

Elmbridge Borough Council



Playing Pitch Needs Assessment Study

April 2013

Ploszajski Lynch Consulting Ltd.



CONTENTS

	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
I	INTRODUCTION	14
II	THE PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA	17
III	SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN THE STUDY AREA	21
IV	THE LOCAL STRATEGIC CONTEXT	26
V	THE WIDER STRATEGIC CONTEXT	32
VI	PLAYING PITCH DEMAND	45
VII	PLAYING PITCH SUPPLY	54
VIII	THE BALANCE BETWEEN SUPPLY AND DEMAND	62
IX	PLANNING POLICY	75
X	ACTION PLAN	78
APPENDIX	PITCH SITES IN ELMBRIDGE	83

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The aims of the study

- 1) The aim of the study is to refresh the 2006 Elmbridge Playing Pitch Strategy at both borough and 'analysis area' level, in the light of revised population forecasts and housing projections to 2026, the changing strategic context and up-to-date information on local supply and demand for pitches.

What the study covers

- 2) The pitches covered in the study were all those in the local authority area of the following types, including those not currently available for community use:
 - a) Football (mini, youth, adult).
 - b) Cricket.
 - c) Rugby Union and League (mini, youth, adult).
 - d) Hockey (synthetic turf pitches)

About Elmbridge

- 3) **Population:** The current population of Elmbridge is 130,875. The relatively high proportion of young people is likely to inflate relative demand in the study area for the sports that use playing pitches.
- 4) **Income:** The relatively affluent nature of the local population is typically associated with higher rates of participation in recreational activity.
- 5) **Growth:** Borough population growth of 10,400 people (a 7.9% increase) by 2026 will inflate demand for pitches (and other local services). Existing playing fields may come under threat of development to accommodate new housing. However, developer contributions will provide an opportunity to fund provision that will demonstrably meet the needs of the new residents.
- 6) **Health:** Good health indices locally suggest a health-conscious and physically active population with inflated demand for access to sports facilities including pitches.

Sport in Elmbridge

- 7) **Participation rates:** Overall participation rates in the study area are well above the regional and national averages and the figures for involvement in organised sport (like the team-based pitch sports) are the highest in the country. This suggests that demand for playing pitches will be commensurately high locally.

- 8) **Satisfaction:** Rates of satisfaction with local sports provision are, by contrast, relatively low in relation to the regional and national averages and this may reflect the pressures on pitch and other facility provision, imposed by the very high participation rates in the borough.
- 9) **Market segmentation:** The Market Segmentation data suggests that demand for the pitch sports is likely to be higher than the national average, given the relatively large proportion of Elmbridge residents from market segments which traditionally favour football, cricket, rugby and hockey.

Meeting local priorities

- 10) **Introduction:** Several important policy documents in Elmbridge provide the overall framework within which the playing pitch strategy has been developed and have influenced the development of the options for addressing deficiencies.
- 11) **Corporate Plan:** The 'Corporate Plan 2013 - 2014' (2013) Plan contains a specific commitment to develop a Sports Hub at Waterside Drive by March 2014, which will include grass and synthetic turf pitches.
- 12) **Sustainable Community Strategy:** One of the five priorities of 'The Elmbridge Sustainable Community Strategy 2012 - 2015' (2011) is to promote health and well-being in Elmbridge and sport and physical activity are key components in delivering this.
- 13) **The Local Plan Core Strategy:** The 'Elmbridge Core Strategy' (2011) contains policies that are generally supportive of new and improved playing pitches and also the protection of existing provision.
- 14) **The Infrastructure Delivery Plan:** The 'Elmbridge Local Plan Infrastructure Delivery Plan' (2012) will apply the findings of the current playing pitch assessment, to ensure that appropriate provision is made to meet the existing and future needs of the borough's residents.
- 15) **The Sport and Physical Activity Strategy:** The Elmbridge 'Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2011 - 2014' (2011) sets out a structure for the future direction and development of sport in Elmbridge. It emphasises the role of other partners, particularly voluntary sector groups like the pitch sport clubs and governing bodies, in delivering shared objectives.
- 16) **The Green Space, Sport and Recreation Study:** The 'Elmbridge Green Space, Sport and Recreation Study' (2006) provides a helpful starting point, by identifying standards of provision for pitches and a preliminary assessment of deficiencies.
- 17) **The 2006 Playing Pitch Strategy:** 'The Elmbridge Playing Pitch Strategy' (2006) identifies a number of deficiencies in provision and provides a useful point of reference from which to review the position.

Meeting wider priorities

- 18) **Introduction:** The external policy context for playing pitch provision has an important influence in Elmbridge and this is defined in the following documents.
- 19) **National Planning Policy Framework:** The ‘*National Planning Policy Framework*’ (2012) affirms the importance of playing pitches in sustainable development and confirms the need to assess local needs and opportunities for open space, sport and recreation facilities and to develop local standards of provision.
- 20) **Sport England:** The ‘*Sport England Strategy 2012 - 2017*’ (2012) places emphasis on developing facilities and activity programmes on school sites, which highlights the need to formalise existing community access to education pitches in Elmbridge and to develop additional opportunities, using available Sport England funding where appropriate. Sport England’s planning policies focus upon the need to plan for playing pitch provision on the basis of assessments of need, taking account of the strategic plans of the governing bodies of sport, but also based upon a detailed appraisal of local circumstances.
- 21) **Football:** The Football Association’s ‘*National Game Strategy 2011- 2015*’ (2011) and ‘*National Facilities Strategy 2013 - 2015*’ (2013) will have the following impact:
- a) The changes in pitch sizes and competition formats arising from the Youth Development Review will need to be accommodated.
 - b) The aspirational standard to provide one ‘3G’ synthetic turf pitch per 56 football teams creates a requirement for five such pitches in Elmbridge.
- 22) **Cricket:** The England and Wales Cricket Board’s ‘*National Club Strategy*’ (2012) focuses on promoting the sustainability of clubs and their facilities.
- 23) **Rugby:** The ‘*National Facilities Strategy for Rugby Union in England*’ (2009) has a priority to increase the provision of integrated changing facilities that are child friendly and can sustain concurrent male and female activity at the club.
- 24) **England Hockey:** None of the synthetic turf pitches in Elmbridge were installed more than ten years ago, so England Hockey’s priority in ‘*The Right Pitches in the Right Places*’ (2011) for pitch renewal and upgrades will only have significance in the medium term.
- 25) **Neighbouring local authorities:** Policy documents and assessment of sports facilities and open space provision from neighbouring local authorities will impact upon pitch provision in Elmbridge. Particular issues identified include identified shortfalls in Woking, Guildford, Mole Valley and Kingston, all of which may lead to some exported demand into Elmbridge.

Playing pitch demand

- 26) **Introduction:** Playing pitch demand in Elmbridge was assessed as follows. The analysis involved gathering data on teams, identifying additional training demand as 'Team Equivalents' and analysing it at a borough level and six 'analysis areas'.
- 27) **Adult football:** There are 90 team equivalents in the borough. The proportion of the adult population in that plays football locally is well above the regional and national averages. Analysis area demand is highest in Molesey but there are no teams in Weybridge and Oatlands.
- 28) **Youth football:** There are 138 team equivalents in the study area. The proportion of youth footballers in the local population is well above the national and regional averages. Analysis area demand is highest in Esher, Claygate and the Dittons, but there are no teams in Weybridge and Oatlands.
- 29) **Mini-soccer:** There are 91 team equivalents in the borough. The proportion of mini-soccer players in the borough is well above the national and regional averages. Analysis area demand is highest in Cobham, but there are no teams in Weybridge and Oatlands.
- 30) **Cricket:** There are 77 adult teams and 107 junior teams in Elmbridge. Analysis area demand is highest in Molesey and lowest in Cobham, Oxshott and Stoke D'Abernon for adult cricket and highest in Esher, Claygate and the Dittons and lowest in Weybridge and Oatlands for junior cricket.
- 31) **Adult Rugby:** There are 40 team equivalents in the borough (including rugby league). Analysis area demand is highest in Hersham, but there are no teams in Walton.
- 32) **Junior Rugby:** There are 39 team equivalents in the study area (including rugby league). Analysis area demand is highest in Hersham, but there are no teams in Esher, Claygate and the Dittons, Molesey or Walton.
- 33) **Mini-rugby:** There are 30 teams in Elmbridge. Analysis area demand is highest in Hersham, but there are no teams in Esher, Claygate and the Dittons, Molesey or Walton.
- 34) **Adult Hockey:** There are 49 team equivalents in Elmbridge.
- 35) **Junior hockey:** There are 48 team equivalents in the borough.

Playing pitch supply

- 36) **Introduction:** Pitch supply was assessed by compiling data on the number and location of provision and applying the results of the 2006 pitch audit on quality.
- 37) **Quantitative analysis:** Pitches with community use in Elmbridge include 48 adult football pitches, 19 youth football pitches, 18 mini-soccer pitches, 31 cricket pitches, 26 adult rugby pitches, 15 junior rugby pitches and four synthetic turf pitches.

- 38) **Security of access:** Almost 90% of pitches with community use are in the most secure access categories, although well over one half are provided by voluntary sector sports clubs which is an unusually high proportion.
- 39) **Analysis areas:** Per capita levels of all pitches are fairly consistent in four of the analysis areas, but are slightly poorer in Cobham and Molesey and very significantly worse in Weybridge and Oatlands.
- 40) **Pitches without community use:** In addition to pitches with community use, there are a further 15 adult football pitches, 35 youth football pitches, 12 mini-soccer pitches, two cricket pitches, two adult rugby pitches, one junior rugby pitch and two synthetic turf pitches on sites with no external usage.
- 41) **Pitch quality:** All pitches were assessed as being of at least ‘average’ quality and are therefore in condition that is unlikely to compromise the quality and quantity of play that they can accommodate.
- 42) **Changing facilities:** The quality of changing facilities is rated as below ‘average’ at 11 sites in the borough (23.4%) and there is no changing provision at one further site.

The balance between supply and demand

- 43) **Introduction:** The balance between pitch supply and demand was assessed by applying Sport England’s Playing Pitch Model (PPM). The PPM compares peak supply and demand and builds in other considerations such as pitch carrying capacity, to produce an estimate of surpluses or deficiencies. This was then used to develop minimum recommended standards of provision:
- 44) **PPM results:** The effective position in Elmbridge at present, based upon the interpretation of the PPM is as follows:

Pitch type	Effective position	Explanation
Adult football pitches	Surplus of 12.0 pitches	The surplus of 15.3 pitches calculated by the PPM reduces by 3.3 pitches to take account of the strategic reserve.
Youth football pitches	Shortfall of 33.3 pitches	The deficit of 28.5 pitches calculated by the PPM increases by 4.8 pitches to take account of the strategic reserve.
Mini-soccer pitches	Shortfall of 24.6 pitches	The deficit of 20.7 pitches calculated by the PPM increases by 3.9 pitches to take account of the strategic reserve.
Cricket pitches	All needs accommodated	The deficit of 14.4 pitches calculated by the PPM is managed by spreading play across the five midweek evenings, so effectively even with the addition of a strategic reserve of 4.7 pitches.
Adult rugby pitches	Surplus of 7.5 pitches	The surplus of 9.0 pitches calculated by the PPM reduces by 1.5 pitches to take account of the strategic reserve. Mini-rugby is accommodated by 3.75 adult pitches.
Junior rugby pitches	All needs accommodated	The surplus of 0.4 pitches calculated by the PPM reduces by 1.5 pitches to take account of the strategic reserve but all surplus junior demand is accommodated on adult pitches.
Synthetic turf pitches	Shortfall of 2.0 pitches to meet football training needs.	The deficit of 20.3 pitches calculated by the PPM is managed by spreading play across the five midweek evenings. However, demand from football for access to synthetic turf pitches for training purposes in growing, creating an effective shortfall of one synthetic turf pitch in the borough.

45) **Analysis areas:** The supply-demand balance for each type of pitch in each analysis area is as follows:

Sub- area	Factor	Adult football	Youth football	Mini-soccer	Cricket	Adult rugby	Junior rugby
Cobham/ Oxshott/ S. D'Abernon	Demand	4.2	9.7	7.6	2.3	2.2	2.9
	Supply	3.0	0.0	4.0	3.0	4	3
	+ / -	-1.2	-9.7	-3.6	+0.7	+1.8	+0.1
Esher/ Claygate/ The Dittons	Demand	8.9	16.3	16.2	19.3	5.3	2.1
	Supply	20.4	8.2	4.5	14.0	9	0
	+ / -	+11.5	-8.1	-11.7	-5.3	+3.7	-2.1
Hersham	Demand	2.1	5.2	2.7	6.4	6.0	9.6
	Supply	4.8	3.0	0.0	6.0	3	2
	+ / -	+2.7	-1.6	-2.7	-0.4	-3.0	-7.6
Molesey	Demand	13.8	8.5	6.5	9.2	2.8	0
	Supply	10.3	0.9	1.8	3.0	1	0
	+ / -	-3.5	-7.6	-4.7	-6.2	-1.8	0.0
Walton	Demand	4.2	11.8	8.5	6.1	2.2	1.5
	Supply	6.7	5.5	3.6	4.0	9	10
	+ / -	+2.5	-6.3	-4.9	-2.1	+6.8	+8.5
Weybridge/ Oatlands	Demand	0	0	0	1.2	0	0
	Supply	0	0	3.0	1.0	0	0
	+ / -	0.0	0.0	+3.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0

46) **Standards of provision:** Based upon the PPM outputs, the following standards were developed to establish the adequacy of current and future provision.

Pitch	Standard
Adult football	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One adult pitch per 3,600 people. • All aspects of all pitches and facilities should be 'average' or better. • The whole population within 10 minutes walk or drive of the nearest pitch.
Youth football	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One youth pitch per 2,500 people. • All aspects of all pitches and facilities should rate 'average' or better. • The whole population within 15 minutes walk or drive of the nearest pitch.
Mini-soccer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One mini-soccer pitch per 3,100 people. • All aspects of all pitches and facilities should rate 'average' or better. • The whole population within 15 minutes walk or drive of the nearest pitch.
Cricket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One cricket pitch per 4,200 people. • All aspects of all pitches and facilities should rate 'average' or better. • The whole population within 15 minutes walk or drive of the nearest pitch.
Adult rugby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One adult rugby pitch per 7,900 people. • All aspects of all pitches and facilities should rate 'average' or better. • The whole population within 15 minutes walk or drive of the nearest pitch.
Junior rugby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One junior rugby pitch per 8,700 people. • All aspects of all pitches and facilities should rate 'average' or better. • The whole population within 15 minutes walk or drive of the nearest pitch.
Synthetic turf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One synthetic turf pitch per 20,000 people. • All aspects of all pitches and facilities should rate 'average' or better. • The whole population within 20 minutes walk or drive of the nearest pitch.

47) **Assessment of needs:** The standards were applied to assess:

- a) **Current provision:** The extent to which the existing population is served by good quality, accessible provision.
- b) **Future needs:** These have been modelled based upon a projected increase of 10,400 people in the study area by 2026.

48) **Quantitative needs:** The table below summarises the additional playing pitch needs, both now and in 2026:

Pitch type	Provision in 2013	Needs in 2013	Position in 2013	Extra needs in 2026	Total needs in 2026
Adult football pitches	48	36	+12.0	3	39
Youth football pitches	19	52	- 33.3	4	56
Mini-soccer pitches	18	43	- 24.6	3	46
Cricket pitches	31	31	Balanced	3	34
Adult rugby pitches	24	17	+ 7.5	2	19
Junior rugby pitches	15	15	Balanced	1	16
Synthetic turf pitches	4	6	- 2.0	1	7

Planning policy

49) **Introduction:** The key considerations in developing playing pitch planning policy are as follows.

50) **Planning standards:** The standards of provision proposed in the study are based upon a detailed assessment of local needs and provide a robust and defensible means of defining the adequacy of provision.

51) **Minimum standards of provision:** The standards of provision should be regarded as the minimum levels required to meet existing needs.

52) **Quality of provision:** Quality criteria were set to define the condition to which each pitch type in the study area should aspire.

53) **Multi-functionality:** Many pitch sites serve other open space functions and therefore even where a site might notionally be surplus to provision based upon its primary function, it may serve other subsidiary roles.

54) **Provision relating to new developments:** The evidence contained in the playing pitch assessment relating to the needs arising as a result of new development will be used to 'bid-into' the Community Infrastructure Levy pot to access funds for delivery.

55) **'Surplus' provision:** In some instances the application of the local standards produces an apparent 'surplus' of provision. However, this should not automatically be interpreted as signifying that the 'surplus' could be disposed of because:

- a) The standards against which the 'surplus' was assessed are the minimum that are required to meet current local needs. Local concentrations of existing demand and future increases in usage will both inflate the amount of provision needed to levels well above the minimum stipulation.

- b) An apparent 'surplus' in one form of provision (for example adult football pitches) will often compensate for shortfalls in other types of provision locally (for example youth football pitches).

Dealing with deficiencies

56) **New provision:** Providing entirely new pitches may be the only means of securing additional provision in the right location. This can be achieved by:

- a) Identifying entirely new sites for provision in appropriate locations.
- b) Extending existing provision where feasible.
- c) Disposing of existing pitches to reinvest the capital receipt in new provision.
- d) Incorporating pitches into new community provision and housing developments.

57) **Upgrading and refurbishing:** Upgrading and refurbishing existing pitches and changing would meet some of the qualitative deficiencies identified:

- a) The provision of floodlights for some pitches would extend the period in which they can be used.
- b) Drainage improvements to grass pitches enables them to accommodate more play, with fewer postponed fixtures.
- c) Changing facilities are poor at some pitch sites in the study area and improvements would significantly enhance the experience of users.

58) **Secured access:** Securing improved access through the development of formal agreements serves to safeguard community use of school pitches and in some cases may provide sufficient security of tenure to allow external funding applications to be sought, to provide further enhancements.

Delivery partners

59) **Introduction:** A wide range of organisations will have a role in implementing the Playing Pitch Strategy.

60) **Elmbridge Borough Council:** The council is likely to play the lead role in co-ordinating the development of the larger, more strategic pitch sites, in conjunction with other partners where appropriate.

61) **Schools:** Many schools in the study area already provide pitches from which local communities benefit and there will be further opportunities to extend and formalise community access to a range of provision on school sites. Those schools who do not allow community access to their pitches at present may be prepared to do so if appropriate physical access and enhanced pitch maintenance arrangements can be funded and implemented.

62) **Sports clubs:** Local sports clubs are very significant providers of pitches and will continue to do so. Some clubs may be interested in taking on delegated management responsibilities for pitch and changing facilities maintenance from the council, with appropriate advice and support on the implications for club management and finances.

63) **Developers:** The developers of new housing projects in Elmbridge will be required to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The key principle is that the provision must meet the needs of the residents of the new homes, as opposed to rectifying any pre-existing deficiencies. This mechanism is likely to comprise a major component of most new provision in the borough.

64) **Partnership arrangements:** Partnership arrangements involving combinations of any of the above providers will help to share the costs of provision, management and maintenance of additional provision.

