community use and involvement.**
- Objective 5** **TO ENCOURAGE PEOPLE TO BECOME MORE ACTIVE BY PARTICIPATING IN SPORT: To provide a diverse range of outdoor sports facilities and opportunities to assist in encouraging and attracting people from all groups within the community, including those still underrepresented in sport to become more active, to the benefit of their health and well being.**
- Objective 6** **TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE, HIGH QUALITY MAINTENANCE OF GRASS PITCH SITES: To provide sufficient resources for the adequate and appropriate maintenance of grass pitch sites and their improvement where identified, and to manage and maintain these facilities in such a way as to address issues around environmental sustainability and the effect on climate.**

There is considerable overlap among the objectives supported by the actions. These actions have been broadly grouped into those relating to:

- A - Policy making (planning policy & corporate policy);
- B - Planning decision making;
- C - Delivering improved facilities;
- D – Enhancing participation and well-being;
- E – Managing and maintaining facilities, and
- F – A framework for joint working to deliver the actions and objectives of the PPS.

A	GENERAL POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	Responsible Partners	Objectives					
			1 PLANNING & PROTECT	2 DELIVERY	4 EDUCATION	3 SPORTS HUBS	5 MORE ACTIVE	6 MAINTENANCE
Ref	Action							
A	Policy Actions							
A.1	Ensure planning policy protects existing provision for sport and physical activity in line with the NPPF (para 97) and Sport England's Playing Fields Policy and Guidance and encourages and supports proposals for new or enhanced playing field provision which meets identified needs.	ECC	✓	✓				
A.2	Consider how planning policies could incorporate appropriate management and maintenance plans within proposals for sports pitches.	ECC	✓	✓	✓			
A.3	Promote the 'designing in' of community use to all new relevant playing field provision, including new educational developments within planning policy documents.	ECC		✓	✓			
A.4	Ensure planning policy recognises the benefits of both formal and non-formal provision for all types of sport and physical activity.	ECC	✓				✓	
A.5	Consider how to ensure links between the Exeter Playing Pitch Strategy and other corporate Health and Wellbeing and/or Physical Activity Strategies are highlighted and further developed.	ECC, AD		✓			✓	
A.6	Where a health impact assessment is required, include consideration of the benefits of playing fields for both formal and informal sport and physical activity	ECC					✓	
A.7	Apply the principles of Active Design creatively within planning policies to help support corporate health and wellbeing measures.	ECC, AD, SE	✓	✓			✓	
A.8	Ensure planning policy promotes fit for purpose and well-designed provision which integrates with wider opportunities for people to lead active lifestyles	ECC, SE, AD	✓				✓	
A.9	Where appropriate, based on evidence from this assessment of need and related strategy, consider allocating provision towards emerging community sports hubs in planning policy documents.	ECC	✓					
A.10	Ensure planning policy is positive towards the temporary use of under-utilised land and buildings to provide for playing pitch sports	ECC	✓					
A.11	In general terms, refer to the PPS to help inform planning policy documents, infrastructure plans and discussion re developer contributions	ECC						
B	Decision Making Actions							
B.1	Ensure any potential impacts of a proposed development on existing playing field provision are considered in planning applications in accordance with para 97 of the NPPF.	ECC	✓					
B.2	Encourage mitigation measures which address amenity issues (noise, floodlighting) to be submitted with an application (rather than leaving them to be dealt with by condition) and ensure the measures are appropriate, deliverable, enforceable and sustainable based on an appropriate assessment and discussion with relevant parties.	ECC	✓	✓				
B.3	Wherever possible, consider opportunities for appropriate and good quality floodlighting, that may increase the capacity of existing sites and new sites, subject to planning considerations and appropriate ecological impact assessment. Proposals should fully comply with relevant policies within the Local Plans.	ECC, NGBs	✓	✓				
B.4	Utilise planning conditions or s106 agreements to secure broader community use of existing and new provision where the development is education based, including the development and implementation of community use agreements.	ECC	✓		✓			
B.5	Ensure developments adhere to design guidance and good practice provided by Sport England and the relevant sports national governing bodies.	ECC, Education	✓					
B.6	Ensure that developer contributions are sought towards sports provision on the basis of robust evidence as set out in the PPS and meet the relevant and quality standards guidance provided by Sport England and/or the relevant NGB, fully comply with the provisions of the Equality Act 2010 and are made available for community use at an affordable level.	ECC, NGBs, SE	✓	✓	✓			
C	Delivering Improved Facilities							
C.1	Ensure that all existing and any new sites are able to accommodate intensification of use (e.g. provision and/or upgrading to artificial grass surfaces, car parking and requisite changing and ancillary facilities) and encourage all year round viability, whilst allowing for appropriate maintenance and 'rest and recuperation' periods for grass pitches.	ECC, SE, NGBs, Education	✓	✓		✓		
C.2	In assessing all options, the potential for developing/improving bona fide community facilities on existing and new school sites should be considered.	ECC, SE, NGBs, Education	✓	✓		✓		
C.3	Innovative ways to link community assets/groups into the development of new identified projects should be considered to ensure they are sustainable and embedded within their local communities	ECC, SE, NGBs, Education	✓	✓		✓	✓	
C.4	NGBs should work together to increase opportunities for joint funding, management and use of facilities and to avoid duplication and make the best use of already available.	SE, NGBs	✓	✓		✓	✓	
C.5	All artificial grass pitches should be protected with appropriate secure community use agreements negotiated wherever possible, which should be monitored and reviewed on a regular basis.	ECC, SE, NGBs, Education	✓		✓			
C.6	In new sites, development of flexible multi pitch layouts with opportunities for joint provision and shared use of ancillary facilities should be adopted wherever possible. The preference is for the allocation of large areas of land (rather than specific pitch sizes) with movable goals as such areas are better suited to future proofing and can allow space for other sports, dependent upon resource implications when involving socket installation, re-aligning and design.	NGBs, SE, ECC	✓			✓	✓	

C.7	When planning new facilities, the existing sporting infrastructure should be taken into account. For example, facilities should be co-located, existing club bases should be retained and, wherever possible, floodlit artificial grass pitches should be located near to grass playing pitches after considering planning constraints concerning floodlighting and possibilities of increased anti-social behaviour.	ECC, SE, NGBs	✓	✓		✓		✓
C.8	Review the alignment of pitches at key sites to ensure that optimum use is being made of space available, including remarking of pitches to meet with FA guidelines ensuring that juniors play on suitable pitches and marking out more pitches to ensure improved rotation for rest and recovery.	ECC, NGBs, clubs,	✓					✓
C.9	Ensure an appropriate amount of age specific size pitches are provided to meet the needs of youth football – this needs to be flexible for the expected change in team numbers season to season.	FA, clubs, ECC, SE	✓	✓	✓			✓
C.10	Support clubs with funding applications to improve changing and ancillary provision to meet current aspirations and requirements around multi gender, multi age and multi purpose facilities.			✓		✓	✓	
C.11	Support the provision of new and enhanced ancillary provision, including dedicated storage facilities and appropriate facilities for supporters and parents where identified. Adopt a minimum standard of toilets and wash facilities at sites for junior and mini football when resource and maintenance permit.	NGBs, clubs, ECC	✓	✓	✓			✓
C.12	Address identified drainage issues, seeking funding through external channels, at existing pitches focusing firstly on sites where improvements will have maximum impact and where cancellations occur due to drainage issues.	NGBs, ECC, SE	✓	✓				✓
C.13	NGBs and ECC to support clubs with management responsibilities especially on multi pitch sites to improve the pitches under their control by, for example, engaging with the Grounds Maintenance Association (GMA) and using the Football Foundations’s PitchPower App/website, now extended to cover rugby union and cricket as well as football.	FA, SE, Clubs, ECC	✓	✓				✓
C.14	Provide appropriately sized, strategically placed and well maintained 3G FTP pitches to improve opportunities for training (as a priority) and matchplay. Matches for mini soccer and 9v9 games should be particularly encouraged. Ensure 3G FTPs meet the Performance Test and are listed on the FA register of approved sites for matchplay.	FA/FF, ECC, Clubs, other providers		✓	✓	✓		
C.15	Adequate sinking funds for replacement and upgrade of facilities and ongoing maintenance when required should be in place across all facilities , whatever the ownership and management arrangements.	NGBs, ECC, all providers						
C.16	Given the competing demands from many sports for access to floodlit provision, 3G FTPs should be multi-sport facilities where possible to meet the challenges of broad and significant sporting demand and limitations on available space. . There is a need for additional floodlit capacity for rugby and any new 3G pitches in future should consider opportunities to incorporate this sport within both the programme of use and the specification, for example shock pads for contact rugby activity	RFU, FA/FF, SE		✓		✓		✓
C.17	Support for the provision of portable floodlights where this can support additional floodlit training. This must be carefully considered as a solution on existing natural turf pitches which are already close to capacity.	NGBs, ECC, SE		✓	✓	✓		✓
C.18	Improve artificial cricket wickets where identified to increase capacity and maintain play. Consideration to be given to the provision of a non turf wicket as well as fine turf wickets at all new sites to increase capacity of the site and improve opportunities for recreational and youth play.	Clubs, ECB, SE, ECC		✓				
C.19	To support club development and help to attract youth and women players in line with the ECB’s Creating ‘welcoming environments’ resource (self help guide for cricket clubs to broaden appeal within the community).	ECB, DC						✓
C.20	To consider provision/replacement of (poor quality) non turf wickets on school sites, including those above, to support development of youth cricket.	ECB, DC, ECC, Education			✓	✓	✓	
C.21	Promote provision of indoor training for cricket at sports halls.	ECB, DC, ECC			✓	✓		
C.22	Support cricket clubs in the development of good quality training nets at grounds to enhance sustainability & improve overall performance.	Clubs, ECB, SE, ECC,		✓				
C.23	All sand based artificial grass pitches capable of accommodating hockey should be protected where need has been identified with appropriate secure community use agreements negotiated wherever possible, which should be monitored and reviewed on a regular basis. If any existing sand-based AGPs are being considered for possible future ‘conversion’, (including non-sand-based resurfacing), no decision should be taken in isolation without consulting the relevant NGBs and other key stakeholders, particularly if/where planning permission is required for such works.	Clubs, ECC, EH, Education	✓	✓	✓			
C.24	Consider the provision of pitches with hybrid grass technology at priority sites for improvement of quality to increase capacity	ECC, FA, FF	✓					✓
C.25	Consider related facilities such as playzones (outdoor facilities for recreational football and a range of other sports) at identified locations to support recreational use of playing fields.	Clubs, FA		✓				
C.26	Encourage football leagues to introduce alternative and staggered kick-off times, to make use of off-peak periods and increase usage.	FA, football leagues		✓				
D	Enhancing Participation and Well-being							
D.1	Include and support improvements which actively encourage greater use of existing provision by under-represented groups and greater access to provision by walking and cycling.	ECC, NGBs, SE			✓	✓		
D.2	Support the enhancement/provision of facilities at pitch sites which will meet requirements for progression to higher leagues.	Clubs, FA, SE, ECC	✓	✓				
D.3	Engage with local Wellbeing Hubs (e.g. proposals for Wonford Wellbeing Centre) to promote opportunities for people to engage in pitch sports through targeted events, activities and promotions.	ECC, AD			✓			
D.4	Develop pitch sports facilities in association with Exeter and Devon health agencies/agendas to create environments which provide opportunities for sport and fitness activities to take place easily within people’s daily lives.	ECC, health agencies, NGBs, SE		✓				✓
D.5	Address the issue of pricing of facilities on education sites, to see if any more concessionary rates can be applied to increase community use.	ECC, schools, AD		✓	✓			✓
D.6	Ensure all playing field sites are linked and served by cycleways, with adequate, safe and secure bike storage options, and that walking and cycling to these sites are actively encouraged.	ECC, DCC, schools	✓			✓	✓	
D.7	Encourage car sharing. Ensure sufficient car and coach parking and disability car parking spaces.	ECC, DCC	✓			✓	✓	
D.8	Ensure all main playing field sites are easily accessible by public transport and/or establish how sites can be accessed by public transport.	ECC, DCC	✓			✓		
D.10	Provide support and encouragement where possible to the pitch sport voluntary sector e.g. through providing guidance and information	NGBs, SE, AD			✓		✓	✓

