

Strategic context

3.1 This strategic review sets in context the study and analysis of local needs by reviewing:

- demographic profile
- the provision of open space nationally, regionally and locally (more information on the national context is provided in Appendices F and G)
- the range of national, regional, sub-regional and local strategic documents and organisations that may have an influence and/or impact upon the provision of open space, sport and recreation within the District of Salisbury.

Demographic profile

3.2 A summary of the key demographic information for the District of Salisbury is shown in Table 3.1.

| Indicator | District |
|---|--|
| Total population | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total population is 114,613 • population is projected to increase to 116,475 by 2006 |
| Age profile | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proportion of children and young people (under 19) is 24% • percentage of people aged between 20 and 45 is 33.2% • number of people aged over 50 is 40,110 |
| Ethnic origin | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low proportion of ethnic minorities, 0.1% black, compared to 2.3% nationally |
| Economic activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proportion of people in full time employment is 44.1%, compared to 40.8% nationally • proportion of unemployed is lower than nationally, at 1.8% • the percentage of full time students is less than the national picture at 2.1% • the number of retired people is more than in England, at 14.7% compared to 13.5%. |
| Car availability by household (mobility) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17.4% of households do not own a car, which is below the national average of 26.8% • proportion of households with access two cars above the national average, at 29.3% compared to 23.6%. |

3.3 The demographic profile for the District of Salisbury indicates that 35% of the population is aged over 50 years and the number of retired people is higher than the national average. The large population is spread across the District and due to the vast rural areas, the population density for the District is low at 1.14 persons per hectare compared to 3.77 persons per hectare for England. This could mean that there are large amounts of accessible countryside available to residents.

The national situation

3.4 At the national level, Planning Policy Statement one states that:

‘Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside and existing communities.’

Planning Policy Guidance 17: planning for open space, sport and recreation (2002)

3.5 PPG17 states that local authorities should undertake robust assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities for open space, sport and recreational facilities. These assessments should cover the distinctive needs of the population for open space and built sports and recreational facilities.

3.6 When planning on developing new areas of open space, sports and recreational facilities, local authorities should:

- promote accessibility from walking, cycling and transport links
- locate sites that will contribute to town centre viability and vitality
- avoid loss of amenity to residents
- improve the quality of the public realm through good design
- look to produce areas of open spaces in industrial or commercial areas
- improve the quality of existing facilities
- consider the safety of the people using them, ie children
- meet the regeneration needs of areas, therefore keeping greenfield sites untouched
- consider the scope for using any surplus land for open space, sport or recreational use, weighing this against alternative uses
- assess the impact of new facilities on social inclusion
- consider the recreational needs of visitors and tourists.

Spatial Planning for Sport and Active Recreation (Sport England, 2005)

3.7 Sport England is aiming for a larger proportion of the population to become involved in sport and provide more places to play sport. Sport England seeks to:

- develop and improve the knowledge and practise of sport and physical recreation in England
- encourage and develop higher standards of performance and the achievement of excellence
- foster, support and undertake the development of facilities

- advise, assist and co-operate with other government departments and local authorities.
- 3.8 Sport England will provide advice on what type of sports facilities are needed for communities in the future. They will also advise on how to protect and improve the current stock of facilities, in particular protecting playing fields.
- 3.9 Sport England takes the definition of spatial planning as set out in Planning Policy Statements 1 (PPS1) as its starting point. This states that:
- ‘Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function.’*
- 3.10 Sport England sees the planning system as an opportunity to deliver its own aspirations in sport and recreation, whilst contributing to the goals of partners in public, private and voluntary sectors. It is seeking a planned approach towards the provision of facilities to reach sustainable development goals. These are:
- taking a broader view of the role of spatial planning as an enabling function which goes beyond the setting and delivery of land-use policy
 - identifying opportunities for delivering an enhanced quality of life for communities, in the short, medium and long term
 - recognising and taking full advantage of the unique ability of sport and active recreation to contribute to a wide array of policy and community aspirations
 - the development of partnership working stimulated by, and perhaps centred on, sport and active recreation as a common interest
 - using sport and recreation as one of the building blocks of planning and delivery of sustainable communities.