Action plan to meet current needs

65) The action plan identifies the ways in which current needs might be met, specifies what needs to be provided and where and proposes how best this might be achieved.

Pitch type	Current assessed deficiency	Action plan for meeting deficiency
Adult football	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No quantitative deficiency (notional surplus of 10.0 pitches) but the pitch at Stompond Lane Sports Ground will be replaced with better facilities at Waterside Drive Sports Ground. • Quality improvements needed to changing provision serving adult football pitches at 7 sites. • No accessibility deficiency, but need to formalise access arrangements at education sites with existing unsecured community use. 	<p>Develop new facilities at Waterside Drive Sports Ground.</p> <p>Support pitch owners with external funding applications for changing improvements at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cobham Recreation Ground • Elm Grove Recreation Ground • Long Ditton Recreation Ground • Molesey Hurst Recreation Ground • Old Tiffinians Sports Association • The Wilderness • Walton and Hersham FC. <p>Develop Community Use Agreements at the 3 education sites where there is unsecured community use of adult football pitches.</p>
Youth football	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33 additional pitches. • Quality improvements needed to changing provision serving youth football pitches at 2 sites. • No accessibility deficiency, but need to formalise access arrangements at education sites with existing unsecured community use. 	<p>Provide 33 additional youth pitches by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a new pitch at Molesey Hurst Recreation Ground. • Creating a new pitch at Waterside Drive Sports Ground. • Converting underused adult pitches into youth pitches. • Negotiating additional community access to youth pitches on primary school sites. <p>Support pitch owners with external funding applications for changing improvements at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coronation Recreation Ground • Old Tiffinians Sports Association <p>Develop Community Use Agreements at the 5 schools where there is unsecured community use of youth football pitches.</p>

Pitch type	Current assessed deficiency	Action plan for meeting deficiency
Mini-soccer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 additional pitches. • Quality improvements needed to changing serving mini-soccer pitches at 4 sites. • No accessibility deficiency, but need to formalise access arrangements at education sites with existing unsecured community use. 	<p>Provide 25 extra mini-soccer pitches by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Converting underused adult pitches into mini-soccer pitches. • Negotiating additional community access to mini-soccer pitches on school sites. • Creating mini-soccer pitches on the outfield of existing cricket pitches. <p>Support pitch owners with external funding applications for changing improvements at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coronation Recreation Ground • Elm Grove Recreation Ground • Long Ditton Recreation Ground • The Wilderness. <p>Develop Community Use Agreements at Oatlands School where there is existing unsecured community use of mini-soccer pitches.</p>
Cricket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No quantitative deficiency, but the pitch at Elm Grove Recreation Ground is poorly located which compromises its use. • Quality improvements needed for changing serving cricket pitches at 5 sites. • No accessibility deficiency, but need to formalise access arrangements at Parkside School which has unsecured community use. 	<p>Provide an extra cricket pitch at Molesey Hurst Recreation Ground, to replace the one at Elm Grove Recreation Ground.</p> <p>Support pitch owners with external funding applications for pitches and/or changing facilities improvement programmes at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coronation Recreation Ground • East Molesey Cricket Club • Long Ditton Recreation Ground • Old Tiffinians Sports Association • Stoke D'Abernon Recreation Ground <p>Develop Community Use Agreement at Parkside School where there is existing unsecured community use.</p>
Adult rugby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No current quantitative deficiency (notional surplus of 7.5 pitches), although pitch drainage improvements at Elmbridge Eagles RLC would increase usage capacity. • Changing facilities needed for rugby pitches at Covenham Grounds. • No accessibility deficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Elmbridge Eagles RLC with external funding applications for improved pitch drainage. • Support Cobham Rugby Club with external funding applications for changing facilities at Covenham Grounds.
Junior rugby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No current quantitative deficiency. • Changing facilities needed for rugby pitches at Covenham Grounds. • No accessibility deficiency. 	<p>Support Cobham Rugby Club with external funding applications for changing facilities at Covenham Grounds.</p>
Synthetic turf pitches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 additional '3G' pitches to meet football needs. • No pitch quality deficiencies. • No accessibility deficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a new '3G' pitch as part of the Waterside Drive Sports Ground development. • Support the provision of the proposed '3G' pitch at Imber Court Sports Club.

Action plan to meet future needs

66) The action plan to address future needs is as follows:

Pitch type	Future assessed deficiency	Action plan for meeting deficiency
Adult football	No additional requirement (extra demand accommodated by current notional surplus).	No action required
Youth football	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 additional pitches once the existing deficiency has been met. • Conversion of pitches to new sizes as per the Youth Development Review. • All aspects of quality above average. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure the provision of 4 additional youth pitches funded by developer contributions. • Support pitch owners with conversion to the new pitch dimensions.
Mini-soccer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 additional pitches once the existing deficiency has been met. • All aspects of quality above average. 	Secure the provision of 3 additional mini-soccer pitches funded by developer contributions.
Cricket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 additional pitches. • All aspects of quality above average. 	Secure the provision of 3 additional cricket pitches funded by developer contributions.
Adult rugby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 additional pitches (accommodated by current notional surplus). • All aspects of quality above average. 	No action required
Junior rugby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 additional pitch. • All aspects of quality above average. 	Secure the provision of 1 additional junior rugby pitch funded by developer contributions.
Synthetic turf pitches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 additional pitch. • All aspects of quality above average. 	Secure the provision of 1 additional synthetic turf pitch funded by developer contributions.

I INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Ploszajski Lynch Consulting Ltd. was commissioned by Elmbridge Borough Council to update its playing pitch strategy for the borough.

The aim of the study

- 1.2 The aim of the study is to refresh the 2007 Elmbridge Playing Pitch Strategy at both boroughwide and 'analysis area' level, in the light of revised population forecasts and housing projections to 2026, the changing strategic context and up-to-date information on local supply and demand for pitches.

The Scope of the study

- 1.3 The pitches covered in the study were all those in the local authority area of the following types, including those not currently available for community use:
- a) Football (mini, youth, adult).
 - b) Cricket.
 - c) Rugby Union (mini, junior, adult).
 - d) Hockey.
 - e) Artificial Turf Pitches (all sports)

Methodology

- 1.4 **Introduction:** The assessment involved the following tasks.
- 1.5 **The profile of the study area:** The geographical, economic, physical and demographic context within which pitch provision is made in Elmbridge was reviewed and updated, including the current and projected population, the local economy, deprivation and health indices.
- 1.6 **Sport and physical activity:** Recent data on levels of participation in sport and physical activity in general in the study area were examined, to better understand the likely local patterns of demand for playing pitches.
- 1.7 **The Local strategic context:** The implications of all relevant local strategic documents were identified to establish the link between pitches and wider agendas.
- 1.8 **The wider strategic context:** The implications of all relevant county, regional and national strategic documents with an impact on pitch provision were established.
- 1.9 **Review of pitch supply:** The audit of pitches in the study area was updated to identify:

- a) **Quantitative assessment:** The number, type, location and community access arrangements for all pitches in Elmbridge.
- b) **Spatial distribution:** The geographical spread of pitch provision was analysed by comparing per capita levels in six 'analysis areas' of the borough.

1.10 **Audit of pitch demand:** Demand for pitches was identified by:

- a) **Teams data:** Compiling the details of all pitch sport teams playing in Elmbridge, including any that draw their membership from within the borough, but which play their 'home' fixtures elsewhere.
- b) **Leagues information:** Establishing the details of competitions, including the frequency and timing of fixtures.

1.11 **Applying the Playing Pitch Model:** To establish the balance between supply and demand, Sport England's Playing Pitch Model (PPM) was applied, which involved the following:

- a) **Stage one - Identifying teams/team equivalents:** The full list of all clubs and teams in the borough were identified and their match and training needs were converted into team equivalents.
- b) **Stage two - Calculating home games per team per week:** These figures were identified from the above data.
- c) **Stage three - Assessing total home games per week:** These were calculated from the above outputs.
- d) **Stage four - Establishing temporal demand for games:** This was identified from the regular timings of matches, to identify the periods of peak demand.
- e) **Stage five - Defining pitches used on each day:** This was calculated by applying the peak demand.
- f) **Stage six - Establishing the number of pitches available for each sport:** All pitches for each sport in the borough were identified and their carrying capacity at the peak period was calculated by assessing qualitative data.
- g) **Stage seven - Identifying the balance:** This was done by comparing data generated from the previous six stages.
- h) **Stage eight - Identifying latent demand:** A range of factors was considered to establish whether the 'raw' outputs of the PPM needed to be refined to take account of local circumstances.

1.12 **Reviewing provision standards:** The existing local standards of playing pitch provision were reviewed and revised, based upon:

- a) **Quantitative standards:** The outputs from the PPM were applied to generate per capita standards for each type of pitch.
 - b) **Qualitative standards:** The qualitative standards were based upon a previous qualitative audit.
 - c) **Accessibility standards:** The travel times were identified on the basis of earlier local survey results.
- 1.13 **Applying provision standards:** The standards were applied to establish the adequacy of current and future provision.
- a) **Current provision:** The respective numbers of residents served or under-provided in relation to each pitch type has been calculated by applying the respective quantitative standards at both boroughwide and sub-area level.
 - b) **Future provision:** This has been modelled based upon population projections for the study area indicating an anticipated population of 141,275 by 2026, an increase of 10,400 people, or 7.9% compared with the current figure.
- 1.14 **Planning policy:** The key considerations in developing playing pitch planning policy were identified.
- 1.15 **Options for dealing with deficiencies:** The options for dealing with deficiencies were analysed.
- 1.16 **Action plan:** An action plan was produced to identify the ways in which current and future needs might be met, to specify what needs to be provided and where and to indicate how best this might be achieved.

II THE PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

Introduction

- 2.1 **Introduction:** This section identifies the local context within which playing pitch provision is made in Elmbridge. It covers the following:
- a) Background.
 - b) Population.
 - c) The local economy.
 - d) Deprivation indices.
 - e) Health indices.
 - f) Implications for playing pitch provision.

Background

- 2.2 The borough of Elmbridge covers 9,634 hectares in north Surrey. Its boundary reaches from the River Thames in the north to the M25 motorway in the south. It has six main towns Cobham, Esher, Hersham, Molesey, Walton and Weybridge, together with a number of smaller settlements. 57% of the borough is Green Belt and 10% is public open space.
- 2.3 With good accessibility by rail and road to Central London, and within easy reach of Heathrow and Gatwick Airports, the M25 and the M3, land values are high and development pressure intense.

Population

- 2.4 **Age structure:** According to the 2011 Census, Elmbridge has a population of 130,875. This represents an increase of 8,939 (or 8.7%) since the 2001 Census. The current age structure is tabulated below, with comparator figures for Surrey and England as a whole. The rounded figures show that the borough has a relatively youthful age structure, with proportionately more younger people than the county and the country as a whole.

Age	Elmbridge	Elmbridge %	Surrey %	England %
0-15	26,319	20.1%	18.1%	18.9%
16-64	83,081	63.5%	64.7%	64.7%
65+	21,475	16.4%	17.2%	16.4%
Total	130,875	100%	100%	100%

Source: 2011 Census (ONS, 2012)

2.5 **‘Analysis area’ populations:** Because of its geography, the borough can be divided into six broad ‘analysis areas’, based upon towns that provide a range of services to a surrounding catchment. Whilst the areas concerned are not definitive or self-contained in terms of the pitches provided in each, they match the areas used in the 2006 Playing Pitch Strategy and as such provide a useful basis for a more localised analysis of provision:

Analysis area	Wards	Population
Cobham, Oxshott and Stoke D’Abernon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cobham and Downside • Cobham Fairmile • Oxshott and Stoke D’Abernon 	18,607
Esher, Claygate and the Dittons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claygate • Esher • Hinchley Wood • Long Ditton • Thames Ditton • Weston Green 	34,997
Hersham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hersham North • Hersham South 	12,319
Molesey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Molesey East • Molesey North • Molesey South 	19,622
Walton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walton Ambleside • Walton Central • Walton North • Walton South 	24,296
Weybridge and Oatlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oatlands Park • St. Georges Hill • Weybridge North • Weybridge South 	21,122

Source: ‘Elmbridge Settlement Strategy (2009)

2.6 **Borough population growth:** The Council’s ‘Local Plan Infrastructure Delivery Plan’ (2012) sets out an up-to-date approach to housing-led population projections in the Borough, which estimates that the population of Elmbridge will grow by circa 800 people per annum to the year 2021. Projecting this forward to 2026 would see the population grow by 10,400 over the next 13 years, to a total of 141,275.

2.7 **Location of growth:** Elmbridge Borough Council’s ‘Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment’ (2012) identifies the broad location and number of houses that will be provided in the borough between 2012 and 2028. As such, it provides a useful indicator of where the proportion of the additional population attributable to housing growth will be located. The figures for each ‘analysis area’ are tabulated below. The estimated population is based upon the current average of 2.45 people per household in the borough:

Analysis area	No. houses	Estimated population
Cobham, Oxshott and Stoke D'Abernon	660	1,617
Esher, Claygate and the Dittons	954	2,337
Hersham	316	774
Molesey	519	1,272
Walton	743	1,820
Weybridge and Oatlands	641	1,570
TOTAL	3,833	9,390

Source: 'Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment' Elmbridge Borough Council (2012)

Deprivation indices

2.8 As the following measures indicate, Elmbridge is a relatively affluent area:

- a) Based upon the Government's Index of Multiple Deprivation, the borough as a whole is ranked the 341st most deprived local authority area in the country, out of 376 districts ('Index of Multiple Deprivation' (DCLG, 2011).
- b) Only 4.7% of the population of Elmbridge lives in an area ranked in the most deprived 20% in the country, whilst 73.6% live in an area ranked in the 20% least deprived nationally. ('Index of Multiple Deprivation' (DCLG, 2011).
- c) There are some concentrations of relative deprivation, however. For example, in Walton North ward, 22.5% of children are defined as living in poverty. ('Index of Multiple Deprivation' (DCLG, 2011).
- d) Gross weekly pay for full-time workers in Elmbridge in 2011 was £720.90, compared with a national average of £503.10. Only 1.3% of the economically active population is unemployed, less than half the national unemployment rate ('Authority's Monitoring Report 2011/12' (2012).
- e) Over a third of Elmbridge adult residents are qualified to degree level or equivalent standard, significantly higher than the national average. Only 13.2% are unqualified, compared to a national average of 22.5% ('ONS Census data' (2012).

Health indices

2.9 The Department of Health's 'Health Profile for Elmbridge' (2012) contains the following details on local health indices:

- a) Male life expectancy in the study area is 81.8 years, with female life expectancy 84.1 years, in both cases well above the respective national averages. However, there is some evidence of health inequality, with the average life expectancy of people living in the 20% most affluent and the 20% least affluent parts of the borough varying by 5.9 years for males and 2.1 years for females.

- b) 19.5% of the local adult population is classified as being obese, which is well below the national average of 24.2%.
- c) Only 12.4% of local children in school year six are classified as being obese, which is well below the national average of 19.0%.
- d) 11.1% of local residents smoke, compared with 20.7% nationally.

The implications for playing pitch provision

2.10 The implications for playing pitch provision are as follows:

- a) The relatively high proportion of young people is likely to inflate relative demand in the study area for the sports that use playing pitches.
- b) The relatively affluent nature of the local population is typically associated with higher rates of participation in recreational activity.
- c) Borough population growth of 10,400 people (a 7.9% increase) by 2026 will inflate demand for pitches (and other local services). Existing playing fields may come under threat of development to accommodate new housing. However, developer contributions will provide an opportunity to fund provision that will demonstrably meet the needs of the new residents.
- d) Good health indices locally suggest a health-conscious and physically active population with inflated demand for access to sports facilities including pitches.

III. SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN THE STUDY AREA

Introduction

- 3.1 This section examines participation in sport and physical activity in Elmbridge, to better understand the likely patterns of background demand for playing pitches in the study area. The data is drawn from Sport England surveys and research. The sources examined are as follows:
- a) The 'Active People' surveys.
 - b) Market Segmentation data.
- 3.2 To place the local results in context, the data has been assessed against the national and regional (South-East) averages provide a wider geographical perspective against which to track local trends.

Active People

- 3.3 **Introduction:** The 'Active People' survey was commissioned by Sport England. The survey is the largest study of patterns of adult (people aged over 16) involvement in sport and physical activity ever undertaken and involved telephone interviews with a representative sample of between 500 and 1,000 residents of each local authority district in the country. Five surveys have been undertaken to date, which has enabled trends to be tracked over a seven year period. The following Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) are measured and the results for each are tabulated below:
- a) **Overall participation:** This is defined as 'taking part on at least three days a week in moderate intensity sport and active recreation (at least twelve days in the last four weeks) for at least 30 minutes continuously in any one session'.
 - b) **Volunteering:** This is defined as 'volunteering to support sport for at least one hour a week'.
 - c) **Club membership:** This is defined as 'being a member of a club particularly so that you can participate in sport or recreational activity in the last four weeks'.
 - d) **Receiving tuition:** This is defined as 'having received tuition from an instructor or coach to improve your performance in any sport or recreational activity in the last twelve months'.
 - e) **Organised Competition:** This is defined as 'having taken part in any organised competition in any sport or recreational activity in the last twelve months'.
 - f) **Satisfaction:** This is defined as 'the percentage of adults who are very or fairly satisfied with sports provision in their local area'.

g) **Organised sport:** This is defined as ‘the percentage of adults who have done at least one of the following:

- Received tuition in the last twelve months.
- Taken part in organised competition in the last twelve months.
- Been a member of a club to play sport’.

3.4 **Overall participation:** Overall rates of regular adult participation in sport and physical activity (at least three sessions of 30 minutes of moderate intensity exercise per week) show that whilst rates have fluctuated in Elmbridge over the survey period, they have always remained very much higher than the regional and national averages and in the most recent survey, the rate was the highest for any local authority in the country.

Area	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
Elmbridge	24.2%	22.9%	21.0%	26.0%
South-East	17.1%	17.1%	16.8%	16.5%
England	16.4%	16.6%	16.5%	16.3%

3.5 **Volunteering:** Rates of volunteer support for sport in Elmbridge have fluctuated during the survey period, but currently stand well above the regional and national averages:

Area	2005/6	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
Elmbridge	5.5%	4.4%	5.6%	4.8%	10.8%
South-East	5.4%	5.3%	5.0%	4.8%	7.6%
England	5.4%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	7.3%

3.6 **Sports club membership:** Contrary to national and regional trends, club membership rates for Elmbridge have increased over the survey period, always remaining substantially above the regional and national averages and in the most recent survey, the rate was the highest for any local authority in the country.