E	Management & Maintenance of Facilities								
E.1	All new facilities to be subject to full community use and appropriate business, management and usage plans, to include provision for maintenance and a robust sinking fund for future refurbishment and/or replacement.	Clubs, NGBs, ECC, Schools, SE	✓	✓				✓	
E.2	Continue the review of on-line booking system for courts and pitches where possible to improve accessibility and encourage higher participation by service users	ECC		✓			✓		✓
E.3	Pricing policies should be affordable for grassroots clubs. For example, match rates at weekends for 3G FTPs should be equivalent to LA natural turf pitch prices to encourage full take up of 3G FTPs at weekend.	ECC, FA, facility operators					✓		
E.4	Take into account the need to maintain adequate safety margins when assessing the suitability of new land allocations	ECC, NGBs	✓	✓					✓
E.5	At sites which also function as open space, wherever possible direct casual use to other areas of the site to help reduce wear and tear (e.g. removing/repositioning goal posts, protecting the cricket square).	ECC		✓					
E.6	Actively explore new and innovative models to secure the viable long-term management and maintenance of playing fields whilst encouraging use by the local community and underrepresented groups. Where possible and feasible, opportunities for multi-use of changing rooms and pavilions (such as workshops, small offices or playgroups) should be explored i.e. to explore income generating options.	ECC, SE, NGBs, clubs, PCs		✓					
E.7	At sites which also function as open space, where possible and within maintenance budget direct casual use to other areas of the site to help reduce wear and tear (e.g. removing/repositioning goal posts, protecting the cricket square).	ECC, operators		✓					✓
E.8	As Action Plans for individual sites are discussed, ECC's Community Asset Transfer Policy may provide the framework for further involvement/management by clubs of playing pitch sites	ECC, clubs		✓					✓
E.9	Address issue of dog fouling. Measures to be further discussed.	ECC, FA		✓					✓
E.10	Review and increase resources available to improve maintenance and upkeep of playing pitches. To be further discussed by Delivery Group.	ECC	✓						✓
F	PSS Delivery Framework								
F.1	Establish a Playing Pitch Strategy Delivery Group with membership of the current Steering Group and other key stakeholders, including education agencies. To meet on a six monthly basis and progress, monitor and review the Priority Projects and Actions Plans	ECC		✓				✓	
F.2	Ensure proposed actions to meet the needs are specific, deliverable and costed. Costs should include appropriate maintenance and sinking funds to ensure their long term use.	ECC, Delivery Group		✓					
F.3	Engage with relevant stakeholders in public health, transport and education sectors to build consensus around promoting, providing, managing and maintaining playing pitch provision in Exeter	ECC, Delivery Group		✓					
F.4	Make clear who is responsible for the delivery, management and maintenance of the recommended facilities along with when and how they should be delivered.	ECC, Delivery Group		✓					
F.5	Ensure specific priority projects of a strategic nature have strong political and officer support at the highest level.	ECC, Delivery Group		✓					

B SPECIFIC SITES

REF	SITE	OWNERSHIP/ MANAGEMENT	SPORT; PITCHES; QUALITY RATING	SPORT FACILITY AND ACTIVITY SUMMARY FROM SITE AUDITS AND CLUB SURVEY	DRAFT OPTIONS AND ACTIONS FOR DISCUSSION (STAGE D)	Priority Site/ Projects	Partners	Funding Band (to be added)
EX03	Bettysmead	Local Authority	2 x adult grass football pitches 2 x 7v7 + 1 x 5v5; all standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuration and number of pitches has changed from 3x (minimum size) adult to 2x adult, 2x 7v7 and 5v5. This is a large site with changing facilities for 4 teams. Far side (from changing rooms) of site still prone to waterlogging. Remainder of site is well drained and in reasonable condition. Club say: Pitches have slightly improved since they were re-aligned although drainage on far adult pitch is still a problem. Dog fouling has also improved. Changing rooms rated acceptable although club only really use for storage. Showers not used since pre-Covid. New kitchen Exeter Panthers home ground with youth and mini teams. Using one adult pitch (U13 and u12) only, with spare capacity at peak time (Saturday). 	<p>PROTECT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate changes to maintenance regime, equipment and remedial work to help improve drainage of football pitches (additional resources will be required) Spare capacity here through realignment of adult pitches for youth matches. Agronomy report required in next year <p>LFFP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended for natural grass pitch improvements Recommended for refurbished pavilion 	Yes	ECC; SE, FA	
EX43	Bonfire Field, Topsham	Club	2 adult pitches M1/DO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site caters for 2x adult, ladies and full age range of junior and mini rugby teams. The two pitches marked out with posts here both have a quality rating of M1/DO which gives a carrying capacity of 1.5 MES each. The main pitch is being overplayed by 0.5 MES for training in the week. The second floodlit pitch is being overplayed by 2.5 MES for matchplay at weekends and a further 1.5 MES for training in the week. The club itself says it is 'bursting at the seams' Because the clubhouse interferes with the drainage on the first team (bottom) pitch, the top pitch has to accommodate more usage which damages it further. We have allowed for 1.5MES a week on the training area which is not included in the above) Please amend in the table above. The analysis has estimated that in order to accommodate all the matchplay and training demand from Topsham RFC, 9.0 MES are required. At present, the two adult pitches on site can accommodate 3 MES; thus there is a shortfall of 6.0 MES. The main pitch is being overplayed by 0.5 MES for training during the week and the second, floodlit pitch is being overplayed by 2.5 MES for matchplay at weekends and a further 3.0 MES for training in the week. 	<p>ENHANCE AND PROVIDE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New changing facilities The provision of pipe and slit drainage - if drainage improved on both pitches this would increase capacity by 2 MES Upgrading of floodlighting Site forms part of possible community sport hub site (to serve Topsham area) and embracing football, rugby and cricket. 	Yes	ECC, RFU, clubs	
EX05	Bramdean School (Closed)	Privately owned	Previously cricket pitch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 2020: School CLOSED. 	<p>PROTECT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect as playing field. Investigate current ownership and potential: has had junior football pitch and cricket wicket in past and cricket pavilion. Could meet need for additional youth pitches. 		ECC; DC	
EX06	Bromhams Farm Playing	Local Authority	Previously football pitches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site has received major earthworks for flood prevention in advance of intended laying of pitches (previously 3x adult football), possibly going to 2 adult and a youth pitch. (The last 	<p>PROTECT AND ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reinstatement as pitches. Priority site for youth football hub: could meet need identified with range of youth pitch sizes (up to 7/8 x 9v9 football pitches) plus a baseball diamond. 	Yes	ECC, NGBs, SE	

	Fields (Closed)			<p>time Bromhams was marked for pitches (c. 2014) there were 2x adult football).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total grass area at Bromhams is in excess of 5 hectares. Redundant changing pavilion. Changing rooms will require major investment to become usable again (£3k was spent on them to freshen them up, but they are still not used). Left in very stoney, poor state by EA which is still being discussed between EA and ECC. A possible option which has been considered is to integrate it within Valley Park as open space. The car park is heavily used by dog walkers. Exeter Panthers Youth FC would be interested in relocating here Current discussions around Exeter Spitfires baseball team being relocated here. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costs of reinstating Bromhams Farm to be estimated as a priority It is a priority to rehome Exeter Spitfires Baseball team to Bromhams Farm Support further investigation into repurposing of the changing rooms as a multi use building catering for pitch sports, cycling and other informal activities, with a café etc. 			
EX07	Coaver Club	Local Authority (Devon CC)	NTW, rated standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuable, well used facility catering for friendly, non league sides. NTW, rated standard VQA said patched, but safe strip providing adequate venue for informal play. Exeter 3rds XI say patched, but NTW potentially dangerous – however, probably adequate for midweek play Used by several teams: Sunset CC, Geriatrics CC, Exeter Erratics CC, playing midweek and weekends. Potentially able to accommodate additional play especially midweek (and one team at weekends) 	<p>ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider replacement of strip within next 3 years. 	Yes	ECB, DCC	
EX08	Coronation Field (Topsham)	Club	Adult stadia pitch rated good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well tended, single pitch site that has become increasingly surrounded by residential development. Club said Good on all aspects other than car parking which is sometimes tight. Changing facilities good - Good. Work in progress to increase and improve toilets. Partial training lights. P/p applied for full lights Small grass area that doubles as car park area and training on light evenings. Home ground of Topsham Town FC – two senior teams, plus Vets and u13s. Also used by D&S Fire Service (4 times) and Exeter University women occasionally Currently able to accommodate a little additional play outside peak times; pre-Covid ran 3rd XI and 2nd Vets team which hoping to restart 	<p>ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Club has aspirations for 3G FTP, subject to planning for lights and funding. Planning permission has been applied for floodlighting Keep under review. 		Club, ECC, FA/FF	
EX11	Cowick Barton Playing Fields	Local Authority	4 x Adult, 1 x 9v9 and 2 x mini (7v7) All standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was the largest site managed by Exeter CC Parks Dept and illustrates well the challenges in managing individual sites and marking out pitches to accommodate changing demand. It used to be the mainstay of the Sunday league, but the gradual drop off in Sunday teams created space for Alphington Youth teams to come here from Bromhams Farm. VQA states 4 adult, 2 x 7v7 and 1 x 9v9. Good grass cover and appears well drained (not many cancellations). Junior pitches in better condition than adult, probably due to posts in place and worn goal mouths. Club say: Acceptable. Dog fouling, overall pitch quality and maintenance all poor. Pitches are not maintained very well and the grass is rarely cut. 2nd club says Acceptable. Maintenance and cleaning both poor. Maintenance could be better but again it is a public park. Dog 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site forms part of possible community sport hub site (to serve Cowick Barton/West Exe/St Thomas area), embracing football, tennis, hockey etc. <p>PROTECT AND ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibilities to realign pitches depending on demand but current combined use is at maximum and no scope for additional pitches. Investigate changes to maintenance regime, equipment and remedial work to help improve drainage of football pitches (additional resources will be required) Showers and toilets require refurbishment; to accommodate girls and women's teams also <p>LFFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended for natural grass pitch improvements 	Yes	ECC, FA/FF, Clubs, SE	

