

Public Document Pack

Mid Devon District Council

Cabinet

Tuesday, 28 September 2021 at 10.00 am
Phoenix Chamber, Phoenix House, Tiverton

Next ordinary meeting
Tuesday, 26 October 2021 at 10.00 am

PLEASE NOTE: - this meeting will take place at Phoenix House and members of the Public and Press are encouraged to attend via Zoom wherever possible. The attached Protocol for Hybrid Meetings explains how this will work. Please do not attend Phoenix House without contacting the committee clerk in advance, in order that numbers of people can be appropriately managed in physical meeting rooms.

Join Zoom Meeting

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Meeting ID: 986 0048 0309

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Meeting ID: 986 0048 0309

Passcode: 293247

Membership

Cllr R M Deed

Cllr R J Chesterton

Cllr Mrs C P Daw

Cllr R Evans

Cllr D J Knowles

Cllr B A Moore

Cllr C R Slade

Cllr Mrs N Woollatt

A G E N D A

Members are reminded of the need to make declarations of interest prior to any discussion which may take place

1. **Apologies**
To receive any apologies for absence.
2. **Protocol for Hybrid Meetings (Pages 5 - 12)**
To note the protocol for hybrid meetings.
3. **Public Question Time**
To receive any questions relating to items on the Agenda from members of the public and replies thereto.
4. **Declarations of Interest under the Code of Conduct**
Councillors are reminded of the requirement to declare any interest, including the type of interest, and reason for that interest, either at this stage of the meeting or as soon as they become aware of that interest.
5. **Minutes of the Previous Meeting (Pages 13 - 18)**
Members to consider whether to approve the minutes as a correct record of the meeting held on 31 August 2021.
6. **Devon and Torbay Waste Strategy Management Plan (Pages 19 - 114)**
Following a report of the Operations Manager for Street Scene, the Environment Policy Development Group have made the following recommendations:
 - a) That the proposed amendment to reduce the waste prevention target to 400kg/head/year by 2030 be approved and;
 - b) The final Strategy be approved
7. **Playing Pitch Strategy (Pages 115 - 212)**
To reconsider a report of the Forward Planning Team Leader (deferred from the previous meeting) requesting Cabinet to consider the strategy for further public consultation.
8. **Hackney Carriage Tariff (Pages 213 - 240)**
To consider a report of the Corporate Manager for Public Health, Regulation and Housing putting forward a proposal to increase the maximum table of fares that may be charged to users of Hackney Carriages in Mid Devon.
9. **Financial Monitoring (Pages 241 - 244)**
To receive a briefing paper from the Deputy Chief Executive (S151) presenting a financial update in respect of the income and expenditure so far in the year.

10. **Performance and Risk** (*Pages 245 - 292*)
To consider a report of the Operations Manager for Performance, Governance and Health and Safety providing Members with an update on the performance against the Corporate Plan and local service targets.
11. **Update from the Cabinet Member for Continuous Improvement**
To receive a verbal update from the Cabinet Member on the progress in driving improvement in services across the Council.
12. **Notification of Key Decisions** (*Pages 293 - 306*)
To note the contents of the Forward Plan.

Stephen Walford
Chief Executive
Monday, 20 September 2021

Covid-19 and meetings

From 7 May 2021, the law requires all councils to hold formal meetings in person. However, the Council is also required to follow government guidance about safety during the pandemic. The Council will enable all people to continue to participate in meetings via Zoom.

You are strongly encouraged to participate via Zoom to keep everyone safe - there is limited capacity in meeting rooms if safety requirements are to be met. There are restrictions and conditions which apply to those in the building and the use of the building. You must not attend a meeting at Phoenix House without complying with the requirements in the new protocol for meetings. You must follow any directions you are given.

Please read the new meeting protocol which is available here: [Hybrid Protocol - September 2021.pdf \(middevon.gov.uk\)](#)

If you want to ask a question or speak, email your full name to Committee@middevon.gov.uk by no later than 4pm on the day before the meeting. This will ensure that your name is on the list to speak and will help us ensure that you are not missed – as you can imagine, it is easier to see and manage public speaking when everyone is physically present in the same room. Notification in this way will ensure the meeting runs as smoothly as possible.

If you would like a copy of the Agenda in another format (for example in large print) please contact Sally Gabriel on:

E-Mail: sgabriel@middevon.gov.uk

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Agenda Item 2.

Mid Devon District Council – Hybrid Meeting Protocol

1. Introduction

Remote meetings via Zoom have been used during the Covid-19 pandemic in accordance with the temporary legislation. That legislation ceases to apply from 7 May 2021. However, Covid-19 legislation and guidance continues in place and this places specific requirements for meetings in relation to health and safety, risk assessments and related matters.

The Council has therefore put in place temporary arrangements which will enable meetings to take place in compliance with legislation, whilst providing alternative participation opportunities to maintain a Covid-19 safe environment. All are asked to remember that the Council's offices at Phoenix House are not just meeting rooms – they are the place of employment for many and there are implications beyond just how the meetings are held.

The arrangements set out in this Protocol will apply to meetings from 7 May 2021 until further notice. At the date of this Protocol, it is expected that arrangements may change later this year – because the Government may change the law, the Covid- 19 pandemic may have further receded and/or the Council makes alternative arrangements.

2. Hybrid arrangements – how will they work?

The primary objective is to ensure that meetings can continue as safely as possible and that the rights of Members and the Public are not diminished simply because the meeting is being held through a mix of online and face-to-face means. The Chairman will retain control and discretion over the conduct of the meeting and the Zoom host will provide administrative support to facilitate the meeting.

Please note that, exceptionally, meeting arrangements may change – in response to legislation, court decisions, or risk. This may include a meeting being postponed, or the hybrid arrangements changing or being withdrawn. We ask that you check the arrangements in advance of joining or attending the meeting.

(a) Members (councillors) entitled to vote

All Members entitled to vote in a meeting must be present in the same room – if they are to be classed as 'present' (count towards the quorum) and to cast a vote. If a Member entitled to vote is not in the room, they may still participate via Zoom (see below), but they will not be present (quorum) nor be able to vote.

(b) Other Members, Officers and the Public

The Council will use Zoom to enable all other Members, officers and the Public to attend and participate in meetings safely. Zoom will be enabled in all public meetings. Those attending the meeting physically will be able to see and hear Zoom participants via the existing large TV/monitor screens in the meeting rooms.

Those on Zoom will be able to hear Members in the room and see them – although this will be a whole room view and there will be no zooming in on individual members. It is essential therefore those Members present in the room use the microphones at all times and identify themselves before speaking.

There will be some Officers in the room – the Committee Administrator, the Zoom host and, at times, an additional support officer. There may also be a meeting room host to manage the safety of the meeting. All other Officers should use Zoom, unless they are specifically invited into the room by the Chairman of the meeting.

3. Zoom

Zoom is the system the Council will be using for those attending Hybrid meetings remotely. It has functionality for audio, video, and screen sharing and you do not need to be a member of the Council or have a Zoom account to join a Zoom meeting.

4. Access to documents

Member Services will publish the agenda and reports for committee meetings on the Council's website in line with usual practice. Paper copies of agendas will only be made available to those who have previously requested this and also the Chair of a meeting.

If any other Member wishes to have a paper copy, they must notify Member Services before the agenda is published, so they can arrange to post directly – it may take longer to organise printing, so as much notice as possible is appreciated.

The Public should continue to access agendas via the Council's website - and are encouraged to do so even after the offices at Phoenix House are fully open again.

5. Setting up the Meeting for Zoom attendance

This will be done by Member Services. They will send a meeting request via Outlook which will appear in Members' Outlook calendar. Members and Officers will receive a URL link to click on to join the meeting. The Public will use the Zoom details on the front of the agenda. The telephone dial-in via Zoom will also be available.

6. Public Access and Participation

(a) Public Access:

Members of the Public will be able to use a web link and standard internet browser. This will be displayed on the front of the agenda. Members of the Public should attend a meeting via Zoom, unless there are circumstances justifying attendance in person.

If any member of the Public still wishes to attend in person, they must notify Member Services **at least 3 working days before the meeting**. Notifications must be sent by email to:

Committee@middevon.gov.uk

Day of meeting	Notice given by
Monday	Previous Wednesday
Tuesday	Previous Thursday
Wednesday	Previous Friday
Thursday	Monday
Friday	Tuesday

This will ensure that the meeting rooms do not become overcrowded.

(b) Public Participation (speaking):

Public questions will continue in line with the Council's current arrangements as far as is practicable. However, to ensure that the meeting runs smoothly and that no member of the public is missed, all those who wish to speak must register **by 4pm on the day before the meeting**. They should email their full name to Committee@middevon.gov.uk. If they wish to circulate their question in advance, that would be helpful.

At public question time, the Chair will ask each registered person to speak at the appropriate time. In the normal way, the public should state their full name, the agenda item they wish to speak to **before** they proceed with their question. Unless they have registered, a member of the public may not be called to speak, except at the discretion of the Chairman.

If a member of the public wishes to ask a question but cannot attend the meeting for whatever reason, there is nothing to prevent them from emailing members of the Committee with their question, views or concern in advance. However, if they do so, it would be helpful if a copy could be sent to Committee@middevon.gov.uk as well.

7. Arrangements for any person attending meetings at Phoenix House

Anyone attending a meeting in person must observe the following requirements:

- (a) For non-voting members, officers and the Public – are there exceptional circumstances to justify attending? If so, please notify in advance and in paragraph 6 above. It is essential that the Council knows who is attending and how many will be in the room.

- (b) Do not attend if you: have any symptoms of Covid-19; are self-isolating (with or without a positive Covid-19 test); or are in a period of post-travel quarantine.
- (c) Use the hand sanitiser which is available in the building.
- (d) Follow the directions for entering, moving around and exiting the building. Follow the instructions of any Officer present to manage the safety of the meeting and/or the Chairman.
- (e) Sign into the meeting if requested to do so – you may be asked to leave contact details
- (f) Enter and leave the building promptly – do not gather inside after the meeting has finished, or during any break in the meeting
- (g) Bring your own water/refreshments, as these will not be available for the time being.

8. Starting the Meeting

At the start of the meeting, the Member Services Officer will check all required attendees are present and that there is a quorum. If there is no quorum, the meeting will be adjourned. This applies if, during the meeting, it becomes inquorate for whatever reason.

The Chair will remind all Members, Officers and the Public attending via Zoom that **all microphones must be muted**, unless and until they are speaking. This prevents background noise, coughing etc. which is intrusive and disruptive during the meeting. The Hosting Officer will enforce this and will be able to turn off participant mics when they are not in use.

9. Declaration of Interests

Members should declare their interests in the usual way. A Member with a disclosable pecuniary interest is required to leave the room. If they are attending via Zoom, they will be moved to the waiting room for the duration of the item.

10. The Meeting and Debate

(a) For Members and Officers physically present

Each member should raise their hand to indicate a request to speak. When called, they must identify themselves for the recording and for the benefit of those attending via Zoom. The microphone must be used when speaking – standing will make it difficult for those on Zoom to hear and is discouraged, including at meetings of Full Council.

(b) For any person attending via Zoom

The Council will not be using the Chat function. The Chairman will call speakers

in accordance with the usual rules i.e. either at Public Question Time, or for Members and Officers, when they raise their Zoom hand to speak.

No decision or outcome will be invalidated by a failure of the Chair to call a member to speak – remote management of meetings is intensive and the Hybrid arrangements are likely to be more so. It is reasonable to expect that some requests will be inadvertently missed from time to time.

When referring to reports or making specific comments, Members and Officers should refer to the report and page number whenever possible. This will help all present or in attendance to have a clear understanding of what is being discussed.

11. Voting

Voting for meetings in person is normally through a show of hands. The Member Services Officer will announce the numerical result of the vote for the benefit of those attending via Zoom.

12. Meeting Etiquette Reminder for Zoom attendees

- Mute your microphone – you will still be able to hear what is being said.
- Only speak when invited to do so by the Chair.
- Speak clearly and please state your name each time you speak
- If you're referring to a specific page, mention the page number.

13. Part 2 Reports and Debate

There are times when council meetings are not open to the public, when confidential, or “exempt” issues – as defined in Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 – are under consideration.

If there are members of the public and press attending the meeting, then the Member Services Officer will, at the appropriate time, remove them to a waiting room for the duration of that item. They can then be invited back in when the business returns to Part 1.

Please turn off smart speakers such as Amazon Echo (Alexa), Google Home or smart music devices. These could inadvertently record phone or video conversations, which would not be appropriate during the consideration of confidential items.

14. Interpretation of standing orders

Where the Chairman is required to interpret the Council's Constitution and procedural rules and how they apply to remote attendance, they may take advice from the Member Services Officer or Monitoring Officer prior to making a ruling. However, the Chair's decision shall be final.

15. Disorderly Conduct by Members

If a Member behaves in the manner as outlined in the Constitution (persistently ignoring or disobeying the ruling of the Chair or behaving irregularly, improperly or offensively or deliberately obstructs the business of the meeting), any other Member may move 'That the member named be not further heard' which, if seconded, must be put to the vote without discussion.

If the same behaviour persists and a Motion is approved 'that the member named do leave the meeting', then (if attending via Zoom) they will be removed as a participant by the Member Services Officer.

16. Disturbance from Members of the Public

If any member of the public interrupts a meeting the Chairman will warn them accordingly. If that person continues to interrupt or disrupt proceedings the Chairman may ask the Member Services Officer to remove them as a participant from the meeting.

17. Technical issues – meeting management

If the Chairman, the Hosting Officer or the Member Services Officer identifies a problem with the systems from the Council's side, the Chairman should either declare a recess while the fault is addressed or, if the fault is minor (e.g. unable to bring up a presentation), it may be appropriate to move onto the next item of business in order to progress through the agenda. If it is not possible to address the fault, the meeting will be adjourned until such time as it can be reconvened.

If the meeting was due to determine an urgent matter and it has not been possible to continue because of technical difficulties, the Chief Executive, Leader and relevant Cabinet Member, in consultation with the Monitoring Officer, shall explore such other means of taking the decision as may be permitted by the Council's constitution.

Where any Member, Officer or the Public experience their own technical problems during the course of a meeting e.g. through internet connectivity or otherwise, the meeting will not be automatically suspended or adjourned.

18. Technical issues – Individual Responsibility (Members and Officers)

Many members, officers and the Public live in places where broadband speeds are poor, but technical issues can arise at any time for a number of reasons. The following guidelines, if followed, should help reduce disruption.

- Join public Zoom meetings by telephone if there is a problem with the internet. Before all meetings, note down or take a photograph of the front page of the agenda which has the necessary telephone numbers. Annex 1 to this protocol contains a brief step-by-step guide to what to expect
- Consider an alternative location from which to join the meeting, but staying safe and keeping confidential information secure. For officers, this may mean considering whether to come into the office, subject to this being safe and practicable (childcare etc.)

- Have to hand the telephone number of someone attending the meeting – and contact them if necessary to explain the problem in connecting
- Officers should have an ‘understudy’ or deputy briefed and on standby to attend and present as needed (and their telephone numbers to hand)

Phone only access to zoom meetings

(Before you start **make sure you know the Meeting ID and the Meeting Password**) – Both of these are available on the agenda for the meeting

Call the toll free number either on the meeting agenda or on the Outlook appointment (this will start with 0800 -----)

(Ensure your phone is on ‘speaker’ if you can)

A message will sound saying “*Welcome to Zoom, enter your meeting ID followed by the hash button*”

- **Enter Meeting ID followed by #**

Wait for next message which will say “*If you are a participant, please press hash to continue*”

- **Press #**

Wait for next message which will say “*Enter Meeting Password followed by hash*”

- **Enter 6 digit Meeting Password followed by #**

Wait for the following two messages:

“*You are currently being held in a waiting room, the Host will release you from ‘hold’ in a minute*”

Wait.....

“*You have now entered the meeting*”

Important notes for participating in meetings

Press ***6** to toggle between ‘**mute**’ and ‘**unmute**’ (you should always ensure you are muted until you are called upon to speak)

If you wish to speak you can ‘**raise your hand**’ by pressing ***9**. Wait for the Chairman to call you to speak. The Host will lower your hand after you have spoken. Make sure you mute yourself afterwards.

Agenda Item 5.

MID DEVON DISTRICT COUNCIL

MINUTES of a **MEETING** of the **CABINET** held on 31 August 2021 at 10.00 am

**Present
Councillors**

R M Deed (Leader)
Mrs C P Daw, R Evans, D J Knowles,
B A Moore, C R Slade and Mrs N Woollatt

**Apologies
Councillor(s)**

R J Chesterton

**Also Present
Councillor(s)**

G Barnell, S J Clist, L J Cruwys, R J Dolley, B G J Warren
and A Wilce

**Also Present
Officer(s):**

Stephen Walford (Chief Executive), Andrew Jarrett (Deputy Chief Executive (S151)), Jill May (Director of Business Improvement and Operations), Maria De Leiburne (Operations Manager Legal and Monitoring), Dean Emery (Corporate Manager for Revenues, Benefits and Recovery), Tristan Peat (Forward Planning Team Leader), Carole Oliphant (Member Services Officer) and Sally Gabriel (Member Services Manager)

55. APOLOGIES (00-03-30)

Apologies were received from Cllr R J Chesterton.

56. PROTOCOL FOR HYBRID MEETINGS (00-03-46)

The protocol for hybrid meetings was NOTED.

57. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME (00-03-53)

Ms Pole referring to Item 7 (Playing Pitch Strategy) on the agenda stated that:

Could the public please have a firm date for provision of a public-accessible 4G pitch in Tiverton, convenient to the local population in a location such as Amory Park? Labour's Jason Chamberlain has been campaigning for this on behalf of clubs and adult and youth football leagues who are asking for this, and it is also needed for other sports such as hockey. Provision of upgraded all weather pitches were in the 2010 play pitch strategy and never happened, and Tivertonians are now looking for firm plans to avoid unnecessary cancellation of matches due to rain, and unnecessary injuries from playing on Astroturf. The recommendations in the new play pitch strategy call for a new all-weather pitch for Tiverton. We are looking for a firm undertaking to provide one in Tiverton conveniently located for access by residents, and for the soonest date by which it is to be delivered.

The Chairman indicated that an answer would be provided when the item was discussed.

58. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST UNDER THE CODE OF CONDUCT (00-05-46)

Members were reminded to make any declarations of interest when necessary.

59. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING (00-05-56)

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

60. HOUSING STRATEGY CONSULTATION DRAFT (00-06-05)

Following consideration of the *draft Housing Strategy by the Homes Policy Development Group and the Scrutiny Committee, the following recommendations have been made:

The Homes Policy Development Group at its meeting on 20th July 2021: had recommended to the Cabinet that the draft Housing Strategy 2021 – 2025, attached at annex 1, be approved for external and public consultation.

The Scrutiny Committee at its meeting on 16 August 2021 had recommended that the strategy be approved for consultation subject to:

- Net Zero Carbon terminology be consistent throughout the strategy
- The Project Board to only reference job titles and not named individuals

The Cabinet Member for Housing and Property Services outlined the contents of the report stating that the draft strategy has been well received by both the Homes Policy Development Group and the Scrutiny Committee and that now the comprehensive document was before the Cabinet for approval to go out to consultation.

Consideration was given to:

- How well the draft strategy had been received
- Whether the draft strategy was ambitious enough, the housing crisis was about affordability, did the strategy address social housing and council housing and whether the priorities of the Cabinet were correct.
- Whether the 2 week consultation period was sufficient – it was explained that the consultation period would be for the whole of September and that the draft strategy set out what was deliverable, there were possibilities beyond this and that these would be worked on

RESOLVED that:

- a) The draft Housing Strategy 2021-25 as attached to Annex 1 of the report be approved for external and public consultation;
- b) The proposed timeline and stages for adoption of the Housing Strategy be **NOTED**

(Proposed by Cllr R B Evans and seconded by Cllr C R Slade)

Reason for the decision – there is a need for public consultation prior to the adoption of the strategy.

Note: * draft Housing Strategy previously circulated, copy attached to minutes.

61. **PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY (00-16-07)**

The Cabinet had before it a *report of the Forward Planning Team Leader requesting the Cabinet to endorse the Mid Devon Playing Pitch Strategy as a technical document that could be used by the Council.

The Leader stated that further work was required to finalise the strategy and it was understood that Sport England would not be able to sign off the Playing Pitch Strategy until early September:

It had therefore been suggested that the report before the Cabinet meeting today be deferred and brought to the next available meeting once the Playing Pitch Strategy had been completed and signed off by Sport England. This would be the meeting of 28 September.

It was also highlighted that Lead officers for both masterplans (the Garden Village and the EUE) are conversant with the salient content of the Playing Pitch Strategy in its current form and the amendments needed to it. With regards the provision of replacement cricket pitches at Cullompton, planning permission had been granted for those on land that would form part of proposed development to the east of Cullompton.

In response to the question posed in public question time, the Forward Planning Team Leader stated that he had been advised by the consultants that 4G pitches do not officially exist according to Sport England and technologies beyond 3G Football Turf Pitches have not been recognised by the sports governing bodies. The strategy (at 3.10) did recognise the lack of 3G football turf pitches in Mid Devon and that there was a need for 3G football turf pitches at Tiverton, Crediton and Cullompton. This finding was consistent with the Mid Devon Local Football Facilities Plan completed by the Football Association. The strategy also noted a number of potential sites in Tiverton, which included Amory Park, Tiverton High School, Blundells School and the Tiverton Eastern Urban Extension. The strategy also included actions and recommendations based on technical assessments, which would require consideration by the Council in the management of its own playing pitch facilities, and also consideration by other providers of playing pitches in Mid Devon.

Consideration was given to:

- Terminology with regard to cricket pitches and it was hoped that these could be corrected
- Reference to the Willand Rovers practice pitch following concerns raised that this had been included in the strategy and not removed as requested
- The possibility of further public engagement prior to the strategy returning to the Cabinet in September for consideration.

It was therefore **RESOLVED** that the item be deferred so that the strategy could be formally signed off by Sport England prior to consideration by the Cabinet at its September meeting.

(Proposed the Chairman)

Note: *report previously circulated, copy attached to minutes.

62. FINANCIAL MONITORING (00-27-55)

The Deputy Chief Executive (S151) provided a verbal report presenting a financial update in respect of the income and expenditure so far in the year. He stated that Council Tax, Business Rates and housing rents were reasonably close to budget. Other income streams were trending close to budget with the exception of car parking and that Leisure was showing signs of recovery. He was pleased to report that commercial rent was above the budget forecast with Market Walk and Fore Street properties being fully occupied. The Government Income Protection Scheme had been withdrawn on 30 June and the Council had made its final recovery claim against the scheme. He also reported that the external auditors work on the financial accounts was ongoing.

63. UPDATE FROM THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT (00-30-57)

The Cabinet Member for Continuous Improvement informed the meeting that she had been working on 33 cases, 11 of which were now closed, 15 had been actioned which she was continuing to monitor and 7 were with the directors for action. This month she would be focussing on voids and thanked members for their input. She hoped that as many members as possible would attend the briefing on voids that evening. She added that she was continuing to monitor overall numbers of planning cases that had passed their deadlines.

64. NOTIFICATION OF KEY DECISIONS (00-33-20)

The Cabinet had before it and **NOTED** it's *rolling plan for October 2021 containing future key decisions.

Note: *Plan previously circulated, copy attached to minutes.

65. 3 RIVERS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED UPDATE REPORT (00-35-26)

The Cabinet had before it and **NOTED** a * report from the Deputy Chief Executive (S151) providing an update on current project performance and any key risks.

The Cabinet Member for Housing and Property Services outlined the contents of the report stating that works at St Georges Court were on target and that the project had not adversely suffered from the shortage of materials which did seem to be a problem for other developers. He also reported that work had commenced on the Bampton site.

Consideration was given to:

- Whether there was any intention to sell the properties at St Georges Court 'off plan'?
- The amount of profit to be returned from the Halberton site to the Council
- The number of parking spaces available at the Halberton site.
- Whether the company's performance figures would be discussed by the Audit Committee.

66. ACCESS TO INFORMATION - EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC (00-47-00)

The Chairman indicated that discussion of the following item, may require the Cabinet to pass the following resolution to exclude the press and public having reflected on Article 12 12.02(d) (a presumption in favour of openness) of the Constitution. This decision may be required because consideration of this matter in public may disclose information falling within one of the descriptions of exempt information in Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972. The Cabinet would need to decide whether, in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption, outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

RESOLVED that under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 the public be excluded from the next item of business on the grounds that it involves the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraph 3 respectively of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act, namely information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

(Proposed by the Chairman)

67. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE DISPOSAL OF PARK NURSERY

At the Cabinet meeting held on the 13 May 2021, during the discussion on the monthly performance update from 3Rivers, it was proposed that the Council reflected on the process taken to dispose of the old Grounds Maintenance depot (Park Nursery), Park Road, Tiverton and to consider whether there were any lessons that could be learned.

The Audit Committee at its meeting on 27 July 2021 undertook such a review and its views would be reported to the Cabinet.

The Cabinet considered and noted the lessons learnt document.

(The meeting ended at 10.56 am)

CHAIRMAN

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Agenda Item 6.

ENVIRONMENT PDG
07 SEPTEMBER 2021

RESOURCE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR DEVON AND TORBAY

Cabinet Member(s): Cllr Colin Slade, Cabinet Member for the Environment and Climate Change
Responsible Officer: Darren Beer, Operations Manager for Street Scene

Reason for Report: This report summarises the consultation response to the draft Resource and Waste Management Strategy for Devon and Torbay and proposes amendments for inclusion in the final Strategy.

Recommendation:

- (a) **Members note the results of the public consultation;**
- (b) **Members recommend to Cabinet that they approve the proposed amendment to reduce the waste prevention target to 400kg/head/year by 2030 and**
- (c) **approves the final Strategy.**

Financial Implications: There are no financial implications as a direct result of this report.

Budget and Policy Framework: There are no additional resource implications for MDDC. The DASWC Committee's budget contributes to achieving elements of the Strategy, in addition to each authority's own budgets contributing to the overall aims and targets of the Strategy.

Legal Implications: The Authority has a duty to arrange for collection of household waste. The legislative framework is to be found in the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Waste Framework Directive 2008, and Controlled Waste Regulations 2012.

Risk Assessment: There would be an option to delay developing the Strategy until after the Government consults further on its own policies next year. However, it is considered that with so much changing in the waste sector since 2013, it would be unhelpful to delay further and there are no guarantees that the Government consultation will be concluded when expected. In terms of risk, it is anticipated that this Strategy will be in line with national policy as it develops further.

Equality Impact Assessment: There are no equality issues identified in this report.

Relationship to Corporate Plan: The Strategy is focussed on reducing, reusing and recycling waste all of which will lead to reduced environmental impact. There is also a focus on reducing the carbon impact of the waste management services with the aim of contributing to the net zero carbon targets. As a result the Strategy identifies with the 'Environment' priority area of the Corporate Plan for 2020-2024 'increase recycling rates and reduce the amount of residual waste generated'.

Impact on Climate Change: The Strategy is focussed on reducing, reusing, and recycling waste, all of which will lead to reduced environmental impact. There is also

a focus on reducing the carbon impact of the waste management services with the aim of contributing to the net zero carbon targets.

1.0 **Introduction/Background**

- 1.1 The draft Resource and Waste Strategy for Devon and Torbay was published for consultation on March 3rd 2021 for a 6 week public consultation. 214 responses were received and they are summarised here [Summary of responses](#). The detailed responses are summarised at Appendix I. The Devon Authorities Strategic Waste Committee (DASWC) resolved that the Strategy be endorsed and recommended for final approval to the (DASWC) partner authorities at their meeting on 16th June. [Minutes Template \(devon.gov.uk\)](#)

2. 0 **Government Consultations**

The Government consulted on the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) and Consistency in Household & Business Recycling proposals in the early summer. This Strategy has been developed with the Government's proposals in mind, but until Government has taken the responses into consideration and the final proposals are confirmed with draft legislation it is not possible to know with confidence how the Government legislation will affect this Strategy. As soon as the Government confirms its position this Strategy can be reviewed to see what changes if any are required.

3.0 **Proposed amendment to this Strategy**

The majority of the respondents were supportive of the proposals in the Strategy so no significant amendments are proposed. As can be seen in the response summary and Appendix I, the major areas of concern include:

- To stretch proposed targets for reducing, reusing and recycling
- Working with businesses, manufacturers, retailers and government to reduce packaging waste (particularly plastic waste) throughout the supply chain
- To be cautious about electric vehicles in terms of their cost and carbon impacts
- Focus on economic, efficient and carbon friendly solutions
- Focus on education and community engagement
- To promote further reuse and repair in the community and at HWRCs

As above, some were keen on stretching the proposed targets for reducing, reusing and recycling. It is considered that the targets are already ambitious.

Recycling targets are in line with the EU Circular Economy Package which the UK government has pledged to comply with. These targets will be difficult to achieve depending to some extent on the final details of the EPR, DRS and consistency proposals and how recycling develops as a consequence of these. The reuse target is limited to that achievable at the HWRCs due to the local authorities not having both the data from charity shops and other

community reuse activities. The food waste reduction target is in line with the Courtauld agreement target.

However, the waste prevention target of waste collected per head per year by 2030 of 416kg could be reduced further since various initiatives either local ones or those to be initiated by the Government could help to reduce waste arisings. It is therefore proposed that this target be reduced to 400kg/head/year by 2030.

Many of the points made regarding packaging should be addressed in the Government's EPR proposals whereby producers of packaging will pay for its recycling and disposal thereby incentivising producers to reduce their packaging and/or increase its recyclability. The proposed tax on plastic with less than a 30% recycled content should also drive down the production of virgin plastic products and encourage recycling.

The local authorities are bringing in electric vehicles where appropriate and in a timely manner e.g. as vehicles approach replacement, but they will certainly be considering the economic and environmental cost benefits as well as developing technologies as they approach this transition.

It is pleasing that the respondents are concerned that local authorities follow effective, efficient and carbon friendly policies. These are all concerns that the local authorities are equally determined to take account of.

Community engagement, education and promoting reuse and repair are all fundamental elements of the Strategy & will continue to be supported by all Devon Authorities and Torbay.

4.0 Conclusion/Recommendation

- 4.1 The consultation response was generally supportive of the draft Strategy. An amendment has been made to the waste prevention target. The Strategy provides the basis for the management of local authority collected waste across Devon and Torbay to 2030. Its objectives are aimed at reducing waste, reducing the carbon impact of managing waste and conserving natural resources. By working together, the local authorities, their partners and the public will ensure a sustainable future for waste management in Devon and Torbay. The other DASWC authorities are also being asked to approve the Strategy at their next appropriate committee after which the Strategy will be published.
- 4.2 In accordance with the above, the following recommendations are therefore made:
 - (a) Members note the results of the public consultation;
 - (b) Members recommend to Cabinet that they approve the proposed amendment to reduce the waste prevention target to 400kg/head/year by 2030 and
 - (c) approves the final Strategy.

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List of Background Papers:

None



Resource and Waste Management Strategy for Devon and Torbay

2020 - 2030



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Preface

The management of household waste in Devon and Torbay is undertaken by the 10 Local Authorities; Devon County Council, Torbay Council, East Devon District Council, Exeter City Council, Mid Devon District Council, North Devon Council, South Hams District Council, Teignbridge District Council, Torridge District Council and West Devon Borough Council.

The Local Authorities work together under the banner of the Devon Authorities Strategic Waste Committee. Over the last 28 years significant progress has been made since the early 90s when the recycling rate was 2% and recycling was carried out by the community sector.

Working together has never been more important than during the Covid Pandemic and it will continue to reap benefits that the individual councils could not achieve alone. Devon is consistently in the top 5 two tier authorities in the country in terms of recycling and the new metric of carbon impact is also showing Devon to be at the cutting edge of waste management practices. East Devon District Council has broken the 60% recycling rate barrier with 60.5% and they will share their best practices across the other already high achieving local councils. The authorities also work closely with residents to help them reduce and reuse waste, leading the way with their behavioural change and community engagement work.

Although the UK is leaving the EU at the end of 2020, European legislation will continue to influence waste policy through the Circular Economy Package. However, the Government's new Environment Bill will establish the future path for the country. With the Government's Resource and Waste Strategy for England published in 2018 and subsequent development through several consultations, there promises to be big and exciting changes in the way waste is managed.

This Strategy presents the way in which the Devon and Torbay Authorities will manage waste with and on behalf of the residents of Devon to protect the world class environment, contribute to a prosperous economy, support resilient, healthy and happy communities and reduce carbon impact with cost efficient resource management.

Chairman, Devon Authorities Strategic Waste Committee
2020

Summary of targets and policies

The Devon and Torbay local authorities will work together with partners and householders to:

1. Contribute to net zero carbon for Devon and Torbay by 2050 at the latest by focussing on:
 - a. Reducing, reusing and recycling more textiles, plastics, metals/Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment, food and paper/card
 - b. Looking specifically at how to reduce the plastics in the residual waste stream
 - c. Considering options for utilising heat from the ERFs which will need to be commercially viable
 - d. Reviewing carbon capture technology as it develops further
2. Increase the use of carbon friendly fuelled vehicles for transporting waste e.g. electric, hydrogen, over the period of the Strategy
3. Develop opportunities for local reprocessing with stakeholders – by 2030
4. Follow the waste hierarchy - ongoing
5. Contribute to circular economy – ongoing
6. Reduce the waste collected per head to 416kg per year by 2030 through
 - a. Community engagement and
 - b. Operational service policies e.g. reducing residual waste collection capacity
7. Achieve a 20% reduction in food waste by 2025 from 2015 baseline
8. Increase the amount of waste reused to 2% by 2025 and 5% by 2030
9. Recycle at least 60% of household waste by 2025
10. Recycle 65% of household waste by 2035
11. All collection authorities to provide a weekly separate collection of food waste by 2022
12. Collect a consistent range of recyclable materials by 2023 in line with Government policy with the addition of a broader range by 2030
13. Continue to support increased recycling and reduced contamination with targeted communications at the local level –ongoing
14. Set up separate collections of textiles and hazardous waste from households in line with Government policy - 2025

15. Continue to support Don't let Devon go to waste/Recycle Devon - ongoing
16. Procure a residual waste analysis in 2022 and 2027
17. Continue to support the Clean Devon Partnership – ongoing
18. To work with the Government to deliver services compliant with Extended Producer Responsibility, Deposit Return Scheme and consistency legislation - 2023.

Resource and Waste Management Strategy for Devon and Torbay

1.0 Introduction

The Waste and Resources Management Strategy for Devon and Torbay was last published in May 2005 and reviewed in 2013. Since 2013, significant progress has been made in meeting the targets set in the Review.

The period of austerity from 2007 has had an impact on elements of the strategy, for example reduced budgets to achieve some objectives, reduced Central Government spending (and therefore grants) and limitations on staff resources which have had an impact on behavioural change and education work, vital in assisting the public to reduce their waste and to put the “right waste in the right place”. Covid 19 will also have had an impact on the waste management services across Devon and Torbay although the impacts will take time to manifest themselves in terms of tonnages of wastes arising and costs both in 2020 and in the future.

Nevertheless, working closely together and sharing resources both under the umbrella of the Devon Authorities Strategic Waste Committee and the Shared Savings Scheme, the Devon authorities by achieving a recycling rate of 56.6% in 2019/20 will have maintained their position near the top of the English two tier Waste Disposal Authorities’ recycling league. Household waste growth is also being held at -0.3%. Torbay, a Unitary Authority, achieved a recycling rate of 40.4% with a growth rate of 0.8%.

The aim of this Strategy is to describe the way in which local authorities within Devon and Torbay will manage resources and waste (under their control) from 2020 – 2030 and to set both targets to reach and policies to manage waste.

2.0 Objectives

- To manage Devon's & Torbay's waste in a sustainable and cost efficient manner.
- To minimise the waste we create.

- To reduce the impact of resource and waste management in Devon and Torbay on climate change by implementing the waste hierarchy and tailoring operations to reduce the waste carbon footprint.
- To maximise the value of the resources we use and preserve the stock of material resources i.e. Preserve natural capital and practice resource efficiency



3.0 The Case for Action

3.1 Global

At a world level the UN Sustainable Goal 12 “Responsible consumption and production” sets the bar for a sustainable world. The Sustainable Development Goals are a call for action by all countries – poor, rich and middle-income – to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection. Goal 12 includes a number of targets related to resource and waste management, in particular:

12.2 *By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources*

12.3 *By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses*

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

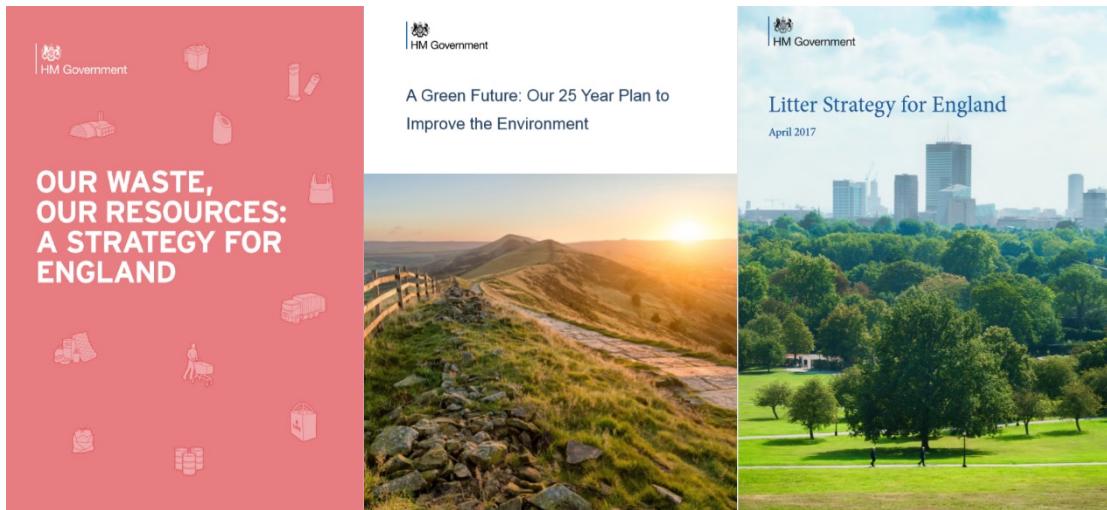
12.B Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products



3.2 National

Within the last 3 years, the UK Government has published a number of strategies which provide the basis for Resource and Waste Management across England for the next 25 years. These include:

- 25 year Environment Plan
- Government Resource and Waste Strategy for England (RWS) and consultations on Extended Producer Responsibility, Plastic tax, Consistency of recycling services, Deposit Return Scheme
- Clean Growth Strategy
- Litter Strategy
- Rural Crime Strategy
- EU Circular Economy package
- Climate Emergency Declarations



The Government RWS (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/resources-and-waste-strategy-for-england>) was published in November 2018, its key areas of focus are:

- 1) Sustainable Production – i.e. Extended Producer Responsibility
- 2) Helping consumers take more considered actions – i.e. sustainable purchasing
- 3) Resource recovery and waste management – i.e. recycling consistency, food, partnerships, efficient Energy Recovery Facilities
- 4) Tackling waste crime
- 5) Cutting down on food waste
- 6) Global Britain: international leadership
- 7) Research and innovation
- 8) Measuring progress: data, monitoring and evaluation

The key high level UK targets emanating from these include:

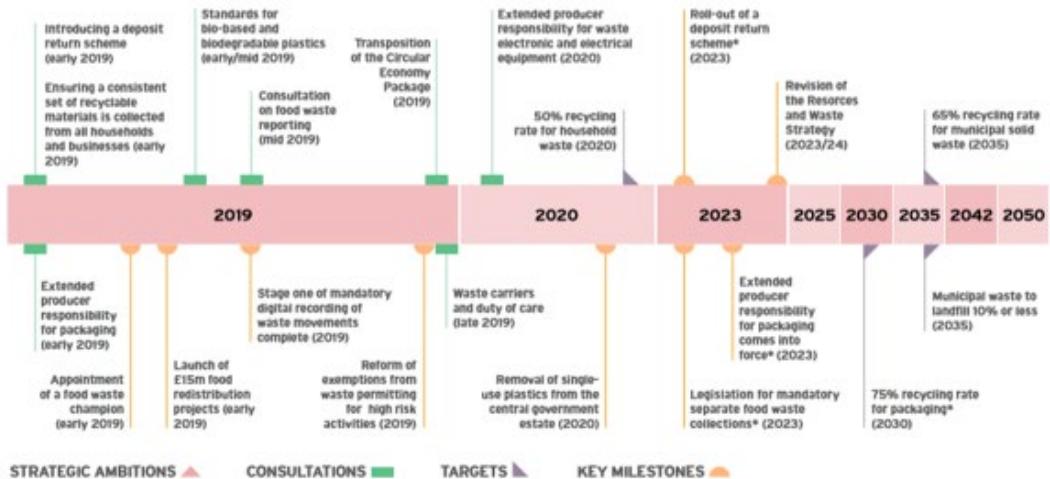
- Eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050
- 65% recycling rate by 2035
- No food waste to landfill from 2030
- To work towards all plastic packaging to be recyclable, reusable or compostable by 2025
- Eliminate avoidable plastic waste over the lifetime of the 25 year plan
- Double resource productivity by 2050
- Eliminate all biodegradable waste to landfill by 2030

The Government timetable for implementation of the Strategy is detailed below.

Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England

Key Milestones

- Double resource productivity by 2050
- Eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050
- Eliminate avoidable plastic waste over the lifetime of the plan
- Work towards eliminating food waste to landfill by 2030
- Work towards all plastic packaging placed on the market being recyclable, reusable or compostable by 2025



Devon Authorities Strategic Waste Committee

Following on from the publication of the Strategy, a number of consultations were held in 2019 on:

- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
- Deposit Return Scheme (DRS)
- Consistency of recycling services
- Tax on the use of plastic with less than 30% recycled plastic content

The Devon Authorities contributed to the consultations. The responses have been summarised and the Government will be consulting further on these areas in 2021. The Environment Bill which paves the way for these changes has received its second reading. The more detailed legislation will come into force in 2023. The main proposed changes which have been incorporated into the Environment Bill are:

- A consistent set of recyclable household and household-like waste including paper and card, plastic, metal, glass, food and garden waste (households only) is to be collected separately from all households, relevant non-domestic premises and businesses.
- Recyclable household and household-like waste must be collected for recycling or composting.
- Relevant non-domestic premises and businesses must present recycling and food waste separately from residual waste for collection.
- Food waste from households must be collected weekly.

- Recyclable household and household-like waste in each recyclable waste stream must be collected separately unless it is not technically or economically practicable or has no significant environmental benefit.
- If two or more recyclable household or household-like waste streams are to be collected comingled, the collector must prepare a written assessment of why it is not technically or economically practicable or has no significant environmental benefit to collect them separately.

The position of the Devon Authorities in relation to these proposals follows:-

Government Proposals under consideration	Devon Position
Weekly separate collection of food waste	This is being implemented in Devon
Free garden waste collection	There is concern about inequality (free service for those with a garden), increase in collection and processing costs, and loss of income
Statutory Guidance	Whilst noting the value of guidance, it is important to allow local decision making on waste services.
Consistency in recycling collections including a core set of dry recyclables – glass, metal, plastic, paper, card	This is being implemented in Devon. The Authorities agree it should be extended to commercial waste collections.
Frequency of residual waste collection	It is important to allow councils to determine frequency of collections
Deposit Return Scheme (DTS) – this will introduce a deposit charge for all beverage containers which will be refunded when the container is returned	There are concerns about the implications on collection authorities and whether the cost of the proposed scheme is justified. The initiative could reduce the Devon recycling rate by 0.7%.
Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). This extends the range of materials for which producers are to be responsible for funding full net costs of treatment.	Producer responsibility is to be welcomed but the distribution of funding and assessment of costs needs to be fair.
Plastic Tax on products with <30% recycled plastic content	This is acknowledged as a useful contribution to the circular economy and should stimulate markets for plastics within the UK.

The Government is also looking at potential resource efficiency and residual waste targets and they are in early discussions with stakeholders with a view to bringing them into legislation in October 2022.

3.3 Devon and Torbay

Many of the policies and targets set in the 2013 Review have been met. Progress against these is summarised in Appendices 1 and 2.

Devon and Torbay have over 900,000 residents whose waste they are responsible for. In total Devon authorities spend circa £56 million on waste management, with Torbay spending £13 million. The Devon and Torbay Authorities need to strive for continuous improvement to assist the UK in meeting its EU targets, i.e. 50% recycling by 2020, and 65% by 2035; to comply with the waste hierarchy; and to protect the precious natural capital of Devon and Torbay on which so much relies – tourism, agricultural production, prosperity. They also need to look for efficiencies to keep within ongoing cost constraints. Strategies to reduce the amount of waste arising, increase reuse and recycling will assist in managing waste within available budgets.

Climate Emergency declarations

Devon County Council (DCC) declared a Climate Emergency in May 2019. Torbay declared theirs in June 2019. The Devon declaration is detailed here <https://www.devon.gov.uk/energyandclimatechange/devon-climate-emergency/devon-climate-declaration>. The Torbay declaration is noted here <https://www.torbay.gov.uk/council/policies/environmental/climate-change/>.

The Devon districts have also declared climate emergencies and have employed climate emergency officers. Various actions are already being implemented such as use of electric vehicles, allocation of budgets for carbon reduction activities, assessment of carbon footprints, cabinet members assigned, items added to committee meeting agendas, Photo Voltaic (PV) panels erected and target dates for net zero carbon have been set ranging from 2025 to 2040.

The way in which waste is dealt with can have a significant impact on greenhouse gas emissions with UK waste and wastewater practices contributing around 4% to the overall carbon emissions (3% of which is due to landfilling). The strategy, therefore, as well as looking at reducing tonnes of waste will also look at reducing the carbon impact of waste management to contribute to Devon and Torbay's aim of net zero carbon by 2050. One of the key achievements in Devon and Torbay in this arena is that no* kerbside collected waste goes to landfill. Landfill traditionally has the greatest negative impact on climate change due to the anaerobic biodegradation of organic waste producing carbon dioxide and methane (a greenhouse gas at least 25 times more potent than carbon dioxide). These gases can be collected for energy production as they are in more modern landfills, but the process is not particularly efficient. The strategy will seek to set a path towards carbon neutrality by 2050.

* except when the Exeter plant is closed for planned or unplanned maintenance.

4.0 Key achievements since 2013

The key achievement that the local authorities have managed in the last 6 years has been the much closer alignment of collection services. The so called "aligned" option evolved from work aimed at forming a formal waste partnership which highlighted the benefits of collecting the same materials at the same frequency across Devon and Torbay both in terms of simplicity for the

householders but also financially. Figure 1 below shows where the authorities were in 2013. In 2016 the councils collaboratively developed a proposal, the “Shared Savings Scheme” (SSS), whereby if a district authority significantly changed their collection service which had a consequential reduction in treatment costs for Devon County Council, the county council would share the savings 50:50. Five of the authorities have signed up to this arrangement. South Hams and Exeter are proposing changes in 2021/22 that will make them eligible for the SSS which will ostensibly bring all districts into line leaving only Mid Devon with a fortnightly collection of recycling. Figure 2 shows where each authority is currently.



Figure 1: Aligned Option position 2013



Figure 2: Aligned Option position 2020

Further achievements over this period can be seen at Appendix 3. These achievements have led to:

- Reduced waste for disposal
- Increased recycling rates
- Reduced waste arisings
- Reduced costs of treatment and disposal

The graphs below describe these achievements.

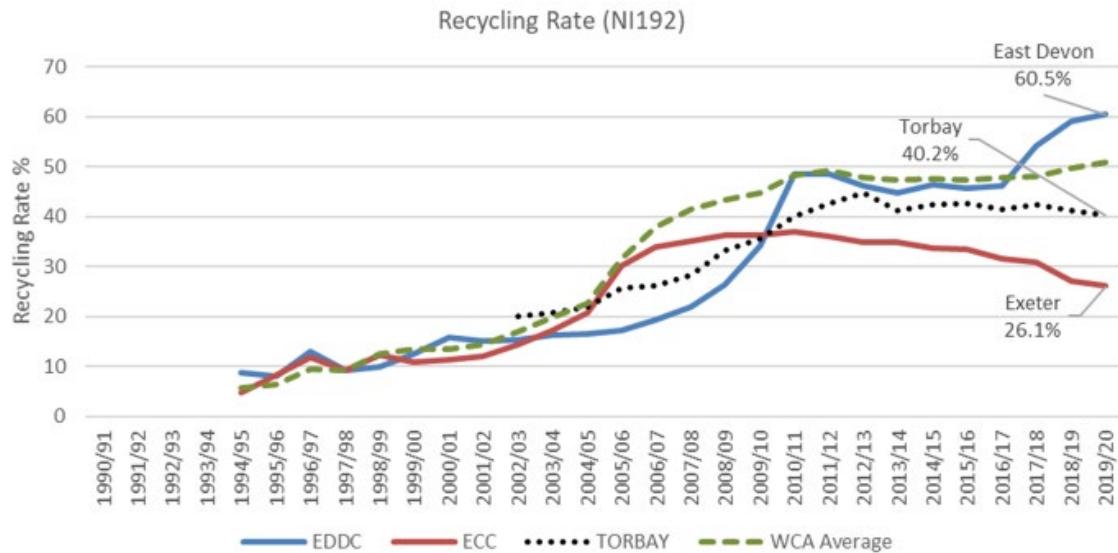


Figure 3: Highest, lowest and average WCA (district) recycling rates for Devon and Torbay 2019/20

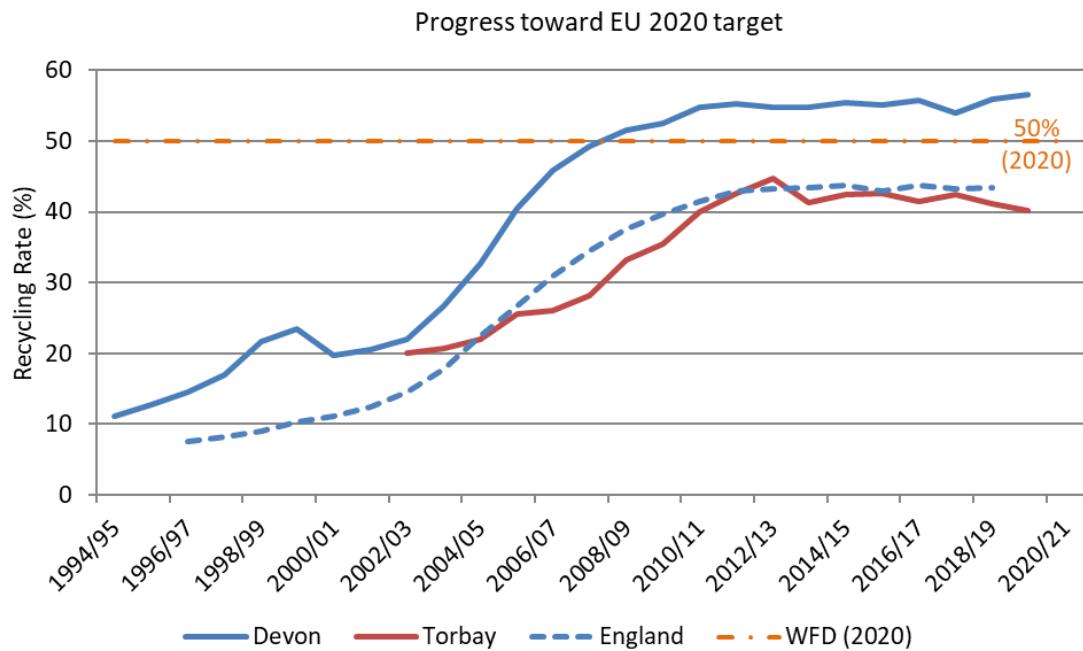


Figure 4: Progress towards EU 2020 recycling target

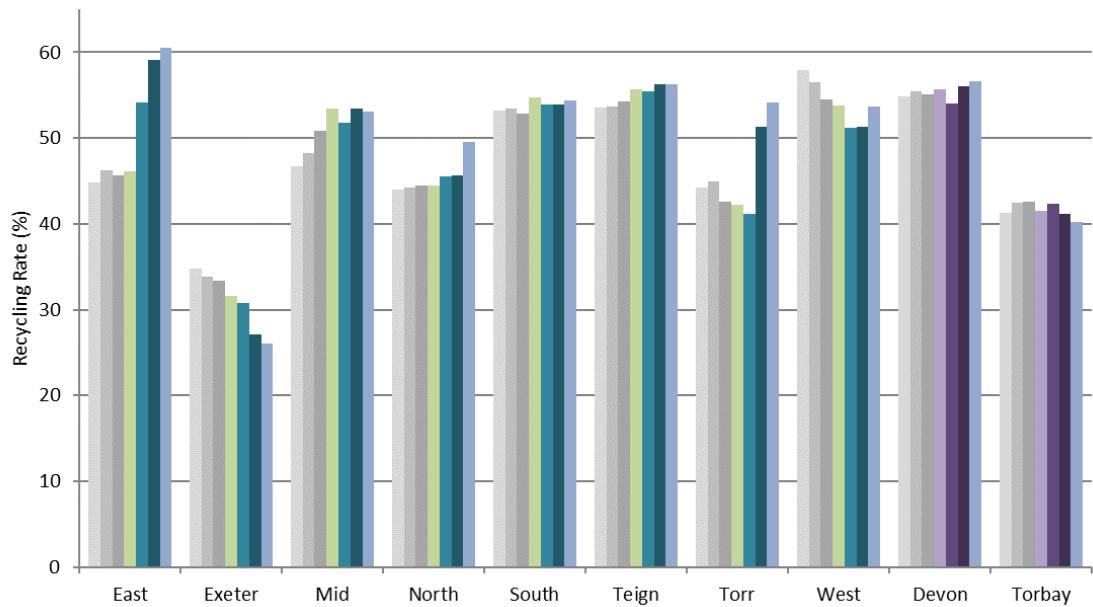


Figure 5: Authority recycling rates from 2013/14 – 2019/20

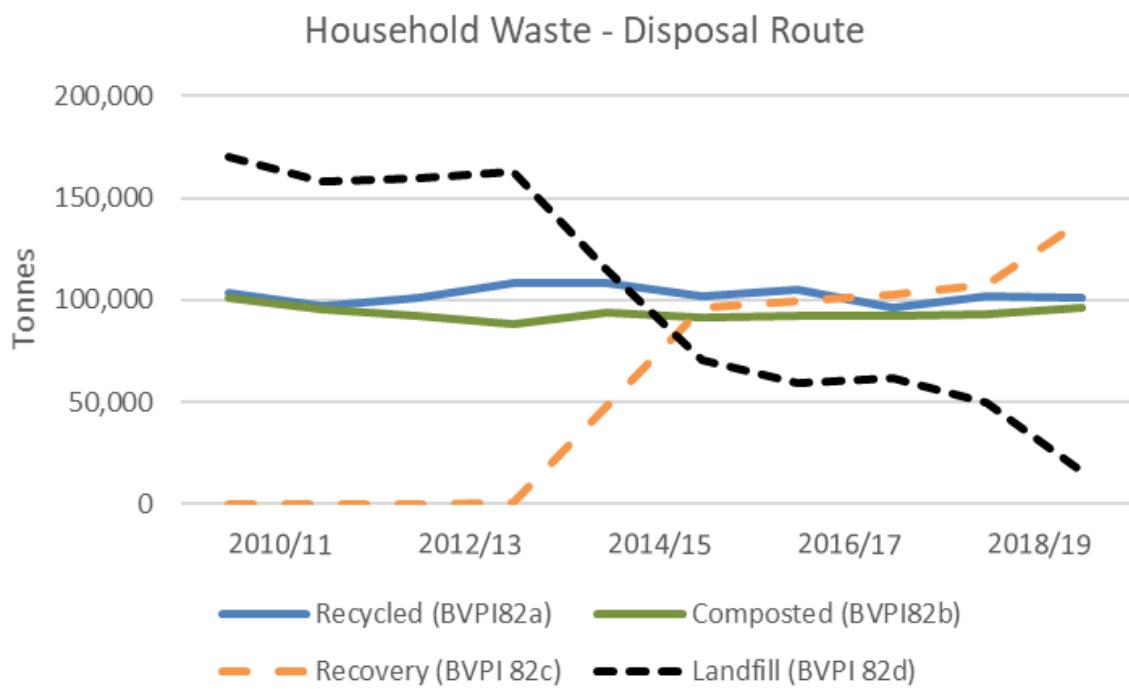


Figure 6a: Changing waste treatment methods in Devon since 2010/11

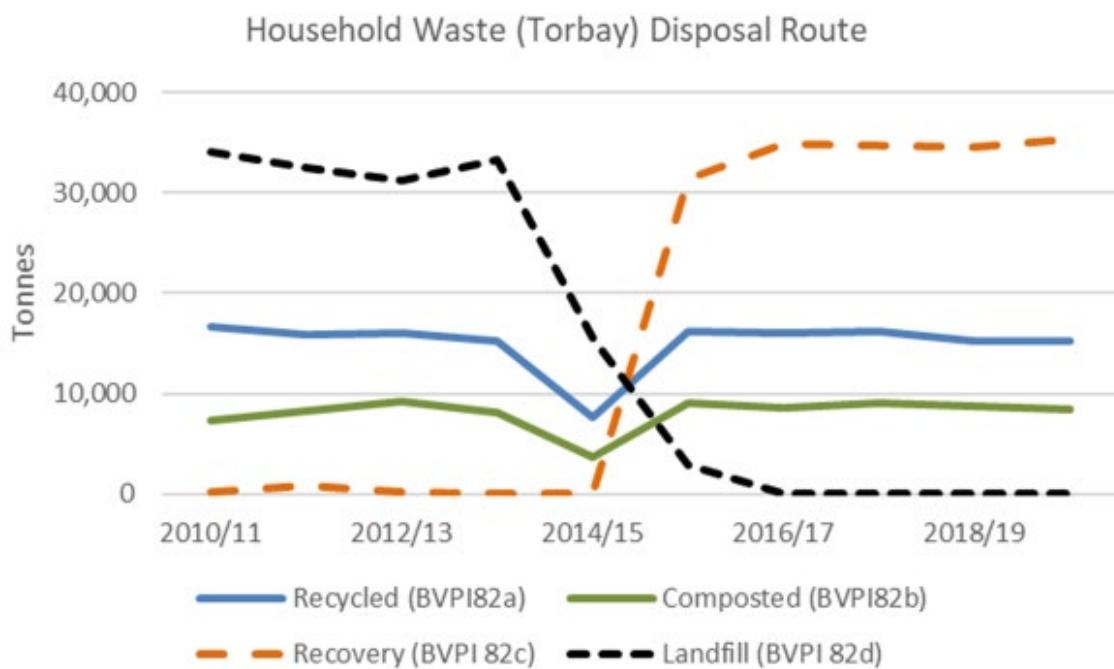


Figure 6b: Changing waste treatment methods in Torbay since 2010/11



Figure 7: Waste Growth to 2019/20 (Devon and Torbay)

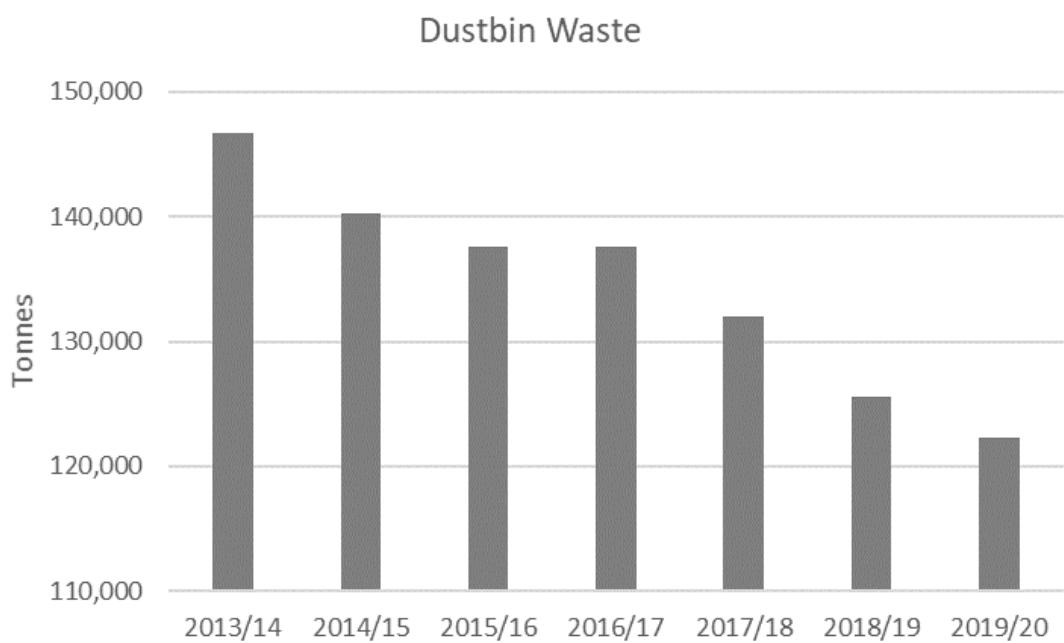


Figure 8a: Devon districts' dustbin waste to 2019/20

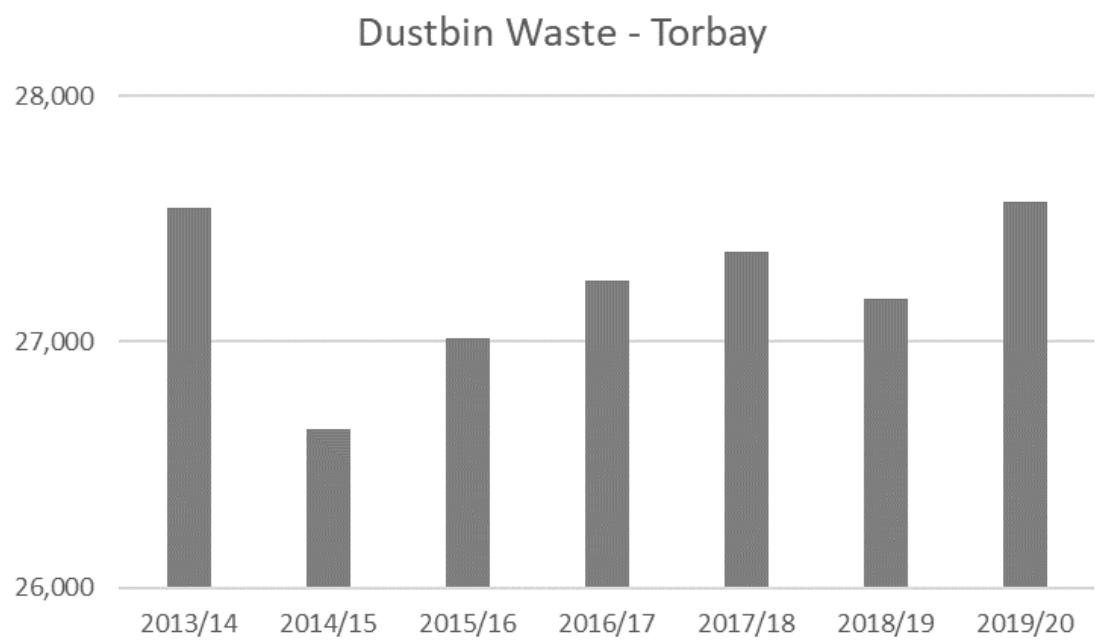


Figure 8b: Torbay dustbin waste to 2019/20

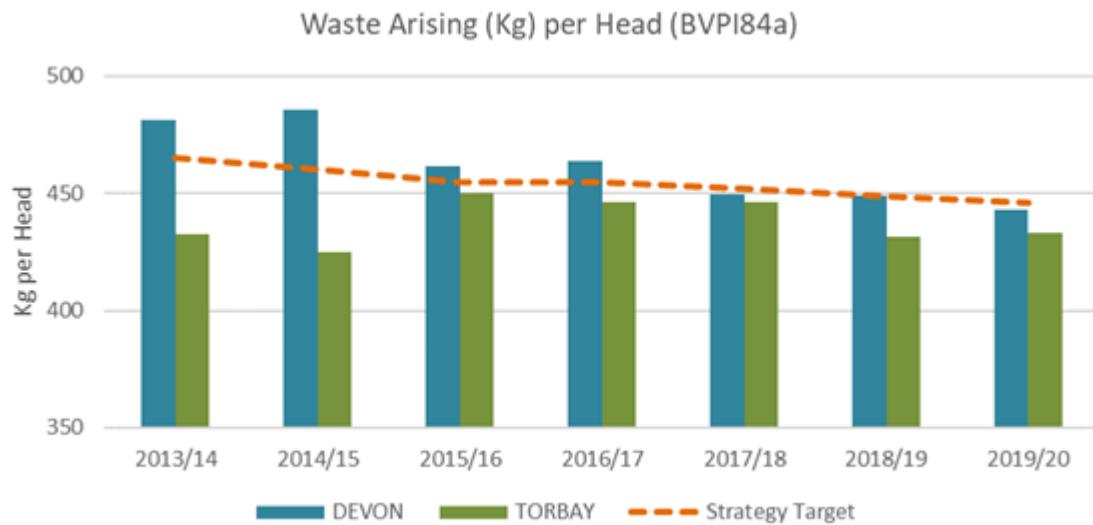


Figure 9: Waste arising per head to 2019/20, Devon and Torbay

The figures below show the percentage of Devon and Torbay's waste treated by different methods in 2019/20

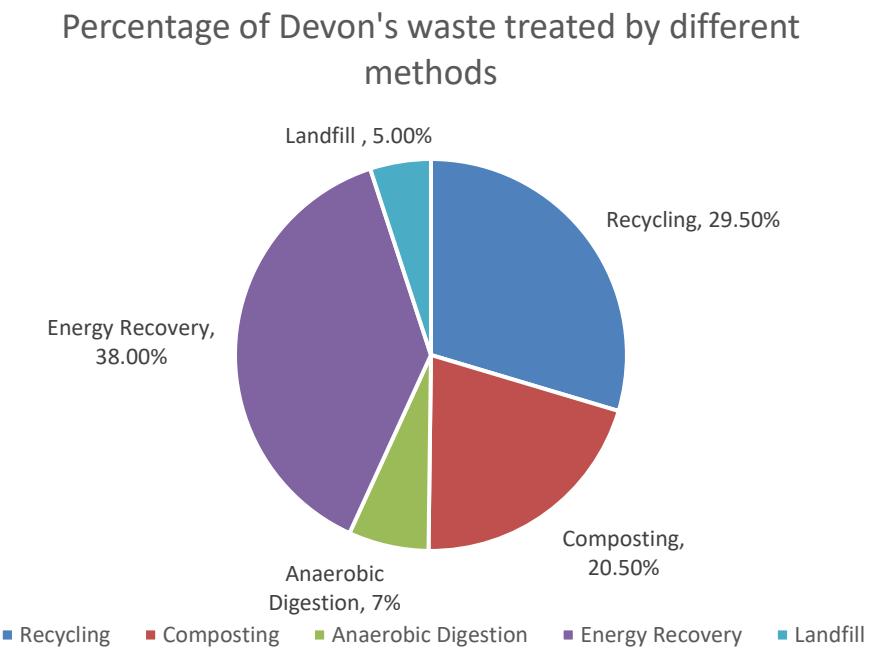


Figure 10a: The percentage of Devon's waste treated by different methods

Percentage of waste treated by different methods (Torbay)

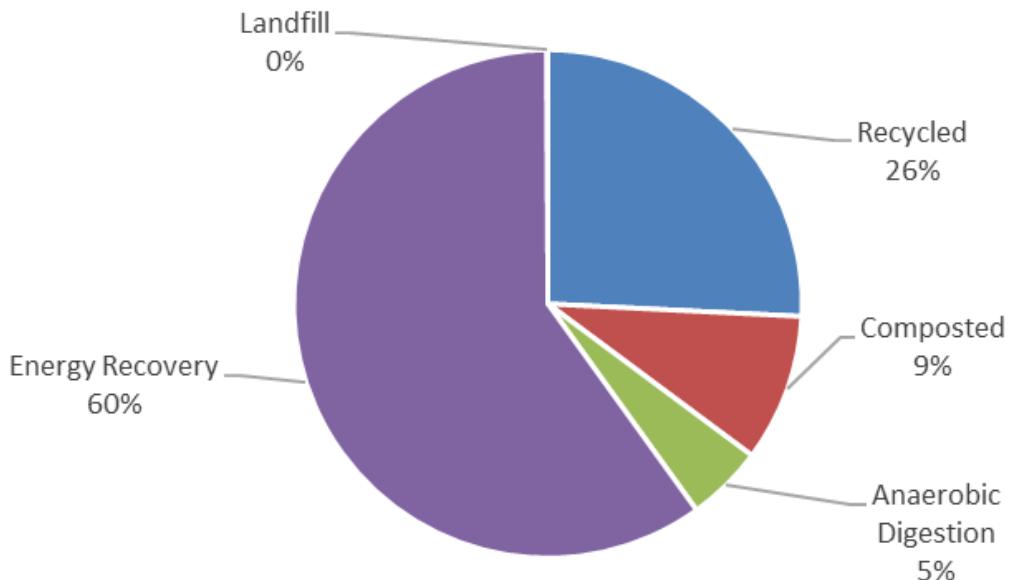


Figure 10b: The percentage of Torbay's waste treated by different methods

5. The way forward (notwithstanding the awaited outcomes of government policies)

To determine the way forward for resource and waste management in Devon and Torbay over the next 10 years there are 5 areas which need to be considered to provide a sustainable plan. These are:

- Climate Change and carbon impact
- The Circular Economy
- The Waste Hierarchy
- Resource Efficiency
- Natural Capital

5.1 Climate Change and carbon impact

The Net-zero technical report by the Committee on Climate Change (CCC) published in May 2019 (<https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/net-zero-technical-report/>) laid out how the UK might meet zero net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through decarbonising the economy by 2050. It sets “core” options which will enable at least 80% reduction in GHG emissions by 2050, then “further ambition” options which will be more challenging and expensive and finally

“speculative” options which are potentially high cost, not technology ready and may be unpopular with the public.