Area	2005/6	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
Elmbridge	37.4%	37.3%	32.6%	34.2%	40.5%
South-East	27.6%	27.5%	26.1%	26.2%	25.7%
England	25.1%	24.7%	24.1%	23.9%	23.2%

3.7 **Coaching:** Again countering wider trends, the proportion of adults receiving coaching in Elmbridge has increased since 2005 and in common with several other local indicators, it is currently the highest rate in the country:

Area	2005/6	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
Elmbridge	27.8%	26.4%	21.5%	23.1%	29.7%
South-East	20.7%	20.6%	19.5%	19.3%	18.0%
England	18.0%	18.1%	17.5%	17.5%	16.2%

3.8 **Organised competition:** The proportion of adults involved in organised sports competitions in the previous twelve months fallen over the survey period but remains well above the regional and national averages:

Area	2005/6	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
Elmbridge	21.3%	18.0%	14.5%	15.2%	20.6%
South-East	17.1%	16.3%	16.0%	15.7%	16.2%
England	14.8%	14.6%	14.4%	14.4%	14.3%

- 3.9 ***Involvement in organised sport:*** The proportion of adults who are either members of a sports club, received coaching and tuition or played organised competitive sport has countered wider trends and increased over the survey period and it is currently the highest rate in the country:

Area	2005/6	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
Elmbridge	51.0%	50.9%	46.2%	45.9%	53.0%
South-East	40.4%	40.5%	39.1%	39.1%	38.9%
England	37.0%	37.0%	36.1%	36.3%	35.5%

- 3.10 ***Satisfaction with local provision:*** Levels of satisfaction with local sports provision show that the rates for Elmbridge fluctuated over the four survey periods in which the question was included and are currently below the regional and national averages:

Area	2005/6	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10
Elmbridge	63.8%	71.9%	74.6%	66.7%
South-East	71.8%	69.9%	71.2%	71.0%
England	69.5%	66.6%	68.4%	69.0%

Market segmentation data

- 3.11 ***Introduction:*** Sport England has identified 19 adult sporting market segments, to better understand specific motivations and barriers to doing sport and physical activity. The data provides a useful way of anticipating demand for activities, based upon the extent to which segments are represented in the local population.
- 3.12 The proportion of the Elmbridge population in each market segment is tabulated below, with the South-East and national figures for comparison:

Market segment	Elmbridge	South-East	England
Competitive male urbanites	9.7%	6.0%	4.9%
Sports team drinkers	1.3%	3.9%	5.4%
Fitness class friends	11.0%	6.1%	4.7%
Supportive singles	1.2%	3.1%	4.3%
Career focused females	6.5%	5.2%	4.5%
Settling down males	16.7%	11.4%	8.8%
Stay at home mums	9.4%	6.3%	4.4%
Middle England mums	2.7%	4.6%	4.9%
Pub league team mates	1.3%	3.5%	5.9%
Stretched single mums	0.9%	2.7%	3.7%
Comfortable mid-life males	8.9%	9.7%	8.6%
Empty nest career ladies	7.4%	6.8%	6.1%
Early retirement couples	5.5%	7.3%	6.8%
Older working women	1.0%	2.8%	4.9%

Market segment	Elmbridge	South-East	England
Local 'old boys'	0.8%	2.4%	3.7%
Later life ladies	0.9%	1.3%	2.1%
Comfortable retired couples	9.3%	6.5%	4.2%
Twilight years gents	1.4%	3.5%	4.0%
Retirement home singles	4.1%	6.8%	8.0%

3.13 **'Dominant segments'**: The 'dominant' market segments with more than 7% of the local population are detailed below. The characteristics of these groups and the types of activity that appeal most to them are as follows:

Segment name	Characteristics	Sports that appeal
Competitive male urbanites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age 18-25 • Single • Owner-occupied • Employed full-time • No children • Social class ABC1 • 40% do 3x30 minutes exercise per week • 19% do no exercise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rugby • Cricket • Squash • Climbing • Windsurfing • Gym • Tennis • Football
Fitness class friends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age 18-35 • Single • Owner-occupied • Employed full-time • No children • Social class ABC1 • 28% do 3x30 minutes exercise per week • 34% do no exercise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body combat • Netball • Swimming • Pilates • Gym • Running • Tennis • Aqua aerobics
Settling down males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age 26-45 • Married • Owner-occupied • Employed full-time • 50% have children • Social class ABC1 • 32% do 3x30 minutes exercise per week • 27% do no exercise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canoeing • Skiing • Cricket • Golf • Cycling • Squash • Football
Stay at home mums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age 26-45 • Married • Owner-occupied • Employed part-time/at home • Children • Social class ABC1 • 25% do 3x30 minutes exercise per week • 33% do no exercise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swimming • Tennis • Badminton • Cycling • Aerobics • Horse riding • Pilates • Exercise bike
Comfortable mid-life males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age 36-65 • Married • Owner-occupied • Employed full-time • 50% have children • Social class ABC1 • 26% do 3x30 minutes exercise per week • 39% do no exercise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sailing • Gym • Football • Jogging • Badminton • Golf • Cycling • Cricket

Segment name	Characteristics	Sports that appeal
Empty nest career ladies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age 46-55 • Married • Owner-occupied • Employed full-time • No dependent children • Social class ABC1 • 25% do 3x30 minutes exercise per week • 44% do no exercise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swimming • Yoga • Walking • Horse riding • Aqua aerobics • Pilates • Step machine • Gym
Comfortable retired couples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age 65+ • Married • Owner occupied • Retired • No dependent children • Social class ABC1 • 14% do 3x30 minutes exercise per week • 70% do no exercise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bowls • Snooker • Golf • Walking • Tennis • Fishing • Table tennis • Swimming

The implications for playing pitch provision

3.13 The implications for playing pitch provision of local participation and demand patterns are as follows:

- a) Overall participation rates in the study area are well above the regional and national averages and the figures for involvement in organised sport (like the team-based pitch sports) are the highest in the country. This suggests that demand for playing pitches will be commensurately high locally.
- b) Rates of satisfaction with local sports provision are, by contrast, relatively low and this may reflect the pressures on pitch and other facility provision, imposed by the very high participation rates in the borough.
- c) The Market Segmentation data suggests that demand for the pitch sports is likely to be higher than the national average, given the relatively large proportion of Elmbridge residents from market segments which traditionally favour football, cricket, rugby and hockey.

IV. THE LOCAL STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Introduction

4.1 This section summarises the main findings of all local strategies with the potential to impact on playing pitch provision and identifies their implications.

Corporate Plan

4.2 The '*Corporate Plan 2013 - 2014*' (2013) sets the immediate priorities of the Council and states what it is going to do to make Elmbridge a better place for local people. One of the top priorities is 'a unique, green, attractive Elmbridge'. Specific actions related to this which might impact upon the provision and management of playing pitches include:

- a) Protecting and enhancing the Council's green spaces for the enjoyment of the community.
- b) Working in partnership to deliver a lasting cultural and physical activity legacy to the Borough and promoting an active healthy lifestyle.
- c) Commencing the development of an environmentally sound and sustainable Sports Hub at Waterside Drive by March 2014.

Sustainable Community Strategy

4.3 Elmbridge Community Partnership (ECP) is the local strategic partnership for Elmbridge. It was formally established in April 2002 and consists of representatives from public agencies along with those from the business, community and voluntary sectors. '*The Elmbridge Sustainable Community Strategy 2012 - 2015*' (2011) sets out what the Elmbridge Community Partnership is going to do over the forthcoming years to ensure the achievement of the vision for Elmbridge in 2015. The aim is to ensure that the borough of Elmbridge offers quality of life both for current and future generations.

4.4 The vision is for an Elmbridge with:

- a) A good quality of life.
- b) Safe and healthy communities, vibrant town centres and a strong local economy.
- c) Better transport connections, plenty of community facilities, affordable housing and efficient public services.
- d) A thriving and inclusive Borough which integrates all sectors of the community.
- e) Where those with extra needs of whatever kind can better access support from their communities.

- f) Where there are reducing inequalities and people are able to make the most of the opportunities open to them.
- g) Which retains its attractive, green and unique character and where the communities work together to reduce the impact of modern day living on our environment.

4.5 One of the key priorities is for health and well-being.

Local Plan

4.6 **Introduction:** The *'Elmbridge Core Strategy'* (2011) is the most important document in new Elmbridge Local Plan. It sets out a long-term vision, spatial strategy and core policies for shaping the Borough's development up to 2026 and is key to the delivery of *'The Elmbridge Sustainable Community Strategy'*.

4.7 **Strategic objectives:** These include an objective for leisure, culture and sport:

- a) Promote provision of high quality sports, leisure, cultural and health facilities for all ages across the borough.
- b) Enable people to adopt healthy lifestyles.
- c) Support the provision of high quality design in public buildings and spaces.
- d) Encourage innovative ideas for activities and facilities.
- e) Encourage investment in technologies to enable remote access to services.

4.8 **Social and community infrastructure:** Social and community infrastructure includes 'indoor and outdoor recreation and sports facilities'. Policy CS16 states that 'to ensure the provision of accessible and sustainable social and community infrastructure, the Council will work with its partners in order to:

- a) Promote the mixed use of social and community infrastructure.
- b) Resist the loss of existing social and community facilities or sites, unless it can be demonstrated that
 - The facility is no longer needed for its original purpose or viable for any other social or community use; or
 - An alternative facility will be provided in a location with an equal level of accessibility for the population it is intended to serve.
 - There is no requirement from any other public service provider for an alternative community or social facility that could be met through a change of use or redevelopment.

- c) Ensure that any provision of social infrastructure is accessible by public transport, cycling and walking.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan

- 4.9 **Introduction:** The 'Elmbridge Local Plan Infrastructure Delivery Plan' (2012) provides an assessment of the impacts of new development on key infrastructure within the borough (including outdoor sports facilities), outlines the potential gaps in provision and identifies what new infrastructure is required to mitigate against some of the potential effects of the levels of development being proposed.
- 4.10 **Outdoor sports facilities:** The assessment of playing pitch needs is based upon the findings of the Council's 2006 Playing Pitch Strategy (see sections 4.18 to 4.23 below) and recognises the current and future deficiencies identified in that document. The findings of the current playing pitch assessment will accordingly be used to update the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, to ensure that appropriate provision is made to meet the existing and future needs of the borough's residents.

Sport and Physical Activity Strategy

- 4.11 **Introduction:** The Elmbridge 'Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2011 - 2014' (2011) sets out a structure for the future direction and development of sport in Elmbridge in the lead up and beyond the London 2012 Games. The overall purpose for the strategy is 'to provide strategic direction for shaping sport and physical activity for residents, clubs and facilities in Elmbridge'.
- 4.12 **Goals and objectives:** The goals and objectives of the strategy are to:
- a) Provide a local framework for achieving national and county objectives.
 - b) Promote and extend partnership working between organisations.
 - c) Maximise sport and physical activity opportunities for residents and visitors to the borough.
 - d) Set priorities for sport and physical activity in a clear and rational way as identified by local people and organisations.
 - e) Bring about improvements to sport and physical activity provision in the Borough.
 - f) Make sport and physical activity more accessible.
 - g) Emphasise the importance of sport and physical activity for the wellbeing and enjoyment of residents.
 - h) Help access funding from external sources for sports clubs.
- 4.13 **Vision:** 'Working with partners to encourage and promote sport and physical activity opportunities open to all, to ensure residents, sports clubs and leisure providers reach their full potential in sport and physical activity'.

4.14 **Aims:** The aims are as follows:

- a) To **increase opportunities** in sport and physical activity to improve the health of residents.
- b) To **widen access** to facilities, activities and opportunities, proactively targeting low participant groups.
- c) To **improve levels of performance** by supporting individuals, clubs and facilities to reach their full potential.
- d) To **promote the benefits** of achieving a healthy and active lifestyle.

Green Space, Sport and Recreation Study

4.15 **Introduction:** The 'Elmbridge Green Space, Sport and Recreation Study' (2006) comprises an 'assessment of local needs and audit of green space and indoor sport and recreational facilities, will provide the Council with a clear vision, priorities for the future (based on local need) and a direction for the allocation of resources'.

4.16 **Playing pitches:** The assessment of pitches concluded that "there is high demand for pitches and the current provision is currently meeting the demand. This may not be so in the future due to population changes, so all pitches must be protected from development and more provision may be required in the future".

4.17 **Outdoor sports facilities conclusions:** The conclusions relating to all outdoor sports facility types (including pitches) were as follows:

- a) Although overall opinion from the household questionnaire identified, by a very small margin, a perception of insufficient provision of outdoor sports facilities, the audit revealed that Elmbridge is actually well provided for.
- b) A minimum provision standard of 7.58 ha per 1,000 people (including golf courses) is recommended borough wide, reflecting the strategic importance of outdoor sports facilities. If golf courses are excluded current provision is 3.27 ha per 1,000 people.
- c) There are no significant accessibility deficiencies. All areas of the borough are within the catchment of an existing outdoor sports facility. It should be noted however that the accessibility catchments include school pitches, for which greater access to the public should be considered where appropriate. In addition, there is a wide range of outdoors sports facilities included within this category (e.g. bowling greens, tennis courts, football pitches etc).
- d) Generally the quality, usage and accessibility of sites of this type is good throughout the borough. The Council should work towards maintaining these standards into the future.

Playing Pitch Strategy

- 4.18 **Introduction:** ‘The Elmbridge Playing Pitch Strategy’ (2006) comprises an analysis of the adequacy of pitch provision within the borough.
- 4.19 **Pitch supply:** The study identified that per capita levels of pitch provision in Elmbridge are all above the national average, with the exception of synthetic turf pitches. Around 60% of all pitches are secured for community use, with the remainder on education sites, with limited or no external usage.
- 4.20 **Pitch demand:** The study identified 140 football teams, 110 cricket teams, 94 rugby teams and 40 hockey teams in the borough.
- 4.21 **The balance between supply and demand:** The application of Sport England’s Playing Pitch Model produced the following findings for 2006 and the projected position for 2010:

Pitch type	Surplus/(deficit) 2006	Surplus/(deficit) 2010
Adult football	25	23.9
Youth football	(10)	(11.5)
Mini-soccer	(15)	(14.4)
Cricket	(6.5)	(10.1)
Adult rugby	10.5	8.8
Junior rugby	(23.5)	(26.2)
Synthetic turf pitches	(1.0)	(2.3)

- 4.22 **Recommendations:** The strategy recommended that the Council should:
- Seek to secure formal community use agreements where possible with local schools, where the community already has access to facilities and seeks to identify further opportunities for the community to use the facilities.
 - Consider re-designating a proportion of the adult pitches for other sports with an identified shortfall (e.g. mini-soccer), where another solution has not been identified.
 - Secure developer contributions wherever possible to improve the quality of existing outdoor playing fields or alternative sporting provision in the Borough and provide new ones where a shortfall has been identified.
 - Utilise a number of the identified surplus pitches to use as a strategic reserve and to improve quality through a quality maintenance routine.
- 4.23 **Planning standards:** The strategy proposes a boroughwide standard of 1.09ha of community accessible playing pitches per 1,000 people, which compares with the then current levels of 0.93ha per 1,000 people.

The implications for playing pitch provision

4.24 The local strategic context in Elmbridge influences the overall framework within which the playing pitch strategy will be developed. In particular:

- a) The Corporate Plan contains a specific commitment to develop a Sports Hub at Waterside Drive by March 2014, which will include grass and synthetic turf pitches.
- b) One of the five priorities of the Sustainable Community Strategy is to promote health and well-being in Elmbridge and sport and physical activity are key components in delivering this.
- c) The Local Plan Core Strategy contains policies that are generally supportive of new and improved playing pitches and also the protection of existing provision.
- d) The findings of the current playing pitch assessment will accordingly be used to update the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, to ensure that appropriate provision is made to meet the existing and future needs of the borough's residents.
- e) The Sport and Physical Activity Strategy sets out a structure for the future direction and development of sport in Elmbridge. It emphasises the role of other partners, particularly voluntary sector groups like the pitch sport clubs and governing bodies, in delivering shared objectives.
- f) The Green Space, Sport and Recreation Study provides a helpful starting point, by identifying standards of provision for pitches and a preliminary assessment of deficiencies.
- g) The 2006 Playing Pitch Strategy identifies a number of deficiencies in provision and provides a useful point of reference from which to review the position now and in the future.

V. THE WIDER STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Introduction

5.1 This section summarises the main findings of the key national and county strategies and those of neighbouring local authorities which impact upon sports facilities and open space assessments and identifies their implications.

National Planning Policy Framework

5.2 **Introduction:** In March 2012, the Government published the '*National Planning Policy Statement*' (2012), setting out its economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these policies articulate the Government's vision of sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations.

5.3 **Sustainable development:** 'The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Sustainable development means development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'.

5.4 **Core planning principles:** Planning policies and decisions should:

- a) 'Be genuinely plan-led, with succinct Local Plans setting out a positive long-term vision for an area. These plans should be kept up to date and should provide a practical framework within which decisions on planning applications can be made with a high degree of certainty and efficiency'.
- b) 'In considering the future use of land, take account of its environmental quality or potential quality regardless of its previous or existing use'.
- c) 'Seek to protect and enhance environmental and heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. Where practical and consistent with other objectives, allocations of land for development should prefer land of lesser environmental value'.
- d) 'Make effective use of land, promote mixed use developments that create more vibrant places, and encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas, recognising that some open land can perform many functions (such as for wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, carbon storage, or food production)'.
- e) 'Actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable'.

5.5 **Core planning principles:** Planning policies and decisions should:

- a) 'Take account of and support local strategies to improve health and wellbeing for all'.

b) 'Always seek to secure a good standard of amenity for existing and future occupants of land and buildings'.

5.6 **Health and well-being:** 'Local planning authorities should work with public health leads and health organisations to understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population, including expected future changes, and any information about relevant barriers to improving health and well-being'.

5.7 **Open space, sports and recreational facilities:** 'Access to good quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. The planning system has a role in helping to create an environment where activities are made easier and public health can be improved. Planning policies should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. The information gained from this assessment of needs and opportunities should be used to set locally derived standards for the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities. Planning policies should protect and enhance rights of way and access'.

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

a) An assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or

b) The need for and benefits of the development clearly outweigh the loss'.

Sport England

5.9 **Introduction:** The '*Sport England Strategy 2012 - 2017*' (2012) sets out national sports policy objectives for the next five years.

5.10 **Overall aims:** In 2017, five years after the Olympic Games, sport in England will be transformed, so that sport becomes a habit for life for more people and a regular choice for the majority. The strategy will:

a) See more people taking on and keeping a sporting habit for life.

b) Create more opportunities for young people.

c) Nurture and develop talent.

d) Provide the right facilities in the right places.

e) Support local authorities and unlock local funding.

f) Ensure real opportunities for communities.