				<p>fouling seems to be on the increase and we regularly have to check the pitches before games.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently used by Westex Youth – 6 youth and 3 minis teams and Alphington 2 youth teams, plus 3 Saturday sides. • In the past has hosted rounders, quidditch etc • Spare capacity for adult Saturday teams, a little spare capacity on junior pitch outside of peak time and spare capacity on mini pitches. • Busy on Saturday mornings when capacity of car park constrains the capacity of the playing pitches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended for new or refurbished pavilion 			
EX11	Cowick Barton	Local Authority	Tennis – 3 outdoor courts not floodlit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open access. No records of use. Good quality. No capital intervention needed in terms of resurfacing but consideration to be given to Installation of SmartAccess gate technology to facilitate online court bookings and payments 	<p>PROTECT AND ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart Access Gate Technology would ensure courts are bookable and the customer experiences a good online journey to court. • Consideration to be given to exploring an operational model that combines charged and free access, to help ensure the financial sustainability of the courts and protect their future quality and ongoing use. 	Yes	LTA, ECC	
EX12	Exeter Arena	Local Authority	1 adult pitch, rated standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VQA Standard. Adult pitch on area used for athletics field events in centre of running track. Changing within athletics facility. No markings at time of visit. • Track infield for athletics (floodlit). Specification for site management limits football use to one match equivalent session a week so not available as home base for a football club to play and train. Also athletics season overlaps with football which limits availability for league football. • Size of pitch (close to minimum for adult play with run offs) • Club said good quality pitch and have provided a mat across the athletic tracks and has ball boys on match days. • Whipton & Pinhoe FC 1st XI preferred site although do sometimes still play at Hamlin Lane • Only one team playing so potentially able to accommodate more play but probably limitations due to configuration of pitch and cost 	<p>PROTECT AND ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of infield for football and for community sports events and festivals and informal pitch sports (e.g. adult tag rugby) when not in use for athletics. • Arena gives semblance of a stadium pitch with possible use for representative matches and cup finals. • Site forms part of possible community sport hub site (Exeter Arena/Exhibition Fields) embracing indoor bowls, football, rugby and athletics. Potential for upgrading and development of further facilities, in tandem with St James School nearby. 	Yes	ECC, NGBs	
EX13	Exeter Chiefs (Sandy Park Stadium)	Club owned	1 stadium and 1 training pitch – reinforced grass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional club – Exeter RFC (Chiefs). • Stadium pitch with floodlights - Excellent + Training pitch (mid size) with floodlights ('Desso' reinforced grass) • No regular community access of use of pitches. Occasional charity matches, tournaments and events by arrangement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action points identified; not included in study. 			
EX14	Exeter City FC (St James Park)	Local Authority	Grass floodlit stadium pitch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult Football Pitch with Floodlights - Exeter City FC (professional club) • No regular community access of use of pitches. Occasional charity matches, tournaments, inter school tournament finals and events by arrangement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action points identified; not included in study. 			
EX10	Exeter Cricket Club, The County Ground	Club owned	Cricket; 14 + 4 youth wickets; rated good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 wickets, rated good. Club rate as good. Good well tended ground and smart modern pavilion plus 4 junior wickets. Electronic scoreboard and siph screens. • Well used ground, hosting 2 Saturday, Ladies, Sunday and Midweek teams plus 9 youth teams. • Also school and representative matches (Exeter Cathedral School, Exeter Colts Junior Devt; Devon Cricket Board Youth, Devon Dumplings and over 50s etc) • Capacity analysis suggests ground is over used by 50 MES per season and thus has no spare capacity. 	<p>PROVIDE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No actions identified or requested for the ground or facilities, but additional good quality facilities needed for excess demand within Exeter and to meet requirements for matchplay for 3rd & 4th XIs (see Winslade Park). 		DCB, Club, ECC	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When club cannot accommodate all fixtures, it has to seek to use the facilities of other clubs within a reasonable commuting distance of Exeter or else play away thus conceding home advantage. High standard 3 lane astroturf practice net cage. All teams train there Wed evening. Exeter 3rd XI play at Winslade Park 			
EX16	(Exeter Royal Academy for Deaf Education) Mount Radford Lawn	Previously special school/ Community group	Previously junior football pitch and summer games.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed playing field - former use by the Academy and by Maynard School for PE and sport None marked - space for adult football pitch, cricket pitch or youth football pitches ECC has confirmed that Mount Radford Lawn is now an Asset of Community Value. The HELAA will record that in the site assessment. 	<p>PROTECT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect as playing field and Asset of Community Value for community use. Possible use for youth football 		ECC
	Exeter Golf & Country Club	Commercial club	6 x hard court tennis, not floodlit and 4 x hard court tennis, floodlit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good quality 	<p>PROTECT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the venue continues their LTA Registration and maintains minimum safeguarding standards. Continue to support the club to work towards the LTA's strategy of Tennis Opened Up. 		LTA, Club
EX17	Exeter School	Independent School	Sand based AGP; smaller 3G FTP plus 5 x hard court tennis, not floodlit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good quality artificial grass pitches Well used by local clubs and performs valuable function. Grass pitches assumed as previously – 3 cricket, 3 rugby, 2 x youth football 9v9. No community use recorded other than Exeter Company of Archers and some representative cricket games. Establishing the suitability and potential availability for future community use of the cricket pitch particularly if availability of replacement Exwick Pitch is delayed and/or Countess Wear CC need to find pitch space in the City in future. 	<p>PROTECT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect community of facilities – review any community use agreements/arrangements – try to formalise. 		ECC, School.
EX18	Exhibition Fields (Exeter Saracens RFC)	Local Authority	3 adult rugby pitches with permanent posts. (M0/D0) Youth football pitch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One adult pitch at the top and another adult. Grass next has junior rugby to the right, just for training, no posts. Brand new posts will go in next season – they are hinged and can be lowered for maintenance. Did a minimal drainage on top. Biggest issue is that it is all clay from construction of the arena. The 3 marked out with posts pitches at Exhibitions Fields have a quality rating of M0/D0 with a carrying capacity together of 1.5 MES a week. They are estimated to be being overplayed 5.5 MES for matchplay at weekends and a further 2.5 MES for training during the week. Whipton Youth FC two teams use small football pitch on Saturday mornings 	<p>ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to address the shortfall of 8 MES per week, some or all of the following may start to address this: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of better maintenance The provision of pipe and slit drainage Upgrading of sports lighting would also help to solve some of the midweek challenges (providing pitch quality improved) Providing access to additional rugby pitches – either grass or artificial. Upgrading of changing facilities Location of site in an under-provided for area of the city emphasises its importance as playing fields. Forms part of proposed community sports hub of Exeter Arena/Exhibition Fields 	Yes	ECC, RFU, Club
EX19	Exwick Playing Fields	Local Authority leased (40 years) to Exeter College With Partnership Agreement	Cricket and one adult football Estimate 6 wickets plus NTW; standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With Exwick Sports Hub site and Flower Pot Field, this site forms part of a key hub site in City for playing pitch sports in area of relatively high deprivation. Site is an important and popular dog walking area. <p><i>Football</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only one football pitch marked out with no permanent posts at time of visit. Understand another pitch has been marked in the past. North end of site not marked out or used for football (junior pitch). 	<p>Identified as Community Sports Hub</p> <p>PROTECT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect for cricket and football. Site has great potential but exposed as far as access is concerned and quality of facilities suffers as a result. Need to secure the site and manage/restrict public access (especially dog walkers) of playing areas. <p>ENHANCE</p>	Yes	Exeter College, ECC, NGBs

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has in the past accommodated 2 adult and 1 intermediate pitch and used by Exwick teams (now relocated to 3G FTP if still running) Football pitch used by college but no wider community use recorded.. Unmarked area used for rugby training – football pitch previously. <p><i>Cricket</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exwick Cricket Club maintain square. Would benefit from pavilion. Pitch maintenance is acceptable, dog fouling is an issue. Home to Exwick CC – 2 adult teams, ladies softball and midweek social. Due to VQA being standard, grass pitch being played to the level that it can sustain. NTW has capacity for additional play. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate changes to maintenance regime, equipment and remedial work to help improve drainage of football pitch and quality of the cricket wicket.. (additional resources will be required) Provision of on site pavilion to serve football and cricket. This is proposed as part of the rebuild of the pavilion/changing facilities by Exeter College in association with the proposal for a floodlit 3G AGP (WR22 compliant) or carpet hybrid pitch at Flowerpot playing fields. Possible base for youth football hub; the site could accommodate 2 to 3 additional pitches if required. <p>LFFP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended for natural grass pitch improvements Recommended for new or refurbished pavilion 			
EX15	Exwick Sports Hub (Exeter College)	Exeter College	High quality, fenced 3G FTP; WR22 compliant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3G FTP with associated clubhouse. Surface is World Rugby 22 compliant. Used by local rugby, football groups Very little spare capacity. 	No actions identified; part of Community Sports Hub			
	Exwick Sports Hub	Exeter College	2 x hard court tennis, floodlit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education use and Exwick LTC control bookings after College hours. P&P available. Exeter College maintain boundary area; Private contractor undertakes annual maintenance. Contractor has stated that both courts will need resurfacing next time out. Sports hub includes changing rooms. Foyer with vending machine. The club say that more courts are needed to accommodate increase in tennis participation' It is an ambition of the club and Exeter College to extend the facilities by one court and potentially cover a court with a dome or similar construction. Consideration to be given to SmartAccess gate technology to support an increase in footfall and maximise potential of new facilities thus increasing tennis participation. 	<p>Part of Community Sports Hub</p> <p>PROTECT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the club continues their LTA Registration and maintains minimum safeguarding standards. Continue to support the club to work towards the LTA's strategy of Tennis Opened Up. <p>ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exwick Tennis Club and Exeter College are keen to improve and extend facilities in partnership, which may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> resurfacing of the courts constructing another court Longer term – covering a court with a semi or permanent indoor structure 			
EX20	Flower Pot Playing Fields	Local Authority/ Exeter College	Now marked for enclosed rugby, another rugby and rugby training grids and area used for quidditch.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the past has accommodated football pitches as well as rugby but now used for rugby. Used by Exeter College only and Exeter Chiefs in their Academy pathway; no other community use of pitches recorded Used by Exeter Patronum Quidditch Club. Not possible to estimate capacity. 	<p>Part of Exwick Community Sports Hub</p> <p>PROTECT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect for rugby and informal game formats including Ultimate Frisbee and other 'sports' such as quidditch. <p>PROVIDE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed application for upgrade of rugby pitch to either a 3G AGP (WR22 compliant) or carpet hybrid pitch with sports lighting (floodlit) (with associated changing pavilion on Exwick Playing Fields to replace existing pavilion). <p>ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure location of proposed rugby 3G pitch is sited whereby other activities can still be pursued. 	Yes	ECC, Exeter College, RFU	