Whilst waste management contributes less than 4% to the UK’s GHG emissions, 3% of which is landfill related, the Committee proposes a number of ways to manage waste to reduce emissions from this source and more generally:

- i) 20% reduction in avoidable food waste by 2025 (from a 2015 baseline) and potentially 50% reduction by 2050. The 2025 target is as per the Courtauld agreement (*A voluntary agreement, supported by the Devon Authorities Strategy Waste Committee, bringing together organisations across the food system to make food & drink production and consumption more sustainable. At its heart is a ten-year commitment to identify priorities, develop solutions and implement changes to cut the carbon, water and waste associated with food & drink by at least one-fifth in the 10 years*). In addition to resulting in less energy use, less food waste would reduce land requirements and therefore free up land for afforestation and energy crops
- ii) Food waste, wood waste, card, textiles and garden waste to be diverted from landfill by 2030
- iii) A recycling rate of 65% by 2035
- iv) More proactive promotion of waste avoidance
- v) Anaerobic Digestion for food waste after prevention and redistribution
- vi) Methane capture/biogas combustion/flaring/natural oxidation at landfill sites
- vii) Raising consumer awareness of the need to reduce food waste and increase recycling.

In Devon, significant inroads have already been made into reducing the GHG emissions from waste management practices. The fact that since February 2019 no kerbside collected residual waste goes to landfill is a major achievement. The residual waste now goes to energy recovery facilities. The Plymouth plant is a combined heat and power plant which gives it a good efficiency rating. The Exeter plant is less efficient, producing electricity but not making use of the heat, although options for this are being investigated.

Environmental consultants, Eunomia Research and Consulting Ltd, have produced a yearly carbon index that shows which authorities are delivering the greatest carbon benefits. Local authorities that collect more of the materials with a higher embodied carbon for recycling will show greater benefits. Account is also taken of the emissions impact of source separated and comingled collections. Devon’s index of 102 is in the top 10% of authorities, with Torbay in the good performers’ category. (See Appendix 4 for more information).

In 2019/2020 Eunomia were commissioned to look at the Devon authorities’ waste management services and analyse their carbon impact in detail and to make recommendations on how to reach carbon neutral by 2050 or sooner as well as meeting recycling targets. Details of their analysis are at Appendix 4. Their recommendations are as follows:

- A primary focus on reducing the amount of plastics in the residual waste

- To capture more carbon intensive materials – i.e. textiles, metals, plastic
- To encourage/enable greater commercial waste recycling
- To explore carbon capture

To reduce the carbon impact but also increase the recycling rate their recommendations are:

- To reduce residual waste arisings
 - By offering less frequent collections (this option depends on evolving government strategy and cost benefit considerations)
 - Smaller residual waste bins
 - No side waste (this option is only possible for those with wheeled bins, not sacks)
- To aim for higher capture rates of key materials
- To expand the range of materials collected (depending on their carbon impact/tonnage contribution)
- To carry out a site by site review of Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) to include a residual waste analysis, greater focus on textiles and confirm best practices
- To deliver consistent communications including the information on websites

The key to improving the carbon saved is to follow the waste hierarchy; putting waste prevention and reuse first, and when recycling, to improve the capture rates of the higher impact materials such as textiles, metals and plastics; and when recovering energy to minimise the amount of plastic in the residual waste.

Exeter University's Centre for Energy and the Environment was also asked to look at ways that the Energy Recovery Facilities (ERFs) could reduce their carbon impact. The conclusions from this work were:

- To reduce the amount of plastic in the residual waste
- To increase the efficiency of the plants by increasing the use of heat
- To explore carbon capture

All the scenarios above have their limitations, for example, reducing the plastic in the residual waste depends on manufacturers, public participation, pre-treatment technologies and markets; increasing the plant efficiencies depends on suitable off takers, and carbon capture is currently prohibitively expensive but may become less so in the future.

In relation to carbon impact reduction the Authorities will therefore:

- Look at how to reduce the plastics in the residual waste stream
- Consider options for utilising heat from the ERFs which will need to be commercially viable
- Review carbon capture technology as it develops further

5.2 Circular economy

The management of waste has traditionally followed a linear model. However, going forward, the key to how to manage waste is to think of waste as a resource which needs to be kept in use for as long as possible, to value products differently and to create a more robust economy in the process, reducing dependence on the import of raw materials. By assessing how we design, make, sell, re-use and recycle products we can determine how to get the maximum value from them, both in use and at the end of their life.

Under the EU Circular Economy Package (CEP) legislation member states will be expected to reach a recycling rate of 55% by 2025, 60% by 2030 and 65% by 2035. See: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/index_en.htm

The UK government has ratified the new proposals and will work towards the targets set. Beyond the headline recycling targets, the CEP also includes specific targets for packaging and separate requirements for bio-waste and landfill. EU member states will be expected to achieve stated recycling rates by 2030 for all packaging (70 per cent), plastic (55 per cent), wood (30 per cent), ferrous metals (80 per cent), aluminium (60 per cent), glass (75 per cent) and paper and cardboard (85 per cent).

In addition to this, member states will have until 1 January 2025 to set up separate collections of textiles waste and hazardous waste from households (kerbside batteries, WEEE, liquids), while they must ensure that bio-waste is either collected separately or recycled at source through home composting, for example, by 31 December 2023.

With regard to landfill, member states will be expected to ensure that all waste suitable for recycling or recovery shall not be sent to landfill by 2030, except for waste for which landfill is the best environmental outcome. On top of that, member states will have to ensure that by 2035, less than 10 per cent of the total amount of municipal waste generated is sent to landfill.

The CEP states that 'extended producer responsibility schemes form an essential part of efficient waste management', but that these should not impinge on the 'smooth functioning of the internal market'.

It continues: 'The general minimum requirements should reduce costs and boost performance, as well as ensure a level playing field, including for small and medium-sized enterprises and e-commerce enterprises... They should also contribute to the incorporation of end-of-life costs into product prices and provide incentives for producers, when designing their products, to take better into account recyclability, reusability, reparability and the presence of hazardous substances. Overall, those requirements should improve the governance and transparency of extended producer responsibility schemes.'

Though a lot of emphasis has been put on recycling, the package is cognisant of the need for member states to move up the waste hierarchy and recognises that

'waste prevention is the most efficient way to improve resource efficiency and to reduce the environmental impact of waste.'

As such, the text of the package encourages reuse and new business models that reduce waste generation, stating: 'Member states should facilitate innovative production, business and consumption models that reduce the presence of hazardous substances in materials and products, that encourage the increase of the lifespan of products and that promote reuse including through the establishment and support of re-use and repair networks, such as those run by social economy enterprises, deposit-refund and return-refill schemes and by incentivising remanufacturing, refurbishment and, where appropriate, repurposing of products as well as sharing platforms.'

A circular economy depends on product design and manufacture being undertaken with longevity as a priority. It is difficult for local authorities to influence this, but the Government is ensuring that this is becoming more mainstream. For example, under the EU Ecodesign Directive the "Right to Repair" legislation, which will be introduced in 2021, household brands will have to make their items longer-lasting and supply spare parts for up to 10 years. It means all televisions, monitors, fridges, freezers, washing machines, washer-dryers, dishwashers and lighting products sold across the EU will have to meet minimum repairability requirements aimed at extending their lifetime. Manufacturers will have to ensure that all appliances can be easily disassembled with commonly available tools. Spare parts and repair information will also have to be made available to professional repairers for a minimum number of years.

Nevertheless, local authorities can try to ensure items are reused and recycled both operationally and when trying to influence householders' behaviour and these will be a priority for the Devon authorities.

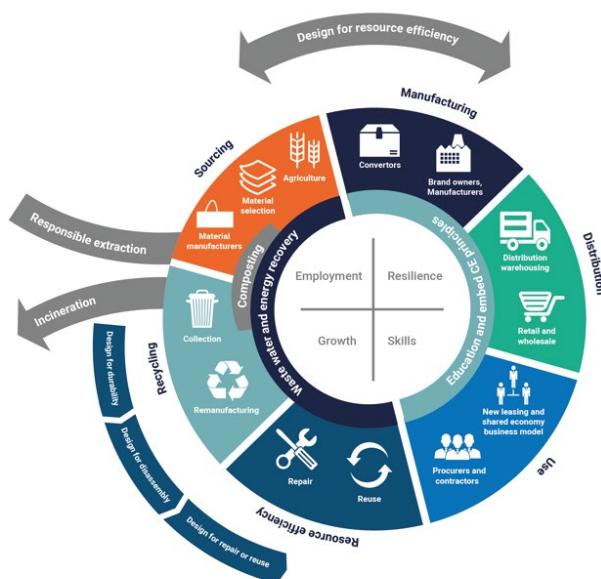


Figure 11: The Circular Economy

5.3 Waste hierarchy

In parallel with the Circular Economy is the waste hierarchy which identifies generically the best options in priority order for dealing with waste. The Devon and Torbay Local Authorities will continue to apply the waste hierarchy to the management of waste within their control going forward.



Figure 12 – The Waste Hierarchy

Defra has acknowledged the value of materials through the supply chain and the benefits from resource efficiency and a circular economy which aims to maximise use of resources through re-use, repair, remanufacture, refurbishment and re-selling of goods. There are benefits for producers through becoming more efficient and paying less for resources; the environment through reduced landfill and carbon emissions further up the supply chain; taxpayers and local authorities (LAs) through lower costs of waste collection and disposal; and society in general through protection of natural resources.

Opportunities for waste prevention occur throughout a product life-cycle. Actions include minimising waste through process design, improved product design to expand lifespans, and the encouragement of resource efficiency through e.g. producer responsibility.

After waste prevention and reuse come recycling and composting – as above, the EU Circular Economy package sets a 65% recycling rate target for 2035. Composting releases CO₂ into the atmosphere but when compost is spread to land it off sets the emissions that would have been produced had fertilizer been used. Anaerobic digestion of food waste, as a method of dealing with food waste if it has not been eaten by humans or livestock, has the least negative impact on CO₂.

5.4 Resource efficiency

Resource efficiency means using the Earth's limited resources in a sustainable manner while minimising impacts on the environment. It allows us to create more with less and to deliver greater value with less input. The aim is to use fewer resources when we produce and consume goods and create business and job opportunities from activities such as recycling, better product design, materials substitution and eco-engineering. Local authorities will influence this through practising sustainable procurement, and offering fresh incentives to assist consumers towards more resource-efficient products i.e. by promoting sustainable consumption.

5.5 Natural Capital

Natural capital refers to the environmental assets which all businesses and organisations require to operate successfully, e.g. water, soils, minerals, woodland and wildlife provide essential benefits and services such as energy, flood and climate control, health, and wellbeing, food, timber and pollination.

Devon and Torbay are blessed with an incredibly valuable natural capital on which business, tourism, agriculture and civil society depend. It is therefore important that steps are taken to ensure that waste management has minimal negative impact and even a positive impact on the environment in this context. A good example of this is food waste (notwithstanding that is a problem in itself) being anaerobically digested at Langage Farm in South Hams, with the resulting fertiliser used on the land to grow the pastureland which feeds the cows, which produce the milk for the ice cream, with slurry and any food waste going back into the system, enhancing the natural capital of the soil.

The Local Authorities will aim to preserve natural capital by practicing sustainable waste management. In particular, minimising food waste would potentially have the most significant positive impact on natural capital, this is addressed at 7.2.1.

6.0 Waste Analysis

In order to help with informing priorities for communications and operational service changes, a waste analysis of 1800 residual household bins across Devon and Torbay was carried out in October 2017. Figure 13 shows the percentages of each of the materials remaining in the residual waste. See Appendix 5 for detailed analysis of each district and Torbay. It will be important to target the reduction, reuse and recycling of materials which both reduce carbon impact and improve recycling which will have dual benefits of saving waste from being incinerated and reducing costs.

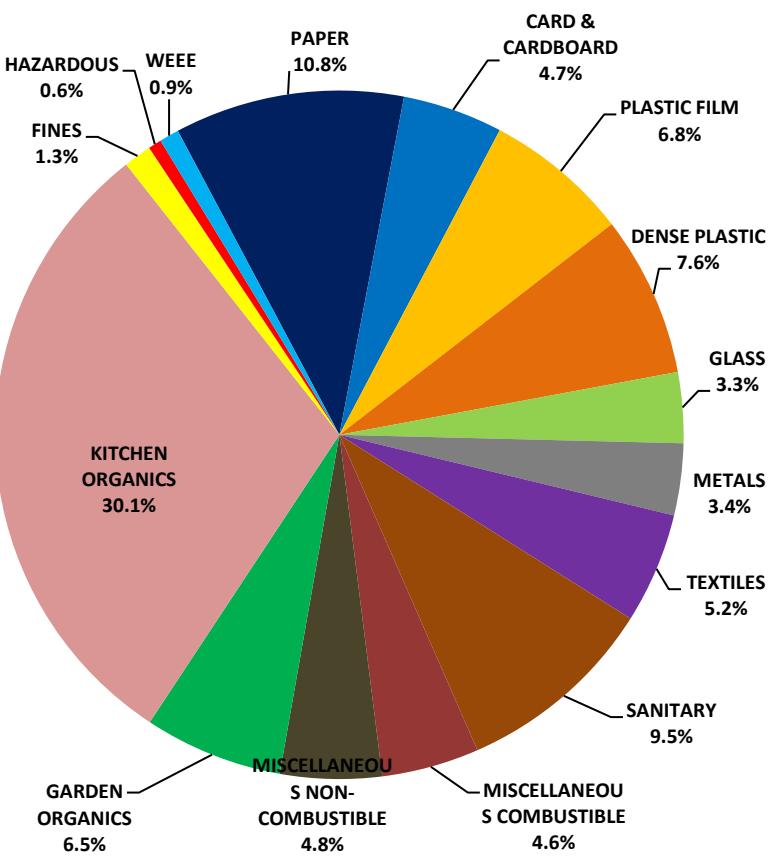


Figure 13: Average content of residual bins October 2017 (Devon)

Figure 14 below shows how much waste is already recyclable under 2017 service provision and Figure 15 shows how much is recyclable if all authorities adopted the aligned option.

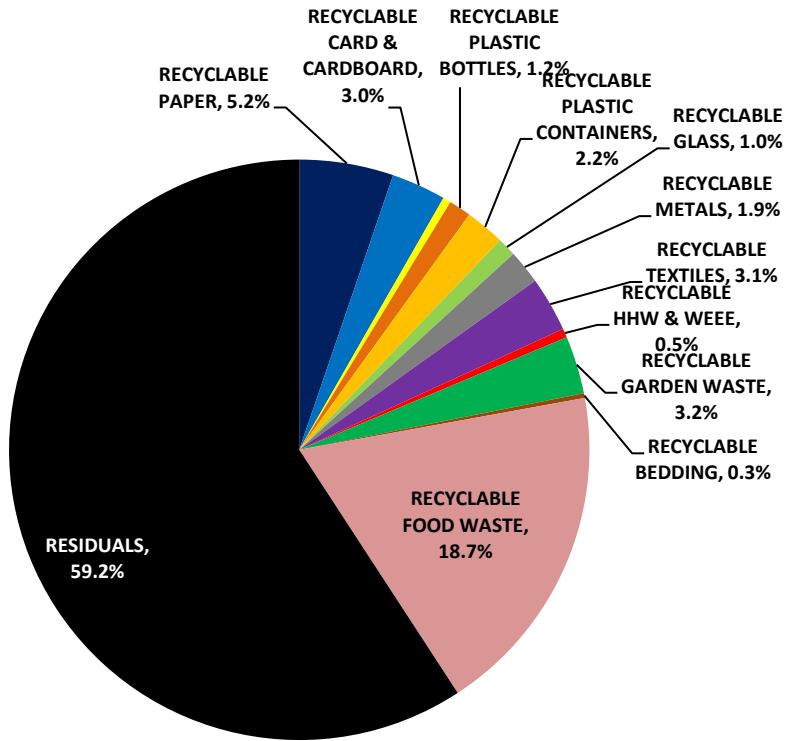


Figure 14: Percentage of residual bin contents that are potentially recyclable with current collection services (Devon)

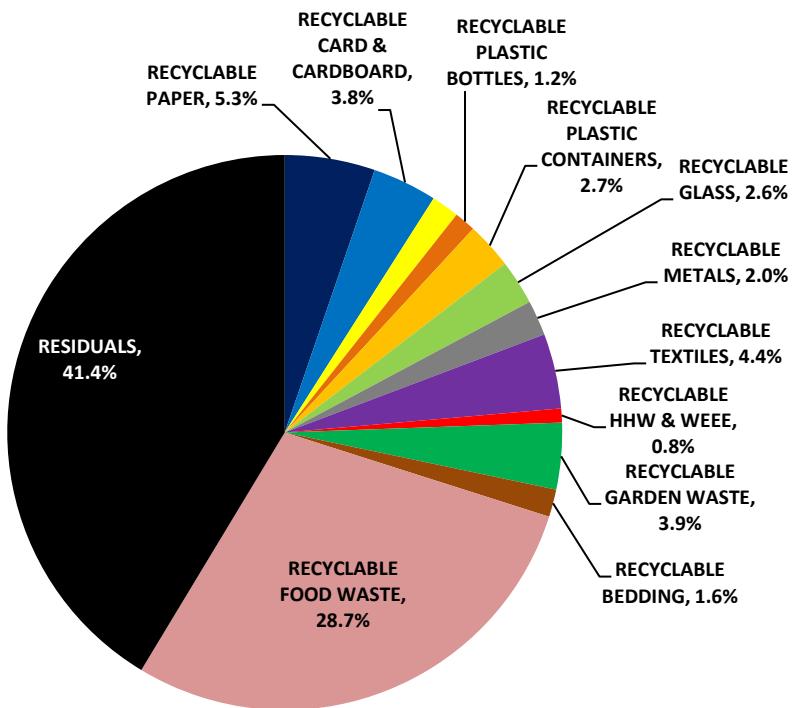


Figure 15: Percentage of residual bin contents that are potentially recyclable if all districts adopted a full range of recycling (Devon)

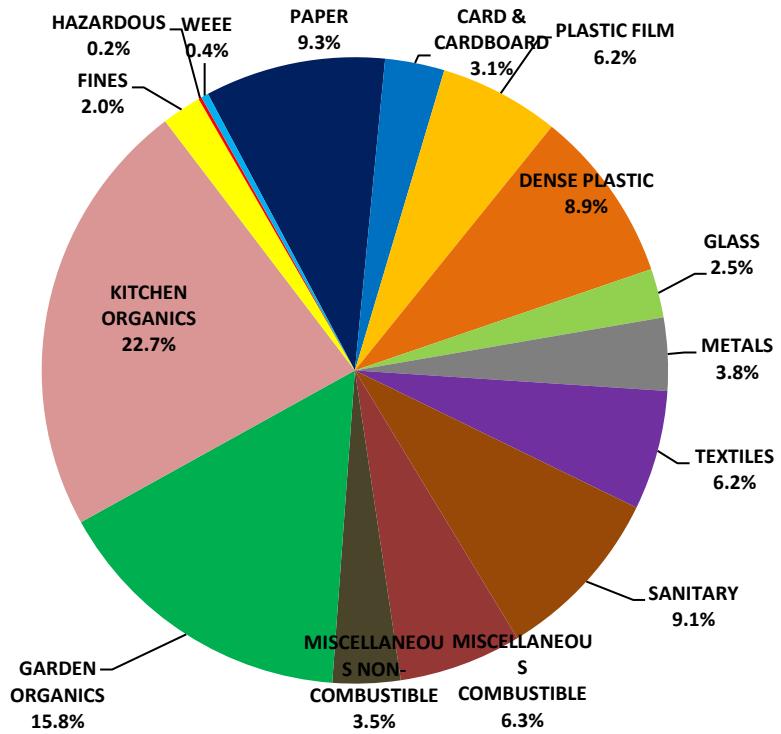


Figure 16: Average content of residual bins October 2017 (Torbay)

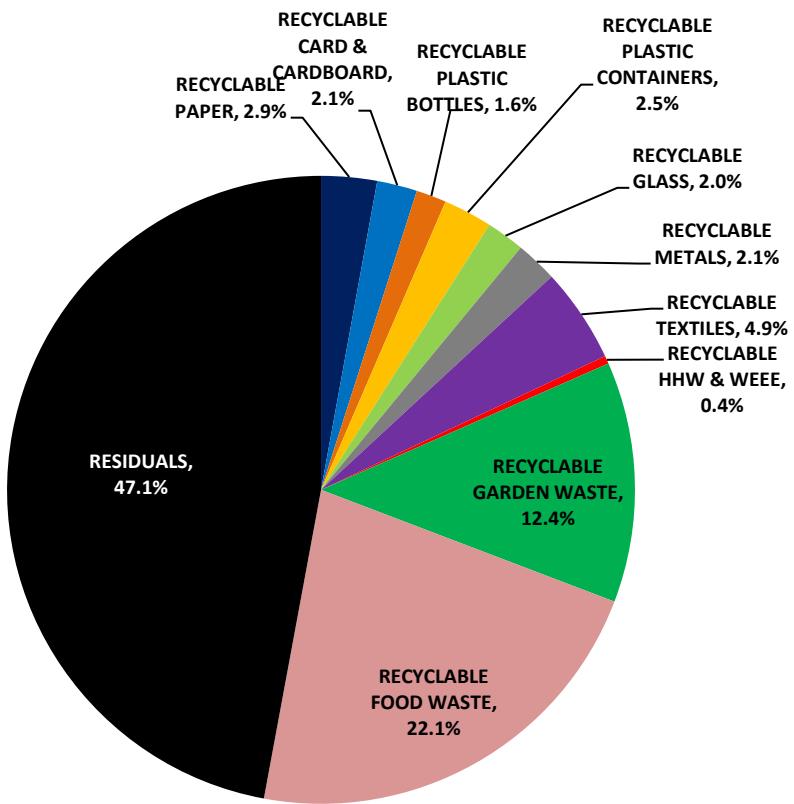


Figure 17: Percentage of residual bin contents that are potentially recyclable with current collection services (Torbay)

The above charts show:

For Devon:

Using the 2018/19 tonnage of waste in the dustbins – 125,600 tonnes, that;

- a) 40.8% more could be recycled with current collection services (51,245 tonnes)
- b) 58.6% more could be recycled with a district wide aligned option (73,600 tonnes)

The net costs of this missed recycling are approximately £3 million and £4.4 million respectively, plus the loss of income of £1 – 1.5 million. If all residents put the right waste in the right bin in the above scenarios, the recycling rates would increase to 70.4% and 76.7% respectively. Encouraging waste prevention, reuse and recycling will help to get closer to these figures, and this is where behavioural change campaigns will need to focus.

For Torbay:

Using the 2018/19 tonnage of waste in the dustbins – 27,173 tonnes, that 52.9 % more could be recycled with current collection services (14,375 tonnes)

The net costs of this missed recycling are approximately £840,000, plus the loss of income of £280,500. If all residents put the right waste in the right bin in the above scenario, the recycling rate would increase to 66%.

7.0 Waste prevention

7.1 General

Waste prevention is at the top of the waste hierarchy and is therefore the priority for this strategy. Preventing waste reduces consumption, carbon impact, overall environmental impact and costs. There are two main methods of achieving this, either by operational methods, such as reducing residual bin collection frequencies or by using behavioural change techniques or, most effectively, a combination of both.

The Authorities are currently contributing the Government's review of its own Waste Prevention Plan - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-prevention-programme-for-england>.

The current Waste Prevention and Reuse Strategy for Devon and Torbay 2017-2022 will be updated to complement this document
(<https://devoncc.sharepoint.com/sites/PublicDocs/Environment/Recycling/Forms/undefined>).

Behavioural change is achieved through a number of initiatives in Devon and Torbay, listed below.

- Implementing the yearly Waste Prevention and Reuse Strategy Action Plan
- Don't let Devon go to waste – campaigns and ongoing advice via the Recycle Devon brand
- Waste and Recycling Advisors contract providing a team of door-steppers
- Schools waste education
- Working with Communities – Community Action Groups (CAG) Devon
- Devon Reuse Project – see page 40

7.1.1 Don't let Devon go to waste

The Waste Prevention and Reuse Strategy provides the overarching plan for the local authorities in relation to the top end of the waste hierarchy. It identifies how the local authorities will achieve behavioural change in the population, both operationally and via communications implemented under the broad banner of Don't let Devon go to waste and more specifically the established brand of Recycle Devon.



There is a separate waste communications strategy which sets out the approach, methodology and rationale being used to engage and communicate with residents. The waste communications strategy is being reviewed to underpin and support the Resource and Waste Management Strategy for Devon 2020 – 2030 and achieve the objectives of the Waste Prevention and Reuse Strategy. It covers all forms of targeted marketing and communications, including public relations, publications, campaigns and one-to-one engagement (See Appendix 7 for key areas of focus).

An annual action plan is created which details current and future planned communications to evoke and inspire behavioural change for waste prevention, reuse, composting and to increase recycling rates. This details various campaigns and initiatives with subject matter and target audiences agreed between authorities e.g. helping 18-24 year olds take action on plastic packaging. To assist with this the demographics of the local population is taken into consideration and Waste Resources Action Plan (WRAP) guidance used to determine how to communicate the message to the particular audience. The waste analysis data and carbon impact work help identify which materials to focus on.

Recycle Devon achievements 2019 – 2020

The campaign work is achieved through multi media PR campaigns, working with specialist companies. Much of the communication is carried out via social media, and the www.recycledevon.org website. Results for 2019/20 are shown below:

- 12.4% increase in visitors to Recycledevon.org (120,000 for the year)

- 8.9% increase in Facebook likes (12,800 for the year)
- 8.5% increase in Twitter followers (2,600 for the year)
- 17,722 Mailing Preference Service registrations to date to prevent junk mail
- 12 events across the county
- 3,700 pledges to Reduce, Reuse or Recycle
- 1,300 face to face interviews held to gain feedback and understanding from residents

2030 Vision for Waste Communications

Recycle Devon's vision is to become the most trusted source of information and inspiration on waste prevention, reuse, composting and recycling in Devon and beyond.

This will be achieved by the following:

- Nurture a culture of like-minded people, organisations and businesses who are proud to consider waste as a resource.
- Ensure that current and future Recycle Devon communications are accessible by all beyond that of legislative requirements.
- Adapt and accomplish communication needs for unforeseen circumstances such as Covid-19 and cultural changes.
- Eliminate confusion of choosing sustainable products and what can and cannot be recycled in each area.
- Increase one-to-one engagement by continuing the Waste & Recycling Advisor work, holding events and facilitating visits to waste sites
- Raise awareness of and engagement with Recycle Devon digital channels:
 - Increase visitors to Recycledevon.org to 200,000
 - Increase Facebook followers to 20,000
 - Increase Twitter followers 5,000
- Increase recognition of the Recycle Devon brand to 70%
- Expand the Recycle Devon brand to include Reduce, Reuse, Re-purpose and Donate.

It is proposed that the Devon Authorities will continue to support the Don't let Devon go to waste/Recycle Devon campaign and wider communications work.



7.1.2 Waste and Recycling Advisors contract

The Devon Authorities Strategic Waste Committee have funded the Waste and Recycling Advisors contract since 2017.

The project objectives are to:

- Increase awareness around contamination
- Increased levels of home composting and reduction of food waste
- Increased capture of recyclable and compostable materials (Inc. food waste)
- Increase recycling in poor performing areas
- Decrease residual waste from households

A team of three experienced advisors work in three local authority areas each mainly making face-to-face calls to residents to assist them with waste prevention, recycling and composting activities..

A plan of work is developed and approved each year taking into account specific local authority needs. This work has proved extremely valuable in raising residents' understanding of their recycling collections as well as improving the authorities' understanding of their residents' needs.

The infographic shows the key achievements for 2019/20. Working in partnership for this kind of work achieves economies of scale and sharing of expertise across all authorities.

It is proposed that this work should be continued, funded by the Devon Authorities Strategic Waste Committee where budgets allow.

7.1.3 Devon and Torbay Schools waste education

Educating children remains an essential part of Devon and Torbay's long-term Resource and Waste Management Strategy. The local authorities recognise that habits and attitudes towards waste are learnt at an early age and in the home. Working with schools not only educates the children but, through school community events, 'take-home' activities and "pester power", we can engage with the wider family.

The current Resource and Waste Education Strategy for Devon Schools was published in 2017 and runs to 2022 and will be reviewed in 2021/22. The strategy seeks to provide valuable support to schools and families to help equip our children for a more sustainable future. See <https://zone.recycledevon.org/our-strategy/>

A significant proportion of the Waste Education Strategy and Action Plan is delivered via a contracted Waste Education Team providing curriculum linked workshops and assemblies in school. There has been significant growth in demand over the past 3 years, particularly with the significant impact of "The Attenborough effect" and a growing awareness of issues such as plastics and Climate Change.

In a typical academic year up to 1,500 adults and more than 12,000 children are engaged in workshops, assemblies, audits, trips and training. In addition to the programme offered in school, the Waste Education Team also provide the following:

"The Zone" Website - <https://zone.recycledevon.org/> provides teachers, parents and youth groups with a wide range of online resources to help teach children how to Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Compost more of their waste every day.

Visits to Waste Management Facilities – School visits are offered to the Energy Recovery Facilities at Exeter and Plymouth and the Exeter Recycling Centre. These have proven very popular with schools with between 20 - 25 visits been run each year.

The Sustainability Bulletin - A half termly schools sustainability bulletin is published providing information and opportunities relating to school gardening, composting, funding, and a wide range of environmental topics including waste and resources.



Looking forward

It is recognised that under increasing budget constraints, supporting schools to meet the requirements of the National Curriculum is key to encouraging them to integrate the topic of sustainable waste and resource management into their school curriculum. Workshops and resources must be of a high quality and provide schools and their pupils with a wide range of environmental education that goes beyond the traditional '3Rs'. A growing number of schools and parents recognise the need to equip their children with the skills and resources to adapt to an uncertain future dealing with the many and varied impacts of Climate Change. Learning to manage our limited resources and minimising waste has a clear role to play in our children's futures. Of increased importance is learning outdoors and it is vitally important that children connect with the natural world in order to value it and develop the innate need to protect it.

The local authorities will:

- Implement and review the Resource and Waste Strategy and Action Plan for Devon schools
- Support the work of the Devon Climate Emergency Project, helping to create a resilient, net-zero carbon Devon
- Work with partners such as Eco-Schools, the Growing Devon Schools Partnership (GDSP), the Sustainable and Outdoor Learning in Devon group (SOLID) and the Local Nature Partnership (LNP) to ensure we offer a joined up approach to environmental education in Devon.
- Continue to provide curriculum linked workshops and assemblies in school to support pupils and teachers understanding of sustainable resources and waste management.
- Seek funding to increase the number of waste educators available to go into schools, providing workshops and practical support in more schools.
- Provide a wide range of resources through the “The Zone” Website
- Offer visits to Waste Management Facilities
- Update schools via the sustainability bulletin and social media
- Provide training and networking opportunities for teaching staff
- Develop work with youth groups - The Recycle Devon Scouts badge was launched in 2019 and this will be followed in 2020/21 with the launch of a Girl Guiding Recycle Devon badge. Work with the Devon Youth Parliament is also underway and will be developed further in the coming years.
- Work with local universities to measure longer term impact of the education and community engagement work
- Support schools in developing closer links with home & the wider community e.g. by supporting community events
- Work with school Senior Management Teams, staff and their contractors to reduce waste generated in the schools and to encourage reuse and recycling facilities in schools.
- The Waste Collection Authorities in Devon will provide a recycling collections service to schools in Devon and Torbay

7.1.4 Community Engagement

Devon and Torbay have a diverse and vibrant grassroots community sector and the local authorities have a long history of working in partnership and supporting community based projects

In 2016 the Community Action Groups Devon (CAG Devon) Project was established with an aim to provide a more direct form of community engagement within targeted communities and identify new and innovative ways of working to reduce waste, increase reuse, recycling and composting and, in the longer term, reduce demand for waste management services.



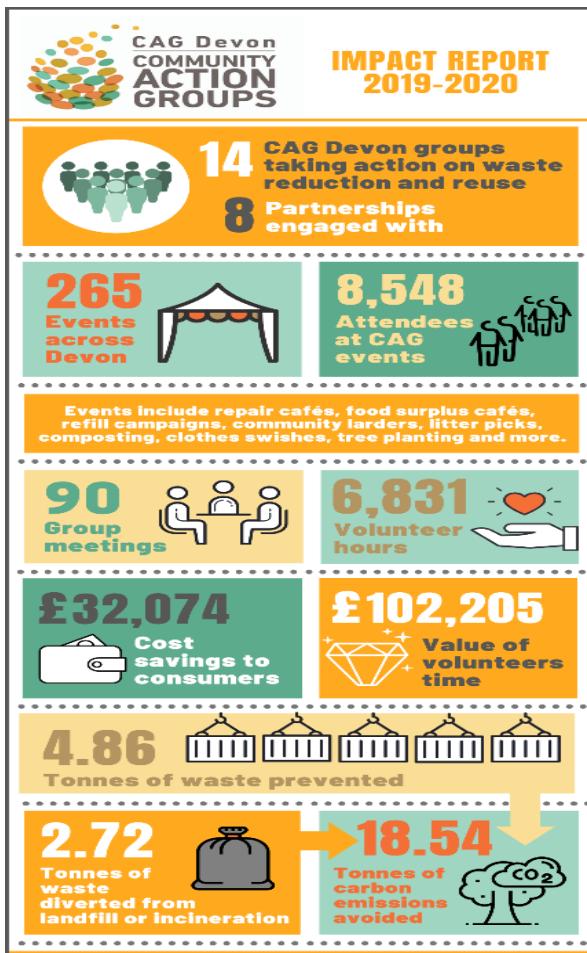
The CAG Devon Project initially only worked in Tiverton and the surrounding area to provide support to community groups, schools and individuals to organise community projects and events. The CAG Devon project enabled groups to achieve more by providing them support with fundraising, insurance, media & publicity, training & skill sharing, seed funding for new groups, monitoring tools, networking, case studies and inspiration. Due to the geographical focus of the early stages of the project, CAG Devon worked extensively with Sustainable Villages (a Transition Town Project) to expand their work into the main town of Tiverton and support new projects such as

the ReRooted Food Surplus Café. With the ongoing support of the CAG Devon project, the group has developed a significant number of sub groups and broadened the number of activities that it takes action on including; give or take events, repair cafés, sewing sessions, the Refill Devon initiative, composting workshops, clothes swaps, a regular food surplus café and a community fridge. CAG Devon project has now expanded to cover all of Mid Devon and Teignbridge and is providing support to 14 groups and 7 sub groups.

Monitoring and evaluation

One of the biggest challenges that we face in working with community groups is gathering data and measuring their impact. Many groups are very keen to take action on a local level but are less interested in recording and reporting. For this reason, a key part of the CAG Devon Project is to encourage groups to monitor and measure the impact of their work. An online tool (Resource CIT) helps groups:

- Calculate and visualise the environmental and economic impacts of projects
- Indicate social value of activities through measuring volunteer time and consumer cost savings
- Provide monitoring data and 'return on investment' calculations for reports and funding applications
- Help establish a regular and consistent monitoring and evaluation process for funded projects and activities



The information gathered via Resource CIT for the Devon project has been used to create an Infographic above showing that the project is making good progress working with the local communities of Mid Devon and Teignbridge. The benefits of the CAG Devon project go beyond a reduction in waste and can support communities to become more resilient and self sufficient .

To develop community engagement across Devon and Torbay the local authorities will endeavour to:

- **Expand across Devon:** The CAG Devon project is actively looking for funding to expand to the rest of Devon to support further actions by existing groups and help stimulate new groups to form.
- **Develop a strong and resilient network:** Individuals and groups benefit greatly from feeling part of and support by a network of like-minded people. The CAG Devon Project is developing ‘Collaborate Groups’ enabling groups to learn more from each other and form stronger community connections across Devon.
- **Measure impact and help to address wider community issues:** It is clear that group activities often identify and address community issues and priorities such as improving community cohesion, resilience, poverty, access to food and improving wellbeing and mental health. The CAG Devon Project will work with groups and partners to find ways to capture the wider benefits of the project.
- **Address the Climate Emergency:** Many of the CAG groups take action on a wide range of environmental issues and are not limited to the issues of waste and resources. They are keen to address Climate Change and find ways to help their communities adapt to an uncertain future. The Waste & Resources team will work with the Climate Emergency Team and Communities Team to ensure a joined up approach and make best use of available resources.

7.2. Specific materials

The focus will be on food waste, plastics, textiles, paper/card and metals due both to their carbon impact and their volume/weight in the residual bin.

7.2.1 Food waste

The Government stated in their 2018 25 year Environment Plan, their aim to “cut by one fifth the greenhouse gas intensity of food and drink consumed in the UK, and also per capita UK food waste by 2025.” This is in line with the EU Circular Economy package goals to be “recycling 65% of municipal waste by 2035” and the UN Sustainable Development Goal 12.3, which sets countries the goal to, “By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses”.

The Government Resource and Waste Strategy published in Dec 2018 had a considerable focus on food waste. Its aims after food waste prevention include

more effective food redistribution before it can go to waste and the appointment of a National Food Waste champion, who is in post.

The Devon waste analysis shows that the material of which there is most in the residual bins is food waste (30.1%). In Torbay this figure is 22.1%. For Devon there are 21,500 tonnes collected for anaerobic digestion (AD) and 38,000 tonnes remaining in the residual waste and for Torbay 2943 tonnes collected for AD and 6005 tonnes remaining in the residual. Given the impact that wasting food has in terms of carbon impact (including energy use and transport), land use, household budgeting and local authority costs, the local authorities will continue to target this area. The food and drink hierarchy below indicates that food waste should be prevented but after that eaten by humans or animals.

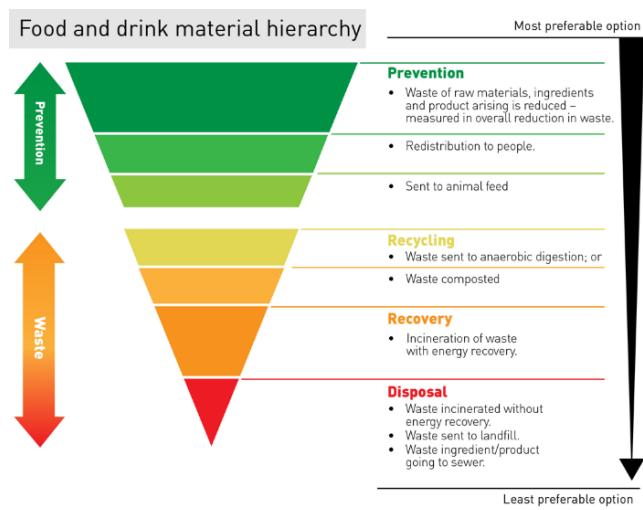


Figure 18: Food and drink hierarchy

The amounts of food wasted down the supply chain are shown in the diagram below.

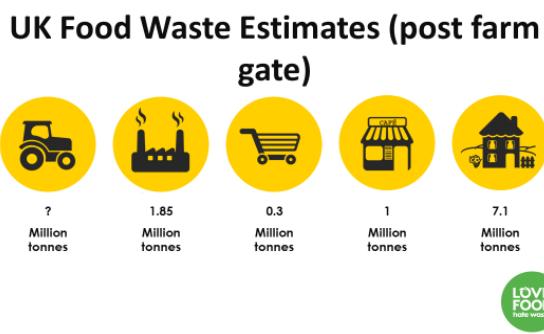


Figure 19: UK Food waste estimates

DCC has been a partner in a European project called Ecowaste4food (2017-2020) (<https://www.interregeurope.eu/ecowaste4food/>) which sought to discover innovative ways of reducing food waste in the supply chain. This has enabled research into a range of innovations both in Devon, the UK and abroad. As a consequence, a number of initiatives were proposed:

- Cooking classes across the county to help people develop cooking skills to enable them to cook food from scratch and also reduce food waste as they cook at home. These took place in Winter of 2019/20
- A proposal to provide 15 Community Fridge/Larders is the subject of a National Lottery (Community Fridges are food storage areas located in a public space. It enables food to be shared within a community, anyone can put food in, and anyone can take food out. The main aim of Community Fridges is to reduce food waste. They can also enable people facing hardship to potentially have access to fresh, nutritious food, but are open to all).
- Promotion of the Olio app (an app which allows people to pick up excess food from restaurants, shops or neighbours)
- Participation in gleaning events (collecting/picking excess produce at farms for onward distribution)

Over the period of the Strategy Devon local authorities will:

- Assist householders to reduce their food waste by 20% by 2025 from a 2015 baseline by;
 - Providing regular and consistent information to householders on how to reduce their food waste
 - Implementing campaigns via Don't let Devon go to waste
 - Working with Community Action Groups
 - Implementing the Community Fridge Project if the funding bid is successful
- Continue to participate in the Courtauld 2025 project (a WRAP/Defra led voluntary agreement for companies and others to reduce food waste in the supply chain) <https://www.wrap.org.uk/content/what-is-courtauld>

7.2.2 Plastics

The public interest in reducing the use of (single use) plastic has exploded in recent years. The local authorities have always encouraged householders to reduce their plastic use e.g. use a reusable bag instead of a single use plastic bag and will continue to do so.

Plastic is a very useful material but making single use plastic items can be a waste of valuable resources, and some plastic, often light and voluminous can end up as litter, polluting our streets, waterways and oceans. In fact 80% of marine litter originates on the land.

The Devon waste analysis shows there are 18,000 tonnes of plastic waste in the residual bins, and 8,400 tonnes were collected for recycling in 2018/19. For Torbay there are 4103 tonnes in the residual bins and 1109 tonnes collected for recycling.

From 2021 all the local authorities will collect plastic bottles, pots, tubs and trays. Plastic film is difficult to process due to contamination issues (with food for example) and lack of suitable markets. The local authorities will keep up to date

with research and technological developments in relation to plastic film and consider their future options if the situation changes.

In order to support the reduction of single use plastic the local authorities will:

- Promote Refill Devon <https://www.recycledevon.org/RefillDevon>
- Promote alternatives to single use plastic where appropriate
- Work with partners e.g. Environment Agency, North Devon Plastic Free, in plastic partnerships
- Implement internal plastic strategies

The Government is proposing to introduce a plastic tax of £200/tonne on plastic packaging manufactured or imported into the UK which contains <30% recycled plastic. This should encourage packaging companies to both reduce their use of plastic and increase their use of recycled plastic, as well as generating UK markets. They are also to increase the plastic bag charge from 5p to 10p and extend the obligation to small retailers.

7.2.3 Textiles

Textiles have a very high carbon impact in their manufacture and as such it is important that their use is reduced, and they are reused and recycled. In Devon, in 2018/19, 2100 tonnes were collected for reuse (and recycling) and around 6500 tonnes remained in the residual bins. For Torbay there are 240 tonnes collected for reuse and recycling and 1685 tonnes in the residual. The fashion industry puts an unstoppable pressure on the public for seasonal buying and cheap “fast” fashion resulting in a continual stream of clothes, often poor quality ones, being thrown away. It is estimated that 30kg/household are thrown away each year of which 15% are recycled or donated.

There are a variety of means by which textiles can be reused and recycled which may add to the confusion as to which method is best. See Table 1 below.

Method	% of donations
Charity	48%
Banks	37%
Door to door	9%
Others	4%
Instore	1%
Kerbside	1%

Table 1 – Percentage of textiles donated in different ways

The end destinations for textiles are approximately; 60% exported (to Ghana, Poland, Pakistan, Ukraine); 31% to charity shops for reuse and 5% waste. The market for textiles fluctuates widely depending on world import policies. This can make contracts difficult and they need to remain flexible.

A hierarchy of options needs to be highlighted to residents to assist them to make the right choice for their clothing.

The local authorities who see the end result will aim to influence consumerism by:

- Implementing awareness campaigns to reduce the consumption of clothes
- Promoting the love your clothes advice on Recycle Devon
<https://www.recycledevon.org/love-your-clothes>
- Supporting/promoting swishing clothes swap events
- Develop a hierarchy of options to help householders choose the best option for their clothing

7.2.4 Paper and card

Paper and card have been recycled by householders for more than 20 years and yet the waste analysis shows that there is still a very large quantity of paper and card in the residual waste (15.5% for Devon and 12.4% for Torbay). This indicates that there is still a significant amount of paper and card in use and confusion over what can be recycled.

The local authorities will

- Continue to promote the Mailing Preference Service to reduce junk mail.
- Advise on alternatives to wrapping paper
- Promote and use electronic alternatives to printed matter

7.2.5 Metal and Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

As much as 42% of the metal produced by Devon's householders at the kerbside is recycled with the remaining 4000 tonnes found in the residual waste. For Torbay the figures are 30% and 1032 tonnes. Although the metal in the residual waste is retrieved in the ERF plants for recycling it is an inefficient use of the processing capacity. The carbon impact of producing and using metals is second only to textiles and recycling metal is very efficient in offsetting carbon.

There is a significant amount of metal in electrical waste is one of the fastest growing waste streams in the world . Research has identified that:

- A total of 1.65 million tonnes of electricals are sold in the UK every year
- Of that 206,000 tonnes are new electricals, not replacing old items
- We are producing 1.45 million tonnes of electrical waste every year in the UK alone
- At least 500,000 tonnes of waste electricals were lost through being thrown away, hoarded, stolen, or illegally exported

It is also estimated that UK householders are hoarding 527 million small electrical items, the equivalent of nearly 20 items per household. The research also found that 2.8 million tonnes of CO₂ emission could be saved, equivalent to taking 1.3 million cars off the road if all our old small electricals that are being thrown away

or hoarded were recycled.

Companies are progressing repair options, e.g. Apple are offering an out of warranty repair programme for iphones which might encourage consumers not to buy new.

It is therefore important that the authorities encourage householders to reduce their demand for metal and electronic items by only buying what they need, buying durable items and having items repaired where possible.

Batteries are associated with many electrical items and they have a significant impact on the environment so the local authorities will encourage recharging options and safe disposal.

7.3 Waste Prevention Summary

To ensure an incremental decrease in waste arisings, the local authorities will continue to:

- Implement the Waste Prevention and Reuse Strategy and regularly update the Action Plan
- Aim to maintain waste growth per household at zero or below.
- Work together with the community sector, householders, business and industry to strive towards producing the minimum amount of waste with a regular review of the reduction in waste growth target.
- Work together to initiate, promote and support high profile waste minimisation behavioural change and education campaigns and work in partnership with other organisations, agencies, businesses and the community sector to achieve a lasting reduction in household waste.
- Implement the Resource and Waste Education Strategy for Devon schools
- Work with CAG Devon to encourage communities to reduce, reuse, recycle
- Ensure the Waste Collection Services, Household Waste Recycling Centres Strategy and Organic Waste Strategy complement the Waste Prevention and Reuse Strategy
- Work with partners to encourage, promote and support the re-use of goods, items and materials.

The Don't let Devon go to waste campaign work will remain flexible to customer demands but will aim to focus on:

- Providing advice and information on waste prevention
- Advising on ways to reduce food waste
- Reducing consumer demand for textiles
- Discouraging the use of single use plastic
- Offering advice on how to sign up to the Mailing Preference Service
- Encourage residents to reduce their demand for metal and electronic products
- Promoting home composting
- Encouraging reuse

In addition, the Devon Authorities intend to continue to encourage householders to reduce their waste by:

- Offering a fortnightly or less frequent collection of residual waste across the county (Government policy allowing)
- Offering smaller/optimum sized bins for residual waste
- Not allowing side waste (extra waste next to standard bin) for those with wheeled bins
- Charging for garden waste (Government policy allowing)

Behavioural change and waste prevention in particular is difficult to measure. However, the infographics above show that there are non traditional methods of measurement such as volunteer hours and website/social media statistics that could be used to indicate progress. Nevertheless, the former BVPI84a (kg of waste collected per person) is a useful measure and this will continue to be used as a target. The waste arising targets will be as follows:

	BVPI84a (kg of waste collected per head) Devon	BVPI84a (kg of waste collected per head) Torbay	BVPI84a (kg of waste collected per head) Devon and Torbay
	Actual	Actual	Target
2013/14	481.5	432.7	465
2014/15	485.9	424.7	460
2015/16	461.4	450	455
2016/17	464	446.3	455 adjusted in WP&RS 2017
2017/18	449.7	446.5	452
2018/19	448.9	431.4	449
2019/20	442.9	433.4	446
‡			...
2029/30			400

Table 2 – Waste arising/collected per head in Devon – actual and targets

The average district BVPI84a is 349kg/head excluding Exeter and varying from East Devon's 307kg/head to North Devon's 389kg/head. South Hams, North Devon, Teignbridge and Torridge are all above the average. The local authorities will continue to compare and contrast their services with best practice examples from within the county and further afield to lower the average amount of waste collected.

8. Reuse

Reusing an item rather than throwing it away can prolong its useful life, reduce the need for finite valuable resources and offer employment opportunities in repair and maintenance. It is a critical part of the circular economy and can lead to a reduction in carbon impact. There are many examples of reuse practice in the community, for example:

- eBay
- Freecycle
- Recyclethis
- Car boot sales
- Second hand and repair shops
- Charity shops
- Furniture reuse shops
- Antique shops
- Give and take and swishing (clothes swaps) events
- Repair cafes

Reuse has gained a higher profile since the review of the Strategy in 2013 and the local authorities in Devon and Torbay have encouraged, promoted and supported the reuse of goods, items and materials, and will continue to do so, by:

- Enhancing the opportunity for reuse at Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)
- Channelling Bulky Household Waste through HWRCs and/or Social Enterprises
- Providing website suggestions and advice
- Promoting reusable nappies
- Signposting residents to hire, repair, loan and reuse opportunities via a reuse directory online
- Holding and/or supporting reuse and repair workshops
- Loaning give and take or swishing kits to community groups
- Supporting repair cafes
- Specifying an element of reuse in textile, WEEE and HWRC contracts
- Holding events such as The Big Fix, Reuse Week and Upcycling Day

Barriers to greater participation in reuse include:

- Perceptions of low quality or being only suitable for those who cannot afford to buy new, sometimes perpetuated by the “look” of reuse shops
- High rents for shops, prohibitive collection costs and high overheads
- White goods going back to retailers under the producer responsibility regulations which reduces their availability to reuse groups



Nevertheless, in difficult times reuse entrepreneurial activities come into their own.

The County Council employs a Reuse Project Officer. This allows a greater number of initiatives to be achieved in the field of reuse. The officer will continue to maximise opportunities for community engagement with reuse and repair activities within each district.

In 2019/20 the Devon Authorities facilitated the reuse of 677 tonnes of waste in the community sector and 1045 tonnes of waste was reused at the HWRCs. Many reuse events are being held across Devon each year but measuring their success can be difficult. However, at The Big Fix 2019 event a number of measurements were recorded. 268 items were repaired in one day with a 73% fix rate. The event involved 6 Repair Cafes and 40 menders. The equivalent of 6,419 kg CO₂ savings were made.

In the next 10 years, the authorities will aim to increase the tonnage of reuse from 0.5% to 5% by the following means:

Promote

- Promote reuse of high carbon impact materials; i.e. textiles, metals, WEEE, wood, plastic
- Promote WEEE reuse through the HWRC contract
- Promote Refill Devon

Communicate

- Support and promote the opportunity, value and benefit of the reuse sector via Recycle Devon campaigns, website Reuse IT pages, and social media
- Consider appropriate target audiences e.g. Over 55s, 25-55 with families, 18-24s, early adapters
- Hold The Big Fix, upcycling and reuse days, attend roadshows and WI's for example

Support

- Continue to support the Community Sector's delivery of reuse / repair events and initiatives such as Give & Take events, Clothes Swaps and Repair Cafés
- Support the establishment of facilities to enable goods and materials to be reused repaired and exchanged

Collaborate

- Develop/facilitate partnerships that encourage and enable increased reuse/repair activity in local areas such as working with housing associations, community, voluntary and charity sectors and training providers

- Promote cross working of local authority departments to optimise reuse e.g. procurement, social care, bulky household waste collections
- Enable peer to peer learning – e.g. older people teaching younger people, to pass on skills, highlight the social benefits of such activities and bridge the generation divide.
- Encourage skills shares which are community led to pass on skills and provide the social benefits associated with such activities. This would bring together organisations such as men's shed, repair cafes and library of things and particularly target the younger generation.
- Investigate the potential for Community hubs to provide a space for groups to carry out all these activities e.g. an old shop, potentially run by a coordinator to link the organisations, bring in groups and people, promote, and create resources.
- “Community teams” to work with the hard to reach parts of the population to help educate and inform them on all matters of waste.

Improve

- Increase Bulky Household Waste (BHW) reuse through the BHW Project and implement a hierarchy of reuse when advising the public through Customer Service Centres and websites
- Increase reuse at Devon's HWRCs by
 - PAT testing a range of electrical goods and offering them for sale
 - Installing Donation stations/drop off points
 - Increasing the contract % reuse target
 - Working with the contractor to improve the quantity/quality of reuse
 - Assisting contractor's staff to recognise sellable goods
 - Provide larger shops
 - Increase WEEE sales at all shops
 - Allow items to be taken away for repair and onward sale
 - Consider Online sales
- Torbay will consider ways in which reuse can be promoted and established at its HWRC.

Explore

- Explore the reuse theme cross cutting opportunities e.g. Schools/communities to have school uniform swapping service/day potentially run by a community organisation, supported by the local authorities, involving repair of items before they can be passed on; reuse potential in gardens by building compost bins from waste wood pallets.

Research

- Carry out market research on capacity/value of central and satellite re-use centres
- Research opportunities for textile reuse – clothing banks, pop up shops, clothing collective to pass on skills, repurpose items and provide employment and volunteer opportunities

9. Recycling

9.1 Waste Collection and Unitary Authority collections

The recycling rate for Devon in 2019/20 was 56.6%. It has recently increased after approximately 6 years at 55%. In Torbay a recycling rate of 40.2% was recorded for 2019/20. The recycling rate is affected by light-weighting of packaging, changes to Waste Collection Authorities (WCA) and Unitary Authority (UA) collections, householder education and information, technology, costs and seasonality of garden waste, to name but a few.

Super aligned collection services

Given the progress on the aligned option, with Exeter and South Hams proposing to achieve this in 2021/22 the Devon Authorities have agreed to the aspiration of further aligning on policies such as side waste, collection frequency, and bin sizes. Proposals are as follows:

- A 3 or 4 weekly frequency of residual waste collections (depending on evolving government policy)
- Optimise size of residual bin
- No side waste to be allowed where wheeled bins are in place
- Consistent collections – in addition to the 6 materials proposed by the Government from 2023 (paper, card, food, metal, glass, plastic) which will be achieved in Devon by 2021/22 the Devon authorities will seek to provide recycling collections of a greater range of materials. Foil and aerosols are already collected by all, and others, subject to costs and capacity will be considered.
- Provide clear, consistent and regular information to householders e.g. “Tops on” bottles; food waste liners; biodegradable/compostable packaging; acceptable paper.
- Continue to expand face to face advice to householders on how to improve their recycling habits and recommend how to reduce and reuse.
- Continually look at ways to improve and rationalise collection services including joint procurement
- Seek to improve the quality of recyclate (particularly textiles) through messaging residents regarding presentation and modifying kerbside operations
- Research opportunities for duvet and pillow reuse/recycling
- Lobby for and increase local reprocessing capacity (which may be stimulated by the implementation of the EPR) including working with the Local Enterprise Partnership
- Seek to increase yields and decrease contamination
- All to have A-Z on websites
- Ensure collection service regimes reduce the possibility of litter e.g. lids on recycling boxes and vehicles and contractors' vehicles are sheeted effectively
- Work with industry partners such as Alupro to increase material recycling

- Work with Exeter University Exemplar Project researching options for dealing with plastics in the Devon and Cornwall peninsula.
- Explore routes to be directly involved in secondary commodity circular or closed loop approaches for plastics following Exeter's best practice:
 - Rigid bulky plastics: Ocean Recovery Project (Partnership of ECC & Keep Britain Tidy, supported by South West Water) includes bins, luggage, agricultural posts, stages, boards
 - Rigid bulky plastics and fishing nets: Odyssey Innovations (Partnership of ECC & Odyssey Innovations supported by Seafish and Morrisons): Kayaks (world's only 100% recycled marine kayak) other sporting goods, bins, fishing fleet containers
 - Carrier bags and other plastic films: J&A Young (Leicester) closed loop producing refuse sacks used again and again.
- Find a common regional approach to handling all Devon local authority plastics sales that minimises contractor involvement (financially), maximises income amongst authorities and finds UK based innovative solutions for product development.
- Work with new partners to turn pots, tubs and trays into UK based closed loop industrial products starting here in the South West.

Government Policy Drivers

The main recycling target to be met is the EU Circular Economy Package target of 65% by 2035 (and 60% by 2030). This includes household like waste – i.e. Local Authority Collected Waste and commercial waste. Legally, this is for the UK to achieve, not for individual authorities.

The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and the Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) legislation will have a significant impact on plastic, metal and glass beverage container recycling. Overall, the aim of the legislation is to increase recycling.

EPR is an environmental policy approach through which a producer's responsibility for a product is extended to the post-use stage. This incentivises producers to design their products to make it easier for them to be re-used, dismantled and/ or recycled at end of life. The Government considers EPR to be a crucial tool in moving waste up the hierarchy and stimulating growth in the secondary materials markets. There are currently UK-wide producer responsibility schemes in place for:

- Packaging waste;
- End-of-life vehicles (ELVs);
- Batteries and accumulators;
- Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

The Government is reviewing and consulting on EPR and product standards for five new waste streams by 2025, two of which are planned to be completed by the end of 2022.

These are:

- Textiles (including all clothing, as well as other household and commercial textiles, such as bedlinens);
- Bulky waste (including mattresses, furniture, and carpets);
- Certain materials in the construction and demolition sector;
- Vehicle tyres (including tyres from cars, motorcycles, commercial and goods vehicles, and heavy machinery); and
- Fishing gear.

The EPR extends the range of materials for which producers are to be responsible for funding full net costs of treatment.

The DRS will introduce a deposit charge for all beverage containers which will be refunded when the container is returned. This will be achieved by district recycling but also via Reverse Vending Machines and at retailers. The Scottish Government estimates that the scheme will result in 6% less packaging in the residual waste and a 10% reduction in the district recycling collection tonnage.

This combined impact of the EPR and DRS could potentially reduce Devon's recycling rate by 0.7%. The EPR should though result in more recycling overall with the net costs (of recycling, residual waste and litter) paid for by the packaging industry. However, it is impossible to tell at present how this will impact on district recycling rates. Further consultation by the Government will be held in 2021.

Nevertheless, the following targets are proposed:

Year	Recycling rate target
2019/20	56.6% (actual)
2020/21	57%
2025/26	60%
2030/31	63%
2035/36	65%

Table 3 – Recycling targets

For Devon to reach the 2035 65% target for municipal waste (including business waste) an extra 38,000 or so tonnes more recycling will be required at 0% growth. 204,000 tonnes are currently recycled. For Torbay an extra 17,000 tonnes would be required with 27,000 tonnes currently recycled.

9.2 Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)

The recycling rate includes both districts' collected waste and the HWRC waste. The county council manages 19 HWRC sites via contractor Suez, with one site provided and managed by Devon Waste Management. The average recycling rate at these sites is 74% which rises to 86% when including recovery. A full range of items are recycled and some put aside for reuse in the on site shops. The contract has performance targets and a shared profit/loss scheme. Carpets and mattresses

are not currently recycled due to technological, scale and cost issues, but this may be possible in the future.

There is a separate Devon County Council HWRC strategy, the vision for which is to provide a network of modern, safe, attractive sites which are convenient to use and designed to maximise the recycling and recovery of the material brought in.

Previous improvement strategies have seen several new HWRCs being developed, including the award-winning Ivybridge and Pinhoe (Exeter) facilities and others at Sidmouth and Bideford.

However, there are still several older HWRC sites across Devon that are no longer fit for purpose and not suited to modern demands, leading to health and safety concerns and increasingly higher levels of customer dissatisfaction. The main factors being: -

- Sites having to temporarily close (either in whole or part) to allow the accumulated waste to be safely loaded and transported off site, leading to long and inconvenient delays for the Public.
- Vehicles regularly queuing (particularly in a dangerous manner on the Public Highway) to access sites either during peak times or when a container is being replaced.
- Small sites leading to restricted layouts, which makes recycling inconvenient (and/or limits the amount of materials that can be recycled).
- Access issues – particularly Health &Safety (H&S) concerns with sites in which steps have to be climbed to deposit waste into containers by an ageing and/or vulnerable public
- Pedestrian conflict with vehicles leading to H&S concerns.
- Increased public demand, due to population and housing growth; leading to significant site congestion especially at peak times.

To address these issues a programme of site replacements is proposed which will take 10-20 years to deliver. This programme will be subject to the necessary funding being in place. All new sites would need to be 'split-level' in which the public deposit waste from a higher level into containers placed in a dedicated lower level service yard. This enables waste to be removed from sites without having to close the facility temporarily; significantly improves safety; eliminates the need for the public to climb steps and makes recycling far easier/more convenient/more accessible for the public.

New sites are proposed for the following areas but they will be subject to funding being available:

- Tiverton/Cullompton/Willand
- Tavistock
- Honiton
- Kingsbridge/Totnes/Dartmouth
- Newton Abbot
- Barnstaple

In addition, in order to improve recycling and reuse rates at HWRCs the county council will:

- Regularly review its policies including new materials that could potentially be recycled
- Improve the reuse facilities and offers including re-use of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE).



Figure 20: Household Waste Recycling Centres in Devon and Torbay

19 of the 20 sites have reuse shops on site. Improvements to increase reuse at HWRCs are covered under Reuse (page 37).