- 5.11 Sport England is seeking a year-on-year increase in the proportion of people who play sport once a week for at least 30 minutes. In particular it hopes to raise the percentage of 14-25 year olds playing sport once a week and reduce the proportion dropping out of sport.
- 5.12 **Anticipated outcomes:** The outcomes with the greatest potential impact on playing pitch use and provision will be as follows:
- a) Every one of the 4,000 secondary schools in England, will be offered a community sport club on its site with a direct link to one or more governing body of sport, depending on the local clubs in its area.
 - b) County sports partnerships will be given new resources to create effective links locally between schools and sport in the community.
 - c) All secondary schools who wish to do so will be supported to open up, or keep open, their sports facilities for local community use and at least a third of these will receive additional funding to make this happen.
 - d) Building on the early success of Places People Play, a further £100m will be invested in facilities for the most popular sports.
- 5.13 **Playing pitch policy:** Sport England's national policies in relation to playing pitches are contained in 'A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England' (2002). It contains a policy of resisting the loss of pitches unless one or more of the following five conditions are met:
- a) A carefully quantified and documented assessment of current and future needs has demonstrated to the satisfaction of Sport England that there is an excess of facility provision in the catchment and that the site has no special significance to the interests of sport.
 - b) The proposed development is ancillary to the principal use of the site as a playing field or outdoor sports facility and does not affect the quantity or quality of facilities or adversely affect their use.
 - c) The proposed development affects only land incapable of forming a playing pitch or outdoor sports facility and does not result in:
 - The loss, or loss of use of, any facility (including the maintenance of adequate safety margins).
 - A reduction in the size of the playing area of any facility.
 - The loss of any other sports/ancillary facilities on site.
 - d) The playing field or outdoor sports facility which would be lost as a result of the proposed development would be replaced by facilities of an equivalent or better quality, in a suitable location and subject to equivalent or better management arrangements, prior to the commencement of the development.

- e) The proposed development is for an indoor or outdoor sports facility, the provision of which would be of sufficient benefit to the development of sport to outweigh the detriment caused by the loss of playing field or current outdoor facility.

The Football Association

5.14 **Introduction:** The Football Association's '*National Game Strategy 2011-2015*' (2011) sets out the priorities for the development of football over the period.

5.15 **Football development objectives:** The objectives of relevance to football in Elmbridge are as follows:

a) **Challenges:** The strategy identifies the following:

- Halting the decline in adult male 11-a-side football.
- Providing local and flexible formats of football to suit changing consumer lifestyles.
- Addressing the drop off at ages 14-19.
- Supporting the transition from mini-soccer to youth and youth to adult.
- Widening affiliation and integrating teams from diverse communities.
- Affiliating and developing football in the commercial small-sided sector.
- Working effectively with changing school sport.

b) **Targets:** The national targets for 2015 of relevance to football in Elmbridge are as follows:

- Retain 30,355 adult male 11-a-side teams and grow to 30,550 teams.
- Retain 1,437 adult female 11-a-side teams and grow to 1,500 teams.
- Grow adult football by 150,000 new participants playing once a week.
- Increase male and female disability teams to 1,264 and 238 teams.
- Increase adult small-sided teams from 28,370 to 30,000 (5.75% increase).
- Retain and grow mini-soccer, male and female youth teams.
- Retain 30,500 intra and inter-school teams.

c) **Priorities:** The priorities for 2015 are as follows:

- Focus resources on retaining and developing the existing affiliated teams.
- Halt the decline in adult male 11-a-side and retain female 11-a-side teams by improving the access and quality of pitches, providing a referee for every game, supporting volunteers, using technology and increasing participation through FA 'Just Play' Centres and the 'Get into Football' programmes.
- Develop the FA's children and young people offer to sustain participation and address drop-out at key phases mini-soccer to youth, 14-16 and 16-19.
- Continue to support existing and diverse communities to participate in affiliated football.
- Develop different affiliation and benefits packages for groups not traditionally affiliated.
- Embed flexible formats of football such as 60 minute matches, shorter competition programmes and turn-up-and-play and develop playing opportunities to meet changing player lifestyles.

5.16 **Facility development objectives:**

a) **Challenges:** The strategy identifies the following:

- Funding cuts in local authorities leading to loss of playing fields, reduction in access and increased costs.
- The impact of the public sector transferring community facilities to new providers.
- Protection of playing fields.
- Managing and supporting the workforce involved with facilities - paid and voluntary.
- Developing facilities with reduced dependence on public subsidy.
- Implementing the recommendations in the FA Youth Development Review.

b) **Target:** The national target for 2015 is to invest £115 million in facilities.

c) **Priorities:** The priorities for 2015 are as follows:

- Maximise all investment into facilities, including Football Foundation grants and other sources of capital.

- Champion and promote the protection of playing fields.
- Develop sustainable facility models, new procurement opportunities and cost-effective facility designs and options.
- Manage existing resources more effectively.

5.17 **Youth Development Review:** The FA recently concluded its Youth Development Review, which will lead to changes to formats and facilities within grassroots youth football from season 2013/14 onwards. The proposals include raising the minimum age for competitive leagues, developing small-sided football and introducing a 9-a-side game for Under 12s. The FA is proposing a range of revised pitch sizes, better suited to the needs of children of different ages.

Age	Format	Pitch Size (with runoff)	Goal size
U7/U8	5v5	43m x 33m	3.66m x 1.83m
U9/U10	7v7	61m x 43m	3.66m x 1.83m
U11/U12	9v9	79m x 52m	4.88m x 2.13m
U13/U14	11v11	88m x 56m	6.40m x 2.13m
U15/U16	11v11	97m x 61m	7.32m x 2.44m
U17/U18	11v11	106m x 70m	7.32m x 2.44m

5.18 It is considered that the proposed changes will potentially reduce the drop out of teams at the U10 to U11 age group and provide more involvement in the game for children. This will have the advantage of providing a more phased progression for learning and development, increase the number of touches, shots and dribbles for each player and potentially keep more late developers in the system. It will also increase demand for pitches.

5.19 **Third Generation ('3G') pitches:** The FA considers high quality '3G' synthetic turf pitches as an essential tool in promoting coach and player development. They can support intensive use and as such are great assets for both playing and training. Primarily such facilities have been installed for community use and training, but are becoming increasingly used for competition. Its long term ambition is to provide every affiliated team in England the opportunity to train once per week on floodlit '3G' surface, together with priority access for every Charter Standard Community Club through a partnership agreement. This translates into a standard of one '3G' pitch per 56 teams.

5.20 **The FA National Facilities Strategy 2013 - 2015:** The National facilities Strategy sets out the FA's long-term vision for facilities to support the development of the 'National Game' (all non-professional football). The priorities for 2013 to 2015 are as follows:

- a) **Natural grass pitch improvements and maintenance:** Grants will be made to support the development of new and improved natural grass pitches. There are an estimated 33,500 such pitches in England which carry the vast majority of grassroots football. Additional support will be made available to clubs wishing to develop their own skills in the future maintenance of natural grass, through relevant training and advice.

- b) **Development of new Artificial Grass Pitches:** There are currently 491 full-size Artificial Grass Pitches in England. The latest Artificial Grass Pitches are capable of delivering a high quality football experience and in addition are capable of carrying much greater activity than natural grass. An increasing number of leagues are allowing games to be played on these surfaces and many grassroots clubs compete to access them for training purposes. The FA estimates that a typical full-sized floodlit AGP can accommodate the training needs of up to 60 teams in any given week let alone wider use for matches and informal participation. Recent consultation with clubs and leagues has further reinforced to the FA that investment in these facilities is a priority. AGPs are also the preferred facility type for grassroots pan-disability football. The FA will continue to work with Leagues and Competitions to encourage appropriate use of AGPs.
- c) **Refurbishment of old Artificial Grass Pitches:** There are over 1,500 existing sand-based or water-based artificial pitches in England some of which are at the end of their useful lives. The FA will work closely with other relevant National Governing Bodies and map out priority sites where existing old-style pitches might be replaced to reflect local need / demand. This will offer a value for money approach to sustaining and growing participation and at the same time create a financially sustainable network of AGP sites in England.
- d) **Provision of suitable changing accommodation and toilet facilities:** The FA will seek to ensure that suitable proposals for improvements to changing rooms and associated facilities are properly assessed against need and value for money and that standards are put in place that are consistent with the needs of clubs at all levels. New construction methods will be assessed and implemented where these meet with local needs and are cost effective.
- e) **Small Grants Programme for modest facility improvements:** Since the opening of the Football Foundation's 'Build the Game' programme, The FA has recognised the popularity of this programme with a steady increase in volume of applications. This programme will continue and will aim to address the often very basic facility requirements of clubs. The FA and Football Foundation will set down some broad guidelines for access to this funding although the intention will be to minimise red-tape and keep access as open as possible.
- f) **New/replacement goalposts:** In support of the proposed implementation of 9v9 football and other flexible formats of the game, a dedicated fund for new/replacement goalposts will be established through the Football Foundation. The FA will also ensure that awareness regarding goalpost safety is refreshed and publicised. Funding to replace unsafe goalposts will continue.

England and Wales Cricket Board

5.21 **Introduction:** The ECB's 'National Club Strategy' (2012) sets out the priorities for developing cricket at club level over the next few years.

5.22 **Current issues:** These have been identified as follows:

- a) Many clubs are unable to make long-term plans for a sustainable future.
- b) It is difficult to recruit and retain adult players, members and volunteers.
- c) Growth is compromised by poor access, to and the quality of, club facilities.
- d) Many clubs have poor security of tenure.
- e) Club income streams are typically static or falling.
- f) Volunteer's time is used ineffectively due to excessive bureaucracy.
- g) The time and cost of travelling to and from fixtures is increasing.
- h) The effects of climate change have impacted on pitch maintenance.

5.23 **Strategic priorities:** The key priority is to create sustainable clubs by encouraging clubs to create a culture that embraces change, advocates best practice and understands that people are the most important asset of a cricket club. To support this, the ECB will:

- a) Support, develop and reward the skills required to grow and sustain participation. Provide easy access to high-quality training and support. Ensure that people are at the heart of maintaining the spirit of cricket and providing a fun, open, fair and accessible game.
- b) Develop accessible, high quality and innovative facilities, which inspire the nation to choose cricket. Create a culture of sustainable development that will leave a legacy for generations to come.
- c) Develop appropriate, innovative competitions. Improve the experience for existing players in order to help recruit new and lapsed players, as well as to help retain players between the critical ages of 16 - 22 and 25 - 35 years of age.

Rugby Football Union

5.24 **Introduction:** The RFUs 'National Facilities Strategy for Rugby Union in England' (2009) provides a framework for facility provision.

5.25 **Current issues:** Facility audits have identified a number of areas of required facility development. These include:

- a) Improved quality and quantity of natural grass pitches.
- b) Improved quality and quantity of changing provision for men, women and young people.
- c) Improved access to artificial turf training facilities.
- d) Increased quantity and quality of floodlit areas.

- e) Improved standard of social facilities
- f) Enhanced and increased provision for spectators.

5.26 The condition of a number of facilities at club level is also a cause for concern.

- a) 65% of women's teams felt constrained by inadequate changing facilities.
- b) 69% of clubs said that their changing facilities were generally inadequate.
- c) Only 12% of clubs have adequate floodlighting at 200 lux, whilst 40% of clubs have adequate floodlighting at 100 lux.
- d) 22% of clubs have no training area at all.
- e) 31% of clubs have limited disabled access.

5.27 **Facility priorities:** These are as follows:

- a) Increase the provision of integrated changing facilities that are child friendly and can sustain concurrent male and female activity at the club.
- b) Improve the quality and quantity of natural turf pitches.
- c) Increase the number of Artificial Turf Pitches.
- d) Improve the quality and quantity of community use floodlighting.
- e) Improve the quality and quantity of competition floodlighting.
- f) Provide a safe environment for all rugby and sporting activity.
- g) Support central venues for player, coach, officials and volunteer training.
- h) Support the development of multi-sports clubs.
- i) Other projects that assist clubs to become sustainable.

England Hockey

5.28 **Introduction:** England Hockey's strategy for facility provision is set out in '*The Right Pitches in the Right Places*' (2011).

5.29 **Participation targets:** England Hockey wishes to attract and retain more people into the sport, in particular by retaining club members, and increasing new membership by 10,000 adults and 32,500 children.

- 5.30 **Facility provision:** There are approximately 1000 sand filled or dressed and 50 water based pitches in England. Most have been installed in the past 10-15 years. Many of the sand-filled or sand-dressed pitches involve provision in partnership with schools or local authorities. A considerable number of these pitches are used for multi-sport activity and in most cases hockey is not the dominant user.
- 5.31 As of 2011 affiliated hockey clubs are utilising around two thirds of the sand and water artificial turf pitches in England. The clubs are collectively using around 7,000 hours between September and April and reduced hours during the summer months. Outside of this club use, sits the Single System of coaching and development which uses 2,000 hours annually. 32% of pitches are over 10 yrs old, 12% 15 yrs old and 4% over 20 years old.
- 5.32 England Hockey will be looking into pitch resurfacing cycles, to identify age of pitches and to guide facility providers as to when they need to start to think about replacing their surface. 400 sand filled pitches are over 15 years old and alongside developing new facilities, it will be a priority to ensure that existing facilities receive appropriate maintenance.

Spelthorne Borough Council

- 5.33 **Introduction:** The Council's 'Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy 2007 - 2012' (2007) comprises an assessment of playing pitch provision.
- 5.34 **Assessment:** The strategy identified the following position:

Pitch type	Surplus/(deficit) 2006	Surplus/(deficit) 2010
Adult football	28	38
Youth football	(11)	(11)
Mini-soccer	(16)	(22)
Cricket	(2)	(3)
Adult rugby	3	2
Junior rugby	(7)	(7)
Synthetic turf pitches	(2)	(2)

- 5.35 **Adequacy of provision:** There is a significant shortfall in provision of pitches of most types, which may lead to some exported demand to Elmbridge from the eastern part of Spelthorne.

Runnymede Borough Council

- 5.36 The Council has no current playing pitch strategy or related assessments of the adequacy of pitch provision. However, its 'Core Strategy - Preferred Approaches' (2009) includes a policy for tourism, recreation and leisure that makes reference to 'seeking the provision of new recreational space from development in line with the National Playing Field Association Six Acre Standard'.

Woking Borough Council

5.37 The *'Woking Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities Audit'* (2008) assesses the adequacy of provision of provision of all forms of open space, including playing pitches. The key findings of relevance to Elmbridge are as follows:

- a) **Quantity:** The audit identified 39 outdoor sports facilities (including golf courses, bowling greens and sports grounds either publicly or privately owned) with a total area of 801ha (12 golf courses make up 734ha). Based upon the National Playing Fields Association's standard advocating 1.6ha - 1.8ha of outdoor sports facilities per 1,000 people, there is a current shortfall of 15.2ha to 33.5ha in the borough.
- b) **Quality:** The audit concluded that 'it is considered that the majority of outdoor sports facilities are of maximum/high quality and value and therefore should be retained. However four were scored as low value, but these facilities need to be improved rather than being lost as the Council is aware of pressure for additional football pitches for local clubs in addition to the need for a rugby pitch for Woking Rugby Club. There is also demand for additional training facilities that are not currently being met.
- c) **Accessibility:** An accessibility threshold of 800m was set for outdoor sports facilities. Several facilities in West Byfleet adjacent to Elmbridge have catchments that overlap the borough boundary and thus potentially provide accessible provision for users from Elmbridge.

Guildford Borough Council

5.38 The *'Guildford Open Space, Sport and Recreation Audit'* (2006) assesses the adequacy of provision of provision of all forms of open space, including playing pitches. The key findings of relevance to Elmbridge are as follows:

- a) Playing pitch sites are well distributed around the borough with most settlements having access to playing fields. Most of the urban population is within 15 minutes walk (800m) of their nearest pitch, as are most of the rural settlements, which often have a village recreation ground.
- b) However when analysed in terms of the Fields in Trust 1.60ha per 1,000 standard requirement, then there is a significant deficit in provision equivalent to 97ha of playing fields.

Mole Valley District Council

5.39 **Introduction:** The *'Mole Valley Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study'* (2007) assesses the adequacy of provision of provision of all forms of open space, including playing pitches. The key findings of relevance to Elmbridge are as follows.

5.40 **Standard of provision:** The following standard was set for outdoor sports facilities (including pitches):

- a) **Quantity:** 1.8 ha per 1,000 people.
- b) **Quality:** Outdoor sports facilities should be clean and litter free, the pitches and playing surfaces should be maintained, safe, level and with good drainage. Toilets, changing facilities and parking should be of an acceptable standard and provided where possible. Bins should be provided to reduce the occurrences of litter and dog fouling problems.
- c) **Accessibility:** 10 minutes drive, approximately 4km.

5.41 **Assessment:** The application of the standard revealed the following:

- a) **Quantity:** Levels of provision are well above the standard in the Leatherhead the Ashstead sub-areas adjacent to the boundary with Elmbridge, but are below the standard in Fetcham, which is also adjoining. The study notes that 'it is not felt that there is a significant shortage of outdoor sports facilities, but that some enhancements could be made to enable more efficient use of sites'.
- b) **Quality:** The study notes that 'the quality of the pitches did not appear to be impacting significantly on their use and the results of the qualitative survey showed that most were in a reasonable or better condition. Some of the difficulties relate to the associated facilities, changing rooms in particular and problems with parking. This could in many cases be improved through funding rather than a need for new sites or pitches.
- c) **Accessibility:** The whole population is within the catchment of at least one outdoor sports facility.

London Borough of Kingston

5.42 The '*Kingston-upon-Thames Green Spaces Strategy 2008 - 2018*' (2008) contains an assessment of playing pitch provision in the borough. The key findings of relevance to Elmbridge are as follows:

- a) **Football pitches:** At present the demand for football pitches by organised clubs outstrips the supply of pitches in the borough. The consequence of this is that the existing stock is over used, to the detriment of the quality of the pitches. In addition there is un-organised use of the pitches when matches are not being played, which further adds to the wear and tear.
- b) **Cricket pitches:** Within the borough there are 8 cricket pitches available to hire. The problem of over usage experienced on football pitches does not extend to cricket facilities, although they are still well used.

London Borough of Richmond

5.43 '*The Richmond Sport, Open Space and Recreation Needs Assessment*' (2008) includes an assessment of the adequacy of pitch provision in the borough. The key findings of relevance to Elmbridge are as follows:

- a) **Football pitches:** The assessment notes that ‘the large number of football pitches means that there is nowhere in the Borough outside the 1.2 km catchment. There appears to be adequate provision for football in quantitative terms. The main need is for improvements to existing facilities in some areas e.g. better pavilions, floodlighting (mainly for training areas, practice pitches or on artificial surfaces rather than for main pitches to make better use of existing provision and allow for evening training and play)’.
- b) **Cricket pitches:** The document notes that ‘at the moment there does not appear to be a need for additional cricket facilities in the Borough, although this could change over time. The need is for improvements to the quality of existing pitches and to ancillary facilities such as pavilions’.
- c) **Rugby pitches:** The study notes that ‘at the moment demand for rugby is high, particularly for younger age groups. Mini and junior rugby is already well developed both by voluntary clubs and in the schools, there is an extensive junior development programme’.
- d) **Synthetic turf pitches:** The study notes that ‘there is likely to be a future demand for access to artificial turf pitches for hockey as demand already exceeds supply. Compared to other pitch sports there are relatively few hockey pitches, so parts of the Borough are outside the 1.2 km catchment, although out of Borough facilities help to make up the shortfall. There appears to be a need to retain and enhance the provision for hockey in the Borough’.