EX21	Grace Road Playing Fields (Closed)	Local Authority	Former football pitches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Former football pitches reverting to water meadow Very marshy site. Currently being used as yard for the construction of the adjacent new train platform Possible woodland/tree planting area - Thinking of developing as commercial woodland. Or Memorial Tree Planting area In the past, this site has had various uses trialled there, including rugby union, but none have been successful or viable. 	<p>PROTECT AND ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect as greenspace or community use potentially as part of wider Water Lane developments (as set out within the emerging Exeter Plan) 		ECC	
EX22	Hamlin Lane Playing Fields	Local Authority/ Club	4 adult, 3 mini x 7v7, standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site leased to Stoke Hill FC and hosts up to 8 senior sides (4 Sat; 4 Sunday) and at least 11 youth sides Stoke Hill x 9 and 2 x Pinhoe Spartans. Adult pitches 1 and 2 are overmarked with 9v9. Sideways slope appear well drained. Overall pitch quality acceptable. Club say that overflow car park is in a poor state and parking is insufficient, particularly when youth teams playing at home Club would like improved maintenance and renovation during downtime. Dog fouling is a constant issue. Hire costs per season are considered very high by the club, 'but there is no alternative'. Changing facilities 'are fine (only used for adult games.. 'Only issue is that it is a 5 minute walk from the changing rooms to the pitch'. Adult pitches are probably at capacity and being played to the level the site can sustain Capacity of the car park has been reduced through cycleways and provision of bollards; City Council wishes to encourage cycling as means of travel to this site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site forms part of possible community sport hub site, embracing football, cycle sports, walking etc <p>ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate changes to maintenance regime, equipment and remedial and renovation work to improve pitches out of season.(additional resources will be required). Goalpost replacement possible within existing budget. <p>LFFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended for natural grass pitch improvements 	Yes	ECC, FA/.FF, SE	
	Heavitree Pleasure Ground	Local Authority	6 x tarmac outdoor tennis courts, not floodlit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open access courts – no record of use. Courts are average to poor. Consideration to be given to Installation of SmartAccess gate technology to facilitate online court bookings and payments. 	<p>Proposed Community Sports Hub</p> <p>PROTECT AND ENHANCE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Courts need a rebind and a repaint with some remedial work to fencing Smart Access Gate Technology would ensure courts are bookable and the customer experiences a good online journey to court. Consideration to be given to exploring an operational model that combines charged and free access, to help ensure the financial sustainability of the courts and protect their future quality and ongoing use. 	Yes	LTA, ECC	
EX24	Isca Academy	Ted Wragg MAT	4 x Tarmac Netball/Tennis Courts 1 x AGP (sand) 2 x Football Pitches (grass) – one can be rugby.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand based AGP: Important facility in meeting demand for football training and small sided games. Little spare capacity in the week (except on Fridays), but very little use recorded at weekends. Only occasional use as overflow for hockey Some community use of grass pitches. Managed under PFI contract by Fusion Lettings 	<p>PROTECT AND ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand-based pitch is now 16 years old. School/Ted Wragg MAT say that 'upgrade' (change of surface to 3G FTP) would facilitate rugby as well as football. School would like to floodlight the netball/tennis courts to enable all-year use At least 3 sand based AGPs (suitably enhanced) are required to meet future demand for hockey (in addition to the two hockey appropriate surfaces at the University and the sand based pitch at Exeter School). School is keen to encourage demand from local youth football, rugby and cricket clubs on grass pitches. 		Ted Wragg MAT, School, NGBs, ECC	
EX25	King George V Playing Fields	ECC/ Club. FIT Protected Status	7 Senior, 2 x 9v9 = all good;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Largest site in Exeter: A key community sports site to the south west of the City. 	<p>Site forms potential community sport hub site embracing football, tennis, cricket and rugby</p> <p>PROVIDE AND ENHANCE</p>	Yes	ECC, Club, SE, NGBs	

			4 Mini 7x7, 2 x Mini 5x5 = standard Former non turf x 2 and grass cricket pitches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large, busy site with optimum use made with flexible pitch layout. Lower level: 5x adult pitches. Upper level: 2x adult, 2x 9v9, 4x 7v7, 2x 5v5. 5v5 pitches on more of a slope. Well drained. Licensed to Central FC who play 22 teams on site. Also used by further 12 teams from 8 other clubs. Pitches in good condition and drain well. Issues concern car parking which is not large enough for numbers of parents and spectators and dog fouling. Changing rooms could do with facelift on maintenance on some aspects of the building. <p><i>Cricket</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to be grass cricket square on lower plateau and poor quality NTW still apparent.. <p><i>Plans</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Masterplan for KGV already being developed by Exeter City Community Trust – to include realignment of pitches, 3G FTP, cricket provision and enhanced built facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise masterplanning of site. Community engagement and consultation regarded as key to help inform and develop the Masterplan. Project group to be set up. Consideration currently ongoing and includes: realignment of pitches; 3G FTP provision (including provision for rugby); cricket facilities; tennis facilities and enhanced built facilities; possible site to prioritise women and girls' football Investigate changes to maintenance regime, equipment and remedial work to help maintain and improve quality of football pitches (additional resources will be required). Refurbishment (at least – preferably remodelling and extension) - of pavilion to provide multi purpose community hub building Potential to support a secure, community cricket facility <p>LFFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended for natural grass pitch improvements Recommended for refurbished pavilion 			
EX25	King George V Playing Fields	Local Authority	2 x hardcourt tennis courts, not floodlit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open access so no records of use. Very poor quality. Consideration to be given to Installation of SmartAccess gate technology to facilitate online court bookings and payments. 	<p>PROTECT AND ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Courts need full resurfacing Smart Access Gate Technology would ensure courts are bookable and the customer experiences a good online journey to court. Consideration to be given to exploring an operational model that combines charged and free access, to help ensure the financial sustainability of the courts and protect their future quality and ongoing use. 	Yes	ECC, LTA	
EX28	Middlemoor Police Headquarters	Police	1 remaining football pitch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No access for site visit. No community use recorded. There was an additional adult football pitch and cricket pitch on site in the past but now built on. No community access although has hosted teams in the past 	<p>PROTECT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to protect playing fields / sports at site para 99 of NPPF – if lost to housing should be replaced. Investigate mitigation for loss of developed pitches. Work with Police to negotiate secure community access of remaining pitch. 		ECC, Police	
	Pynes Hill	Local authority – leased	Derelict tennis courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pynes Hill (EX2 5SP) is a four-court site that is currently derelict. It is leased from Exeter City Council (ECC) by a private company called Wesleyan 	<p>PROTECT AND ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wesleyan is keen to reopen the courts for the local community. 			
EX34	Ribston Avenue Playing Field	DCC	Previous football pitch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Former school playing field. No longer marked as a pitch hence no community use. Currently abandoned and fenced. 	<p>PROTECT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPPF para 99 applies and Sport England Playing Fields Policy. Investigate bringing back into community use. 		ECC, DCC	
EX33	St James School Sports Centre	Ted Wragg MAT	Junior 11v114 x Tarmac Netball/Tennis Courts (Floodlit) 1 x AGP (sand) 2 x Football Pitches (grass) & 2 x Rugby Pitches (grass)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand based AGP: Important facility in meeting demand for football training and small sided games. Some spare capacity in the week and on Saturdays (used for football on Sunday mornings). Understood to be being used for hockey this coming season. Pitch and equipment quality requires improvement. Enquiries for football usage of grass pitches – no further details Managed under PFI contract via Fusion Lettings 	<p>PROTECT AND ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand-based pitch is now 16 years old. School/Ted Wragg MAT say that 'upgrade' (change of surface to 3G FTP) would facilitate rugby as well as football. AGP requires enhancement to meet quality standards for hockey matchplay At least 3 sand based AGPs (suitably enhanced) are required to meet future demand for hockey (in addition to the two hockey appropriate surfaces at the University and the sand based pitch at Exeter School). School is keen to encourage demand from local youth football, rugby and cricket clubs on grass pitches. 		Ted Wragg MAT, School, NGBs, ECC	