The regional situation

Regional Planning Guidance (RPG 10) for the South West

- 3.11 Regional Planning Guidance (RPG 10) for the South West is provided by the former Secretary of State for Transport, Local Government and the Regions. It is based on the draft document approved in July 1999 by the South West Regional Planning Conference and the consultation process provided for in PPG 11 Regional Planning. It supersedes Regional Planning Guidance for the South West issued in 1994, which covered the period to 2011 and it:
- provides a regional spatial strategy within which local authority development plans and Local Transport Plans in the South West should be prepared
 - sets out a broad development strategy to 2016 and beyond
 - provides the spatial framework for other strategies and programmes.
- 3.12 The vision is "*developing the region, in a sustainable way, as a national and European region of quality and diversity, where the quality of life for residents, the business community and visitors will be maintained and enhanced.*"

3.13 The Regional Spatial Strategy will supersede this document and is reviewed overleaf.

Policy TCS2: Culture, Leisure and Sport

3.14 The RPG policy for culture, leisure and sport states that local authorities and other agencies should, in their plans, policies and proposals:

- identify and protect recreational open spaces and playing fields
- identify sites and opportunities for the provision of new cultural, leisure and community sports facilities, particularly in areas of identified under-provision, or major new development and ensure that new facilities are readily accessible by sustainable modes of transport
- maximise the use of highly managed areas such as country parks, national trails, cultural attractions and sports facilities
- encourage less intensive recreation in other areas such as river valleys and coastal areas by providing essential facilities, such as toilets, bus stops, footpaths and cycleways in appropriate, sustainable locations
- maximise the positive benefits of sport, leisure, recreation and cultural development for the environment, local communities, local economies and visitors
- reflect planning policy guidance including that contained in PPG7 (The Countryside – Environmental Quality and Economic and Social Development), PPG13 (Transport), PPG17 (Open Space, Sport and Recreation), PPG20 (Coastal Planning) and PPG21 (Tourism).

3.15 We will consider this policy when making our recommendations in subsequent sections of this report.

The Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West 2006 to 2026

3.16 The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) looks forward to 2026 and is designed to manage the change and development the South West will need if it is to rise to the challenge of a growing population and play its role in national and regional prosperity.

3.17 The RSS influences the future planning of the region in a number of ways:

- as part of the development plan system it provides guidance on the location and scale of development for interpretation in Local Development Frameworks
- it guides investment in transport and provides a framework for the preparation of Local Transport Plans
- it provides a spatial context for the plans, programmes and investment of other agencies and organisations in the South West.

3.18 Since RPG10 was prepared, economic growth has been sustained and has exceeded that which was originally expected and planned for.

3.19 One of the key sustainability principles to guide the spatial strategy that influence open space is sustainable communities, which encompasses:

- creating healthy, safe and secure places to live
 - providing networks of accessible green space for people to enjoy supporting social and economic progress by enhancing education, skills development and training.
- 3.20 The strategy views cultural facilities, such as accessible green spaces, as a prerequisite for healthy residents and also offer participation opportunities for minority, and other, groups excluded from mainstream services. Good quality facilities are seen as key to creating communities where people will continue to want to live and work.
- 3.21 In terms of green infrastructure (GI), careful management is needed to ensure development contributes, rather than precludes, from the quality of life in urban areas. Green infrastructure includes woodland, parks, nature reserves as well as linkages between greenspaces and towns and villages. New GI should build upon existing cultural and environmental characteristics. They should consist of a series of new and existing features and link local sites with larger, strategic sites. Linear GI's are seen as integral to in securing connectivity for wildlife and accessibility for residents.
- 3.22 Salisbury is recognised as a strategically significant city within the south east of the region. The strategy also recognises that Salisbury has an important services role for smaller nearby settlements as well as a national tourist role. The expansion of Salisbury is constrained by factors including the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and flood risk factors.
- 3.23 Policy SR25 states that the strategic emphasis is to manage development in a way that recognises the environmental constraints of the sub region.

Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016

- 3.24 The structure plan sets out strategic planning policies for the area of Wiltshire County and Swindon Borough up to 2016, in support of a strategy for their future development and heritage conservation.
- 3.25 The plan forms part of the development plan for Wiltshire for a period of three years or until it is replaced by the South West Regional Spatial Strategy.
- 3.26 The aim of the structure plan is to:
- support a sustainable pattern of development in Wiltshire, through the strategic planning of land use and transport, to meet the needs of the County's current and future population for:
 - a prosperous and robust economy
 - an attractive and suitably protected environment
 - good housing and community facilities.
- 3.27 The key objectives identified within the plan that are relevant to the open space study are:
- to support the provision of cycleways in new and existing developments

- to support the economic diversification, social life, facilities and regeneration of local communities, to enable them to meet more of their needs locally
- to protect and improve the amenity of settlements, including their built and natural environment
- to protect and improve vegetation cover, wildlife species and their habitats, watercourses and the landscape
- to provide for the development of environmentally acceptable recreation and leisure activities, to meet the needs of the plan area's population and visitors and to help provide employment.

The local situation

Salisbury District Council Adopted Local Plan (June 2003)

- 3.28 The Local Plan covers the whole district, with the main focus being the historic city of Salisbury, which provides many services for the surrounding areas and therefore acts as an important commercial centre.
- 3.29 The majority of the District is rural and can boast such areas as part of the New Forest National Park, Salisbury Plain, Stonehenge and Cranborne Chase.
- 3.30 The policies of the Local Plan must conform with the policies of the Wiltshire Structure Plan. The Structure Plan and the Local Plan together make up the Development Plan.
- 3.31 The aims of the Local Plan are:
- to promote the principles and practice of sustainable development
 - to promote a healthy economy that provides standards of living at least equal to that currently enjoyed by the people of the District
 - to protect and enhance the natural and built environment
 - to promote a high quality of life for the people of this District without compromising the quality of life for others
 - to provide a level of certainty to all interested parties about where development is to take place, and what kind of development it is to be.
- 3.32 The key objective for the New Forest is:
- to maintain and enhance the traditional character of the New Forest through planning policy whilst ensuring the social and economic well-being of all those who live and work in the area.
- 3.33 The key objective identified regarding sport, recreation and leisure is:
- to preserve and improve existing sports, recreation and leisure facilities in the District, and bring forward suitable new provision to meet the needs of the District's communities, through the Council's own initiatives, and in association with other bodies.

3.34 Most relevant policies to this study are:

- R1C General
 - where proposals involve an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Area of High Ecological Value (AHEV) or Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS) or the Landscape settings of Salisbury and Wilton, such development will be permitted only if there would be no adverse impact on these designated areas
 - outdoor recreation facilities will be allowed provided there will be no significant adverse impact on the surrounding landscape or nature conservation value of the area, there is a satisfactory means of access, the local highway network is adequate, and appropriate services can be made available
 - the proposal is not dependent upon the construction of large buildings or other large structures
 - there is no adverse impact on the amenities of residents or other recreational users
- R2 Open space provision
 - new residential development will be required to make provision for recreational open space (comprising facilities for communal outdoor sport and children's play) in accordance with a standard of 2.43 hectares per 1000 population. Additional amenity open space will be sought as appropriate.
 - Salisbury District is deficient in the provision of both children's and adult's facilities throughout the District, when assessed against the NPFA minimum standards and in addition, the existing provision is often of poor quality. The Local Planning Authority has therefore adopted the upper target figures for the provision of both children's equipped play facilities (0.3 hectares per 1000 population) and youth and adult facilities (1.8 hectares per 1000 population). (Appendix IV.6)
- R5 Protection of existing outdoor sports facilities: development which would lead to the loss of public or private sports fields, other recreational open space, or school playing fields, will not be permitted unless
 - sports and recreation facilities can be best retained and enhanced through the redevelopment of a small part of the site
 - alternative equivalent provision is made available in the locality
 - there is an excess of sports pitch provision and public open space in the area, taking account of the recreation and amenity value of such provision.
- R6 Urban parks
 - development unrelated to the recreational use of urban parks will not be permitted