The implications for playing pitch provision

5.44 The external strategic context for playing pitch provision will have an important influence in Elmbridge. In particular:

- a) The ‘*National Planning Policy Framework*’ affirms the importance of playing pitches in sustainable development and confirms the need to assess local needs and opportunities for open space, sport and recreation facilities and to develop local standards of provision.
- b) Sport England’s strategy places emphasis on developing facilities and activity programmes on school sites, which highlights the need to formalise existing community access to education pitches in the borough and to develop additional opportunities, using available Sport England funding where appropriate.
- c) Sport England’s planning policies focus upon the need to plan for playing pitch provision on the basis of assessments of need, taking account of the strategic plans of the governing bodies of sport, but also based upon a detailed appraisal of local circumstances.
- d) The Football Association’s main strategy and facilities strategy will have the following impact:
 - The changes in pitch sizes and competition formats arising from the Youth Development Review will need to be accommodated.

- The aspirational standard to provide one '3G' synthetic turf pitch per 56 football teams creates a requirement for five such pitches in Elmbridge.
- e) The English Cricket Board's strategy focuses on promoting the sustainability of clubs and their facilities.
- f) Policy documents and assessment of sports facilities and open space provision from neighbouring local authorities will impact upon pitch provision in Elmbridge. Particular issues identified include identified shortfalls in Woking, Guildford, Mole Valley and Kingston, all of which may lead to some exported demand into Elmbridge.

VI. PLAYING PITCH DEMAND

Introduction

6.1 This section contains an analysis of the demand for playing pitch and related changing facilities provision in Elmbridge. It covers:

- a) Demand for football.
- b) Demand for cricket.
- c) Demand for rugby.
- d) Demand for hockey.

Demand for football

6.2 **Introduction:** The data on demand for football in Elmbridge is detailed below. It was compiled from:

- a) The Football Association's 'Football Participation Report' for Elmbridge for 2012/2013.
- b) Elmbridge Borough Council pitch bookings information.
- c) Individual league and club websites.

6.3 **Football conversion rates:** The FA has calculated Football Conversion Rates for Elmbridge, which compare the number of people playing football with the overall local population in each age group, to produce a percentage of each age group that plays football. The figures can then be compared with regional and national averages to assess the relative strength of local demand.

Age group	Elmbridge (%)	South-East (%)	England (%)
Adult male (ages 17 - 44)	5.8%	5.6%	5.2%
Adult female (ages 17 - 44)	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Youth male (ages 10 - 16)	31.3%	23.5%	20.7%
Youth female (ages 10 - 16)	2.4%	2.2%	2.1%
Mini-soccer (ages 5 - 9)	13.6%	10.3%	9.3%
TOTAL	6.8%	5.6%	5.2%

6.4 The Football Conversion Rates confirm the evidence from the 'Active People' surveys that participation rates in Elmbridge are for all age groups above the respective regional and national averages.

6.5 **Charter standard:** Of the 83 football clubs in Elmbridge, 20 (24.1%) have the FA's quality assured Charter Standard. 86.8% of youth and mini-soccer teams are part of a Charter Standard club, well above the National Game Strategy target of 75%.

6.6 **Competitions:** Because of the location of Elmbridge close to the boundary of Greater London, football teams in the borough play in leagues and cup competitions in London as well as Surrey.

6.7 **Football clubs:** The following clubs and teams currently play in Elmbridge:

Club	Home Ground	Adult Teams	Youth Teams	Mini Teams
AFC Molesey	West Molesey Recreation Ground	2	0	0
AFC Watermans	Coronation Recreation Ground	1	0	0
AFC West End	West End Sports and Social Club Coronation Recreation Ground	2	3	1
Addlestone Bilbao	West Molesey Recreation Ground	1	0	0
Ashley Hawks FC	Ashley Avenue	0	2	0
Badgers FC	West Molesey Recreation Ground	1	0	0
Castle Hill FC	West End Recreation Ground	1	0	0
Chertsey Old Salesians FC	Imber Court Sports Club	1	0	0
Claygate and Ditton FC	Long Ditton Recreation Ground	2	0	0
Claygate Royals Youth FC	Claygate Recreation Ground St. Francis Barker Recn. Ground Long Ditton Recreation Ground Westend Sports and Social Club Elm Grove Recreation Ground	0	13	13
Claygate Royals Ladies FC	Claygate Recreation Ground	1	1	1
Cobham FC	Cobham FC	2	0	0
Cobham Ladies FC	Cobham FC	1	0	0
Cobham Village FC	West Molesey Recreation Ground	1	0	0
Cobham Youth FC	Cobham FC	0	1	0
Ditton Football and Social Club	Long Ditton Recreation Ground Molesey Hurst Recreation Ground	1	0	0
Ditton Dynamo FC	Hinchley Wood School	1	0	0
Ditton Royal British Legion FC	Long Ditton Recreation Ground	1	0	0
Dynamo Molesey FC	Molesey Hurst Recreation Ground	2	0	0
Elm Grove Colts FC	Elm Grove Recreation Ground	0	14	8
Elm Grove Seniors FC	Elm Grove Recreation Ground	2	0	0
Epsom and Ewell Colts FC	Esher College	0	16	4
Epsom and Ewell Old Boys FC	West End Recreation Ground	1	0	0
Esher FC	Long Ditton Recreation Ground	3	0	0
Esher United FC	Coronation Recreation Ground	1	0	0
Esher Youth FC	Strenue Sports Club	0	13	9
Ewell Town FC	Esher College	1	0	0
Hersham FC	Brownacres	2	0	0
Hersham Royals FC	Elm Grove Recreation Ground	1	0	0
Hersham Sports & Social FC	West End Recreation Ground	1	0	0
Hersham Youth FC	Bell Farm Junior School Brownacres	0	4	5
Imber Court Juniors FC	Imber Court Sports Club	0	2	0
Lower Green FC	Lower Green Community Centre	1	0	0
Metropolitan Police FC	Imber Court Sports Club	3	0	0
Mole Valley SCR FC	Cobham FC	2	0	0
Molesey FC	Molesey Football Club	2	0	0
Molesey Community Church FC	Molesey Hurst Recreation Ground	4	0	0
Molesey Juniors FC	The Wilderness	0	14	11
Molesey Junior Girls FC	The Wilderness	0	4	1

Club	Home Ground	Adult Teams	Youth Teams	Mini Teams
Molesey Junior Ladies FC	The Wilderness	1	0	0
Molesey Youth FC	Molesey Football Club	0	1	0
Oatlands Park Rangers	Coronation Recreation Ground	1	0	0
Old Paulines FC	Old Paulines Sports Association	4	0	0
Old Richmond Lock FC	Old Tiffinians Sports Ground	1	0	0
Old Tiffinians FC	Old Tiffinians Sports Ground	4	0	0
Olinda Sportsbeat FC	Old Tiffinians Sports Ground	2	0	0
Oxshott FC	Cobham Recreation Ground	1	0	0
Oxshott Royals FC	Cobham Recreation Ground Oxshott Village Sports Club <i>Hautboy Meadow, Ockham</i>	2	16	18
Strollers FC	Walton-on-Thames Cricket Club	1	0	0
Surbiton Eagles FC	Cobham Recreation Ground	1	0	0
Surbiton Lions FC	Old Tiffinians Sports Ground	1	0	0
Thames Ditton Schools FC	Thames Ditton Junior School Imber Court Sports Club	0	1	3
The Comets FC	Imber Court Sports Club	1	0	0
The Maypole Mavericks FC	Long Ditton Recreation Ground	1	0	0
Twickenham Sharks FC	Imber Court Sports Club	0	1	0
Waldegrave Wanderers FC	Old Tiffinians Sports Ground	1	0	0
Walton and Hersham FC	Stompond Lane Sports Ground	2	1	0
Walton Baptist Church FC	Coronation Recreation Ground	1	0	0
Walton Casuals FC	Waterside Drive Sports Ground Ashley School Rydens School Cardinal Newman School West End Recreation Ground <i>Shepperton Cricket Club</i>	3	13	9
Weirside Rangers FC	Imber Court Sports Club	5	0	0
TOTAL	-	78	120	83

6.8 **Analysis areas:** The geographical distribution of teams by analysis area is as follows:

a) **Total teams:** The number of teams in each sub-area is as follows:

Sub-area	Adult Teams	Youth Teams	Mini Teams
Cobham/Oxshott/Stoke D'Abernon	9	17	18
Esher/Claygate/Dittons	21	47	31
Hersham	5	4	5
Molesey	33	22	12
Walton	10	30	17
Weybridge and Oatlands	0	0	0

b) **Per capita:** The number of teams per capita in each analysis area is as follows:

Sub-area	Adult Teams	Youth Teams	Mini Teams
Cobham/Oxshott/Stoke D'Abernon	1: 2,067	1: 1,095	1: 1,034
Esher/Claygate/Dittons	1: 1,667	1: 745	1: 1,129
Hersham	1: 2,464	1: 3,080	1: 2,464
Molesey	1: 595	1: 892	1: 1,635
Walton	1: 2,430	1: 810	1: 1,435
Weybridge and Oatlands	-	-	-
Elmbridge	1: 1,678	1: 1,091	1: 1,577

Demand for cricket

6.9 **Introduction:** The data on demand for cricket in Elmbridge is detailed below. It was compiled from:

- a) The England and Wales Cricket Board's 'Play Cricket' website.
- b) Elmbridge Borough Council pitch bookings information.
- c) Individual league and club websites.

6.10 **Competitions:** Because of the location of Elmbridge close to the boundary of Greater London, cricket teams in the borough play in leagues and cup competitions in London as well as Surrey.

6.11 **Cricket clubs:** The following clubs and teams currently play in the study area.

Club	Home Ground	Adult Teams	Junior Teams
Bloomfield Cricket Club	Old Tiffinians Sports Ground	1	0
Chadwick Cricket Club	West End Recreation Ground	1	0
Claygate Cricket Club	Claygate Recreation Ground	4	7
Cobham Avorians Cricket Club	Convent Lane, Cobham	3	9
Cypos Cricket Club	Old Tiffinians Sports Ground	1	0
East Molesey Cricket Club	Memorial Cricket Ground	7	9
Elmbridge Borough Council CC	West End Recreation Ground	1	0
Esher Cricket Club	New Road Cricket Ground Old Tiffinians Sports Ground Coronation Recreation Ground Hersham Cricket Club Imber Court Sports Club	5	17
Hersham Cricket Club	Coronation Recreation Ground Old Tiffinians Sports Ground	2	0
Long Ditton Cricket Club	Stokes Field, Long Ditton	4	4
Maori Oxshott Cricket Club	Oxshott Village Sports Club	2	9
Metropolitan Police CC	Imber Court Sports Club	3	0
Old Manhattans Cricket Club	Long Ditton Recreation Ground	1	0
Old Paulines Cricket Club	Old Paulines Sports Club	4	0
Old Tiffinians Cricket Club	Old Tiffinians Sports Ground	3	0

Club	Home Ground	Adult Teams	Junior Teams
Stoke D'Abernon Cricket Club	Stoke D'Abernon Recreation Ground Parkside School, Stoke D'Abernon Memorial Cricket Ground	5	10
Thames Ditton Cricket Club	Thames Ditton Cricket Club Imber Court Sports Club Old Tiffinians Sports Ground	5	6
Walton-on-Thames CC	Ashley Park Walton	6	8
West End (Esher) CC	West End Recreation Ground	4	3
Weybridge Cricket Club	Weybridge Cricket Ground Coronation Recreation Ground	6	7
Weybridge Vandals CC	Brownacres	5	8
Whiteley Village Cricket Club	Whiteley Village Cricket Ground West End Recreation Ground Elm Grove Recreation Ground	4	10
TOTAL	-	77	107

6.12 **Sub-areas:** The number of teams in each sub-area is as follows:

- a) **Total teams:** The geographical distribution of teams by sub-area is as follows:

Sub-area	Adult Teams	Junior Teams
Cobham/Oxshott/Stoke D'Abernon	5	10
Esher/Claygate/Dittons	29	37
Hersham	9	19
Molesey	17	18
Walton	11	16
Weybridge and Oatlands	6	7

- b) **Per capita:** The number of teams per capita in each sub-area is as follows:

Sub-area	Adult Teams	Junior Teams
Cobham/Oxshott/Stoke D'Abernon	1: 3,721	1: 1,861
Esher/Claygate/Dittons	1: 1,207	1: 946
Hersham	1: 2,053	1: 1,232
Molesey	1: 1,154	1: 1,090
Walton	1: 2,209	1: 1,519
Weybridge and Oatlands	1: 3,520	1: 3,017
Elmbridge	1: 1,700	1: 1,223

Demand for rugby union

6.13 **Introduction:** The data on demand for rugby union in Elmbridge is detailed below. It was compiled from the Surrey Rugby Union and individual rugby club websites.

6.14 **Competitions:** Clubs play in various tiers of the RFU's pyramid structure, principally the London and Surrey Leagues.

6.15 **Rugby clubs:** The following clubs and teams currently play in the study area. Many of the teams are school old boys' sides, which draw players primarily from outside the borough, but which are also open to local players. Esher Rugby Club plays in National League One and therefore also attracts players from a wider catchment.

Club	Home Ground	Adult Teams	Junior Teams	Mini Teams
Cobham Rugby Club	Old Surbitonians Memorial Ground Covenham Grounds	4	6	8
Esher Rugby Club	Molesey Road, Hersham	6	11	6
London South Africa	Imber Court Sports Club	2	0	0
Old Amplefordians RFC	North Avenue, Whiteley Village	1	0	0
Old Cranleighans RFC	Portsmouth Road, Thames Ditton	3	0	0
Old Paulines RFC	St. Nicholas Road, Thames Ditton	5	0	0
Old Tiffinians RFC	Old Tiffinians Sports Ground	2	0	0
Metropolitan Police RFC	Imber Court Sports Club	1	0	0
Reeds Weybridge RFC	North Avenue, Whiteley Village	2	6	8
Weybridge Vandals RFC	Brownacres	4	4	8
Worth Old Boys RFC	North Avenue, Whiteley Village	1	0	0
TOTAL	-	31	27	30

6.16 **Sub-areas:** The number of teams in each sub-area is as follows:

a) **Total teams:** The number of teams in each sub-area is as follows:

Sub-area	Adult Teams	Youth Teams	Mini Teams
Cobham/Oxshott/Stoke D'Abernon	4	6	8
Esher/Claygate/Dittons	8	0	0
Hersham	10	17	14
Molesey	5	0	0
Walton	4	4	8
Weybridge and Oatlands	0	0	0

b) **Per capita:** The number of teams per capita in each sub-area is as follows:

Sub-area	Adult Teams	Youth Teams	Mini Teams
Cobham/Oxshott/Stoke D'Abernon	1: 4,652	1: 3,101	1: 2,326
Esher/Claygate/Dittons	1: 4,375	-	-
Hersham	1: 1,232	1: 725	1: 880
Molesey	1: 3,924	-	-
Walton	1: 6,074	1: 6,074	1: 3,037
Weybridge and Oatlands	-	-	-
Elmbridge	1: 4,222	1: 4,847	1: 4,363

Demand for rugby league

6.17 **Introduction:** The data on demand for rugby league is detailed below. It was compiled from the Elmbridge Eagles Rugby League Club website.

6.18 **Rugby league club:** Elmbridge Eagles is the only rugby league club in the borough.

Club	Home Ground	Adult Teams	Youth Teams	Mini Teams
Elmbridge Eagles RLC	Oaken Lane, Claygate	1	4	5

Demand for hockey

- 6.19 **Introduction:** The data on demand for hockey in Elmbridge is detailed below. It was compiled from the Surrey Hockey Association and individual hockey club websites.
- 6.20 **Competitions:** Hockey teams in the borough play in leagues and cup competitions from the National League, through to London and Surrey leagues.
- 6.21 **Hockey clubs:** The following clubs and teams currently play in the study area.

Club	Home Ground	Adult Teams	Youth Teams
London Academical HC	Portsmouth Road	6	0
Old Cranleighan HC	Portsmouth Road, Thames Ditton	7	0
Old Kingstonian HC	Ditton Fields, Thames Ditton	6	9
Surbiton HC	Surbiton Hockey Club Ditton Fields, Thames Ditton	20	29
TOTAL	-	39	38

Team equivalents

- 6.22 **Introduction:** In addition to the teams requiring access to pitches to play competitive fixtures, the impact on overall demand from training use can be assessed by calculating the ‘team equivalents’ that such usage generates. Team equivalents are therefore a measure of the additional demand for access to pitches.
- 6.23 **Adult football:** Local clubs train on average once a week in addition to their competitive play. Because of the lack of floodlights at most grass pitches, facilities used for midweek evening training include sports halls, synthetic turf pitches and multi-use games areas. Training on grass often involves using training ‘grids’ rather than pitches. As a result, the extra ‘team equivalents’ generated by training on grass pitches equates to 15% of the overall training volume (12 teams) in the midweek period. Whilst this does not impact directly upon peak demand periods, the wear and tear on some of the lower quality pitches does affect their carrying capacity.
- 6.24 **Youth football:** Youth teams typically train once a week and use a similar mix of facilities. The ‘team equivalents’ generated by training on grass pitches equates to an estimated 18 teams (15% of the training volume) in the midweek period.
- 6.25 **Mini-soccer:** Mini-soccer teams typically train an average once a week and use a similar mix of facilities. However, because of the nature of the mini-game and the small size of the players, wear and tear on grass pitches is a less significant factor. The ‘team equivalents’ generated by training usage on grass pitches equates to 8 teams (10% of the training volume) in the midweek period.

- 6.26 **Cricket:** Teams typically train twice a week during the cricket season, but this has a negligible effect on pitches because the training involves the use of nets on the outfield or synthetic turf wickets. As a result, the additional 'team equivalents' generated by training usage on match wickets is zero.
- 6.27 **Rugby:** The majority of local rugby clubs all have access to floodlit pitches and 25% of adult and junior teams typically train once a week on midweek evenings. The additional 'team equivalents' generated by training usage on grass pitches therefore equates to an estimated 8 adult teams and 8 junior teams.
- 6.28 **Hockey:** The local hockey clubs all have access to floodlit synthetic turf pitches and 25% of adult and junior teams typically train once a week on midweek evenings. The additional 'team equivalents' generated by training usage on grass pitches therefore equates to an estimated 10 adult teams and 10 junior teams.
- 6.29 **Summary:** Team equivalents in Elmbridge are therefore as follows:

Sport	Actual teams	Team equivalents	Total teams
Adult football	78	12	90
Youth football	120	18	138
Mini-soccer	83	8	91
Cricket	184	0	184
Adult rugby	32	8	40
Junior rugby	31	8	39
Mini-rugby	30	0	30
Adult hockey	39	10	49
Junior hockey	38	10	48

The implications for playing pitch provision

6.30 The implications of demand for pitches in Elmbridge is as follows:

- a) **Adult football:** There are 90 team equivalents in the borough. The proportion of the adult population in that plays football locally is well above the regional and national averages. Analysis area demand is highest in Molesey but there are no teams in Weybridge and Oatlands.
- b) **Youth football:** There are 138 team equivalents in the study area. The proportion of youth footballers in the local population is well above the national and regional averages. Analysis area demand is highest in Esher, Claygate and the Dittons, but there are no teams in Weybridge and Oatlands.
- c) **Mini-soccer:** There are 91 team equivalents in the borough. The proportion of mini-soccer players in the borough is well above the national and regional averages. Analysis area demand is highest in Cobham, but there are no teams in Weybridge and Oatlands.