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site forms part of Exeter Arena Community Sports Hub (with Exhibitions Fields also) 			
EX35	St Lukes CoE School	Ted Wragg MAT	<p>4 x Tarmac Netball/Tennis Courts 1 x AGP (sand) with floodlights 2 x Football Pitches (grass) 2 x Rugby Pitches (grass) 1 x Artificial Cricket Wicket with grass pitch</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand based AGP: Important facility in meeting demand for football training and small sided games and also hockey training and matchplay. Very little spare capacity on weekday evenings. Used for hockey on Saturday afternoons; little spare capacity for matchplay. No recorded use on Sundays. Pitch and equipment quality requires improvement. Grass pitches now being used for baseball. Managed under PFI contract via Fusion Lettings 	<p>PROTECT AND ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand-based pitch is now 16 years old. School/Ted Wragg MAT say that 'upgrade' (change of surface to 3G FTP and/or the addition of a 3G FTP) would facilitate rugby as well as football. School/Ted Wragg MAT say that additional changing facility would enable 'community sports hub' to develop with clubs being based at the site for football, rugby, cricket. Pitch requires enhancement to meet quality standards for hockey matchplay School would like to floodlight the netball/tennis courts to enable all-year use At least 3 sand based AGPs (suitably enhanced) are required to meet future demand for hockey (in addition to the two hockey appropriate surfaces at the University and the sand based pitch at Exeter School). School is keen to encourage demand from local youth football, rugby and cricket clubs on grass pitches. Site forms part of possible community sport hub site (to serve Whipton/Pinhoe area) embracing football, rugby, hockey and tennis/netball. 	Yes	Ted Wragg MAT, School, NGBs, ECC	
EX37	St Peters CoE Aided School	School	<p>2 Adult Football (one of which marked for Rugby for one term) - both Standard 1 x AGP (sand) with floodlights NTW – quality not known 5 x hardcourt tennis courts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand based AGP: Important facility in meeting demand for hockey training and matchplay and some football training. Very little spare capacity on weekday evenings. Used for hockey all day on Saturday and no spare capacity for matchplay. No recorded use on Sundays. Pitch and equipment quality requires improvement. Grass pitch use not known Managed under PFI contract via Fusion Lettings No further information on tennis. 	<p>PROTECT AND ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pitch requires enhancement to meet quality standards for hockey matchplay At least 3 sand based AGPs (suitably enhanced) are required to meet future demand for hockey (in addition to the two hockey appropriate surfaces at the University and the sand based pitch at Exeter School). (School's aspirations not known; not part of Ted Wragg MAT) 		School, NGBs, ECC	
EX38	Station Road Playing Fields (Pinhoe)	Local Authority	Adult football pitch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pitch currently out of action due to resurfacing and installation of drainage. New community hub to include changing and mini pitch Pinhoe Spartans licenced user have since been playing at Cowick Barton. 	<p>ENHANCE AND PROVIDE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key site as the only publicly accessible playing field with a marked football pitch in the Pinhoe area in the north east area of the City. Attention and protection needed in the short term for the developing grass surface. Due to be ready for 2022/23 season. Once reopens will have space for one adult pitch and a youth pitch 	Yes	ECC, FA/FF	
	Summerway Park	Local Authority	2 x hard court tennis, not floodlit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open access so no records of use. Surface is unplayable. Consideration to be given to Installation of SmartAccess gate technology to facilitate online court bookings and payments. 	<p>PROTECT AND ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Courts need full resurfacing Smart Access Gate Technology would ensure courts are bookable and the customer experiences a good online journey to court Consideration to be given to exploring an operational model that combines charged and free access, to help ensure the 	Yes	LTA, ECC	

					financial sustainability of the courts and protect their future quality and ongoing use.			
EX41	The Chronicles, Alphington	ECC/ Club FiT Protection: Covenanted Fields	1 adult; 1 x 9v9 and 2 x 5v5 all standard 10 grass wickets and NTW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secured community use - Council own site freehold and lease to Alphington FC. Alphington FC sub let to the cricket club. <p><i>Football</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VQA Enclosed adult pitch (perimeter rail). Surface water in one corner. Area beyond cricket square with very faint markings for 1 x 9v9 and 2 x 5v5 or 4 mini (flexible area) showing minimal wear/use. Alphington FC – 2 Saturday sides, Sunday team, Vets, previously Ladie team, 6 youth and mini teams Play 2 youth teams at Cowick Barton and 2 at Exwick Sports Hub. 3rd XI play at KGV Pitches have no spare capacity at peak time. 2 pitches are insufficient to host all youth team home matches without the pitch being played at over capacity. <p><i>Cricket</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VQA: Good pitch with square very close to football pitch. Play is E/W rather than N/S, could prove to be a problem in more senior leagues. Extensive pavilion. Home to Alphington and Countess Wear CC (merged). 2 Saturday sides, 2 youth teams. 	<p>ENHANCE AND PROVIDE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important, strategic site on southern border of City. Anticipated increase in demand from new, local developments. Both sports are operating at peak time capacity on a restricted site. Enhanced maintenance regime essential to successfully manage this level of use.. Changes to maintenance regimes for drainage are not a long-term solution with current resources. Upgrade showers and WCs (support club grant applications) Need to improve changing to stay in Devon League (regional feeder league). 	Yes	ECC, DCB, FA/FF, Club	
	Topsham Pleasure Ground	Local Authority	2 x hardcourt tennis, not floodlit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open access, no records of use. Very poor quality Consideration to be given to Installation of SmartAccess gate technology to facilitate online court bookings and payments 	<p>PROTECT AND ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Courts need full resurfacing Smart Access Gate Technology would ensure courts are bookable and the customer experiences a good online journey to court Consideration to be given to exploring an operational model that combines charged and free access, to help ensure the financial sustainability of the courts and protect their future quality and ongoing use. 	Yes	LTA, ECC	
	Tunnels Tennis Club	Private club	4 x hardcourt tennis, not floodlit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality not assessed. No further information from club. 	<p>PROTECT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the club continues their LTA Registration and maintains minimum safeguarding standards. Continue to support the club to work towards the LTA's strategy of Tennis Opened Up. 		LTA, Club	
EX46	University of Exeter: Topsham Ground	University of Exeter	2x cricket pitches; 1 x 12 wickets; 1 x 10 wickets; both rated good 2nd pitch also has artificial wicket, outfield overlaps with rugby pitch 1 x lacrosse 5 bay artificial and grass cricket nets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is very busy during term time catering for university requirements and is a key site for them as hosting most of their teams. <p><i>Cricket</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsham St James Cricket Club have relocated here, moving from the rugby ground. They run 3x adult, a Ladies XI and 6 junior teams and need to dovetail their match and training requirements with university teams. VQA: Pitches are maintained to a very high standard. Drainage of site can be an issue. Grass nets no longer used. <p><i>Rugby and Football</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One University rugby team plays in Nat 2 league but Women's team plays in Nat Conference 2 SW (partnership with Exeter athletic) Football – 8 teams in men's community leagues, and one women's team in community league 	<p>PROTECT AND ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect security of tenure within the licence agreement for Topsham St James CC. Consideration to be given to negotiating access to rugby pitches – either grass or artificial - for Topsham RFC midi/mini rugby teams currently using pitches at the adjacent Bonfire Field. Planning currently in to floodlight Rugby Pitch 1. This is seen as critical in continuing investment into Topsham Sports Ground, by the University and retaining the site, as this will allow greater flexibility with training and fixtures Working with ECB to create a hub for women's and girls' cricket Investment scheduled in 2023 on irrigation and drainage across all pitches. Feasibility study underway to enhance changing and social spaces which is currently inadequate and important for both community activity and league requirements. 	Yes	University, ECC, Clubs, DC, RFU	

			1 adult football, slightly elevated with rails; 2x rugby		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> University investment into Topsham Sports Ground to provide higher quality pitch facility and enable league promotion aspirations of University teams University has plans to install 3G FTP on 2nd rugby pitch Site forms part of possible community sport hub site (to serve Topsham area) and embracing football, rugby and cricket. 			
EX45	University of Exeter (Duckes Meadow)	University of Exeter	6 adult football pitches, 6 youth football pitches 9v9 1 Rugby league 1 Ultimate frisbee 1 Lacrosse 4 senior rugby pitches – all rated as good.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well maintained, good quality grass pitches. Low lying but drain reasonably well. Used intensively and exclusively by university clubs and teams. Utilised by community for one off events and weekly parkrun Significant issues with vandalism Challenges on pitch access due to narrow bridge and changing pavilion being remote Reluctant to offer for wider community use due to location on a flood plain, changing pavilion and increased usage would cause deterioration of surface. Not much use in the summer 	<p>PROTECT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain dialogue with University to be aware of possible options for negotiating community access. Support University in pavilion development to improve ancillary facilities and accessibility 		University, ECC, Clubs, RFU/FA	
EX47	University of Exeter Sports Park	University of Exeter	Water based AGP (90mx55m) floodlit – Good. Sand dressed AGP (90mx55m) floodlit – Good. 3G FTP (109mx67m) floodlit – Good. (WR22 compliant). 3G MUGA (35m x19m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First class facilities. Heavily used by university clubs and teams, who also enter national and community leagues. Utilised weekly by schools for games provision Home to Exeter College academies – hockey, tennis and women’s rugby Community use of 3G FTP and sand based AGP around University use in term time, much more flexibility outside of term time MUGA hosts many football small sided games and casual use Sand based and water based pitches home base of UoE hockey teams and also ISCA Hockey Club and essential to running of the latter club. Plus schools hockey competitions. No spare capacity 	<p>PROTECT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key provision and only opportunity in the City for elite community hockey. Ensure community use agreements are robust and long term. Explore opportunities for increasing community use of 3G FTP wherever possible 	Yes	University, ECC, FA/FF, EH	
	UoE Sports Park	UoE/Community Indoor Tennis Centre	4 x hard court tennis, not floodlit. Also 10 Indoor courts (with public access available through block booking of specific sessions, Pay & Play)	<p><i>Outdoor courts</i></p> <p>Public access available through block booking of specific sessions. P&P.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of acceptable standard. 2 courts are at Pennsylvania Road and 2 at Streatham Drive. Maintenance by University. University proposing that two courts at Streatham Drive will go as part of residential development. Working with the LTA on what is required to replace. Potential of hard outdoor courts as part of Sports Park redevelopment and considering padel. 	<p>PROTECT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect existing level of provision for tennis at this site in consultation with LTA 		UoE, LTA, ECC	
	Victoria Park Tennis Club	Private club	4 x hard court tennis, all floodlit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not assessed. Club say courts are about to be resurfaced. Plans to upgrade LED floodlights in the future 	<p>PROTECT AND ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the club continues their LTA Registration and maintains minimum safeguarding standards. Continue to support the club to work towards the LTA’s strategy of Tennis Opened Up. 		LTA, Club	
EX48	Wear Barton Road (Fortibus Road)	ECC, leased to Exeter College	One adult and one mini football pitch. Not yet operating – to be assessed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previously referred to as 100 Club that housed up to 2 football and 2 rugby pitches. This was reduced to 2x adult football pitches by 2014, which were lost to residential development. Newly constructed replacement (inc. drainage) single, adult pitch with additional small grass area (c. 5v5). Brand new dedicated changing block. Surface should be ready for play season 2022/23. 	<p>PROTECT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard: Need to protect playing field at site re: para 99 of NPPF – if lost to housing should be replaced Encourage sports development and marketing (via the College) to secure regular usage of the site and create a local community club. Update: team using adult pitch 2022/23 season 	Yes	Exeter College, ECC, SE	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sport England – developer has failed to deliver on and off site mitigation as promised in the 2016 application which saw significant playing field land loss at the site 				
EX49	West Exe School Sports Centre	Ted Wragg MAT	4 x Tarmac Netball/Tennis Courts 1 x AGP (sand) 2 x Football Pitches (grass)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand based AGP meets demand for football training and small sided games. Significant spare capacity on weekday evenings and no recorded use at weekends. No recorded use for hockey Managed under PFI contract via Fusion Lettings 	<p>PROTECT AND ENHANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> School/Ted Wragg MAT say that ‘upgrade’ (change of surface to 3G FTP) would facilitate rugby as well as football. School/Ted Wragg MAT would like to floodlight the netball/tennis courts to enable all-year use At least 3 sand based AGPs (suitably enhanced) are required to meet future demand for hockey (in addition to the two hockey appropriate surfaces at the University and the sand based pitch at Exeter School). School is keen to encourage demand from local youth football, rugby and cricket clubs on grass pitches. Site forms part of possible community sport hub site (to serve Cowick Barton/West Exe/St Thomas area), embracing football, tennis, hockey etc. 		Ted Wragg MAT, School, NGBs, ECC	
EX23	Wingfield Park	Club	Adult stadium pitch – good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enclosed, well tended pitch with adjacent 3G floodlit MUGA used by club and a few local teams Would have expected this pitch to be floodlit, but location within residential area would probably prevent. Single pitch is ‘land locked’ in residential area. Pitch is of minimum adult size and has been further reduced since perimeter fencing has been installed. Heavitree Utd FC have one team in D&E league (previously 2 teams with 1st team in Devon League (13), plus u13s. Pitch also used by one Saturday team. Capacity assessment – pitch is full on Saturdays but has spare capacity outside peak times. Club rate pitch and changing facilities as good on all indices. 	<p>PROTECT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help maintain this long established club at their single pitch site in whatever ways possible. Located in a heavily built up area of the City serving deprived area. 		Club, ECC, FA/FF	
EX52	Wonford Playing Fields	ECC. FIT Protected Sites: Queen Elizabeth II Fields	1 adult and 2 mini 7v7; standard Small 3G FTP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear playing field forming part of green space network – Ludwell Valley Park – serving area of high deprivation to east of the city centre Previously 2x adult pitches, now 1x adult and 2x 7v7. Room for more pitches. VQA. Good grass cover, although too long. Not a popular football venue and pitches have spare capacity. Only one team recorded as using - Exeter Panthers. They would be very interested in relocating to the Bromhams Farm site if it becomes available again for football. Club say pitches drain well but dog fouling is a constant problem. Unable to access changing through the Sports Centre and have had to erect a tent on match days to store gear. Not ideal. Considerable spare capacity. No demand for pitches here this season. Also, note that the rest of the site is not level. Will additional pitches be used? 	<p>ENHANCE AND PROVIDE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is underused for football and could accommodate more pitches as community youth football hub if facilities improved. Adjacent small, floodlit MUGA appears to be a more popular and better used football facility. (Used by Exeter Strollers FC for various age and disability teams amongst others). Provision and availability of changing accommodation required if site intends to continue catering for football. Site forms part of possible community sport hub site (to serve Wonford area), linking to proposed Wellbeing Centre. <p>LFFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended for natural grass pitch improvements Recommended for new pavilion 	Yes	ECC, FA	
	New site for cricket			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis points to the need for additional cricket provision and wherever possible, this should be grass to cater for the predicted growth of adult cricket in 5+ years’ time. Additional capacity will need to be met through increasing the capacity of existing sites or providing new cricket facilities at existing park and playing fields and schools. Some of the expected growth in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a key action for the PPS for potential sites for new cricket provision to be explored, possibly as a future Local Plan allocation. 	Yes	ECC, DC, ECB	