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- R7 Dual use of education facilities
 - the District Council will encourage the dual use of education facilities for recreation purposes wherever possible
- R15 Golf courses
 - golf course developments, and golf driving ranges, will not be permitted within the Salisbury River Avon System, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or a SSSI
- R17 and R18 Public rights of way (PROW)
 - the Local Planning Authority will encourage the improvement and increased use of the public rights of way network. Proposals to close or divert existing rights of way will not be permitted unless an alternative route is available which is as attractive and is not significantly longer than the original route. Wherever possible, local extensions and improvements to rights of way will be sought as part of development proposals.
 - the Local Planning Authority will, where it is considered appropriate, seek the expansion of public access to the countryside through the creation of new paths and publicly accessible areas and extensions to existing facilities
- R20 Allotments
 - the development of allotment sites will not be permitted unless alternative facilities are provided in an appropriate location, or the allotments are no longer required in the locality
- C1, C2, C3 The rural environment
 - the District Council will endeavour to protect, restore and improve the natural beauty and amenity of the District
 - development in the countryside will be strictly limited and will not be permitted unless it would benefit the local economy and maintain or enhance the environment
 - small scale development required by the public utilities undertakers and private companies for the efficient provision and operation of public utilities will be permitted in the countryside provided that
 - i) such development cannot suitably be located within a settlement
 - ii) it can be demonstrated that there is no alternative, more environmentally acceptable site
 - iii) satisfactory measures can be taken to minimise its impact on the environment, the landscape and on nearby properties and land uses.

Salisbury District Council Corporate Plan 2006 – 2007

3.35 The Corporate Plan sets out the Council's intentions, direction and focus for the next three years. It is updated annually. In association with the South Wiltshire Strategic Alliance the vision for Salisbury and South Wiltshire is "a place where a rich heritage, vibrant cultural life and magnificent environment is supported by:

- a thriving economy
- lively, diverse and safe communities providing equal opportunities for all; and
- strong public agencies and voluntary bodies co-operating in the delivery of practical support for those in need."

Corporate Plan 2006/07

3.36 The plan draws together a range of documents and policies that shape the way the Council works. This is a complex issue, considering the Council delivers around 80 types of public service to a population in excess of 100,000, spread over more than 400 square miles.

3.37 The Council has entered into a South Wiltshire Strategic Alliance to increase 'joined-up' working to provide a better quality of service. The Alliance is made up of 19 public and voluntary sector organisations. The Alliance partners consult with members of the public through six community planning areas:

- City
- Mere and surrounding area
- Nadder Valley (Tisbury and surrounding area)
- Southern Area
- Stonehenge (Amesbury and surrounding area)
- Four Rivers (Wilton and surrounding area).

3.38 Through the community planning process, the Alliance has formulated a Community Strategy to identify joint priorities for the next four years, which are:

- crime and anti-social behaviour
- affordable housing
- access to services
- acting as exemplary employers.

3.39 The following core values have been adopted by the Council which will shape the way they behave, work and deliver services:

- providing excellent service
- being fair and equitable
- supporting the disadvantaged

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- being environmentally conscientious
- communicating with the public
- promoting a thriving local economy
- wanting to be an open, learning council and a willing partner
- being a progressive employer.

3.40 The vision of the Council and the Alliance is:

‘a safe and caring place, in which it is easy to get about and where value for money services contribute to a high quality of life and environment with equality of opportunity for all’.

Community Strategy for Salisbury and South Wiltshire: Making a Difference Together 2005 - 2009 (South Wiltshire Strategic Alliance)

3.41 Key issues facing the District are:

- affordable housing
- traffic congestion and transportation
- pockets of deprivation – six wards are in the top 50% in England
- relatively low levels of crime but high fear of crime
- accessing services in a large, predominantly rural community.

3.42 The four priorities adopted by the Wiltshire Strategic Board in its Strategy for Wiltshire, ‘A County fit for our Children’:

- become the healthiest county in England in which to live by 2014
- become the most waste-efficient county in England by 2014
- improve Wiltshire’s ‘street scene’
- improve adult basic skills.

Community strategies – Six community planning areas

| Planning Area | Issues relevant to this Open Space Study |
|---------------|---|
| City | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce anti-social behaviour and littering in public spaces such as Bourne Hill gardens and Queen Elizabeth gardens • clean up local open spaces and play areas and stop public drinking in them • clean up local rivers and streams • promote healthy living. |