- d) **Cricket:** There are 77 adult teams and 107 junior teams in Elmbridge. Analysis area demand is highest in Molesey and lowest in Cobham, Oxshott and Stoke D'Abernon for adult cricket and highest in Esher, Claygate and the Dittons and lowest in Weybridge and Oatlands for junior cricket.
- e) **Adult Rugby:** There are 40 team equivalents in the borough (including rugby league). Analysis area demand is highest in Hersham, but there are no teams in Walton.
- f) **Junior Rugby:** There are 39 team equivalents in the study area (including rugby league). Analysis area demand is highest in Hersham, but there are no teams in Esher, Claygate and the Dittons, Molesey or Walton.
- g) **Mini-rugby:** There are 30 teams in Elmbridge. Analysis area demand is highest in Hersham, but there are no teams in Esher, Claygate and the Dittons, Molesey or Walton.
- h) **Adult Hockey:** There are 49 team equivalents in the study area.
- i) **Junior hockey:** There are 48 team equivalents in the borough.

VII. PLAYING PITCH SUPPLY

Introduction

7.1 This section contains an analysis of the supply of playing pitches and related changing facilities provision in Elmbridge.

7.2 **Definition:** The pitches included in the analysis are defined as natural or artificial turf areas permanently laid out with regulation markings, with the following dimensions for club-level play as specified in Sport England's 'Comparative Sizes of Sports Pitches and Courts' (2011) and the FA's 'Guide to Pitch Dimensions' (2013), have community access and are used for competitive play.

Pitch Type	Pitch length	Pitch width	Size including run-offs
Adult football	Max. 120m/Min. 90m	Max. 90m/Min. 45.5m	Max. 126m x 96m
Youth football	Max. 100m/Min. 73m	Max. 64m/Min. 46m	Max. 106.6m x 70m
Mini-soccer	Max. 55m/Min. 37m	Max. 37m/Min. 27m	Max. 61m x 43m
Adult cricket	20.12m	Max. 36.6m/Min. 3.05m	111.56m x 106.69m
Junior cricket	19.2m	Max. 27.45m/Min. 3.05m	92.36m x 88.41m
Adult rugby	Max. 144m	Max. 70m	Max. 154m x 80m
Mini-rugby	Max. 70m	Max. 43m/Min. 30m	Max. 80m x 53m
ATP	91.4m	56m	101.4m x 63m

7.3 **Security of access:** A key consideration in assessing pitch supply is the extent to which provision is available for unrestricted community use and subject to formalised access arrangements that cannot easily be rescinded. Sport England has produced a formal classification for access to playing pitches which is set out below.

Category	Definition	Supplementary information
A(i)	Secured community pitches	Pitches in local authority or other public ownership.
A(ii)		Pitches in the voluntary, private or commercial sector which are open to members of the public.*
A(iii)		Pitches on education sites available for use by the public through formal community use agreements.
B	Used by community but not secured	Pitches not included above, that are available for community use without formal user arrangements.
C	Not open for community use	Pitches at establishments which are not, as a matter of policy or practice, available for community use.

* Where there is a charge, this must be reasonable and affordable for the local community

Quantitative analysis

7.4 **Pitches with community access:** Details of all pitches with community access in Elmbridge are listed below, with the access category recorded for each. The information was compiled from:

- a) Data in 'The Elmbridge Playing Pitch Strategy' (2007).
- b) Sport England's 'Spogo' website (formerly 'Active Places').

c) The 'Pitch Finder' website.

Site	Access category	Adult football	Youth football	Mini-soccer	Cricket	Adult rugby	Junior rugby	ATP
Ashley Primary School	B	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bell Farm Junior School	B	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Brownacres	A(ii)	1	-	-	2	4	10	-
Cardinal Newman Primary School	B	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Claygate Recreation Ground	A(i)	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Cobham Avorians Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Cobham Football Club	A(ii)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cobham Recreation Ground	A(i)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coronation Recreation Ground	A(i)	3	1	1	2	-	-	-
Covenham Grounds	A(ii)	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Ditton Fields	A(i)	2	1	-	1	-	-	2
East Molesey Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Elm Grove Recreation Ground	A(i)	1	-	4	1	-	-	-
Elmbridge Eagles RLC	A(ii)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Esher College	B	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Esher Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Esher Rugby Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Hinchley Wood School	B	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imber Court Sports Club	A(ii)	4	1	-	2	1	-	-
Long Ditton Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Long Ditton Recreation Ground	A(i)	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lower Green Community Centre	A(i)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molesey Football Club	A(ii)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molesey Hurst Recreation Ground	A(i)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oatlands School	B	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Old Cranleigh Sports Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Old Paulines Sports Club	A(ii)	2	-	-	2	2	-	-
Old Surbitonians Memorial Ground	A(ii)	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
Old Tiffinians Sports Association	A(ii)	1	1	-	5	1	-	-
Oxshott Village Sports Club	A(ii)	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Parkside School	B	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Reeds Weybridge Rugby Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	-	3	2	-
Rydens School	B	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stoke D'Abernon Recreation Ground	A(i)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Strenue Sports Club	A(ii)	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Thames Ditton Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Thames Ditton Junior School	B	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
The Wilderness	A(i)	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
Walton and Hersham Football Club	A(ii)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walton Cricket Club	A(ii)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Waterside Drive Sports Ground	A(i)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
West End Recreation Ground	A(i)	2	1	1	1	-	-	-
West Molesey Recreation Ground	A(i)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weybridge Cricket Ground	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Weston Green Sports Club	A(ii)	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Whiteley Village Cricket Club	A(ii)	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	46	19	18	31	24	15	4

7.5 **Synthetic turf pitches:** Full-sized synthetic turf pitches in Elmbridge are as follows:

<i>Pitch</i>	<i>Surface type</i>
Ditton Fields (Surbiton HC)	Sand-filled
Ditton Fields (Surbiton HC)	Water-based
Old Cranleigh Sports Club	Sand-filled
Waterside Drive Sports Ground	'3G'

7.6 **Supplementary provision:** In addition to the four full-sized synthetic turf pitches in Elmbridge, there is a smaller synthetic turf-surfaced facility used for small-sided football play and training, which supplement the pitches used for competitive play:

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Sub-area</i>	<i>Pitch provision</i>
Hinchley Wood School	Esher/Claygate/Dittons	44m x 36m sand-filled
Old Cranleigh Club	Esher/Claygate/Dittons	37m x 20m sand-filled

7.7 **Per capita provision:** The number of pitches of each type per capita in Elmbridge is therefore as follows:

<i>Pitch type</i>	<i>Pitches per capita</i>
Adult football	1: 2,845
Youth football	1: 6,888
Mini-soccer	1: 7,271
Cricket	1: 4,222
Adult rugby	1: 5,453
Junior rugby	1: 8,725
ATP	1: 32,719

7.8 **Security of access:** The number and percentage of pitches of each type in each access category in the study area is below. Almost 90% of pitches are in the most secure access categories, although well over half are provided by voluntary sector sports clubs which is an unusually high proportion.

<i>Pitch type</i>	<i>A(i)</i>		<i>A(ii)</i>		<i>A(iii)</i>		<i>B</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Adult football	22	50.0	19	39.6	0	0.0	5	10.4
Youth football	9	47.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	52.6
Mini-soccer	6	33.3	9	50.0	0	0.0	3	16.7
Cricket	8	25.8	22	71.0	0	0.0	1	3.2
Adult rugby	0	0.0	24	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Junior rugby	0	0.0	15	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
ATPs	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	48	30.6	90	57.3	0	0.0	19	12.1

7.9 **Analysis areas:** The per capita levels of pitch provision in the six analysis areas in the borough are assessed below. The table reveals the following:

- a) **Adult football:** Per capita levels of provision are relatively consistent across the analysis areas, with the exception of Cobham, which has around half as many pitches per capita as the borough average and Weybridge and Oatlands which has no provision at all.

- b) **Youth football:** Per capita levels of provision vary widely across the borough, with Cobham and Weybridge and Oatlands having no provision Molesey having per capita provision around one-sixth of the levels of the best provided analysis area (Esher).
- c) **Mini-soccer:** Per capita levels of provision are poorest in the Cobham analysis area, with no provision in Hersham.
- d) **Cricket:** Per capita levels of provision are relatively consistent across the analysis areas, with the exception of Weybridge and Oatlands.
- e) **Adult rugby:** Per capita levels of provision are relatively consistent across the analysis areas, with the exception of Weybridge and Oatlands, which has no provision and Molesey, where per capita provision is around one-sixth of the levels of the best provided analysis area (Esher).
- f) **Junior rugby:** Levels of provision are geographically patchy, with no provision at all in the Esher, Claygate and the Dittons, Molesey or Weybridge and Oatlands analysis areas.
- g) **Artificial Turf Pitches:** There is no provision in four of the six analysis areas.
- h) **All pitches:** Per capita levels of all pitches are fairly consistent in four of the analysis areas, but are slightly poorer in Molesey and very significantly worse in Weybridge and Oatlands

Pitch type	Cobham		Esher		Hersham		Molesey		Walton		Weybridge	
	No. pitches	Pitches/person	No. pitches	Pitches/person	No. pitches	Pitches/person	No. pitches	Pitches/person	No. pitches	Pitches/person	No. pitches	Pitches/person
Adult football	3	1: 6,202	20	1: 1,750	5	1: 2,464	11	1: 1,784	7	1: 3,461	0	-
Youth football	0	-	9	1: 3,500	3	1: 4,106	1	1:19,622	6	1: 4,049	0	-
Mini-soccer	4	1: 4,652	5	1: 6,999	0	-	2	1: 9,811	4	1:6,074	3	1: 7,041
Cricket	3	1: 6,202	14	1: 2,500	6	1: 2,053	3	1: 6,651	4	1: 6,074	1	1:21,122
Adult rugby	4	1: 4,652	7	1: 5,000	3	1: 4,106	1	1:19,622	9	1: 2,700	0	-
Junior rugby	3	1: 6,202	0	-	2	1: 6,160	0	-	10	1: 2,430	0	-
ATPs	0	-	3	1:11,666	0	-	0	-	1	1:24,296	0	-
All pitches	17	1: 1,095	58	1: 603	19	1: 648	18	1: 1,090	41	1: 593	4	1: 5,281

7.10 **Pitches without community access:** In addition to the pitches analysed above that have community access, the following facilities in Elmbridge have no access at present, but may offer some potential for securing such use in the future. The information was compiled from:

- a) Data in 'The Elmbridge Playing Pitch Strategy' (2007).
- b) Sport England's 'Spogo' website (formerly 'Active Places').
- c) The 'Pitch Finder' website.
- d) A 2013 survey of school sports facilities undertaken by Active Surrey.

Site	Access category	Adult football	Youth football	Mini-soccer	Cricket	Adult rugby	Junior rugby	ATP
American College	C	4	2	2	-	-	-	-
Chelsea FC Training Ground	C	20	10	-	-	-	-	1
Claremont Primary School	C	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Claremont Fan Court School	C	2	1	2	-	2	1	-
Cleves Junior School	C	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Danes Hill School	C	4	4	-	1	-	-	-
Esher High School	C	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Feltonfleet School	C	1	2	3	-	-	-	1
Grovelands School	C	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Heathside School	C	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hinchley Wood School	C	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Hurst Park Primary School	C	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Long Ditton St. Mary's Junior School	C	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Milbourne Lodge Junior School	C	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Notre Dame School	C	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Parkside School	C	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Reeds School	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Royal Kent Primary School	C	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
St. Albans Primary School	C	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
St. Andrew's Primary School	C	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
St. Charles Borromeo Primary School	C	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
St. James's Primary School	C	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lawrence Junior School	C	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
St. Paul's Junior School	C	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Surbiton High School	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Swansmere School	C	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Thames Ditton Infants School	C	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Walton Leigh School	C	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Walton Oak Primary School	C	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Yehudi Menuhin School	C	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	35	45	12	2	2	1	4

Qualitative analysis

7.11 **Introduction:** The qualitative analysis involved examining data from the following sources and applying it to the methodology specified by Sport England in its 'Playing Pitch Toolkit', to generate a percentage score for each aspect of each site.

- a) The assessment in the 2007 strategy, which was based upon discussions with officers from Elmbridge Borough Council and a questionnaire survey of local clubs and schools.
- b) An Elmbridge Borough Council football pitch user satisfaction survey of council owned pitches from October 2012.
- c) An Elmbridge Borough Council Cricket pitch user satisfaction survey of council owned pitches from December 2012.
- d) Pitch booking data for all council-owned pitches, analysing the number and percentage of postponed fixtures.

7.12 **Pitch quality criteria:** The following criteria specified by Sport England in its 'Playing Pitch Toolkit' were assessed, based upon the available information:

Factor	Definition
Grass cover	The % of grass cover on the pitch.
Grass length	Appropriate to the sport (shortest for cricket, longest for rugby).
Pitch size	Complies with recommended pitch dimensions.
Safety margins	Complies with governing body requirements.
Pitch slope	The overall gradient and cross-fall of the pitch.
Pitch evenness	The extent to which the pitch is bumpy, rutted or uneven
Dog fouling	Any evidence of dog fouling
Unofficial use	Any evidence of unofficial use (informal kick-about, training use etc.).
Damage to surface	Any evidence of problems such as tyre tracks, golf divots etc.
Goalposts	The extent to which posts are upright, straight, painted and not damaged.
Cricket wicket protection	The extent to which the wicket is protected when not in use (e.g. roped off, movable covers etc).
Line markings	The extent to which line markings are clear and straight.

7.13 **Changing provision quality criteria:** The following criteria specified by Sport England in its 'Playing Pitch Toolkit' were assessed, based upon the available information:

Rating	Definition
Overall quality	The extent to which the provision is well-maintained, clean and user friendly
Evidence of vandalism	The extent to which there is any evidence of vandalism, such as damage to doors and windows, broken glass, graffiti, fire damage etc.
Showers	Are there showers and if so how good to they appear to be?
Toilets	Are there toilets and if so how good to they appear to be?
Security	The security of the provision and any evidence of break-ins.
Car parking	Presence of on-site car parking for around 20 cars.
Public transport	Links to the public transport network.
Segregated changing	Are there self-contained changing rooms? Are there communal showers? Can male and female teams use the provision at the same time?

7.14 The percentages relate to the following definitions of quality:

Criterion	% Score
An excellent pitch/changing facility	90%+
A good pitch/changing facility	65% - 89%
An average pitch/changing facility	55% - 64%
A below average pitch/changing facility	30% - 54%
A poor pitch/changing facility	Less than 30%

7.15 The full results are set out below.

Site	Pitch quality	Changing quality
Ashley Primary School	60%	65%
Bell Farm Junior School	70%	70%
Brownacres	65%	85%
Cardinal Newman Primary School	65%	75%
Chelsea FC Training Ground	100%	100%
Claygate Recreation Ground	75%	90%

Site	Pitch quality	Changing quality
Cobham Avorians Cricket Club	80%	65%
Cobham Football Club	75%	75%
Cobham Recreation Ground	50%	50%
Coronation Recreation Ground	88%	50%
Covenham Grounds	75%	-
Ditton Fields	75%	100%
East Molesey Cricket Club	85%	50%
Elm Grove Recreation Ground	75%	45%
Elmbridge Eagles RLC	70%	50%
Esher College	75%	75%
Esher Cricket Club	85%	80%
Esher Rugby Club	85%	95%
Hinchley Wood School	75%	80%
Imber Court Sports Club	85%	85%
Long Ditton Cricket Club	80%	80%
Long Ditton Recreation Ground	75%	50%
Lower Green Community Centre	65%	65%
Molesey Football Club	75%	75%
Molesey Hurst Recreation Ground	80%	50%
Oatlands School	75%	80%
Old Cranleigh Sports Club	85%	60%
Old Paulines Sports Club	85%	95%
Old Surbitonians Memorial Ground	90%	95%
Old Tiffinians Sports Association	75%	50%
Oxshott Village Sports Club	75%	70%
Parkside School	80%	75%
Reeds Weybridge Rugby Club	80%	75%
Rydens School	85%	85%
Stoke D'Abernon Recreation Ground	70%	50%
Strenue Sports Club	75%	80%
Thames Ditton Cricket Club	80%	70%
Thames Ditton Junior School	65%	65%
The Wilderness	65%	50%
Walton and Hersham Football Club	85%	50%
Walton Cricket Club	80%	85%
Waterside Drive Sports Ground	80%	80%
West End Recreation Ground	100%	63%
West Molesey Recreation Ground	75%	45%
Weston Green Sports Club	65%	75%
Weybridge Cricket Ground	75%	85%
Whiteley Village Cricket Club	85%	60%

7.16 **Pitch quality:** No pitches scored less than 55% for quality and therefore none is in condition that is likely to compromise the quality and quantity of play that they can accommodate.

7.17 **Changing quality:** The quality of changing facilities is rated as below 'average' at 11 sites in the borough (23.4%) and there is no changing provision at one further site. This compromises the quality of experience for users.

The implications for playing pitch provision

7.18 The implications of the supply of pitch provision in Elmbridge are as follows:

- a) **Quantitative analysis:** Pitches with community use in Elmbridge include 46 adult football pitches, 19 youth football pitches, 18 mini-soccer pitches, 31 cricket pitches, 24 adult rugby pitches, 15 junior rugby pitches and four synthetic turf pitches.
- b) **Security of access:** Almost 90% of pitches with community use are in the most secure access categories, although almost two-thirds are provided by voluntary sector sports clubs which is an unusually high proportion.
- c) **Analysis area provision:** Per capita levels of all pitches are fairly consistent in four of the analysis areas, but are slightly poorer in Cobham and Molesey and very significantly worse in Weybridge and Otlands.
- d) **Pitches without community use:** In addition to pitches with community use, there are a further 35 adult football pitches, 45 youth football pitches, 12 mini-soccer pitches, two cricket pitches, two adult rugby pitches, one junior rugby pitch and four synthetic turf pitches on sites with no external usage.
- e) **Pitch quality:** All pitches were assessed as being of at least 'average' quality and are therefore in condition that is unlikely to compromise the quality and quantity of play that they can accommodate.
- f) **Changing facilities:** The quality of changing facilities is rated as below 'average' at 11 sites in the borough (23.4%) and there is no changing provision at one further site.