Torbay has one HWRC, in Paignton. The recycling rate for the site in 2019/20 was 69.4%. Torbay Council will continue to explore ways to increase the amount of waste brought to the site, that is recycled or reused.

In response to the Covid 19 pandemic, a booking system has been introduced at the site, allowing greater control of who visits the site and the waste that they bring. This has helped to reduce congestion at the site, making the household collection service (which also uses the same site for waste transfer) more resilient.

To align with the DCC sites, charges for non-household items including asbestos and some types of DIY waste will be introduced during 2020 and HWRC policy will be refreshed to compliment any service changes that are made to the kerbside collections of recycling and residual waste.

10. Organic waste

Organic waste comprises garden waste, food waste and leaf sweepings. The figure below shows where/how the organic waste in Devon was treated in 2019/20.

- Separately collected food waste went to Anaerobic Digestion (20%)
- Separately collected garden waste from HWRCs and kerbside collections went to open windrow composting (44%)
- Mixed garden and food waste went to In Vessel Composting (28%)
- Leaf sweepings were composted (7%)
- Community composting was composted on site (1%)

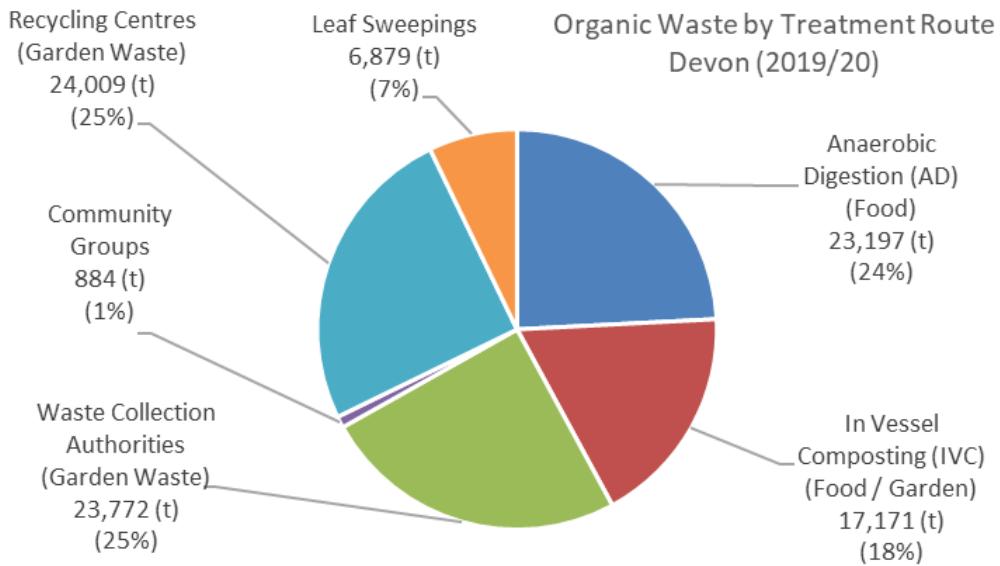


Figure 21a: Organic waste treatment for Devon

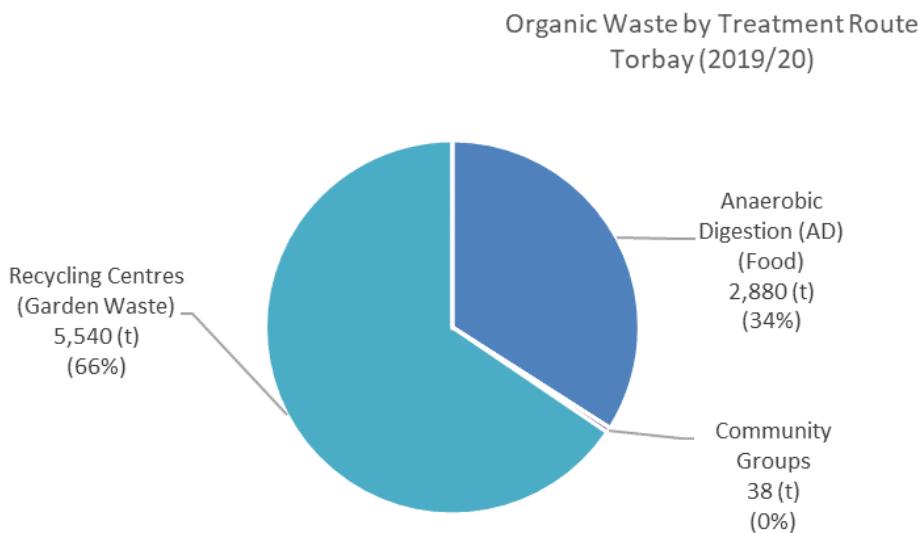


Figure 21b: Organic waste treatment for Torbay

10.1 Food waste

Once as much food waste as possible has been prevented or redistributed the remainder will be collected for Anaerobic Digestion.

From 2022 all districts will collect food waste separately and weekly for processing at Anaerobic Digestion (AD) plants. The County Council has two contracts for food waste, one with Andigestion at Holsworthy, Cannington and Langage and one with Willand Biogas.. For food waste generated in Torbay there is a contract with Andigestion at Holsworthy.

Anaerobic Digestion (AD) is the process by which organic matter such as food waste is broken down to produce biogas and biofertiliser. This process happens in the absence of oxygen in a sealed tank called an anaerobic digester.

AD is recognised as the best method for treating food waste. The biogas naturally created in the sealed tanks can be directed to the gas grid or used as a fuel in a CHP (combined heat and power) unit to generate renewable energy i.e. electricity and heat. What's left from the process is a nutrient rich biofertiliser which is pasteurised to kill any pathogens and then stored in large covered tanks ready to be applied on farmland in place of fossil fuel derived fertilisers. Every tonne of food waste recycled by anaerobic digestion as an alternative to landfill prevents between 0.5 and 1.0 tonne of CO₂ entering the atmosphere, one of the many benefits of anaerobic digestion. The process and output meet the Publically Available Specification (PAS) 110.

Notwithstanding the aim to prevent as much food waste as possible, it is important that as much unavoidable food waste as possible is collected in the food waste collections, rather than it being put in the residual bin for energy recovery. Collection quantities in each district range from 1.25kg/hh/wk to 1.87kg/hh/wk. See Table 4 below. If Exeter and South Hams can yield 1.5kg/hh/week (the average of the 2 weekly residual authorities below) an additional 8-9000 tonnes could be collected, potentially increasing the recycling rate by 2 percentage points.

Authority	Kg/hh/wk
East Devon	1.87
Mid Devon	1.60
North Devon	1.25
Teignbridge	1.80
Torridge	1.59
West Devon	1.38
Torbay	0.82

Table 4: Yields of food waste in Devon and Torbay (2019/20)

There are a number of barriers to maximising the yields which need to be addressed, as follows:

- People's aversion to collect food waste separately due to the "yuk" factor
- A lack of understanding at what can be put in the food waste bin
- The issue of liners – whether to provide them, and what type to recommend

The local authorities are working to rationalise the advice on liners to say “any bag”. This will enable people to reuse plastic bread bags for example and also enables them to not have to buy bags especially. “No food waste” stickers have been provided in a number of districts to put on the residual bins to remind householders to use their food waste collection caddies. The authorities will continue to work with householders to maximise the correct use of food waste caddies after waste prevention.

10.2 Garden waste

Garden waste is collected by all districts separately from other materials, except for South Hams where until 2021 the garden waste is collected mixed with food waste. Torbay offers an ad-hoc separate collection of garden waste with an opt-in chargeable, scheduled garden waste collection proposed as a future service improvement. All districts charge for the service except for South Hams. The garden waste is composted in open windrows and used by local farmers.

The districts will continue to charge unless and until they are required to offer free collections due to the introduction of legislation. The Government is still considering this.

Garden waste is also collected at Household Waste Recycling Centres in Devon and Torbay and treated in open windrows as above.

10.3 Home composting

Home composting is promoted by all the Devon and Torbay authorities. This is the most sustainable way of dealing with organic waste because the waste does not have to travel anywhere and provides a useful soil conditioner for the householder. It means that the districts and Torbay do not have to collect the waste and the Devon and Torbay do not have to treat the waste. Home composting is not possible at all properties but encouragement is given to those with gardens to buy a subsidised bin under the following scheme:

<https://getcomposting.com/>

10.4 Community composting

Devon County Council and Torbay Council pay discretionary recycling credits to community groups who compost locally collected garden waste. Credits are paid in line with the contracts for dealing with garden waste. Community composting is undertaken by local groups of residents whereby volunteers receive garden waste from local residents, compost it on a local site and make it available to those who want it. It is a valuable initiative but can be difficult to set up given the permitting requirements of the Environment Agency in some circumstances and also planning requirements of the County Council and Torbay Council.

11.0 Residual waste

11.1 Energy Recovery

The majority of Devon and Torbay's residual waste goes to Energy Recovery Facilities (ERF) in Exeter, Plymouth, Avonmouth and Cornwall. No kerbside collected residual waste goes to landfill unless the plants are on maintenance shut downs. The waste that does continue to be sent to landfill is from HWRCs in the east of the county and includes items which are not accepted at the ERF plants.

The Exeter plant processes around 60,000 tonnes of waste per annum from Exeter and the surrounding area and generates electricity for around 5000 homes.

The Plymouth plant has a capacity of 245,000 tonnes of which 180,000 tonnes are allocated for Torbay, Plymouth, West Devon, South Hams and Teignbridge with the remaining capacity for commercial waste. It produces 26MW of electricity, 23MW net and 18MW for export when running as a Combined Heat and Power plant. This gives it an efficiency rating of 48.4% - one of the best plants in the country. The heat and electricity are exported to HM Naval Base, Devonport.

40,000 tonnes of residual waste from North Devon and Torridge is contracted to Suez for treatment in their Avonmouth or Cornwall Plants.

The contracts for the ERFs are 30 years from 2014 (Exeter) and 25 years from 2015 (Plymouth) respectively. Hence for the period of this strategy these contracts will continue. Given the lead in time for large waste management facilities, towards the end of the strategy period consideration will need to be given as to what to do with the residual waste from 2040. Technologies will have moved on by then and there will be less residual waste to deal with so these factors will influence future choices.

11.2 New Technology

Over the coming years with the advent of Climate Emergencies being declared, there is likely to be an escalation of breakthroughs in research looking at different ways to deal with waste. For example, the production of hydrogen fuel from non recyclable plastic. The local authorities will consider opportunities which may arise for more sustainable use of once "waste" materials.



Figure 22: Locations of residual waste facilities in Devon



Figure 23: Exeter Energy Recovery Facility



Figure 24: Plymouth Energy Recovery Facility

11.3 Landfill (active)

Small quantities of waste unsuitable for ERF are currently landfilled at sites in Torridge and Teignbridge. In addition, residual waste that is normally treated at the Exeter ERF is currently sent to landfill when the plant is down for maintenance. These landfill sites are managed by private companies, Devon

Waste Management Ltd, and Viridor respectively. They are both likely to be closing within the period covered by this strategy and hence there may be a need to send waste out of county for landfill unless further void capacity is developed within Devon.

11.4 Landfill (redundant)

Devon has an historic legacy of sending residual waste to landfill and has some degree of responsibility for 58 closed sites across the county. A small number of these are still permitted and are regulated by the Environment Agency. Environmental monitoring and maintenance are undertaken at a number of sites to minimise their impact on the local environment. Most of the closed sites have been restored to agricultural, amenity or wildlife habitats. Torbay's Claylands Cross landfill site is currently being redeveloped into commercial units. Torbay also has another 4 redundant sites that are regularly monitored.

12. Commercial waste services

The Government wants to increase the amount of household like material collected from businesses and other organisations in the municipal waste sector so that the UK can increase recycling of waste overall and achieve the challenging target to recycle 65% of municipal waste by 2035. They estimate that the commercial sector recycling rates are between 34 and 40%. This is relatively low, and so as part of the consultations on their Resource and Waste Management Strategy for England they proposed to require businesses and other organisations to segregate dry recyclable waste and food waste from other waste so that it can be collected for recycling. This was strongly supported so they have put forward duties for separate collection of recyclable waste from households, non-domestic premises and commercial and industrial premises in the Environment Bill. They will give further consideration to measures to reduce the costs of collection for small and micro firms, taking into account comments and evidence provided from the consultation.

Across Devon commercial waste services are offered by North Devon, South Hams, Mid Devon, Exeter and Torbay. Approximately 13,000 tonnes of commercial waste are collected per annum by these authorities. Commercial waste tonnage information is difficult to come by but on a pro rata basis using government figures it is estimated that whereas there are 413,000 tonnes of household waste in Devon and Torbay there would be approximately 560,000 tonnes of commercial waste of which 186,000 tonnes would be household like waste, most of which is dealt with by private waste disposal companies.

Local authorities that run commercial waste services will work to develop the commercial waste and recycling customer base. As above, the government strategy also places emphasis on consistency of commercial waste collections and is expected to introduce a range of materials that businesses should have access to recycling services for. The same financial and legal incentives to manage waste further up the hierarchy exists for commercial waste, although to make recycling services more desirable to commercial customers, it is essential to share some of the savings with the customer.

Waste Collection Authorities ultimately take responsibility for the collection of commercial waste from businesses which are unable to find any other collection contractor. All authorities will review commercial waste collection charges in these circumstances to ensure that the true cost of collection and disposal is recovered from the charges made.

Torbay Council will also consider the range of materials that are accepted for recycling from commercial customers at the Tor Park Road site, with a view to reducing the commercial waste disposal cost as far as possible and diverting as much commercial waste as possible for recycling, without creating a burden at the weighbridge.

Investment in and development of technology for commercial waste and recycling services will provide local authorities with more intelligent data to inform service developments and to help manage customer expectations.

Across Devon, where there is a strong tourism sector, local authorities will work to identify properties used as self-catering holiday accommodation and ensure that they are using a private waste contractor for their commercial waste and that charges are made where local authority collections are used by these businesses.

There will be further Government consultations to determine the extent that businesses will have to recycle and the role that local authorities might play.

13. Litter and fly tipping

Litter

The Government's Litter Strategy for England

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/litter-strategy-for-england>

sets out their aim to clean up the country and deliver a substantial reduction in litter and littering within a generation. The Litter Strategy brings together communities, businesses, charities and schools to bring about real change by focusing on three key themes: education and awareness; improving enforcement; and better cleaning and access to bins. The Resources and Waste Strategy includes measures that will help to change attitudes about resources and help to reduce litter along the way. Such measures include ensuring producers pay the full costs for disposal or recycling of packaging they place on the market, by extending producer responsibility – including items that can be harder or costly to recycle. Another measure is a deposit return scheme to increase the recycling of single-use drinks containers.

There is a comprehensive range of legislative measures in place to combat litter and littering in England. Section 87 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, as amended, makes it a criminal offence to “throw down, drop or otherwise deposit any item, and leave it”. The offence applies to all land in England that is open to the air, including private land and land covered by water. The key measures are listed at Appendix 6.

It is estimated that waste collection authorities in Devon spend more than £7million per year on street cleansing activities and £2million is spent in Torbay.

In the face of unprecedented levels of litter being deposited during the Covid pandemic the councils can also use the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 which provides local agencies (councils, local police forces and registered social housing providers) with a range of flexible powers to tackle various anti-social and nuisance behaviours. For example, Community Protection Notices (CPN) may be used to deal with particular, ongoing problems or nuisances which negatively affect the community's quality of life, by targeting those responsible. Also, Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) provide similar protection from nuisances in public spaces by imposing conditions on the use of that area. For example, a PSPO may be used to require dog owners to pick up their dog's faeces.

Fly Tipping

Fly-tipping is the illegal dumping of waste. It can be liquid or solid in nature and can vary in scale significantly from a single bin bag of waste to large quantities of waste dumped from trucks. Fly-tipping differs from littering in that it invariably involves the removal of waste from premises where it was produced with the deliberate aim of disposing of it unlawfully, or as a result of legitimate outlets not being available.

Local Authorities are responsible for clearing the waste from Public land only. The Local Authority may investigate incidents on private land but they have no obligation to clear the waste from private land.

The Environment Agency investigates major illegal fly-tipping incidents if they occur on public or private land. These include:

- BIG: Large illegal waste sites (greater than 20 tonnes)
- BAD: Evidence of organised tipping or criminal business practice
- NASTY: Drummed hazardous waste

The Environment Agency only clears up waste where there is an immediate risk to the environment and human health. They are not funded to clean up all illegally dumped waste on private or public land.

Across Devon and Torbay the number of fly tipping incidents is approximately 5300 a year.

The Devon authorities are acutely aware of the negative impact of litter and fly tipping on citizens, businesses, tourism and agriculture. Each council has their own responsibility under the law for dealing with litter and fly tipping, however, in the last year the benefits of having an umbrella group (the Clean Devon Partnership) collaborating to combat litter and fly tipping has been realised. There are 15 partners in addition to all the councils and these range from the Police, to the National Parks to the Federation of Small Businesses. See <https://cleandevon.org/>

Clean Devon Partnership

Clean Devon is a partnership of organisations working together to tackle litter and fly tipping across Devon. The group will share expertise and intelligence and work with local and national businesses, local and parish councils and the Devon public to reduce litter and fly tipping.

Litter and fly tipping are putting a major and growing financial burden on society. This environmental vandalism blights communities and has serious public health consequences. With the key roles that the world class environment, agriculture and tourism play in Devon and Torbay's prosperous economies it is critical that litter and fly tipping which impact seriously on these areas are tackled with an innovative, enterprising and collaborative approach.

The purpose of Clean Devon is as follows: To significantly improve our environment for wildlife, residents, businesses and visitors through a coordinated partnership to prevent, detect and deter fly tipping and litter in Devon, leading to a reduction in costs, crime, and environmental, social and economic impacts.

Objectives:

- 1) To establish a baseline position to identify and map sources of waste and litter using smart technology and digital techniques including social media
- 2) To collate and share intelligence and information
- 3) To collaborate to align and improve protocols and procedures including to develop a standard reporting method
- 4) To develop a plan to carry out a clean-up of fly tipping or litter hotspots across the county by partner agencies including the development of better ways of working and a more coordinated multi agency approach
- 5) To lead a high profile, multi-faceted series of public awareness raising campaigns
- 6) To engage with businesses
- 7) Effective enforcement and monitoring by Clean Devon partners
- 8) To lobby relevant parties to further the reach and impact of Clean Devon

In 2020 a logo has been designed, a website launched <https://cleandevon.org/> and a Duty of Care campaign implemented. A Strategy and Business Plan are also being developed. The Devon Authorities Strategic Waste Committee has contributed funds to the partnership since 2018/19 and will continue to do so, as the budget allows, in addition to their individual street scene budgets and disposal costs. However, in order to achieve the aims and objectives in a timely manner the Partnership needs further resources which is being addressed, in the meantime the partners will contribute in kind.



The Devon Authorities will continue to support the Clean Devon Partnership which will assist them in achieving their own responsibilities as "duty bodies".

14. Transport and proximity

The Committee on Climate Change (CCC) considers the impact of transport separately from waste treatment. The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) contribution of road transport is 23%. There are many exciting initiatives developing to reduce GHG emissions from transport including low-carbon hydrogen and battery electric technologies for HGVs, renewable biomethane sourced from manure and a gas clean-up system which transforms landfill gas into transport fuels in a process which also allows for successful capture of CO₂.

The district authorities and Torbay currently use vehicles with Euro 6 engines. Electric Refuse Collection Vehicles and kerbsiders are not yet economically viable but the authorities will consider the low carbon options on the market when their vehicle fleets need replacing. This is dependent on technologies being developed by vehicle manufacturers. It will also be incumbent on all to ensure that when services are procured from external contractors that their vehicle choices take into consideration low carbon options.

Dry recyclables from Devon are sent to other parts of the UK for recycling. For example:

- metals go to Cardiff/Cheshire
- paper and card go to Kent/Norfolk,
- plastic goes to Wales, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire
- glass, cartons and batteries go to Yorkshire

All materials recycling is carried out through tendered contracts hence the distances are a consequence of a global/UK market and no local reprocessing facilities in Devon. If reprocessors could be attracted to the South West transport costs and carbon impacts would be significantly reduced.

15. Data and performance

The local authorities are legally obliged to record their waste data statistics in WasteDataFlow and the data is reconciled by the County Council. Currently the data measures tonnage as the key performance indicator.

The Government is developing targets for England, currently understood to be one for resource efficiency, e.g. GDP/raw material consumption and residual waste include one for residual waste per capita. The key performance measures for Devon will continue to be:

- household waste recycling rate
- kg of collected waste per head
- kg residual waste per household
- % Local Authority Collected Waste landfilled

However, as the Devon and Torbay authorities' Climate Emergency Plans develop carbon may well become an important measure of the impact of waste management services. Related metrics could also include:

- avoided energy, generated energy, or energy consumed,
- avoided CO₂ or a carbon index measurement,
- a resource efficiency measurement,
- a natural capital measurement

In addition, the impact of behavioural change interventions has traditionally been very hard to measure. Nevertheless, measures such as those below can also be evidence of effective activity and will continue to be measured where possible as community engagement work progresses.

- compliments, complaints, enquiries
- social media likes, shares, impressions
- public surveys
- feedback forms
- number of users
- volunteers and volunteer hours
- training hours
- skills shares,
- reduction in social isolation

16. Partnership – DASWC

The Devon local authorities and Torbay Council have been working in partnership together for almost 30 years. Together they procure joint contracts for materials processing, e.g. textiles, paper, glass and bulk haulage and they also look at opportunities to coordinate roles such as IT e.g. East Devon, Exeter and Teignbridge under the Strata banner and procure vehicles together. Exeter also acts as a broker for some recyclate.

The work is overseen by a joint committee – the Devon Authorities Strategic Waste Committee, which has a Member representing each of the 8 district councils, the county council and Torbay Council. Some counties have Waste Partnerships which are separate entities and take a more formal approach. A considerable amount of work was undertaken several years ago to determine whether this type of approach would benefit the Devon Authorities. Whilst the approach gained support from a cluster of authorities it was not taken forward at the time. The authorities will potentially revisit this opportunity in the future to consider what benefits it may bring.

Progress against 2013 Strategy Review policies

Policy Statement	Comments/RAG status
WSPS1 This Strategy will form the framework for the management of municipal waste within the administrative area of Devon over the period to the year 2035.	With continuous change and a new Government Strategy a new Strategy will be produced for 2020-2030
WSPS2 This Strategy will be reviewed and updated at least every five years to incorporate changes in waste management legislation, best practice policy and guidance, as well as reviewing waste generation forecasts and monitoring performance against targets. The Action Plan will be reviewed annually. The Local Authorities will consider the need to support research projects locally into particular aspects of waste management.	The 2005 Strategy was reviewed in 2013. Ongoing
WSPS3 Decisions about waste management will, in broad terms, be based on the waste management hierarchy. The overall aim is to increase the proportion of waste which is managed by options towards the top of the hierarchy. However, there may be a different order of options for particular wastes streams depending on environmental, economic or other factors involved.	This has been achieved and remains a constant aim.
WSPS4 The objectives of this Strategy are:- 1. The reduction of growth of municipal waste that is generated and to set a target for reducing the growth rate in household waste. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a framework to ensure the development of facilities for the collection, treatment and disposal of waste in Devon which would enable it to become as self sufficient as possible and in line with the South West Regional Waste Strategy. This would not prohibit the 	Waste growth has varied but is currently at -0.1% Residual waste is processed in Devon and Avonmouth Garden waste is processed in Devon Food waste is processed in Devon and Somerset and Oxfordshire Recycling is processed mainly in the UK

transport of waste between Devon	
WSPS4 – Cont: and the adjacent Authorities and further afield where this would be mutually economically and environmentally beneficial.	This is followed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The beneficial use of as much household waste as possible through (in order of priority) materials recycling, composting and maximising the recovery of resources and energy, i.e. follow the waste management hierarchy wherever possible. <p>4. The recycling/composting of at least 60% by 2014/15, and 65% by 2025/26.</p>	<p>The recycling rate in 2019/20 was 56.6%. Reasons for not meeting the target include: reduced funding for behavioural change, reduced paper due to electronic advances, reduced packaging.</p>
<p>5. The recovery of value (including recycling and composting) from 90% of LACW by 2015 and 95% by 2020</p> <p>6. To comply with the requirements of the EU Landfill Directive, including the meeting of targets to divert biodegradable municipal waste away from landfill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2013 to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995. By 2020 to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995. 	<p>The 2015/16 recovery rate was 79%. The recovery rate is now 95% by 2020</p> <p>Achieved.</p> <p>No kerbside biodegradable waste is now landfilled.</p>
<p>7. To choose an integrated mix of waste management methods with regard to managing waste as close to its source of generation (the Proximity Principle) which represents the optimum balance of environmental and economic costs and benefits, and minimise the risks of immediate and future environmental pollution and harm to human health.</p>	<p>Achieved where possible in line with procurement regulations</p>

<p>WSPS5</p> <p>Waste collection and disposal authorities and the community sector will maximise the potential to work together in order to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the efficiency of the waste collection service. • Increase cost effectiveness. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise the re-use or recycling of bulky household waste collected directly from the householders. • Tailor local services to local needs. <p>This will include the consideration of joint collection contracts, shared use of facilities and cross traditional boundary operations where mutual benefits would accrue. Harmonisation of collected materials and methods of collection will be researched and implemented if environmentally and economically beneficial to LAs and their customers. This process will require fully committed buy in from all authorities to ensure successful delivery.</p>	<p>The districts work hard to increase efficiencies e.g. round reviews, Incab technology As above</p> <p>A working group has been established to look into this</p> <p>Achieved.</p> <p>Joint contracts are in place for textiles, glass, paper and bulk haulage. East Devon, Exeter and Teignbridge work closely together under Strava. West Devon and South Hams have the same collection contractor. Mid Devon work with Exeter MRF. Harmonisation is progressing well.</p>
<p>WSPS6</p> <p>The Local Authorities and the Environment Agency will continue to seek partnerships with appropriate sectors of the community and waste industry in order to promote waste reduction, reuse, recycling and composting and recovery of materials and energy across Devon.</p> <p>The Local Authorities will look to the future and work more closely with the waste management industry and re-processors to secure long term partnerships and to develop local reprocessors where possible.</p>	<p>Partnerships include:</p> <p>SWDWP Clean Devon South West Plastic Free Communities Plastic Free North Devon DASWC</p> <p>Discussions are being held with the HotSW LEP</p>
<p>WSPS7</p> <p>A reduction in waste growth is the core of this strategy. The aim is to maintain growth per household at zero or below. Local authorities will work together with the community sector, householders, business and industry to strive towards producing the minimum amount of waste</p>	<p>Waste growth measured in kilogrammes of household waste collected per person per year has reduced from 481.5kg in 2013/14 to 444kg in 2019/20. Household waste growth is currently at -0.3%</p>

with a regular review of the reduction in waste growth target.	
WSPS7 – Cont: The Local Authorities will work together to initiate, promote and support high profile waste minimisation and education campaigns. They will work in partnership with other organisations, agencies and the community sector to achieve a lasting reduction in household waste.	The LAs have worked together under the Recycle Devon banner. They implement the various actions within the Waste education Strategy for schools and the Comms strategy and the WP&R strategy also CAG and WRA
WSPS8 Local Authorities will work together to encourage, promote and support the re-use of goods, items and materials. In conjunction with stakeholders and the community sector, a re-use strategy will be developed to:- <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maximise opportunities for re-use and repair.• Stimulate markets for re-use and seek new markets.• Pump prime reuse initiatives through selective discretionary payment and re-use credits.• Develop reuse indicators.• Look at ways of increasing the range of reusable items and materials including in kerbside recycling collections.• Help facilitate reuse partnerships between LAs, the community, voluntary and charity sectors.• Encourage businesses to donate their unwanted working WEEE to charity as part of driving down waste produced in Devon. LAs will support the establishment of facilities to enable goods and materials to be re-used, repaired and exchanged.	A waste prevention and reuse strategy was published in 2017. A Reuse officer has been employed since 2016. Working with the HWRC contractor Suez, sale of reuseable items is increasing Reuse credits will be terminated in 2022 having achieved their objective. The HWRC contract has a target for reuse of 0.75% A reuse target is being proposed A working group has been established and WEEE repair events have increased range of reuse items Repair cafes have been supported and events such as the Big Fix have been held and skill sharing events This has not been promoted Reuse credits have contributed in this period to the expansion of Refurnish shops
WSPS9	

<p>Each household will have access to a comprehensive network of recycling facilities including the County Council Recycling Centres and a kerbside collection of dry recyclables.</p> <p>Householders will be encouraged by education campaigns to separate their waste for recycling. The Local Authorities (who do not already) will also consider limiting the residue dustbin collection either by the size of receptacle provided or frequency of collection or</p>	<p>Achieved</p> <p>Regular campaigns are implemented under the banner of Recycle Devon</p>
<p>WSPS9 – Cont:</p> <p>both, thereby encouraging the householder to minimise the waste that they produce and maximise the amount of material that they sort out for recycling.</p> <p>The Local Authorities will strive to meet the statutory recycling and composting targets set for the following years:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling and composting of 60% of municipal waste by 20014/15. • Recycling and composting of 60% of municipal waste by 2019/20. • Recycling and composting of 65% of municipal waste by 2025/26. <p>Achievement of these targets will depend on the best balance from the following list of considerations:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of a sustainable market for the collected materials and the development of local markets for recycled materials and hence employment. • The likely participation in recycling schemes and the level of contribution. • The environmental impacts of the process. • The cost compared to other methods of waste management. 	<p>Districts are offering appropriate size bins. East Devon is providing a 3 weekly residual waste collection. North Devon is running a 3 weekly trial as is West Devon.</p> <p>55.4% was achieved</p> <p>56.6% was achieved. The recycling rate has stagnated due to a variety of factors</p> <p>Target to be adjusted to EU target of 65% by 2035</p>

<p>The Local Authority Planning Services will seek to ensure by means of planning guidance and conditions that new developments including highway infrastructure will incorporate appropriate space to facilitate recycling both in terms of house and garden space and highway access for waste collection vehicles.</p> <p>The Local Authorities will implement a communication strategy to ensure householders are kept informed of how, where, when and why to recycle and about other aspects of waste management.</p> <p>The LAs will lobby central government by appropriate means to guide, support and fund waste management waste prevention, reuse and education to an appropriate level.</p>	<p>Achieved</p> <p>A communications strategy was published in 2016 and the LAs meet regular to implement the yearly action plan.</p> <p>Following the publication of the Government's waste strategy some sources of funding have become available</p>
<p>WSPS10</p> <p>The Local Authorities will seek to optimise potential for appropriately sized composting facilities including AD within the controls of current legislation and policy.</p> <p>They will work with other organisations to find composting methods which produce a useful and marketable product from household, commercial and industrial wastes.</p>	<p>The AD contracts achieve this.</p> <p>The AD plants comply with PAS110 and the composting plants comply with PAS100 and the waste is co composted with commercial and industrial waste</p>
<p>WSPS11</p> <p>The Local Authorities will support increased participation in home composting by a variety of means including bin sales, promotion and development of a network of "Compost Ambassadors".</p> <p>The target will be to increase the waste composted at home to 10% of the available organic waste by 2025.</p>	<p>Home composting campaigns are regularly featured under the banner of Recycle Devon. HWRCs offer the opportunity to purchase reduced priced bins.</p> <p>CAG Devon promotes home composting</p> <p>Progress being made</p>
<p>WSPS12</p> <p>The Local Authorities will support the proactive development of community composting and schools composting by increasing resources to assist setting up new schemes and provide support for existing schemes.</p>	<p>DCCN support removed due to lack of accountability but community composting credits paid at contract rate from 2020. Limited support now offered on request.</p>
<p>WSPS13</p>	<p>The AD contracts achieve this.</p>

The Local Authorities will seek opportunities to co-compost municipal waste with commercial and industrial waste. E.g. merchant AD plants.	
<p>WSPS14</p> <p>Recovery of value from all practicable waste including energy recovery facilities will play an important role in the long term management of municipal waste in Devon.</p> <p>Appropriately sized facilities taking into account the potential reduction of residual waste from well resourced education and communication strategies which follow the proximity principle will be preferred if economically viable and sustainable.</p> <p>The Local Authorities will maintain an overview of the technologies available to determine an appropriate balance which may be appropriate for Devon.</p>	<p>Devon now has two ERF facilities in Exeter and Plymouth processing the residual waste from all districts, Torbay and Plymouth except for North Devon's and Torridge's waste which goes to Avonmouth and Cornwall.</p> <p>The Exeter plant is small and takes 60,000 tonnes.</p> <p>The Plymouth plant is larger taking up to 245,000 tonnes but takes waste from a wider geographical area and has capacity for commercial waste.</p> <p>This is ongoing.</p>
<p>WSPS15</p> <p>Landfill will continue to be a method of managing a small percentage of Devon's waste from 2014.</p> <p>In some parts of the County, the existing landfill capacity will be insufficient for the quantity of waste likely to be generated over the period and extensions to existing landfill sites or new capacity will be required to meet that need.</p> <p>In the long term landfill will, as part of this Strategy, be used only for those wastes which cannot be recycled, composted or recovered and the residues/rejects from these processes. The aim will be to drive down the waste arising that requires this method of disposal.</p>	<p>14.5% of Devon's waste was landfilled in 2018/19. This has reduced to 5% in 2019/20.</p> <p>Active landfill sites are privately owned. There have been a variety of applications to open and close landfill sites in Devon. Currently Heathfield operated by Viridor and Deep Moor operated by DWM are open.</p> <p>Only 5% of Devon's waste is landfilled in 2020.</p>
<p>WSPS16</p> <p>The Local Authorities will work together to contribute to the UK's obligations under the landfill directive i.e. to achieve the targets set out for the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste being sent to landfill in 2013 and 2020. This will be achieved by promoting waste reduction, meeting or exceeding the Strategy recycling and composting targets, and some form energy and materials recovery.</p>	Achieved.

WSPS17 The Local Authorities will work together to discourage the abandonment of vehicles and to ensure that vehicles once abandoned are treated in full compliance with the end of life vehicles regulations whilst still providing best value.	Achieved
WSPS18 The Local Authorities will work together to implement the requirements of the WEEE Directive. They will request that the Government ensures no extra cost burden will fall to local authorities as a result of any changes to the WEEE regulations.	Achieved Requested
WSPS19 The Devon LAS will seek to support the Producer responsibility schemes which evolve from the EU Directives as appropriate. The LAS will comply with the revised Waste Framework Directive through the Government Transposition (The Waste Regulations 2011)	Achieved
WSPS20 The Local Authorities will work with the Environment Agency to reduce the amount of fly tipped waste by the publicising of the environmental damage and subsequent costs of clearance of fly tipped waste, as well as improved enforcement and subsequent numbers of prosecutions.	The Clean Devon Partnership has been established which is aiming to reduce fly tipping and litter across the county.
WSPS21 The Local Authorities will work together with the waste management industry to investigate alternative forms of transporting waste both within and outside of the County, taking account of both the environmental and economic factors.	Road transport is used to transport waste. Methods of making this less impactful on climate change are being investigated.
WSPS22 The Local Authorities will take steps to ensure that waste produced by their own organisations is kept to a minimum and recycling opportunities are maximised. A level of service equal to that provided for householders should be made available. Similarly they will seek to apply sustainable procurement strategies.	DCC has a sustainable procurement strategy, an Environmental Board which oversees internal policies and a Plastics Strategy. Whilst under resourced great progress has been made.

Progress against 2013 Strategy Review Future Plans

Government Strategy

The review of Devon's Strategy will take on board these government ambitions where appropriate and the authorities will work with the Government to develop them further.

Achieved

Legislation

The Devon Authorities will comply with any relevant legislation and contribute, where appropriate, to meeting European and UK waste related targets.

Complied with

Growth, performance, targets

The Devon Authorities will aim to keep waste growth to a minimum where it is within their influence.

The Devon Authorities together will aim to meet household waste recycling rates of 60% by 2014/15 and 65% by 2025/26*

* achievement of these rates will be dependent on the impact of impending European legislation, in particular the End of Waste criteria (see Chapter 5)

2014/15 target not achieved. 2025/26 target to be adjusted to 2035 as per government strategy

Waste Prevention

The 'Don't let Devon go to waste' campaign will continue to focus on:

- Providing advice and information on waste prevention
- Advising on ways to reduce food waste
- Encouraging reuse
- Offering advice on how to sign up to the Mailing Preference Service
- Encouraging choosing goods with no or reduced packaging
- Discouraging the use of one-use plastic bags
- Promoting the use of Reusable Nappies
- Promoting home composting
- Promoting the use of rechargeable batteries

In addition, the Devon Authorities intend to continue to encourage householders to reduce their waste and, whilst tailoring proposals to local circumstances, have already considered, or will consider options such as:

- Fortnightly collection of residual waste across the county
- Offering smaller bins for residual waste
- Not allowing side waste (extra waste next to standard bin)
- Charging for garden waste

The following waste reduction targets will be set :

Kilogrammes of household waste collected per person per year:

- 2011/12 473
- 2012/13 470
- 2013/14 465
- 2014/15 460
- 2015/16 455
- 2016/17 450

All the initiatives above have been carried out on an ongoing basis. All but one district now charges for garden waste. East Devon offer a 3 weekly residual waste collection with North Devon and West Devon trialling. Appropriate sized bins are offered.

The kg of household waste collected per person per year have reduced to 444kg in 2019/20.

Reuse and community sector activities

- The Devon Local Authorities will continue to support the activities of the Community Sector
- Supporting give and take* days
- Promoting Swishing** events
- Promoting Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) reuse through the WEEE contract
- Consideration of funding bid to DAWRRC to revamp and improve signage to and publicity of Refurnish Reuse shops
- Improvements will be made to the operation of the resale areas at Recycling Centres
- The Recycling Centre Contractor will take the opportunity to partner with the Community Sector to promote re-use where possible
- Consideration of hierarchy of reuse for Bulky Household Waste items
- Research with the retail sector partnership working for furthering reuse
- Work closely with the social housing sector to promote furniture reuse
- Carry our market research on capacity/value of central and satellite re-use centres
- Research web-based system for advertising items for re-use from Refurnish
- DCRN and DCCN and Refurnish will continue to support the community sector
- DCRN will continue to support Refurnish to develop a Gift Aid scheme whereby a tax rebate can be reclaimed following the sale of donated goods

*Give and take days are similar to jumble sales but no money changes hands and the goods are weighed to identify savings from landfill

**Swishing events are social events where unwanted clothes are taken along for exchange. No money changes hands.

The majority of the initiatives above have been carried out. The only ones that haven't are:

**The housing sector has not been engaged*

**Refurnish have not chosen to develop web based sales*

**DCRN and DCCN are no longer supported with funding by the LAs. Composting credits are still paid.*

Recycling

- Devon district councils and the county council will continually look at ways to improve and rationalise their services
- Recycling of cardboard (as opposed to composting it) across the county is being investigated
- Recycling of mixed plastics across the county is being investigated
- Consideration is being given to approaching supermarkets to offer plastics recycling banks
- Research will be carried out to determine the optimum methods to be used for quality and economic recycling and also into the relevant costs
- Devon Authorities will seek to expand 'Recycle on the Go' where appropriate

The LAs have expanded and improved their recycling services. A comprehensive service is offered in all districts.

Recycling (HWRCs)

Proposals for the next 10 years include:

- Relocation of Woods Farm (Sidmouth) site 2013
- Relocation of Ivybridge site 2014/15

And subject to funding being available:

- New site for Cullompton/Tiverton/Willand
- Improvements Phase 2 to Tavistock site
- Relocation of Totnes site
- An ongoing programme of general infrastructure improvements will be implemented
- The County Council will continue to strive for improved customer service through its Recycling Centre contract
- Consideration will be given to expanding the services offered at Recycling Centres where space and resources allow.
- Advice will be given to any communities who wish to develop, fund and manage their own Recycling Centres

There has been £18 million capital investment in new sites in the last 10 years. New sites at Sidmouth and Ivybridge sites have been constructed within the last 5 years. Improvements have been made at other sites. Sites for a "Tiverton" facility and a Tavistock one are being sought as is the capital funding. Customer service is an ongoing performance requirement for the HWRC contractor.

Organic waste

The Devon Authorities will continue to promote home and community composting

The County Council will continue to support large scale treatment of garden and food waste in the most appropriate way including by Anaerobic Digestion.

*Home composting is promoted through Recycle Devon campaign work
Food waste is separated out for AD in all districts except Exeter and South Hams.*

Residual waste

During 2012/13 the County Council will begin the process for tendering the contract for dealing with the residual LACW waste emanating from Torridge and North Devon. The contract will direct waste away from landfill but leave the market to offer solutions.

Discussions will be held with regional partners to discuss opportunities for joint working

All kerbside residual waste now goes to ERF in Exeter, Plymouth, Avonmouth and Cornwall.

Behavioural change, community engagement and waste education in schools

The Community Engagement Project will be implemented from June 2012 if a European funding bid is successful. If not, alternative funding will need to be sourced.

Behavioural Change towards more sustainable waste management practices will be encouraged through online and digital methods and via a range of other communication methods detailed in the Communications Strategy.

Waste Education in Schools will continue to be a priority for Devon Authorities through the Waste Education Contract and the Waste Education in Schools Strategy and Action Plan

The Community Engagement Contract is being implemented under contract to Resource Futures as Community Action Group Devon, by DCC.

Engagement with communities and in schools continues to form the bedrock of Devon's behavioural change work.

Partnership working

The Devon Authorities will aim to progress partnership working towards a Waste Integrated Service Partnership subject to individual councils adopting this approach.

The Devon Authorities will continue to enter into partnerships with relevant groups where mutually beneficial.

The Devon authorities and Torbay continue to work in close partnership under the auspices of the Devon Authorities Strategic Waste Committee.

Redundant landfill sites

To continue to maintain and monitor closed landfill sites to ensure their impact on the environment is minimised

Achieved

Commercial waste

The local authorities will confirm whether disposal charges will apply to Schedule 2 groups from 2013/14.

The local authorities will support businesses to carry out more sustainable waste management practices where resources allow.

The local authorities will promote sustainable tourism.

Waste disposal charges are applied under the amended Controlled Waste Regulations 2012

Some WCAs are offering trade waste recycling services

Districts assist tourist venues to reduce, reuse and recycle where possible.

LA achievements since 2013

Authority	Achievements
East Devon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New recycling system and restricted capacity refuse collection system launched in 2017 • Recycling rate increased from 45.6% 2015/2016 in to 59.1% in 2018/2019 • Bring banks removed in 2018 • Chargeable green waste service launched in 2018 gaining 8,000 customers in launch year • Second in English league table for kilograms of refuse per head of population at 126.8kg/capita in 2017/2018 • Multiple award winning new recycling service – green apple, international green apple, DEBI, LARAC • East Devon App launched in 2014 with 20,000 users in 2019 • Alexa recycling skill launched in 2019 winning LARAC award for 'Best new idea in the recycling sector'
Exeter City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced commercial recycling collections of glass, paper, cardboard, plastic and cans so businesses have the same opportunities as our residents to recycle. Now collecting from over 500 business addresses • We are among the 10% of best performing English local authorities for waste reduction (former Best Value Performance Indicator 84: kg of collected waste per head) • Approval obtained to go for the Devon-aligned recycling service,
Mid Devon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All residents moved to fortnightly residual collections • Weekly food waste collections introduced • Chargeable garden waste collections introduced • Expansion of dry recycling service to accept card and mixed plastics • Opening of WTS so all residual waste now to EFW rather than landfill
North Devon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced commercial recycling collections • Expanded recycling service to take mixed plastics, WEEE and food waste on a weekly basis • Introduced chargeable garden waste collection service • Opening of WTS so all residual waste now sent to EFW rather than landfill • Introduced the "aligned" collection services
South Hams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council have approved the move towards the Devon Aligned Service by September 2020. • This will see a weekly recycling collection including food waste. • The number of materials collected for recycling will increase by the addition of glass, plastic pots, tubs and trays, printer cartridges and textiles to the kerbside service. • Single use plastic sacks currently used for recycling will be replaced by reusable containers.

Teignbridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced weekly collections of increased range of dry recyclables and food waste to all properties. Introduced a charged garden waste service Increased our recycling rate from 53.6% 2013/14 to 56.3% 2018/19 Reduced residual waste from 376kg/hh/yr to 337kg/hh/yr between 2013/14 and 2018/19 Major investment in fleet, depot and waste transfer station to enable service improvements and deliver efficiencies
Torridge	
West Devon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council has introduced a charged garden waste service in line with the Devon Aligned Service. Whilst this has resulted in an anticipated decrease in garden waste tonnage, the decrease is not matched by the additional tonnage diverted to Household Waste Recycling Centres which is less than half this amount. Residual waste over this period has also decreased along with the number of fly tips comprised of garden waste. It can therefore be assumed that the charges have resulted in this waste being treated higher up the hierarchy by an increase in home composting. The kerbside recycling service will be enhanced in December 2019 as the number of items that can be recycled will increase to include plastic pots, tubs and trays, printer cartridges, card drink cartons and foil. In February 2020, a trial will begin involving collecting residual waste on a three weekly basis and information from this trial will inform the decision whether to extend this service to all households in 2021.
Devon	<p>New Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exeter ERF Plymouth ERF Ivybridge HWRC Sidmouth HWRC Exeter TS North Devon TS Mid Devon TS <p>New contracts for Anaerobic Digestion of food waste</p> <p>Initialisation and implementation of Shared Savings Scheme</p> <p>Behavioural change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Prevention and Reuse Strategy New Schools Waste Education Strategy Development of Community Action Groups EU Ecowaste4food Project Appointment of Reuse Project Officer Devon Plastic Strategy published Reuse Officer wins LARAC Recycling Officer of the Year award in 2019 <p>Successful funding bids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WEEE x2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecowaste4food
Torbay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HWRC Bike recycling project in partnership with Channing's Wood Prison (Award obtained by the lead prison officer for lecturer of the year 2015) • Diversion of Residual waste to ERF end of April 2015 • Food waste project 2015/16 in partnership with WRAP achieving a 5.2% increase in food waste collected • Achieving zero to Landfill apart from a small amount of Asbestos collected at the HWRC in 2017/18 giving 0.2% as recorded in NI 193 • Last of Torbay's 13 recycling Green apple awards achieved by the recycling officer in 2015

Carbon impact of waste management service

Environmental consultants Eunomia Research and Consulting Ltd have carried out research into carbon impacts of waste management and have produced a yearly carbon index, http://www.eunomia.co.uk/carbonindex/pdfs/2017_18.pdf.

This shows which local authorities' recycling activities are delivering the greatest carbon benefits. Local authorities' recycling performance data for 2017/18 is taken from WasteDataFlow and multiplied by the same carbon 'factors' used by Zero Waste Scotland to produce the Scottish Carbon Metric. This process converts tonnage data for each recyclable material into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂ eq.). This shows the total embodied carbon in the material that authorities are diverting from disposal to recycling. Local authorities that collect more of the materials with a higher embodied carbon for recycling will show greater benefits. Account is also taken of the emissions impact of source separated and comingled collections. Devon's index of 102 is in the top 10% of authorities, with Torbay in the good performers' category. The key material metrics are as follows:

Material	Carbon factor (kgCO ₂ eq)	Carbon metric weighting
Textiles	-14069	100.0
Aluminium	-9267	65.9
Mixed cans	-3911	27.8
WEEE	-1374	9.8
Wood	-1224	8.7
Plastics	-1205	8.6
Paper and card	-799	5.7
Food and drink	-612	4.4
Glass	-223	2.8
Garden waste	-255	1.8

Table 1: Key material carbon factors and weighting

The table below shows CO₂e generated from each material through the manufacturing and use processes. It can be seen that depending on the material there are different levels of benefit/disbenefit from recycling/composting, thermal treatment and landfill.

	Textiles	Metal	Food	Plastic	Glass	Paper	Card
kgCO2eq/t generated	20444	12950	3744	3189	1210	885	885
Impact of recycling and composting	-5828	-9966	-70	-539	-755	-547	-547
Impact of thermal treatment	216	n/a	-12	1665	69	-180	-180
Impact of landfill	599	n/a	993	5	5	498	498
Net carbon gain/loss thru recycling	14616	2984	3674	2650	455	338	338
% recov'd of kgCO2e/t	28.5	77.0	1.9	16.9	62.4	61.8	61.8

Table 2: CO2e generated from each material through the manufacturing and use processes

In winter 2019/2020 Eunomia were commissioned to look at Devon authorities' waste management service and analyse its carbon impact in detail and to make recommendations on how to reach carbon neutral by 2050 or sooner as well as meeting recycling targets. Their recommendations are as follows:

- A primary focus on reducing the amount of plastics in the residual waste
- To capture more carbon intensive materials – i.e. textiles, metals, plastic
- To encourage/enable greater commercial waste recycling
- To explore carbon capture

And to reduce carbon impact but also increase the recycling rate:

- To reduce residual waste arisings
 - By less frequent collections
 - Smaller bins
 - No side waste
- To aim for higher capture rates of key materials
- To expand the range of materials collected
- To carry out a site by site review of Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) to emulate best sites, residual waste analysis and greater focus on textiles
- To deliver consistent communications including websites

The key to improving the carbon saved is to follow the waste hierarchy, and when recycling, improve the capture rates of the higher impact materials such as textiles, metals and plastics, and when recovering energy to minimise the amount of plastic in the residual waste.

The tables below show the carbon impacts per district with and without the HWRCs. The impacts vary significantly depending on the amount of reuse, the carbon intensity of materials recycled, the Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) used for

residual waste, and transport. On a consumption based analysis (where UK recycling is taken into account) the authorities overall are already carbon neutral if HWRCs are included. However, on a territorial basis (explain) they are not. As tables 5 and 6 show the carbon impact will increase with time (based on today's tonnages) mainly due to the decarbonisation of the electricity grid which will make the ERFs relatively less carbon efficient.

	East Devon	Exeter	Mid Devon	North Devon	South Hams	Teignbridge	Torridge	West Devon	Total
Transport	7,308	3,316	3,582	5,646	5,139	5,703	3,296	2,355	36,345
Reuse	-4,682	-3,221	-1,668	-2,836	-3,051	-5,282	-1,612	-1,730	-24,083
Dry Recyclables	-13,549	-7,631	-6,278	-8,167	-6,415	-10,830	-5,165	-4,387	-62,421
Organics	-1,689	-377	-859	-578	-375	-1,532	-614	-546	-6,570
Incineration	5,298	4,147	5,276	3,344	4,315	4,355	1,794	1,981	30,510
Landfill	1,250	1,406	544	966	6	7	576	9	4,763
Net Impacts – Consumption basis	-6,064	-2,359	597	-1,626	-380	-7,579	-1,726	-2,318	-21,455
Impacts – Territorial Inventory	12,167	8,493	8,543	9,378	9,085	8,533	5,052	3,799	65,049

Table 3: Household Baseline, Tonnes CO₂e. 2020 – including HWRCs

	East Devon	Exeter	Mid Devon	North Devon	South Hams	Teignbridge	Torridge	West Devon	Total
Transport	5,422	2,067	2,763	4,509	4,138	4,454	2,520	1,745	27,616
Reuse	-976	-39	-54	-453	-694	-2,567	-23	-442	-5,248
Dry Recyclables	-8,832	-3,632	-4,136	-5,129	-3,333	-7,251	-3,088	-2,182	-37,582
Organics	-1,281	-155	-770	-479	-275	-1,350	-542	-414	-5,266
Incineration	5,140	4,024	5,017	3,283	3,649	3,809	1,767	1,625	28,314
Landfill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Impacts – Consumption basis	-527	2,265	2,820	1,731	3,484	-2,905	634	331	7,834
Impacts – Territorial Inventory	9,281	5,936	7,010	7,313	7,512	6,913	3,745	2,955	50,664

Table 4: Household Baseline, Tonnes CO2e. 2020 – excluding HWRCs

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Transport	36,345	32,105	27,865	23,624	19,384	15,144	10,904
Reuse	-24,083	-24,083	-24,083	-24,083	-24,083	-24,083	-24,083
Dry Recyclables	-61,875	-61,875	-61,875	-61,875	-61,875	-61,875	-61,875
Organics	-6,750	-6,109	-5,522	-5,166	-4,956	-4,914	-4,873
Incineration	30,510	37,369	46,549	52,036	55,096	55,729	56,362
Landfill	4,763	4,833	4,926	4,982	5,013	5,020	5,026
Net Impacts – Consumption basis	-20,908	-17,759	-12,139	-10,481	-11,420	-14,979	-18,538
Impacts – Territorial Inventory	65,049	68,198	73,818	75,476	74,537	70,978	67,419

Table 5: Projected Total Household Carbon Impacts with HWRCs, tonnes CO2e

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Transport	27,616	24,395	21,173	17,951	14,729	11,507	8,285
Reuse	-5,248	-5,248	-5,248	-5,248	-5,248	-5,248	-5,248
Dry Recyclables	-38,164	-37,963	-37,963	-37,963	-37,963	-37,963	-37,963
Organics	-5,266	-4,805	-4,218	-3,862	-3,652	-3,610	-3,568
Incineration	28,314	34,575	42,956	47,965	50,758	51,336	51,914
Landfill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Impacts – Consumption basis	7,252	10,953	16,699	18,842	18,623	16,021	13,419
Impacts – Territorial Inventory	50,664	54,165	59,910	62,054	61,835	59,233	56,631

Table 6: Projected Total Household Carbon Impacts without HWRCs, tonnes CO₂e

Exeter University were also asked to look at ways that the Energy Recovery Facilities could reduce their carbon impact. The conclusions from this work were:

- To reduce the amount of plastic in the residual waste
- To increase the efficiency of the plants by increasing the use of heat
- To explore carbon capture

The table below shows the relative impacts of a range of scenarios. All the scenarios have their limitations, for example reducing the plastic in the residual waste depends on manufacturers, the public, pre-treatment technologies and markets; increasing the plant efficiencies depends on suitable offtakers, and carbon capture is currently prohibitively expensive but may become less so in the future.

GHG reduction scenario	Exeter ERF Fossil kt CO ₂ e	% reduction	Devonport EfW CHP Fossil ktCO ₂ e	% reduction
Base case				
2018 emissions	15.7		39.3	
Reduced fossil content				
Plastics -100%	3.4	78%	-14.8	138%
Plastics -50%	9.6	39%	12.3	69%
Dense plastics -45%	13.2	16%	27.7	29%
Increased heat offtake				
Zero electricity export	-4.8	130%	-65.5	267%
Net zero heat	0.0	100%	0.0	100%
Max practical heat	7.9	50%	12.0	69%
Carbon capture and storage				
"Just Catch" and storage	-2.9	119%	-51.8	232%
Combined scenario				
Dense plastics -45% and max practical heat offtake	2.6	83%	-0.3	101%

Table 7: Range of scenarios for reducing carbon impact of ERFs

The data for Plymouth includes all waste entering the plant. The contribution of the Devon Authorities is approximately 1/3rd of the total, i.e. 60,000 tonnes, and Torbay similarly.

Table 8 below shows a summary of carbon impacts and the relationship with Devon's material tonnages. The summary notes explain the potential order of priority in terms of carbon impact reduction for the various actions – reduce, reuse, recycle.

Key

For each column the colours show the 1st 2nd and 3rd best material to tackle for that particular action e.g. Considering waste prevention alone (Column B) textiles are the material to focus on. Considering waste prevention and the tonnage of that material in the residual bin (Column F), food waste would be best to focus on.

- Green: greatest impact
- Orange: 2nd greatest impact
- Red: 3rd greatest impact

A	B	C	D	E	F= BxE	G = CxE	H = DxE	I	J = I/(E+I)	K = E/125,571
	TCO2eq/t generated through manufacture and use	Impact of recycling (TCO2eq/t)	Impact of thermal treatment (TCO2eq/t)	Tonnes in Devon's residual dustbins	Waste prevention carbon saving (TCO2eq/t)	Recycling carbon saving (TCO2eq/t)	ERF carbon impact (TCO2eq/t)	Tonnes of material recycled by Devon's districts	% of material available recycled	% of material in residue
Textiles	20.44	-5.83	0.216	6,530	-133,473	-38,070	1,410	1,095	14.3	5.2
Metals	12.95	-9.97	n/a	4,269	-55,284	-42,562	0	3,080 (+2,000 from ERFs)	42.0 (54%)	3.4
Food	3.74	-0.07	-0.012	37,797	-141,360	-2,645	-435	21,522	36.0	30.1
Plastic	3.19	-0.54	1.67	18,082	-57,681	-9,764	30,197	7,000	28.0	14.4
Glass	1.21	-0.76	0.069	4,143	-5,013	-3,149	285	23,000	84.7	3.3
Paper and card	0.89	-0.55	-0.18	19,464	-17,323	-10,705	-3,503	30,000	60.7	15.5

Table 8: Summary of carbon impacts and the relationship with Devon's material tonnages.

This table shows how waste prevention, recycling and energy recovery have different carbon impacts depending on the material in question:

- **Prevention:** Textile production has the greatest carbon impact per se, followed by metals, food and plastic. Waste prevention therefore is most effective in that order. However, given the quantities of materials in the residual, the scope for most impactful waste prevention might be food, textiles, plastic, metals, paper
- **Recycling:** Metals recycling has the greatest impact per se followed by textiles, glass, paper and plastic. However, given the quantities in the residual, the scope for most impactful recycling is metal, textiles, paper, plastic, glass.
- **Energy recovery:** Plastics to ERF has the greatest impact per se followed by textiles, paper, glass. However, given the quantities in the residual, the scope for most impactful ERF avoidance is plastic, textiles, glass. Putting food and paper waste into the ERFs reduces the carbon impact

Waste Analysis October 2017

East Devon Residual bin contents

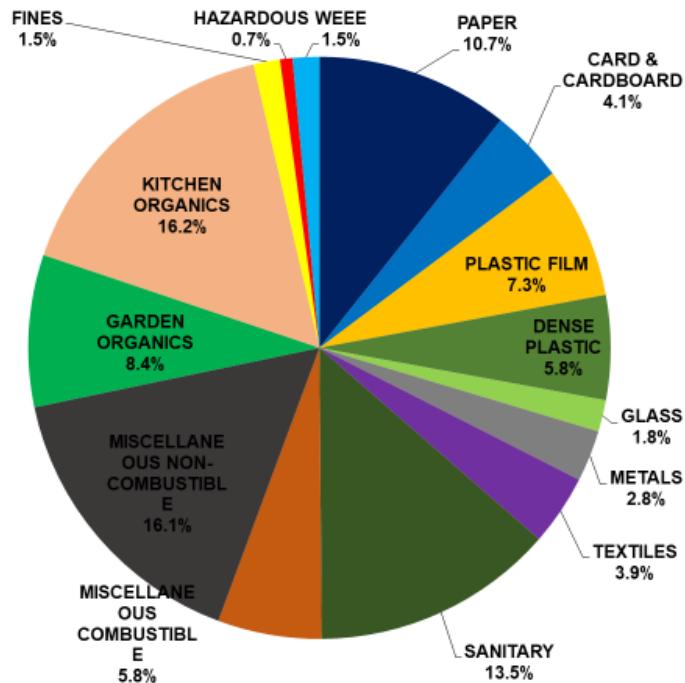


Figure 1: Contents of the residual bins October 2017: East Devon

Exeter Residual bin contents

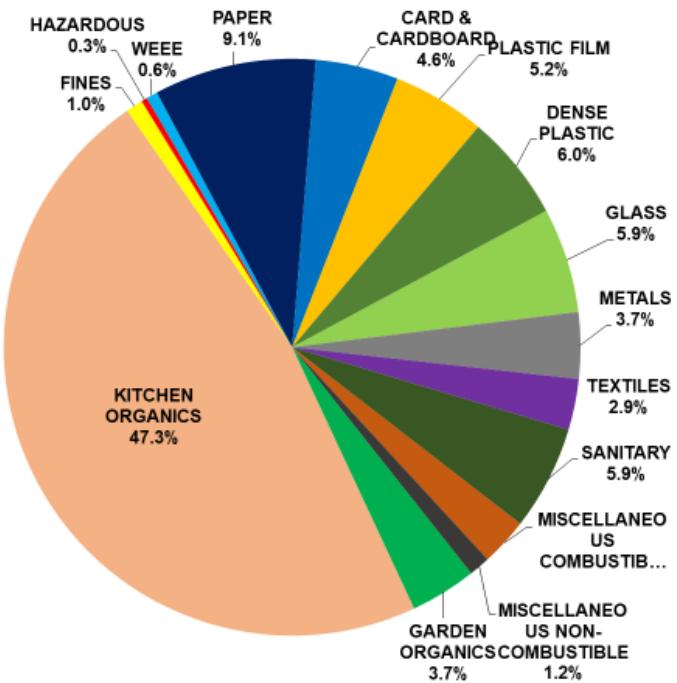


Figure 2: Contents of the residual bins October 2017: Exeter

Mid Devon Residual bin contents

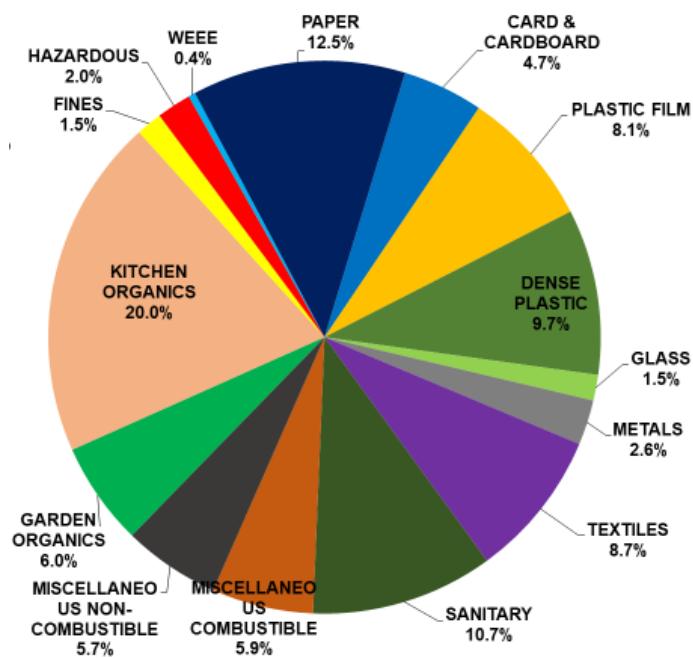


Figure 3: Contents of the residual bins October 2017: Mid Devon

North Devon Residual bin contents

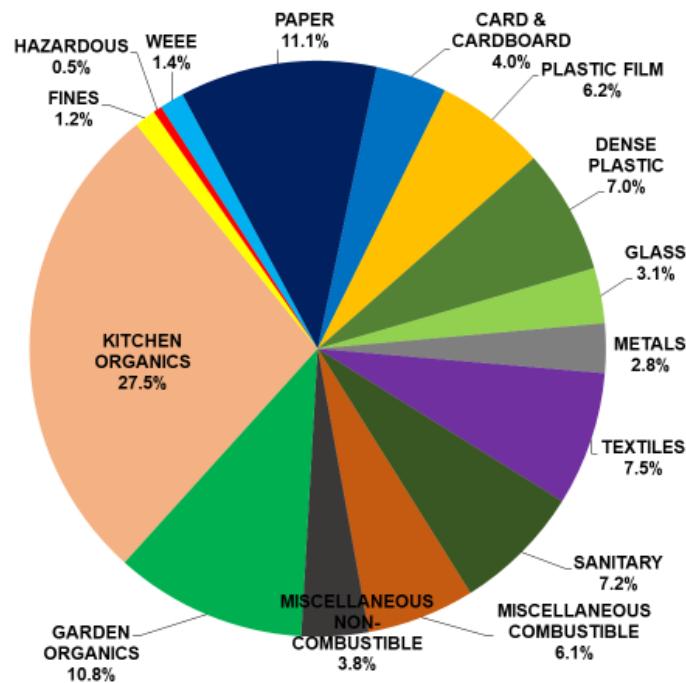


Figure 4: Contents of the residual bins October 2017: North Devon

South Hams Residual bin contents

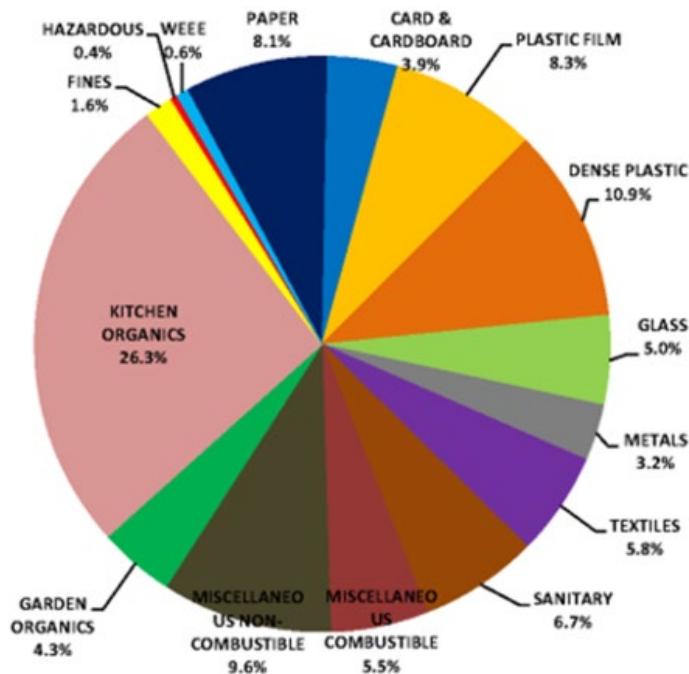


Figure 5: Contents of the residual bins October 2017: South Hams

Teignbridge Residual bin contents

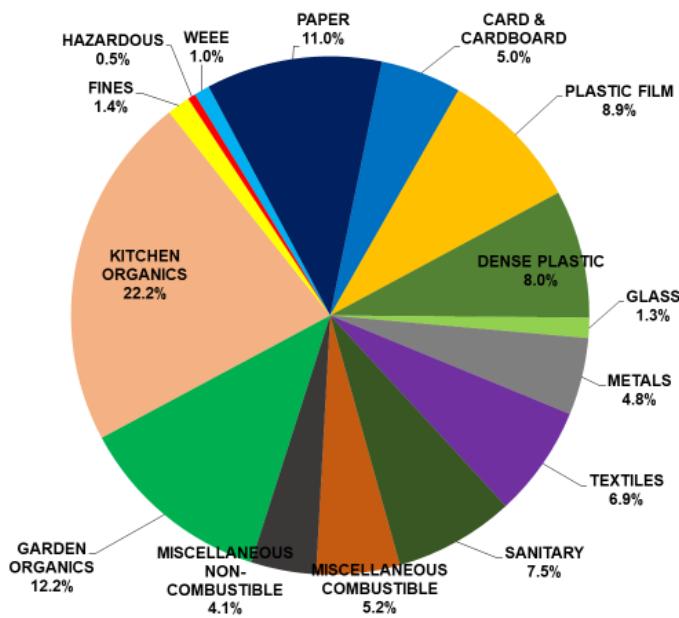


Figure 6: Contents of the residual bins October 2017: Teignbridge

Torridge Residual bin contents

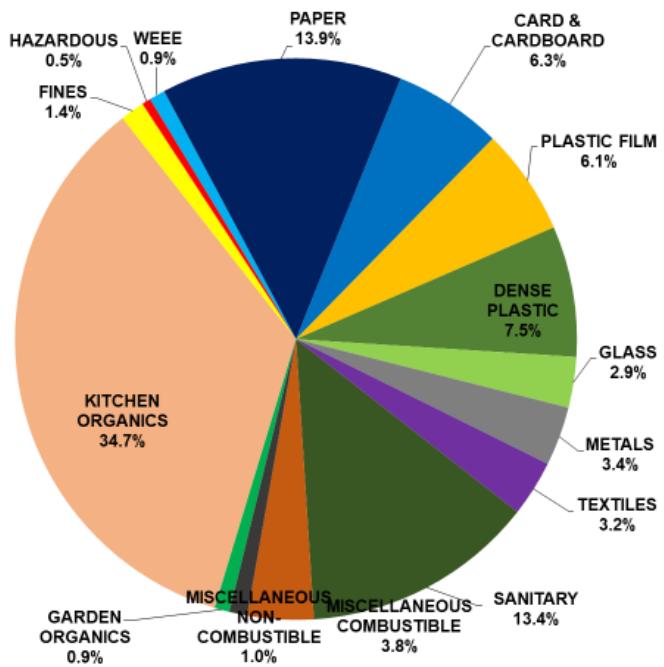


Figure 7: Contents of the residual bins October 2017: Torridge

West Devon Residual bin contents

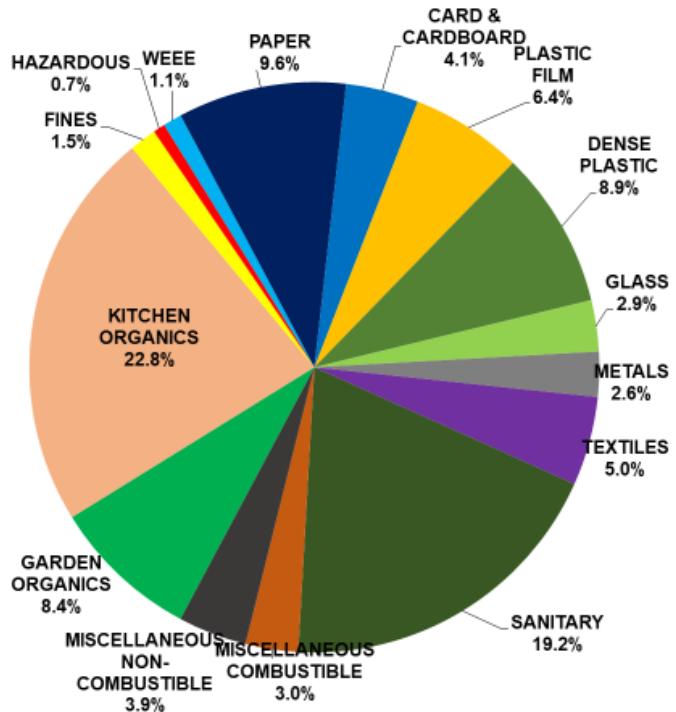


Figure 8: Contents of the residual bins October 2017: West Devon

Litter and fly tipping legislation

Litter

Local authorities, national park authorities, the Broads Authority and police community support officers have powers to take enforcement action against offenders. Anyone caught littering may be prosecuted in a magistrates' court, which can lead to a criminal record and a fine of up to £2,500 on conviction. Instead of prosecuting, councils may decide, under section 88 of the Act to issue a fixed penalty notice, otherwise known as an 'on-the-spot fine', of up to £150. Under section 88A, councils in England outside London can also issue civil penalties (not carrying criminal liability) to the keeper of any vehicle from which a littering offence is committed.