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| Planning Area | Issues relevant to this Open Space Study |
|---|--|
| Southern Area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision and maintenance of foot and cycle paths • protection of wildlife and the natural environment • disposal of MOD Dean depot – future use? • uncertainty of use of playing fields and sports grounds in the long term – competing demands on playing field sites • establish or improve children’s play areas. |
| Nadder Valley | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impact of Countryside Right Of Way (CROW) Act on footpaths and public access. |
| Mere and District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fear of crime, vandalism and anti-social behaviour • not enough facilities for young people • sports facilities in the area are inadequate. |
| Stonehenge | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing footpaths and cycleways need to be improved and new ones created • footpaths and open spaces to be kept clear of dog mess • Salisbury Plain is the largest surviving semi-natural grassland in the EU and the most important site for this habitat in the UK. It is also a SPA and SAC • young people are concerned about the lack of places to meet • play facilities for younger children suffer from vandalism and damage. |
| Four Rivers (Wilton and Surrounding area) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce offences of anti-social behaviour and criminal damage • more policing of local villages • fear of crime in Wilton Market Place • problem with dog-fouling in Castle Meadow and in some villages • litter control with bins emptied more frequently in the Summer • promote village clean-up • preserving the countryside • lack of facilities for young people |

| Planning Area | Issues relevant to this Open Space Study |
|---------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • better play facilities needed in villages • lack of suitable public areas is an issue • need for a skateboard park • a place for young people run by young people. |

Salisbury District Council's Environment Policy – Sustaining Our Future

- 3.43 The Environmental Policy is linked to Local Agenda 21 as the health and well-being of the environment is crucial to providing a good quality of life today and for years to come.
- 3.44 The environmental policy states the overall aim as '*to continually improve our environmental performance in everything that we do, and wherever possible, to go beyond the requirements of all relevant environmental legislation*'.
- 3.45 The key environmental issues specifically related to this study are:
- conserve and enhance the built environment to make sure it is diverse, pleasant and safe
 - protect and improve the environment for the benefit of the health of the people of South Wiltshire
 - protect and enhance the variety of wildlife in South Wiltshire.

Salisbury District Council Cultural Strategy 2002 – 2007

- 3.46 The Cultural Strategy provides a framework for the way in which present and future generations of people in South Wiltshire will live their lives.
- 3.47 The key elements of a quality of life that is unique to South Wiltshire are made up of a vibrant community and cultural life in a setting of great natural beauty and historic architecture.
- 3.48 Sport and recreation make a valuable contribution to the way of life in Salisbury. The Council's areas of focus are:
- young people
 - sustainable and active communities
 - performance and excellence
 - education and lifelong learning
 - healthy living and social inclusion
 - regeneration of facilities and economy
 - sports infrastructure and services

- partnerships
- quality and excellence
- community consultation.

3.49 A key strategic objective relevant to this study is *‘to preserve, enhance and maintain the local built and natural environment, especially areas of special interest.’*

Salisbury District Council Children and Young People’s Strategy 2005 – 2008

3.50 This strategy considers what the Council is currently doing and will do in the future. The need for partnership working between County Council, government departments agencies and organisations, and the voluntary and community sector is highlighted, in order to:

- create more positive images of young people
- promote activities that will expand their horizons
- support education and future careers
- give them a say in issues that affect their lives
- help them stay safe and healthy
- give them a place they call home.

3.51 The aim of the strategy is to:

- audit the current services provided to young people in the District
- identify potential gaps in service provision
- understand the impact of national issues affecting children and young people in the District
- understand what young people consider to be their priorities
- consider how the needs of children and young people are addressed in all council strategies and activities.

On your marks: A strategy for sport and recreation in Salisbury and South Wiltshire

3.52 The vision for sport and recreation in the district is *‘to provide a framework that will encourage and create a broad range of quality opportunities in order to enable participation in sport and active recreation by the whole community, including visitors to the area. To secure the provision of safe and suitable activities and facilities both directly and indirectly by establishing partnerships with or supporting organisations, clubs and individuals as appropriate’.*

3.53 The vision will help in providing a district in which people of all ages and abilities have equal access to high-quality, enjoyable opportunities to stay involved in sport and recreation throughout their lives.

3.54 The key objectives in achieving the vision, of relevance to this study, are:

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- creating equality of access and opportunity for all sectors of the community in both rural and city areas
- encouraging health related and other associated benefits of sport and recreation
- working in partnership to enhance provision
- ensuring the continuity and sustainability of all sport and recreation provision
- ensuring a consistent quality of provision across all areas.

3.55 The strategic priorities for health and social inclusion include:

- seek to address social exclusion to facilities and activities by reducing the barriers to participation
- develop access to people with physical or learning impairments
- reduce barriers to participation in rural areas.

3.56 The key issues for development of regeneration of facilities and economy include:

- the provision of quality facilities, managed efficiently and effectively
- enable existing facilities to upgrade indoor and outdoor courts and have access to specialist equipment.