				demand could potentially be met by a developing a cricket facility at King George V Playing Fields.			
--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--

OTHER SCHOOLS – WHERE RELEVANT (i.e. community use confirmed by school from school survey)

REF	SITE	SPORT; PITCHES; QUALITY RATING	SPORT FACILITY AND ACTIVITY SUMMARY FROM SITE AUDITS AND CLUB SURVEY	DRAFT OPTIONS AND ACTIONS FOR DISCUSSION (STAGE D)	Priority Site/ Projects	Partners	Funding
EX26	Ladysmith Junior	Junior and mini pitches	9v9, 2 x 7v7 and 5v5; used by Heavitree - all minis and wildcats 1 x 7v7 and 1 x 5v5. Being played to the level the site can sustain Ladysmith not great..	Quality of pitch requires enhancement			
EX29	Monkerton Community Primary S		Pinhoe Hearts FC Sunday team – started the season with this as their home ground but pitches weren’t ready but should be available once established., Now playing in Tedburn St Mary	School is keen to develop community use and there is likely to be one adult pitch here			
EX39	Stoke Hill Junior School	Room for youth pitch					
EX42	Topsham School	1 mini 7v7					
EX44	Trinity CofE VA Primary School	1 youth 9v9	Pitch used by Heavitree Youth u13s and u12s and 2 x u11s – total 40 matches, being used to level the site can sustain.				
EX50	Whipton Barton Junior School	1 mini 7v7 pitch	Club: Used on Sat am by Whipton Youth u8-u10s and Whipton Wildcats on Thursday evening in term time.				
EX51	Willowbrook School	Youth 9v9 pitch	2 Whipton youth teams – u9s and u8s 2 mini x 7v7 Saturday mornings. No spare capacity.	Pitch quality requires enhancement			
EX55	Wynstream School	Youth 9v9	Managed by Fusion Lettings but no bookings for the site as yet. Wynstream is situated in a deprived area being developed under the Wonford Health & Wellbeing hub programme for the community so there may be opportunities.				

See next page for relevant sites outside Exeter CC area

SITES OUTSIDE EXETER CITY COUNCIL – WHERE RELEVANT AND FOR REFERENCE ONLY

SITE	OWNERSHIP/ MANAGEMENT	SPORT; PITCHES; QUALITY RATING	SPORT FACILITY AND ACTIVITY SUMMARY FROM SITE AUDITS AND CLUB SURVEY	DRAFT OPTIONS AND ACTIONS FOR DISCUSSION (STAGE D)	Priority Site/ Projects	Partners	Funding
Oil Mill Lane	Outside area	3 senior rugby pitches (*M1/D1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pitches rated as good - M1/D1 3 adult pitches with capacity of 6 MES. Potentially able to accommodate additional use, this is because all training is currently off site midweek. However when adding in potential sports lighting the club is then quickly over capacity, as all training midweek would return to the site. Home to Exeter Athletic RFC – with full range of teams Club say: Getting approval for floodlights is important to increase participation and to reduce the financial burden of hiring Cranbrook. No changing Seeking to install changing rooms in 2022 - but we are facing a budget deficit on the project at the moment. We also need to install mains sewage and electricity as we are off grid at the moment and the costs are very difficult to sustain. 	ENHANCE AND PROVIDE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New sports lighting Support for new changing facilities including mains sewage and electricity. 			
Winslade Park	Burrington Estates	8 wickets, plus NTW. Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive parkland location just outside City boundary. Central and accessible site due to proximity of motorway junction. VQA. Standard. No showers, heating nor officials, changing. Used by Exeter CC 3rd XI, Lymstone CC, Burrington Babas CC. Estimate about 40 matches plus festivals. Site owners have expressed a desire to support cricket development in the locality, by establishing a top quality cricket facility. 	ENHANCE AND PROVIDE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quality of the facility can offer more, potentially as a hub facility for County Age group performance teams. Pavilion is in need of improvement or possible replacement. Grounds machinery storage and artificial net facility also required.. 			

Table 2 AREA AND DIMENSIONS OF PLAYING PITCHES BY SPORT

Sport	Type	Age Range	Overall Space	Hectares
Football	5v5	U7, U8	43m x 33m	0.14
	7v7	U9, U10	61m x 43m	0.26
	9v9	U11,U12	79m x 52m	0.41
	Youth 11v11	U13, U14	97m x 61m	0.59
	Adult	U15 upwards	106m x 70m	0.74
Cricket	Full pitch	All	111.56m x 115.84m	1.29
Rugby Union	Youth	U12 and below	80m x 53m	0.42
	Senior		154m x 80m	1.23

*Source: Comparative Sizes of Sports Pitches & Courts (OUTDOOR) September 2015 Update – Sport England

This page is intentionally left blank

Equality Impact Assessment: *Exeter Playing Pitch Strategy 2022*

The Equality Act 2010 includes a general duty which requires public authorities, in the exercise of their functions, to have due regard to the need to:

- **Eliminate discrimination**, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act.
- **Advance equality of opportunity** between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and people who do not share it.
- **Foster good relations** between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not

In order to comply with the general duty authorities must assess the impact on equality of decisions, policies and practices. These duties do not prevent the authority from reducing services where necessary, but they offer a way of developing proposals that consider the impacts on all members of the community.

Authorities which fail to carry out equality impact assessments risk making poor and unfair decisions which may discriminate against particular groups and worsen inequality.

Committee name and date:	Report Title	Decisions being recommended:	People with protected characteristics potentially impacted by the decisions to be made:
Executive 1 st November 2022 Council 13 December 2022	Exeter Playing Pitch Strategy proposal	That Executive recommends and Council approve:- 2.1 The Exeter Playing Pitch Strategy; and	All

Committee name and date:	Report Title	Decisions being recommended:	People with protected characteristics potentially impacted by the decisions to be made:
		2.2 the strategy is implemented, subject to financial constraints.	

Factors to consider in the assessment: For each of the groups below, an assessment has been made on whether the proposed decision will have a **positive, negative or neutral impact**. This is must be noted in the table below alongside brief details of why this conclusion has been reached and notes of any mitigation proposed. Where the impact is negative, a **high, medium or low assessment** is given. The assessment rates the impact of the policy based on the current situation (i.e. disregarding any actions planned to be carried out in future).

High impact – a significant potential impact, risk of exposure, history of complaints, no mitigating measures in place etc.