Section 89 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 also imposes two distinct duties on a range of bodies to "keep their relevant land clear of litter and refuse" and to "keep the highways clean". In complying with these duties, "duty bodies" (district councils, highway authorities, educational institutions, the Crown and statutory undertakers such as rail and tram operators and water companies) must "have regard to" the statutory Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse. The Code sets out the legal standards that duty bodies are expected to be able to achieve in carrying out these duties on different types of land and seeks to encourage duty bodies to maintain their land within acceptable cleanliness standards. The emphasis is on the consistent and appropriate management of an area to keep it clean, not on how often it is cleaned.

To assist them in achieving these standards, litter authorities (predominantly district councils) have access to a range of other powers and duties designed to deter littering and prevent the defacement of land by litter and waste. E.g. Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 which provides local agencies (councils, local police forces and registered social housing providers) with a range of flexible powers to tackle various anti-social and nuisance behaviours. For example, Community Protection Notices (CPN) may be used to deal with particular, ongoing problems or nuisances which negatively affect the community's quality of life, by targeting those responsible. Also, Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) provide similar protection from nuisances in public spaces by imposing conditions on the use of that area. For example, a PSPO may be used to require dog owners to pick up their dog's faeces.

Fly Tipping

Fly-tipping is the illegal deposit of waste on land. Fly-tipping differs from littering in that it involves the removal of waste from premises where it was produced with the deliberate aim of disposing of it unlawfully, or as a result of legitimate outlets not being available. The offence of fly-tipping, and the additional offences of 'knowingly causing' or 'knowingly permitting' fly-tipping, are set out in Section 33(1)(a) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Section 33 is enforceable by both the Environment Agency and the local authorities.

The penalties for these offences are:

- Summary conviction: to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine or both; and
- On conviction on Indictment: to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or a fine or both.

Directors, officers and senior employees can be imprisoned, and there is the possibility of licences being revoked if the person in question is not regarded as a 'fit and proper person' following conviction.

The registered keeper of a vehicle is liable for conviction if their vehicle is used during a fly-tipping offence.

Anyone who produces waste has a duty of care under section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 to ensure that it is disposed of properly.

Therefore a person may be guilty of an offence under section 34 if their waste has been found to be dumped, even if the dumping was carried out by someone else. The duty applies to both businesses and householders.

For further information see

<http://www.tacklingflytipping.com/Documents/NFTP-G-CaseStudies/Fly-tipping-responsibilities-Guide-for-local-authorities-and-land-manage....pdf>

Brief description of the Communications Strategy

The communications strategy covers all forms of targeted marketing and communications, including public relations, publications, campaigns and one-to-one engagement and aims to:

- Set objectives in line with government and local authority strategic aims
- Support and raise awareness of local, regional and national waste communication initiatives.

The strategy focusses on the following areas:

Audiences

- Make use of data for identifying key target audiences e.g. waste analysis and recycling collection tonnages to identify priority areas for communications.
- Develop understanding of key stakeholders, partners, residents and the best methods of how to engage with and motivate them via different means.

Key messages

- Work in partnership to ensure that communications are consistent, clear and effective.
- Support groups, charities, individuals and businesses who are actively preventing waste and reusing e.g. by telling and sharing their stories.
- Motivate residents by letting them know how well they are doing.

Tools and activities

- Identify the communication methods that are most appropriate to communicating the key messages to target audiences.
- Embrace and utilise new digital communication technologies and use where appropriate.
- Encourage engagement from residents and respond to queries raised
- Work in partnership and support the community and charitable sectors to increase waste prevention, repair and reuse

Resources and timescales

- Work in partnership with stakeholders to achieve economies of scale, and budget/plan communications effectively.
- Keep residents informed of changes to waste and recycling services in good time.

Evaluation

- Assess how effective the strategy and communications are e.g. by carrying out market research and using analytical tools.
- Provide feedback to stakeholders on performance.
- Develop evidence-based communications where possible.

Agenda Item 7.

CABINET

28TH SEPTEMBER 2021

MID DEVON PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

Cabinet Member(s): Councillor Richard Chesterton, Cabinet Member for Planning and Economic Regeneration

Responsible Officer: Mr Stephen Walford, Chief Executive

Reason for Report: To approve the Mid Devon Playing Pitch Strategy for publication and for public consultation

RECOMMENDATION:

That Cabinet notes the content of and recommendations within the Mid Devon Playing Pitch Strategy (Appendix 1 to this report) and approves its publication for public consultation

Financial Implications: There are no direct financial implications arising from endorsing the Playing Pitch Strategy. The Strategy includes recommendations and actions which may involve the Council as a provider of Leisure Centres and public car parks, but does not place a requirement for Council to undertake these recommendations and actions.

Legal Implications: None. The Playing Pitch Strategy will not have any formal status as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

Risk Assessment: The Playing Pitch Strategy will provide robust evidence that can be used to inform the preparation of development plans, masterplans, planning guidance, and other plans, programmes and strategies. It will be capable of being a material consideration for guiding planning applications submitted to the Council for determination and the decisions made on these.

Budget and Policy Framework: Budget provision has been made for using an external consultant undertake and prepare the Playing Pitch Strategy for the Council. The Playing Pitch Strategy will be a technical document and can be used to help inform the Council's policy framework, including for decision-making purposes on land use planning matters and in making Section 106 planning agreements, and in considering requests for S106 funds or other financial support for playing pitch facilities.

Equality Impact Assessment: An up to date Playing Pitch Strategy can be used to help guide and inform decisions taken for the provision of sports pitches across the district that can be used by the whole community. It will not in itself lead to any impacts on the equality strands protected under the Equality Act 2010 (the 'protected characteristics').

Relationship to Corporate Plan: Preparation of the Playing Pitch Strategy will help the Council's Priority 3: Community, since it can be used to help support the

development of sports facilities that will benefit the district, and which can promote physical activity, health and well-being.

Impact on Climate Change: The Playing Pitch Strategy will not have any direct impact on climate change.

1.0 Introduction/Background

National planning policy and Sport England Guidance

- 1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021, paragraph 98) makes clear that relevant planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities (including quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses) and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate.
- 1.2 A new ‘Playing Pitch Strategy’ (PPS) is needed for Mid Devon to meet the national planning policy framework requirement. It will also need to be consistent with Sport England’s guidance (2013) for preparing playing pitch strategies. Sport England will need to be satisfied that the PPS has been prepared in accordance with their requirements and is therefore ‘fit for purpose’.

PPS status and its use

- 1.3 The PPS will be a technical document that can be used by the Council:
 - To help inform the preparation of development plans, masterplans, planning guidance and other programmes and strategies.
 - As a material consideration where relevant to help inform decisions made on planning applications submitted to the Council for determination.
 - To help inform the consideration of requests for S106 funds or other financial support for playing pitch facilities
 - To help guide the Council’s management of its playing pitch assets for which it is responsible
- 1.4 The PPS can also be used by:
 - Applicants for planning permission, where relevant, to help inform their development proposals submitted to the Council for determination
 - Private and third sector providers of playing pitches, and support local sports clubs and organisations, in making bids for funding from a variety of sources to maintain and improve provision.

Mid Devon PPS

- 1.5 A ‘Playing Fields Strategy’ for Mid Devon was published in 2010, originally as a requirement for the (now defunct) Building Schools for the Future (BSF)

programme. An Open Space and Play Area Strategy was published in 2014, in part to support the evidence base for the planning policies contained within the adopted Mid Devon Local Plan. The scope of this study encompassed playing pitches but also looked more widely at the quantity, quality and accessibility of open space in general, including parks, play areas and other public open space. There is now a need for updated evidence and information specifically on the supply of and demand for playing pitches across Mid Devon district. This will help ensure that there is a good supply of high quality playing pitch facilities across the district to meet the sporting needs of local communities.

- 1.6 Cabinet approval for officers to commission a Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) was given on 19th September 2019 (minute 52).
- 1.7 Officers commissioned a suitable consultant, Bennett Leisure and Planning to undertake the PPS following a procurement process. This consultant has significant experience in such work across the South West.
- 1.8 The PPS was completed in July 2021. This has taken longer, in part due to restrictions on movement placed through the covid-19 pandemic and the inability to visit some playing pitch facilities.

2.0 Process

- 2.1 The preparation of the Playing Pitch Strategy has followed the stages set out in Sport England's guidance (2013):
 - Stage A (Prepare and tailor approach)
 - Stage B (Gather supply and demand data)
 - Stage C (Assess supply and demand data)
 - Stage D (Develop the strategy)
 - Stage E (Deliver the strategy)
- 2.2 The PPS has focused on the following pitch sports: football, cricket, rugby, hockey, tennis and bowls. The PPS has investigated further the need for 3G FTPs (Third Generation Football Turf Pitches) in Mid Devon, which has already been identified in the Local Football Facilities Plan for Mid Devon that has been prepared by the Football Association and Sport England. 3G FTP pitches are a high quality and indispensable part of modern football facilities and include artificial surfaces that replicate a good standard natural turf pitch. They can be heavily used all year round with no decline in quality. There is currently no 3G FTP provision in Mid Devon.
- 2.3 The PPS has involved a partnership approach, with a project Steering Group set up to oversee its production and for approval at the key stages. The project Steering Group has comprised of an elected Member and relevant officers from the Council, Devon County Council, representatives in the South

West from national-governing bodies for the main pitch sports, and Sport England.

2.4 The PPS's technical work has included:

- An analysis of population forecasts to 2026 and 2033. This is based on available demographic data and estimate of new housing through growth planned in the adopted Mid Devon Local Plan and with allowance for some additional growth at the three main towns and the proposed Culm Garden Village in this period following the expected adoption of a new Local Plan in mid-2025.
- Prediction of the numbers of teams which will be in operation and patterns of play.
- Quantitative and qualitative assessment of the existing supply of playing pitch facilities across Mid Devon and issues arising.
- Assessment of current shortfalls in provision and future requirements to 2033.

3.0 Stakeholder engagement and wider consultation

- 3.1 The findings of the PPS have been informed through engagement with pitch sports clubs, sports National-Governing Bodies and providers of playing pitch facilities in Mid Devon. This has included contacting town and parish councils and has involved meetings with the main schools and community colleges at Tiverton, Cullompton and Crediton. This has followed Sport England's guidance (2013). The purpose of this stakeholder engagement has been to gather information about the supply of and demand for playing pitches in Mid Devon across the pitch sports subject to the PPS.
- 3.2 The Forward Planning Team Leader has sought clarification from Sport England regarding the need for wider community consultation on the PPS, given that it is a technical document. Sport England has drawn attention to its guidance (2013) where paragraph D22 makes clear once the PPS has been drafted it should be subject to wider consultation. The nature and extent of this wider consultation should ensure that it meets any requirements set out by those areas where the PPS may be used (e.g. the consultation requirements of the local authority's planning department for similar strategies which support the development plan). Following the consultation and any subsequent amendments the PPS should be formally signed off by the steering group.
- 3.3 It is recommended that in light of Sport England's clarification the PPS is published on the Council's website and a minimum 6 week period provided in which public comments can be made on its content. The PPS will be amended where necessary before a sign-off is sought from the project Steering Group. A subsequent report will be brought to the Cabinet to endorse the PPS as a technical document following its sign-off.

4.0 Key findings and recommendations

4.1 The PPS includes a vision:

“To help guide the provision of playing pitch facilities in Mid Devon in relation to current and future needs to 2033, irrespective of ownership and operation, and to support the retention and enhancement of facilities that are appropriate, of high quality and which are sustainable. Provision should promote inclusivity, encourage sporting excellence and community development and cohesion and help to enhance physical and mental wellbeing.”

- 4.2 This vision is supported by 6 key objectives that are derived from Sport England’s 12 planning for sport principles, and the PPS includes 8 overarching themes as follows:

- T1 Protecting, maintaining and enhancing playing fields
- T2 Encouraging and supporting education establishments to embrace secure community use of their pitch sport facilities
- T3 Ensuring that facilities are viable and sustainable
- T4 Ensuring the pitch sports and their facilities are fully inclusive
- T5 Supporting the voluntary sector
- T6 Promoting the benefits of playing pitch sports to health and well-being
- T7 Promoting increased participation and realising club development aspirations
- T8 Facilitate delivery

- 4.3 The PPS includes a section for each main pitch sport and each section sets out findings for the district split into the following sub-areas: Tiverton sub-area; Cullompton sub-area; Crediton sub-area. The PPS summarises the current and future pitch situation and sets out:

- current shortfalls in provision and how these might be addressed.
- future requirements (in addition to current shortfalls).

- 4.4 The PPS findings are detailed and lengthy and are not repeated in full in this report. However, the PPS has concluded that in terms of 3G FTPs, there is evidenced need for the equivalent of a full size 3G FTP in each of the main towns – Tiverton, Cullompton and Crediton.

- 4.5 Attention is drawn to the fact that the PPS includes an Appendix 4: Masterplanning – East Cullompton (Culm Garden Village) and Appendix 5: Masterplanning – Eastern Urban Extension (Tiverton). A summary of the recommendations from these Appendices is as follows:

Appendix 4: Masterplanning – East Cullompton (Culm Garden Village)

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS / TO MEET DEMAND GENERATED BY DEVELOPMENT IN EAST CULLOMPTON/CULM GARDEN VILLAGE TO 2033	
Sport	Recommendations

Football	To plan for an area of 4 hectares (capable of accommodating a minimum of three adult and four youth/mini (11v11, 9v9, 7v7 and 5v5) football pitches and changing
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	<p>accommodation/clubhouse) as a hub pitch site.</p> <p>Consideration to be given to the ‘Community Hub’ site being taken on by a club/organisation if the appropriate ancillary facilities are provided and a possible commuted sum made available to help with the early years establishment of the site as it grows to maturity.</p>
Football – 3G FTP provision	<p>The development will also generate the need for 0.2 of a 3G football turf pitch; the wider PPS identifies the need for a 3G FTP to serve existing needs within the Cullompton area. Possible sites for 3G FTP provision to be further investigated – either within the hub, or on a new school site or on a more established site with a current community offer. (Area of land required for full size 3G FTP = 0.74 hectares).</p> <p>Further feasibility work and consultation with relevant stakeholders is required re: the benefits/potential of 3G FTP and sand based artificial grass pitch provision to serve the wider Cullompton area whether within the town itself (at Cullompton Community College) or in the new Garden Village (see Hockey below).</p>
Cricket	<p>One pitch (8 wickets) needed to meet demand generated by East Cullompton/Culm Garden Village to 2033. The inclusion of a non turf wicket would increase the capacity and flexibility of the ground.</p> <p>(This is in addition to a replacement pitch for the Cullompton Cricket Club, with additional wickets which could help to meet demand from new housing elsewhere in the Cullompton Sub Area, plus expansion within the club). (Area of land required for a cricket pitch = c1.3 hectares.)</p>
Rugby	<p>Cullompton Rugby Club have long standing plans to relocate from Stafford Park and is considering sites within East Cullompton/Culm Garden Village. Replacement provision of four full size pitches and three mini/midi pitches is supported by the Strategy, to include an element to meet growth in demand from the wider Cullompton Sub Area to 2033 and from East Cullompton/Culm Garden Village, as new demand is likely to grow from the existing club. (Area of land required for adult rugby pitch with run offs = 1.2 hectares; thus total area required c.7 hectares).</p>
Hockey	<p>Contribution to the upgrade of the sand based Culm Valley Leisure Centre Artificial Grass Pitch within the next two to five years, which could include the provision of clubhouse facilities. Another possibility is the relocation of this AGP to a site within East Cullompton (to be provided before the Culm Valley Leisure Centre pitch is decommissioned). Further feasibility work and consultation with relevant stakeholders is required.</p>
Tennis	<p>A minimum of two floodlit tennis courts. Installation of SMART Gate Access Technology¹ would be required when new courts are built.</p>
Bowls	No requirement identified although populations of this size do

¹ the installation of remote access systems which remove the requirement for on-site management and promote wide community use at new and existing courts

	have bowling greens.
Post 2033	<p>It is predicted that growth in demand post 2033 in East Cullompton/Culm Garden Village (based on an additional 2550 homes) may result in an approximate doubling of the pitch requirement set out above i.e. up to one additional cricket pitch, one additional rugby pitch, six football pitches (2 senior, 2 youth and 2 mini), two tennis courts and contributions towards 3G FTP and sand based AGP provision.</p>
	<p>The need to maintain a balanced distribution of sports facilities across Cullompton as the East Cullompton/Culm Garden Village site develops is very important to the wellbeing of the town. Various options presented, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult football pitch through S106 in NW Cullompton – site already identified • The development, improvement and consolidation of facilities at Cullompton Community College, • Upgrading of facilities at CCA Fields

Appendix 5: Masterplanning – Eastern Urban Extension (Tiverton)

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS / TO MEET DEMAND GENERATED BY DEVELOPMENT IN EASTERN URBAN EXTENSION TIVERTON TO 2033	
Sport	Recommendations
Football	To plan for an area of 3 hectares (capable of accommodating a minimum of two adult and four youth/mini (11v11, 9v9, 7v7 and 5v5) pitches and changing accommodation/clubhouse) as a hub pitch site
Football – 3G FTP	Contribution to off-site provision of a 3G FTP at other sites identified within the town. (The development itself will generate demand for 0.1 of a 3G FTP).
Cricket	Possible site for one new cricket pitch (part of the need for which (0.6 of a pitch – 5 wickets) arises from the development itself but which could be made larger to address the shortfall in the town). If not feasible within the EUE, off-site contribution to the provision of a new pitch elsewhere in the town. (Area of land required for a cricket pitch = c1.3 hectares.)
Rugby	The development is expected to generate demand for one rugby pitch. Contribution to off-site provision is recommended elsewhere, since one rugby pitch is not a sustainable level of provision and a minimum of three rugby pitches are required for a sustainable site. (Tiverton RFC requires an additional pitch to meet expected growth from within the club and demand generated elsewhere in the Tiverton Sub Area). (Area of land required for adult rugby pitch with run offs = 1.2 hectares).
Hockey	Contribution to improvements in maintenance and access to changing and toilets at Exe Valley Leisure Centre artificial grass pitch and resurfacing of AGP in next two to five years with a sand dressed surface.

Tennis	Three floodlit tennis courts. Installation of SMART Gate Access Technology would be required when new courts are built.
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4.6 It should be noted that it is important to understand shortfalls in pitch provision, particularly in relation to the determination of planning proposals for the loss of playing pitches. Additionally, the PPS makes clear that access to additional playing pitches does not always involve new provision being required (i.e. the allocation of land for new pitches in a Local Plan). The PPS identifies opportunities in each sub-area where there are opportunities that could address deficiencies. This could include securing community use of school playing pitches, or where there is room for accommodating additional pitches on an existing site.

4.7 The PPS includes a section with actions plans. This includes recommended actions in the form of:

Policy Actions; Decision Making Actions; Delivering Improved Facilities; Enhancing Participation and Well-being; Management and Maintenance of Facilities; PPS Delivery Framework; and

Action Plans for the Tiverton sub-area; the Cullompton sub-area; and the Crediton sub-area. Each Action Plan sets out: options and recommended actions in relation to existing playing pitch facilities in each sub-area; identifies partners to deliver the action; a timescale (short term 1-3 years, medium term 3 – 8 years, longer term over 8 years); and a cost band (low , £50k, medium £50k – 250k, high £250k +).

4.8 The PPS recommends that a ‘Delivery Group’ is established to oversee the implementation of the strategy and to monitor progress towards the identified action points that it has recommended. This Delivery Group could be led by the Council and be based on the membership of the project Steering Group referred to in paragraph 2.3 of this report. There will be a need to consider how the Council can resource a Delivery Group in terms of the capacity of relevant officers.

4.9 Officers are waiting for the consultant to provide the completed Stage B database (of supply and demand data) and finalised Stage C assessment of that supply and demand data.

5.0 Planning Policy Advisory Group

5.1 The Planning Policy Advisory Group met on the 4th August 2021. The group noted the contents of the PPS and has expressed a wish that the PPS is subject to public consultation before it is finalised and that this forms part of the recommendation to Cabinet.

5.2 The Planning Policy Advisory Group has also expressed a wish that a further study is undertaken of built sports facilities (e.g. swimming pools, athletics facilities, sports halls etc), which together with the PPS can be used to help inform the preparation of Sports Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and that this SPD will be subject to public consultation. Cabinet is advised that officers will need to investigate what technical study may be needed for built

sports facilities and how this can be used to inform the preparation of a new Local Plan. Officers intend to review SPD needs in connection with the adopted Mid Devon Local Plan at a future meeting of the PPAG so that prioritisation, resources and timing may be considered.

- 5.3 In light of the wishes of the PPAG, Cabinet may like to consider the addition of a further recommendation set out below. However in doing so, Cabinet's attention is drawn to the content of paragraph 5.2 above.

"Officers investigate the need for a built sport facilities study, and the merits for a Sports Supplementary Planning Document"

6.0 Next steps

- 6.1 Subject to Cabinet approval the Playing Pitch Strategy will be published on the Council's website and a minimum period of 6 weeks provided for public comments to be made on its content.
- 6.2 One of the PPSs recommendations is "establish a Playing Pitch Strategy Delivery Group with membership of the current Steering Group and other key stakeholders, including main Secondary Schools and Blundell School representatives. To meet on six monthly basis and progress, monitor and review the Priority Projects and Actions Plans." Officers will investigate how this recommendation can be taken forward. This matter can be considered at a future meeting of the Council's Development Delivery Advisory Group (DDAG).

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Circulation of the Report: Cabinet Member - Leadership Team

List of Background Papers and Links:

Appendix 1 Mid Devon Playing Pitch Strategy

Sport England Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance:

<https://www.sportengland.org/facilities-and-planning/planning-for-sport/planning-for-sport-guidance/> (sportengland-production-files.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com)

<https://www.sportengland.org/facilities-and-planning/planning-for-sport/planning-for-sport-guidance/>

Mid Devon Local Football Facilities Plan

<https://localplans.footballfoundation.org.uk/local-authorities-index/mid-devon/mid-devon-local-football-facility-plan/>

National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021)

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf

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Mid Devon District Playing Pitch Strategy

MAIN STRATEGY DOCUMENT

See Also: [SITE ACTION PLANS](#)

September 2021



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 There is now a need for updated evidence and information specifically on the supply of and demand for playing pitches across the Mid Devon District area. Previous studies, including a ‘Playing Fields Strategy for Mid Devon’ (2010) and an ‘Open Space and Play Area Strategy’ (OSPAS) (2014) are now either out of date and/or do not align with Sport England’s Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) Guidance, produced in 2013.

1.2 This Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) will have a multi-functional role, being used across Council service areas and supporting the work of external organisations with an interest in playing pitch provision within Mid Devon. In particular it will:

- Become part of an evidence base which will be used to help inform future strategic plan-making for the district (including emerging masterplans for the Garden Village development to the east of Cullompton and the Eastern Urban Extension in Tiverton) (See Appendices 4 and 5).
- Provide evidence that can be used in the decision making process for the Council’s determination of planning proposals.
- Be used by the Council to help inform the management of playing pitch assets for which it has responsibility.
- Be used by private and third sector providers of playing pitches, and support local sports clubs and organisations, in making bids for funding from a variety of sources to maintain and improve provision.

1.3 This PPS covers the sports of football, cricket, rugby and hockey and potentially other pitch sports such as lacrosse, stoolball and American football (no evidence of these has been found within Mid Devon). Consideration is given to the provision of all facilities that allow these sports to be played, such as artificial grass pitches (AGPs). This report also considers tennis and bowls.

1.4 The PPS has been informed through analysis of population forecasts to 2026 and to 2033, based on available demographic data and estimates of new housing through growth planned in the adopted Mid Devon Local Plan. An additional allowance for accelerated growth beyond 2026 in the strategic development areas is introduced to “future-proof” pitch planning for the period to 2033 which may follow later local plan revisions.

1.5 The extent of the study area is the boundaries of Mid Devon District Council, an area of 353 square miles (914 km²), a largely rural area in the heart of Devon with a population of 81,700 (ONS midterm population estimates, 2018). It lies between Dartmoor, Exmoor and the Blackdown Hills and is one of the most sparsely populated local authorities in England and Wales. There are three main market towns within the district: Tiverton, the largest settlement at the centre of the district, Cullompton in the east of the district and Crediton to the west. While a high proportion of residents live outside these three main towns, each of these towns act as hubs for their individual sub-areas by providing a range of community sports facilities for the town and wider area.

1.6 The three sub-areas are based on those established by the 2010 Playing Pitch Strategy and reflect the catchment areas of the district's three main market towns. Some minor cross-boundary movements in terms of participants travelling from outside the district to use playing pitch facilities within Mid Devon have been identified, but these are not significant enough to require the study area to extend beyond the boundary of Mid Devon.

1.7 Sport England's PPS Guidance comprises five distinct stages. Stage A is the set-up phase and Stage B, the supply and demand information gathering phase. Stage C is the assessment and analysis of needs. Two documents from Stages B and C underpin the Strategy; they are:

Stage B: Mid Devon PPS Stage B Database

Stage C: Mid Devon PPS Stage C Needs Assessment Report
(supply, demand and analysis information on a sport by sport basis)

1.8 This stage - Stage D - brings together the key findings and issues from the three sub areas and comprise two documents: the Main Strategy (this document) and the Site Action Plans. Stage E will be focused on implementation, delivery and monitoring.

1.9 The Strategy looks forward to the facilities required over the next 12 years, to 2033. Because there have been great changes in the numbers of teams and pattern of play (particularly in football) since the last Playing Pitch Strategy produced in 2010, it seemed pragmatic to initially predict the number of teams which will be in operation up to 2026 as an interim date. The Needs Assessment documents set out in detail how the increase in team numbers has been derived. The Strategy will require continual monitoring once adopted (Stage E) to ensure it remains current and will require formal updating within three years (i.e. by 2024).

1.10 The Steering Group for the Strategy comprised officers (Forward Plans Lead, Senior Planning Officers) from, and the Leader of, Mid Devon District Council and representatives from Mid Devon Leisure, Devon County Council, Sport England, England RFU, the LTA, England Hockey, the Devon FA, the Football Foundation, Active Devon, the England & Wales Cricket Board and Devon Cricket.

1.11 The consultants would like to express their sincere thanks to the Steering Group and the many clubs, leagues and facility operators and managers who contributed to the study, particularly through the Covid-19 pandemic. We are particularly grateful to the many volunteers who run local pitch sport clubs and have given up their time to provide us with information and comment. In addition, consultation with the four Secondary Schools and Blundell's School in the district has identified a number of aspirations and proposals which are closely linked to the PPS and have been incorporated.

2 STRATEGY VISION AND THEMES

2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (revised July 2021) 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 fields, the disposal of which can only be considered if robust evidence can be provided to support alternative, equal and replacement provision. Particularly since local authorities took on new public health responsibilities in 2013, an increasing range of statutory, corporate and planning documents, including DCMS, Sport England and National Governing Body (NGB) strategies reiterate the importance of creating healthy environments which can support and benefit people's wellbeing - not just physical but mental as well.

2.2 A variety of national policy documents set the scene for the Strategy in this report. These include: 'Sporting Future - A New Strategy for an Active Nation' (DCMS; 2015) and Sport England's Playing Fields Policy and Guidance (2018). Sport England's 'Planning for Sport Guidance' (2019) 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 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.

2.3 The Mid Devon Playing Pitch Strategy and Action Plans will contribute to the Mid Devon Local Plan Review. They will also be aligned to the Council's Corporate Plan 2020-2034 which focuses on sustainability across the four areas of Homes, Community, Environment and Economy.

Vision, Objectives and Themes

2.4 Within this framework, the Strategy is committed to an inclusive approach; ensuring that everyone, regardless of their background or situation, has the chance to be active and/or play sport in the way that is right for them.

2.5 The Vision for the Mid Devon Playing Pitch Strategy is:

"To help guide the provision of playing pitch facilities in Mid Devon in relation to current and future needs to 2033, irrespective of ownership and operation, and to support the retention and enhancement of facilities that are appropriate, of high quality and which are sustainable. Provision should promote inclusivity, encourage sporting excellence and community development and cohesion and help to enhance physical and mental wellbeing."

2.6 Planned housing developments can help to deliver new and/or improved pitches through developer contributions such as S106 planning obligations, which the Needs Assessment supporting the Strategy will underpin. It is important that the Strategy is future-proofed and plans for all elements of growth and demand. Meeting demand through to 2033 will depend upon new and/or improved facilities being in the right place and designed appropriately and flexibly in order to be able to respond to changing patterns of participation.

2.7 The six key Objectives derive from Sport England's 12 Planning for Sport Principles, as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>Objective 1</i> | To proactively plan for and provide sufficient and appropriate high quality facilities and opportunities (enhanced and new) to meet demand to 2033, wherever possible making the best use of facilities already available. |
| <i>Objective 2</i> | To protect existing provision and plan, manage and promote playing field sites to ensure they remain viable and sustainable and at the heart of community development. |
| <i>Objective 3</i> | To recognise and give significant weight to the value of the pitch sports in contributing to enhanced mental and physical health and well-being. |
| <i>Objective 4</i> | To manage and maintain facilities in such a way as to ensure retention of players and attraction of new participants, particularly those still underrepresented in the pitch sports such as women, girls and people with disabilities. |
| <i>Objective 5</i> | To encourage and support education establishments in embracing community use of their pitch sport facilities by engaging directly with them and creating a forum for discussion. |
| <i>Objective 6</i> | To create an ongoing management and delivery framework for people and organisations to work together to share skills, expertise, resources and facilities in implementing the Strategy. |

2.8 Developed from the above, there are a number of overarching themes (T1 – T8) which run across all sports and which are presented here, together with some cross-cutting, general action points. Further generic action points are presented in the accompanying document, Final Draft Site Action Plans (Section D).

T1 Protecting, maintaining and enhancing playing fields

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.”

The current level of playing field provision, whether in public, private or educational ownership, should be protected where the strategy shows a clear need now or in the future.

In areas where there is sufficient playing field provision to meet future demand and the site has no special significance to the interests of sport, proposals for development should be considered in line with local planning policies and the National Planning Policy

Framework (NPPF) (para. 99; July 2021) and with Sport England's Playing Fields Policy and Guidance (March, 2018).

Policy DM24 in the current Local Plan ('Protection of Local Green Space and recreational land/buildings') aims to protect open space, sport and recreational land or buildings from redevelopment and embodies the principles set out in the above guidance.

Any playing field site or sport facility that is not included in this PPS is purely an accidental omission. The lack of inclusion should not be indicative of the sports facility being surplus to requirements and any planning application that would result in the loss or prejudice the use of an omitted site would still be considered against paragraph 99 of the NPPF (July 2021) and relevant local planning policy.

General Action:

- To incorporate relevant policies within the Local Plan to protect pitches from redevelopment for alternative uses, unless it can be proven that the site(s) in question is/are surplus to requirements, or the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location, or the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of current or former use (in line with the NPPF (para. 99; July 2021) and Sport England's Playing Field Policy (March 2018)).

T2 *Encouraging and supporting education establishments to embrace secure community use of their pitch sport facilities*

In Mid Devon, secondary schools hold a major part of the stock of playing field land. They are essential for the maintenance of football and hockey in particular and frequently provide essential overflow and back up facilities. There are aspirations for improvements and new provision at all four secondary schools and Blundell's School, and these facilities need to be at the heart of the evolving network of outdoor sports provision. In each of the main towns, the proximity/relationship of school sites to local authority provision can lead to a more integrated approach between indoor and outdoor facilities and schools, sports clubs and the Council, if planned and progressed in partnership.

Active Devon is actively involved with schools through such initiatives as the Active Schools Network in Mid Devon and is currently rolling out a number of initiatives to promote sport within schools following Covid-19. Various NGBs are also focusing on raising participation in schools, notably the FA through the 'Girls' Football School Partnerships' and the ECB's initiative to deliver a girls' secondary school programme.

It is accepted that there are difficulties regarding the security of and access to educational sites and that schools often do not have the budgets to pay for appropriate upkeep and maintenance of pitches to maintain sufficient capacity for both school and community use. Sport England can provide advice on this (see www.sportengland.org/campaigns-and-our-work/use-our-school)

It is also essential that secure community use agreements are in place at all schools whose facilities are used by outside organisations and that these agreements are regularly monitored and updated.

General Action

- To review and clarify with Devon County Council policies for community use of school facilities and how secure community use agreements can be negotiated and adopted.
- To explore opportunities for additional access to school pitches which do not currently have community use, in order to increase participation and promote school to club links and alleviate any lack of spare capacity.
- To support investment in facilities to enhance capacity and enable community use on school sites (for example, through improvements to access and ancillary provision such as toilets and changing facilities).
- To ensure that secure community use agreements are in place at all schools with facilities that are currently in community use, providing security of tenure and appropriate pricing and access where possible for at least ten years to facilities on school sites. Existing agreements should be monitored on a regular basis.

T3 Ensuring that facilities are viable and sustainable

Maintaining viable playing fields, and thus protecting them, involves ensuring they are well used. Wherever possible, sites and ancillary facilities should be multi use with a range of activities – both winter and summer - on site (both formal sport and other activities) to enable all year-round use. Football sites should have sufficient area and flexibility to include a range of pitch sizes to accommodate growth in youth football. NGBs acknowledge the potential for the joint provision of community sports buildings which cater not only for more than one sport but for other uses as well (with, for example, more flexible changing accommodation, club/community rooms and kitchen/café facilities). Opportunities for the multi use of buildings should be explored wherever possible. There may also be opportunities for the co-location of facilities such as artificial grass pitches and tennis courts.

Maintaining viable sites, across all ownership and management arrangements, involves ensuring that facilities are well maintained and can be enhanced and upgraded when required. Pitches on public open space require careful management to avoid problems caused by public use such as litter, issues with dogs and damage to pitches.

T1 above, as well as including the protection of grass pitches, refers to 3G FTP and sand based artificial grass pitches which cater for mainly for football and hockey respectively. Adequate and appropriate consideration should be given to the long term viability of each type of facility if an alternative surface is provided which may impact on its use.

This Strategy also acknowledges the potential impact of installing different surfaces and maintenance regimes on climate change and environmental sustainability.

General Action:

- To explore the potential for the joint provision and dual use of multi pitch sports facilities wherever possible.
- To ensure that all new facilities are 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.
- To actively explore new and innovative models to secure the viable long-term management of playing field facilities e.g. opportunities for multi-use of changing rooms and pavilions (such as workshops, small offices or playgroups).
- To recognise issues around shared grounds (i.e. cricket/rugby and cricket/football) and encourage liaison between clubs.
- At sites which also function as open space, 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).

T4 Ensuring the pitch sports and their facilities are fully inclusive

Playing pitch facilities should be an equitable resource – available and accessible to all, whatever their age, gender, level of ability or disability, level of inactivity or activity, or income. Football, cricket and rugby are still predominantly male sports, with less than 5% of teams in the Mid Devon area being registered as female. Hockey is more gender equitable with generally equal numbers of participants and teams.

Other under-represented groups include people from lower socio-economic groups, disabled people, people from particular ethnic groups and those with long-term health conditions. There is evidence that costs and programming can disproportionately hinder use by under-represented groups.

Better quality, dedicated changing, shower and pavilion facilities and measures to enhance the safety and attractiveness of playing field sites – proper paths, good quality grass, adequate lighting, windbreaks, shelters, seats – are all measures that will enhance their inclusivity. There also need to be age-appropriate sized facilities across the sports (notably in football).

General Action:

- To support the NGB's strategies and sports developments initiatives targeted at lower participant groups as set out in this Strategy.
- To ensure facilities are well designed and able to attract and accommodate all members of the community, with diverse needs and abilities.

T5 Supporting the voluntary sector

For the most part, the continuation of viable and sustainable community pitch sport sites will depend on the voluntary sector. Many club personnel stated that it is time consuming to administer clubs and teams and this is a contributory factor to the volunteer base contracting. It also costs a considerable amount at the start of each

season to set teams up and funds for this are dwindling, with sponsorship, not just for clubs, but for the leagues too, increasingly hard to find. Recruiting sufficient coaches and managers and umpires, particularly for youth teams is challenging. Moreover, a declining pool of volunteers is making it harder to maintain grounds to an acceptable standard.

Many grounds in the rural areas and smaller towns rely heavily on income from their club facilities to support their pitch based activities (e.g. end of season renovation works), and to help pay for their maintenance and the purchase of appropriate equipment.

How the voluntary sports sector and the income streams for clubs will be impacted in the long term by the Covid-19 pandemic is largely unknown. Research within the Strategy suggested that enthusiasm, commitment and demand is still strongly in evidence for the restarting of activities and the full effects may not become apparent until later seasons.

General Action:

- To provide support and encouragement where possible to the pitch sport voluntary sector e.g. through providing guidance information and financial support.
- To maintain liaison with and support parish councils over maintenance and protection of vulnerable and/or poorly maintained sites.
- To support clubs with management responsibilities to improve the pitches under their control by, for example, engaging with the Grounds Management Association Regional Pitch Advisor Programmes.

T6 Promoting the benefits of playing pitch sports to health and wellbeing

There is now widespread appreciation of the problems of obesity and poor health and mental well-being through a lack of exercise, and how the provision and use of sports pitches and associated facilities may link into wider health and community development agendas.

Playing fields are undoubtedly ‘healthy places’, operating at the interface between open space, recreational activity and sport. Their importance has been highlighted through the Covid-19 pandemic when so many regular sporting activities have been severely curtailed and on return to a more ‘normal’ situation, it will be important to ensure that they provide facilities for as many people within the community as possible and reflect the interests and aspirations of the areas in which they are located.

We need to consider playing pitch facilities in the round and their impact on biodiversity and climate change too. Although artificial grass pitches may provide a more viable, all year round surface, they may contribute to biodiversity loss and require compensatory planting. Outdoor activity spaces are often windswept and uninviting; however soft planting and trees (also acting as windbreaks and shelters) can make them more welcoming for all the community, whilst enhancing biodiversity.

General Action:

- To promote opportunities for people to engage in pitch sports through targeted events, activities and promotions.

- To ensure links between the Playing Pitch Strategy and any Health and Wellbeing Strategies are highlighted and further developed.
- To ensure planning policy promotes fit for purpose and well-designed provision which integrates with wider opportunities for people to lead active lifestyles.

T7 Promoting increased participation and realising club development aspirations

The overall aim of the actions proposed through this Playing Pitch Strategy are to increase active participation in the pitch sports and improve the standard of play. To this end, Mid Devon District Council will work closely with the NGBs, Sport England and other members of the Steering Group on a range of initiatives, in line with their national strategies.

Initiatives specific to different sports are dealt with under the relevant sport sections below. However, there are a number of actions which cover all sports. The first priority is to support clubs as we come out of the pandemic and to assist with the effective recovery of club structures and return to play, to ensure a sustainable delivery model for local sport.

General Action:

- To encourage clubs to attain Club Mark accreditation awards or similarly recognised NGB accreditation e.g. FA Charter Standard.
- To support clubs with funding from relevant external sources such as Sport England, the Football Foundation, etc. or to identify and allocate other sources including S106 funding.
- To support structured coach education programmes to develop volunteer skills and expertise to develop club structures, regulate activity and increase active participation.
- To support Active Devon and NGBs with the development of local sport, by establishing formal school / club links and engaging in with local community coaches.

T8 Facilitating Delivery

Section 9 sets out the process for creating an ongoing management and delivery framework for people and organisations to work together to share skills, expertise, resources and facilities in implementing the Strategy. It will be particularly important to ensure annual monitoring deals with the uncertainties associated with coming out of the Covid-19 pandemic and reflects key trends and changes.

One of the main outputs from this strategy will be to bring together key partners in the delivery of playing fields and to ensure that roles and responsibilities are clearly defined and effectively aligned to maximise the value of assets to the community.

General Action:

- To set up a Strategy Delivery Group, based on the membership of the PPS Steering Group, with other key stakeholders as and when required. If possible, it should meet at a minimum of six monthly intervals after the Strategy is adopted to monitor progress and continue to implement schemes.

3 SPORT SPECIFIC PRIORITIES: FOOTBALL

3.1 Although population growth will influence demand, longer term trends in participation will have the most significant impact on demand for football pitches. Demand from both mini soccer and youth football appears buoyant and more girls are recorded as playing. Despite Covid-19, the main Saturday adult league in Mid Devon - the Devon and Exeter League - reports that in net terms their league expanded by six teams during 2020/21. However, there does appear to be a longer term trend of decline in the number of male adult 11v11 players generally and several clubs in Mid Devon referred to a drop off in the older teenage age groups.

3.2 The FA is focusing on:

- creating more female adult and youth teams, disability teams and youth male teams. This has implications for the provision of accessible, safe and gender appropriate changing and toilet facilities.
- creating more sustainable environments for football and more diverse playing opportunities. This may see support for the development of co-funding and joint location of facilities with other sports and activities.
- promoting formats which require less commitment and organisation, less people and/or less physical exertion, such as Walking Football, futsal etc.

3.3 If the growth in youth and mini football continues, the existing stock of 5v5, 7v7 and 9v9 pitches will need to be retained and wherever possible be located on secure sites which have the capacity to accommodate changes in pitch sizes and/or alignments. Some rest and recovery should be built into the pitch stock to give time for management and husbandry of the resource.

3.4 When allocating providing land pitches in the future, the preference is for allocating an area which can accommodate a range of pitch sizes rather than stipulating whether pitches should be adult, youth or mini size. Precise requirements, especially for youth pitches which vary in size from 0.4 to 0.7 hectares, will change over time as children move up through the age ranges (See Appendix 6 for Pitch Dimensions). An area of land is better suited to future proofing by providing flexibility for pitch provision and giving the opportunity for additional sports to be incorporated.

TIVERTON SUB AREA

Current and future pitch situation

3.5 Summary of current and future pitch situation as follows:

FOOTBALL/TIVERTON SUB AREA: CURRENT SUMMARY

- There are 61 teams in total in the sub area. The premier clubs are Tiverton Town FC & Elmore AFC.
- Due to shortage of multi pitch sites several clubs play across more than one site e.g. in Tiverton: Twyford Spartans YFC: 13 teams (three sites); Moors Youth: 16 teams (three sites); Elmore AFC (three sites). Six youth & two adult teams from Tiverton play outside the town.
- Amory Park is an important football site within the town.
- Growth in youth football is restricted due to lack of pitches.
- Peak time for play is Saturday (youth – am), (adult – pm).
- School pitches make a critical contribution: 50% of youth & mini teams from Tiverton play on pitches at Tiverton High School (one adult pitch, two youth and three mini pitches). There are secure community use agreements in place.
- Outside Tiverton there is very little spare capacity; main sites at Sampford Peverell and Uffculme (Magelake Meadows) are approaching overuse.
- The majority of pitches are rated as standard/poor, with some pitch quality issues concerning pitch maintenance and drainage at a number of rural grounds.

CURRENT SHORTFALL

- To accommodate all Tiverton based teams within the town would require a minimum of an additional one adult and two youth (one 11v11, one 9v9) pitches.
- Although the six (one adult, two youth and three mini) pitches at Tiverton High School have community use agreements, redevelopment of the school campus will require replacement facilities (both in the short and longer term).
- Youth football clubs such as Culm and Sampford Utd ideally need one flexible site allowing a range of pitch sizes. Outside Tiverton, two youth 11v11 pitches are required in the Sampford Peverell/Uffculme area to meet the needs of Culm & Sampford Utd Youth FC (involves two sub areas).

FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

- It is estimated that up to 18 new teams could form – five adult, eight youth and five mini (making 79 teams in total). These would require access to two adult, three youth and two mini pitches across the sub area in addition to that required to overcome existing shortfalls.
- Within this, the Eastern Urban Extension in Tiverton will generate demand for two adult pitches, two youth pitches (one 11v11 and one 9v9) and two mini pitches (one 7v7 and one 5v5).
- An additional youth 11v11 and two mini 7v7 pitches may be required across the remainder of the Sub Area (i.e. outside Tiverton itself).

Addressing the shortfall

3.6 Access to additional playing pitches does not always involve new provision. Options for addressing the deficiencies and issues identified include:

TIVERTON TOWN: OPPORTUNITIES

Grounds where football pitches previously existed, could be reinstated or put in.

- An additional youth or adult pitch could be marked out at Amory Park if current pitches were realigned.
- There is a playing field owned by Petroc College opposite the College campus on Bolham Road. It is no longer marked out as playing

TIVERTON TOWN: OPPORTUNITIES	
	pitches and has not been recorded as being used for some years. This site could be brought back into use to meet future demand for additional pitches.
<i>Securing (greater) community use of pitches on school sites.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a youth pitch at Heathcoat Primary School where community use may be possible. • Provision of new pitches as part of Tiverton High School redevelopment. (If like-for-like replacement this would involve one adult, two youth and three mini pitches but there may be scope for additional pitches). • Securing access to winter sports pitches at Blundell's School. The school is currently considering reorganization of pitches and undertaking improvements. The School has expressed a desire to develop greater community use of its facilities and the potential of its pitches to meet existing and future shortfalls in Tiverton should be further explored.
<i>Improving the quality of key pitches to increase their capacity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moorhayes Community Centre: two mini pitches here which are of poor quality; improvements may bring these back into use for mini soccer (they have been used in the past by Moors Youth FC).
<i>Accommodating matchplay on 3G FTPs. (See 3G FTP Provision below)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In replacement terms, a 3G FTP is equivalent to one grass pitch. The technical specification of a 3G FTP means that it can accommodate year-round play which is not weather dependent and thus such facilities may have the capacity to accommodate adult and/or youth matchplay either on a regular or occasional basis.
<i>Encouraging new teams to play on pitches where there is currently spare capacity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No spare capacity at present within Tiverton town itself.
<i>Changes to supply through new housing development.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern Urban Extension: The population from this housing growth area is expected to generate demand for two adult, two youth (11v11 and 9v9) and two mini (7v7 and 5v5) pitches, as a potential football hub site (see Appendix 5). In order to provide a flexible, sustainable site which could accommodate a variety of pitch sizes and sports, a site of 3 hectares is recommended, which includes provision of a clubhouse/changing facilities.
<i>Other Opportunities.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation of Elmore AFC: There is currently a proposal for the adult pitch at Horsdon Park to be redeveloped and club to be relocated to 14 acre site adjacent to the north side of the A361. Potential for three adult, four mini and a youth 9v9 pitch.
<i>Forthcoming changes to supply.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary loss of six football pitches as part of Tiverton High School redevelopment. Important to maintain continuity of play both for students and for community use teams.
REST OF TIVERTON SUB AREA: OPPORTUNITIES	
<i>Encouraging new teams to play on pitches where there is currently spare capacity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is predicted that future demand for adult teams (four) in the rest of the sub area could mostly be accommodated on existing pitches (at Happy Meadow, Bickleigh; Silverton Recreation Ground, Thorverton Recreation Ground and Uplowman Recreation Ground).
<i>New provision.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two additional youth 11v11 pitches required for Culm and Sampford Utd YFC; no sites identified (either here or in Cullompton Sub Area).

CULLOMPTON SUB AREA

Current and future pitch situation

3.7 Summary of current and future pitch situation as follows:

FOOTBALL/CULLOMPTON SUB AREA: CURRENT SUMMARY

- There are 35 teams in total in sub area. The premier clubs are Willand Rovers FC (one pitch at Silver Street) and Cullompton AFC (with the use of four pitches at CCA Fields).
- The other main pitch site is at Magelake Meadows, Uffculme, where there are two adult pitches (and a sand based MUGA).
- There is very little spare capacity within Cullompton town itself: the pitches at CCA Fields have a little outside peak time. The pitch at Cullompton Community College is overused due to its poor capacity.
- A similar low spare capacity exists across the Sub Area – possibly one adult and one youth team could be accommodated at peak time in the sub area (at Longmead Field, Hemyock and possibly Keynsham Football Field, Bradninch)
- There are very few youth pitches – only two within Cullompton itself (both on education land), three in Uffculme (on education land) and one in Bradninch.
- As in the Tiverton Sub Area, there are pitch quality issues at many rural sites.

CURRENT SHORTFALL

- An additional pitch is required within Cullompton Town to accommodate youth football (youth 11v11).
- Youth football clubs such as Culm and Sampford Utd ideally need one flexible site allowing a range of pitch sizes. Outside Tiverton, two youth 11v11 pitches are required in the Sampford Peverell/Uffculme area to meet the needs of Culm & Sampford Utd Youth FC (involves two sub areas).

FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

- It is estimated that up to 22 new teams could form – six adult, nine youth & six mini (making 47 teams in total). These would require access to at least three adult, four youth and two to three mini pitches across the sub area.
- Within this, Culm Garden Village would generate demand for three adult, two youth (11v11 and 9v9) and two (7v7 and 5v5) mini pitches as a minimum requirement.
- This leaves one adult, two youth 11v11 and one mini pitch required to serve Cullompton and the remainder of the sub area.
- Willand Rovers FC has expressed the need for a youth pitch (11v11) to enable it to field youth teams in the future (could be met within above).

Addressing the shortfall

3.8 Access to additional playing pitches does not always involve new provision. Options for addressing deficiencies and issues identified include:

CULLOMPTON TOWN: OPPORTUNITIES

<i>Grounds where football pitches previously existed, could be reinstated or put in.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• None identified.
<i>Securing (greater) community use of pitches on school sites.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There will be pitch/es as part of the new primary school in North West Cullompton. Community use agreement to be

	<p>sought. This will help meet need for additional youth provision in Cullompton.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willowbank Primary off-site playing field already used by youth football club – no additional capacity. Cullompton Community College (see below) .
<i>Improving the quality of key pitches to increase their capacity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the quality of the pitch at Meadow Lane (Cullompton Community College) will improve playing experience all year round but not provide further peak time slots.
<i>Accommodating matchplay on 3G FTPs. (See 3G FTP Provision below)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In replacement terms, a 3G FTP is equivalent to one grass pitch. The technical specification of a 3G FTP means that it can accommodate year round play which is not weather dependent and thus such facilities may have the capacity to accommodate adult and/or youth matchplay either on a regular or occasional basis.
<i>Encouraging new teams to play on pitches where there is currently spare capacity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sites identified.
<i>Changes to supply through new housing development.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North West Cullompton: an adult pitch is being provided through Section 106. (This will lie adjacent to the primary school, which will have its own pitch provision). This will meet need for additional adult pitch in Cullompton and its Sub Area.
<i>Other Requirements.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More pitches required for growth in Culm Valley Youth FC (possibly at new primary school in North West Cullompton). Willand FC pitch at Silver Street is overplayed - access to an additional pitch(es) required to develop youth and ladies teams and for training.
<i>Other Opportunities.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The upgrading of the pitches at CCA Fields (as a result of the Relief Road) may result in increased capacity for youth teams but may affect availability for adult play. It is understood that the two adult pitches on CCA Fields land are being replaced by two large youth pitches. It is recommended that the situation be reappraised once these pitches are provided, and patterns of play established.
REST OF CULLOMPTON SUB AREA: OPPORTUNITIES	
<i>Encouraging new teams to play on pitches where there is currently spare capacity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spare capacity at Longmead, Hemyock (for one adult and one youth team) and room for another youth pitch.
<i>New provision.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culm & Sampford Utd Youth FC ideally require one site. 12 teams split for matchplay between Sampford Peverell Recreation Ground (in the Tiverton Sub Area) and Magelake Meadows (in the Cullompton Sub Area). At least another two youth pitches are required in addition to those already used.
<i>Improving the quality of key pitches to increase their capacity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the quality of the pitches at Magelake Meadow to create better conditions. Floodlighting of one pitch would give scope for midweek play. However, whilst this might add additional capacity it would need to be self funded and have a strong business plan.
<i>Securing (greater) community use of pitches on school sites.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There may be some primary schools where usage of a small number of youth and mini pitches could be obtained, but none with enough space to accommodate a range of sizes/age groups.

<i>Changes to supply through new housing development.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Culm Garden Village: The population from the East Cullompton housing growth area to 2033 is expected to generate demand for three adult, two youth and two mini pitches as a minimum, which should be accommodated within a community hub pitch site (see Appendix 5).• In order to provide a flexible, sustainable site which could accommodate a variety of pitch sizes and sports, a site of four hectares is recommended, which includes provision of a clubhouse/changing facilities.• Additional demand will be generated for pitches to serve the Garden Village beyond 2033.
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CREDITON SUB AREA

Current and future pitch situation

3.9 Summary of current and future pitch situation as follows:

FOOTBALL/CREDITON SUB AREA: CURRENT SUMMARY

- There are 36 teams in total in sub area. The main club is Crediton AFC, playing on its own stadia pitch at Lord's Meadow.
- There are a further one adult, two youth and two mini pitches operated by Mid Devon Leisure at Lord's Meadow, making in the main football site in the Sub Area. Crediton Utd Youth FC run 16 teams here.
- Crediton AFC's pitch and the youth/mini pitches at Lord's Meadow are poorly drained and matches are subject to many postponements. There is a lack of ancillary facilities for youth teams here.
- The pitches at Lord's Meadow are overused. There is no spare capacity to accommodate growth in Ladies, youth and U18 teams.
- Outside the town, there are seven rural grounds, of varying quality. Copplestone Youth FC play seven teams across four sites in adjacent villages; its main site in Copplestone is of poor quality and lacks changing facilities and toilets.
- There is little spare capacity to absorb growth across the wider sub area.

CURRENT SHORTFALL

- One adult and one youth 11v11 pitch are required within Crediton to meet the existing needs of Crediton AFC (the adult pitch is required to support formation of an U18 team)

FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

- It is estimated that up to 12 new teams could form – four adult, five youth & three mini (making 48 in total). These would require access to at least two adult, three youth and two mini pitches across the sub area.
- At least one adult and one youth pitch is required in Crediton (in addition to those required to meet current shortfalls, making two adult and two youth pitches required in the town in total).
- A further one adult, two youth (11v11 and 9v9) and two mini (7v7 and 5v5) pitches are likely to be required across the remainder of the sub area. The two youth pitches will be required to meet growth from Copplestone Utd Youth FC.

Addressing the shortfall

3.10 Access to additional playing pitches does not always involve new provision. Options for addressing deficiencies and issues identified include:

CREDITON TOWN: OPPORTUNITIES	
<i>Grounds where football pitches previously existed, could be reinstated or put in.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crediton Utd Youth FC are developing the bottom unused part of the pitches at Lords Meadow playing fields to provide additional pitches (2 youth/1 adult?).
<i>Securing (greater) community use of pitches on school sites.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queen Elizabeth's School proposals may be relevant here.
<i>Improving the quality of key pitches to increase their capacity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the quality of the pitches at Lords Meadow. Sorting out the issue of access to toilets and changing for youth players at Lord's Meadow/Crediton AFC. Not cost effective for additional building; possible extension to existing building?
<i>Accommodating matchplay on 3G FTPs. (See 3G FTP Provision below)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In replacement terms, a 3G FTP is equivalent to one grass pitch. The technical specification of a 3G FTP means that it can accommodate year round play which is not weather dependent and thus such facilities may have the capacity to accommodate adult and/or youth matchplay either on a regular or occasional basis.
<i>Encouraging teams to play where spare capacity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No pitches identified.
<i>Changes to supply through new housing development.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pedlerspool development includes provision for rugby pitches (see below) but no other pitches identified.
REST OF CREDITON SUB AREA: OPPORTUNITIES	
<i>Grounds where football pitches previously existed, could be reinstated or put in.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Space for another adult pitch at Burston Meadow Bow if required; other requirements will depend on growth in individual clubs.
<i>Improving the quality of key pitches to increase their capacity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving quality at David Pullen Field, Copplestone plus changing facilities/clubhouse here to form base for youth football club (plays here and at Morchard Bishop, Burston Meadow Bow & Yeoford.) Another two pitches required. Other ground quality improvements e.g. at Yeoford Rec Ground.
<i>Securing (greater) community use of pitches on school sites.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There may be some primary schools where usage of a small number of youth and mini pitches could be obtained, but none with enough space to accommodate a range of sizes/age groups.

3G FOOTBALL TURF PITCHES

Current and future pitch situation

3.11 There is no full size floodlit 3G FTP in the district and the lack of such provision has been highlighted for many years. For training, football teams currently use one of the following:

- full size floodlit sand based AGPs at Exe Valley Leisure Centre, Tiverton and Culm Valley Leisure Centre, Cullompton (both of which are dual use facilities run by Mid Devon Leisure Centre)
- two x full size floodlit sand based AGPs at Blundell's School in Tiverton.
- the two thirds size sand based floodlit surface at Lord's Meadow.

- smaller tarmac and sand based surfaces e.g. Longmead Recreation Ground, Hemyock & Sampford Peverell Playing Field.

3.12 The lack of 3G FTP provision in Mid Devon has been highlighted for many years. Analysis of current usage of sand based AGPs for training by football teams, aspirations of teams to use 3G FTPs for training and matchplay (cost dependent) and future growth in the number of teams broadly supports the FA's own methodology for assessing demand and the findings of the Local Football Facilities Plan for Mid Devon (Nov. 2020).

3.13 Technology for improving/replacing existing natural turf pitches with hybrid grass pitches is constantly evolving but has only been implemented at professional clubs so far. Moreover, research suggests that the shortfall in provision for both training and matchplay is such that many grass pitches would have to be improved in this way for a significant increase in capacity. Therefore the Strategy does not suggest any site where hybrid grass pitches could be trialled but it is recommended that a watching brief be kept on the technology as it evolves.

Addressing the shortfall

Assessing Demand for 3G FTPs

3.14 There are many factors to bear in mind when assessing demand for 3G FTPs. These include:

- The provision of new smaller artificial grass surfaces (and sports halls) provided in the surrounding areas impacts on the usage of full-size facilities (e.g. at Zeal Monachorum and Hemyock as above).
- The transfer of football teams from sand based AGPs to new 3G FTPs may be expected to affect the usage and viability of the former. However, the extent of this is very difficult to predict and negative or positive outcomes for both football and hockey are hard to influence and/or manage. The strategy highlights the needs for safeguards to protect existing provision for specific sports.
- The pattern of bookings for football training is showing an increase in casual bookings.
- Further sports development initiatives or alternative forms of football (e.g. small sided games and walking football) is expected to increase demand for 3G FTPs.

3.15 As a starting point, the FA recommends a ratio of 38 football teams per pitch for training purposes and on this basis, the equivalent of 3.5 3G FTPs are required across the Mid Devon area to meet current demand. (The Mid Devon LFFP identified the need for three 3G FTPs for training in Mid Devon).

3.16 The analysis carried out for the Strategy has used this as a basis with further assessment carried around current training patterns, access to facilities and cost. Providing prices are reasonable and competitive, football clubs currently training either on their pitches or on the above sand based AGPs may move to 3G FTPs. Currently, it appears that around 80 teams are using the full size sand based AGPs in the area and a further 10 are using smaller MUGAs or indoor halls for training. This is out of 132 teams overall. This leaves around 40 teams which appear not to train anywhere other than their pitch – how many of these would use new 3G FTPs is also open to question. The large majority of clubs

have expressed a desire for access to 3G FTPs to satisfy at least some of their training needs; relevant considerations include the availability of convenient time slots, pricing and location.

3.17 In assessing priorities for 3G FTPs for training the following is noted (number of teams currently per area): 61 teams in Tiverton; 35 teams in Cullompton and 36 teams in the Crediton sub areas.

3.18 The following is noted:

- There are several potential/proposed sites for 3G FTPs in Tiverton including Amory Park, Tiverton High School and Blundell's School.
- The options for a 3G FTP in Cullompton are primarily at Cullompton Community College or within East Cullompton/Culm Garden Village. At Cullompton Community College, there are two possible locations: either Meadow Lane Playing Field (replacement of grass pitches) or replacement of the sand based AGP on the College campus, subject to a replacement sand based AGP being provided, probably within East Cullompton/Culm Garden Village. Alternatively, the sand based AGP at Cullompton Community College to remain, and a 3G FTP be provided within East Cullompton/Culm Garden Village.
- Within Crediton, a number of potential sites exist, including Crediton AFC's ground (replacement for grass pitch there) or the Lord's Meadow artificial grass surface (replacement for two/three full size sand based surface and four tennis courts). Queen Elizabeth's School also has proposals for sand based and 3G FTP provision under its rationalization plans.

3.19 The Strategy can only help with the assessment by identifying possible sites (see individual Site Action Plans). Further guidance from the LA on potential sites is required before priorities can be identified as any project will need funding support. The main drivers for the provision of such facilities when need has been identified will be the business case and partnership funding, such as through s106 or CIL. For example, there are both positives and negatives regarding locating such facilities on school sites - school sites have daytime usage but there will be other considerations. Existing sites with ancillary facilities already in place may also have advantages.

3.20 It is estimated that around a minimum of an additional 40 or so teams would form across the District to 2033 requiring the addition of another full size 3G FTP i.e. the equivalent of 4.5 in total throughout the Mid Devon area. The SE Playing Pitch Calculator estimates the equivalent of 4.6 3G FTPs would be required i.e. one additional pitch. However, as the pattern of play is likely to change so much after the first 3G FTPs are installed, the situation should be reviewed after that time.