VIII THE BALANCE BETWEEN SUPPLY AND DEMAND

8.1 **Introduction:** To assess the adequacy of playing pitch provision in Elmbridge, Sport England's Playing Pitch Model (PPM) was applied, in line with its policy document 'Towards a Level Playing Field: A Guide to the Production of Playing Pitch Strategies' (2005). This involved the following:

- a) **Stage one - Identifying teams/team equivalents:** The full list of all clubs and teams in the borough were identified and their match and training needs converted into team equivalents.
- b) **Stage two - Calculating home games per team per week:** These figures were identified from the above data.
- c) **Stage three - Assessing total home games per week:** These were calculated from the above outputs.
- d) **Stage four - Establishing temporal demand for games:** This was identified from the timing of matches, to identify peak demand periods.
- e) **Stage five - Defining pitches used on each day:** This was calculated by applying the peak demand.
- f) **Stage six - Establishing the number of pitches available for each sport:** All pitches for each sport in the borough were identified and their carrying capacity at the peak period was calculated.
- g) **Stage seven - Identifying the balance:** This was done by comparing data generated from the previous six stages.
- h) **Stage eight - Identifying latent demand:** A range of factors were considered to establish whether the 'raw' outputs of the PPM need to be refined to take account of local circumstances.

8.2 **PPM Results:** The results of applying the PPM in Elmbridge are as follows:

		Football	Cricket	Rugby	Hockey
Stage 1 Identifying team equivalents	Adult male teams	86	75	40	26
	Youth male teams	129	104	39	15
	Mixed Mini teams	91	-	30	-
	Adult female teams	4	2	0	23
	Youth female teams	9	3	0	34
Stage 2 Calculate home games per week	Adult male games	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
	Youth male games	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
	Mixed Mini games	0.5	-	0.5	0.5
	Adult female games	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
	Youth female games	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
Stage 3 Assessing total home games per week	Adult male games	43.0	53.9	20.0	13.0
	Youth male games	64.5	73.5	19.5	7.5
	Mixed Mini games	45.5	-	15.0	-
	Adult female games	2.0	1.4	0	11.5
	Youth female games	4.5	2.1	0	17.0

			Football	Cricket	Rugby	Hockey
Stage 4 Establish temporal demand for pitches	Saturday morning	Adult male teams	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Youth male teams	0%	13%	0%	0%
		Mixed Mini teams	0%	-	0%	0%
		Adult female teams	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Youth female teams	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Saturday afternoon	Adult male teams	12%	56%	75%	80%
		Youth male teams	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Mixed Mini teams	0%	-	0%	-
		Adult female teams	0%	0%	0%	80%
		Youth female teams	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Sunday morning	Adult male teams	76%	0%	0%	0%
		Youth male teams	15%	37%	75%	80%
		Mixed Mini teams	85%	-	100%	-
		Adult female teams	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Youth female teams	0%	50%	0%	80%
	Sunday afternoon	Adult male teams	0%	28%	0%	0%
		Youth male teams	70%	0%	0%	0%
		Mixed Mini teams	15%	-	0%	0%
		Adult female teams	50%	100%	0%	0%
		Youth female teams	50%	0%	0%	0%
Midweek	Adult male teams	12%	16%	25%	20%	
	Youth male teams	15%	50%	25%	20%	
	Mixed Mini teams	0%	-	0%	0%	
	Adult female teams	50%	0%	0%	20%	
	Youth female teams	50%	0%	0%	20%	
Stage 5 Defining pitches needed each day	Saturday morning	Adult male pitches	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Youth male pitches	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0
		Mixed Mini pitches	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
		Adult female pitches	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Youth female pitches	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Saturday afternoon	Adult male pitches	5.2	30.2	15.0	10.4
		Youth male pitches	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Mixed Mini pitches	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
		Adult female pitches	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2
		Youth female pitches	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Sunday morning	Adult male pitches	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Youth male pitches	9.7	27.2	14.6	6.7
		Mixed Mini pitches	38.7	-	15.0	0.0
		Adult female pitches	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Youth female pitches	0.0	2.1	0.0	13.6
	Sunday afternoon	Adult male pitches	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0
		Youth male pitches	45.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Mixed Mini pitches	6.8	-	0.0	0.0
		Adult female pitches	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
		Youth female pitches	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Midweek	Adult male pitches	5.1	8.0	5.0	2.6	
	Youth male pitches	9.6	36.8	4.9	1.5	
	Mixed Mini pitches	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	
	Adult female pitches	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.3	
	Youth female pitches	2.2	0.0	0.7	3.4	

		Football	Cricket	Rugby	Hockey	
Stage 6 Establishing pitches effectively available	Adult pitches	46	31	24	4	
	Youth pitches	19		15		
	Mini pitches	18		-		
Stage 7 Identifying shortfalls (-) and surplus (+)	Saturday morning	Adult pitches	+46.0	+21.4	+24.0	+4.0
		Youth pitches	+19.0		+15.0	
		Mini pitches	+18.0		-	
	Saturday afternoon	Adult pitches	+40.8	+0.8	+9.0	-15.4
		Youth pitches	+19.0		+15.0	
		Mini pitches	+18.0		-	
	Sunday morning	Adult pitches	+13.3	+1.7	+24.0	-20.3
		Youth pitches	+9.3		+0.4	
		Mini pitches	-20.7		-	
	Sunday afternoon	Adult pitches	+45.0	+14.5	+24.0	+4.0
		Youth pitches	-28.5		+15.0	
		Mini pitches	+11.2		-	
	Midweek	Adult pitches	+40.9	-14.4	+21.0	-5.8
		Youth pitches	+9.4		+10.1	
		Mini pitches	+18.0		-	

8.3 **Latent demand:** To supplement the above analysis, the latent demand for each pitch sport is examined below and factored in to the preliminary numerical assessment of deficiency based on the 'raw' numerical outputs of the PPM:

a) **Football:**

Factor	Analysis in Elmbridge	Impact on latent demand
Current frustrated demand	Some youth teams from Claygate Royals, Oxshott Royals and Walton Casuals travel outside the borough to play home games. - <i>Elmbridge Playing Pitch Assessment (2013)</i>	There is some frustrated demand for youth football in the study area.
Sports development initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FA has a national target to increase weekly participation in football by 150,000 participants 2011 - 2015. - <i>'National Game Strategy 2011- 2015'</i> (2011) 92.2% of youth and mini-soccer teams in the borough are part of a Charter Standard club, just above the national target of 75%. - <i>FA 'Local Participation Report for Elmbridge'</i> (2012). 	The impact on demand from football development programmes may place additional pressures on existing pitch provision.
Quality of pitches/facilities	The audit of pitch quality identified that all football pitches in the borough are rated as at least 'average', so the quantity of football will not be compromised by quality. - <i>Elmbridge Playing Pitch Assessment (2013)</i> .	The impact of pitch quality on carrying capacity is reflected in the supply calculations in the PPM.
National sporting success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The high media profile that football enjoys as the 'national game' makes it an attractive option for many young players. - <i>'National Game Strategy 2011- 2015'</i> (2011). The increased media coverage of the women's game has helped it to overtake Netball as the most popular women's team sport. - <i>'National Game Strategy 2011- 2015'</i> (2011) 	There is no firm evidence that the performance of the national team has specifically influenced local participation rates.
Pricing policies	55% of football clubs using local authority pitches in Elmbridge feel that hire charges represent 'very good' value for money, with a further 36% regarding them as 'good' value for money. There is therefore no evidence that the cost of hiring pitches inhibits participation rates. - <i>Elmbridge Hire of Pitches Customer Feedback Analysis (2012)</i> .	There is no discernible impact of pricing on latent demand.

Factor	Analysis in Elmbridge	Impact on latent demand
School sport	9.4% of adult football, 38.5% of youth football and 15.8% of mini-soccer pitches with community use in Elmbridge are on school sites, so any changes in the volume of schools use would impact on their capacity to accommodate external use. - <i>Elmbridge Quantitative audit (2012)</i> .	Any increased use of school pitches by schools would have a significant effect on overall pitch availability.
Long-term impact of mini-sports	The 'Conversion Rates' of mini-soccer teams in the study area are well above the national and regional averages. - <i>FA 'Local Participation Report for Elmbridge' (2011)</i> .	Demand for pitches from mini teams may convert into demand for adult and youth pitches.
Lifestyle changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing lifestyles (for example more weekend working) have created a trend where larger pools of players are needed to form a team. The FA recognises this phenomenon and has set a target of maintaining the current number of adult men's teams, despite an overall increase in the number of players. - <i>'National Game Strategy 2011- 2015' (2011)</i>. Many players are prolonging their careers, leading to the development of small-sided versions of the game for older players. - <i>'National Game Strategy 2011- 2015' (2011)</i>. 	Lifestyle changes are unlikely to have any further significant impact upon overall demand for football, but may lead to increased demand for small-sided pitches for older players.

b) **Cricket:**

Factor	Analysis in Elmbridge	Impact on latent demand
Current frustrated demand	There is some evidence of teams waiting for available pitches, in particular East Molesey Cricket Club. - <i>Elmbridge Playing Pitch Assessment (2013)</i> .	There is some evidence of frustrated demand for cricket in the study area.
Sports development initiatives	Six cricket clubs in the borough have achieved the ECB's 'Clubmark' award and run active development programmes for juniors. - <i>Elmbridge Sports Clubs Audit (2012)</i> .	Given high levels of cricket activity, further significant increases are unlikely.
Quality of pitches/facilities	The audit of pitch quality identified that all cricket pitches in the borough are rated as at least 'average', so the quantity of play will not be compromised by quality. - <i>Elmbridge Playing Pitch Assessment (2013)</i> .	The impact of pitch quality on carrying capacity is reflected in the supply calculations in the PPM.
National sporting success	The success of the England team has not had a sustained impact on overall weekly adult participation in cricket, which increased by only 0.03% (from 0.48% to 0.51% between 2006 and 2011). - <i>Active People Survey (2011)</i> .	The impact of national sporting success in cricket has no significant sustained effect at community level.
Pricing policies	71% of cricket clubs using local authority pitches in Elmbridge believe that hire charges represent value for money. There is therefore no evidence that the cost of hiring pitches inhibits participation rates. - <i>Elmbridge Hire of Pitches Customer Feedback Analysis (2012)</i> .	There is no discernible impact of pricing on latent demand.
School sports curriculum	Only one cricket pitch with community use in the study area is on a school site so changes in the volume of school use would have limited impact on the overall usage capacity in the borough. - <i>Elmbridge Quantitative audit (2012)</i> .	Increased use of pitches by schools could have only a very limited effect on overall pitch availability.
Long-term impact of mini-sports	The number of junior teams is well above the number of adult teams and it is therefore likely that when junior participation converts into adult teams, demand for pitches will increase. - <i>Elmbridge Cricket Clubs Audit (2012)</i> .	It is likely that demand for pitches will increase as the current numbers of junior players get older.
Lifestyle changes	The age band for adult cricket already extends the over 60's, so competitive play by older players is an established phenomenon. - <i>'Towards a Level Playing Field: A Guide to the Production of Playing Pitch Strategies' (2005)</i> .	Lifestyle changes are likely to have a limited impact on latent demand.

c) **Rugby:**

Factor	Analysis in Elmbridge	Impact on latent demand
Current frustrated demand	There is no evidence of teams waiting for available pitches. - <i>Elmbridge Playing Pitch Assessment (2013)</i> .	There is no evidence of frustrated demand for rugby in Elmbridge.
Sports development initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RFU is keen to develop 'Leisure Rugby', to expand its appeal to a wider range of prospective players. - <i>'The Rugby Union Whole Sport Plan 2009 - 2013'</i> (2009). The RFU has a national target to increase weekly participation by 2% for adult males, 30% for adult females and 30% for 16 - 19 year olds per between 2009 and 2013 which if achieved will have a significant impact on demand for rugby pitches. <i>'The Rugby Union Whole Sport Plan 2009 - 2013'</i> (2009). 	It has been assumed that the impact of rugby development programmes will create some additional demand for pitches.
Quality of pitches/facilities	The audit of pitch quality identified that all rugby pitches in the borough are rated as at least 'average', so the quantity of football will not be compromised by quality. - <i>Elmbridge Playing Pitch Assessment (2013)</i> .	The impact of pitch quality on carrying capacity is reflected in the supply calculations in the PPM.
National sporting success	Adult participation in rugby increased marginally by 0.1% (from 0.46% to 0.56% between 2006 and 2008). - <i>Active People Survey (2008)</i> .	National success does not seem to be directly linked to participation increases
Pricing policies	All rugby pitches in the borough are owned by rugby clubs therefore pitch hire charges are not an issue that inhibits participation rates. - <i>Elmbridge Playing Pitch Assessment (2013)</i> .	There is no discernible impact of pricing on latent demand.
School sports curriculum	No rugby pitches with community use in the study area are on a school site so any changes in the volume of school use would have no impact on the overall usage capacity in the borough. - <i>Elmbridge Quantitative audit (2012)</i> .	Increased use of pitches by schools would have no effect on overall pitch availability.
Long-term impact of mini-sports	The number of junior and mini-rugby teams is comparable to the number of adult teams and it is therefore unlikely that when age group participation converts into play at adult level, demand for pitches will increase substantially. - <i>Elmbridge Sports Clubs Audit (2012)</i> .	It is unlikely that demand for pitches will increase as the current numbers of junior and mini-rugby players get older.
Lifestyle changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many players are prolonging their careers, which has led to new veteran's competitions for older players. - <i>'The Rugby Union Whole Sport Plan 2009 - 2013'</i> (2009). The development of 'Leisure Rugby' is likely to attract a wider cross-section of players. - <i>'The Rugby Union Whole Sport Plan 2009 - 2013'</i> (2009). 	Lifestyle changes are likely to have a limited impact on latent demand.

d) **Hockey:**

Factor	Analysis in Analysis in Elmbridge	Impact on latent demand
Current frustrated demand	There is no evidence of teams waiting for available pitches. - <i>Elmbridge Playing Pitch Assessment (2013)</i> .	There is no evidence of frustrated demand for hockey in the study area
Sports development initiatives	England Hockey wishes to retain club members, and increase new membership by 10,000 adults and 32,500 children. - <i>'The Right Pitches in the Right Places'</i> (2011).	Development programmes may create additional demand for artificial pitches
Quality of pitches/facilities	All the synthetic turf pitches in the borough are rated as 'above average' and as a result their quality will not compromise the quantity of hockey they can accommodate. - <i>Elmbridge Playing Pitch Assessment (2013)</i> .	The quality of pitches is unlikely to deter participation in hockey in the study area.

Factor	Analysis in Analysis in Elmbridge	Impact on latent demand
National sporting success	Adult participation in hockey fell by 0.05% (from 0.24% to 0.19% between 2007 and 2011). - <i>Active People Survey (2011)</i> .	National success does not seem to be directly linked to participation increases
Pricing policies	Pitch hire charges in the borough do not appear to be an issue that inhibits participation rates. - <i>Elmbridge Playing Pitch Assessment (2013)</i> .	There is no discernible impact of pricing on latent demand.
School sports curriculum	No synthetic turf pitches with community use in the study area are on a school site so any changes in the volume of school use would have no impact on the overall usage capacity in the borough. - <i>Elmbridge Quantitative audit (2012)</i>	Increased use of pitches by schools would have no effect on overall pitch availability.
Long-term impact of mini-sports	The number of junior hockey teams is higher than the number of adult teams and it is therefore possible that when age group participation converts into play at adult level, demand for pitches will increase. - <i>Elmbridge Sports Clubs Audit (2012)</i> .	It is possible that demand for pitches will increase as the current numbers of junior players get older.
Lifestyle changes	There are no specific initiatives to encourage participation by older players, so lifestyle changes are unlikely to impact significantly upon participation rates.	Lifestyle changes are likely to have a limited impact on latent demand.

8.4 **Strategic reserve:** Another important consideration with grass pitches is the issue of maintaining a strategic reserve. This allows pitches to be 'rested' on a weekly or seasonal basis, to allow playing surfaces to recover and regenerate. As a general rule, the strategic reserve should comprise a minimum of 10% of the number of pitches required at the peak demand period.

8.5 **Analysis of PPM results:** The 'raw' data outputs of the PPM and the analysis of latent demand have been qualified as follows. Notional surpluses in one type of pitch should not be interpreted as implying that the playing field is not required, because in many instances the space can be used to accommodate pitches of a type for which there is a local deficit:

a) **Adult football:** There is a surplus of 13.3 adult football pitches during the peak demand period on Sunday mornings. There is no evidence of any significant local latent demand to adjust this figure. However, an additional 10% strategic reserve of the 32.7 adult football pitches needed in the peak period reduces the notional surplus by a further 3.3 pitches.

b) **Youth football:** There is a shortfall of 28.5 youth pitches during the peak demand period on Sundays. There is some evidence of local latent demand, but insufficient to justify adjusting this figure. The current deficiency is managed by playing matches on senior pitches and accessing pitches outside the borough. The addition of a 10% strategic reserve of the 47.5 youth football pitches needed in the peak period increases the shortfall by 4.8 pitches to a deficit of 33.3 pitches.

c) **Mini-Soccer:** There is a shortfall of 20.7 pitches during the peak period on Sunday mornings. There is no evidence of any significant local latent demand to adjust this figure. The addition of a 10% strategic reserve of the 38.3 mini-soccer pitches needed in the peak period increases the shortfall by 3.8 pitches to 21.1 pitches.

- d) **Cricket:** There is a shortfall of 14.4 pitches during the peak period in midweek. There is no evidence of any significant local latent demand to adjust this figure. However, spreading play across the five midweek evenings accommodates all demand, even with the addition of a 10% strategic reserve of the 46.8 cricket pitches needed in the peak period.
- e) **Adult rugby:** There is a surplus of 9.0 pitches during the peak demand period on Saturday afternoons. There is no evidence of any significant local latent demand to adjust this figure. An additional 10% strategic reserve of the 15.0 adult rugby pitches needed in the peak period reduces the surplus by 1.5 pitches, to 7.5 pitches. Mini-rugby is accommodated on adult pitches by playing two games simultaneously across each pitch and by scheduling two fixtures back-to-back (accommodating 4.0 matches per adult pitch in the peak demand period on Sunday mornings), meaning that 3.75 adult pitches can accommodate demand for mini-rugby).
- f) **Junior rugby:** There is a surplus of 0.4 pitches during the peak demand period on Sunday mornings. There is no evidence of any significant local latent demand to adjust this figure. An additional 10% strategic reserve of the 14.6 pitches needed in the peak period reduces the surplus by 1.5 pitches, to a deficit of 1.1 pitches, although in practice all surplus junior demand can be accommodated on adult pitches.
- g) **Hockey:** There is demand for 20.3 hockey sessions in the midweek period, but spreading these across five midweek evenings negates any actual shortfalls. However, demand from football for access to synthetic turf pitches for training purposes in growing, creating an effective shortfall of two pitches in the borough.