Medium impact –some potential impact exists, some mitigating measures are in place, poor evidence

Low impact – almost no relevancy to the process, e.g. an area that is very much legislation led and where the Council has very little discretion

Protected characteristic/ area of interest	Positive or Negative Impact	High, Medium or Low Impact	Reason
Race and ethnicity (including Gypsies and Travellers; migrant workers; asylum seekers).	Positive	Medium	<p>The strategy identifies a key objective to improve the inclusivity and accessibility of residents and communities wishing to take part in sport using playing pitches across the city:</p> <p>Objective 5 TO ENCOURAGE PEOPLE TO BECOME MORE ACTIVE BY PARTICIPATING IN SPORT: <u>To provide a diverse range of outdoor sports facilities and opportunities</u> to assist in encouraging and attracting people from all groups within the community, including those still underrepresented in sport to become more active, to the benefit of their health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Through the Delivery Steering Group, the action plan will seek to engage wider audience across the city and officers will work with</p>

Protected characteristic/ area of interest	Positive or Negative Impact	High, Medium or Low Impact	Reason
			organisations, networks and community groups representing those with underrepresented characteristics as listed below
Disability: as defined by the Equality Act – a person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term adverse impact on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.	Positive	Medium	As above
Sex/Gender	Positive	medium	As above
Gender reassignment	Positive	medium	As above
Religion and belief (includes no belief, some philosophical beliefs such as Buddhism and sects within religions).	Positive	medium	As above
Sexual orientation (including heterosexual, lesbian, gay, bisexual).	Positive	medium	As above
Age (children and young people aged 0-24; adults aged 25-50; younger older people aged 51-75/80; older people 81+; frail older people; people living with age related conditions. The age categories are for illustration only as overriding consideration should be given to needs).	Positive	medium	As above
Pregnancy and maternity including new and breast feeding mothers	Positive	medium	As above
Marriage and civil partnership status	Positive	low	As above

Actions identified that will mitigate any negative impacts and/or promote inclusion

Officer: James Bogue
Date: 01/10/22

REPORT TO STRATEGIC SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AND CUSTOMER FOCUS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Date of Meetings: 29 September and 6 October 2022

REPORT TO EXECUTIVE

Date of Meeting: 1 November 2022

REPORT TO COUNCIL

Date of Meeting: 13 December 2022

Report of: The Scrutiny Programme Board

Title: Annual Scrutiny Report 2021-22

Is this a Key Decision?

No

Is this an Executive or Council Function?

Council

1. What is the report about?

1.1 To provide an annual update in respect of the Scrutiny work achieved during the municipal year 2021 – 2022.

2. Recommendations:

2.1 The Annual Scrutiny Report 2021- 2022 is noted by the Strategic Scrutiny Committee and the Customer Focus Scrutiny Committee; and

2.2 The Executive note and recommend that Council approve Annual Scrutiny Report 2021- 2022.

3. Reasons for the recommendation:

3.1 The Annual Scrutiny Report provides the Scrutiny Committees with an opportunity to:-

- a. Monitor the progress of the Scrutiny function and process at Exeter City Council;
- b. Comment upon the progress and direction of Scrutiny over the past year and into the future;
- c. Ensure that the Scrutiny Committees are kept fully up to date as to the Task and Finish Groups and what they have achieved;
- d. Illustrate how effective Scrutiny can contribute towards an accountable, transparent and democratic process.

4. What are the resource implications including non financial resources

None

5. Section 151 Officer comments:

5.1 There are no financial implications contained within this report.

6. What are the legal aspects?

6.1 None identified.

7. Monitoring Officer's comments:

7.1 This report raises no issues for the Monitoring Officer.

8. Report details:

8.1 This update concentrates on providing Members with an overview of the work and achievements of Scrutiny during 2021 - 2022 and is set out in detail at Appendix A attached to this report.

9. How does the decision contribute to the Council's Corporate Plan?

9.1 Good governance contributes to the Council's purpose of a "Well Run Council".

10. What risks are there and how can they be reduced?

N/A

11. Equality Act 2010 (The Act)

11.1 Under the Act's Public Sector Equalities Duty, decision makers are required to consider the need to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other prohibited conduct;
- advance equality by encouraging participation, removing disadvantage, taking account of disabilities and meeting people's needs; and
- foster good relations between people by tackling prejudice and promoting understanding.

11.2 In order to comply with the general duty authorities must assess the impact on equality of decisions, policies and practices. These duties do not prevent the authority from reducing services where necessary, but they offer a way of developing proposals that consider the impacts on all members of the community.

11.3 In making decisions the authority must take into account the potential impact of that decision in relation to age, disability, race/ethnicity (includes Gypsies and Travellers), sex and gender, gender identity, religion and belief, sexual orientation, pregnant women and new and breastfeeding mothers, marriage and civil partnership status in coming to a decision.

11.4 In recommending this proposal no potential impact has been identified on people with protected characteristics as determined by the Act because the report is for information only.

12. Carbon Footprint (Environmental) Implications:

12.1 No direct carbon/environmental impacts arising from the recommendations.

13. Are there any other options?

N/A

Author: Scrutiny Programme Board

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1972 (as amended)

Background papers used in compiling this report:-

None

Contact for enquires:
Democratic Services (Committees)
Room 4.36
01392 265275

This page is intentionally left blank

SCRUTINY ANNUAL REPORT 2021/22
EXETER CITY COUNCIL
(APRIL 2021 – SEPTEMBER 2022)

Contents

Foreword from Chair of the Scrutiny Programme Board.....	3
Introduction.....	4
Terms of Reference and Membership.....	6
Year in Review: Overview and Scrutiny 2021/22.....	9
Looking ahead to 2022/23.....	12
Scrutiny Contact Details.....	13

Foreword from the Chair of the Scrutiny Programme Board

The role of Scrutiny is to provide support, challenge and to maximise the effectiveness of Exeter City Council and its working relationships with its partners across the local and wider communities it serves.

2021/22 has continued to have been a year of challenge in many areas as noted within this report, but despite this, the two Scrutiny Committees have continued to take a proactive approach to matters concerning the Council and its residents to support the Council in making a positive contribution to work in the City. The Scrutiny Process had been delayed in 2020, and 2021 and 2022 has seen the Scrutiny Programme Board and Democratic Services work tirelessly to reinforce the focus of Scrutiny and manage the available resources to develop scrutiny training for all Members.

The Scrutiny Programme Board was setup to meet on a bi-annual basis, however given the enormous changes faced by the Council, the Scrutiny Programme Board has met on more than eight occasions during 2021/22, to provide oversight and direction on the work of Scrutiny. The meetings review Scrutiny Committees held in the recent cycle, develop best practice for both Scrutiny meetings, review Pro-forma Forms submitted by Members and develop a programme of work for the year.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all Scrutiny Members, our partners for their support over a difficult period and in particular to the Democratic Services team for their continued support in facilitating and reviewing the scrutiny process.

**Councillor Hannah Packham,
Chair of the Scrutiny Programme Board**

September 2022

Introduction

Welcome to the Annual Scrutiny Report for Exeter City Council, which provides an overview of the work undertaken by the Customer Focus Scrutiny Committee and Strategic Scrutiny Committee during the 2021/22 year (April 2021 to September 2022).

Scrutiny is a key tool for promoting the best interests and wellbeing of the area and seeks to ensure that local people receive high quality services that meet their needs. The two Scrutiny Committees acts as a 'critical friend' to the Executive, and holds it to account and providing challenge where it deems necessary. Scrutiny is a vital role in the areas of reviewing the formulation of policy development and advising the Executive of areas of potential improvements. The work of the two Scrutiny Committees supports the Council in the work undertaken to achieve the aims of the Council's corporate objectives.

The aims of the Scrutiny process are to:-

- add value to Council business and decision-making;
- hold the Executive to account;
- to monitor the budget and performance of services;
- assist the Council in the development of policy and review the effectiveness of the implementation of Council policy;
- to review relevant Government policy development and legislation to assess the impact on the City and make recommendations to Executive.

In 2019, the Council agreed to reduce the number of Scrutiny Committees to two – the Customer Focus Scrutiny Committee and Strategic Scrutiny Committee, to discharge the functions conferred by Section 21 of the Local Government Act 2000 or regulations under section 32 of the Local Government Act 2000. Shortly thereafter, the Covid-19 Pandemic occurred which impacted the Council's decision making process. The new arrangements could not be fully realised, and the role of the Scrutiny Committees was re-focused on the Council's response to the Pandemic (both immediate and recovery). Work had since been undertaken to highlight the role of Scrutiny under the new arrangements and additional training and resources have been put into place. Among these are:-

- the introduction of a [Scrutiny Hub](#) on the Council Intranet site, to provide Members with supporting information and guidance to assist them in good scrutiny practice;
- Appointing Deputy Chairs of Scrutiny Committee to Chair any Task and Finish Groups or Spotlight Reviews, as and when established;
- Highlighting the importance of Scrutiny Committees being led by Members, who are responsible for setting their own work programme and taking into account the views of Committee Members who are not Members of the largest political group on the Council;
- Pro-Forma for Portfolio Holders to complete to update Members on activities within their portfolios

The Council's Scrutiny Committees continue to have an important role in relation to the development of the Council's budget and policy framework, as well as to make proposals to the Executive in so far as they relate to matters within their terms of reference. Members have access to the Council's Forward Plan for work being undertaken throughout the year and where there is need for Scrutiny consideration following an Executive decision to bring the matter to Committee first – the Call In process.

This Annual report serves as a reminder to Members of what their responsibilities and powers are, and to re-iterate the importance of Scrutiny being Member led. For the benefit of Members, the Terms of Reference for the Scrutiny Programme Board are included in this report.

Terms of Reference and Membership

Scrutiny Programme Board (SPB)

The purpose of the Scrutiny Programme Board is to manage scrutiny in a way that ensures the functions of overview and scrutiny are fairly balanced across all aspects of the Council's work, with a view to improving services, reducing inequalities and improving outcomes for the people of Exeter.

Role of the Scrutiny Programme Board:-

- to set priorities for the annual scrutiny work programme, based on submissions from Members, referrals from Council, the public and proposals from Executive, Strategic Management Board (SMB) or Scrutiny Committees;
- to allocate work fairly across the two scrutiny committees and that the work reflects all aspects of the Council's work by providing oversight and direction to the committees' work programmes;
- to ensure corporate and cross cutting business is dealt with by the relevant committees;
- to review performance against the relevant corporate priorities and inform work programmes as appropriate;
- to receive for information, and oversee implementation of, recommendations made by each of the two Scrutiny Committees;
- to plan and oversee implementation of the process for annual Budget Scrutiny;
- to produce an annual scrutiny report to Council (in conjunction with the scrutiny committees);
- to review national best practice and guidance in relation to scrutiny and recommend any changes to the way scrutiny is undertaken as a result.

Committee Membership – Scrutiny Programme Board (formed of the current Chairs and Deputy Chairs of the two Scrutiny Committees)

- Councillor Hannah Packham (Chair);
- Councillor Matthew Vizard;
- Councillor Rob Hannaford;
- Councillor Michael Mitchell; and
- Councillor Andrew Leadbetter.