3.21 As referred to elsewhere in the Strategy, hockey and football require different artificial grass surfaces (sand based and 3G FTPs respectively. When a sand based [and water based] surface of existing AGPs is converted to a 3G FTP surface, this can be of detriment to existing hockey users of an AGP as a 3G surface is not suitable for competitive

club hockey. Planning permission is not required to change the carpet. (Likewise, although of rarer occurrence, changing a 3G FTP to a sand based carpet, will mean that football match play can no longer take place.) Moreover, the provision of a new 3G FTP in close proximity to a sand based AGP can affect the viability of the latter if football clubs currently training on the sand based AGP transfer to the new 3G FTP facility.

3.22 The strategy proposes a number of safeguards to protect existing surfaces and to ensure that the viability and sustainability of all types of surface is maintained.

Table 3.1: SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS FOR FOOTBALL PITCHES

		FUTURE REQUIREMENTS to 2033 (IN ADDITION TO CURRENT SHORTFALL)	NOTES
Tiverton Sub Area			
Tiverton Town	One adult and two youth (11v11 & 9v9) pitches *	As per EUE below	*Providing pitches at Tiverton High School remain in secure community use.
Eastern Urban Extension		Site of three hectares capable of accommodating a minimum of two adult and four youth/mini (11v11, 9v9, 7v7 & 5v5) pitches and changing accommodation/clubhouse) as a hub pitch site	
Remainder of Tiverton Sub Area	Two youth (11v11) pitches in Sampford Peverell area	One youth (11v11) and two mini (7v7) pitches	
Cullompton Sub Area			
Cullompton Town	One youth pitch	One adult*	*Could be met by new pitch in NW Cullompton
East Cullompton/Culm Garden Village		Site of four hectares capable of accommodating a minimum of three adult and four youth/mini (11v11, 9v9, 7v7 & 5v5) pitches and changing accommodation/clubhouse) as a hub pitch site	
Remainder of Cullompton Sub Area		Two youth (11v11) and one mini (9v9) pitch	
Crediton Sub Area			
Crediton Town	One adult & one youth pitch*	One adult & one youth (11v11) pitch	*To meet existing needs of Crediton Youth FC
Remainder of Crediton Sub Area		One adult, two youth (11v11 & 9v9) and two mini (7v7 and 5v5) pitches	

		CURRENT SHORTFALL	FUTURE REQUIREMENTS to 2033 (IN ADDITION TO CURRENT SHORTFALL)	NOTES
3G FTP Provision				
Tiverton	Equivalent of 1 x floodlit 3G FTP	1 x 3G FTP within the District, depending on provision to meet current shortfall.	Location to be further assessed. Priority is for shortfall in Tiverton to be addressed.	
Cullompton	Equivalent of 1 x floodlit 3G FTP			
Crediton	Equivalent of 1 x floodlit 3G FTP			

PRIORITIES FOR FOOTBALL

3.23 The following priorities are identified and are reflected in the Action Plans:

Table 3.2: PRIORITIES FOR FOOTBALL

LOCATION	PROJECT	NOTES
Tiverton Sub Area		
Tiverton	Provision of full size floodlit 3G FTP in Tiverton.	Further feasibility work required regarding; planning, management, maintenance, access, floodplain, partnership funding, delivery timetable. Potential sites include: Tiverton High School (THS), Amory Park, site within the Eastern Urban Extension and Blundell's School.
Eastern Urban Extension, Tiverton	Football provision as part of pitch sport hub site .	Bringing forward a grass pitch hub site of three hectares to accommodate a range of pitch sizes.
Amory Park, Tiverton	Enhancement of Amory Park.	Priority site for football in Tiverton. Recent improvements to grass pitches and proposed enhancement of changing pavilion/kitchen facilities. Review potential for clubs entering management agreement with MDDC over use and maintenance of pitches. Potential site for 3G FTP.
Tiverton	Investment in existing sites to increase capacity.	Sites include: Amory Park (pitches realigned to create new pitch) and Moorhayes (improvements to maintenance regime for mini pitches).
Cullompton Sub Area		
CCA Fields, Cullompton	Fulfilment of specifications for replacement pitch provision.	Ensuring that replacement adult and youth pitches being provided at CCA Fields as part of the relief road development are of specified good quality (to recognised Grounds Maintenance Standards), with access to changing facilities as required and appropriately managed.
Meadow Lane Playing Field, Cullompton Community College	Investment into pitch quality and new changing (opportunities for multi sport funding / partnership?)	Range of options to support development of hub site for football, rugby and/or cricket. Provision of changing/pavilion facilities which could meet potentially meet need for clubhouse for hockey? Potential location for 3G FTP in longer term. Further bespoke feasibility work required.

LOCATION	PROJECT	NOTES
Culm Garden Village	Football provision as part of pitch sport hub site.	Bringing forward a grass pitch hub site of four hectares to accommodate a range of pitch sizes. Potential location for 3G FTP in longer term, once football activity established (possible sites include the either the community hub site or a new school site).
North West Cullompton	New grass football pitch.	Being provided through S106. Desire for integration with adjacent Primary School pitches and changing facilities in nearby proposed new community centre.
Various	Improvement of pitches/greater capacity/new pitches.	Various sites identified including Magelake Meadows, Uffculme (to help Culm & Sampford Utd Youth).
Crediton Sub Area		
Lords Meadow	Changing provision for Crediton Youth FC.	Recommend improved access to Crediton AFC's facilities at Lords Meadow for use by Crediton Youth AFC. Extension/upgrade if required.
Various	Proposed rationalization of Queen Elizabeth School campus.	Proposals for rationalisation of QES campus and facilities and disposal of playing pitch land, with replacement provision planned (including AGPs). Ensure that policies to protect pitches are in place to ensure all pitches are replaced on equivalent or improved basis (one pitch lost equals one pitch replaced).
Crediton	3G FTP provision.	Keep watching brief on possibilities for 3G FTP provision.
David Pullen Recreation Field, Copplestone.	Changing facilities.	No facilities on site. Provision of changing facilities/small clubhouse as base for Copplestone Youth FC.
General		
Multi pitch sport sites.	In new sites, to develop flexible multi pitch and multi sport layouts with opportunities for joint provision and shared use of ancillary facilities. When allocating providing land pitches in the future, the preference is for allocating an area which can accommodate a range of pitch sizes rather than stipulating whether pitches should be adult, youth or mini size. This approach is better suited to future proofing by providing flexibility for pitch provision and giving the opportunity for additional sports to be incorporated.	
Improving pitch quality.	Supporting improvements to pitch quality (through improved maintenance and/or drainage).	

4 SPORT SPECIFIC PRIORITIES: CRICKET

4.1 The main characteristics of future demand for cricket in Mid Devon are likely to be a buoyant youth sector, and stable adult teams. There are some very strong, well established and managed clubs with very good quality grounds, which need to be maintained and supported to ensure the current level of activity continues. There is also vibrant midweek activity associated with several grounds e.g. Newton St Cyres and Cheriton Fitzpaine. However, there is very little spare capacity to accommodate growth, particularly at those clubs serving the main towns.

4.2 '*Inspiring Generations*' is the game-wide five-year strategic plan to grow cricket in England and Wales from 2020-24. This focuses on engaging children and young people through All Stars and Dynamos, on transforming women's and girls' cricket, principally through investing in participation and facilities, and in making the game more accessible through installing non turf wickets.

4.3 The Guidance prepared by the ECB for the Playing Pitch Strategy states: 'The supply assessment for cricket is fundamentally different from the other natural grass pitch sports in that it focuses on wickets in addition to pitches. For example, it is common for one cricket pitch to accommodate up to 15 wickets (or strips), which may include a non-turf wicket (NTW). Different wickets will be used to accommodate different matches. Therefore, along with the total number of pitches on a site the total number of wickets per pitch needs to be recorded.' The Sport England Pitch Facilities Calculator which has been used in the assessments equates one cricket pitch to eight wickets.

TIVERTON SUB AREA

Current and future pitch situation

4.4 Summary of current and future pitch situation as follows:

CRICKET/TIVERTON SUB AREA: CURRENT SUMMARY

- There are six clubs in the Sub Area fielding 20 adult and 14 youth teams. The last three years have seen an increase in youth teams, with numbers of adult teams staying stable.
- Across the sub area there are eight sites with 54 wickets in total. In addition two cricket pitches are recorded which are no longer in use (Bickleigh & Uplowman). There is one non turf wicket – at Morebath cricket ground.
- There are also six cricket pitches at Blundell's School in Tiverton which do not have regular community use (but sometimes used for development work).
- Poor quality changing facilities were recorded at Thorverton & Cheriton Fitzpaine CCs.
- Match Equivalent (ME) sessions played exceed theoretical capacity across the sub area. Cheriton Fitzpaine and Heathcoat Cricket Ground are both assessed as being overplayed. Sampford Peverell & Tiverton CC and Thorverton CC are both considered to be operating at a sustainable level.
- There is no spare capacity for growth in Saturday cricket in the sub area and little room for expansion. Spare capacity only exists at the more rural grounds (Stoodleigh and Morebath cricket grounds).

CURRENT SHORTFALL

- To the extent that Sampford Peverell and Heathcoat cricket grounds are technically overplayed, demand that is not catered for is equivalent to c8 wickets (one pitch).

FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

- It is estimated that up to eight new cricket teams will form, requiring a minimum of 1.2 pitches (10 wickets) predominantly to meet existing demand and growth within Tiverton itself.
- Within this 0.6 of a pitch (five wickets) will be required to meet demand generated by Eastern Urban extension/Blundell's in Tiverton).
- Due to the extent of overplay in Tiverton itself and the lack of opportunity to address this through expanding capacity at any existing, accessible grounds it is recommended that the minimum requirement for Tiverton going forward is access to an additional cricket pitch within the town. An additional pitch may be required in the future in the sub area.

Addressing the shortfall

4.5 Access to additional playing pitches does not always involve new provision. Options for addressing deficiencies and issues identified include:

TIVERTON TOWN: OPPORTUNITIES

<i>Grounds where cricket pitches have existed before & could be reinstated.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a playing field owned by Petroc College opposite the College campus on Bolham Road. It is no longer marked out as playing pitches and has not been recorded as being used for some years. This site could be brought back into use to meet future demand for additional pitches. • Reinstate cricket ground at Happy Meadow, Bickleigh, (but not ideally convenient for Tiverton).
<i>Securing (greater) community use of pitches on school sites.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The six high quality cricket grounds at Blundell's School have not been included in the assessment, as they do not have regular secure community use. Blundell's is redeveloping/reorganizing its campus and there is potential for greater community use of at least one of its pitches.
<i>Improving the quality of key pitches to increase their capacity.</i>	No sites identified.
<i>Provision of Non Turf Wickets.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A NTW within the reconfigured Tiverton High School Site. However access to and maintenance of cricket facilities on school sites presents challenges for regular community use.
<i>Changes to supply through new housing development.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for 0.6 of a pitch – five wickets - will arise from the EUE development and a larger pitch could also address the shortfall in the town. If not feasible within the EUE, off-site contribution to the provision of a new pitch elsewhere in the town.
<i>Other opportunities/changes to supply.</i>	None identified.

REST OF TIVERTON SUB AREA: OPPORTUNITIES

<i>Encouraging new teams to play on pitches where there is currently spare capacity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a little spare capacity at some grounds in the wider sub area (e.g. at Stoodleigh, Morebath and Butterleigh) but these grounds will not be able to address any growth in the clubs/demand from Tiverton, Sampford Peverell and Thorverton.
<i>Improving the quality of key pitches to increase their capacity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement/enlargement of changing facilities e.g. Thorverton CC but will not influence capacity for matchplay.
<i>Increasing capacity of existing grounds by providing more wickets.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of increasing numbers of wickets at some rural grounds.

CULLOMPTON SUB AREA

Current and future pitch situation

4.6 Summary of current and future pitch situation as follows:

CRICKET/CULLOMPTON SUB AREA: CURRENT SUMMARY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are five clubs in the Sub Area, fielding 16 adult and 14 youth teams. • Across the Sub Area there are five grounds with 34 wickets in total. Three of the grounds have artificial wickets. There is also a non turf wicket at Uffculme Academy and a disused poor quality artificial strip at Cullompton Community College (Meadow Lane). • Match equivalent sessions exceed theoretical capacity across the sub area by about 20 matches. Cullompton CC's ground has nine wickets and is slightly overplayed; there is no spare capacity for Saturday cricket and no room to enlarge the square. • There is no spare capacity at any grounds in the wider sub area: Culmstock, Bradninch and Kentisbeare are operating at a sustainable level. Although Hemyock CC only runs one team, the pitch is poor and is therefore classified as overplayed. 	CURRENT SITUATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of overplay suggests that an additional four wickets are required to meet current demand, principally to meet shortfall for Cullompton CC. 	
FUTURE REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is estimated that between ten and 12 new cricket teams could form across sub area – requiring a minimum of 1.7 pitches (approx. 14 wickets) (up to two new pitches) • Within this: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One pitch (eight wickets) required to meet the demand generated by the East Cullompton housing growth area to 2033. Additional demand will be generated for cricket facilities to serve the Garden Village beyond 2033. • Two wickets required to meet future demand from growth in Cullompton itself • Four wickets required to meet demand across the wider sub area 	

Addressing the shortfall

4.7 Access to additional playing pitches does not always involve new provision. Options for addressing deficiencies and issues identified include:

CULLOMPTON TOWN: OPPORTUNITIES	
<i>Grounds where cricket pitches have existed before & could be reinstated.</i>	None identified.
<i>Securing (greater) community use of pitches on school sites.</i>	Cullompton Community College (see below).
<i>Improving the quality of key pitches to increase their capacity.</i>	None identified.
<i>Provision of Non Turf Wickets (NTWs).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of a NTW at Cullompton CC's new site (to replace the NTW at the old ground) will also provide additional capacity. • The NTW at Meadow Lane (Cullompton Community College) also requires replacement. (The College will not be able to use Cullompton CC's facilities once the club moves). This could meet additional demand from housing growth in Cullompton (two wickets).

<i>Improvements to changing facilities.</i>	None identified.
<i>Other opportunities.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributions from sites outside the local authority area: Cullompton CC intends to run its 3rd XI at Plymtree which lies in East Devon. Improving this pitch and providing on site facilities will help to meet wider shortfalls in the short term.
<i>Forthcoming changes to supply.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cullompton CC has nine wickets at present and is slightly overplayed. Adding on additional wickets (to total a minimum of 12 wickets) at its replacement ground may help to address this shortfall and accommodate short term sports development growth from within the club.
REST OF CULLOMPTON SUB AREA: OPPORTUNITIES	
<i>Increasing capacity of existing grounds by providing more wickets.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased demand is likely to be focused on existing clubs. A minimum of half a pitch (four wickets) is predicted as being required in the wider area. Capacity at existing grounds could be addressed by putting in NTWs on suitable sites or increasing the size of existing squares by one or two wickets (i.e. making the best use of existing provision rather than new provision) (e.g. at Culmstock). Issues in accommodating growth through club development/expansion at Kentisbeare CC and Bradninch CC may be harder to address.
<i>Improvements to changing facilities.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements/extension to pavilion at Kentisbeare.
<i>Changes to supply through new housing development.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One pitch (eight wickets minimum) will be required to meet demand generated by East Cullompton to 2033.
<i>Other Considerations.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for the co-ordination of development of facilities for Cullompton CC at new site at Horn Lane with Kentisbeare CC to ensure sustainability of both sites and clubs.

CREDITON SUB AREA

Current and future pitch situation

4.8 Summary of current and future pitch situation as follows:

CRICKET/CREDITON SUB AREA: CURRENT SUMMARY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two cricket clubs in the Crediton Sub area, fielding ten adult (including one ladies) and ten youth teams (U9-U18 years) – 20 teams in total. Sandford CC fields adult and youth sides. There are also a small number of midweek teams playing, principally on the non turf wicket at Newton St Cyres. Three grounds – one with NTW only (Newton St Cyres) Shobrooke CC and Sandford CC grounds both rated as good. (Sandford also has NTW). There are 22 wickets capable of accommodating 110 ME sessions; 110 played. Very little room for expansion on grass (Shobrooke only – 5 matches spare) 20 teams plus c5 teams midweek at Newton St Cyres, plus Sandford 3rd XI. 	
CURRENT SHORTFALL	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No shortfall is identified. 	

FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

- It is estimated that up to seven new cricket teams could form across sub area, requiring an additional 0.8 pitches (approx. seven wickets). Very limited scope to increase number of wickets.
- There is some capacity at Newton St Cyres but NTW only (which could accommodate an increase in youth play). No scope to put in a grass square
- It is recommended that an additional cricket pitch is provided.

Addressing the shortfall

4.9 Access to additional playing pitches does not always involve new provision. Options for addressing deficiencies and issues identified include:

CREDITON TOWN: OPPORTUNITIES	
<i>Grounds where cricket pitches have existed before & could be reinstated.</i>	None identified.
<i>Securing (greater) community use of pitches on school sites.</i>	A NTW within the reconfigured Queen Elizabeth's School site at Barnfield Campus. However access to and maintenance of cricket facilities on school sites presents challenges for regular community use.
<i>Improving the quality of key pitches to increase their capacity.</i>	None identified.
<i>Provision of Non Turf Wickets.</i>	Increasing usage of the NTW at Newton St Cyres (although this may not be appropriate for all teams).
<i>Improvements to changing facilities.</i>	None identified.
<i>Changes to supply through new housing development.</i>	None identified.
REST OF CREDITON SUB AREA: OPPORTUNITIES	
<i>Other opportunities.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of more wickets at Sandford CC (a new pitch on adjoining land). • Provision of a new ground elsewhere but no sites identified.

Table 4.1: SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS FOR CRICKET PITCHES

CURRENT SHORTFALL		FUTURE REQUIREMENTS to 2033 (IN ADDITION TO CURRENT SHORTFALL)	NOTES
Tiverton Sub Area			
Tiverton	Equivalent to eight wickets (one pitch)		
Eastern Urban Extension		Five wickets (0.6 pitch)	
Rest of Tiverton Town & sub area combined		Five wickets (0.6 pitch)	
Cullompton Sub Area			
Cullompton	Four wickets (0.5 pitch) (in addition to	Two wickets*	*Demand mainly from housing growth in

	CURRENT SHORTFALL	FUTURE REQUIREMENTS to 2033 (IN ADDITION TO CURRENT SHORTFALL)	NOTES
	replacement of Cullompton CC's pitch)		North West Cullompton.
East Cullompton/Culm Garden Village		Eight wickets (one pitch)	
Across wider Sub Area		Four wickets (half pitch)	
Crediton Sub Area			
Crediton area		Seven wickets (one pitch)	

PRIORITIES FOR CRICKET

4.10 The following priorities are identified and are reflected in the Action Plan.

Table 4.2: PRIORITIES FOR CRICKET

LOCATION	PRIORITY	NOTES
Tiverton Sub Area		
Tiverton	Provision of new cricket pitch.	Potential sites are as follows. Additional feasibility work required. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern Urban Extension • Feasibility of secure community access to cricket pitch at Blundell's. • Petroc College playing field • Other sites
Cullompton Sub Area		
Cullompton area	Replacement ground for Cullompton CC.	Cullompton CC being relocated due to Relief Road (to Horn Lane). Support for minimum of 12 wicket facility to address current shortfalls and to help meet future growth in demand. Further consideration to be given to scale of ancillary facilities, management structure and funding. Co-ordination of development of facilities at the new site with Kentisbeare CC (at Rectory Park) to ensure sustainability of both sites and clubs.
East Cullompton/Culm Garden Village	Provision for cricket as part of pitch sport hub site (one pitch).	Demand generated from predicted population growth. Potential site, size of ground and ancillary facilities, management structure and funding sources to be further discussed/agreed.
Cullompton Community College	Provision of new Non Turf Wicket.	To protect provision of cricket facilities within Cullompton Town. Could be met by reinstatement of redundant NTW at Meadow Lane Playing Fields, Cullompton Community College. (See proposals in Action Plans).
Crediton Sub Area		
Crediton area	Provision of additional cricket pitch.	To meet growth in demand to 2033. Sandford CC would appear most appropriate site. No other sites identified.

LOCATION	PRIORITY	NOTES
General		
Provision of non turf wickets.		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.
To improve and upgrade changing/pavilion facilities where identified.		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) e.g. at Thorverton Cricket Club.
Addressing shortfall in cricket training facilities.		To review provision of indoor cricket training nets, as a shortage has been highlighted.
Further provision of non turf wickets (NTWs).		To consider provision/replacement of (poor quality) NTWs on school sites, for example Tiverton High School, QES Crediton and Cullompton Community College, to support development of youth cricket.

5 SPORT SPECIFIC PRIORITIES: RUGBY

5.1 The main characteristics of future demand for rugby in Mid Devon are a buoyant youth sector, and strong clubs with ambitions to increase their range of teams and constantly improve their facilities. This includes finding appropriate off site training facilities to protect pitches for matchplay. All three clubs face challenges in accommodating current requirements for training and matchplay and future growth.

5.2 Whilst adult men's play remains broadly static, the clubs are seeing an increase in juniors and Cullompton and Crediton RFCs are building female/girls sections. All three clubs run the full range of age group teams from minis to senior teams and now struggle to accommodate activity on their existing pitches. There is also a focus by the RFU on attracting more women and girls into rugby.

TIVERTON SUB AREA

Current and future pitch situation

5.3 Summary of current and future pitch situation as follows:

RUGBY/TIVERTON SUB AREA: CURRENT SUMMARY

- Tiverton RFC owns two pitches (both floodlit) at its main club site and also uses a pitch at Tiverton High School pitch (over the road). There are issues with drainage on its two club pitches which the club has invested in heavily in order to resolve.
- Tiverton RFC run 13 teams in total: three adult men's teams, one Colts team and one team in each age range from U8 to U16. They mention that the number of teams they run has stayed the same over the previous three years.
- The two main club pitches are overplayed by 1.2 ME (match equivalent) sessions; the school pitch is overplayed by 0.9 ME.
- Pressure on the pitches would be eased by the club being able to access additional training facilities (uses Blundell's sand based AGP at present).

CURRENT SHORTFALL

- Need for access to more training facilities off-pitch (AGP provision).
- The club relies on the school pitch and would require an additional pitch to meet current demand if that becomes unavailable.

FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

- It is estimated that up to eight new teams could form, which will require 1.8 (up to two) additional pitches. This includes three teams generated by the Eastern Urban Extension (requiring one pitch).

Addressing the shortfall

5.4 Access to additional playing pitches does not always involve new provision. Options for addressing deficiencies and issues identified include:

TIVERTON RFC: OPPORTUNITIES

<i>Improving the quality of key pitches to increase their capacity.</i>	Consideration to be given to improving the maintenance and drainage of the two Tiverton RFC pitches to increase their capacity. Any replacement of the Tiverton High School pitches to be of high quality.
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<i>Securing (greater) community use of pitches on school sites.</i>	Blundell's has a range of rugby pitches and some pre-season training takes place there already. It may be possible to secure access to more pitches here as part of the School's ongoing aspirations to increase community use.
<i>Changes to supply through new housing provision.</i>	The Eastern Urban Extension will generate demand for one rugby pitch, which is not a sustainable level of provision; there should be contributions to off-site provision.
<i>Improvements to changing facilities.</i>	None identified.
<i>Opportunities for new provision.</i>	Possible through redevelopment of Tiverton High School (although one pitch required as replacement pitch in any event, possibility of additional pitch/es being provided).
<i>Facilities for training.</i>	Currently using sand based AGPs at Blundell's. Club would welcome suitable facilities for rugby training (i.e. with provision of shock pads and surface appropriate for rugby).
<i>Forthcoming changes to supply.</i>	Temporary loss of rugby pitch as part of Tiverton High School redevelopment.

CULLOMPTON SUB AREA

Current and future pitch situation

5.5 Summary of current and future pitch situation as follows:

RUGBY/CULLOMPTON SUB AREA: CURRENT SUMMARY

- Cullompton RFC is based at Stafford Park where there are two adult, one youth and four mini pitches at its site at Stafford Park (one mini pitch on the other side of the road), the club owns the main pitch only. One pitch is floodlit.
- The club runs 17 teams: three adult, including Ladies, one Colts and three girls and boys teams from U7 to U16.
- The club owns its stand and the main pitch but the other pitches it uses are rented privately and may be subject to development proposals in the future. The club has been looking for an alternative site with long term security and which can accommodate enough pitches to cater for growth for some time.
- Little spare capacity: the adult pitches are overplayed by 2.8 Match Equivalent (ME) sessions per week and there is no capacity at peak time
- Junior pitches have a carrying capacity equivalent to 10 ME sessions a week. Matches and training sessions are equivalent to 7.8 ME sessions so there is a little spare capacity if weather conditions allow
- Rugby pitches are overplayed due to training demands. The development of ladies and girls' rugby has increased usage of the pitches.
- When wet and the pitches are out of use, there is nowhere local to train.

CURRENT SHORTFALL

- The club can manage with existing facilities and occasional use of school pitches. However some pitches are vulnerable to housing development and the current footprint is not viable for long-term sustainability.

FUTURE REQUIREMENT

- At a new site, Cullompton RFC would propose three/four full size pitches + two/three midi/mini pitches. This is a minimum level of provision to accommodate the club, plus the PPS identifies the need for one additional pitch to meet extra growth in demand within the sub area.
- In addition, five rugby teams (one adult, two youth and two minis teams), requiring a minimum of one rugby pitch, are predicted to be generated through planned housing at East Cullompton to 2033.

- Growth is most likely to come through existing club and therefore it would be preferable if this pitch was provided as part of the relocation of Cullompton RFC.
- (Additional rugby pitch provision may be required based on housing planned beyond 2033 as part of the Garden Village).
 - A need for access to artificial grass training facilities is identified.

Addressing the shortfall

5.6 Access to additional playing pitches does not always involve new provision. Options for addressing deficiencies and issues identified include:

CULLOMPTON RFC: OPPORTUNITIES	
<i>Improving the quality of key pitches to increase their capacity.</i>	No options at current site.
<i>Securing (greater) community use of pitches on school sites.</i>	Improvements to rugby pitch at Cullompton Community College would assist, but only one pitch.
<i>Changes to supply through new housing provision.</i>	Culm Garden Village will create demand for one rugby pitch – not viable as single pitch site but could be provided as part of larger scale hub site or relocation of Cullompton RFC.
<i>Improvements to changing facilities.</i>	None identified.
<i>Opportunities for other new provision.</i>	Club currently investigating relocating to area adjacent to Cullompton CC's new site in the Garden Village. The club has investigated other sites to the south of town in the past.
<i>Facilities for training.</i>	No specific need identified.
<i>Forthcoming changes to supply.</i>	Existing rugby pitches at Stafford Park used by Cullompton RFC on private land may be released for development.

CREDITON SUB AREA

Current and future pitch situation

5.7 Summary of current and future pitch situation as follows:

RUGBY/CREDITON SUB AREA: CURRENT SUMMARY

- Crediton RFC: Owns two adult pitches + training area (at main club site and Creedy Bridge). Its main pitch is very good quality; other pitches experience poor drainage.
- The club also leases four pitches (two adult and two youth) at Exhibition Fields, owned by Queen Elizabeth's Education Foundation.
- There are also two rugby pitches at Queen Elizabeth's School, occasionally used for overflow by the rugby club.
- The club runs 17 teams: three men's, one ladies, one vets, one colts, three girls and the range of boys teams from U9 – U16s
- Main club pitch & adult pitches at Exhibition Fields operating at sustainable level; training pitch & Creedy Bridge adult pitch overplayed by two ME sessions/week in total. Exhibition Fields youth pitches have a little spare capacity.
- The only floodlit areas for training are near the main pitch and at Creedy Bridge (but no electric or toilet/shower facilities here). Club uses four portable floodlights for training.
- Shortage of training facilities.

- Exhibition Fields identified for housing in Mid Devon Local Plan and currently subject to planning application for supermarket on part of site. For some years, the club has wanted to develop an integrated site and proposed development of Exhibition Fields necessitates move to new site.

CURRENT SHORTFALL

- Need for access to more training facilities off-pitch.
- No existing shortfall identified for matchplay; as long as weather and ground conditions allow, there is sufficient provision to meet current demand.

FUTURE REQUIREMENT

- Estimated that up to seven new teams may form, requiring access to up to two pitches. Any increase in teams will need to be matched with access to additional pitch space.

Addressing the shortfall

5.8 Crediton Rugby Club currently has pitches on three sites and has been searching for a secure, integrated site for some years. Two of the sites used by Crediton RFC (Exhibition Fields and their main club site) are identified as sites for residential development within the Adopted Mid Devon Local Plan (Policy CRE6). Outline planning permission was granted in April 2021 for a site for the rugby club at Pedlerspool, Exhibition Road, as part of the mixed use allocation under Policy CRE5 of the Local Plan on the outskirts of the town. The land is safeguarded for the rugby club for the next ten years from the commencement of development on the site.

5.9 Discussions between the LPA, the applicant and the rugby club are ongoing in respect of the relocation of the rugby club. Proposals for two rugby pitches (one floodlit) and a clubhouse outside the floodplain at Pedlerspool, for a further four pitches on land within the floodplain and to include the existing pitch Creedy Bridge within the new club footprint have been discussed at various times. There are many issues still to be resolved as to the suitability of the site. Sport England has objected to a current proposal to develop playing pitch land at Exhibition Fields because there is no appropriate, suitable replacement provision of equivalent quality in place.

5.10 The current proposals for Pedlarspool are for four adult pitches plus a training area. The club will retain the adult pitch at Creedy Bridge, making five adult pitches and a training area in total. This latter pitch is floodlit; one of the proposed new pitches will also be floodlit.

5.11 The new pitches are expected to have a higher carrying capacity than those at present and it is therefore expected that any growth in the number of teams and the expected demand over the life of the Strategy will be able to be accommodated.

5.12 The PPS recommends:

- Protecting the existing level of pitch supply for the club (four adult pitches and two youth pitches plus training area), ensuring that any provision that is developed is replaced in line with Sport England Playing Field Policy and Guidance; Policy E4.
- That all proposed replacement pitches should be equivalent or better quality provision to those lost and in a sustainable and suitable location. Land proposed for rugby pitches within the Pedlerspool allocation should be fully assessed by an agronomist and verified as to its suitability and whether it is fit for purpose (critically

that the pitches will not be subject to flooding) and the report made public. For this to take place, access is required as soon as possible to the Pedlerspool site.

- The Clubhouse requires segregated changing to accommodate the recent growth in women and girls' rugby. Such accommodation should be incorporated into the ancillary facilities at the new site.
- Access to training facilities off-site, such as 3G FTP provision with appropriate shock pads, to be kept under review.

Table 5.1: SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS FOR RUGBY PITCHES

	CURRENT SHORTFALL	FUTURE REQUIREMENTS to 2033 (IN ADDITION TO CURRENT SHORTFALL)	NOTES
Tiverton Town	Access to training facilities off-pitch (AGP provision). One pitch if school pitch unavailable	One pitch	Focused on Tiverton RFC
Eastern Urban Extension		One pitch	
East Cullompton/Culm Garden Village		One pitch	Could be incorporated within new ground for Cullompton RFC
Cullompton Sub Area		One pitch	As above
Crediton	None identified; club looking to relocate to Pedlerspool.	Five adult pitches and training area of appropriate quality as set out above. Access to training facilities off-pitch if possible (AGP provision).	Focused on Crediton RFC

PRIORITIES FOR RUGBY

5.13 The following priorities are identified and are reflected in the Action Plan.

Table 5.2: PRIORITIES FOR RUGBY

PROJECT	NOTES
Securing additional provision in Tiverton to meet growth in demand.	Future demand predicts the need for an additional pitch – this may be able to be met through improvements to the drainage and maintenance on the existing three pitches, however if an AGP is developed in the sub area the club should be included throughout the scoping discussions.
Relocation of Cullompton Rugby Club.	The club owns its stand and the main pitch but the other pitches it uses are rented privately and may be subject to development proposals in the future. The club has been looking for an alternative site with long term security and which can accommodate enough pitches to cater for growth

	<p>for some time and is considering sites within EC/CGV. Replacement provision of four full size pitches and three mini/midi pitches is supported by the Strategy, to include an element to meet growth in demand from the wider Cullompton Sub Area to 2033 and from East Cullompton/Culm Garden Village, as new demand is likely to grow from the existing club.</p>
Relocation of Crediton Rugby Club.	<p>The current proposals for Pedlerspool are for four adult pitches plus a training area. The club will retain the adult pitch at Creedy Bridge, making five adult pitches and a training area in total. This latter pitch is floodlit; one of the proposed new pitches will also be floodlit. The new pitches are expected to have a higher carrying capacity than those at present and it is therefore expected that any growth in the number of teams and the expected demand over the life of the Strategy will be able to be accommodated.</p> <p>All proposed replacement pitches should be equivalent or better quality provision to those lost and in a sustainable and suitable location (in line with Sport England Playing Field Policy and Guidance; Policy E4). Land proposed for rugby pitches within the Pedlerspool allocation should be fully assessed by an agronomist and verified as to its suitability and whether it is fit for purpose (critically that the pitches will not be subject to flooding) and the report made public. For this to take place, access is required as soon as possible to the Pedlerspool site.</p>
Protecting provision at secondary schools.	<p>Work to secure community use agreements for rugby pitches at secondary schools in the district to support schools rugby and provide important overflow facilities for local clubs (school:club links).</p>
To consider the provision of artificial grass pitches for training.	<p>There is a wide need for access to suitable floodlit training provision, particularly for rugby union and football. Any new 3G pitches in future should consider opportunities to incorporate these sports within both the programme of use and the specification, for example shock pads for contact rugby activity. Given the competing demands from many sports for access to floodlit provision, there is a need for 3G pitches to be multi-sport facilities where possible and to be maximised to meet the challenges of broad and significant sporting demand and limitations on available space across the study area. However, where there is a high demand for both sports, programming becomes a challenge as both sports may like the same peak times for weekday training and matchplay and funding of ancillary facilities such as shock pads may affect the business planning model.</p>
Portable floodlights.	<p>Support for the provision of portable floodlights where this can support additional floodlit training for rugby clubs/teams, subject to planning considerations. This must be carefully considered as a solution on existing natural turf pitches which are already close to capacity.</p>

6 SPORT SPECIFIC PRIORITIES: HOCKEY

6.1 There are four full size floodlit sand based AGPs in Mid Devon suitable for hockey: two at Blundell's School in Tiverton (an independent school with no community use agreements), one at Culm Valley Leisure Centre (dual use facility managed by Mid Devon Leisure) and one at Exe Valley Leisure Centre (on land leased by MDDC from Tiverton High School and managed by Mid Devon Leisure). The pitch at Lords Meadow Crediton – although sand based - is two thirds the size of the above pitches and not currently used for any hockey activity; it too is managed by Mid Devon Leisure.

6.2 Hockey is experiencing considerable growth nationally, promoted through increasing media profile and international success and the popularity of a range of initiatives to get people playing the sport. Growth in youth activity and play is being experienced by all three clubs in Mid Devon.

6.3 Future demand for hockey needs to be assessed on the basis of club members rather than league teams, to reflect the amount of informal and casual play and coaching and training. Projections on the basis of increases in population and aspirations show an increase of two senior men; two senior women and two-three youth teams within the district, but aspirations of England Hockey to double club members by 2028 will also increase demand for training and matchplay. According to the Sport England Playing Pitch Calculator, there is not enough spare capacity to meet the requirement for additional training at present.

6.4 In respect of the two clubs based in Tiverton, the salient points are:

TIVERTON TEAMS (TIVERTON WHITE EAGLES AND TIVERTON MEN'S)

Current and future pitch situation

HOCKEY IN TIVERTON: CURRENT SUMMARY

- Tiverton White Eagles (Ladies) and Tiverton Men's Hockey Club have 13 teams between them; they jointly run a youth section.
- Both clubs play matches at Exe Valley LC. TWE trains there also; Tiverton Men's train at Blundell's.
- Both clubs rate the Exe Valley LC pitch as poor; and comment that it is difficult to gain access to facilities within the Leisure Centre from the pitch.
- Clubs use Tiverton Rugby Club's facilities for after match social events as there are no clubhouse facilities at the Leisure Centre.
- There is no room for any mid-week coaching expansion at Exe Valley Leisure Centre; football is dominant. This constrains the opportunities for growth for youth play and for the informal offer.
- There is insufficient capacity for all Tiverton teams to train at the same site.
- There is spare capacity for matchplay at the Exe Valley Leisure Centre site at weekends.

CURRENT SHORTFALL

- Insufficient pitch space midweek for training & other formats for both clubs to enable them to expand their coaching opportunities, meet demand from club members for more opportunities and cater for expected increase in new teams and members. An additional three hours per week is required.

FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

- Access to additional pitch space required. Predicted population growth will generate demand for 0.2 of a sand based facility.

Addressing the shortfall

6.5 To meet the expected growth in demand for hockey in the Tiverton Sub Area the following should be considered:

HOCKEY IN TIVERTON: OPPORTUNITIES	
<i>Improving the quality of key pitches to increase their capacity.</i>	Improved maintenance at Exe Valley Leisure Centre – cleaning of pitch, removal of litter and attention to security of site.
<i>Securing (greater) community use of pitches on school sites.</i>	Although Tiverton Men's train at Blundell's there is no capacity for regular matchplay slots due to needs of the school.
<i>Changes to supply through new housing provision.</i>	New housing growth will generate some increase in demand for hockey facilities, to be met through off-site contributions.
<i>Improvements to changing facilities.</i>	Direct access to toilets within the Leisure Centre is required.
<i>Opportunities for new provision.</i>	Uffculme School has planning permission for a new AGP with floodlights and is currently fundraising. The school has good links with both Tiverton Hockey Clubs. This pitch would add to capacity for hockey by providing time for training and coaching, especially for youths. England Hockey has supported the proposal in principle as a facility for community use, particularly as a satellite centre for Tiverton White Eagles and Tiverton Men's Hockey Clubs' youth players.
<i>Other Opportunities.</i>	More pitch time for training and informal hockey activity could potentially be provided by extending the opening times of the Leisure Centres (post-lockdown) to accommodate more Saturday matchplay. The provision of a 3G FTP in Tiverton, by attracting some football usage away from the Exe Valley Leisure Centre, may create more space for more midweek coaching. However, the viability of the existing sand based pitch must be taken into account if any potential new provision is discussed (see below).

CULLOMPTON TEAMS – EXETER AND CULM VALLEY HOCKEY CLUB

Current and future pitch situation

6.6 In respect of the club based in Cullompton, the salient points are:

HOCKEY IN CULLOMPTON: CURRENT SUMMARY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exeter & Culm Valley Hornets HC runs 11 teams. Its men's teams have recently been playing in Exeter, but women's and youth coaching and matchplay takes place at Culm Valley LC. The club rates the Culm Valley Leisure Centre pitch as poor. There are also issues with access to changing facilities and toilets within the Leisure Centre. 40% of usage on weekday evenings is by hockey and 60% by football. There are no 'whole pitch slots' available on weekday evenings and the club struggles to find time for coaching, particularly since recent growth in demand from youth players. There is capacity for additional matchplay at weekends, although the club would like additional access on Sundays for any rescheduled matches (2 hours). 	
CURRENT SHORTFALL	

- Insufficient pitch space midweek for training & other formats to enable the club to expand its coaching opportunities, meet demand from club members for more opportunities and cater for expected increase in new teams and members. A minimum of an additional two hours midweek is required.

FUTURE REQUIREMENT

- Access to additional pitch space required. Predicted population growth will generate demand for 0.2 of a sand based facility (0.1 of these will be generated by East Cullompton/Culm Garden Village).
- Club wishes to have access to clubhouse/social facilities and be able to run all teams from one site.

Addressing the shortfall

6.7 To meet the expected growth in demand for hockey in the Cullompton Sub Area the following should be considered:

HOCKEY IN CULLOMPTON: OPPORTUNITY	
<i>Improving the quality of key pitches to increase their capacity.</i>	The pitch at CVLC should be resurfaced in the next 2-5 years Improved maintenance a Culm Valley at Leisure Centre is required to improve the quality of the playing surface and playing experience.
<i>Securing (greater) community use of pitches on school sites.</i>	No opportunities.
<i>Changes to supply through new housing provision.</i>	New housing growth at Culm Garden Village will generate some increase in demand for hockey facilities but not sufficient to support one whole pitch. However, there is not enough current or predicted future demand to support two artificial grass pitches for hockey in close proximity i.e. in both Cullompton and the Garden Village. (A pitch at Uffculme School will be more aligned with hockey activity in Tiverton, to which it could function as a satellite youth hub).
<i>Improvements to changing facilities.</i>	Provision of social facilities at Cullompton Community College could be achieved at Meadow Lane Playing Fields, as a dual use changing/classroom/clubhouse facility with the College. If on-site clubhouse facilities cannot be provided, other options with existing or new clubs in the area (including East Cullompton/Garden Village) could be explored.
<i>Other Opportunities.</i>	At present, there is still some spare capacity at Culm Valley Leisure Centre to accommodate short term growth in hockey, providing (some) football training is relocated (through the provision of a 3G FTP to free up weekday evening training time for hockey) and there is sufficient time on Saturdays (and Sundays) to accommodate the growth in matchplay. Opening times at the Leisure Centre could be extended (post-lockdown) to accommodate more Saturday matchplay. However, the ongoing viability of the sand based AGP must be assured if additional 3G FTP facility is provided (see below).

HOCKEY IN CREDITON

6.8 There is no hockey club within the Crediton sub area. The sand based AGP at Lords Meadow is 2/3rds full size and does not accommodate any hockey activity.

6.9 Queen Elizabeth's School may consider the provision of a multi-sport/hockey AGP, as part of its reorganization of its campuses, which would help the development of hockey. The School is also considering installing a 3G FTP. The potential impact of these two facilities on the Lords Meadow facility will need to be assessed.

Table 6.1: SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS FOR HOCKEY PITCHES

	CURRENT SHORTFALL	FUTURE REQUIREMENTS IN ADDITION TO CURRENT SHORTFALL
Tiverton		0.2 of a pitch (0.1 from the EUE) Additional three hours whole pitch training and coaching time on weekday evenings
Cullompton	Insufficient pitch space on weekday evenings to accommodate training and coaching – an additional two hours required, plus additional two hours on Sundays if matches rescheduled (whole pitch).	0.2 of a pitch (0.1 from the Culm Garden Village)

PRIORITIES FOR HOCKEY

5.13 The following priorities are identified and are reflected in the Action Plan.

Table 6.2: PRIORITIES FOR HOCKEY

PROJECT	ACTION POINTS
To enable Exeter and Culm Vale Hockey Club to have a home pitch for all their teams in the Cullompton area – preferably at Culm Valley Leisure Centre.	<p>To focus on improvements at Culm Valley Leisure Centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement carpet/upgrade of pitch within next two – five years . • Improvements to changing room and toilet facilities. • Provision of post-match clubhouse facilities on site. Feasibility of developing changing room/clubhouse facilities (in partnership with other sports) on Meadow Lane Playing Field to be considered. • The Strategy finds there is insufficient demand to support two sand based artificial grass pitches in the Cullompton Town/East Cullompton area. The priority at present is for the existing pitch at Culm Valley Leisure Centre to be safeguarded, upgraded and a clubhouse to be provided. (No consideration to be given to a change of surface at Culm Valley Leisure Centre until appropriate replacement provision has been provided at another site.)
To meet growth in demand for coaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving maintenance of the AGP at Exe Valley Leisure Centre. • Replacement carpet/upgrade of pitch within next two – five years . • Supporting the provision of a floodlit sand based pitch at Uffculme School as a satellite hub site for youth development with Tiverton hockey clubs.

and matchplay facilities in Tiverton.	
To protect the stock of and viability of sand based AGPs capable of accommodating hockey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • While it is ultimately at the discretion of the local planning authority, consideration to be given to an appropriately worded condition (or similar legal agreement) be attached to any granting of planning permission for a new sand based or 3G FTP to safeguard the original surface.
Maintaining high quality artificial grass pitch provision .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All artificial grass pitches (both sand based and 3G FTPs) should have the following in place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient funding for ongoing maintenance and upgrades e.g. to maintain appropriate levels of floodlighting. • Adequate sinking funds for replacement and upgrade of facilities when required, whatever the ownership and management arrangements.

7 SPORT SPECIFIC PRIORITIES: TENNIS

7.1 The key findings and issues in respect of tennis are as follows.

TIVERTON SUB AREA

CURRENT SUMMARY

- 21 tennis courts recorded (11 floodlit) and two clubs – Tiverton LTC based at Exe Valley Leisure Centre (EVLC) (three courts) & Sampford Peverell LTC (two courts). Some spare capacity still within Tiverton.
- Tiverton LTC has 77 members and books three weekly sessions two-three hours each, all courts. Considerable spare capacity, although casual tennis is popular at EVLC, booked on an 'as and when' basis by customers.

FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

- There are opportunities for increasing capacity and quality of the experience through, for example:
 - Redevelopment of Tiverton High School when courts may be refurbished (although close to Exe Valley Leisure Centre).
 - Securing greater community access to Blundell School's refurbished courts.
 - Refurbishing some village courts, including the provision of floodlights, subject to planning considerations.
 - Improving online booking for Exe Valley Leisure Centre.
 - The LTA assesses the need for 3 floodlit courts to serve Eastern Urban Extension, using a ClubSpark/remote access system.

CULLOMPTON SUB AREA

CURRENT SUMMARY

- 18 courts are recorded (nine of which are floodlit). The three clubs based at them with varying degrees of public access at Bradninch, Hemyock and Willand. Uffculme has floodlit courts at the school.
- The only courts in Cullompton are at the Community College within the campus - five courts, three of which are floodlit. One is being built on and a replacement MUGA is being provided on Meadow Lane.

FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

- Existing demand for tennis is not currently being met within Cullompton Town itself. A floodlit MUGA comprising two floodlit netball/tennis courts has been granted planning permission at Meadow Lane adjacent to the College. Note: these are not dedicated tennis courts.
- There will be additional demand from East Cullompton/Culm Garden Village to 2033, which is estimated to be for a minimum of two dedicated floodlit tennis courts. There may be additional demand from planned growth post-2033.

CREDITON SUB AREA

CURRENT SUMMARY

- 15 courts recorded (six floodlit). Crediton Tennis Club use four tennis courts at Lords Meadow which have recently been resurfaced. Low membership of club (<20) and considerable spare capacity of courts.
- Tennis courts also at Queen Elizabeth's School.
- Other facilities at Newton St Cyres, Sandford, Morchard Bishop, of varying quality.

FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

- Future predicted demand can be met but there are opportunities for increasing capacity and quality of the experience through, for example:
- Wider use of all member only courts through a ClubSpark/remote access system.
- Improvements to village courts and floodlighting as required, subject to planning considerations.

7.2 The following priorities are identified and are reflected in the Action Plan.

Table 7.1: PRIORITIES FOR TENNIS

PROJECT	ACTION POINTS
To increase public usage of Mid Devon Leisure courts.	Support discussions between the LTA and MDL regarding increasing public usage and club membership at Exe Valley Leisure Centre and Lords Meadow Leisure Centre tennis courts.
Developing use of new public courts in Cullompton.	Clarify the management of the new tennis and netball multi use games area adjacent to Cullompton Community College and investment in other courts at the College. The site is potentially a base for a new club within Cullompton and should be available for community and club use on a secure basis throughout the week and at weekends without limitations. However, these are not dedicated tennis courts and the LTA supports the provision of an additional two floodlit tennis courts within the town.
East Cullompton/Culm Garden Village.	A minimum of two floodlit, tennis courts. Installation of SMART Gate Access Technology would be required when new courts are built.
Eastern Urban Extension, Tiverton.	Three courts with Smart Access Technology, with ideally at least two of the three courts floodlit.
Maintaining provision at schools.	Ensure school tennis courts are protected and improvements (such as floodlighting) supported where sustainable, feasible and appropriate in planning terms. Keep provision at Blundell's School and other schools under review for community use.
General promotion of SMART Access Technology and Pay and Play opportunities.	Support the installation of ClubSpark/remote access systems which remove the requirement for on-site management and promote wider community use at new and existing courts including all member only courts. Ideally all new courts to be floodlit.
Conformity of data collection.	Aim to develop consistent methods of gathering data on court usage across providers, including MDDC, Parish Councils, clubs etc. (Measurements such as annual user visits and/or hours per court usage are often used but standardization would be beneficial for capacity analysis and benchmarking).
To improve the sustainability of playing field sites.	Consideration should be given to how the usage of tennis courts, bowling greens and their ancillary facilities can be linked in and expanded through collaborations with other clubs/users operating on the same site, e.g. joint club membership and potentially shared usage of clubhouses/pavilions with other playing pitch sports.

8 SPORT SPECIFIC PRIORITIES: BOWLS

8.1 Tiverton Borough, Cullompton, Culm Vale and Hemyock Bowling Clubs own their facilities; the other clubs (Tiverton, Tiverton West End, Bradninch, Crediton, Murchard Bishop & Uffculme Bowling Clubs hire/rent their facilities from town and parish councils. The quality of greens is generally very good.

8.2 In the Mid Devon clubs, membership varies between 42 and 95 members (the largest is Crediton Bowling Club). Six of the ten bowling clubs have 50 or fewer members, including two out of the three clubs in Tiverton. There are 554 members in total. A reasonable capacity figure for an outdoor green would be 85-100 members per green, although up to 120 can be accommodated on a 6 rink green (if the ancillary facilities support this).

8.3 Taking an aspirational figure of 90 bowlers per green means that the ten greens in Mid Devon could accommodate up to around 900 bowlers. Therefore, although there is an ageing population in Mid Devon and there may be additional bowlers generated through new housing and population growth, it is concluded that new members will still be able to be accommodated in existing clubs on existing greens. Even though some greens operate a busy programme, the flexibility of fixtures means that there is scope to accommodate more teams on existing greens. Most clubs are looking to boost membership and maintain their team of volunteers. Aspirations centre around improving facilities at clubhouses to create better access and greater capacity for social and community events.

8.4 The quality of the bowling greens in Mid Devon (maintained by the clubs) is good and has not emerged from the research as an area for the focus of resources. There are a range of issues (ranging from easier/free parking to general upkeep/upgrading of clubhouse facilities) which might be addressed on a phased basis. People's expectations around the quality of ancillary facilities are rising and general refurbishments/extensions are required or planned to improve accessibility and assist in attracting new members.

8.5 The principal objective is to support the provision of facilities which will increase the usage (and hence revenue) of bowling clubs, improve their viability and enable them to continue as active, sustainable clubs. However, given the slowly declining membership of some bowling clubs, they will have to consider merging with other clubs nearby to sustain membership. This issue is most highlighted within Tiverton.

8.6 The relocation of Cullompton Bowling Club, following its displacement by the new Relief Road, to be successfully completed to the standards specified.

8.7 Research has highlighted that bowling greens and tennis courts, are an important part outdoor sports facility provision in the area, particularly when they are part – as many are - of a multi sports site. Provision for them should be considered as part of a wider perspective on the potential benefits and use of playing fields for and by all sectors of the community. Consideration should be given to how the usage of the greens, courts and ancillary facilities can be linked in and expanded through collaborations with other clubs/users operating on the same site, e.g. joint club membership (and potentially shared usage of clubhouses/pavilions with other playing pitch sports).

9 DELIVERY OF THE STRATEGY

DELIVERY OF THE STRATEGY

9.1 Once the Strategy has been agreed by the Steering Group it will be endorsed by Mid Devon District Council as a technical study and its recommendations noted. The Strategy will form part of an evidence base that can be used to help inform the preparation of a new Local Plan, Neighbourhood Plans and other plans, programmes and strategies for the Mid Devon area.

9.2 The Strategy Steering Group could provide the basis for membership of a Mid Devon PPS Delivery Group, the purpose of which would be to oversee the implementation of the strategy and to monitor progress towards the identified Action Points that are recommended. 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 secondary schools in the District.

9.3 If there are other such Delivery Groups already operating to deliver other PPSs in the south 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. Delivery Group meetings could also be arranged to coincide with NGB meetings or Sport England led seminars.

9.4 It is recommended that Mid Devon District Council could consider other examples of good practice including the monitoring of PPPS Actions Plans and funding sources by South Hams District Council and Gloucester City Council.

9.5 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.

9.6 It is recommended that 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 (one-two years); medium term (three-five years) and longer term (five-ten 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.
- Mid Devon District 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.

9.7 It is recommended 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.

9.8 It is recommended that when undertaking sports-related site development or enhancement, the following issues should also be considered:

- Financial viability including delivery and ongoing maintenance costs.
- Security of tenure.
- Planning permission requirements and any foreseen difficulties in securing permission.
- Adequacy of existing finances to maintain existing sites.
- A Business Plan/Masterplan – including financial package for creation of new provision where need has been identified.
- Analysis of the possibility of shared site management opportunities.
- The availability of opportunities to lease sites to external organisations.
- Options to assist community groups to gain funding to enhance existing provision.
- Negotiation with landowners to increase access to private strategic sites.
- Impact on all sports that use a site regardless of the sport that is the subject of enhancements.

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

9.9 Funding of sport and recreation facilities is often difficult and the many demands on development obligations result in complex viability negotiations with the needs of e.g. affordable housing, balanced against the needs of social and community infrastructure. A key factor is the deliverability of the scheme – whether funding has been allocated and whether the structure is already in place to deliver it. Schemes need to be fluid and flexible

and able to adapt quickly to change. There will be some elements of schemes that have quick, easy ‘wins’ – enhancements for example.

9.10 Any Football Foundation investment will be targeted towards projects identified in the Local Football Facilities Plan and will concentrate on 3G FTP facilities and sites with three or more adult pitches (or equivalent). (LFFP identified projects are identified in the Action Plan).

9.11 Mid Devon District Council has recently withdrawn its CIL draft charging schedule from its examination and will no longer progress bringing a CIL regime into place. The Council will instead continue the use of S106 planning obligations and will await the outcome of the Government’s future reforms to the planning system and potential introduction of a national infrastructure levy. Mid Devon District Council will be a key partner in facilitating, with other organisations, the recommendations within the Action Plans.

9.12 Maintenance payments through developer contributions are unlikely to cover full costs for maintenance and operational funds have to come from other budgets. Further work needs to be done about best practice elsewhere. Projects involving education sites might also be funded through separate national capital funds. Other potential funding sources may include those listed below.

9.13 Considerable investment is now being made into health which may be a way forward in securing funding for pitch improvements. There may be opportunities in new developments to deliver community sport and wellbeing hubs which have an active sports component and link to nearby sports facilities.

9.14 Capital funds from Sport England and National Governing Bodies (NGBs) can make a major contribution to key local capital projects and the identification of projects through the playing pitch strategy process should help increase prospects for the funding of some key projects. NGBs will work together to increase opportunities for joint funding, management and use of facilities and to avoid duplication and make the best use of what we already have.

9.15 Innovative ways to link existing community assets/groups into the development of new identified projects will need to be developed to ensure they are sustainable and embedded within their local communities. There are other ways, not just financial, in which people can work together to improve the viability of pitch sport sites. For example, there may be scope for local clubs, teams and leagues to work together to review and reschedule football kick-off times, particularly if 3G FTPs are used so that two adult matches can be played consecutively to help address peak-time issues.

9.16 Support for the voluntary sector in relation to the management and maintenance of facilities and membership activity – perhaps through subsidised training sessions – would help to ensure a thriving club sector and good quality facilities. It may be that schemes will be given priority if clubs have Clubmark or other indications of their quality standard.

9.17 Other than the recommendations in the Action Plans, it will be very important for the Mid Devon District Council, through the preparation of a new Local Plan and any supplementary planning document with guidance relevant to playing pitch provision, to:

- Include policies and proposals in the Local Plan which are consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework and relevant national planning practice guidance and, in particular, and have regard to the recommendations contained in this Strategy. Strategic policies included in the Local Plan should set out expected requirements and formulae for the provision of playing pitch facilities and specify where sums for offsite delivery may be required.
- Where strategic development sites or new communities are being considered there should be early identification of suitably sized level areas which can be safeguarded for provision of playing pitches.
- Include proposals that cover the relevant recommendations contained in the Action Plans where the location and/or site of new or improved provision is determined.
- In assessing all options, the potential for developing/improving bone fide community facilities on existing and new school sites should be considered.

9.18 Finally, it will be helpful for the Local Plan to include the principle of maintaining and enhancing the provision of playing pitches where these are needed across Mid Devon, to ensure that where planning proposals are made to develop and use facilities contrary to the recommendations of this assessment and any subsequent strategy and action plan, they should only be approved where:

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

APPENDIX 1: POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR PITCH SPORT PLANNING

(By applying new homes to population estimates)

	Current pop estimate (adjusted for new homes 2012/2020)	Population Increase 2019/20 to 2026 (housing growth pitch scenario)	Population Increase 2026 to 2033 (housing growth pitch scenario)	Total Population growth to 2033	New homes 21 - 26	New homes 26/27 to 2033	average people per dwelling (sub-area basis, 2011 census)
Cullompton sub area	27,050	3,540	6,400	9,940	1,519	2,738	2.34
North West Cullompton		1,700	1,460	3,160	725	625	
East Cullompton/Garden Village		820	4,910	5,730	350	2,100	
Other Cullompton		1,020	30	1,050	444	13	
Tiverton Sub Areas	42,720	2,930	3,910	6,840	1,290	1,722	2.27
Eastern Urban Extension			3,235	3,235		1,425	
Blundell's		454		454	200		
Other Tiverton		2,476	675	3,151	1,090	297	
Crediton Sub Area	22,770	2,060	2,500	4,560	903	1,100	2.27
Pedlerspool		454		454	200		
CRE-Crediton South – next LP Review			1,080	1,080		475	
CRE- Newton St Cyres – next LP Review			1,420	1,420		625	
Other Crediton		1,600		1,600	703		
TOTAL DISTRICT for use in Pitch Calculations	92,540	8,530	12,810	21,340	3712	5560	

APPENDIX 2: ESTIMATED TEAMS AND PITCHES IN TIVERTON AND CULLOMPTON SUB AREAS AND HOUSING GROWTH AREAS TO 2033

Source: Strategy & Sport England Pitch Facilities Calculator

AREA	Cullompton Sub Area - Total		East Cullompton (Culm Garden Village)		Tiverton Sub Area - Total		Tiverton EUU (including Blundell's)				
	Teams	Pitches	Teams	Pitches	Teams	Pitches	Teams	Pitches			
Estimated housing growth (houses)	4257		2450		3012		c1625				
Estimated population growth (persons)	9940		5370		6840		3700				
Football											
Men 11v11 (16-45yrs)	4.8	2.3	2.8	1.4	3.3	1.6	1.8	0.9			
Women 11v11 (16-45yrs)	0.3		0.2		0.2		0.1				
Boys 11v11 (12-15yrs)	2.6	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.5			
Girls 11v11 (12-15yrs)	0.6		0.4		0.4		0.2				
Boys 9v9 (10-11yrs)	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3			
Girls 9v9 (10-11yrs)	0.4		0.3		0.3		0.2				
Mixed 7v7 (8-9yrs)	2.3	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.4			
Mixed 5v5 (6-7yrs)	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.3			
Cricket											
Men (18-55yrs)	4.6	1.7	2.7	1.0	3.2	1.2	1.7	0.6			
Women (18-55yrs)	0.3		0.2		0.2		0.1				
Boys (7-18yrs)	2.8		1.6		1.9		1.0				
Girls (7-18yrs)	0.2		0.1		0.2		0.1				
Rugby Union											
Men (19-45yrs)	1.0	1.7	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.6			
Women (19-45yrs)	0.2		0.1		0.2		0.1				
Boys (13-18yrs)	1.3		0.7		1.0		0.5				
Girls (13-18yrs)	0.4		0.3		0.3		0.2				
Mixed (7-12yrs)	2.0		1.2		1.4		0.8				
Hockey											
Men (17-55yrs)	0.4		0.3		0.3		0.2				
Women (17-55yrs)	0.5		0.3		0.4		0.2				
Boys (14-16yrs)	0.1		0.1		0.1						
Girls (14-16yrs)	0.1		0.1		0.1						
Boys (11-13yrs)	0.6		0.4		0.4		0.2				
Girls (11-13yrs)	0.6		0.4		0.4		0.2				
3G FTPs	0.4		0.2		0.3		0.1				
Sand based AGPs	0.2		0.1		0.2		0.1				

APPENDIX 3: PROPOSALS AT SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN MID DEVON

Through the process of this Strategy's preparation, consultation was undertaken with all secondary schools (including Blundell's School). This Appendix summarised the issues raised of relevance to the PPS.

Project/Issue	Issue	Short term	Longer term
Management of redevelopment of Tiverton High School.	School site due to be redeveloped; playing pitches will be out of action.	Short term issue of where community use & school use will be met. Possibility for Amory Park and/or grass pitches at Blundell's if secure community use can be negotiated.	Longer term issue of playing field provision on site – replacement and/or increase in pitch provision plus possible location for 3G AGP?
Redevelopment of sports facilities at Blundell's School.	Major enhancements and new provision planned, including upgraded AGPs, new 3G FTP provision and relocation of sports facilities (some areas zoned for housing).	Opportunities to negotiate secure community use of cricket pitch and other pitches.	Impact of 3G FTP provision on pattern of play within Tiverton.
Cullompton Community College.	Outdoor facilities require upgrading & enhancement to provide greater capacity for College and the community.	Upgrade of sand AGP. Potential to improve & develop Meadow Lane playing fields as multi sports site with ancillary facilities to support football, rugby and hockey.	Developing role of College as focus for high quality sports provision in the town. Potential as site for 3G FTP facility if replacement sand based AGP provided in Culm Garden Village.
Uffculme School.	School has well developed community outreach work and community use of its facilities.	School has planning permission and is fund raising for a sand based AGP.	
Queen Elizabeth's School, Crediton.	School spread over four campuses – ambitious plan for rationalization & consolidation on one site.	Rationalisation may involve disposal of three sites with outdoor sports facilities.	Replacement pitch provision sought &/or planned, plus addition of potentially 1 x sand AGP & 1 x 3G FTP.

APPENDIX 4: MASTERPLANNING – EAST CULLOMPTON (CULM GARDEN VILLAGE)

CONTEXT

Through the adopted Local Plan Review (2013-2033), significant development is planned to the east of Cullompton; this development is expected to ultimately form part of the proposed Culm Garden Village, a new settlement of up to 5,000 new homes to which ‘Garden Village Status’ was awarded by the Government in January 2017. The ‘East Cullompton’ area is strategically located to the east of Cullompton, off Junction 28 of the M5. It is on a broadly southwest – north-east axis between Exeter and Taunton, which are both around 25 minutes away.

The adopted Local Plan allocates 1,750 homes at ‘East Cullompton’ in the period to 2033, and masterplanning for the Culm Garden Village is underway for around 5,000 homes. In undertaking the team generation modelling, a figure of around 2,450 was used to model pitches up to 2033 (the Local Plan allocation of 1,750 with additional dwellings for an accelerated delivery scenario). This was done to “future proof” the pitch estimations immediately beyond the PPS in the event of accelerated delivery and likely future development scenarios.

Around 17ha of formal open space and 23ha of informal open space (40ha in total) are provided throughout the East Cullompton allocation area with a significant proportion of this is to be delivered on playing pitches located at identified formal green infrastructure nodes [note: areas for formal and informal open space have not yet been identified]. The Local Plan also sets out broader infrastructure requirements and specifically makes provision for replacement of open space and sporting facilities due to the new link road. Planning for the Link Road is progressing and a planning application for the Relocation of Cullompton Cricket Club to Horn Road (20/01452-MOUT for land East of Horn Road, Kentisbeare September 2020) has recently been approved.

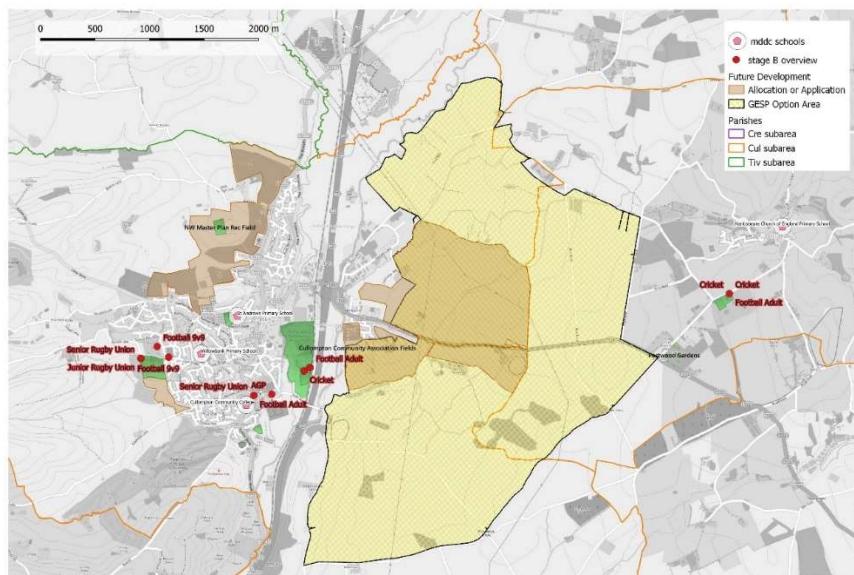


Figure 1 Strategic Growth around Cullompton

East Cullompton is the first phase of the Garden Village to be masterplanned in detail and will be the subject of a Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). A Stage 1 Issues & Opportunities document was published for consultation in January 2019 and a draft Masterplan will be developed during 2021/22. The remainder of the potential Garden Village land has yet to be formally identified. However, to ensure that the Garden Village is planned holistically, a Consultation Vision & Concept document for Culm Garden Village was also published in January 2019, and a Culm Garden Village Framework Masterplan will be developed alongside the East Cullompton Masterplan SPD.