The Defence Estate Strategy 2006 – In Trust and On Trust

3.57 This document sets out the importance of providing a good quality estate of the right size that is well looked after and meets the needs of the Armed Forces. Defence has an economic, environmental and social impact on society. Investment has been put into the Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's), through the implementation of Environmental Management Systems designed to plan the management of the environmental impact of activity on Defence sites.

3.58 Access to Defence land has been increased through enhanced communication and the mapping of land with a unique symbol on the Ordnance Survey maps, which otherwise would have been excluded through the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

3.59 The strategic aim of the Defence Estate Strategy is *'to have an estate of the right size and quality to support the delivery of defence capability, that is managed and developed effectively and efficiently in line with acknowledged best practice and is sensitive to social and environmental considerations'*.

Summary of strategic documents

| Regional | Policies relevant to study |
|---|--|
| Regional Planning Guidance (RPG 10) for the South West | <p>Provides spatial framework for other strategies and programmes.</p> <p>Need to identify and protect recreational open spaces and playing fields.</p> <p>Need to identify sites and opportunities for the provision of new cultural, leisure and community sports facilities.</p> <p>Need to maximise the use of highly managed areas such as country parks, national trails, cultural attractions and sports facilities.</p> |
| The Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West 2006 to 2026 | <p>To create healthy, safe and secure places to live.</p> <p>To provide networks of accessible green space for people to enjoy supporting social and economic progress by enhancing education, skills development and training.</p> <p>Salisbury is recognised as a strategically significant city within the south east of the region.</p> |
| The Defence Estate Strategy 2006 – In Trust and On Trust | <p>To have an estate of the right size and quality to support the delivery of defence capability, that is managed and developed effectively and efficiently in line with acknowledged best practice and is sensitive to social and environmental considerations.</p> |
| Local | Policies/issues relevant to study |
| Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016 | <p>To support the provision of cycleways in new and existing developments.</p> <p>To protect and improve the amenity of settlements, including their built and natural environment.</p> <p>To protect and improve vegetation cover, wildlife species and their habitats, watercourses and the landscape.</p> <p>To provide for the development of environmentally acceptable recreation and leisure activities, to meet the needs of the plan area's population and visitors and to help provide employment.</p> |

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| Local | Policies/issues relevant to study |
|---|---|
| Salisbury District Council Adopted Local Plan (June 2003) | <p>To protect existing outdoor sports facilities, and encourage use of dual use facilities.</p> <p>To protect, restore and improve the natural beauty and amenity of the District.</p> |
| Corporate Plan Document 2005/6 | <p>“A place where a rich heritage, vibrant cultural life and magnificent environment is supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a thriving economy • lively, diverse and safe communities providing equal opportunities for all; and • strong public agencies and voluntary bodies co-operating in the delivery of practical support for those in need.” |
| Community Strategy for Salisbury and South Wiltshire: Making a Difference Together 2005 - 2009 (South Wiltshire Strategic Alliance) | <p>Key issues identified are traffic congestion and transportation, and accessing services in a large predominantly rural community.</p> <p>The four priorities adopted by the Wiltshire Strategic Board in its Strategy for Wiltshire, ‘A County fit for our Children’:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • become the healthiest county in England in which to live by 2014 • become the most waste-efficient county in England by 2014 • improve Wiltshire’s ‘street scene’ • improve adult basic skills. |
| Salisbury District Council Cultural Strategy 2002 – 2007 | <p>A key strategic objective is <i>“to preserve, enhance and maintain the local built and natural environment, especially areas of special interest.”</i></p> |

| Local | Policies/issues relevant to study |
|--|---|
| <p>Salisbury District Council Children and Young People's Strategy 2005 – 2008</p> | <p>Partnership working aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create more positive images of young people • promote activities that will expand their horizons • support education and future careers • give them a say in issues that affect their lives • help them stay safe and healthy • give them a place they call home. |
| <p>On Your Marks: A strategy for sport and recreation in Salisbury and South Wiltshire</p> | <p>The key objectives in achieving the vision, of relevance to this study are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creating equality of access and opportunity for all sectors of the community in both rural and city areas • encouraging health related and other associated benefits of sport and recreation • working in partnership to enhance provision • ensuring the continuity and sustainability of all sport and recreation provision • ensuring a consistent quality of provision across all areas. |