General role of the Scrutiny Committees

The relevant scrutiny committee is responsible for

- hearing call-ins, petitions and any Councillor's call for action (CCFA) - which enables a ward Councillor to refer issues of direct local concern to the Scrutiny Board; approving the creation of time limited working groups for issues within its remit;
- monitoring performance against the relevant corporate priorities;
- receiving finance and performance reports;
- agreeing recommendations to Executive, Council and partner organisations;
- agreeing appointments of co-opted representatives;
- monitoring the forward plan;
- reviewing new and developing legislation to assess its impact on the city;
- considering and introducing schemes to involve the public in developing policy;

- working with national, regional and local organisations to promote the interest of local people;
- considering matters referred to the Scrutiny Committee through established Task and Finish Groups and Spotlight Reviews

Customer Focus Scrutiny Committee

The Customer Focus Scrutiny Committee provides scrutiny for the following areas of Council Work

- Corporate Performance Monitoring
- Financial Performance Monitoring
- Annual Budget Setting Process
- Service specific/operational matters
- Hear call-ins relevant to the role of the committee Partnership links
- Health and Wellbeing Board
- Exeter Community Safety Partnership
- Strata

Committee Membership

- Councillor Matthew Vizard (Chair);
- Councillor Michael Mitchell (Deputy Chair);
- Councillor Carol Bennett;
- Councillor Joshua Ellis-Jones;
- Councillor Bob Foale;
- Councillor David Harvey;
- Councillor Peter Holland;
- Councillor Rob Newby;
- Councillor Trish Oliver;
- Councillor Martyn Snow;
- Councillor Amy Sparling;
- Councillor Rachel Sutton
- Councillor Tony Wardle; and
- Councillor Steve Warwick.

Note: Membership for Scrutiny Chair's is proposed by the majority group and Deputy Chairs are proposed from the opposition groups.

Strategic Scrutiny Committee

The Strategic Scrutiny Committee provides scrutiny for the following areas of Council Work

- Relevant policies in the Exeter Plan
- Corporate Health & Safety
- Response to Central Government's Policy Making
- Climate change and sustainability
- Council wide/strategic matters
- Hear call-ins relevant to the role of the committee
- Partnership links
- Growth Board
- Joint Committee for Heart of the South West
- Heart of the South West Local Enterprise Partnership

Committee Membership

- Councillor Rob Hannaford (Chair);
- Councillor Andrew Leadbetter (Deputy Chair);
- Councillor Naima Allcock;
- Councillor Marina Asvachin;
- Councillor Yvonne Atkinson
- Councillor Richard Branston;
- Councillor David Harvey;
- Councillor Paul Knott;
- Councillor Anne Jobson;
- Councillor Kevin Mitchell;
- Councillor Jemima Moore;
- Councillor Trish Oliver;
- Councillor Tess Read; and
- Councillor Matthew Vizard.

Note: Membership for Scrutiny Chair's is proposed by the majority group and Deputy Chairs are proposed from the opposition groups.

Year in Review: Scrutiny 2021/22

Customer Focus Scrutiny Committee

The Customer Focus Scrutiny Committee has met on six occasions between April 2021 and September 2022.

1 April 2021

Member Questions and Answers.

Presentation on Wellbeing Exeter – review of Wellbeing Exeter to be reported to this Scrutiny Committee.

Update on work of Spotlight Review on Consultation Charter – final recommendations to be submitted to the next meeting.

1 July 2021

Member Questions and Answers.

Report of Spotlight Review on Consultation Charter – recommendations made to Executive and adopted.

Presentation on the role of Scrutiny.

7 October 2021

Member Questions and Answers.

Presentation on Homelessness/Universal Credit – Task and Finish Group recommended.

2 December 2021

Member Questions and Answers.

Car Parks and Environmental Considerations – to be re-visited in Autumn 2022.

31 March 2022

Member Questions and Answers.

Food Waste Collection - A Timeline of Plan and Decision Making - regular updates to be provided.

Exeter's Clear Street Charter Review - position noted.

30 June 2022

Member Questions and Answers.

Exeter Plan (Local Plan) - Community Engagement – report noted with a further update at the end of 2022.

Presentation on the role of Scrutiny.

No call-in requests were received during 2021/22.

Strategic Scrutiny Committee

The Strategic Scrutiny Committee has met on six occasions between April 2021 and September 2022. During the course of the year, there was a change in Chair, with Councillor

Sills standing down in the role and Councillor Denning being appointed to the role. A further change to Councillor Hannaford as Chair and Councillor Leadbetter as Deputy Chair took place with effect May 2022.

10 June 2021

Member Questions and Answers.
South West Food Hub – position noted.
Presentation on the role of Scrutiny.

23 September 2021

Member Questions and Answers.
Petition - received in relation to the Protection of Green Infrastructure in Pinhoe - report noted.
Graffiti Service - the Strategic Scrutiny Committee noted the report and asked that a request be made to the Exeter Community Partnership for the collation of a database of any information held by the Police on taggers.

18 November 2021

Member Questions and Answers
Commercialisation Work Stream - Members noted the presentation and asked the Commercial Manager to explore the suggestions made and report back to Members.

17 March 2022

Member Questions and Answers.
Councillor Foale, Portfolio Holder Transformation and Environment Update – presentation on the work being undertaken to help the city's economy recover from the Pandemic.

16 June 2022

Member Questions and Answers.
Greenhouse Gas – recommendations to Executive below:-

The Strategic Scrutiny Committee supported the report and requested that comments made by this Scrutiny be relayed to the Executive when it considers the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory report. Strategic Scrutiny Committee supported approval by Executive

Presentation on the role of Scrutiny.

No call-in requests were received during 2021/22.

Combined Customer Focus and Strategic Scrutiny Committee

The Combined Scrutiny Committee has met on five occasions between April 2021 and June 2022. The Chair rotated between the Chairs of the respective Scrutiny Committees.

20 November 2021

Medium Term Financial Plan Update – report noted.

10 February 2022

Budget 2022/23 – reports noted and resolved that a recommendation be made to the Executive and Council that Link Group include consideration of the climate impacts of investments and banking activity within their advice provided to Council.

30 March 2022

Session 1 provided an introduction session on the approach that Scrutiny could follow with regards to examining the City Development Fund.

27 April 2022

Session 2 covered what was the economic case for pursuing a City Development Fund to support delivery.

6 June 2022

Session 3 covered the Governance question, Fund Management and Governance and Risk areas.

28 July 2022

Session 4 covered the review the Strategic and Economic cases of the outline Business Case of the Exeter Development Fund.

Members of the Board discussed the way forward to include a Task and Finish Group being convened before a fifth session is held to cover a summary of sessions 1-4 and agree a way forward with a report to be presented to the Executive Committee in due course.

Looking Ahead to 2022/23

The Scrutiny Programme Board has agreed the format and content of a work programme for 2022/23 at its meeting on 28 April 2022. The Work Programme is regularly updated and reported on, at each Scrutiny Programme Board meeting for information.

The Forward Plan is available on the [Council Website](#)

Scrutiny Contact Details

Contact for information for Scrutiny items coming forward can be made through committee.services@exeter.gov.uk

Customer Focus Scrutiny Contact

- Howard Bassett - howard.bassett@exeter.gov.uk
- **Chair:** Cllr Matt Vizard
- **Deputy Chair:** Cllr Michael Mitchell

Strategic Scrutiny Contact

- Sharon Sissons - sharon.sissons@exeter.gov.uk
- **Chair:** Cllr Rob Hannaford
- **Deputy Chair:** Cllr Andrew Leadbetter

This page is intentionally left blank

Equality Impact Assessment: *Annual Scrutiny Report 2021-22*

The Equality Act 2010 includes a general duty which requires public authorities, in the exercise of their functions, to have due regard to the need to:

- **Eliminate discrimination**, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act.
- **Advance equality of opportunity** between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and people who do not share it.
- **Foster good relations** between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not

In order to comply with the general duty authorities must assess the impact on equality of decisions, policies and practices. These duties do not prevent the authority from reducing services where necessary, but they offer a way of developing proposals that consider the impacts on all members of the community.

Authorities which fail to carry out equality impact assessments risk making poor and unfair decisions which may discriminate against particular groups and worsen inequality.

Committee name and date:	Report Title	Decisions being recommended:	People with protected characteristics potentially impacted by the decisions to be made:
Executive Committee 1 November 2022 Council 13 December	Annual Scrutiny Report 2021-22	The Executive note and recommend that Council approve Annual Scrutiny Report 2021-2022.	None

Factors to consider in the assessment: For each of the groups below, an assessment has been made on whether the proposed

decision will have a **positive, negative or neutral impact**. This is must be noted in the table below alongside brief details of why this conclusion has been reached and notes of any mitigation proposed. Where the impact is negative, a **high, medium or low assessment** is given. The assessment rates the impact of the policy based on the current situation (i.e. disregarding any actions planned to be carried out in future).

High impact – a significant potential impact, risk of exposure, history of complaints, no mitigating measures in place etc.

Medium impact –some potential impact exists, some mitigating measures are in place, poor evidence

Low impact – almost no relevancy to the process, e.g. an area that is very much legislation led and where the Council has very little discretion

Protected characteristic/ area of interest	Positive or Negative Impact	High, Medium or Low Impact	Reason
Race and ethnicity (including Gypsies and Travellers; migrant workers; asylum seekers).	Positive	Low	The report outlines the work of Scrutiny for 2021-22 year
Disability: as defined by the Equality Act – a person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term adverse impact on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.	Positive	Low	The report outlines the work of Scrutiny for 2021-22 year
Sex/Gender	Positive	Low	The report outlines the work of Scrutiny for 2021-22 year
Gender reassignment	Positive	Low	The report outlines the work of Scrutiny for 2021-22 year
Religion and belief (includes no belief, some philosophical beliefs such as Buddhism and sects within religions).	Positive	Low	The report outlines the work of Scrutiny for 2021-22 year
Sexual orientation (including heterosexual, lesbian, gay, bisexual).	Positive	Low	The report outlines the work of Scrutiny for 2021-22 year
Age (children and young people aged 0-24; adults aged 25-50; younger older people aged 51-75/80; older people 81+; frail older people; people	Positive	Low	The report outlines the work of Scrutiny for 2021-22 year

Protected characteristic/ area of interest	Positive or Negative Impact	High, Medium or Low Impact	Reason
living with age related conditions. The age categories are for illustration only as overriding consideration should be given to needs).			
Pregnancy and maternity including new and breast feeding mothers	Positive	Low	The report outlines the work of Scrutiny for 2021-22 year
Marriage and civil partnership status	Positive	Low	The report outlines the work of Scrutiny for 2021-22 year

Actions identified that will mitigate any negative impacts and/or promote inclusion

Officer: Democratic Services

Date: 11 October 2022

This page is intentionally left blank