The implications for accommodating the different sports are considered below. General considerations also include:

- Whether teams that form will gravitate towards existing clubs or set up their own clubs. Growth in the number of rugby teams for example, usually comes through an existing club if the location is suitable. On the other hand football teams tend to form organically and hire existing pitches and facilities.
- East Cullompton/Garden Village developments should not be viewed in isolation from the wider Cullompton sub area picture or Mid Devon as whole.
- We know that participants in sport choose teams for a number of reasons and team generation will need to be considered across the town and sub area. However, the distribution around the town's new developments should be kept in mind when planning new provision.

FOOTBALL

Predicted additional population to 2033 (based on 2,450 homes – accelerated growth scenario)	5,730 people
Football Predicted Teams	Ten football teams (Three to four adult, three to four youth and two to three mini)
Football Predicted Pitches	Six - seven football pitches (three adult, two youth (11v11 & 9v9) and two mini (7v7 & 5v5).
3G FTP provision	0.2 of a pitch
Longer term pitch requirement (post 2033)	The total number of houses predicted (c5000 i.e. an additional 2550 on the 2,450 homes anticipated to 2033) may result in an approximate doubling of the pitch requirement set out above.

Commentary

There is very little spare capacity for new teams to be absorbed on existing pitches in the Cullompton Sub Area, although some players will gravitate towards existing clubs. Cullompton town itself shows a shortfall of provision, which the new football pitch at North West Cullompton will help to address. Other considerations:

- Identified need to provide sufficient youth pitches at one site to accommodate a youth football club (such as Culm Valley Youth FC), with appropriate clubhouse facilities. The club currently plays its two-three youth teams at Meadow Lane (Cullompton Community College) but there is not room for additional pitches here.
- There will not be enough teams forming to support a full size 3G FTP facility. However, there are currently no 3G FTPs in the Cullompton Sub Area and demand for this has been identified. Such a facility would also ease pressure on both adult and youth grass pitches for matchplay. The provision of a 3G FTP to serve Cullompton is, if pricing is appropriate, likely to attract football teams currently using the sand based AGP at Cullompton Community College (in turn freeing up space for Exeter and Culm Vale Hornets Hockey Club for training and matchplay, although viability of the pitch may be affected).
- The Garden Village might be a possible location either:
 - in association with identified football pitches as a hub site
 - and/or in association with the school
- Alternatively, smaller size 3G FTPs could be provided, equivalent to one full size pitch.

Summary

- To plan for an area of four hectares (capable of accommodating a minimum of three adult and four youth/mini football pitches and changing accommodation/clubhouse) as a hub pitch site
- Possible sites for 3G FTP provision to be further investigated.

CRICKET

Predicted additional population to 2033 (based on 2,450 homes – accelerated growth scenario)	5,730 people (see Table 2 below)
Cricket Estimated Teams	5 cricket teams (2-3 adult, 1-2 youth),
Cricket Estimated Pitches	1 cricket pitch (8 wickets)
Longer term pitch requirement (post 2033)	As per football, approximate doubling of requirement above.

Commentary

It is estimated that the Garden Village to 2033 will generate the demand for one cricket pitch (8 wickets).

The replacement of Cullompton Cricket Club is a separate consideration. The club's ground has nine wickets at present and is slightly overplayed. A site at Horn Road has now received planning permission for the club to relocate to (capable of accommodating two cricket grounds with associated changing and social facilities). Adding additional wickets to the club's replacement pitch will help to accommodate sports development growth from within the club and to meet demand from growth elsewhere in the Cullompton area (e.g. North

West Cullompton). The provision of a NTW at the new site (to replace the NTW at the old ground) will also provide additional capacity.

There are still various matters to resolve concerning the proposed size of the cricket ground, the scale of the ancillary facilities, its management and business model and its potential impact on nearby Kentisbeare Cricket Club. It is recommended that there should be co-ordination of the development of facilities at the new site with Kentisbeare CC (at Rectory Park) to ensure the sustainability of both sites and clubs.

Summary

- To aspire to one pitch (eight wickets) to meet demand generated by East Cullompton/Garden Village.
- A larger, replacement pitch for Cullompton CC could help to meet demand from new housing elsewhere in the Sub Area, plus expansion within the club.

Other considerations:

- A good quality pitch in an accessible location in the Cullompton Sub Area may be considered as a viable venue for representative matches and festivals and regional cup finals.
- The Horn Lane site is close to Kentisbeare CC (Distance Horn Road – Rectory Park = 1.5 miles (2.41km) by road or 1.05 miles (1.68km) as the crow flies). Kentisbeare attracts members from a wide area, including Willand, Plymtree and Cullompton itself. Its ground is size constrained and almost at capacity, although there is some spare capacity on its good quality non turf wicket.
- Contributions from sites outside the local authority area: Cullompton CC intends to run its 3rd XI at Plymtree which lies in East Devon. Improving this pitch and providing on site facilities will help to meet wider shortfalls in the short term.

RUGBY

Predicted additional population to 2033 (based on 2,450 homes – accelerated growth scenario)	5,730 people (see Table 2 below)
Rugby Estimated Teams	Five rugby teams (One adult, one-two youth, two minis)
Rugby Estimated Pitches	One rugby pitch
Longer term pitch requirement (post 2033)	As per football, approximate doubling of requirement above.

Commentary

New rugby players are likely to join the existing Cullompton RFC, although it is possible a new club may form. One additional pitch is required to meet this demand, but this is not a sustainable level of provision.

In addition, across the wider sub area a further four-five teams are predicted, which also may align themselves with Cullompton RFC. This in total adds up to ten new teams needing a minimum of 2 pitches.

Cullompton RFC is currently based at Stafford Park, runs 17 teams and has four youth and two senior pitches (only one of which is owned by the club). The pitches are vulnerable to development and there is little spare capacity at the site. The rugby club needs to move to a site which can accommodate enough pitches to cater for growth.

In a relocation, Cullompton RFC would look for three-four full size pitches, which could accommodate youth pitches (opposite way) on a Sunday and then another two/three midi or youth pitches. On the basis of this PPS assessment this would be a viable amount of pitches for the club to be sustainable and could include the one or two additional pitches would be required to meet extra growth in demand within the sub area.

The club has previously considered sites in the proposed Garden Village. Now that the Cricket club site at Horn Road has planning permission, it is understood that the Rugby Club are considering land adjacent to this for their site. Each club would require access to its own clubhouse facilities and issues around how to locate the rugby club around the cricket club and raise the funds to buy the land remain.

Summary

- Requirement for one additional pitch to meet demand from the Garden Village.
- Possible site for relocation of Cullompton RFC – three-four full size pitches + two/three mini/midi to meet the club's existing needs plus another pitch to cater for additional demand across the sub area.
- Training facilities for rugby – consider provision of appropriate surface within any new 3G FTP for football

HOCKEY

Commentary

With some, but only a small number of additional hockey players and teams predicted to form (one-two adult, one-two youth), requiring 0.1 of a sand based AGP, it is most likely they will join the existing club (ECVH Hockey Club). At present, the club requires additional hours (two) for coaching and training in the week and opportunities to play any matches rescheduled on a Sunday (two hours). If some football training is relocated (through the provision of a 3G FTP to free up weekday evening training time for hockey) and there is sufficient time at weekends to accommodate the growth in matchplay, the current pitch could meet expected growth in demand for hockey facilities.

As detailed elsewhere, ECVH Club is keen to operate from a site which can accommodate all its requirements for matchplay and training for adults and youths and the necessary ancillary facilities. With an upgrade to the surface in due course and the provision of social facilities Cullompton Community College could be the preferred site.

There is insufficient demand in the future to support two sand based AGPs within the immediate Cullompton area. If a new sand based AGP were to be provided within the Garden Village (and if ECVH were to relocate to there from the Culm Valley Leisure Centre site), the viability of the Culm Valley Leisure Centre pitch would be affected. Whilst this may afford the option to resurface Culm Valley Leisure Centre AGP to a 3G FTP (and this is not taking into account the needs of the College), the more sustainable option may be to use S106 monies from the Garden Village to help upgrade the existing facility at Culm Valley Leisure Centre.

Summary

- Off-site contributions towards upgrade of sand based AGP at Cullompton Community College and provision of clubhouse facilities.

TENNIS AND BOWLS

The Garden Village will create a demand for tennis courts. The LTA recommends that the minimum level of provision for tennis would be two floodlit courts.

The study does not identify the requirement for a bowling green to serve the development, although of course populations of this size do have bowling greens.

Appendix 4; Table 1: SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS/TO MEET DEMAND GENERATED BY DEVELOPMENT IN EAST CULLOMPTON/CULM GARDEN VILLAGE TO 2033

SPORT	ACTION POINTS
Football	To plan for an area of 4 hectares (capable of accommodating a minimum of three adult and four youth/mini (11v11, 9v9, 7v7 and 5v5) football pitches and changing accommodation/clubhouse) as a hub pitch site. Consideration to be given to the 'Community Hub' site being taken on by a club/organisation if the appropriate ancillary facilities are provided and a possible commuted sum made available to help with the early years establishment of the site as it grows to maturity.
Football – 3G FTP provision	The development will also generate the need for 0.2 of a 3G football turf pitch; the wider PPS identifies the need for a 3G FTP to serve existing needs within the Cullompton area. Possible sites for 3G FTP provision to be further investigated – either within the hub, or on a new school site or on a more established site with a current community offer. (Area of land required for full size 3G FTP = 0.74 hectares). Further feasibility work and consultation with relevant stakeholders is required re: the benefits/potential of 3G FTP and sand based artificial grass pitch provision to serve the wider Cullompton area whether within the town itself (at Cullompton Community College) or in the new Garden Village (see Hockey below).
Cricket	One pitch (8 wickets) needed to meet demand generated by East Cullompton/Culm Garden Village to 2033. The inclusion of a non turf wicket would increase the capacity and flexibility of the ground. (This is in addition to a replacement pitch for the Cullompton Cricket Club, with additional wickets which could help to meet demand from new housing elsewhere in the Cullompton Sub Area, plus expansion within the club). (Area of land required for a cricket pitch = c1.3 hectares.)
Rugby	Cullompton Rugby Club have long standing plans to relocate from Stafford Park and is considering sites within EC/CGV. Replacement provision of four full size pitches and three mini/midi pitches is supported by the Strategy, to include an element to meet growth in

	demand from the wider Cullompton Sub Area to 2033 and from East Cullompton/Culm Garden Village, as new demand is likely to grow from the existing club. (Area of land required for adult rugby pitch with run offs = 1.2 hectares; thus total area required c.7 hectares).
Hockey	Contribution to the upgrade of the sand based Culm Valley Leisure Centre Artificial Grass Pitch within the next two to five years, which could include the provision of clubhouse facilities. Another possibility is the relocation of this AGP to a site within East Cullompton (to be provided before the Culm Valley Leisure Centre pitch is decommissioned). Further feasibility work and consultation with relevant stakeholders is required.
Tennis	A minimum of two floodlit tennis courts. Installation of SMART Gate Access Technology would be required when new courts are built.
Bowls	No requirement identified although populations of this size do have bowling greens.
Post 2033	It is predicted that growth in demand post 2033 in East Cullompton/Culm Garden Village (based on an additional 2550 homes) may result in an approximate doubling of the pitch requirement set out above i.e. up to one additional cricket pitch, one additional rugby pitch, six football pitches (2 senior, 2 youth and 2 mini), two tennis courts and contributions towards 3G FTP and sand based AGP provision.
	The need to maintain a balanced distribution of sports facilities across Cullompton as the East Cullompton/Garden Village site develops is very important to the wellbeing of the town. Various options presented, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult football pitch through S106 in NW Cullompton – site already identified • The development, improvement and consolidation of facilities at Cullompton Community College, • Upgrading of facilities at CCA Fields

The need to maintain a balanced distribution of sports facilities across Cullompton as the East Cullompton/Garden Village site develops is very important to the wellbeing of the town. This can be achieved through:

- Adult football pitch through S106 in NW Cullompton – site already identified. Ensuring that will relate well to adjoining primary school and community facilities (including changing facilities) to provide a multi pitch hub site.
- The development, improvement and consolidation of facilities at Cullompton Community College, which is already valuable hub for sports activity in the town, meeting needs for hockey, football, rugby, tennis and netball. On site: upgrade of sand based AGP. New floodlit MUGA on Meadow Lane for tennis and netball.
- Significant investment to improve Meadow Lane Playing Field – higher specification for grass football and rugby pitches; new non turf wicket, changing facilities and possible classroom/social facilities for hockey in new building.
- CCA Fields. The upgrade of the facilities here (including the second pitch at Cullompton Rangers FC) here through the Relief Road construction will be a major boost to football and recreation within the town as will the development of facilities for Cullompton Rangers AFC.
- The Rugby Club appears to be considering an area in the Garden Village for relocation from Stafford Park, but there may be other sites to the south (west) of Cullompton.

APPENDIX 5: MASTERPLANNING – EASTERN URBAN EXTENSION (TIVERTON)

CONTEXT

The Local plan Identifies a number of sites and targets for residential and commercial development in Tiverton. The focus for growth in the plan period is in the Tiverton Eastern Urban Extension (Policy TIV1 to TIV4), allocated with ca 1,300 expected in initial plan period). The plan notes that the site capacity is c.2,000 dwellings, so it is expected delivery could continue beyond 2033.

TIV3 sets out the green infrastructure provision which includes:

- Areas of equipped and laid out public open space, totalling two hectares of children's play, eight hectares of sports pitches and two hectares of allotments;

And TIV4 (eastern urban extension community facilities) requires:

- a 420-place primary school

The Tiverton Eastern Urban Extension Masterplan SPD (June 2018) shows a youth sports pitch delivered alongside the School site and further pitches in the SE of the allocation (to be delivered in a later phase).



The number of teams generated by the increase from new housing in the Eastern Urban Extension (1425 homes = 3235 people) and Blundell's development (200 homes = 454 people; 3689 people), together with pitch requirements is set out below. Whilst some of the pitch requirements will be met on-site, others sports may fare better by having S106 contributions towards improvements elsewhere. So we need to consider other opportunities within Tiverton itself. Opportunities should be sought for co-location and management of facilities wherever possible, to take advantages of facility and management infrastructure.

FOOTBALL

Predicted additional population to 2033 (based on 1,625 homes).	3,700 people (see Table 2 below).
Football Predicted Teams.	Six football teams – one to two adult, two to three youth and one to two mini.
Football Predicted Pitches.	Two adult, one youth 11v11, one youth 9v9, one mini 7v7 and one mini 5v5.

Commentary

The priority within Tiverton is to address the shortfall in adult and youth pitches and providing sites with secure community use possibly away from schools.

- **Eastern Urban Extension** – proposed hub site. In order to provide a flexible, sustainable site which could accommodate a variety of pitch sizes and sports, a site of 3 hectares is recommended, which includes provision of a clubhouse/changing facilities.
- There will not be enough teams forming to support a full size 3G FTP facility. The need for one has been identified in Tiverton and there are potential sites/proposals including Tiverton High School, Amory Park, Elmore AFC and Blundell's. An off-site contribution to such a facility could be forthcoming from the EUE.
- Proximity of Blundell's with various winter sports pitches and proposed new 3G FTP. It is the school's intention to make facilities available for community use although whether this use could be secured and meet the demand generated by the EUE requires further consideration.

Summary

- To plan for an area of three hectares (capable of accommodating a minimum of two adult and four youth/mini football pitches and changing accommodation/clubhouse) as a hub pitch site
- Off-site contribution towards 3G FTP provision elsewhere in Tiverton.

CRICKET

Predicted additional population to 2033 (based on 1,625 homes)	3,700 people (see Table 2 below)
Cricket Estimated Teams	Three-four cricket – One-two adult and one-two youth;
Cricket Estimated Pitches	0.6 of a pitch (Five wickets)

Commentary

It is estimated that the EUE to 2033 will generate the demand for five wickets (0.6 pitch). A further five wickets (0.6 pitch) will be required in the remainder of the sub area, predominantly to meet existing demand and future growth within Tiverton itself.

Due to the extent of overplay in Tiverton itself (equivalent to one cricket pitch) and the lack of opportunity to address this through expanding any existing grounds (namely Heathcoat) it is recommended that the minimum requirement for Tiverton going forward is access to an additional cricket pitch within the town (which the EUE will contribute to).

There are very few available sites for a cricket pitch in Tiverton:

- Blundell's is redeveloping its sites and there is potential for greater community use of at least one of its good quality cricket pitches (if clubhouse is provided. This is not very far from the EUE).
- A NTW within the reconfigured Tiverton High School Site. However access to and maintenance of cricket facilities on school sites presents challenges for regular community use.
- There is a previous playing field owned by Petroc College opposite its site on Bolham Road. It no longer has any markings and has not been used for many years and has been the subject of a recent planning application.

A new cricket pitch is required to serve the EUE (part of the need for which (0.6 of a pitch – 5 wickets) arises from the development itself but which could be made larger to address the shortfall in the town.

Summary

- Off-site contribution to new (or community use of existing) cricket pitch in the town or
- On-site provision within the EUE (not considered very feasible).

RUGBY

Predicted additional population to 2033 (based on 1625 homes)	3,700 people (see Table 2 below)
Rugby Estimated Teams	up to three rugby – One adult, one youth and one mini
Rugby Estimated Pitches	0.6 (One) rugby pitch

Commentary

One rugby pitch is not a sustainable level of provision and a minimum of three rugby pitches are required for a sustainable site. Most effective option is for off-site contribution, but Tiverton has a shortfall in rugby pitch provision (two adult pitches at the club and the use of a school pitch). Ideally the club requires another pitch and up to two rugby pitches are required to meet growth demand throughout the sub area (including from the EUE), which will be centred on Tiverton Rugby Club. So, another two-three rugby pitches are required in Tiverton.

Options:

- Blundell's has extensive rugby pitches and maybe this is the best way forward once the site has been reorganised. With contributions towards drainage and a new clubhouse, a club could be based here near to the EUE but it seems most likely that EUE will make an offsite contribution.
- Principal need is for training facilities for rugby – consider provision of appropriate surface within any new 3G FTP for football.

Summary

- Off site contribution to (access to) new rugby pitches: either Blundell's or new site.

HOCKEY

With some, but only a small number of additional hockey players and teams predicted to form (One-two adult, one-two youth), requiring 0.1 of a sand based AGP, it is most likely they will join the existing clubs – Tiverton Men's Hockey Club and Tiverton White Eagles (Ladies). Both clubs play matches at Exe Valley Leisure Centre. Issues as set out elsewhere include lack of spare capacity for youth coaching and development and good quality surface for matchplay.

The enhancement/replacement of the AGPs at Blundell's will assist with this, as will the provision of a sand based surface at Uffculme School.

TENNIS

The LTA advises that, given that Tiverton is a strategic location for Mid Devon and located adjacent to a major road, its analysis supports the need for three courts to future proof the facility beyond the Eastern Urban Extension. Exe Valley Leisure Centre is home to Tiverton Tennis Club. The Leisure Centre, club and a local coach are now working together to increase memberships, develop the coaching programme and school club links. However, in the LTA's view. Tiverton still lacks the affordable community tennis offer that makes tennis accessible, relevant and welcoming to everyone. Three courts with the right operational model and a Smart Access gate would benefit the new and existing population of Tiverton.

Appendix 5; Table 1: SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS/TO MEET DEMAND GENERATED BY DEVELOPMENT IN THE EASTERN URBAN EXTENSION

SPORT	ACTION POINTS
Football	To plan for an area of 3 hectares (capable of accommodating a minimum of two adult and four youth/minи (11v11, 9v9, 7v7 and 5v5) pitches and changing accommodation/clubhouse) as a hub pitch site
Football – 3G FTP	Contribution to off-site provision of a 3G FTP at other sites identified within the town. (The development itself will generate demand for 0.1 of a 3G FTP).
Cricket	Possible site for one new cricket pitch (part of the need for which (0.6 of a pitch – 5 wickets) arises from the development itself but which could be made larger to address the shortfall in the town). If not feasible within the EUE, off-site contribution to the provision of a new pitch elsewhere in the town. (Area of land required for a cricket pitch = c1.3 hectares.)
Rugby	The development is expected to generate demand for one rugby pitch. Contribution to off-site provision is recommended elsewhere, since one rugby pitch is not a sustainable level of provision and a minimum of three rugby pitches are required for a sustainable site. (Tiverton RFC requires an additional pitch to meet expected growth from within the club and demand generated elsewhere in the Tiverton Sub Area). (Area of land required for adult rugby pitch with run offs = 1.2 hectares).
Hockey	Contribution to improvements in maintenance and access to changing and toilets at Exe Valley Leisure Centre artificial grass pitch and resurfacing of AGP in next two to five years with a sand dressed surface.
Tennis	Three floodlit tennis courts. Installation of SMART Gate Access Technology would be required when new courts are built.

APPENDIX 6: GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND PITCH DIMENSIONS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

3G FTP	3G Football Turf Pitch	LTA	Lawn Tennis Association
AD	Active Devon	LTC	Lawn Tennis Club
AGP	Artificial Grass Pitch	MDDC	Mid Devon District Council
Comm. Org.	Community Organisation	ME	Match Equivalent (Sessions)
CUA	Community Use Agreement	MUGA	Multi Use Games Area
DC(B)	Devon Cricket (Board)	NGBs	National Governing Bodies
ECB	England Cricket Board	NTW	Non-Turf Wicket (Cricket)
EH	England Hockey	PTC	Parish or Town Council
FA	Football Association/Devon FA	RFU	Rugby Football Union
FF	Football Foundation	SE	Sport England
LFFP	Local Football Facility Plan	VQA	Visual Quality Assessment

PITCH DIMENSIONS

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

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	111.6m x 115.8m	1.29
Rugby Union	Youth	U12 and below	80m x 53m	0.42
	Senior	U13 upwards	154m x 80m	1.23

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

Mid Devon Playing Pitch Strategy

SITE ACTION PLANS

See Also: [MAIN STRATEGY DOCUMENT](#)

September 2021



Explanation of Action Plans

Potential delivery partners are highlighted and priority sites have been identified. Progress towards delivering against the action plans and the potential for additional actions can be considered at annual meetings of the Playing Pitch Strategy Delivery Group.

Partners to deliver action and other acronyms are used as follows:

3G FTP	3G Football Turf Pitch	LTA	Lawn Tennis Association
AD	Active Devon	LTC	Lawn Tennis Club
AGP	Artificial Grass Pitch	MDDC	Mid Devon District Council
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)
ECB	England Cricket Board	PTC	Parish or Town Council
EH	England Hockey	RFU	Rugby Football Union
FA	Football Association/Devon FA	SE	Sport England
FF	Football Foundation	VQA	Visual Quality Assessment
LFFP	Local Football Facility Plan		

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

- 1 Short term (1-3 years): Ongoing and very important; to be addressed now
- 2 Medium term (3-8 years): Important: to be addressed and planned for in Council decision making and policy
- 3 Longer term (Over 8 years): Addressed during the remainder of the life of the Strategy

Cost Band

L – Low (<£50k); M – Medium (£50k-250k) and H - High (£250k+)

Cost estimates can be developed from the latest version of the Facilities Costs Datasheet provided by Sport England.

- A Draft Action Plans by Site – Tiverton Sub Area**
- B Draft Action Plans by Site – Cullompton Sub Area**
- C Draft Action Plans by Site – Crediton Sub Area**
- D Draft Action Plans by Objectives**

A DRAFT ACTION PLANS – TIVERTON SUB AREA (in alphabetical order)

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Site Ref	Parish	Management	Site	Sport; pitches	Sport Facility and Activity Summary	Options and Recommended Actions	Priority Site/ Issue	Timescale	Partners to deliver action	Cost Band
MDTV.01	Tiverton	Local Authority (in house)	Amory Park, Tiverton	2x adult football pitches and 2x mini pitches. 1 large unmarked, poor quality tarmac MUGA (97x56m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main public football pitch site in Tiverton Pitches generally rated as standard but overall pitch quality is poor this year because of over use and also the bad weather this season. Improved maintenance of grass pitches recently is showing improvement, acknowledged by clubs. Home to: Amory Green Rovers FC - 2 teams, and Twyford Spartans Youth FC play 9 youth and mini teams. Amory Park technically does have room for another two teams in the afternoon but pitches are assessed as being overplayed due to youth teams using them in the morning Changing requires improvements. Site visit noted large, unappealing changing block. 'Maintenance and overall quality is acceptable'. LFFP recommends pitch improvements; supported by PPS. LFFP recommends refurbishment of changing pavilion; supported by PPS Large unsightly tarmac area serving no apparent use. 	<p>Support for further consideration to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> refurbishment of changing pavilion and showers. Extension to provide kitchen. Possible site for 3G FTP (on tarmac MUGA area) – further feasibility work required. Possible site for trial hybrid grass pitches Management arrangements for the site. <p>Possibility of user clubs entering management Agreement with MDDC over use and maintenance of pitches</p>	Yes	1	FA; FF; MDDC; SE; PTC (Parish or Town Council); clubs	H
MDTV.03	Bampton	Sport Club	Bampton Recreation Ground	1 x adult football; VQA rated standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home to Bampton FC – 2 teams Occasional overflow for Tiverton Town FC Small, inadequate changing. Site for Devon Air Ambulance 	Support for:		2	FA; FF; MDDC; PTC; club	M
MDTV.04	Tiverton	Independent School	Blundell's School	Grass pitches – winter sports: 6 rugby/football; 5 rugby; 7 mini/midi rugby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive playing fields. School is developing ambitious plans for enhancing and developing the range of sports provision on the site. This may include releasing some areas for housing (possibly Amory Field) and replacing pitches on Lowman Field Tend not to have regular hirers of the grassed areas although used by Tiverton Town FC and Elmore FC for pre season training during the summer. School has invested heavily in maintenance equipment & planning further investment in drainage & irrigation Most of the pitches are on silt clay, making additional winter use problematic. Lowman Field allocated for residential development under Policy Tiv16 of Mid Devon Local Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are a variety of proposals to investigate further with School as per below (Nos. 1 – 6). With all projects, community use options to be explored and secure community use agreements negotiated wherever possible. <p>1 Possible relocation of Amory Field football and cricket pitches to Lowman Field to develop all year round site with pavilion. Will require considerable investment in drainage as on floodplain.</p>		2	Private school; MDDC; SE; FA	H
MDTV.04	Tiverton	Independent School	Blundell's School	Cricket pitches – 6 adult & 1 junior 4 synthetic nets; 4+ grass nets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality cricket pitches have been used by Devon Cricket for training and some Junior County fixtures. The two main squares (Big Field and May Field) are very good; Big Field can accommodate a 1st team and a junior team playing concurrently. 	<p>2 School aspiration to replace grass nets gradually with non-turf surfaces for practice.</p> <p>3 School wishes to develop community use. If changing facilities were provided at May Field</p>		2	Private school; MDDC; DCB; ECB; SE	M

Site Ref	Parish	Management	Site	Sport; pitches	Sport Facility and Activity Summary	Options and Recommended Actions	Priority Site/ Issue	Timescale	Partners to deliver action	Cost Band
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May Field Pitch – next to Prep School - is where the 2nd team play. Major plans also to upgrade/develop indoor sports facilities, including indoor cricket centre) 	<p>pitch, this could potentially accommodate more community use on a regular basis.</p>				
MDTV.04	Tiverton	School/College	Blundell's School	2 x full size floodlit AGPs – one sand dressed c 2009; one sand filled c.1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AGPs used by community, 5 nights a week for 3 hrs. Tiverton men's Hockey Club train; 4 football clubs train + additional occasional hockey teams & Devon Hockey training Hockey Devon Player Pathway site; Isca & Exe HCs occasionally. Sand filled AGP: problematic in the last few years in terms of drainage and floodlighting. These AGPs are important providers of training facilities in Tiverton and useful back up facilities. 	<p>School intends to:</p> <p>4 upgrade and replace astroturf lights with LED lights over next two years</p> <p>5 replace older AGP in 2023 with a Sand Dressed surface.</p> <p>6 install a full size floodlit 3G FTP just to the north of the existing AGPs, between them and Lowman Fields (will lose small 3G training area)</p>	2	Private school; MDDC; EH; FA; FF; SE	H	
MDTV.04	Tiverton	School/College	Blundell's School	6 FL tennis courts, o/m netball	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6x tarmac courts, 4 overmarked with netball. Good condition. Currently school use only . 	7 Enhance court provision. Existing 4 netball pitches (6 tennis courts) to be widened to make 6 netball courts, with a new shelter/covered spectator area between them and the AGPs.	2	Private school; MDDC; SE	M	
MDTV.08	Cheriton Fitzpaine	Sport Club	Cheriton Fitzpaine Cricket Club	1 x grass cricket pitch; 7 wickets; VQA rated standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home to Cheriton Fitzpaine CC - 4 teams plus various nomadic and midweek teams. Important in meeting demand from local teams Undulating pitch on former farmland. Adequate, wooden pavilion in need of some attention. Site is about to be sold/auctioned which means the pitch is vulnerable to development. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Securing the tenure of this ground Enhancement of changing facilities 	1	MDDC; DCB; ECB; SE; club; PTC	L	
N/A	Tiverton	Various	Eastern Urban Extension	Sports pitch hub site; to be decided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tiverton's Eastern Urban Extensions (EUE). Local Plan Policies TIV 1 to TIV 4: The expected pitch requirement according to the number of teams generated by the increase from new housing in the Eastern Urban Extension to 2033 (1425 homes = 3235 people) and Blundell's development (200 homes = 454 people; 3689 people) is as set out. 	<p>Eastern Urban Extension: The population from this housing growth area to 2033 is expected to generate demand for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 adult, 2 youth (11v11 & 9v9) and 2 mini (7v7 & 5v5) football pitches, as a potential football hub site. 0.1 of a 3G FTP facility . One cricket pitch One rugby pitch 3 floodlit tennis courts The above to be on or off-site contribution as appropriate. Off-site contribution to improvements to sand based AGP at Exe Valley Leisure Centre for hockey 	Yes	All; as appropriate	H	
MDTV.20	Tiverton	Local Authority (in-house)	Exe Valley Leisure Centre	1 x floodlit full size sand based AGP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AGP managed by Mid Devon Leisure. AGP is full at peak time on weekday evenings; predominantly used for football training and small sided soccer. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resurfacing of AGP in next 2 to 5 years with a sand dressed surface. 	Yes	1	EH; MDL	L

Site Ref	Parish	Management	Site	Sport; pitches	Sport Facility and Activity Summary	Options and Recommended Actions	Priority Site/ Issue	Timescale	Partners to deliver action	Cost Band
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pitch is home base of Tiverton White Eagles (Ladies) and Tiverton Men's hockey clubs. Used by Tiverton White Eagles for coaching 2 hours a week 3 hours hockey matchplay at weekends Hockey clubs using rate surface as poor: Surface has become more uneven and the evidence of inappropriate use (damage to hockey goals from football, use of bladed footwear, litter etc) has increased. There is no capacity to cater for increased hockey activity in week, but additional capacity at weekends. Issues around access to changing facilities and toilets within Leisure Centre; long standing, requires resolution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of maintenance specification/upkeep to improve the quality of the playing surface and playing experience. Improved access to changing facilities and toilets within the Leisure Centre. 				
MDTV.20	Tiverton	Local Authority (in-house)	Exe Valley Leisure Centre	Tennis courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3x floodlit, all weather courts, rated as good quality. Home to Tiverton LTC: 77 members – books 3 weekly sessions 2-3 hours each, all courts Considerable spare capacity, although casual tennis is popular at EVLC, booked on an 'as and when' basis by customers. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> repainting of courts (identified by MDL). continuation of measures to increase club membership and activity and public usage (already being addressed) 	Yes	1	LTA; MDL	L
MDTV.22	Bickleigh	Community Organisation	Happy Meadow Recreation Ground, Bampton	1 x adult and 1x 9v9 football, rated standard Previous site of cricket pitch, used by Tiverton clubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important football overflow site for Tiverton. Adult pitch. Burned lines. Signs of recent use. Heavy weed infestation. Floodlit, grass training area. 9v9 (66m x 44m). Serves Tiverton teams: Twyford Spartans play their u15 girls, u13 girls and u12s at Bickleigh Meadow (as does their Vets team). Elmore 3rd XI. Smart pavilion with integrated seats outside with appearance of cricket pavilion. Rated standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No improvements identified for football (aim to provide pitch facilities within the town). Reinstating the cricket pitch at Happy Meadow, Bickleigh would be possible to meet unmet future demand, but not ideal location for Tiverton teams. 	3	MDDC; DCB; ECB; SE; PTC	L	
MDTV.24	Bolham	Sport Club	Heathcoat Cricket Ground	1 x grass cricket pitch; 12 wickets; VQA rated good.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well tended site with a large impressive pavilion, built 5 years ago. 3 lane net bay in good order. Club rated good on all aspects. The club employs a groundsman who is assisted by club member on a voluntary basis. Home to Heathcoat CC – 11 teams. Ground is assessed as being considerable overplayed. There is limited potential to increase the capacity of the ground. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional provision for cricket required in Tiverton to overcome existing shortfalls as well as meeting future need. 	1	MDDC; DCB; ECB	M	
MDTV.28	Tiverton	Sport Club	Horsdon Park, Tiverton	1 x adult, stadium type enclosed floodlit pitch; VQA good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home to Elmore FC - runs 5 teams which play across 3 different grounds. 1st, 2nd and U18 play at Horsdon Park, u16s at Tiverton High School and 3rd XI at Bickleigh Damp underfoot. Club said drainage poor, pitch prone to waterlogging; all other aspects good. Some spare capacity outside peak time (as good pitch), but protecting the pitch. Elmore AFC is a Development Club (the only one in Mid Devon District), partnered with Moors Youth FC In order to fulfil its aspirations, there is a proposal for this site to be developed and club to be relocated to a 14 acre site adjacent to the north side of the A361. The proposal currently allows for 3 x 11v11 pitches; 4 mini pitches and a youth 9v9 pitch. (Adult pitches in 	<p>Further consideration to be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of Elmore AFC. <p>The PPS supports the need for additional pitches in Tiverton.</p>	1	FA; FF; MDDC; SE; club; PTC	H	

Site Ref	Parish	Management	Site	Sport; pitches	Sport Facility and Activity Summary	Options and Recommended Actions	Priority Site/ Issue	Timescale	Partners to deliver action	Cost Band
					Phase 1; Phase 2 with option of changing Pitch 2 into a '3G hybrid system' for multi-use; youth & mini pitches and community hub in Phase 3).					
MDTV.37	Tiverton	Community Organisation	Moorhayes Community Centre, Tiverton	2x 7v7 pitches. No recorded use. VQA poor MUGA 36x19m FL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underused site. Comprises pitches, Community Centre and MUGA so plenty of potential for increased use. Poor drainage and minimal maintenance give appearance of abandoned pitches at this prominent community site. Used by Moorhayes Youth mini teams in the past but not at present due to poor quality Enclosed MUGA with open access. Markings worn and surface needs attention. Evidence of netball and football. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigating changes to maintenance regime and remedial work to help improve drainage of football pitches and reinvigorate use by mini teams. 		1	FA; FF; MDDC; SE; PTC	M
MDTV.83	Morebath	Sports Club	Morebath Cricket Ground	1 x grass cricket pitch; 6 wickets, VQA rated standard; NTW rated poor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home to Morebath CC – 3 teams. Sloping site with smart, new pavilion. Non turf wicket is overgrown with moss and in a dangerous condition. Smart, new changing pavilion. 	<p>Support for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements to the quality and maintenance of the ground to increase capacity, including the non turf wicket. 		2	Club; DCB	
MDTV.42	Tiverton	School/College/University (in house)	Petroc College (Mid Devon Campus)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vacant playing field site. Grass field, no pitches marked out Has been used in the past for football and cricket. Access to this field is required for rebuild of Tiverton High School. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of this site to meet future need for additional cricket pitch and/or youth football facilities. 		1	College; MDDC	L
MDTV.46	Sampford Peverell	Local Authority (in house)	Sampford Peverell And Tiverton Cricket Club (see also MDCM.36)	Grass football pitches. Adult VQA good (o/m with 7v7, plus another 7v7) 1 x cricket pitch; 9 wickets; VQA rated good Floodlit MUGA (36x18m sandbased)	<p><i>Football</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Busy village ground with range of good facilities and active clubs Home to Sampford Peverell FC adult team and Culm & Sampford Utd Youth FC. Usage issues at the beginning and end of seasons (overlap with cricket) has been noted. Adult pitch described as being 'played to the level the site can sustain'. Little spare capacity to absorb growth. Culm & Sampford Utd Youth FC 12 teams are split for matchplay between here and Magelake Meadows, Uffculme. <p><i>Cricket</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat square with prepared wicket, tight to edge of football pitch. Slightly sloping outfield. Smart, new pavilion. Home to Sampford Peverell and Tiverton CC – 6 teams. Ground is operating at a sustainable level, so there is little room to accommodate growth. <p><i>MUGA</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MUGA – 4 year old sand dressed carpet on former tennis court. Good surface and fencing. Well booked for training; fully used. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> floodlights to enable on-site training and midweek matchplay, subject to planning considerations. Additional youth pitches (two) are required in the area to meet current and future demand for youth football (most likely emanating from Culm and Sampford Utd Youth FC). 	Yes	1	FA; FF; MDDC; SE; PTC	M
MDTV.78	Sampford Peverell	Club/PC	Sampford Peverell Tennis Courts	2x floodlit courts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Courts in good condition. Recently refurbished surfaces (2019) and boundary fencing. Home to Sampford Peverell Tennis Club – 54 members One court leased from PC; one available to hire. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> replacement of clubhouse 		1	LTA; MDDC; club	M

Site Ref	Parish	Management	Site	Sport; pitches	Sport Facility and Activity Summary	Options and Recommended Actions	Priority Site/ Issue	Timescale	Partners to deliver action	Cost Band
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clubhouse in poor state of repair and needs replacing. 					
MDTV.54	Silverton	Local Authority (in house)	Silverton Recreational Ground	Unmarked pitch. Open access courts (1x tennis, 1x MUGA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sad recreation ground with potential for upgrading. Pitch appears redundant. Posts in place but no markings nor maintenance. Uncut grass is sparse on one side and long and boggy on the other. Pitch was used by Silverton FC recently (2019) but team now disbanded. Courts are poor; unlit, rusty fencing and some vandalism. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> measures that would enhance the playing field and tennis courts and encourage greater use for football and tennis (for example, a shelter and toilets would benefit) 		1	PTC: MDDC	L
MDTV.55	Stoodleigh	Sport Club	Stoodleigh Cricket Club	1 x grass cricket pitch. 4 wickets; VQA standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive ground down long path opposite church Exposed pitch with far-reaching views. New, additional changing hut in place. Home to Stoodleigh CC – 2 teams. 	No actions identified.				
MDTV.58	Thorverton	Sport Club	Thorverton Cricket Ground	1 x grass cricket pitch. 12 wickets; VQA good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home to Thorverton CC - 7 teams Flat site. Double net bay in reasonable condition. Well maintained pavilion rated as poor due to deterioration of fabric caused by woodworm, flooding and years of wear and tear. Pitch is operating at a sustainable level, so there is little room to accommodate growth. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhancement of changing facilities 		1	MDDC; DCB; ECB; SE; club	M
MDTV.59	Thorverton	Other	Thorverton Recreation Ground	1 x adult football pitch; VQA standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive tree lined ground with play equipment in centre of the village Home to Thorverton FC – one team VQA Standard: Dry underfoot. Dangerously pitted goalmouth. Evidence of recent play. Well tended. Could accommodate an additional team at peak time Progression to higher division will be hampered due to small changing room size 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enlargement of changing facilities 		1	FA; FF; MDDC; PTC; club	M
MDTV.93	Tiverton Borough	Sport Club	Tiverton Borough Bowling Club	6 rink green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elevated, attractive facility. Physical access is a problem for those with disabilities. Bowling Club has 45 members Club has proposals for redevelopment to provide fully accessible facilities as well as a community hall for use by the local population. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhancements and developments to provide fully accessible facilities. 		2	MDDC; PTC; club	H
MDTV.94	Tiverton	Sport Club	Tiverton Bowling Club	6 rink green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well tended facility within People's Park. All fenced in, no further information. Green appears well tended. Bowling club has 42 members 	No actions identified.				
MDTV.60	Tiverton	School/College	Tiverton High School	2 youth & 3 mini pitches (West of Bolham Rd); all rated standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspiration for school to relocate from west of Bolham Road to east. Involves building on one rugby & one football pitch & replacing pitches and reorganisation of main site. Draft pitch realignment plan exists, including AGP (probably 3G FTP) but to be confirmed. <p><i>Football</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential 'Gateway to Sport' area in Tiverton in partnership with Rugby Club, Tiverton Town FC & Exe Valley Leisure Centre. <p>Support for:</p>	Yes	2	AD, MDDC, FA; FF; RFU; SE, School	H

Site Ref	Parish	Management	Site	Sport; pitches	Sport Facility and Activity Summary	Options and Recommended Actions	Priority Site/ Issue	Timescale	Partners to deliver action	Cost Band
				5 non FL tennis courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of Tiverton High School pitches is critical in accommodating youth football in Tiverton. Pitches on site are home to Moors Youth FC - play 14 of their 16 teams here on the youth and mini pitches. Club using comment that pitch maintenance is good although problems with litter and dog fouling. Pitches are overplayed. Club has to stagger home games and KO times to allow games to be played. In winter months this can cause problems damaging the pitch due to overuse. Elmore FC u16 play on adult pitch over the road; no issues. LFFP recommend pitch improvements; supported by PPS, but pitches to be relaid <p><i>Tennis</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 x tarmac courts in playground area. Below average condition, not lit (unsafe; need replacing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> existing level of provision of playing pitches and courts to be protected. Further consideration to be given to high quality replacement facilities (football, rugby and tennis) and any additional provision. Potential site for 3G FTP in Tiverton: further feasibility work to be carried out. 				
MDTV.81	Tiverton	School/College	Tiverton High School over Footbridge (East of Bolham Rd);	1 adult football & 1 rugby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pitches meet need for football and rugby in Tiverton. Elmore AFC play their U16s on football pitch. Tiverton RFC u12, u13, u14 & u15 use rugby pitch; training weekday evenings & matchplay Pitches are overplayed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above. 	Yes	2	AD, MDDC, FA; FF; RFU; SE	M
MDTV.61	Tiverton	Sport Club	Tiverton Rugby Football Club	2x adult, floodlit rugby pitches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home to Tiverton RFC – total of 13 teams. Club has invested heavily in drainage improvements. Current pitches are overplayed and there is really no option for the use of any other pitches. Juniors already using MDTV.81 	<p>No site actions identified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional rugby pitches required in Tiverton to meet growth in demand. Training facilities also required to take pressure off grass pitches. To consider the provision of shock pads appropriate for rugby within 3G FTPs, subject to appropriate funding and business plans. 	2		MDDC; FA; FF; RFU; SE	H
MDTV.77	Tiverton	Sport Club	Tiverton Town Football Club	1 x enclosed, floodlit, adult football pitch; VQA good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tiverton Town FC (Home Ground Ian Moorcroft Stadium) run 2 Saturday teams and an u18 team based at the ground which plays in the Midweek floodlit league (senior club in the area) Club say that pitch is generally good but gets heavy and hard work in the winter, when up to 6 or so games a season can be called off. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Club aspire to a 3G FTP surface. However, the standard of artificial grass pitch they would require at their level is above 'community level' and would not be eligible for FF funding. Club may become 'league locked' if it puts in a 'community 3G' FTP. 	3		FA; FF; club	H
MDTV.95	Tiverton	Sports Club	Tiverton West End Bowling Club	6 rink green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well tended facility within Westexe Recreation Ground. Bowling Club has 76 members. 	No actions identified.				
MDTV.65	Uplowman	Sport Club	Uplowman Recreation Ground	1 x adult football; VQA rated good. 1 x tennis court, NF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive, well tended site, home to Uplowman FC (one team). Important overflow site for Tiverton football teams. Moors Youth FC play their u13s here; also used by Falcon FC and occasionally Twyford Spartans. Club says grounds maintenance requires improvement. Changing within new village hall (cleaned by club). 	No actions identified.				

Site Ref	Parish	Management	Site	Sport; pitches	Sport Facility and Activity Summary	Options and Recommended Actions	Priority Site/ Issue	Timescale	Partners to deliver action	Cost Band
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spare capacity for another adult team and room for a mini pitch on site. • Open access tennis court. Good surface, markings and fencing. • Ground has hosted cricket in the past but position of tennis court now renders this impossible. 					
MDTV.68	Tiverton	Local Authority (in house)	Westexe Recreation Ground	1 x adult football; VQA rated standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town park. Faint lines of football pitch but no signs of recent use. Reasonably well drained. • Home to Westexe Rovers FC - 2 Saturday teams & Moors Youth FC play their u15s here. Spare capacity outside peak time. • Club say overall pitch quality good but some problems with litter & dog usage. • Changing is basic and of poor quality. 	Support for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvement to changing facilities. 	2	MDDC; FA; FF; PTC; clubs	M	
MDTV.90		Sports Club	Nomansland Cricket ground	1 x cricket pitch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nomansland CC – one team playing in the North Devon Sunday league and midweek 20/20. • Late addition to Strategy. No further information available but not mentioned within the Strategy preparation. 	No action identified.				

C DRAFT ACTION PLANS – CULLOMPTON SUB AREA (in alphabetical order)

Site Ref	Parish	Management	Site	Sport; pitches	Sport Facility and Activity Summary	Options and Recommended Actions	Priority Site/ Issue	Timescale	Partners to deliver action	Cost Band
MDCM.86	Ashill Village	PC	Ashill Village Tennis Court	1x tarmac tennis court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good condition, overmarked with netball. 	No actions identified.				
MDCM.97	Bradninch	Sport Club	Bradninch Bowling Club	6 rink green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bradninch Bowling Club – 38 members All facilities in good condition. Some bare patches noted on grass. 	No actions identified				
MDCM.15	Cullompton	Community Assn	CCA (Cullompton Community Assn) Fields (see also MDCM.99)	2 x adult pitches rated poor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principal football site in Cullompton. This site and MDCM.99 used by 10x Cullompton Rangers FC teams and Exeter Ladies FC. Major improvements to pitches planned through Cullompton Relief Road scheme. 2 adult pitches on CCA Fields site are being replaced by two large youth pitches, involving repositioning, due to site development. Pitches are being relaid to a higher specification. Pitches currently have no spare capacity outside of peak time; pitches are operating at a sustainable level only. Improved quality is expected to enhance capacity of pitches. LFFP recommends pitch improvements. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading and enhancement of pitch quality, as set out within specifications. Detailed consideration to be given to management of pitches (still to be agreed). Primary user will be Cullompton AFC but pitches will be available for wider community use. 	Yes	1	MDDC; FA; FF; PTC, SE; club	H
MDCM.89	Cullompton	Sport Club	Cullompton Bowling Club	6 rink green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cullompton Bowls Club; 40 members Good quality playing surface, ditches and paths. Green to be relocated slightly due to construction of relief road. Club hopes to attract more members once it has moved and has better clubhouse facilities. Artificial bowling green planned 	<p>Support for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> relocation to new site 2022 as agreed, with green and ancillary facilities of appropriate high quality. 		1	MDDC; PTC, SE	H
MDCM.13	Cullompton	School/College	Cullompton Community College (see also MDCM.17)	5 x tennis courts; Grass area for rounders and training grids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> College has range of sports facilities, some managed in-house; others managed by MDL. Courts are of average condition. 3 are floodlit; 4 courts are overmarked with netball. School use only during term time. Available in summer for community use. Grass area beyond tennis courts has training grids, used for rugby and rounders. Proposal to build additional teaching accommodation on one of the tennis courts. As mitigation, a new multi use games area (2 floodlit netball/ tennis courts) has been granted planning permission on land to the south of the main college site on Meadow Lane. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> clarification of management of the new tennis and netball multi use games area to ensure that it can be used by the community throughout the week and at weekends without limitations. Secure community use agreement to be negotiated with stakeholders. enhancement of remaining courts on College site and development of secure community access. 	Yes	1	AD; LTA;MDDC; PTC, SE; College	H

Site Ref	Parish	Management	Site	Sport; pitches	Sport Facility and Activity Summary	Options and Recommended Actions	Priority Site/ Issue	Timescale	Partners to deliver action	Cost Band
MDCM.82	Cullompton	School/College	Cullompton Community College, Meadow Lane <i>(see also MDCM.17)</i>	1 x adult football; 1 x rugby; VQA Rated poor 1 x NTW – redundant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This field is important in meeting demand for youth football in Cullompton (used by Culm Valley Youth u11s and u10s) and also as an overflow site for rugby (occasional use by Cullompton RFC). Low-lying site prone to waterlogging The site experiences poor drainage and pitches are overplayed due to their poor quality. There are no facilities – changing or toilets - here. The NTW has been out of action for several years. 	<p>There are a range of options to be considered for this site. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improving pitch quality and maintenance regimes to increase capacity of both rugby & football pitches. the potential for providing changing and other ancillary facilities (kitchen, clubroom/social facilities) to support a multi pitch sport site - football, rugby, hockey (on adjacent sand based AGP) and cricket. as a minimum, the provision of a shelter and toilets to assist the development of Culm Valley Youth FC. installing a new non turf wicket to enable cricket to be reintroduced. Consideration to be given also to the feasibility of providing a 3G FTP here (or on the sand based AGP if that facility is first relocated, with appropriate ancillary provision, to Culm Garden Village – see Strategy). 	Yes	1	AD; MDDC; FA; FF; DC; ECB; RFU; SE; clubs; College	H
MDCM.14	Cullompton	Sport Club	Cullompton Cricket Club	1 x grass cricket pitch (9 wickets); VQA rated good. NTW (standard)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small, restricted site, room for 9 wickets only. Home to Cullompton CC running 9 or so teams. Site is overplayed slightly. Growth of club (particularly women and youth teams) is constrained by lack of space for additional wickets. Cricket club is now being relocated to Horn Lane, due to Relief Road Scheme. 3rd XI plays outside the area at Tipton St John. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> replacement facility (including NTW) for Cullompton CC <u>with a minimum of 12 wickets</u> to address current shortfall and allow for growth of club (particularly in women and youth play) (site proposed at Horn Lane in Culm Garden Village). further consideration of scale of ancillary facilities, management structure and funding sources. Co-ordination of development of facilities for Cullompton CC at new site at Horn Lane with Kentisbeare CC to ensure sustainability of both sites and clubs (See also MDCM.45) 	Yes	1	MDDC; DC; ECB, SE; club	H
MDCM.99	Cullompton	Sports Club	Cullompton Rangers FC Ground (CCA Fields) <i>(see also MDCM.15)</i>	1 x adult, stadium type floodlit pitch; VQA rated good 1 x adult pitch (or equivalent) behind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two adult pitches under management of Cullompton Rangers hosting (with MDCM.15) 10x Cullompton Rangers FC teams and Exeter Ladies FC. Pitches are approaching overuse; Cullompton Rangers FC experience instances where adverse weather means the club occasionally has to seek alternative provision. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading and enhancement of pitch quality, as agreed as part of Relief Road scheme. Detailed consideration to be given to management of pitches (i.e. whether by club only or in partnership with other stakeholders) 	Yes	1	MDDC; FA; FF; SE; club	H

Site Ref	Parish	Management	Site	Sport; pitches	Sport Facility and Activity Summary	Options and Recommended Actions	Priority Site/ Issue	Timescale	Partners to deliver action	Cost Band
				clubhouse; VQA rated good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major enhancements planned to pitches as a result of Cullompton Relief Road scheme. 2nd pitch to be realigned, upgraded and floodlit. An increased seating capacity would be required for the 1st Team to progress to the next level. This would involve the installation of a purpose built 'Grandstand' facility. 					
MDCM.16	Cullompton	Sport Club	Cullompton Rugby Football Club (Stafford Park)	4 youth & 2 senior pitches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 pitches plus training area; substantial rugby pitch site, with large clubhouse. Cullompton RFC runs 17 teams - full range of youth and adult Club owns 1st XV pitch; other pitches rented from private land owner and earmarked for development. Senior pitches are overused; a little spare capacity on midi/minи pitches but wet weather means postponements plus lack of facilities for training. Lack of security of tenure of 5 pitches is leading club to relocate; it has been seeking a new site for some time 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement facilities for club at a new site (possible site under consideration adjacent to proposed cricket club site in Culm Garden Village (Horn Lane)) Additional provision to meet future demand will require site with minimum of 3-4 full size pitches + 2/3 mini/midi pitches to meet existing and future demand Training facilities also required to take pressure off grass pitches. To consider the provision of shock pads appropriate for rugby within 3G FTPs, subject to appropriate funding and business plans. 	1	MDDC; RFU; SE; club	H	
N/A	?	Various	Culm Garden Village	Sports pitch hub site; to be decided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Cullompton Masterplan SPD (2018): The expected pitch requirement according to the number of teams generated by the increase from new housing in the East Cullompton area (2450 homes = 5730 people), is as set out. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population from this housing growth area to 2033 is expected to generate demand for: 3 adult football pitches, 2 youth (11v11 & 9v9) and 2 mini (7v7 & 5v5) football pitches, as a potential football hub site. Contribution to 0.2 of a 3G FTP facility. 1 cricket pitch 1 rugby pitch Minimum of 2 floodlit tennis courts Off-site contribution to sand based AGP for hockey Possible site for 3G FTP to be developed once football activity established (or on new school site?). See Strategy for further detail. 	Yes		All; as appropriate.	
MDCM.90	Culm Vale	Sports Club	Culm Vale Bowls Club	6 rink green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culm Vale Bowls Club: 61 members Green and facilities maintained to a very high level. Clubhouse and four changing rooms and large car park. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> updating of green maintenance equipment floodlighting to increase capacity of the green, subject to planning considerations 		Club; MDDC		
MDCM.17	Cullompton	School/College	Culm Valley Leisure Centre (Cullompton Community College)	1 x full size floodlit AGP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AGP is managed by Mid Devon Leisure. No significant spare capacity on weekday evenings. Usage 40% hockey/60% football Pitch is home base of Exeter & Culm Vale Hornets Hockey Club, who use the pitch for coaching and matchplay 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resurfacing of AGP in next 2 to 5 years with a sand dressed surface. 	Yes	1	AD; MDL; EH; FA; FF; SE	H

Site Ref	Parish	Management	Site	Sport; pitches	Sport Facility and Activity Summary	Options and Recommended Actions	Priority Site/ Issue	Timescale	Partners to deliver action	Cost Band
			(see also MDCM.13)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 hours hockey matchplay at weekends Hockey club rates surface as poor: Surface has become more uneven and the evidence of inappropriate use (damage to hockey goals from football, use of bladed footwear, litter etc) has increased.?? There is no capacity to cater for increased hockey activity in week, but additional capacity at weekends. No clubhouse facilities which is restricting growth of club and integration of men's, ladies and junior hockey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of maintenance specification/upkeep to improve the quality of the playing surface and playing experience. Post-match clubhouse facilities required to support development of ECVH Hockey Club. 				
MDCM.18	Culmstock	Sport Club	Culmstock Cricket Club	1 x grass cricket pitch (3 wickets); VQA rated standard. 3 lane artificial net and NTW, VQA standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remote sloping site, enclosed by trees. Nice pavilion. Home to Culmstock CC – 6 teams. 3 grass wickets plus NTW It seems unlikely that Culmstock CC will increase the number of junior teams it has, given its location and size of the ground. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> considering increasing the number of wickets and improving the non turf wicket to increase capacity, if required. 		1	DCB; club; PTC	
MDCM.92	Hemyock	Sports Club	Hemyock Bowling Club	6 rink green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hemyock Bowls Club: 42 members Good condition, even paths, ditches and playing surface. Large, fairly modern pavilion. Adequate seating. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> refurbishment and general redecoration of clubhouse facilities. 		2	PTC; MDDC	L
MDCM.26	Hemyock	Sport Club	Hemyock Cricket Club	1 x grass cricket pitch (6 wickets); VQA rated poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home to Hemyock CC; just the one team. Sloping site in centre of village. Square not yet prepared for use. Single bay net in reasonable condition. Changing within village hall. Poor quality pitch reflecting the lack of interest in cricket. Location as a village green area mitigates against it being able to be maintained as a high quality ground 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> investigating how ground could be enhanced to accommodate additional teams and provide a better playing experience. 		1	DCB; club; PTC	L
MDCM.29	Bradninch	Sport Club	Kensham Football Field, Bradninch	1 x adult pitch; 1 junior pitch of variable size; VQA rated standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home to Bradninch FC and Bradninch Youth FC – 8 teams. Very smart new wooden pavilion Very little spare capacity outside of peak time and is described as operating at a sustainable level. Grass would suffer if too many more actives are planned. Poor drainage results in a high number of games called off especially on the adult pitch. Lack of space to accommodate all the pitch sizes required. No external pitch lighting, parking on site of a maximum of 5 cars, the rest is off site (local lane), Lack of storage space Capacity issues were also mentioned by Bradninch Youth FC. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> investigating changes to maintenance regime and remedial work to help improve drainage of football pitches. Appropriate lighting of site and pitch 		1	PTC; MDDC; FA; FF; SE	M
MDCM.30	Bradninch	Sport Club/PC	Kensham Recreation Ground, Bradninch	1 x grass cricket pitch; 10 wickets, VQA rated good. 2x tennis courts, floodlit.	<p><i>Cricket</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sloping, restricted site with new, double net bay tight on boundary edge. Large, substantial pavilion in good order. Little scope to increase capacity of cricket ground. Home to Bradninch CC - 9 teams. Ground is overplayed. <p><i>Tennis</i></p>	No actions identified.				

Site Ref	Parish	Management	Site	Sport; pitches	Sport Facility and Activity Summary	Options and Recommended Actions	Priority Site/ Issue	Timescale	Partners to deliver action	Cost Band
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home to Bradninch Tennis Club. Good fencing, surface has 'rust' marks due to use of poor quality asphalt. 					
MDCM.34	Hemyock	Community Organisation	Longmead Field, Hemyock	1 x adult pitch; VQA rated standard. 3x floodlit tennis courts 1 x floodlit MUGA	<p><i>Football</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home to Hemyock FC – 2 teams. Poor and inadequate drainage of pitches. A little spare capacity for 1 adult and 1 youth team. Room for another youth pitch here if required. Excellent ancillary facilities not matched by quality of the pitch. <p><i>Tennis</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home to Hemyock Tennis Club. Good quality fencing. Nice facility. <p><i>MUGA</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasonable tarmac surface with rebound boards, geared for football. Appears to have considerable spare capacity. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> investigating changes to maintenance regime and remedial work to help improve drainage of football pitches. <p>No tennis related actions identified.</p>		1	PTC; MDDC; FA; FF; SE; club	M
MDCM.36	Uffculme	Community Organisation	Magelake Meadow, Uffculme (see also MDTV.46)	2 x adult pitches; 1 overmarked with 9v9; VQA standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Busy, prominent multi use site in Uffculme. Home to three adult teams and Culm & Sampford Utd Youth FC. Their 12 youth teams are split for matchplay between Sampford Peverell Recreation Ground and Magelake Meadows (see also Poor drainage and waterlogging results in many cancellations between December to March The site is effectively operating at a sustainable level LFFP recommends pitch improvements; supported by PPS 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> investigating changes to maintenance regime and remedial work to help improve the quality including drainage of football pitches. Improving the quality of the pitches at Magelake Meadow to create better conditions. Floodlighting of one pitch would give scope for midweek play (subject to floodlighting considerations). However, whilst this might add additional capacity it would need to be self funded and have a strong business plan. Additional youth pitches (two) are required in the area to meet current and future demand for youth football (most likely emanating from Culm and Sampford Utd Youth FC) 	Yes	1	MDDC; FA; FF; SE; Site operator; clubs; PTC	M
MDCM.36	Uffculme	Community Organisation	Magelake Meadow, Uffculme	2 x sand based MUGAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 MUGAs are joined along shortest length; undersized 9v9 size. Extensively used for football training by teams from Uffculme and Sampford Peverell, plus other sports. Appears in reasonable order. Some litter. Vulnerable to flooding and carpet is torn. Requires upgrading (laid 2006). LFFP recommends new 7v7 Floodlit 3G FTP. However, unlikely to be able to be changed to 3G FTP as condition of Viridor grant aid was that maintained as multi use surface (endorsed by PC). 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for upgrade of sand based AGP. (S106 monies in place, but house building 'trigger point' still some way off) 		1	MDDC; FA; FF; SE; site operator; PTC	H
	Cullompton	Not yet known	North West Cullompton	1 x adult pitch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new grass pitch is being provided as part of S106 for development in North West Cullompton. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pitch to be of appropriate quality (to FA specification) 	Yes	1	MDDC; FA, DCC, School	M

Site Ref	Parish	Management	Site	Sport; pitches	Sport Facility and Activity Summary	Options and Recommended Actions	Priority Site/ Issue	Timescale	Partners to deliver action	Cost Band
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consideration to be given to hybrid grass pitch technology pitch to be linked with Primary School adjacent and changing facilities within nearby community centre to enable maximum use and development of multi pitch sport hub to serve this part of Cullompton secure community use agreement to be sought 				
MDCM.45	Kentisbeare	Sport Club	Rectory Park, Kentisbeare	1 x adult football; VQA rated good 1 x grass cricket pitch; 6 wickets; rated good. Plus NTW upgraded in 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The football and cricket pitches at Rectory Park, Kentisbeare lie adjacent on the same site with separate changing facilities. <p><i>Football:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home to Kentisbeare FC - 4 teams. Some spare capacity outside of peak time Poor quality changing. LFFP recommended improvements to changing facilities for football; supported by PPS Access and capacity poor. Overall quality acceptable. <p><i>Cricket</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home to Kentisbeare CC 1st and 2nd XI, 3 junior teams Ground assessed as playing at a sustainable level. Little scope to increase capacity at cricket ground – no room for additional wickets. Changing facilities poor quality; very old and small 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading of cricket pavilion Upgrading of football changing facilities. (No room on site for joint football/cricket facilities) Co-ordination of development of facilities for Cullompton CC at new site at Horn Lane with Kentisbeare CC to ensure sustainability of both sites and clubs. (See also MDCM.14) 	1	MDDC; FA; FF; DC; ECB; SE; PTC	M	
MDCM.79	Culmstock	Not Known	The Hams (Closed), Culmstock		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No longer used for formal sport This ground has a wonderful wooden pavilion (Community Gardens pavilion) – with open access and a large covered space for events, shelter etc 					
MDCM.91	Uffculme	Sports Club/PC	Uffculme Bowling Club	6 rink green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcoming, attractive facility with good quality ditches, seats and borders.Uffculme Bowls Club: 55 members 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> renewal of access steps to the green. Funding agreed with Parish Council. 	1	PTC; club	L	
MDCM.63	Uffculme	School/College	Uffculme School	3 x 9v9 pitches 3x floodlit tennis courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are only three 9v9 pitches recorded in the Cullompton area – these are at Uffculme School and are well used by school teams so there is little spare capacity. Planning permission exists for an artificial grass pitch. The school are fund raising for a multi use surface for a range of sports. Tennis courts are in good condition, green tarmac, o/m for netball. Outdoor pitch and court facilities are available for community use, but not in regular use (localised catchment). 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> new AGP with floodlights as a facility for hockey for community use, particularly as a satellite centre for Tiverton White Eagles and Tiverton Men's Hockey Clubs' junior players. 	2	AD; MDDC; FA; FF; EH; SE; School	H	
MDCM.87	Willand	Sport Club	Willand Lawn Tennis Club	4x floodlit tennis courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Courts next to village hall. All four courts are privately owned and available for hire by the public. Willand LTC – 75 members. Average condition; courts due to be resurfaced in next couple of years. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> resurfacing of courts and upgraded lighting as identified. 	1	LTA; PTC; MDDC	L	

Site Ref	Parish	Management	Site	Sport; pitches	Sport Facility and Activity Summary	Options and Recommended Actions	Priority Site/ Issue	Timescale	Partners to deliver action	Cost Band
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old, inefficient lighting on 2 courts requires replacement. Home to Willand Rovers FC - the second highest ranked club in Mid Devon. Home to 1 Saturday XI, Bravehearts FC on a Sunday. Ground also hosts training and a range of representative matches. Up to 50 matches a year are played and the pitch is operating at a level the site can sustain and approaching overuse. Club wish for access to an additional pitch(es) to develop youth and ladies teams and for training. No other sites are identified. The Jubilee Field (part owned by MDDC and part owned by the Parish Council) is used informally for casual football but is not available for formal matchplay. 	Support for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> additional facilities for Willand Rovers FC should demand become apparent from youth and ladies teams at least one youth 11v11 pitch required. 		2	Club; FA; FF?	M
MDCM.70	Willand	Sport Club	Willand Rovers Football Club, Silver Street	1 x grass stadia type pitch; VQA rated good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School pitch (off site) Used both by local youth football teams and the rugby club for overflow facilities. 	No actions identified.				
MDCM.72	Cullompton	School/College	Willowbank Primary School Playing Field	1 x 9v9 pitch; off site; VQA rated standard						

D DRAFT ACTION PLANS – CREDITON SUB AREA (in alphabetical order)

Site Ref	Parish	Management	Site	Sport; pitches	Sport Facility and Activity Summary/Issues	Options and Recommended Actions	Priority Site/ Issue	Timescale	Partners to deliver action	Cost Band
MDCR.05	Bow	Community Organisation	Bow Playing Field		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site of former adult football pitch 	Support for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reinstatement of pitch if required. 		M	PTC; club	L
MDCR.06	Bow	Sport Club	Burston Meadow, Bow	1 x adult pitch, VQA rated good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairly new site. Home to Bow FC: 2 teams Range style changing facilities. Has potential for additional play outside of peak time The single adult pitch is part of an 11acre field but planning permission not yet obtained for 2nd pitch. 	Support for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> additional pitch to be provided on this site if required. 		M	PTC; club	M
MDCR.96	Crediton	Sport Club	Crediton Bowling Club	6 rink green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very active club, with 95 members Very large club house in very good condition. Playing surface and ditches in good order, adequate seating. Club hosts major festival each year, attracting many local teams. 	No actions identified.				
MDCR.76	Crediton	Sport Club	Crediton Rugby Club (RFC) Main site (See also MDCR.21, MDCR.74, MDCR.91)	1x Floodlit, adult rugby pitch (main pitch); training area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main base for Crediton RFC's 17 teams with substantial clubhouse. Good quality pitch being played to a sustainable level Club is becoming increasingly fragmented due to demand for pitches outstripping current supply. Club has been looking to relocate to one site, as not all pitches have security of tenure. Club also uses Exhibition Fields (MDCR.21) and Creedy Bridge (MDCR.74) Site allocated for housing in Mid Devon Local Plan (Policy CRE6) 	Part of proposals for relocation of Crediton RFC. Support for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> protection of existing level of provision for Crediton RFC. Training facilities also desirable to take pressure off grass pitches. 	Yes	1	MDDC; FA; FF; RFU; SE; club	H
MDCR.11	Crediton	Sport Club	Crediton United Football Club	1 x adult stadium type floodlit pitch; rated standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home to Crediton Utd FC (3 teams: 2 Saturday XIs and a Vets XI on Sundays.) Wet weather has prevented much recent use. Pitch has drainage problems; many matches cancelled. Changing facilities of good quality; need enlarging? 	Support for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved access to changing facilities for use by Crediton Youth FC investigating changes to maintenance regime and remedial work to help improve drainage of football pitches. possible site for 3G FTP in Crediton 	Yes	2	MDDC; FA; FF; SE; club; MDL	H
MDCR.74	Crediton	Sport Club	Creedy Bridge (Crediton RFC) (See also MDCR.21, MDCR.76 & MDCR.91)	1x adult pitch with portable training lights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pitch owned by Crediton RFC. No on site facilities; portacabin and portable lights. Low-lying, prone to water logging. Mainly used for training; pitch is overplayed This pitch lies very close to the proposed relocation site for the Rugby Club to Pedlars Pool and will form part of the overall site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As MDCR.76 	Yes			
MDCR.19	Copplestone	Community Organisation	David Pullen Recreational	Undersize adult pitch. VQA poor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used by Copplestone Utd Youth FC who play 2 youth teams here & use a number of other sites. Both drainage and pitch maintenance appear unsatisfactory. 	Support for:		1	MDDC; FA; FF; SE; club	M

Site Ref	Parish	Management	Site	Sport; pitches	Sport Facility and Activity Summary/Issues	Options and Recommended Actions	Priority Site/ Issue	Timescale	Partners to deliver action	Cost Band
			Field, Copplestone		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No toilets or changing facilities (players can access the primary school facilities next door by arrangement) No spare capacity due to poor quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> investigating changes to maintenance regime and remedial work to help improve drainage of football pitches. provision of changing facilities here as possible base for Copplestone Utd. 				
MDCR.21	Crediton	Queen Elizabeth's Foundation Trust	Exhibition Road Playing Fields (See also MDCR.74, MDCR.76 & MDCR.91)	2x adult, 2x junior rugby pitches, rated as standard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second pitch site for Crediton RFC, across road from clubhouse. Used by 3rd XV and range of midi and mini teams Adult pitches assessed as being played to a sustainable level Junior pitches have potential for a little additional play outside of peak times Site allocated for housing in Mid Devon Local Plan (Policy CRE6). One adult pitch currently subject of planning application for supermarket. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As MDCR.76 	Yes	1	MDDC; RFU; SE	H
MDCR.32	Lapford	Sport Club	Lapford AFC Sports Field	1 x adult pitch; rated good.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good quality playing field, located outside village. Home to Lapford AFC – 2 teams Pitch has potential for additional play outside of peak time, 	Support for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enlarged changing facilities desired by club. 		2	MDDC; FA; FF; club	M
MDCR.12	Crediton	Sport Club	Lords Meadow (Crediton United Youth Football Club)	1 adult, 2 x 9v9 and 2 x 7v7 grass pitches; rated; VQA Standard for adult, poor for junior and minis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principal football pitch site in Crediton. Home to Crediton Utd Youth FC.: 16 teams: 8 youth (5 boys & 3 girls) and 8 minis (7 boys and 1 girls). Pitches recorded by club as being in use 2019/20 (at time of visit only one pitch apparent due to wet weather). Low lying, clay based pitches with drainage problems; matches frequently postponed for up to 6 weeks; resulting in constant juggling and rescheduling of fixtures Restricts growth of club, especially girls; no adult pitch capacity for u18s No changing facilities; use Crediton Utd FC LFFP recommends pitch improvements; supported by PPS. 	Support for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> investigating changes to maintenance regime and remedial work to help improve drainage of football pitches. Continuation of project to extend eastern edge of site with 1-2 youth pitches. improved access to changing facilities at Crediton AFC for use by Crediton Youth FC (with extension/upgrade if required) 	Yes	1	MDDC; FA; FF; SE; club	H
MDCR.35	Crediton	Local Authority (in house)	Lords Meadow Leisure Centre	1 x undersize sand based floodlit AGP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AGP operated by Mid Devon Leisure Pitch is virtually full on weekday evenings with local football clubs training (Not open Friday nights) Very little used at weekends (not large enough for matchplay) Capacity insufficient to meet demand for football & rugby training in Crediton 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No actions identified. 3G FTP required within the town. This could potentially be a site, although it would mean reclaiming the 4 tennis courts which were recently resurfaced. 				
MDCR.35	Crediton	Local Authority (in house)	Lords Meadow Leisure Centre	4x floodlit, tennis courts o/m for 3 netball courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Courts resurfaced in 2019; good quality, although maintenance could be improved (club). Home to Crediton LTC (24 members) – rent two courts for two hours 3 times a week. Considerable spare capacity especially during the day. 	Support for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> measures to increase club membership and activity and public usage. 	Yes		MDL; LTA; SE	L
MDCR.39	Morchart Bishop	Sport Club	Morchart Bishop Sports Club	1x adult pitch. VQA – standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range of facilities at village recreation ground. Potentially a busy ground but facilities are underused. 	Support for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> measures to increase football activity. 		1	PTC; clubs	L-M

Site Ref	Parish	Management	Site	Sport; pitches	Sport Facility and Activity Summary/Issues	Options and Recommended Actions	Priority Site/ Issue	Timescale	Partners to deliver action	Cost Band
				Tennis court; poor quality 6 bowling rink green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Football pitch: at the time of the study, only Copplestone United FC U16 were playing here. However, another adult team was planning to play 2020/1. Large changing facilities/clubhouse. Single tennis court next to play area; open access; no record of use. Bowling green: Mordard Bishop Bowls Club: 50 members. Quality of green surface is inconsistent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhancement and floodlighting of tennis court to increase usage, subject to planning considerations. 				
MDCR.41	Newton St Cyres	Community Organisation	Newton St Cyres Recreation Ground	2 x adult pitches; VQA – good; 1 x NTW cricket; VQA rated good 2x floodlit, tennis courts, rated good	<p><i>Football</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good quality recreation ground catering for a range of busy clubs and teams Pitches rated as good from site visits and club comments: 'Some of best in league'. Home to Newton St Cyres FC – 2 teams and Newtown FC – 2 teams (Exeter teams). Newton St Cyres FC would welcome floodlights – NB any stanchions would lie on the cricket outfield There is room for mini football pitches in front of clubhouse – can fit 2 x 5v5/7v7 or 1 x 9v9, but current demand does not warrant marking out. LFFP recommends pitch improvements but PPS disagrees. LFFP recommends refurbish changing pavilion. Supported by PPS <p><i>Cricket</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sandford CC's 3rd XI play here and there is a busy local midweek league using the good quality NTW. There is some capacity to increase the use of the NTW. <p><i>Tennis</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home of Newton St Cyres LTC. Good quality, recently refurbished, coloured tarmac courts. Fenced and locked. Club members only (prospective members can access). 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhancements to pavilion – some internal updating & roof repairs required. Along with other tennis club sites in the district, investigating the installation of ClubSpark/remote access systems to enable wider community use (whilst removing requirement for on-site management). 		1	MDDC; FA; FF; DC; ECB; SE; clubs; LTA	M
MDCR.43	Crediton	School Academy	Queen Elizabeth's School (Barnfield Campus) (see also MDCR.44; MDCR.98 & MDCR.85)	Posts in place for senior size rugby pitch and smaller rugby pitch (approx. 80x40m).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These pitches have had community use in the past and continue to be hired out – overflow for Crediton Rugby Club, Crediton Archery, Crediton town annual Fun Run. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QES has plans for reorganisation and rationalisation of its sites. Proposed that Barnfield will become the sole campus with disposal of other sites and replacement sports provision. Options to be investigated further. Support for protection of existing level of provision at current sites with suitable, appropriate replacement facilities. Provision of additional artificial grass pitches proposed by School. Keep watching brief. 	Yes	2	AD; MDDC; FA; FF; EH; SE; School	H

Site Ref	Parish	Management	Site	Sport; pitches	Sport Facility and Activity Summary/Issues	Options and Recommended Actions	Priority Site/ Issue	Timescale	Partners to deliver action	Cost Band
MDCR.44	Crediton	School Academy	Queen Elizabeth's School (Jockey Hill) (see also MDCR.43; MDCR.98 & MDCR.85)	2 sloping, off site pitches; youth 11v11 size; VQA standard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is just over 2.7 ha in total. Contains 2x youth 11v11 pitches; this is the optimum size for u13 and u14 play and is also considered large enough for adults. No changing facilities or toilets. Access to site difficult; no parking The site is used by QES students but is not in the optimal location for curriculum use. It has been used by Crediton Youth FC in the past, continues to be hired out, also to Cheriton Fitzpaine FC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site allocated for housing in Mid Devon Local Plan (Policy CRE7). Possible disposal as part of QES plans for rationalisation of campuses. See MDCR. 43: Options to be investigated further. 	Yes	2	School; MDDC	
MDCR.98	Crediton	School Academy	Queen Elizabeth's School (Alexandra Road) (See also MDCR.44; MDCR.98 & MDCR.85)	Site just under 1 hectare. No markings for winter sport noted; could accommodate junior pitches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off-site playing field, 200m grass athletics track, rounders, pitches Is usually marked as a gridded area for lessons only. Has previously been marked for summer sports, i.e. 4x 200 m running track, 6 lane 80m sprint straight and 5x rounders diamonds. Not available/used by the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible disposal as part of QES plans for rationalisation of campuses. See MDCR. 43: Options to be investigated further. 	Yes	2	School; MDDC	
MDCR.85	Crediton	School Academy	Queen Elizabeth's School (Western Road) (See also MDCR.44; MDCR.98 & MDCR.43)	5x tennis Courts, tarmac non floodlit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Road Campus houses Years 9, 10 and 11 and includes College House, which is QES's Sixth Form centre Sports Hall and old gym facilities. Adjacent to the site, to the north east is the site of previous Boarding House for the School. Tennis courts are below average condition, overmarked with netball. School use only. No community use recorded LFFP recommends pitch improvements and refurbish changing pavilion. PPS disagrees – no pitches or changing pavilion here. LFFP may mean Jockey Hill (but no changing pavilion)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible disposal as part of QES plans for rationalisation of campuses. See MDCR. 43: Options to be investigated further. 	Yes	2	School; MDDC	
MDCR.48	Sandford	Sport Club	Sandford Cricket Club	1 x cricket; 12 wickets; rated good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Busy ground hosting a variety of matches, coaching sessions and representative events. Home to Sandford CC - 16 teams Operating at a sustainable level; a little spare capacity here outside peak time. 3rd XI play at Newton St Cyres (NTW). Impressive clubhouse Sandford CC has land adjoining its existing pitch and the club is well established at this site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis identifies need for additional cricket pitch in Crediton Sub Area. <p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> proposals by club for provision of an additional pitch at its existing ground. 	2	MDDC; DC; ECB; SE; club	M	
MDCR.49	Sandford	Sport Club	Sandford Recreation Ground	1 x adult football; VQA – standard Tennis court, good, not FL	<p><i>Football</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home to Sandford FC: 2 teams. Potential for additional play outside of peak time. Football club states that progression to a higher league would require ground improvements (fencing, floodlighting). <p><i>Tennis</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single court with good condition, all weather surface. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhancements to ground if required by club's promotion. floodlighting of tennis court to increase capacity, subject to planning considerations. 	2	Club; LTA	L	
MDCR.51	Shobrooke	Sport Club	Shobrooke Park Cricket Club	1 x cricket; 10 wickets; rated good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beautiful ground with lovely old clubhouse Home to Shobrooke CC – 3 teams 	No actions identified.				

Site Ref	Parish	Management	Site	Sport; pitches	Sport Facility and Activity Summary/Issues	Options and Recommended Actions	Priority Site/ Issue	Timescale	Partners to deliver action	Cost Band
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating at a sustainable level; a little spare capacity here outside peak time) 					
MDCR.66	Zeal Monachorum	Commercial Management	Waie Inn, Zeal Monachorum	MUGA. VQA – poor. *Partial floodlights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Privately run site with impressive indoor sports facilities and small, floodlit sand dressed AGP. Untidy surface shows evidence of flooding. Well used by number of local football clubs for training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for maintaining facilities at this unusual and remote sport and leisure hub. 				
MDCR.73	Crediton Hamlets	Local Authority (in house)	Yeoford Recreation Ground	1 x adult football; VQA rated poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home to 2 Copplestone United Youth FC teams Lack of maintenance and poor playing surface was commented upon by the team based there. No spare capacity due to poor quality. High quality clubhouse/hall/changing facilities. Excellent ancillary facilities not matched by quality of the pitch. 	<p>Support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> investigating changes to maintenance regime and remedial work to help improve drainage of football pitches. 	1	PTC; MDDC; FA; FF; SE		
MDCR.91	Crediton	Private	Pedlarspool, Crediton	Provision for rugby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New site identified for rugby pitches for Crediton Rugby Club The current proposals for Pedlarspool are for four adult pitches plus a training area. The club will retain the adult pitch at Creedy Bridge, making five adult pitches and a training area in total. This latter pitch is floodlit; one of the proposed new pitches will also be floodlit. The new pitches are expected to have a higher carrying capacity than those at present and it is therefore expected that any growth in the number of teams and the expected demand over the life of the Strategy will be able to be accommodated. 	<p>The PPS recommends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting the existing level of pitch supply for the club (4 adult pitches and 2 youth pitches plus training area), ensuring that any provision that is developed is replaced in line with Sport England Playing Field Policy and Guidance; Policy E4. That all proposed replacement pitches should be equivalent or better quality provision to those lost and in a sustainable and suitable location. Land proposed for rugby pitches within the Pedlarspool allocation should be fully assessed by an agronomist and verified as to its suitability and whether it is fit for purpose (critically that the pitches will not be subject to flooding) and the report made public. For this to take place, access is required as soon as possible to the Pedlarspool site. The Clubhouse requires segregated changing to accommodate the recent growth in women and girls' rugby. Such accommodation should be incorporated into the ancillary facilities at the new site. To consider the provision of shock pads appropriate for rugby within 3G FTPs, subject to appropriate funding and business plans. 	Yes			

MID DEVON 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 Mid Devon Playing Pitch Strategy document.

Objective 1	To proactively plan for and provide sufficient and appropriate high quality facilities and opportunities (enhanced and new) to meet demand to 2033, wherever possible making the best use of facilities already available
Objective 2	To protect existing provision and plan, manage and promote playing field sites to ensure they remain viable and sustainable and at the heart of community development
Objective 3	To recognise and give significant weight to the value of the pitch sports in contributing to enhanced mental and physical health and well-being
Objective 4	To manage and maintain facilities in such a way as to ensure retention of players and attraction of new participants, particularly those still underrepresented in the pitch sports such as women, girls and people with disabilities
Objective 5	To encourage and support education establishments in embracing community use of their pitch sport facilities by engaging directly with them and creating a forum for discussion.
Objective 6	To create an ongoing management and delivery framework for people and organisations to work together to share skills, expertise, resources and facilities in implementing the Strategy

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.

	Ref	Action	Responsible Partners	Objectives					
				Obj 1	Obj 2	Obj 3	Obj 4	Obj 5	Obj 6
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 (March 2018) and encourages and supports proposals for new or enhanced playing field provision which meets identified needs.	MDDC	✓	✓				
	A.2	Ensure relevant planning policies consider, reflect and set clear criteria for the long term management and maintenance of pitch sport provision and addresses positive and proactive solutions to overcome amenity issues (noise, floodlighting).		✓	✓				
	A.3	Promote the 'designing in' of community use to all new relevant playing field provision, including new educational developments within planning policy documents.	MDDC		✓		✓		
	A.4	Ensure planning policy recognises the benefits of both formal and non-formal provision for all types of sport and physical activity.	MDDC			✓			
	A.5	Ensure links between the Playing Pitch Strategy and any Health and/or Activities Strategies are highlighted and further developed.	MDDC, 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	MDDC			✓			
	A.7	Apply the principles of Active Design creatively within planning policies to help meet specific and targeted health and wellbeing measures and indicators.	MDDC, 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	MDDC, SE, AD	✓		✓			
	A.9	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 pavilion facilities, embrace community use opportunities and allow for future enhancements and modernisation. Wherever possible sites should be multi-sports based to encourage year round viability.	MDDC, SE, NGBs	✓					
	A.10	Based on evidence from this assessment of need and related strategy, include appropriate site allocations for playing field provision in planning policy documents.	MDDC	✓					
	A.11	Ensure planning policy is positive towards the temporary use of under-utilised land and buildings to provide for playing pitch sports	MDDC	✓		✓			
B Decision Making	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.	MDDC	✓					
	B.2	Encourage mitigation measures to overcome amenity issues (noise, floodlighting) are 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.	MDDC	✓	✓				
	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. Proposals should fully comply with relevant policies within the Local Plans.	MDDC, NGBs		✓				

	Ref	Action	Responsible Partners	Obj 1	Obj 2	Obj 3	Obj 4	Obj 5	Obj 6
B Decision Making Actions	B.4	Proactively apply the findings, recommendations and actions from the Strategy in relevant development plan and supplementary planning documents including the preparation of IDPs, Site Allocations documents, Neighbourhood plans, Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and approaches to developer contributions. 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.	MDDC	✓	✓				
	B.5	Ensure developments adhere to design guidance and good practice provided by Sport England and the relevant sports national governing bodies.	MDDC	✓					
	B.6	Ensure that the facilities secured through developer contributions such as S106 planning obligations/CIL 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 the former Disability Discrimination Act) and are made available for community use at an affordable level.	MDDC, NGBs, SE	✓	✓	✓	✓		
C Delivering Improved Facilities	C.1	Ensure planning policy promotes fit for purpose and well-designed provision. 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 pavilion facilities, embrace community use opportunities and allow for future enhancements and modernisation. Wherever possible sites should be multi-sports based to encourage year round viability.	MDDC, SE, NGBs	✓					
	C.2	Any new winter pitch site should include at least one pitch and a training pitch (preferably two pitches to allow for development) and match with RFU and FA model venues as set out in the national strategy. Targets should be set for the development of participation in football and rugby following new provision.	NGBs, SE, MDDC	✓					
	C.3	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.	MDDC, SE, NGBs	✓	✓				
	C.4	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.	MDDC, NGBs, clubs,	✓					
	C.5	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, MDDC, SE	✓	✓	✓			
	C.6	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.	NGBs, clubs, MDDC	✓	✓	✓			
	C.7	Address identified drainage issues at existing pitches focusing firstly on sites where improvements will have maximum impact and where cancellations occur due to drainage issues.	Delivery Group	✓	✓				
	C.8	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.	Clubs, FA, MDDC, Schools, SE	✓	✓				✓
	C.9	Improve artificial cricket wickets where identified to increase capacity and maintain play.	Clubs, ECB, SE, MDDC	✓					
	C.10	Support cricket clubs in the development of good quality training nets at grounds to enhance sustainability & improve overall performance.	Clubs, ECB, SE, MDDC,		✓				
	C.11	Protect AGP provision for hockey and keep need for additional sand based AGPs for hockey under review.	Clubs, MDDC, EH		✓				
	C.12	Consider the provision of pitches with hybrid grass technology at priority sites for improvement of quality to increase capacity e.g. Amory Park, Lords Meadow	MDDC, FA, FF	✓					
	C.13	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.	MDDC, NGBs, SE			✓	✓		
D Enhancing Participation and Well-being	D.1	Explore further possible access to school pitches and AGPs which do not currently have community use and/or opportunities for developing use to increase participation and alleviate any lack of spare capacity.	MDDC, schools, SE, NGBs, AD		✓				✓
	D.2	Support the enhancement/provision of facilities at pitch sites which will meet requirements for progression to higher leagues.	Clubs, FA, SE, MDDC	✓	✓				
	D.3	Support improvements at school sites to increase community access and make more use of school playing pitches (e.g. improve pitches; enhance/provide changing).	MDDC, schools, SE, NGBs,	✓	✓				✓
	D.4	Engage with local Wellbeing Hubs (e.g. Culmstock Health Centre) to promote opportunities for people to engage in pitch sports through targeted events, activities and promotions.	MDDC, AD			✓			
	D.5	Develop pitch sports facilities in association with Mid Devon 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.	MDDC, health agencies, NGBs, SE			✓			
	D.6	Address the issue of pricing of facilities on education sites, to see if any more concessionary rates can be applied.	MDDC, pitch operators, schools, AD		✓		✓	✓	✓
	D.7	Ensure all playing field sites linked and served by cycleways, with adequate, safe and secure bike storage options.	MDDC, schools	✓			✓	✓	
	D.8	Encourage car sharing. Ensure sufficient car and coach parking and disability car parking spaces.	MDDC	✓			✓		
	D.9	Ensure all main playing field sites are easily accessible by public transport and/or establish how sites can be accessed by public transport.	MDDC	✓			✓		
	D.10	Provide support and encouragement where possible to the pitch sport voluntary sector e.g. through providing guidance and information	NGBs, SE, AD			✓			✓

	Ref	Action	Responsible Partners	Obj 1	Obj 2	Obj 3	Obj 4	Obj 5	Obj 6
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. Use planning conditions and obligations to secure the long-term management and maintenance of playing field sites including, where appropriate, adequate capital and revenue funding, for example including sinking funds to replace elements of the provision (e.g. artificial turf pitches).	Clubs, NGBs, MDDC, Schools, SE	✓	✓			✓	
	E.2	Review on-line booking system for courts to improve accessibility and encourage higher participation by service users	MDL		✓	✓			✓
	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.	MDL, FA, facility operators			✓			
	E.4	Take into account the need to maintain adequate safety margins when assessing the suitability of new land allocations	MDDC, NGBs	✓	✓				
	E.5	At sites which also function as open space, 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).	MDDC		✓				
	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.	MDDC, SE, NGBs, clubs, PCs		✓				
	E.7	At sites which also function as open space, 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).	MDDC		✓				
	E.8	Addressing issue of dog fouling by a targeted marketing campaign. Provide improved signage and bins and delineated 'dog walking' areas.	MDDC, FA		✓				
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 main Secondary Schools and Blundell School representatives. To meet on six monthly basis and progress, monitor and review the Priority Projects and Actions Plans	MDDC					✓	✓
	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.	MDL, 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 Mid Devon	MDDC, 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.	MDDC, Delivery Group						✓
	F.5	Ensure specific priority projects of a strategic nature have strong political and officer support at the highest level.	MDDC						✓
	F.6	Secure community use agreements at all primary and secondary school sites using model templates provided by Sport England, in discussion with school business managers, Heads of PE. The challenges in achieving this are recognised; however guidance provided by Sport England will help to maximise opportunities.	MDDC, schools, SE					✓	✓
	F.7	Work with relevant parties to put in place and maintain a process to monitor the implementation of community use agreements secured through the planning system.	MDDC, Delivery Group						✓
	F.8	Further develop school club links and the establishment of a relationship between schools and pitch sport clubs. Facilities at school sites can then be used as the club expands. Note improvements to the quality of facilities are likely to also be required.	Clubs, NGBs, schools					✓	✓
	F.9	Maintain liaison with and support parish councils over maintenance and protection of vulnerable and/or poorly maintained sites.	PCs, NGBs, MDDC						✓
	F.10	Recognise issues around shared grounds (i.e. cricket/rugby and cricket/football) and encourage liaison between clubs.	PCs, NGBs, MDDC						✓
	F.11	Support clubs with management responsibilities to improve the pitches under their control by, for example, engaging with the IOG Regional Pitch Advisor Programme.	Clubs, FA						✓
	F.12	Encourage football leagues to introduce alternative and staggered kick-off times, to make use of off-peak periods and increase usage.	FA, football leagues						✓

Agenda Item 8.

CABINET

28 SEPTEMBER 2021

REVIEW OF HACKNEY CARRIAGE TABLE OF FARES

Cabinet Member(s): Cllr Dennis Knowles, Cabinet Member for Community Well-being

Responsible Officer: Simon Newcombe, Corporate Manager for Public Health, Regulation & Housing

Reason for Report: To put forward a proposal to increase the maximum table of fares that may be charged to users of Hackney Carriages in Mid Devon.

RECOMMENDATION: That the Cabinet consider the contents of this report and approve a tariff to be adopted and used by Hackney Carriage vehicles licensed in Mid Devon.

Financial Implications: There are minimal costs mentioned in the report, such as placing a public notice in a local newspaper.

Legal Implications: The statutory context is set out within the report.

Risk Assessment: Any tariff will need to be adopted in accordance with the relevant legislation.

Equality Impact Assessment: No equality issues identified in this report.

Relationship to Corporate Plan: Not applicable

Impact on climate change: The tariff set could encourage / incentivise the use of certain vehicles. As an example, for journeys with more than four passengers, a higher tariff for larger vehicles (with the capacity to seat more than four passengers) could result in such a vehicle being used, as opposed to two smaller vehicles being used to undertake the journey (which could, in theory, result in more pollution).

Consultation: Hackney Carriage proprietors have been consulted on the review of the tariff. Additional information about this is included in the report.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Section 65 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 allows district councils to set the fares for Hackney Carriages (taxis) licensed in the district. The tariff sets the maximum fares that licensed drivers can charge the public when using their vehicles. This Council, in common with most other Councils, have set fares in the past and the last tariff increase was in 2010. A copy of this tariff is attached as **Annex 1**.

- 1.2 In setting the tariff, a fair balance must be struck between the public interest and the interests of drivers. This means ensuring the prices are not too expensive (for the area in which they apply) but ensuring that drivers can earn a living.
- 1.3 The legislation sets out the steps required to change the fares. Essentially, before any alteration to the tariff can take effect a public notice must be placed in a local newspaper. The public must then be provided with a period of at least 14 days to make objections on the proposal(s). A copy of this notice must also be available at the Council's office for inspection.
- 1.4 If no objections are received then the approved changes can take effect. However, if an objection is received then the matter must be considered by the Council. The Council can then decide to revise the table of fares or alternatively, decide that the originally proposed table of fares should come into effect.
- 1.5 Given the current tariff was introduced in 2010, it is considered important to review and introduce an updated tariff as soon as possible.

2.0 Explanation of the existing tariff

- 2.1 It may be useful to briefly explain how the existing tariff works (attached as **Annex 1**). There are essentially 3 tariff levels:
 - Tariff 1 – This is the ‘daytime’ tariff and is effective between 07:00 and 23:30 Monday to Saturday
 - Tariff 2 – This is the ‘night-time’ tariff and is effective between 23:30 and 07:00. It also applies on Sundays, Bank Holidays and journeys between 07:00 and 23:30 on Christmas Eve and New Year’s Eve
 - Tariff 3 – This is effective between 23:30 and 00:00 on Christmas Eve, New Year’s Eve, Christmas day, Boxing day and New Year’s day
- 2.2 Each tariff starts with an upfront charge for an initial set distance (or part of that distance). For example, the existing tariff 1 starts with a £2.30 fee for the first 530 yards. This fee is called the “flag” and was the point at which the ‘for hire’ flag would drop on the original manual style meters. After this, there is a £0.20 fee for each 180 yards (or part thereof) until 2 miles have been reached, at which point the £0.20 fee is for each subsequent 170.7 yards.
- 2.3 There are also some ‘extras’ on the tariff which allow additional charges to be made. This includes charges for luggage, valeting, waiting and an additional charge when there are more than 4 passengers.

3.0 Comparison of fares and justification for increase

- 3.1 The current tariff is now 11 years old and it is useful to compare it against other local authorities. **Table 1** (below) does this based on tariff 1 and a 2 mile journey.
- 3.2 **Table 1** shows that the Mid Devon tariff is the lowest of all Devon authorities (by at least £0.30). However, it should be noted that this is based on a 2 mile journey on tariff 1 - this does not mean that it is the lowest across all tariff levels.
- 3.3 **Table 1** also shows where the tariff sits nationally, based on a 2 mile journey on tariff 1 (figures obtained from *Private Hire & Taxi Monthly* (PHTM), July 2021). Mid Devon sits 242nd out of 362 Councils.

Authority	Price for Two Mile Journey (Tariff 1)	National Position (out of 362)
Torridge	£7.20	16
East Devon	£6.80	39
Torbay	£6.75	52
Exeter	£6.60	66
Teignbridge	£6.60	76
North Devon	£6.55	77
Plymouth	£6.00	181
South Hams	£6.00	185
Mid Devon	£5.70	242

Table 1. Comparison of fares for a 2 mile journey (tariff 1)

- 3.4 This indicates that Mid Devon has, comparatively, ‘fallen behind’ neighbouring authorities. Additionally, it should be noted that a number of costs for proprietors have likely increased since the previous tariff was introduced in 2010.
- 3.5 For example, with regards to fuel prices, in January 2017 the South West had an average unleaded price of 119.3 p/litre and in June 2021 this was 130.9 p/litre. Similarly, the price of diesel in January 2017 was 122.0 p/litre and this was 133.4 p/litre in June 2021 (*figures from AA - <https://www.theaa.com/driving-advice/driving-costs/fuel-prices>*).

4.0 Details of consultations and trade suggestions

- 4.1 In February 2021, the Licensing Team sent a letter to all Hackney Carriage Proprietors asking if they would like to see the Hackney Carriage tariff increased.
- 4.2 In total, 29 proprietors were consulted and 19 responded (a 66% response rate). Of these 19, 17 wanted an increase and 2 did not (i.e. 89% of respondents were in favour of an increase).

- 4.3 Of the responses received, there were some similar suggestions. For example:
- 5 people suggested that the initial 'flag' charge for tariff 1 be increased from £2.30 to £3.00
 - 5 people suggested starting tariff 2/3 at an earlier time
 - 3 people suggested introducing a potential booking charge
- 4.4 Additionally, 7 respondents asked if we could adopt the East Devon tariff. As a direct result of this, the Licensing Team sent out a follow up letter to Hackney Carriage Proprietors in June which proposed to use the East Devon tariff as a starting point (but invited licence holders to suggest amendments to it).
- 4.5 Shortly after sending this letter out, the Licensing Team had conversations with a few members of the trade and an alternative suggestion was put forward (to the adoption of the East Devon tariff). This was to increase the flag drop to £3.00 for tariff 1 and the subsequent 180 / 170.7 yard distance cost by 10% (i.e. an increase from £0.20 to £0.22). These changes would in turn increase both tariff 2 and 3.
- 4.6 As a result of this, the Licensing Team sent a further letter out to the trade which highlighted this proposal and asked a set of questions regarding the possible changes to the tariff. A copy of this letter is attached as **Annex 2**.
- 4.7 In total, 15 responses were received to this letter (a 52% response rate). None of these respondents wanted to adopt the East Devon tariff and so this initial proposal (supported by 7 proprietors to begin with) has now been discounted.
- 4.8 There were some areas of broad agreement in the responses but there were also some differences. A clear agreement was that all of the respondents wanted an increase to the tariff. Additionally, 80% of respondents stated that they would like a booking charge and of these, 11 suggested that it be a maximum of £12.00.
- NOTE: Hackney Carriages cannot charge a booking fee unless it is specifically incorporated within the table of fares. As a result, under the existing tariff, nobody in Mid Devon can do this. So it's clear, a booking charge would only apply to pre-arranged bookings via the telephone where the driver is required to drive to a designated pick up point.*
- 4.9 Generally speaking, the responses to this letter could be split in to 2 groups – those that answered the specific questions asked (6 respondents) and those that simply suggested an alternative tariff (9 respondents). These are referred to as 'Proposal A' and 'Proposal B', respectively. As a result of this split, and the proposal of a new tariff, the Licensing Team decided to ask the trade to vote on the matter.

- 4.10 A copy of the letter sent to all Proprietors is attached as **Annex 3**. This letter is important as it also contains additional information, including a summary of the previous responses from the trade, the differences between ‘Proposal A’ and ‘Proposal B’ and a comparison of how the two proposals would affect charges for a range of journeys between 1 – 10 miles long.
- 4.15 In total, 13 responses were received to this letter. An overview of the results for each question is given in **table 2, 3, 5, and 6**.
- 4.16 **Table 2** shows that the split between proposal ‘A’ and ‘B’ is close, with just ONE vote in it. As a percentage of total responses, proposal ‘A’ received 46.2% of the vote and proposal ‘B’ received 53.8%.

1. Which proposal do you support?	Proposal A	6 votes
	Proposal B	7 votes
	Both	0 votes

Table 2. Responses to Q1

- 4.17 **Table 3** shows that 8 respondents (61.5%) would prefer tariff 2 to start at 19:00 hours.

2. What time do you think tariff 2 should start?	19:00 hours	8 votes
	21:00 hours	2 votes
	23:00 hours	3 votes

Table 3. Responses to Q2

NOTE: Question 2 relates to when tariff 2 should start. **Table 4** (below) gives the times that tariff 2 starts at a number of local authorities. It can be seen that Mid Devon currently starts the joint latest (with North Devon). Of the rest, 4 authorities start at 23:00 and 3 start at 19:00.

Authority	Time tariff 2 has effect
East Devon	19:00 – 07:00
Exeter	19:00 – 07:00
Mid Devon	23:30 – 07:00
North Devon	23:30 – 07:00
Plymouth	19:00 – 00:00 (at which point tariff 3 starts)
South Hams	23:00 – 07:00
Teignbridge	23:00 – 07:00
Torbay	23:00 – 07:00
Torridge	23:00 – 07:00

Table 4. Comparison of tariff 2 start times

- 4.18 **Table 5** shows that 9 respondents (69.2%) think that the luggage charge should stay as it is, at £0.20.

3. How much do you think the maximum luggage charge should be, for each piece of luggage?	£0.20 (current)	9 votes
	£0.22	4 votes
Table 5. Responses to Q3		

- 4.19 **Table 6** shows that 8 respondents (61.5%) would like the maximum fouling charge to be £100.00.

4. How much do you think the maximum fouling charge should be?	£75.00 (current)	3 votes
	£87.50	2 votes
	£100.00	8 votes
Table 6. Responses to Q4		

- 4.20 **Table 7** (below) gives an overview of each individual response. It can be seen that nobody who voted for Proposal B voted for tariff 2 to start at 23:00 (Q2). Of the 7 people that voted for Proposal B, 6 would like tariff 2 to start at 19:00. This is likely in recognition of the fact that for Proposal B, tariff 2 and 3 are, comparatively, less expensive than Proposal A.

Response	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.	Proposal A	23:00	£0.20	£87.50
2.	Proposal A	23:00	£0.20	£75.00
3.	Proposal A	19:00	£0.20	£100
4.	Proposal B	19:00	£0.20	£75.00
5.	Proposal B	19:00	£0.22	£100
6.	Proposal B	19:00	£0.20	£100
7.	Proposal B	21:00	£0.20	£87.50
8.	Proposal B	19:00	£0.22	£100
9.	Proposal B	19:00	£0.22	£100
10.	Proposal A	21:00	£0.20	£100
11.	Proposal B	19:00	£0.20	£75.00
12.	Proposal A	23:00	£0.22	£100
13.	Proposal A	19:00	£0.20	£100

Table 7. Individual responses to questions

- 4.21 So the Cabinet are aware, the Licensing Team also received a response to the most recent letter / vote (attached as **Annex 3**) after the final date given, which was 13 August 2021. This response was received from a proprietor on

1 September 2021 and the Licensing Officer has spoken to the individual directly. Without going in to details, the Licensing Officer believes that the reason for the response being late was understandable and legitimate. For this reason, it should be known that the proprietor would have voted for Proposal A. Further to **Table 2** above, this would have levelled the votes at 7 each.

5.0 Licensing Officer Comments

- 5.1 The Licensing Officer believes that the current tariff is in need of an increase.
- 5.2 Although it would have been preferable for just one tariff proposal to have been agreed by the trade, this has not been possible.
- 5.3 Prior to deciding if and how to change the tariff, it is important to note that the tariff set is the maximum that can be charged – drivers cannot charge more but they can charge less should they wish.
- 5.4 To try and help, two tariffs have been drafted which reflect, where possible, Proposal A and Proposal B, along with areas of broad agreement (for example, the inclusion of a booking fee). These are attached as **Annex 4** and **5**, respectively. It should be noted that they do not necessarily reflect the exact proposals – for example, those that put forward proposal ‘B’ did not actually specify a different tariff for Sundays or bank holidays – however, the Licensing Officer has included them.
- 5.5 It should also be noted that although these tariffs have been drafted, this does not necessarily mean that meters can be programmed exactly as intended. At the time of writing this report, the Licensing Officer has contacted a company that sets meters to find out if it is possible to apply them as drafted. A response has not yet been received but if it is not, then the tariff would be changed to keep it as close to the proposal as possible.
- 5.6 Additionally, although these tariffs have been drafted, Members should still decide for themselves what the specifics of the tariff should be. This is important as the Council is striking a balance between the public interest and the interests of the trade. This means that the charges should not be too expensive for people in Mid Devon, but at the same time, should allow drivers to make a living.
- 5.7 **Table 8** (below) shows where each proposal would sit locally and nationally based on a 2 mile journey on tariff 1. It can be seen that Proposal A would make Mid Devon the 4th highest price in Devon (out of 9) and 53rd nationally. Proposal B would make Mid Devon the highest price in Devon and 13th nationally.

Authority	Price for Two Mile	National Position
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	Journey (Tariff 1)	(out of 362)
Mid Devon (Proposal B)	£7.24	13
Torridge	£7.20	16
East Devon	£6.80	39
Torbay	£6.75	52
Mid Devon (Proposal A)	£6.74	53
Exeter	£6.60	66
Teignbridge	£6.60	76
North Devon	£6.55	77
Plymouth	£6.00	181
South Hams	£6.00	185
Mid Devon (current)	£5.70	242

Table 8. Comparison of fares for a 2 mile journey (tariff 1): Proposal A / B

- 5.8 **Annex 3** contains additional tables showing the differences between Proposal 'A' and 'B' which were sent to the trade. For ease of reference, these are also reproduced below as **Tables 9, 10** and **11**.

Miles	Tariff 1 - Current	Tariff 1 - Proposal A	Tariff 1 - Proposal B
1	£3.70	£4.54	£5.04
2	£5.70	£6.74	£7.24
3	£7.90	£9.16	£9.66
4	£9.90	£11.36	£11.86
5	£11.90	£13.56	£14.06
10	£22.30	£25.00	£25.50

Table 9. Comparison of fares (tariff 1)

Miles	Tariff 2 - Current	Tariff 2 - Proposal A	Tariff 2 - Proposal B
1	£5.55	£6.81	£5.93
2	£8.55	£10.11	£8.68
3	£11.85	£13.74	£11.70
4	£14.85	£17.04	£14.45
5	£17.85	£20.34	£17.20
10	£33.45	£37.50	£31.50

Table 10. Comparison of fares (tariff 2)

Miles	Tariff 3 - Current	Tariff 3 - Proposal A	Tariff 3 - Proposal B
1	£7.40	£9.08	£7.31
2	£11.40	£13.48	£10.61
3	£15.80	£18.32	£14.24
4	£19.80	£22.72	£17.54
5	£23.80	£27.12	£20.84
10	£44.60	£50.00	£38.00

Table 11. Comparison of fares (tariff 3)

- 5.9 **Tables 9, 10** and **11** show that:

- Tariff 1 – Proposal B is always £0.50 more than Proposal A. This is a result of the ‘flag drop’
- Tariff 2 and 3 – Proposal A is more expensive than Proposal B
- Tariff 2 and 3 – Proposal A is always more expensive than the existing tariff but Proposal B is not. Proposal B is actually cheaper than the existing tariff for most journeys on tariff 2 and all journeys on tariff 3.

- 5.10 The Licensing Officer believes it is somewhat difficult to directly compare the two proposals. Proposal B is more expensive on tariff 1 and makes Mid Devon the highest price in Devon (based on a 2 mile journey). However, Proposal B is actually then cheaper than Proposal A on tariff 2 and 3. The impact of each proposal would therefore differ depending on how a driver worked and when a customer required a taxi.
- 5.11 Members may also find it useful to know the median annual gross pay for those that work / live in Mid Devon. Given part of the fare setting process is to ensure that drivers / proprietors receive an appropriate level of remuneration, this information might reveal where Mid Devon sits across Devon, and help justify any changes to the tariff.
- 5.12 **Table 12** (below) shows the median annual gross pay based on place of work.

Local Authority	Annual pay - gross
Exeter	£23,779
Plymouth	£23,196
North Devon	£21,721
Mid Devon	£21,582
South Hams	£20,508
Teignbridge	£19,978
Torbay	£19,511
Torridge	£18,829
East Devon	n/a

Table 12. Median annual gross pay based on place of work

- 5.13 **Table 13** (below) shows the median annual gross pay based on place of residence.

Local Authority	Annual pay - gross
Exeter	£22,663
Torridge	£22,398
Plymouth	£22,188
Mid Devon	£22,156
Torbay	£21,926
South Hams	£20,850
North Devon	£20,848
Teignbridge	£20,718
East Devon	n/a

Table 13. Median annual gross pay based on place of residence

- 5.14 **Table 12** and **13** show the Mid Devon median annual pay generally sits in the middle, when compared to other local authorities in Devon. This may therefore help support the argument that the existing tariff should be increased, especially in relation to a 2 mile journey at tariff 1. This is because it is currently the cheapest rate in Devon, but yet the median annual gross pay for Mid Devon is not the lowest.
- 5.15 The reason for using the median rather than the mean in the above figures is because it is less affected by a relatively small number of very high earners (and the skewed distribution of earnings).
- 5.16 The tables referenced above can be accessed (and checked) via the Office for National Statistics website:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datalist>

6.0 Next Steps

- 6.1 If the Cabinet are able to agree a tariff, the Licensing Team would then carry out all required work to adopt it ASAP.
- 6.2 As noted previously in this report, section 65 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 requires a public notice to be placed in a local newspaper prior to any alteration to the tariff taking effect. A copy of this notice must also be placed in the Council's office. The public must then be provided with a period of at least 14 days to make objections on the proposal(s). If no objections are received then the changes can take effect.
- 6.3 If an objection is received then the matter will be referred back to Cabinet to consider.
- 6.4 If the Cabinet is not able to agree a tariff then it would be helpful if they could provide the Licensing Team with information as to why it has not been possible. This would allow the Licensing Team to address the issue, and if necessary, gather any additional information required before referring the

issue back to be reconsidered. So the Cabinet are aware, there is nothing preventing additional consultation with the trade, but if this is required, it should be with a very specific purpose and not repeat the consultation(s) that have already taken place.

Contact for more Information: Tom Keating (tkeating@middevon.gov.uk) / Simon Newcombe (snewcombe@middevon.gov.uk)

Circulation of the Report: Legal / Cabinet / Website

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HACKNEY CARRIAGES TABLE OF FARES (ADOPTED 4 AUGUST 2010)



FARES FOR DISTANCE OR TIME	TARIFF 1	TARIFF 2	TARIFF 3
First 530 yards Every subsequent 180 yards or part thereof When a distance of 2 miles has been reached Each subsequent 170.7 yards or part thereof	Journeys begun between 7am & 11.30pm £2.30 £0.20 £0.20	Journeys begun between 11.30pm & 7am; all day Sunday & Bank Holidays; journeys begun between 7pm & 11.30pm on Christmas Eve & New Year's Eve Tariff 1 plus 50%	Journeys begun between 11.30pm & midnight on Christmas Eve & New Year's Eve; all day Christmas Day, Boxing Day & New Year's Day Tariff 1 plus 100%
EXTRAS			
Luggage - for each piece of luggage	£0.20	£0.20	£0.20
Valeting charge - fouling of interior or exterior	£75.00	£75.00	£75.00
Waiting time - for each completed period of 20 seconds	£0.10	£0.10	£0.10
Extra charge	For passengers in excess of four - Tariff 2; For passengers in excess of four between 11.30pm & 7am, Sundays & Bank Holidays - Tariff 3		
PRICE GUIDE			
1 mile	£3.70	£5.55	£7.40
2 miles	£5.70	£8.55	£11.40
3 miles	£7.90	£11.85	£15.80
5 miles	£11.90	£17.85	£23.80
10 miles	£22.30	£33.45	£44.60

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Hackney Carriage Tariff

I am sorry to write again so soon after my previous letter but I need to make you all aware that an alternative proposal has been suggested for the increase of the tariff. This is instead of the proposal to adopt the East Devon Tariff (or something similar).

As you may already be aware, the East Devon Tariff represents, in some cases, a *decrease* to the current fares. In order to help you compare the two directly, we have enclosed the East Devon Tariff again, but this time it includes a 'price guide' for a number of different length journeys.

I believe that the alternative proposal has been discussed between a few proprietors already and it is in essence to increase Tariff 1 by **10%** (which would intern increase tariff 2 and 3). It was also suggested to increase the flag drop to **£3.00**. An updated price guide is copied below which shows how this would change the fares for different length journeys.

	Tariff 1	Tariff 2	Tariff 3
First 530 yds	£3.00	£4.50	£6.00
Every subsequent 180 yds up to 2 miles	£0.22	£0.33	£0.44
Every subsequent 170.7 yds after 2 miles	£0.22	£0.33	£0.44

Miles	Tariff 1	Tariff 2	Tariff 3
1	£4.54	£6.81	£9.08
2	£6.74	£10.11	£13.48
3	£9.16	£13.74	£18.32
4	£11.36	£17.04	£22.72
5	£13.56	£20.34	£27.12
10	£25.00	£37.50	£50.00

I appreciate it may not be possible to get a consensus, but I understand that some of you believe there are benefits to sticking with the existing tariff and including a percentage increase - this should then ensure that there is an increase regardless of the type of work you undertake (as opposed to adopting another tariff entirely, which could lead to both increases and decreases in certain circumstances).

As a result of the alternative suggestion, it would be helpful if you could all answer the enclosed question sheet. Once you have completed it, please take a picture of the page(s) and send it to us via email – licensing@middevon.gov.uk. As this is additional information to our previous letter, we are now asking that you respond to us by **12 July 2021**. Please mark the subject for this email as '**Taxi Tariff 2021 response B**'. If this is not possible, you can post it to Licensing, Mid Devon District Council, Phoenix House, Phoenix Lane, Tiverton, Devon, EX16 6PP.

Kind regards

Tom Keating

Licensing Team

Hackney Carriage Tariff Questions:

1. Do you think Mid Devon District Council should adopt the East Devon Tariff?	YES	NO
1a) If YES to Q1, have you already responded to MDDC confirming this?	YES	NO
2. Do you think Mid Devon District Council should introduce a percentage increase to its existing Tariff 1, instead of adopting the East Devon Tariff? (This would also subsequently increase Tariff 2 and 3).	YES	NO
3. If yes to Q2, what do you think this percentage increase should be?	_____ %	
4. Do you think Mid Devon District Council should increase the flag drop (which is currently £2.30)?	YES	NO
5. If yes to Q4, how much do you think the flag drop should be?	£_____	
6. Do you think Mid Devon District Council should introduce the option of a booking fee?	YES	NO
7. If yes to Q6, how much do you think the booking fee should be?	£_____	
8. Do you think that the general starting time for Tariff 2 and 3 should change (it is currently 11:30pm)?	YES	NO
9. If yes to Q8, what time do you think it should start?	_____	
10. Do you think there should be any change(s) to the 'extras'? If so, please list them below:		
11. Going forward, how frequent do you think Mid Devon District Council should ask the Hackney Carriage trade whether they would like a change to the tariff?	Every _____ year(s)	

12. If you have any other comments, please write them below:

Name: _____

Date: _____

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Hackney Carriage Tariff

In total, we received 15 responses to the recent letter about the hackney carriage tariff (a 52% response rate). None of those that responded wanted to adopt the East Devon tariff and so this proposal (initially supported by 7 proprietors) appears to be 'off the table'.

Generally speaking, the responses can be split in to 2 groups – those that have answered the questions (6 respondents and proposal 'A') and those that have suggested a specific tariff (9 respondents and proposal 'B'). A brief summary of the overall responses is provided below:

- All agree to a percentage increase to Tariff 1 (with regards to the current £0.20 charge). In total, 13 respondents (86.6% of total responses) believe this should be increased by 10%, giving a charge of £0.22.
- All agree that the flag should be increased for Tariff 1. This increase is split between it being £3.00 (6 respondents) and £3.50 (9 respondents).
- 6 respondents would like the flag for tariff 2 to be £4.50 (i.e. tariff 1 plus 50%) and 9 respondents would like it to be £4.00.
- 6 respondents would like the flag for tariff 3 to be £6.00 (i.e. tariff 1 plus 100%) and 9 respondents would like it to be £5.00.
- 12 respondents (80% of total responses) would like the option of a booking charge with 11 suggesting this be a fee of £12.
- It seems like all respondents would like to keep the additional charge for when there are more than 4 passengers. However, it should be noted that 9 respondents have included this as a separate 'tariff 4'. On a practical note, the tariff 4 suggested in this proposal is the same as the suggested tariff 3.
- 13 respondents (87% of total responses) would like the tariff 2 start time to change (i.e. start earlier). It is currently effective between 23:30 – 07:00 and 9 respondents would like this to change to 19:00 – 07:00; 2 respondents would like it to be 23:00 – 07:00; 1 respondent would like 22:30 – 07:00; and 1 respondent would like 22:00 – 07:00.

In summary, the two general proposals are as follows:

Proposal A

This is supported by 6 respondents and although there are some differences in opinion, what follows appears to be the general consensus:

Increase the tariff 1 flag to £3.00 and increase the £0.20 fixed distance charge(s) by 10% (i.e. £0.22). Tariff 2 and 3 would then stay as they are. This would mean that tariff 2 (which is tariff 1 plus 50%) would have a flag of £4.50 and fixed distance charge of £0.33. Tariff 3 (which is tariff 1 plus 100%) would have a flag of £6.00 and fixed distance charge of £0.44. This proposal keeps the tariff 2 fares for when there are more than 4 passengers.

This proposal would result in a 2 mile journey on tariff 1 costing £6.74. This would place Mid Devon 53rd nationally, out of 364 Councils, and be the 4th highest price in Devon (out of 9).

Proposal B

This was proposed by 9 respondents:

Increase the tariff 1 flag to £3.50 and increase the £0.20 fixed distance charge(s) by 10% (i.e. £0.22). Tariff 2 would then have a £4.00 flag and a 25% increase on the fixed distance charge(s) for tariff 1 (i.e. £0.275). Tariff 3 would have a £5.00 flag and a 50% increase on the fixed distance charge(s) for tariff 1 (i.e. £0.33). This proposal also includes a tariff 4 for when there are more than 4 passengers but this tariff is essentially the same as tariff 3 (i.e. a £5.00 flag and a 50% increase on the fixed distance charge(s) for tariff 1 (i.e. £0.33)). Additionally, it should be noted that tariff 2 for proposal B is, comparatively, less than proposal A, but the intention is to have it start from 19:00 (instead of the current time of 23:30).

This proposal would result in a 2 mile journey on tariff 1 costing £7.24. This would place Mid Devon 13th nationally, out of 364 Councils, and be the highest price in Devon (out of 9).

To try and help you compare the two proposals (and the existing tariff), we have produced some tables with the relevant figures side by side. This includes examples of the charges for a range of journeys between 1 – 10 miles.

<u>Comparison of flags and fixed distance charges (i.e. each 180 / 170.7 yards)</u>						
Tariff	Tariff 1 flag	Tariff 1 fixed distance charge	Tariff 2 flag	Tariff 2 fixed distance charge	Tariff 3 flag	Tariff 3 fixed distance charge
Current	£2.30	£0.20	£3.45	£0.30	£4.60	£0.40
Proposal A	£3.00	£0.22	£4.50	£0.33	£6.00	£0.44
Proposal B	£3.50	£0.22	£4.00	£0.275	£5.00	£0.33

<u>Comparison of tariff 1</u>			
Miles	Tariff 1 - Current	Tariff 1 - Proposal A	Tariff 1 - Proposal B
1	£3.70	£4.54	£5.04
2	£5.70	£6.74	£7.24
3	£7.90	£9.16	£9.66
4	£9.90	£11.36	£11.86
5	£11.90	£13.56	£14.06
10	£22.30	£25.00	£25.50

<u>Comparison of tariff 2</u>			
Miles	Tariff 2 - Current	Tariff 2 - Proposal A	Tariff 2 - Proposal B
1	£5.55	£6.81	£5.93
2	£8.55	£10.11	£8.68
3	£11.85	£13.74	£11.70
4	£14.85	£17.04	£14.45
5	£17.85	£20.34	£17.20
10	£33.45	£37.50	£31.50

<u>Comparison of tariff 3</u>			
Miles	Tariff 3 - Current	Tariff 3 - Proposal A	Tariff 3 - Proposal B
1	£7.40	£9.08	£7.31
2	£11.40	£13.48	£10.61
3	£15.80	£18.32	£14.24
4	£19.80	£22.72	£17.54
5	£23.80	£27.12	£20.84
10	£44.60	£50.00	£38.00

As a result of the different proposals, we have decided to have a vote on some of the outstanding issues. This is not a 'redo' of the previous letter / questionnaire – the previous set of responses are still relevant and we are not seeking to change these results. The previous results seem to confirm the following:

- The majority of proprietors believe that the current fixed distance charges for tariff 1 (i.e. each 180 / 170.7 yards) should be increased by 10%
- The majority of proprietors would like the option of a booking charge
- All proprietors would like to increase charges when there are more than 4 passengers (i.e. use a higher tariff)
- The majority of proprietors would like tariff 2 to start earlier

We ask that you now answer the following questions enclosed with this letter – please do not make any alternative proposals at this stage as we simply want to see which proposal has the most support. We appreciate that some of you may not be in favour of a particular proposal but as the majority of respondents were in favour of particular things, we have worded the question accordingly.

PLEASE NOTE: The adopted tariff represents the maximum charges possible. Drivers can still offer discounts and a booking charge need not be applied.

Once you have completed the questions, please take a picture of the relevant page(s) and send it to us via email – licensing@middevon.gov.uk. If this is not possible, you can post it to Licensing, Mid Devon District Council, Phoenix House, Phoenix Lane, Tiverton, Devon, EX16 6PP.

Please be aware that responses must be provided no later than **13 August 2021**. If you have any questions then please do not hesitate to get in touch.

Finally, we realise that there has now been a few letters about this and we do not want to unnecessarily take up your time. However, as another alternative tariff has been put forward we believe it is important to highlight this to the trade as a whole. Additionally, we hope the comparison tables are helpful and ensure you can properly see the implications of the different tariffs.

Please be aware that your response to this letter is very important. If you have any questions or concerns before responding, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Hackney Carriage Tariff Questions

1. Which proposal do you support? (please insert a tick next to your choice)	Proposal A	
	Proposal B	
	Both	

2. What time do you think tariff 2 should start? (please insert a tick next to your choice)	19:00 hours	
	21:00 hours	
	23:00 hours	

3. How much do you think the maximum luggage charge should be, for each piece of luggage? (please insert a tick next to your choice)	£0.20 (current)	
	£0.22	

4. How much do you think the maximum foulng charge should be? (please insert a tick next to your choice)	£75.00 (current)	
	£87.50	
	£100.00	

Name:	
Date:	

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HACKNEY CARRIAGES TABLE OF FARES (DRAFT - PROPOSAL A)



FARES FOR DISTANCE OR TIME	TARIFF 1	TARIFF 2	TARIFF 3
First 530 yards	Journeys begun between 7am & 7pm	Journeys begun between 7.00pm & 7.00am; all day Sunday & Bank Holidays	Journeys begun between 7.00pm & midnight on Christmas Eve & New Year's Eve; all day Christmas Day, Boxing Day & New Year's Day
Every subsequent 180 yards or part thereof	£3.00		
When a distance of 2 miles has been reached	£0.22		
Each subsequent 170.7 yards or part thereof	£0.22	Tariff 1 plus 50%	Tariff 1 plus 100%
EXTRAS			
Luggage - for each piece of luggage	£0.20	£0.20	£0.20
Valeting charge - fouling of interior or exterior	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00
Waiting time - for each completed period of 20 seconds	£0.11	£0.11	£0.11
Extra charge	For passengers in excess of four - Tariff 2; For passengers in excess of four between 7pm & 7am, Sundays & Bank Holidays - Tariff 3		
Booking Charge	Maximum booking fee of £12.00. Must be pre-arranged with the hirer on telephone bookings only, where the driver is required to drive to a designated pick-up point.		
PRICE GUIDE	TARIFF 1	TARIFF 2	TARIFF 3
1 mile	£4.54	£6.81	£9.08
2 miles	£6.74	£10.11	£13.48
3 miles	£9.16	£13.74	£18.32
4 miles	£11.36	£17.04	£22.72
5 miles	£13.56	£20.34	£27.12
10 miles	£25.00	£37.50	£50.00

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HACKNEY CARRIAGES TABLE OF FARES (DRAFT - PROPOSAL B)



FARES FOR DISTANCE OR TIME	TARIFF 1	TARIFF 2	TARIFF 3
	Journeys begun between 7am & 7pm	Journeys begun between 7.00pm & 7.00am; all day Sunday & Bank Holidays	Journeys begun between 7.00pm & midnight on Christmas Eve & New Year's Eve; all day Christmas Day, Boxing Day & New Year's Day
First 530 yards	£3.50	£4.00	£5.00
Every subsequent 180 yards or part thereof When a distance of 2 miles has been reached Each subsequent 170.7 yards or part thereof	£0.22	Tariff 1 plus 25% Tariff 1 plus 25%	Tariff 1 plus 50% Tariff 1 plus 50%
EXTRAS			
Luggage - for each piece of luggage	£0.20	£0.20	£0.20
Valeting charge - fouling of interior or exterior	£100.00	£100.00	£100.00
Waiting time - for each completed period of 20 seconds	£0.11	£0.11	£0.11
Extra charge	For passengers in excess of four - Tariff 3;		
Booking Charge	Maximum booking fee of £12.00. Must be pre-arranged with the hirer on telephone bookings only, where the driver is required to drive to a designated pick-up point.		
PRICE GUIDE	TARIFF 1	TARIFF 2	TARIFF 3
1 mile	£5.04	£5.93	£7.31
2 miles	£7.24	£8.68	£10.61
3 miles	£9.66	£11.70	£14.24
4 miles	£11.86	£14.45	£17.54
5 miles	£14.06	£17.20	£20.84
10 miles	£25.50	£31.50	£38.00

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Agenda Item 9.

CABINET

28 September 2021

AGENDA ITEM

FINANCIAL UPDATE FOR THE FIVE MONTHS TO 31 AUGUST 2021

Cabinet Member Cllr Andrew Moore, Cabinet Member for Finance

Responsible Officer Andrew Jarrett – Deputy Chief Executive (S151)

Reason for Report: To present a financial update as at the end on Month 5.

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. **The Cabinet note the financial monitoring update for the five months to 31 August 2021 and the projected outturn position.**

Relationship to the Corporate Plan: The financial resources of the Council impact directly on its ability to deliver the Corporate Plan; prioritising the use of available resources against the key Council pledges from the Corporate Plan.

Financial Implications: Good financial management and administration underpins the entire document.

Legal Implications: None.

Risk Assessment: Regular financial monitoring information mitigates the risk of unforeseen over or underspends at year end and allows the Council to direct its resources to key corporate priorities.

Equality Impact Assessment: No equality issues identified for this report.

Impact on Climate Change: No impacts identified for this report.

1.0 Summary

- 1.1 This update focuses on General Fund Services financial reporting. Non-services lines (mainly technical accounting entries) will be reviewed and updated on a quarterly basis.
- 1.2 The overall GF Service position has improved by £10k to £261k forecast deficit from £443k for Q1. This is due to the following reasons:
 - 1) £8k saving on Waste through additional income (-£72k) in excess of staffing (£61k) and running costs (£3k net)
 - 2) £14k pressure on Planning (excluding the S106 in the first bullet point). Additional staffing and running costs (£36k) outstripping additional income (£23k).

- 3) £20k reduction in the forecast pressure on Housing Benefit Subsidy & Overpayment recovery
- 1.3 Greater narrative is included within **Appendix A**.
- 1.4 We will continue to monitor the position and will bring monthly updates to Cabinet with full detailed reports for each quarter.

Contact for more information:	Andrew Jarrett 01884 23(4242) ajarrett@middevon.gov.uk
Background Papers:	Quarter 1 Budget Monitor
Circulation of the Report:	Cllr Andrew Moore Leadership Team

GENERAL FUND FINANCIAL MONITORING INFORMATION FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01 APRIL TO 31 AUGUST 2021

Description of Major Movements	2021/22		Prior Month	Movement
	Full year variance (net of transfer to EMR)	£		
Corporate Management				
Estimated cost of new director post (inclusive of recruitment spend)	59,830	59,830	0	
Provision for 2021/22 Pay Award	200,000	200,000	0	
Under achievement of Vacancy Factor	75,000	75,000	0	
	334,830	334,830	0	
Grounds Maintenance				
Salaries - savings due to vacant posts. Savings to be offset against additional costs in Waste	(70,000)	(70,000)	0	
Agency spend - reduced cutting for town councils	(8,000)	(8,000)	0	
No longer receiving income from Town Councils towards contributions for flower beds. Offset by by reduced agency and vacant post.	13,000	13,000	0	
	(65,000)	(65,000)	0	
Public Health (combined)				
Control of Pollution - S106 Air Quality - net income & expenditure - funded by transfers to and from EMRs	(53,455)	(62,705)	9,250	
Increased Licensing income - recovery post Covid better than expected	(21,000)	(21,000)	0	
	(74,455)	(83,705)	9,250	
Waste Services				
Garden waste - increase in permit sales	(25,000)	(10,000)	(15,000)	
Increased sales of wheelie bins	(10,000)	(10,000)	0	
Salaries - savings due to a delay in recruiting posts	(105,900)	(119,900)	14,000	
Agency Costs - reliance on agency to cover holiday and sick time. Partially offset by salary savings	227,500	180,500	47,000	
Recycling materials - increased price per tonne for aluminium and cardboard. Recovery post Covid better than expected.	(260,000)	(240,000)	(20,000)	
Recycling credits - rate increased by £2.04 per tonne for 2021-22	(77,000)	(40,000)	(37,000)	
Trade waste disposal charges - offset by increase in income. Additional costs last month not expected to be repeated for remainder of year. Average figures now used.	0	32,000	(32,000)	
Plant responsive maintenance - baler repairs	16,000	16,000	0	
Trade Waste - increased recycling income	(29,000)	(29,000)	0	
Additional fuel costs due to price increase	35,000		35,000	
Fleet Management - shared Transport Manager with Exeter City Council no longer planned	20,000	20,000	0	
	(208,400)	(200,400)	(8,000)	
Planning & Regeneration				
Building Control - overachievement on income	(66,000)	(66,000)	0	
Enforcement - staffing, agency support for project work tackling backlogged cases - being funded from EMR release	31,000	31,000	0	
Development Management - staffing, agency for interim replacements and cover staff to clear backlogs, partially covered from vacancies and EMR release	80,700	51,500	29,200	
Development Management - National Design Model Testing - being funded by EMR release	50,000	50,000	0	
Development Management - overachievement on income	(124,500)	(101,800)	(22,700)	
Development Management - minor variances across service	7,000	0	7,000	
Development Management - S106, net income & expenditure - funded by transfers to and from	(19,298)	34,853	(54,151)	
Business Development- staffing of economic recovery project work - being funded by EMR release	73,000	73,000	0	
Cullompton HAZ project - if all grants available to property owners taken up and spent in year - will be funded by EMR release of Homes England forward funding	47,000	47,000	0	
Neighbourhood Plan Referendum costs	(8,000)	(8,000)	0	
GESP partnership work	(37,500)	(37,500)	0	
Local Land Charges - income is above budget. Quarter 2 income will give a clearer indication of full year trends.	0	0	0	
	33,402	74,053	(40,651)	
Open Spaces				
Play Areas - S106, net income & expenditure - funded by transfers to and from EMRs	49,164		49,164	
	49,164	0	49,164	
Recreation & Sport				
Shortfall to income across all three leisure centres due to Covid-19	211,000	211,000	0	
Salary savings due to vacancies and reduction in certain activities during pandemic	(30,000)	(30,000)	0	
	181,000	181,000	0	
Financial Services				
Procurement salary saving due to vacant Procurement Managers post	(47,000)	(47,000)	0	
Devon County Council Procurement partnership & computer software overspend	24,500	24,500	0	
Finance salary overspend due to temporary contracts	5,000	5,000	0	
	(17,500)	(17,500)	0	

GENERAL FUND FINANCIAL MONITORING INFORMATION FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01 APRIL TO 31 AUGUST 2021

Description of Major Movements	2021/22		Prior Month	Movement
	Full year variance (net of transfer to EMR)	£		
Revenues & Benefits				
Housing Benefit Subsidy & Overpayment recovery	30,000	50,000	(20,000)	
Various New Burdens grants from DWP in respect of Housing Benefits initiatives delivered within existing resource	(25,000)	(25,000)	0	
Forecast increased recovery of Court Costs for C/Tax & NNDR	(30,000)	(30,000)	0	
	(25,000)	(5,000)	(20,000)	
Car Parks				
P&D Income down will review month by month	106,000	106,000	0	
			0	
	106,000	106,000	0	
General Fund Housing				
Estimated salary underspend due to vacant post	(16,000)	(16,000)	0	
			0	
	(16,000)	(16,000)	0	
Property Services				
Public Convenience rates saving due to changes in regulations	(12,270)	(12,270)	0	
Property Services salary savings due to vacant posts	(25,000)	(25,000)	0	
			0	
	(37,270)	(37,270)	0	
FORECAST (SURPLUS)/DEFICIT AS AT 31/03/2022				
	260,772	271,008	(10,237)	

Agenda Item 10.

CABINET
28 SEPTEMBER 2021:

AGENDA ITEM:

PERFORMANCE AND RISK REPORT

Cabinet Member Cllr Bob Deed
Responsible Officer Catherine Yandle, Operations Manager for Performance, Governance and Health & Safety

Reason for Report: To provide Members with an update on performance against the corporate plan and local service targets for 2021-22 as well as providing an update on the key business risks.

RECOMMENDATION: That the Cabinet reviews the Performance Indicators and Risks that are outlined in this report and feeds back any areas of concern.

Relationship to Corporate Plan: Corporate Plan priorities and targets are effectively maintained through the use of appropriate performance indicators and regular monitoring.

Financial Implications: None identified

Budget and Policy Framework: Produced in accordance with the Risk and Opportunity Management Strategy.

Legal Implications: None

Risk Assessment: If performance is not monitored we may fail to meet our corporate and local service plan targets or to take appropriate corrective action where necessary. If key business risks are not identified and monitored they cannot be mitigated effectively.

Equality Impact Assessment: No equality issues identified for this report.

Impact on Climate Change: No impacts identified for this report.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Appendices 1-5 provide Members with details of performance against the Corporate Plan and local service targets for the 2021-22 financial year.
- 1.2 Appendix 6 shows the higher impact risks from the Corporate Risk Register. See 3.0 below.
- 1.3 Appendix 7 shows the risk matrix for the Council.
- 1.4 All appendices are produced from the Corporate Service Performance And Risk Management system (SPAR).
- 1.5 When benchmarking information is available it is included.

2.0 Performance

Please note that for all areas of the Council performance remains impacted by the effects of the Covid 19 pandemic. There are specific comments on the attached appendices reflecting this.

Environment Appendix 1A

- 2.1 Regarding the Corporate Plan Aim: Increase recycling and reduce the amount of waste; Covid 19 has had an impact on the amount of waste created by households. Both the recycling rate and residual waste rate are slightly below target. The number of missed collections for recycling is slightly below target due to staffing difficulties during July.

Climate Change Appendix 1B

- 2.2 The electric car charger usage is now well above the target now that lockdowns have been eased. The retro fitting measures are all showing favourable results for the year to date.

Homes Portfolio - Appendix 2

- 2.3 Regarding the Corporate Plan Aim: Deliver Housing: The targets for annual housing completions of most types have been updated to reflect the Local Plan targets.
- 2.4 Regarding the Corporate Plan Aim: Private Sector Housing: Bringing Empty homes into use is below target for the first time for 6 years. This reflects the diversion of resources to the Covid pandemic response.
- 2.5 Regarding the Corporate Plan Aim: Council Housing: repairs are at or above target as are complaints. In terms of gas servicing compliance we are just below target at 99%.
- 2.6 Regarding the Corporate Plan Aim: Support and grow active tenancy engagement: Work will commence on an engagement strategy soon which will be informed by the outcome of last year's tenant census.

Economy Portfolio - Appendix 3

- 2.7 Regarding the Corporate Plan Aim: Identify strategic and tactical interventions to create economic and community confidence and pride in the places we live. This includes a continued focus on Town Centre Regeneration: Empty shops; for the retail units owned by MDDC, occupancy rates are reasonable. The Pannier market occupancy rates have improved and are now just below target.

Community Portfolio - Appendix 4

- 2.8 The KPIs identified are mostly new PIs and performance on most has been affected by Covid 19. It is unlikely that much progress will be seen over the next few months.
- 2.9 Several of the corporate plan aims will require partnership working with Devon County Council, the NHS and Town and Parish Councils and lobbying activity. Targets for these remain to be developed.
- 2.10 All Covid business grant schemes are now closed but support continues through Hardship funding and self isolation payments, applications for these have increased during the “Pingdemic” but it is hoped they will reduce after 16 August.

Corporate - Appendix 5

- 2.11 The Response to FOI requests have been 100% on time since April 2019.
- 2.12 The % total Council Tax collected and % total NNDR collected are both above target.

3.0 Risk

Some risk scores have increased due to the Covid 19 pandemic especially as regards financing, homelessness and the economic outlook.

- 3.1 The Corporate risk register is regularly reviewed by Operations Managers and Leadership Team and updated as required.
- 3.2 Risk reports to committees include strategic risks with a current score of 10 or more in accordance with the Risk and Opportunity Management Strategy. (Appendix 6)
- 3.3 Appendix 7 shows the risk matrix for MDDC for this quarter. If risks are not scored they are included in the matrix at their inherent score which will be higher than their current score would be.
- 3.4 Operational risk assessments are job specific and flow through to safe systems of work. These risks go to the Health and Safety Committee biannually with escalation to committees where serious concerns are raised.

4.0 Conclusion and Recommendation

- 4.1 That the Cabinet reviews the performance indicators and risks that are outlined in this report and feeds back any areas of concern.

Contact for more Information: Catherine Yandle Operations Manager for Performance, Governance and Health & Safety cyandle@middevon.gov.uk

Circulation of the Report: Leadership Team and Cabinet Member

Corporate Plan PI Report Environment

Monthly report for 2021-2022

Arranged by Aims

Filtered by Aim: Priorities Environment
For MDDC - Services

Key to Performance Status:

Performance Indicators:	No Data	Well below target	Below target	On target	Above target	Well above target
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* indicates that an entity is linked to the Aim by its parent Service

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Corporate Plan PI Report Environment

Priorities: Environment

Aims: Increase recycling and reduce the amount of waste

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
<u>Residual household waste per household (measured in Kilograms) (figures have to be verified)</u>	379.8	362.0	33.9	62.8	94.6	128.2									Darren Beer	(April - July) A small increase of 1.4% for the year so far compared to previous year. July 2021 has seen an increase of 2.81 % compared to July 2020. Total waste arisings

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Print Date: 26 August 2021 16:46

Corporate Plan PI Report Environment

Priorities: Environment

Aims: Increase recycling and reduce the amount of waste

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
<u>by DCC)</u>																however have decreased 0.91%. (LD)
<u>Number of Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) Issued (Environment)</u>	10		0	0	0	0									Darren Beer	(July) Enforcement staff have spent a proportion of thier time carrying out container delivery duties on behalf of waste and recycling;staff normally carrying out these duties have been reassinged to waste collection to ensure minimal disruption of the front line service to customers. (LD)
<u>% of Household Waste Reused, Recycled and Composted (figures have to be verified)</u>	53.5%	54.5%	52.1%	51.4%	53.4%	53.2%									Darren Beer	(July) 1.9 % point decrease in the recycling rate, 10% decrease in glass tonnage;a small decrease in food and garden compared to July 2020. It is likely

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Corporate Plan PI Report Environment

Priorities: Environment

Aims: Increase recycling and reduce the amount of waste

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
<u>by DCC)</u>																that residents spending more time away from the home during July 2021 due to lockdown being eased will have impacted on the amount of recycling being produced. (LD)
<u>Number of Households on Chargeable Garden Waste</u>	11,653	11,200			11,620	11,791									Darren Beer	(July) An increase of 703 customers compared to July 2020 (LD)
<u>% of missed collections reported (refuse and organic waste)</u>	0.02%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%									Darren Beer	(July) The number of missed collections in July has increased since June. This is due to the use of agency staff and the reorganising of crews in order to ensure each vehicle is manned during a period of staff shortages therefore

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Corporate Plan PI Report Environment

Priorities: Environment

Aims: Increase recycling and reduce the amount of waste

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
																some crews may be less familiar with the round they have been assigned resulting in increased missed collections. (LD)
<u>% of Missed Collections logged (recycling)</u>	0.02%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%									Darren Beer	(July) The number of missed collections in July is above target. This is due to the use of agency staff and the reorganising of crews in order to ensure each vehicle is manned during a period of staff shortages therefore some crews may be less familiar with the round they have been assigned resulting in increased missed collections. (LD)

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Corporate Plan PI Report Climate Change

Monthly report for 2021-2022

Arranged by Aims

**Filtered by Aim: Priorities Climate Change
For MDDC - Services**

Key to Performance Status:

Performance Indicators:

No Data	Well below target	Below target	On target	Above target	Well above target
----------------	--------------------------	---------------------	------------------	---------------------	--------------------------

* indicates that an entity is linked to the Aim by its parent Service

Corporate Plan PI Report Climate Change

Priorities: Climate Change

Aims: Green Sources of Energy

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
<u>Electric Car Charger usage</u>	1,867	2,300	279	633	1,017	1,442									Jason Ball, Andrew Busby	
<u>Electric Car Charger Units</u>	0	8	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		Jason Ball, Andrew Busby	(Quarter 1) 13 Aug 2021. Partnership has been awarded OZEV funding. C&S Specialist prepared a report to Cabinet May 2021 and Cabinet decided to delegate the facilitation of additional chargepoints. C&S Specialist has coordinated consultations and decisions by officers and responsible Councillors. Decision Record now prepared for Deputy Chief Executive and responsible Councillors, with regard to 5 new

Corporate Plan PI Report Climate Change

Priorities: Climate Change

Aims: Green Sources of Energy

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
																chargepoints via the DELETTI partnership. (JB)

Aims: Biodiversity

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
<u>Corporate Tree Planting Scheme</u>	0	500	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Jason Ball, Andrew Busby	(Quarter 1 Winter 2020-2021 planned planting was deferred due to pandemic restrictions. Planting planned for winter 2021-2022 and we are working to secure funding. (JB)
<u>Community climate and biodiversity grants</u>	No	Agree funding. Options paper to be considered by Env PDG.	n/a	Jason Ball, Andrew Busby												

Aims: Retro-fitting measures

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
<u>Corporate Renewable Energy Projects</u>	1	4	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	Jason Ball, Andrew Busby									
<u>ECO Flex</u>	1,028	300	113	171	239	269									Simon Newcombe	
<u>Housing Assistance Policy</u>	5	5	0	0	0	2									Simon Newcombe	
<u>Home</u>	10	10	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	Simon									

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Corporate Plan PI Report Climate Change

Priorities: Climate Change

Aims: Retro-fitting measures

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
<u>Improvement Loans</u>															Newcombe	

Aims: Other

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
<u>Community Schemes</u>	0	4	n/a	n/a	4	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		Jason Ball, Andrew Busby	(Quarter 1) Working with 2x local litter groups, and at least 2 sustainability groups in the district. (JB)
<u>Council Carbon Footprint</u>		18,250	n/a	n/a		Jason Ball, Andrew Busby										

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Corporate Plan PI Report Homes

Monthly report for 2021-2022
Arranged by Aims
Filtered by Aim: Priorities Homes
For MDDC - Services

Key to Performance Status:

Performance Indicators:	No Data	Well below target	Below target	On target	Above target	Well above target
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* indicates that an entity is linked to the Aim by its parent Service

Corporate Plan PI Report Homes

Priorities: Homes

Aims: Deliver Housing

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
<u>Net additional homes provided</u>	335	393	n/a	Jenny Clifford, Simon Newcombe												
<u>Self Build Plots</u>	1	5	n/a	Jenny Clifford	(Quarter 1) Data is not yet available. (TP)											
<u>Gypsy & Traveller Pitches</u>	1	2	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	Jenny Clifford									
<u>Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)</u>	30	94	n/a	Jenny Clifford												
<u>New Social Rent Council Houses</u>	0	17	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	Andrew Busby, Simon Newcombe	(Quarter 1) Planning applications submitted NB we have bought back 1 RTB (CY)								
<u>Number of Homelessness Approaches</u>	587		n/a	n/a	144	n/a	Simon Newcombe									

Aims: Community Land Trusts

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
<u>Community Land Trusts Assisted</u>	2	1	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	Jenny Clifford									

Aims: Private Sector Housing

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
<u>Deliver homes by bringing Empty Houses into use</u>	101	72	0	9	16	20									Simon Newcombe	(June) There has been very little activity on Empty homes over the last 18 months due to covid

Corporate Plan PI Report Homes

Priorities: Homes

Aims: Private Sector Housing

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
																responsibilities. It can take a minimum of 12 months from first contact to seeing a result so the reduced activity is a knock on effect from last year. (TW)
<u>Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) investigations</u>	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%										Simon Newcombe	
<u>Landlord engagement and Support</u>	14	9	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	Simon Newcombe									

Aims: Council Housing

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
<u>Tenant Census</u>	34%	Develop action plan	n/a	n/a		n/a	Simon Newcombe	(Quarter 1) Customer Engagement Officer and Tenant Involvement Officer recruitment in progress they will be helping with working up the new strategy which will be informed by the outcome of the tenant census. (CY)								
<u>% Emergency Repairs Completed on Time</u>	104.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%										Simon Newcombe	
<u>% Urgent Repairs Completed on Time</u>	99.9%	95.0%	99.0%	99.5%	99.7%										Simon Newcombe	
<u>% Routine Repairs Completed on Time</u>	99.6%	95.0%	97.7%	98.3%	98.7%										Simon Newcombe	
<u>% Properties With a Valid Gas</u>	99.4%	100%	100%	99%	99%										Simon Newcombe	

Corporate Plan PI Report Homes

Priorities: Homes

Aims: Council Housing

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
Safety Certificate																
% Complaints Responded to On Time	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%										Simon Newcombe	

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Corporate Plan PI Report Economy

Monthly report for 2021-2022
Arranged by Aims
Filtered by Aim: Priorities Economy
For MDDC - Services

Key to Performance Status:

Performance Indicators:	No Data	Well below target	Below target	On target	Above target	Well above target
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* indicates that an entity is linked to the Aim by its parent Service

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Corporate Plan PI Report Economy

Priorities: Economy

Aims: Incubator and start-up space

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
<u>Incubator and Start-up space</u>	0	2	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		Angharad Williams	(Quarter 1) Due to staff redeployment during the pandemic and reduced capacity within the team, this project has not progressed. A scoping exercise is programmed for late 21 when ED team capacity is back to full strength. (JB)
<u>Sites for Commercial Development</u>	0	2	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		Keith Ashton, Andrew Busby	

Aims: Improve and regenerate our town centres

Corporate Plan PI Report Economy																		
Priorities: Economy																		
Aims: Improve and regenerate our town centres																		
Performance Indicators																		
Title	Prev Year	Annual End	Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes	
<u>Number of business rate accounts</u>	3,356			3,358	3,362	3,366	3,375	3,381								Dean Emery		
<u>Business Rates RV</u>	£45,601,082			£45,614,697	£45,572,772	£45,572,772	£46,111,792	£46,092,812								Dean Emery		
<u>Empty Business Properties</u>	244						250	250								Dean Emery		
<u>Tiverton Town Centre Masterplan</u>				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Adrian Welsh, Angharad Williams		
<u>Cullompton Town Centre Masterplan</u>				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Adrian Welsh, Angharad Williams		
<u>Crediton Town Centre Masterplan</u>	n/a			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Angharad Williams		
<u>Pannier Market Regular Traders</u>	34.7%	85%	63%	82%	80%	80%										Adrian Welsh	(May) First full month after easing of restrictions (JB)	
<u>West Exe North and</u>	13			n/a	n/a	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Keith Ashton,	(Quarter 1) 92%, 1	

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Corporate Plan PI Report Economy

Priorities: Economy

Aims: Improve and regenerate our town centres

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
South															Andrew Busby	vacant (CY)
Fore St Tiverton		4	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	Keith Ashton, Andrew Busby	(Quarter 1) 100% (CY)								
Market Walk Tiverton		14	n/a	n/a	14	n/a	Keith Ashton, Jason Ball, Andrew Busby	(Quarter 1) 93%, 1 vacant interest shown (CY)								

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Aims: Community Land Trusts

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
Community Land Trusts Assisted		2	1	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	Tristan Peat								

Aims: Digital Connectivity

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
Digital connectivity			n/a	n/a	0	n/a	Adrian	(Quarter 1) Tiverton and Cullompton Town								

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Corporate Plan PI Report Economy**Priorities: Economy****Aims: Digital Connectivity****Performance Indicators**

Title	Prev	Annual	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Group	Officer Notes
	Year	Target	Act	Manager												
															Welsh	Centre Wi-fi projects are still on track to be delivered in 2021 (JB)

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Corporate Plan PI Report Community

Monthly report for 2021-2022

Arranged by Aims

Filtered by Aim: Priorities Community

**Filtered by Flag: Exclude: Corporate Plan Aims 2016 to 2020
For MDDC - Services**

Key to Performance Status:

Performance Indicators:

No Data	Well below target	Below target	On target	Above target	Well above target
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* indicates that an entity is linked to the Aim by its parent Service

Corporate Plan PI Report Community

Priorities: Community

Aims: Health and Wellbeing

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
<u>Annual Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Action Plan</u>	12	12													Simon Newcombe	
<u>Safeguarding standards for drivers</u>	100%	100%													Simon Newcombe	
<u>Mental Health First Aiders</u>	0	5	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		Matthew Page	
<u>National and regional promotions</u>	7	9	0	0	0	0									Simon Newcombe	

Aims: Community Involvement

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
<u>% of complaints resolved w/in timescales (10 days - 12 weeks)</u>	90%	90%	100%	99%	97%	91%									Lisa Lewis	(July) 20 completed at 1st check 2nd check end Aug (RT)
<u>Number of Complaints</u>	273		38	78	116	145									Lisa Lewis	

Aims: Leisure Centres

Corporate Plan PI Report Community

Priorities: Community

Aims: Leisure Centres

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Group	Officer Notes
		Target	Act	Manager												
<u>Health Referral Initiative starters</u>	0	15	3	4	10										Corinne Parnall	(June) 10 Started (K)
<u>Health Referral Initiative completers</u>	0	10	3	0	0										Corinne Parnall	(June) 0 (K)
<u>Health Referral Initiative conversions</u>	0	5	2	0	0										Corinne Parnall	(June) 0 (K)

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Corporate Plan PI Report Corporate

Monthly report for 2021-2022

Arranged by Aims

**Filtered by Aim: Priorities Delivering a Well-Managed Council
For MDDC - Services**

Key to Performance Status:

Performance Indicators:	No Data	Well below target	Below target	On target	Above target	Well above target
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* indicates that an entity is linked to the Aim by its parent Service

Corporate Plan PI Report Corporate

Priorities: Delivering a Well-Managed Council

Aims: South West Mutual Bank

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
<u>South West Mutual Bank</u>			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Andrew Jarrett	

Aims: Commercial Opportunities

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
<u>Tiverton Other</u>	8		n/a	n/a	8	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		Keith Ashton, Andrew Busby	(Quarter 1) 100% (CY)
<u>Industrial Units Cullompton</u>	15		n/a	n/a	14	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		Keith Ashton, Andrew Busby	(Quarter 1) 93%, 1 vacant interest shown (CY)

Aims: Other

Performance Indicators

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
<u>Sickness absence %</u>	2.10%	2.78%	n/a	n/a	2.08%	n/a	Matthew Page									
<u>Appraisals completed</u>	97%	100%	n/a	Matthew Page												
<u>% total Council tax collected - monthly</u>	96.96%	96.00%	11.02%	19.86%	28.76%	37.56%	47.90%								Dean Emery	
<u>% total NNDR collected - monthly</u>	96.81%	97.00%	9.29%	15.07%	31.84%	39.83%	45.54%								Dean Emery	
<u>New Performance Planning Guarantee determine within 26 weeks</u>	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	n/a	Angharad Williams									
<u>Major applications overturned at appeal (over last 2</u>	5%	10%	n/a	n/a	7%	n/a	Angharad Williams									

Corporate Plan PI Report Corporate**Priorities: Delivering a Well-Managed Council****Aims: Other****Performance Indicators**

Title	Prev Year End	Annual Target	Apr Act	May Act	Jun Act	Jul Act	Aug Act	Sep Act	Oct Act	Nov Act	Dec Act	Jan Act	Feb Act	Mar Act	Group Manager	Officer Notes
years)																
Major applications overturned at appeal % of appeals	0%		n/a	n/a	8%	n/a	Angharad Williams									
Minor applications overturned at appeal (over last 2 years)	2%	10%	n/a	n/a	0%	n/a	Angharad Williams									
Minor applications overturned at appeal % of appeals	1.66%		n/a	n/a	1%	n/a	Angharad Williams									
Response to FOI Requests (within 20 working days)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%									Catherine Yandle		
Working Days Lost Due to Sickness Absence	5.80days	7.00days	n/a	n/a	1.35days	n/a	Matthew Page									
Staff Turnover	24.5%	15.0%	n/a	n/a	5.8%	n/a	Matthew Page									

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Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Report for 2021-2022

Filtered by Prefix: Exclude Risk Prefix: OP, PR, EV

Filtered by Flag:Include: * Corporate Risk Register

For MDDC - Services

Filtered by Performance Status: Exclude Risk Status: Low

Not Including Risk Child Projects records, Including Mitigating Action records

Key to Performance Status:

Mitigating Action:



Risks: **No Data (0+)**

High (15+)

Medium (6+)

Low (1+)

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Risk: Climate Change Declaration The implications to the Council's strategic, budget and medium term financial plans are not yet fully explored and understood. This introduces an increased level of uncertainty. Impact of climate change on the financial viability of the Council.

Service: Climate Change

Mitigating Action records

Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions
Completed and evaluated	Climate and Sustainability Specialist	Appointment commenced in March 2021	Catherine Yandle	30/04/2021	13/08/2021	Fully effective (1)
In progress	Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan	Was approved by Cabinet on 1 October 2020. The Handbook needs completing and publishing	Catherine Yandle	09/12/2020	13/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
Completed and evaluated	Consideration by the Environment PDG	This PDG has been tasked with considering the Council's own policy response (s) to the Climate Change Declaration made at Full Council on 26 June 2019.	Catherine Yandle	19/07/2019	13/08/2021	Fully effective (1)
In progress	Devon Climate Emergency – Tactical Group	MDDC are part of the tactical group for the climate emergency that	Catherine Yandle	18/05/2020	13/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6											
Mitigating Action records											
Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions					
		has strategic links to our own plans.									
In progress	Net Zero Advisory Group	This was approved by Cabinet on 23 April 2020 terms of reference to be progressed for the group, membership confirmed and first meeting held remotely.	Catherine Yandle	18/05/2020	13/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)					
Current Status: High (20)		Current Risk Severity: 5 - Very High		Current Risk Likelihood: 4 - High							
Service Manager: Jason Ball, Catherine Yandle											
Review Note: The new Climate and Sustainability Specialist is now prioritising work streams for future consideration.											

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Risk: Commercial Land supply Insufficient diversity in commercial land provided to meet changing business needs						
Service: Planning						
Mitigating Action records						
Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions
In progress	Business and landowner engagement	Continued brokering of sites and identification of creative opportunities to meet business demands can be very effective in addressing this risk	Adrian Welsh	10/06/2019	10/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
In progress	Call for sites	Call for sites (and subsequent site assessment) in connection with the next Local Plan will assist in understanding of site availability in order to effectively plan for employment needs across the new local plan period.	Jenny Clifford	07/04/2021	10/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
Behind schedule	Incubator/Flexible workspace project	This project should help identify opportunities to help the delivery of new flexible workspace	Adrian Welsh	10/06/2019	10/08/2021	Action required(3)
In progress	Plan for recovery	Develop a recovery plan/strategy in conjunction with partners	Jenny Clifford	12/05/2020	10/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
Current Status: Medium (10)		Current Risk Severity: 5 - Very High		Current Risk Likelihood: 2 - Low		

Service Manager: Angharad Williams

Review Note: Position has not changed since last review in that Local Plan adoption provides

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

allocated employment sites. Work has also started to plan for employment needs over the next local plan period with the recent call for sites.

Incubator/flexible workspace project requires Intelligene to better understand and plan for business need. This work has been delayed due to required focus on business grants and recovery planning.

Risk: Coronavirus Pandemic The risk to MDDC's ability to conduct business as usual											
Service: Governance											
Mitigating Action records											
Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions					
Completed and evaluated	Business Continuity Planning (BCP)	BCPs have been reviewed. Regular updates are being obtained from Public Health England and the Local Resilience Forum. Fortnightly meetings of managers and Leadership Team via Skype.	Catherine Yandle	06/03/2020	26/08/2021	Fully effective (1)					
Completed and evaluated	Financial and Economic effects monitoring	To ensure that local authorities including MDDC are reimbursed in full for the Covid 19 response by Central government. Assurance has been received from Internal Audit reviews of our claims.	Catherine Yandle	13/05/2020	26/08/2021	Fully effective (1)					
Current Status: High (20)		Current Risk Severity: 5 - Very High		Current Risk Likelihood: 4 - High							
Service Manager: Simon Newcombe											
Review Note: Local infection rates are very high and some service areas are being affected by staff absences in combination with leave and labour shortages. BCPs have been updated to reflect higher absence levels.											

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Risk: Culm Garden Village Possible discontinuance of Government funding support

Service: Planning

Mitigating Action records

Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions
In progress	Funding opportunities	Lobby for the creation of further funding opportunities and for further rounds of the garden communities capacity funding	Jenny Clifford	03/02/2021	10/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
In progress	Further bids for capacity funding	To continue to secure external funding to support the project	Jenny Clifford	29/03/2019	10/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)

Current Status: Medium (12)	Current Risk Severity: 4 - High	Current Risk Likelihood: 3 - Medium
------------------------------------	--	--

Service Manager: Adrian Welsh, Angharad Williams

Review Note: Bid submitted for 20/21 round of capacity funding with £130,000 awarded. Further future bid opportunities unknown at this stage and will be announced by Government in due course.

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Risk: Cyber Security Inadequate Cyber Security could lead to breaches of confidential information, damaged or corrupted data and ultimately Denial of Service. If the Council fails to have an effective ICT security strategy in place.

Risk of monetary penalties and fines, and legal action by affected parties

Service: I C T

Mitigating Action records

Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions
Completed and evaluated	Email and Protective DNS	ICT have applied the all levels of the government secure email policy, which ensures secure email exchange with government agencies operating at OFFICIAL. PSN DNS has been configured at the Internet gateway, which ensures the validity of websites and blocks known sites.	Lisa Lewis	06/06/2019	06/09/2021	Fully effective (1)
Completed and evaluated	Information Security Policy in place, with update training	Information Security Policy on LMS (online policy system) included in induction.	Catherine Yandle	22/10/2015	06/09/2021	Fully effective (1)
In progress	Regular user awareness training	Staff and Member updates help to reduce the risk	Catherine Yandle	03/01/2019	06/09/2021	Satisfactory (2)
Completed and evaluated	Technical controls in place	Required to maintain Public Sector Network certification	Lisa Lewis	03/01/2019	06/09/2021	No Score(0)

Current Status: High (20)

Current Risk Severity: 5 - Very High

Current Risk Likelihood: 4 - High

Service Manager: Lisa Lewis

Review Note: Continued email warnings ongoing. DAP and MHCLG audits completed. Member briefing scheduled 28th Sept 2021 and Desktop exercise for Senior Managers/Members scheduled for 5th October. Cyber risk mitigation plan in place work programme due to be commenced shortly.

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Risk: Economic Development Service The macro economic position might necessitate a reactive response, impacting on the Council's resourcing and reducing its ability to deploy resources as planned.

Service: Growth, Economy and Development

Mitigating Action records

Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions
In progress	Distribution and processing of Gov business support funding.	To assist businesses during the Covid19 pandemic and to help sustain them during this time of national restrictions.	Adrian Welsh	12/05/2020	13/08/2021	No Score(0)
In progress	Hardship funding	To support individuals/households but also crucial for self employed and furloughed staff as a result of the pandemic.	Adrian Welsh	12/05/2020	13/08/2021	No Score(0)
In progress	Recovery plans	Work underway in partnership with other Devon and regional partners to develop economic recovery plans to assist positive outcomes on local economy.	Adrian Welsh	12/05/2020	13/08/2021	No Score(0)

Current Status: High (25)

Current Risk Severity: 5 - Very High

Current Risk Likelihood: 5 - Very High

Service Manager: Adrian Welsh

Review Note: The pandemic has had a critical impact on the local, national and global economy. Whilst initial recovery work takes place in the short term with our partners, there is a need to develop longer term recovery plans. Work with regard to the development of longer term recovery plans is programmed to commence with the Economy PDG in September.

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Risk: Economic Strategy Failure to deliver projects/outcomes in Economic Strategy

Service: Growth, Economy and Development

Mitigating Action records

Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions
In progress	Continue to seek out existing and new funding opportunities	To assist in ensuring adequate funding for delivery of COVID19 economic recovery work.	Adrian Welsh	10/06/2019	13/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
In progress	partnership working	Continue to work closely with delivery partners to gain advance warning of difficulties so as to seek to mitigate and also to develop joint responses to COVID economic recovery	Adrian Welsh	10/06/2019	13/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
In progress	Project Management	Continue rigorous project management, monitoring and reporting of economic development projects	Adrian Welsh	10/06/2019	13/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
In progress	Recovery Plans	Recovery Plans will be put in place to aid recovery.	Adrian Welsh	12/05/2020	13/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
In progress	Review and reprioritisation	Part of review of projects for Year 2 actions and a review of the likely impacts on the economy of the pandemic. This will consider maximising investment through external funding and prioritising officer time.	Adrian Welsh	31/01/2020	13/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
Current Status: High (20)	Current Risk Severity: 4 - High			Current Risk Likelihood: 5 - Very High		

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Service Manager: Adrian Welsh

Review Note: Work is underway with regard to Economic Strategy actions with a number of projects being progressed; however many other actions will be reviewed as part of the longer term recovery plan work and the need for revised prioritisation.

Risk: Funding Insufficient resources (including funding) to deliver growth aspirations of Corporate Plan.

Service: Growth, Economy and Development

Mitigating Action records

Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions
In progress	Actively pursue funding opportunities through Levelling Up Agenda/Shared Prosperity Fund	Work currently being undertaken to be in a state of readiness as opportunities become available	Adrian Welsh	03/02/2021	13/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
In progress	Lobbying	Officers will continue to review funding opportunities and seek opportunities to work closely with local partners and the HotSWLEP to seek additional funding support for key infrastructure.	Adrian Welsh	12/05/2020	13/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
In progress	Officers have reprioritised work programmes to explore new funding opportunities	End of European funding sources	Adrian Welsh	10/06/2019	13/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)

Current Status: High (16)

Current Risk Severity: 4 - High

Current Risk Likelihood: 4 - High

Service Manager: Adrian Welsh

Review Note: Given ongoing constraints on resource and the scale of the challenges to the GED team at this time there has been need to carefully prioritise project delivery. Funding opportunities are actively being pursued.

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Risk: Health and Safety Inadequate Health and Safety Policies or Risk Assessments and decision-making could lead to Mid Devon failing to mitigate serious health and safety issues

Service: Governance

Mitigating Action records

Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions						
In progress	Risk Assessments	Review risk assessments and procedures to ensure that we have robust arrangements in place. Risk training sessions in place.	Catherine Yandle	28/05/2013	26/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)						
Completed and evaluated	Risk assessments	Group Managers receive monthly automated reminders to update any outstanding risk reviews	Catherine Yandle	20/09/2019	26/08/2021	Fully effective (1)						
Current Status: Medium (10)	Current Risk Severity: 5 - Very High			Current Risk Likelihood: 2 - Low								
Service Manager: Catherine Yandle												
Review Note: Covid working arrangements unchanged. RAs continue to be kept under review.												

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Risk: Homelessness Insufficient resources to support an increased homeless population could result in failure to meet statutory duty to provide advice and assistance to anyone who is homeless.

Service: Public Health

Mitigating Action records

Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions
Completed and evaluated	Multi-skilled Staff	Due to an increase in homelessness approaches more applicants with complex needs are coming through the system that require far greater staff attention than normal. In order to mitigate this, staff are expanding their training around mental health, drug and alcohol awareness, and safeguarding, in order to create a more multi-skilled and adaptable workforce. This may require a greater allocation of resources as homelessness increases.	Claire Fry	21/12/2020	16/08/2021	Fully effective(1)
Completed and evaluated	RSI funding	The number of homeless approaches and the number of rough sleepers in the District are both likely to increase as a result of the economic instability and the current outbreak of	Claire Fry	21/12/2020	16/08/2021	Fully effective(1)

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6						
Mitigating Action records						
Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions
Completed and evaluated	Staff Support	Covid19. Our success in obtaining up to £6,400 in RSI funding to deliver services during the cold weather means that we can adapt to this increased caseload and better carry out early intervention and prevention options to aid rough sleepers and prevent returning to the streets.				
In progress	Temporary Accommodation	With the rise in homelessness applicants, the overall cost of homelessness provisions will increase and therefore there is a need to make use of existing stock as temporary accommodation, as opposed to more costly alternatives such as bed and breakfast.	Claire Fry	22/06/2017	16/08/2021	Fully effective(1)
Current Status: High (16)		Current Risk Severity: 4 - High	Current Risk Likelihood: 4 - High			

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Service Manager: Tanya Wenham

Review Note: Changes to legislation and the pandemic are likely to result in increased approaches for homelessness and an increase in the number of households accepted as such. Reduced capacity in the private and public sector to house people and the limited amount of B&B accommodation means that costs are increasing and it is becoming more challenging to find suitable accommodation.

Risk: Information Security Inadequate data protection could lead to breaches of confidential information and ultimately enforcement action by the ICO.

Service: Governance

Mitigating Action records

Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions
Completed and evaluated	Awareness and Training	Attend team meetings and other meetings such as Tenants Together to provide training and answer questions on request. Articles in the Link on an ad hoc basis. Annual Information Security training is mandatory for all network computer users	Catherine Yandle	09/08/2019	26/08/2021	Fully effective (1)
In progress	Breach notification	Security breaches are logged via the helpdesk and monitored for developing trends. Training and advice is offered in response to items logged.	Catherine Yandle	09/08/2019	26/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)

Current Status: Medium (12)

Current Risk Severity: 4 - High

Current Risk Likelihood: 3 - Medium

Service Manager: Catherine Yandle

Review Note: Awareness among staff is good. Some refresher training will be organised in Q2 21/22 . New Member training took place on 1 June 21

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Risk: Infrastructure delivery Inability to deliver, or delay in delivering, key transport infrastructure to unlock planned growth

Service: Growth, Economy and Development

Mitigating Action records

Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions
In progress	Close working with Devon County Council (delivery partner) over the HIF schemes	DCC is the delivery partner for the Council's HIF highway infrastructure project. Close working is taking place in order to ensure risks of project delay or cost escalation are reduced. DCC is undertaking robust project management of the projects. These actions seek to ensure the projects remain on track and any problems are raised at an early stage allowing for corrective action.	Jenny Clifford	13/01/2021	13/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
In progress	Close working with Homes England over the HIF schemes	Grant fund agreements over the HIF funding to deliver 2 highway infrastructure schemes. These include a range of requirements and project milestones. Close liaison with Homes England is taking place via monthly project update meetings and quarterly monitoring returns. This ensures Homes England is updated on both projects, is aware of issues as they arise and any corrective actions	Jenny Clifford	13/01/2021	13/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6						
Mitigating Action records						
Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions
		can be taken- for example seeking the revision of project milestones to reflect the latest project programme.				
In progress	Partnership working	Close working with delivery partners to attempt to mitigate risks.	Adrian Welsh	12/05/2020	13/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
In progress	Partnership working with infrastructure providers and statutory bodies	Reduce risk of delays and communication.	Adrian Welsh	10/06/2019	13/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
In progress	target funding opportunities	To seek to bring forward delivery	Adrian Welsh	10/06/2019	13/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)

Current Status: High (16)

Current Risk Severity: 4 - High

Current Risk Likelihood: 4 - High

Service Manager: Adrian Welsh

Review Note: We are working closely with Homes England on both HIF scheme and looking to mitigate project risks as and when they occur. The Cullompton Relief Road has now been granted planning permission. We await are currently awaiting whether the Levelling Up Fund bid to help bring forward the Cullompton Relief Road scheme has been successful. The SOBC for Cullompton Railway Station hase been submitted to the DfT and has been well received. Further announcements from DfT shortly.

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Risk: Overall Funding Availability Changes to Revenue Support Grant, Business Rates, New Homes Bonus and other funding streams in order to finance ongoing expenditure needs.

Service: Financial Services

Mitigating Action records

Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions
In progress	Engaging in commercial activities	To provide additional revenue streams	Paul Deal	28/09/2017	27/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
In progress	Medium term planning	Latest gap approximately £3M A range of options are being considered but Covid, business rates and uncertainty over fair funding review make the situation extremely challenging	Paul Deal	28/09/2017	27/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
In progress	We continue to work with managers to reduce costs and explore new income streams	To close the budget gap and maintain services	Paul Deal	07/02/2019	27/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)

Current Status: High (15)

Current Risk Severity: 5 - Very High

Current Risk Likelihood: 3 - Medium

Service Manager: Paul Deal

Review Note: The overall position remains the same as we await Govt announcements on future funding in the Autumn. However, progress is being made in the identification of mitigating budget options. These will be presented to Cabinet and PDG's in the Autumn.

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Risk: Reduced Funding - Budget Cuts We are subject to continuing budget reductions. If we concentrate on short term cost savings, it may increase long term impact of decisions

Service: Financial Services

Mitigating Action records

Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions
In progress	Business Plans	Service Business Plans are reviewed each financial year with suggestions for revised performance targets based on budget to be agreed by Cabinet Member and PDG.	Andrew Jarrett	28/05/2013	27/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
In progress	Identify Efficiencies	Taking proactive steps to increase income and reduce expenditure through efficiencies, vacancies that arise and delivering services in a different way.	Andrew Jarrett	28/05/2013	27/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
Completed and evaluated	Reserves	Cabinet have taken the decision to recommend a minimum general reserve balance of 25% of Net annual budget.	Andrew Jarrett	28/05/2013	27/08/2021	Fully effective (1)
Completed and evaluated	Set Budget	Each year as part of the budget setting process, members are consulted via PDGs in time to evaluate savings proposals, ahead of the November draft budget.	Andrew Jarrett	28/05/2013	27/08/2021	Fully effective (1)

Current Status: Medium (12)

Current Risk Severity: 4 - High

Current Risk Likelihood: 3 - Medium

Service Manager: Paul Deal

Review Note: Work continues to address the budget gap, specifically for 2022/2 but also for the longer term to ensure the Council's financial sustainability. Budget options will be brought to Cabinet and PDG's in the Autumn.

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Risk: Reputational damage - social media impact of reputational damage through social media is a significant risk that warrants inclusion on the Authority's risk register.

Service: Communications

Mitigating Action records

Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions
In progress	Monitoring social media	Two members of the communications team monitor the main corporate social media accounts on a rota basis. Alerts are also set up so the team receives notification of comments and can respond as appropriate. This is monitored in office hours only and the team does not provide 24 hour monitoring or a call out function. The Comms Team also works with other local authorities and takes part in social media training with other local authorities as the opportunities arise budgets permitting.	Jane Lewis	05/06/2019	30/06/2021	Satisfactory (2)

Current Status: Medium (10)

Current Risk Severity: 5 - Very High

Current Risk Likelihood: 2 - Low

Service Manager: Jane Lewis

Review Note: A new SM governance group has been formed. SM will also be included in LMS and a database of those who access will be kept. IT have been contacted to put SM access on the leavers list too.

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Risk: Right to Buy - Re-investing Receipts in New Affordable Rented Homes : Failure to deliver an appropriate housing programme to provide new social rent Council housing may result in existing housing stock not being replaced at an adequate rate to offset RTB sales. This may also result in payment of interest to MHCLG on any unspent, ring-fenced 1-4-1 RTB receipts and have longer term impact on the overall financial health of the HRA over a 30-year plan period.

Service: Housing Services

Mitigating Action records

No Mitigating Action records found.

Current Status: Medium (12)	Current Risk Severity: 4 - High	Current Risk Likelihood: 3 - Medium
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Service Manager: Simon Newcombe

Review Note: We have submitted to MHCLG a detailed programme for delivering additional social rent homes over 21/22. The final scope of this programme will depend on on-going negotiations with MHCLG on potential extension to RTB receipts due to be spent in 20/21 (due to Covid etc) as well as 21/22 receipts already assigned in the programme. Going forward, the plan will be informed by a new Housing Strategy. The desired outcome being shaped is to have in place rolling 3-year RTB receipt/housing stock programme set at a minimum 100% stock replacement rate (based on average rates of RTB sales, reviewed annually). This will allow for receipts to be allocated to an identified and approved future development/redevelopment scheme or buy-back opportunity at date of receipt for utilisation over the required 3-year utilisation period, thereby mitigating the risks.

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Risk: S106 Agreement Inability of the legacy systems to provide a full overview of the 'trigger points' for all of the s106 agreements

Service: Planning

Mitigating Action records

Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions
In progress	S106 improvement project	A S106 improvement project is taking place to build a new system that will be able to effectively manage the process and provide better visibility over the information on S106 agreements and monies held/spent/expected.	Jenny Clifford	04/10/2019	10/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)

Current Status: High (15)

Current Risk Severity: 5 - Very High

Current Risk Likelihood: 3 - Medium

Service Manager: Angharad Williams

Review Note: Review of processes around S106 agreements continues to advance, but slower than initially intended due to resource availability and impact of COVID-19.

Governance arrangements have been agreed.

Monies rare econciled against the financial system and data migration has been taking place in batches. Reporting on funds by Parish and catchment for public open space and air quality is available with data supplied for a Scrutiny Committee report in July 2021. Further stages of the project will be completed through to late 2021

The Infrastructure Funding Statement published December 20 reports on S106 monies collected and spent for 19/20 and will be updated annually for the previous financial year. It also identifies and prioritises the infrastructure the Council intends to fund through S106 agreement/ Community Infrastructure Levy (report to Cabinet 3rd December 2020). A further report will be required in Autumn 21.

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Risk: SPV - 3 Rivers - Failure of the Company This will depend on Economic factors and the Company's success in the marketplace commercially.
 For MDDC the impacts will be:
 3 Rivers are unable to service and repay the loan from MDDC
 Not receiving the forecast additional income
 Not supporting corporate objectives.

Service: Financial Services

Mitigating Action records

Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions
Completed and evaluated	Cabinet	Monthly meetings with Cabinet ambassadors and monthly update to Cabinet on progress with the recommendations action plan and projects.	Catherine Yandle	09/11/2020	27/08/2021	Fully effective(1)
Completed and evaluated	Regular monitoring	The Board of 3 Rivers deliver a half yearly report to the Cabinet which provides an update on their delivery against their business plan. We charge interest to them at a commercial rate in order to maintain an "arms-length" relationship and the interest provides some mitigation to the outstanding principal.	Andrew Jarrett	30/05/2019	27/08/2021	Fully effective(1)

Current Status: High (15)

Current Risk Severity: 5 - Very High

Current Risk Likelihood: 3 - Medium

Service Manager: Paul Deal

Review Note: The review concluded no further impairment was required. The MDDC accounts (which includes 3R within the Group Accounts) is being audited. No issue are expected to be identified. The company continues with its planned work as outlined within the Business Plan

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Risk: SPV 3 Rivers Reputational Impact That 3 Rivers' reputation is damaged by the actions of the council, threatening the long-term success of the company and potentially threatening the operational activity of the company through increased costs, reduced revenues, staff retention, or future claims against the council.

Service: Governance

Mitigating Action records

Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions
In progress	Work with Members	Sustained work with elected members to ensure that the necessary balance is struck between constructive challenge and debate, without bringing the company or its activity into disrepute. Awareness raising relating to the roles of the council's scrutiny committee in assuring governance outcomes, the audit committee providing assurance on risk and mitigation, and the cabinet in its decision-making as shareholder. Use of external advice when necessary to provided added assurance.	Stephen Walford	11/11/2020	26/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)

Current Status: High (15)

Current Risk Severity: 5 - Very High

Current Risk Likelihood: 3 - Medium

Service Manager: Stephen Walford

Review Note: The most recent audit notes that members need to strike a balance between governance and oversight that assures, and continued intervention that will commercially hinder. With governance matters now addressed, this risk sits predominantly with the actions of members who must work to balance the need for process checking, challenge and assurance, with the desire to use the company as a tool for political disagreement. As much as it might be (a point of political disagreement), the audit position is clear that such interventions are not beneficial to the company in commercial terms, and therefore unlikely to be in the long-term interests of the council in seeking to achieve its strategic objectives.

With monthly updates at Cabinet continuing, alongside regular auditing, members have structurally embedded a range of mechanisms to give confidence in the governance, oversight and assurance process. The reputational risk from members bringing the company into disrepute is therefore very much in individual members' hands.

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Risk: SPV Governance Arrangements - 3 Rivers Not being able to demonstrate robust challenge and decision-making.

Service: Governance

Mitigating Action records

Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions
In progress	External Review	Several recommendations have been made. All have been approved between Cabinet, Audit and Scrutiny. Action Plan is in place and progress is steady.	Catherine Yandle	06/07/2020	28/06/2021	Satisfactory (2)
Completed and evaluated	Included on AGS	This issue has been included on the Annual Governance Statement Action Plan so we do not lose sight of the issue throughout the year.	Catherine Yandle	15/07/2019	28/06/2021	Fully effective(1)
In progress	Openness and Transparency	Regular reports to Cabinet in open session where possible. Need to balance commercial interests with Nolan principles.	Catherine Yandle	20/05/2019	28/06/2021	Satisfactory (2)

Current Status: Medium (10)	Current Risk Severity: 5 - Very High	Current Risk Likelihood: 2 - Low
Service Manager: Catherine Yandle		
Review Note: The Action Plan is complete except for the confirmatory review		

Corporate Risk Management Report - Appendix 6

Risk: Tiverton Pannier Market Failure to maximise the economic potential of Tiverton Pannier Market

Service: Growth, Economy and Development

Mitigating Action records

Mitigation Status	Mitigating Action	Info	Responsible Person	Date Identified	Last Review Date	Current Effectiveness of Actions
In progress	Continue to retain and prioritise market budget	To ensure most efficient use of resources	Adrian Welsh	10/06/2019	13/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
In progress	continue to work with traders on promotion	To increase footfall.	Adrian Welsh	10/06/2019	13/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
In progress	Implement and review market strategy	Implementation of strategy will increase market's financial success and help fulfill its function as a key driver for the town.	Adrian Welsh	10/06/2019	13/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)
In progress	Masterplan Implementation	To realise benefits from the Masterplan to increase visibility of market and increase footfall.	Adrian Welsh	10/06/2019	13/08/2021	Satisfactory (2)

Current Status: Medium (12)	Current Risk Severity: 4 - High	Current Risk Likelihood: 3 - Medium
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Service Manager: Adrian Welsh

Review Note: Plans to maximise economic potential of the pannier market are being reviewed to reflect the current challenges and future opportunities arising from changing retail habits as a result of the pandemic. The newly appointed Market Manager is embarking on a number of initiatives to attract more traders and customers to the market. We currently await the results of the Community Renewal Fund bid which if successful will also have benefits to the pannier market.

Printed by: Catherine Yandle

SPAR.net

Print Date: 08 September 2021
17:07

MID DEVON DISTRICT COUNCIL – NOTIFICATION OF KEY DECISIONS

October/November 2021

The Forward Plan containing key Decisions is published 28 days prior to each Cabinet meeting

Title of report and summary of decision	Decision Taker	Date of Decision	Officer contact	Cabinet Member	Intention to consider report in private session and the reason(s)
Information with regard to the possible creation of a Teckal compliant company To consider advice surrounding the possibility of creating a new Teckal-compliant company entity.	Scrutiny Committee Homes Policy Development Group Cabinet Council	13 Sep 2021 14 Sep 2021 26 Oct 2021 22 Dec 2021	Stephen Walford, Chief Executive Tel: 01884 234201	Cabinet Member for Housing and Property Services (Councillor Bob Evans)	Open
New Local Plan – Issues consultation paper To seek Cabinet approval to publish and consult on an Issues Paper for a new Local Plan for Mid Devon	Cabinet	26 Oct 2021	Tristan Peat, Forward Planning Team Leader	Cabinet Member for Planning and Economic Regeneration (Councillor Richard Chesterton)	Open
Housing Strategy (final version for approval) To consider the Housing Strategy.	Cabinet	26 Oct 2021	Simon Newcombe, Corporate Manager for Public Health, Regulation and Housing Tel: 01884 244615	Cabinet Member for Housing and Property Services (Councillor Bob Evans)	Open

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Agenda Item 12.

Title of report and summary of decision	Decision Taker	Date of Decision	Officer contact	Cabinet Member	Intention to consider report in private session and the reason(s)
Tiverton EU Area B Masterplan To consider the outcome of the playing pitch and sports provision review	Cabinet	Not before 26th Oct 2021	Adrian Welsh, Strategic Manager for Growth, Economy and Delivery Tel: 01884 234398	Cabinet Member for Planning and Economic Regeneration (Councillor Richard Chesterton)	Open
Cullompton Relief Road TIF Project To consider the outcome of the Levelling Up Fund bid	Cabinet	Not before 26th Oct 2021	Adrian Welsh, Strategic Manager for Growth, Economy and Delivery Tel: 01884 234398	Cabinet Member for Planning and Economic Regeneration (Councillor Richard Chesterton)	Part exempt
Medium Term Financial Plan - 2022/23 - 2026/7 To consider the Medium Term Financial Plan	Cabinet	26 Oct 2021	Andrew Jarrett, Deputy Chief Executive (S151) Tel: 01884 234242	Cabinet Member for Finance (Councillor Andrew Moore)	Open
South West Bank Update To receive an update with regard to the South West Bank	Cabinet	26 Oct 2021	Andrew Jarrett, Deputy Chief Executive (S151) Tel: 01884 234242	Cabinet Member for Finance (Councillor Andrew Moore)	Open
Devon Procurement Partnership To consider a report outlining the work of the partnership	Cabinet	26 Oct 2021	Andrew Jarrett, Deputy Chief Executive (S151) Tel: 01884 234242	Cabinet Member for Finance (Councillor Andrew Moore)	Open

Title of report and summary of decision	Decision Taker	Date of Decision	Officer contact	Cabinet Member	Intention to consider report in private session and the reason(s)
Draft MDDC Litter Strategy	Environment Policy Development Group	2 Nov 2021	Darren Beer, Operations Manager for Street Scene	Cabinet Member	Open
To receive the MDDC Litter Strategy	Cabinet	30 Nov 2021		for the Environment and Climate Change (Councillor Colin Slade)	
Public Space Protection Order - Hemyock	Environment Policy Development Group	2 Nov 2021	Matthew Page, Corporate Manager for People, Governance and Waste	Cabinet Member	Open
To receive a draft variation of the PSPO to include the land identified by Hemyock for consideration for consultation	Cabinet	30 Nov 2021		for the Environment and Climate Change (Councillor Colin Slade)	
3 Rivers Developments Ltd Business Plan	Scrutiny Committee	8 Nov 2021	Andrew Jarrett, Deputy Chief Executive (S151)	Cabinet Member	Part exempt
To receive the 3 Rivers Development Ltd Business Plan.	Audit Committee	16 Nov 2021	Tel: 01884 234242	for Finance (Councillor Andrew Moore)	
	Cabinet	30 Nov 2021			
Air Quality Action Plan	Community Policy Development Group	16 Nov 2021	Simon Newcombe, Corporate Manager for Public Health, Regulation and Housing	Cabinet Member	Open
To receive the 4 yearly review of the Air Quality Action Plan.	Cabinet	30 Nov 2021	Tel: 01884 244615	(Councillor Dennis Knowles)	

Title of report and summary of decision	Decision Taker	Date of Decision	Officer contact	Cabinet Member	Intention to consider report in private session and the reason(s)
Customer Care Policy To receive the 3 yearly review of the Customer Care Policy	Community Policy Development Group Cabinet	16 Nov 2021 30 Nov 2021	Lisa Lewis, Corporate Manager for Business Transformation and Customer Engagement Tel: 01884 234981	Cabinet for the Working Environment and Support Services (Councillor Nikki Woollatt)	Open
Council Tax Reduction Scheme & Exceptional Hardship Policy No receive the Council Tax Reduction Scheme and the updated Exceptional Hardship Policy.	Community Policy Development Group Cabinet	16 Nov 2021 30 Nov 2021	Dean Emery, Corporate Manager for Revenues, Benefits and Recovery	Cabinet Member for Finance (Councillor Andrew Moore)	Open
Strategic Grants and Service Level Agreement To receive a report from Grants Working Group on the Strategic Grants and Service Level Agreement Programme 2022-2023	Community Policy Development Group Cabinet	16 Nov 2021 30 Nov 2021	John Bodley-Scott, Economic Development Team Leader	Cabinet Member for Community Well Being (Councillor Dennis Knowles)	Open
Complaints Policy To consider a revised policy	Cabinet	30 Nov 2021	Lisa Lewis, Corporate Manager for Business Transformation and Customer	Cabinet for the Working Environment and Support Services (Councillor Nikki	Open

Title of report and summary of decision	Decision Taker	Date of Decision	Officer contact	Cabinet Member	Intention to consider report in private session and the reason(s)
			Engagement Tel: 01884 234981	Woollatt)	
Schedule of Meetings for 2022/23 To consider the Schedule of Meetings for 2022/23	Cabinet Council	30 Nov 2021 22 Dec 2021	Stephen Walford, Chief Executive Tel: 01884 234201	Leader of the Council (Councillor Bob Deed)	Open
Infrastructure Funding Statement To agree the statement for publication. 297	Cabinet	Not before 30th Nov 2021	Tristan Peat, Forward Planning Team Leader	Cabinet Member for Planning and Economic Regeneration (Councillor Richard Chesterton)	Open
Review of Development Management Discretionary Fees and Charges To consider and agree a revised schedule of fees and charges.	Cabinet	Not before 30th Nov 2021	Myles Joyce, Consultant Development Management Manager	Cabinet Member for Planning and Economic Regeneration (Councillor Richard Chesterton)	Open
Tiverton Town Centre Masterplan To agree the draft masterplan for public	Cabinet	Not before 30th Nov 2021	Adrian Welsh, Strategic Manager for Growth, Economy and	Cabinet Member for Planning and Economic Regeneration	Open

Title of report and summary of decision	Decision Taker	Date of Decision	Officer contact	Cabinet Member	Intention to consider report in private session and the reason(s)
consultation.			Delivery Tel: 01884 234398	(Councillor Richard Chesterton)	
Cullompton Railway Station To receive a project update.	Cabinet	Not before 30th Nov 2021	Adrian Welsh, Strategic Manager for Growth, Economy and Delivery Tel: 01884 234398	Cabinet Member for Planning and Economic Regeneration (Councillor Richard Chesterton)	Open
Custom and Self Build Supplementary Planning Document To consider the draft for consultation	Cabinet	Not before 30th Nov 2021	Tristan Peat, Forward Planning Team Leader	Cabinet Member for Planning and Economic Regeneration (Councillor Richard Chesterton)	Open
Mid Year - Treasury Management Update To receive an update on the Treasury Management Strategy	Cabinet Council	30 Nov 2021 22 Dec 2021	Andrew Jarrett, Deputy Chief Executive (S151) Tel: 01884 234242	Cabinet Member for Finance (Councillor Andrew Moore)	Open

Title of report and summary of decision	Decision Taker	Date of Decision	Officer contact	Cabinet Member	Intention to consider report in private session and the reason(s)
Crediton NHS Hub Phase 2 To consider a funding request.	Cabinet	4 Jan 2022	Andrew Jarrett, Deputy Chief Executive (S151) Tel: 01884 234242	Cabinet Member for Finance (Councillor Andrew Moore)	Part exempt
Tax Base Calculation To receive the statutory calculations necessary to determine the Tax Base for the Council Tax	Cabinet Council	4 Jan 2022 23 Feb 2022	Andrew Jarrett, Deputy Chief Executive (S151) Tel: 01884 234242	Cabinet Member for Finance (Councillor Andrew Moore)	Open
Contracted Out Enforcement Duties Group to receive a report from the Group Manager for Street Scene and Open Spaces on the options to engage an external contractor for additional littering and dog fouling enforcement duties in the district.	Environment Policy Development Group Cabinet	11 Jan 2022 1 Feb 2022	Darren Beer, Operations Manager for Street Scene	Cabinet Member for the Environment and Climate Change (Councillor Colin Slade)	Open
Shopfront Enhancement Scheme To receive and discuss information with regard to the Shopfront Enhancement Scheme.	Economy Policy Development Group Cabinet	13 Jan 2022 1 Feb 2022	Jenny Clifford, Head of Planning, Economy and Regeneration Tel: 01884 234346	Cabinet Member for Planning and Economic Regeneration (Councillor Richard)	Open

Title of report and summary of decision	Decision Taker	Date of Decision	Officer contact	Cabinet Member	Intention to consider report in private session and the reason(s)
				Chesterton)	
Meeting Housing Needs SPD To recommend a draft for consultation to the Cabinet	Homes Policy Development Group Cabinet	18 Jan 2022 8 Mar 2022		Cabinet Member for Housing and Property Services (Councillor Bob Evans)	Open
The Tenant Involvement and Empowerment Standard Policy Age 300	Homes Policy Development Group Cabinet	18 Jan 2022 1 Feb 2022	Simon Newcombe, Corporate Manager for Public Health, Regulation and Housing Tel: 01884 244615	Cabinet Member for Housing and Property Services (Councillor Bob Evans)	Open
Regulation of Investigatory Powers To receive the annual update of Regulation of Investigatory Powers	Community Policy Development Group Scrutiny Committee Cabinet	25 Jan 2022 14 Feb 2022 10 Mar 2022	Maria De Leiburne, Operations Manager Legal and Monitoring	Cabinet for the Working Environment and Support Services (Councillor Nikki Woollatt)	Open
Health and Safety Policy To receive the annual review of the Health & Safety Policy	Community Policy Development Group	25 Jan 2022	Catherine Yandle, Operations Manager for Performance, Governance and	Cabinet Member for Community Well Being (Councillor	Open

Title of report and summary of decision	Decision Taker	Date of Decision	Officer contact	Cabinet Member	Intention to consider report in private session and the reason(s)
	Cabinet	3 Feb 2022	Health & Safety Tel: 01884 234975	Dennis Knowles)	
Single Equalities Policy and Equality Objective To receive the annual review of the Single Equalities Policy and Equality Objective	Community Policy Development Group Cabinet	25 Jan 2022 3 Feb 2022	Catherine Yandle, Operations Manager for Performance, Governance and Health & Safety Tel: 01884 234975	Cabinet Member for Community Well Being (Councillor Dennis Knowles)	Open
The Council Tax Reduction Scheme & Exceptional Hardship Policy To receive a review of the The Council Tax Reduction Scheme & Exceptional Hardship Policy which has been out for public consultation	Community Policy Development Group Cabinet	25 Jan 2022 1 Feb 2022	Dean Emery, Corporate Manager for Revenues, Benefits and Recovery	Cabinet Member for Finance (Councillor Andrew Moore)	Open
Market Environmental Strategy To receive and discuss the draft Environmental Strategy.	Economy Policy Development Group Cabinet	13 Jan 2022 1 Feb 2022	Adrian Welsh, Strategic Manager for Growth, Economy and Delivery Tel: 01884 234398	Cabinet Member for Planning and Economic Regeneration (Councillor Richard Chesterton)	Open

Title of report and summary of decision	Decision Taker	Date of Decision	Officer contact	Cabinet Member	Intention to consider report in private session and the reason(s)
Bereavement Services Fees and Charges To receive the annual review of Bereavement Services Fees & Charges	Environment Policy Development Group Cabinet	11 Jan 2022 3 Feb 2022	Andrew Busby, Corporate Manager for Property, Leisure and Climate Change Tel: 01884 234948	Cabinet Member for the Environment and Climate Change (Councillor Colin Slade)	Open
Housing Enabling SPD (S106 - Housing Need Allocation - Exception Sites) To receive a report reviewing the Housing Enabling SPD document	Homes Policy Development Group Cabinet	Not before 18th Jan 2022 Not before 3rd Feb 2022	Jill May, Director of Business Improvement and Operations Tel: 01884 234381	Cabinet Member for Housing and Property Services (Councillor Bob Evans)	Open
Budget 2022/23 To consider the Budget for 2022/23	Cabinet Council	1 Feb 2022 23 Feb 2022	Andrew Jarrett, Deputy Chief Executive (S151) Tel: 01884 234242	Cabinet Member for Finance (Councillor Andrew Moore)	Open
Capital Programme To consider the Capital Programme as part of the budget setting.	Cabinet Council	1 Feb 2022 23 Feb 2022	Andrew Jarrett, Deputy Chief Executive (S151) Tel: 01884 234242	Cabinet Member for Finance (Councillor Andrew Moore)	Open
Capital Strategy To consider the Capital Strategy	Cabinet Council	1 Feb 2022 23 Feb 2022	Andrew Jarrett, Deputy Chief Executive (S151) Tel: 01884 234242	Cabinet Member for Finance (Councillor Andrew Moore)	Open

Title of report and summary of decision	Decision Taker	Date of Decision	Officer contact	Cabinet Member	Intention to consider report in private session and the reason(s)
Treasury Management Strategy 2022/23 To consider the Treasury Management Strategy for 2022/23	Cabinet Council	1 Feb 2022 23 Feb 2022	Andrew Jarrett, Deputy Chief Executive (S151) Tel: 01884 234242	Cabinet Member for Finance (Councillor Andrew Moore)	Open
Policy Framework To consider the Policy Framework	Cabinet Council	1 Feb 2022 23 Feb 2022	Stephen Walford, Chief Executive Tel: 01884 234201	Leader of the Council (Councillor Bob Deed)	Open
Pay Policy To receive a report on the Pay Policy	Cabinet Council	1 Feb 2022 23 Feb 2022	Matthew Page, Corporate Manager for People, Governance and Waste	Leader of the Council (Councillor Bob Deed)	Open
Establishment To inform Members of the overall structure of the Council showing the management and deployment of officers.	Cabinet Council	1 Feb 2022 23 Feb 2022	Matthew Page, Corporate Manager for People, Governance and Waste	Cabinet for the Working Environment and Support Services (Councillor Nikki Woollatt)	Open
National Non Domestic Rates To receive a report detailing the statutory calculations	Cabinet Council	1 Feb 2022 23 Feb 2022	Andrew Jarrett, Deputy Chief Executive (S151) Tel: 01884 234242	Cabinet Member for Finance (Councillor Andrew Moore)	Open

Title of report and summary of decision	Decision Taker	Date of Decision	Officer contact	Cabinet Member	Intention to consider report in private session and the reason(s)
necessary to determine the Tax Base for the Council Tax					
Local Economic Recovery Plan	Economy Policy Development Group Cabinet Council	17 Mar 2022 5 Apr 2022 27 Apr 2022	Adrian Welsh, Strategic Manager for Growth, Economy and Delivery Tel: 01884 234398	Cabinet Member for Planning and Economic Regeneration (Councillor Richard Chesterton)	Open
Unauthorised Encampment Policy To receive the 3 yearly review of the Unauthorised Encampment Policy	Community Policy Development Group Cabinet	22 Mar 2022 5 Apr 2022	Andrew Busby, Corporate Manager for Property, Leisure and Climate Change Tel: 01884 234948	Cabinet Member for Community Well Being (Councillor Dennis Knowles)	Open
Safeguarding Childrens and Adults at Risk Policy and Procedures To receive the annual review of Safeguarding Childrens and Adults at Risk Policy and Procedures	Community Policy Development Group Cabinet	22 Mar 2022 5 Apr 2022	Matthew Page, Corporate Manager for People, Governance and Waste	Cabinet Member for Community Well Being (Councillor Dennis Knowles)	Open

Title of report and summary of decision	Decision Taker	Date of Decision	Officer contact	Cabinet Member	Intention to consider report in private session and the reason(s)
Channel Access Policy To consider a revised Policy	Cabinet	5 Apr 2022	Lisa Lewis, Corporate Manager for Business Transformation and Customer Engagement Tel: 01884 234981	Cabinet for the Working Environment and Support Services (Councillor Nikki Woollatt)	Open
Custom and Self Build Supplementary Planning Document To consider the draft SPD	Cabinet	Not before 8th Mar 2022	Tristan Peat, Forward Planning Team Leader	Cabinet Member for Planning and Economic Regeneration (Councillor Richard Chesterton)	Open
Town and Parish Charter To receive the 3 yearly review of the Town and Parish Charter	Community Policy Development Group Cabinet	22 Mar 2022 5 Apr 2022	Sally Gabriel, Member Services Manager Tel: 01884 234229	Cabinet Member for Community Well Being (Councillor Dennis Knowles)	Open
Tiverton A361 Junction HIF Scheme To consider the outcome of the tender process.	Cabinet	Not before 5th Apr 2022	Adrian Welsh, Strategic Manager for Growth, Economy and Delivery Tel: 01884 234398	Cabinet Member for Planning and Economic Regeneration (Councillor Richard Chesterton)	Part exempt

Title of report and summary of decision	Decision Taker	Date of Decision	Officer contact	Cabinet Member	Intention to consider report in private session and the reason(s)
Non Statutory Interim Policy Statement on Planning for Climate Change To consider the policy statement	Cabinet	Not before 7th Jun 2022	Adrian Welsh, Strategic Manager for Growth, Economy and Delivery Tel: 01884 234398	Cabinet Member for Planning and Economic Regeneration (Councillor Richard Chesterton)	Open
Meeting Housing Needs Supplementary Planning Document <small>Tag 306</small> To consider the draft SPD	Cabinet	Not before 7th Jun 2022	Tristan Peat, Forward Planning Team Leader	Cabinet Member for Planning and Economic Regeneration (Councillor Richard Chesterton)	Open