8.6 Taking account of the above, the effective position in Elmbridge based upon the preliminary interpretation of the PPM is as follows:

Pitch type	Effective position	Explanation
Adult football pitches	Surplus of 10.0 pitches	The surplus of 13.3 pitches calculated by the PPM reduces by 3.3 pitches to take account of the strategic reserve.
Youth football pitches	Shortfall of 33.3 pitches	The deficit of 28.5 pitches calculated by the PPM increases by 4.8 pitches to take account of the strategic reserve.
Mini-soccer pitches	Shortfall of 24.6 pitches	The deficit of 20.7 pitches calculated by the PPM increases by 3.9 pitches to take account of the strategic reserve.
Cricket pitches	All needs accommodated	The deficit of 14.4 pitches calculated by the PPM is managed by spreading play across the five midweek evenings, even with the addition of a strategic reserve of 4.7 pitches.
Adult rugby pitches	Surplus of 7.5 pitches	The surplus of 9.0 pitches calculated by the PPM reduces by 1.5 pitches to take account of the strategic reserve. Mini-rugby is accommodated by 3.75 adult pitches.
Junior rugby pitches	All needs accommodated	The surplus of 0.4 pitches calculated by the PPM reduces by 1.5 pitches to take account of the strategic reserve but all surplus junior demand can be accommodated on adult pitches
Synthetic turf pitches	Shortfall of 2.0 pitches to accommodate football training needs.	The deficit of 20.3 pitches calculated by the PPM is managed by spreading play across the five midweek evenings. However demand from football for access to synthetic turf pitches for training purposes in growing, creating an effective shortfall of one synthetic turf pitch in the borough.

8.7 **Analysis areas:** The table below shows the supply-demand balance for natural turf pitches in the respective peak periods in Elmbridge by analysis area. A plus (+) figure indicates a local surplus of provision, whilst a minus (-) figure indicates a deficit:

a) **Demand:** The demand figures take account of peak demand periods and include team equivalents.

b) **Supply:** The supply figures are adjusted for a 10% strategic reserve.

Sub- area	Factor	Adult football	Youth football	Mini-soccer	Cricket	Adult rugby	Junior rugby
Cobham/ Oxshott/ S. D'Abernon	Demand	4.2	9.7	7.6	2.3	2.2	2.9
	Supply	3.0	0.0	4.0	3.0	4	3
	+ / -	-1.2	-9.7	-3.6	+0.7	+1.8	+0.1
Esher/ Claygate/ The Dittons	Demand	8.9	16.3	16.2	19.3	3.3	2.1
	Supply	18.4	8.2	4.5	14.0	7	0
	+ / -	+9.5	-8.1	-11.7	-5.3	+3.7	-2.1
Hersham	Demand	2.1	5.2	2.7	6.4	6.0	9.6
	Supply	4.8	3.0	0.0	6.0	3	2
	+ / -	+2.7	-1.6	-2.7	-0.4	-3.0	-7.6
Molesey	Demand	13.8	8.5	6.5	9.2	2.8	0
	Supply	10.3	0.9	1.8	3.0	1	0
	+ / -	-3.5	-7.6	-4.7	-6.2	-1.8	0.0
Walton	Demand	4.2	11.8	8.5	6.1	2.2	1.5
	Supply	6.7	5.5	3.6	4.0	9	10
	+ / -	+2.5	-6.3	-4.9	-2.1	+6.8	+8.5
Weybridge/ Oatlands	Demand	0	0	0	1.2	0	0
	Supply	0	0	3.0	1.0	0	0
	+ / -	0.0	0.0	+3.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0

8.8 The sub-area analysis reveals the following:

- There is a surplus of adult football pitches in three analysis areas.
- There is a deficit of youth football pitches in all analysis areas, with the largest shortfall in Cobham, Oxshott and Stoke D'Abernon.
- There is a small surplus of mini-soccer pitches in Weybridge and Oatlands, but shortfalls in all other analysis areas, particularly Esher, Claygate and the Dittons.
- Whilst five of the six analysis areas show a small shortfall of cricket pitches, in practice this is offset by spreading play in the midweek peak period across five evenings.
- Supply and demand for adult and junior rugby pitches is relatively closely balanced in most analysis areas.

Local standards of provision

8.9 Based on the evidence above, the following local standards of provision were set:

Pitch	Standard	Justification
Adult football pitches	One adult pitch per 3,600 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing levels of provision equate to one pitch per 2,845 people. - <i>Elmbridge Quantitative audit (2013)</i>. The Playing Pitch Model indicates a current adjusted surplus of 12.0 pitches at the peak period, suggesting that 36.0 of the 46 adult pitches are required to meet adult demand levels (one per 3,635 people). - <i>'Playing Pitch Model' (2013)</i>.
	All aspects of all pitches and ancillary facilities should rate 'average' or better.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall quality of all adult football pitches in Elmbridge is rated as 'average' or better. - <i>Elmbridge Qualitative audit (2013)</i> The quality of changing is rated as below 'average' at 11 sites in the borough and there is no changing provision at one other site. - <i>Elmbridge Qualitative audit (2013)</i>.
	The whole population within 15 minutes walk or drive of the nearest pitch.	Football pitch users typically travel by car and around 90% of them have a journey time of 15 minutes or less. - <i>Elmbridge Clubs Survey (2007)</i> .
Youth football pitches	One youth pitch per 2,500 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing levels of provision equate to one pitch per 6,888 people. - <i>Elmbridge Quantitative audit (2013)</i>. The Playing Pitch Model indicates a current adjusted deficit of 33.3 pitches at the peak period, suggesting that 52.3 youth pitches are required to cater for demand levels (one per 2,502 people), compared with the current 19. - <i>'Playing Pitch Model' (2013)</i>.
	All aspects of all pitches and ancillary facilities should rate 'average' or better.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall quality of all youth football pitches in Elmbridge is rated as 'average' or better. - <i>Elmbridge Qualitative audit (2013)</i> The quality of changing is rated as below 'average' at 11 sites in the borough and there is no changing provision at one other site. - <i>Elmbridge Qualitative audit (2013)</i>.
	The whole population within 15 minutes walk or drive of the nearest pitch.	Football pitch users typically travel by car and around 90% of them have a journey time of 15 minutes or less. - <i>Elmbridge Clubs Survey (2007)</i> .
Mini-soccer pitches	One mini-soccer pitch per 3,100 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing levels of provision equate to one pitch per 7,271 people. - <i>Elmbridge Quantitative audit (2013)</i>. The Playing Pitch Model indicates a current adjusted deficit of 24.6 pitches at the peak period, suggesting that 42.6 mini-soccer pitches are required to cater for demand levels (one per 3,072 people), compared with the current 18. - <i>'Playing Pitch Model' (2013)</i>.
	Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all pitches and ancillary facilities rate 'average' or better.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall quality of all mini-soccer pitches in Elmbridge is rated as 'average' or better. - <i>Elmbridge Qualitative audit (2013)</i> The quality of changing is rated as below 'average' at 11 sites in the borough and there is no changing provision at one other site. - <i>Elmbridge Qualitative audit (2013)</i>.
	The whole population within 15 minutes walk or drive of the nearest pitch.	Football pitch users typically travel by car and around 90% of them have a journey time of 15 minutes or less. - <i>Elmbridge Clubs Survey (2007)</i> .

Facility	Standard	Justification
Cricket pitches	One cricket pitch (1.2ha) per 4,200 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing levels of provision equate to one pitch per 4,222 people. - <i>Elmbridge Quantitative audit</i> (2013). The Playing Pitch Model indicates that supply and demand are effectively balanced, suggesting that 31 pitches are required to meet current demand levels (one per 4,222 people). - <i>'Playing Pitch Model'</i> (2013).
	All aspects of all pitches and ancillary facilities should rate 'average' or better.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall quality of all cricket pitches in Elmbridge is rated as 'average' or better. - <i>Elmbridge Qualitative audit</i> (2013). The quality of changing is rated as below 'average' at 11 sites in the borough and there is no changing provision at one other site. - <i>Elmbridge Qualitative audit</i> (2013).
	The whole population within 15 minutes walk or drive of the nearest pitch.	Cricket pitch users typically travel by car and around 90% of them have a journey time of 15 minutes or less. - <i>Elmbridge Clubs Survey</i> (2007).
Adult rugby pitches	One adult rugby pitch per 7,900 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing levels of provision equate to one pitch per 5,453 people. - <i>Elmbridge Quantitative audit</i> (2013). The Playing Pitch Model indicates a current adjusted surplus of 7.5 pitches at the peak period, suggesting that 16.5 of the 24 adult pitches are required to meet existing demand levels (one per 7,932). - <i>'Playing Pitch Model'</i> (2013).
	All aspects of all pitches and ancillary facilities should rate 'average' or better.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall quality of all adult rugby pitches in Elmbridge is rated as 'average' or better. - <i>Elmbridge Qualitative audit</i> (2013). The quality of changing is rated as below 'average' at 11 sites in the borough and there is no changing provision at one other site. - <i>Elmbridge Qualitative audit</i> (2013).
	The whole population within 20 minutes walk or drive of the nearest pitch.	Rugby pitch users typically travel by car and around 90% of them have a journey time of 20 minutes or less. - <i>Elmbridge Clubs Survey</i> (2007).
Junior rugby pitches	One junior rugby pitch per 8,700 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing levels of provision equate to one pitch per 8,725 people. - <i>Elmbridge Quantitative audit</i> (2013). The Playing Pitch Model indicates that supply and demand are effectively balanced, indicating that 15 pitches are required to meet existing demand levels (one per 8,725). - <i>'Playing Pitch Model'</i> (2013).
	All aspects of all pitches and ancillary facilities should rate 'average' or better.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall quality of all junior rugby pitches in Elmbridge is rated as 'average' or better. - <i>Elmbridge Qualitative audit</i> (2013). The quality of changing is rated as below 'average' at 11 sites in the borough and there is no changing provision at one other site. - <i>Elmbridge Qualitative audit</i> (2013).
	The whole population within 20 minutes walk or drive of the nearest pitch.	Rugby pitch users typically travel by car and around 90% of them have a journey time of 20 minutes or less. - <i>Elmbridge Clubs Survey</i> (2007).

Facility	Standard	Justification
Synthetic turf pitches	One synthetic turf pitch per 20,000 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing levels of provision equate to one pitch per 32,719 people. - <i>Elmbridge Quantitative audit (2013)</i>. The Playing Pitch Model indicates that all hockey needs can be accommodated in the peak period. - <i>Playing Pitch Model (2013)</i> Demand from football for access to synthetic turf pitches for training purposes in growing, creating an effective shortfall of two synthetic turf pitches in the borough - <i>Elmbridge Pitch Bookings Data (2013)</i>.
	All aspects of all pitches and ancillary facilities should rate 'average' or better.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall quality of all synthetic pitches in Elmbridge is rated as 'average' or better. - <i>Elmbridge Qualitative audit (2013)</i>. The quality of changing facilities is rated as 'average' or better 'at all synthetic pitches in the study area. - <i>Elmbridge Qualitative audit (2013)</i>.
	The whole population within 20 minutes walk or drive of the nearest pitch.	Synthetic turf pitch users typically travel by car and around 90% of them have a journey time of 20 minutes or less. - <i>Elmbridge Clubs Survey (2007)</i> .

Applying the standards

8.10 **Introduction:** The tables below contain the results of applying the playing pitch standards, both now and in 2026, the latter based upon an anticipated boroughwide population increase of 10,400 people (7.9%).

8.11 Adult football pitches:

Assessed criterion	Assessed position
Current provision	46 pitches.
Current needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No quantitative deficiency (surplus of 10.0 pitches), but the pitch at Stompond Lane Sports Ground will be replaced with better facilities at Waterside Drive Sports Ground. No pitch quality deficiencies. Quality improvements needed to changing serving adult football pitches at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cobham recreation Ground - Elm Grove Recreation Ground - Long Ditton Recreation Ground - Molesey Hurst Recreation Ground - Old Tiffinians Sports Association - The Wilderness - Walton and Hersham FC. No accessibility deficiency.
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 additional pitches (accommodated by current surplus). All aspects of quality above average. Within 15 minutes walk or drive of new developments.
Total future needs	39 pitches.

8.12 Youth football pitches:

Assessed criterion	Assessed position
Current provision	19 pitches.
Current needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33 additional pitches. • No pitch quality deficiencies • Quality improvements needed to changing serving youth football pitches at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coronation Recreation Ground - Old Tiffinians Sports Association • No accessibility deficiency.
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 additional pitches once the existing deficiency has been met. • Conversion of pitches to new sizes as per the Youth Development Review. • All aspects of quality above average. • Within 15 minutes walk or drive of new developments.
Total future needs	56 pitches.

8.13 Mini-soccer pitches:

Assessed criterion	Assessed position
Current provision	18 pitches.
Current needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 additional pitches. • No pitch quality deficiencies. • Quality improvements needed to changing serving mini-soccer pitches at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coronation Recreation Ground - Elm Grove Recreation Ground - Long Ditton Recreation Ground - The Wilderness. • No accessibility deficiency.
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 additional pitches once the existing deficiency has been met. • All aspects of quality above average. • Within 15 minutes walk or drive of new developments.
Total future needs	46 pitches.

8.14 Cricket pitches:

Assessed criterion	Assessed position
Current provision	31 pitches.
Current needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No current quantitative deficiency (supply and demand effectively balanced), but the pitch at Elm Grove Recreation Ground is poorly located which severely compromises its use. • No pitch quality deficiencies. • Quality improvements needed for changing serving cricket pitches at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coronation Recreation Ground - East Molesey Cricket Club - Elm Grove Recreation Ground - Long Ditton Recreation Ground - Old Tiffinians Sports Association - Stoke D'Aberton Recreation Ground • No accessibility deficiency.
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 additional pitches. • All aspects of quality above average. • Within 15 minutes walk or drive of new developments.
Total future needs	34 pitches.

8.15 *Adult rugby pitches:*

Assessed criterion	Assessed position
Current provision	24 pitches.
Current needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No current quantitative deficiency (notional surplus of 7.5 pitches), although pitch drainage improvements at Elmbridge Eagles RLC are needed to increase usage capacity. • Quality improvements needed for changing serving rugby pitches at Old Tiffinians Sports Association. • Changing facilities needed for rugby pitches at Covenham Grounds. • No accessibility deficiency.
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 additional pitches (accommodated by current surplus). • All aspects of quality above average. • Within 15 minutes walk or drive of new developments.
Total future needs	19 pitches.

8.16 *Junior rugby pitches:*

Assessed criterion	Assessed position
Current provision	15 pitches.
Current needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No current quantitative deficiency (supply and demand effectively balanced). • Changing facilities needed for rugby pitches at Covenham Grounds. • No accessibility deficiency.
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 additional pitch. • All aspects of quality above average. • Within 15 minutes walk or drive of new developments.
Total future needs	16 pitches.

8.17 *Synthetic turf pitches:*

Assessed criterion	Assessed position
Current provision	4 pitches.
Current needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 additional '3G' pitches to meet football needs. • No pitch quality deficiencies. • No accessibility deficiency.
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 additional pitch, with priority for a '3G' surface. • All aspects of quality above average. • Within 20 minutes walk or drive of new developments.
Total future needs	7 pitches.

Summary of playing pitch needs

8.18 The table below summarises the additional playing pitch needs:

Pitch type	Provision in 2013	Needs in 2013	Position in 2013	Extra needs in 2026	Total needs in 2026
Adult football pitches	46	36	+10.0	3	39
Youth football pitches	19	52	- 33.3	4	56
Mini-soccer pitches	18	43	- 24.6	3	46
Cricket pitches	31	31	Balanced	3	34
Adult rugby pitches	24	17	+ 7.5	2	19
Junior rugby pitches	15	15	Balanced	1	16
Synthetic turf pitches	4	6	- 2.0	1	7

IX. PLAYING PITCH PLANNING POLICY

Introduction

- 9.1 This section examines the considerations that Elmbridge Borough Council will take into account in determining playing pitch planning policy.

Planning policy principles

- 9.2 ***Locally derived standards of provision:*** The National Planning Policy Framework states that ‘planning policies should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. The information gained from this assessment of needs and opportunities should be used to set locally derived standards for the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities’. The standards of provision proposed in the Elmbridge Playing Pitch Strategy update are accordingly based upon a detailed assessment of local needs.
- 9.3 ***Minimum standards of provision:*** The standards of provision should be regarded as the minimum levels required to meet existing needs. This means that it will be appropriate to:
- a) Seek higher levels of provision in appropriate circumstances where opportunities permit it.
 - b) Regularly review and amend the standards as needs like increased rates of physical activity evolve over time.
- 9.4 ***Quality of provision:*** Quality criteria were set to define the condition to which pitches and related changing facilities in the study area should aspire. The quality of each site was assessed in relation to a set of objective criteria relating to wider norms and over time all identified qualitative deficiencies will be addressed progressively as resources and opportunities allow.
- 9.5 ***Multi-functionality:*** The wider open space functions of playing pitches will be taken into account in assessing their overall contribution to the overall stock of local greenspace provision. The multi-function nature of many pitch sites is such that they may be used for their primary function for only 1.5 hours per week but meet several other community needs as amenity greenspace for the remainder of the time. Even where a site might notionally be surplus to provision based upon its sporting function, therefore, its subsidiary roles will also be taken into account in assessing need.
- 9.6 ***Provision relating to new developments:*** From April 2013, Elmbridge Borough Council will introduce the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), which will replace the existing tariff-based approach for collecting planning infrastructure contributions. The collection of CIL will relate to increased floorspace and monies will be transferred to a centralised pot, not automatically separated out for specific provision such as playing pitches, as per the current approach.

- 9.7 The evidence contained in the playing pitch assessment relating to the needs arising as a result of new development will be used to 'bid-into' the CIL pot to access funds for delivery.
- 9.8 **'Surplus' provision:** In some instances the application of the local standards produces an apparent 'surplus' of provision. However, this should not automatically be interpreted as signifying that the 'surplus' can be disposed of because:
- a) The standards against which the 'surplus' was assessed are the minimum that are required to meet current local needs. Local concentrations of existing demand and future increases in usage will both inflate the amount of provision needed to levels well above the minimum stipulation.
 - b) An apparent 'surplus' in one form of provision (for example adult football pitches) will often be required to compensate for shortfalls in other types of provision locally (for example youth football pitches).

Summary of policy considerations

- 9.9 **Planning policy principles:** The key considerations in developing playing pitch planning policy are as follows:
- a) **Planning standards:** The standards of provision proposed in the study are based upon a detailed assessment of local needs and provide a robust and defensible means of defining the adequacy of provision.
 - b) **Minimum standards of provision:** The standards of provision should be regarded as the minimum levels required to meet existing needs.
 - c) **Quality of provision:** Quality criteria were set to define the condition to which each pitch type in the study area should aspire.
 - d) **Multi-functionality:** Many pitch sites serve other open space functions and therefore even where a site might notionally be surplus to provision based upon its primary function, it may serve other subsidiary roles.
 - e) **Provision relating to new developments:** The evidence contained in the playing pitch assessment relating to the needs arising as a result of new development will be used to 'bid-into' the Community Infrastructure Levy pot to access funds for delivery.
 - f) **'Surplus' provision:** In some instances the application of the local standards produces an apparent 'surplus' of provision. However, this should not automatically be interpreted as signifying that the 'surplus' could be disposed of because:

- The standards against which the 'surplus' was assessed are the minimum that are required to meet current local needs. Local concentrations of existing demand and future increases in usage will both inflate the amount of provision needed to levels well above the minimum stipulation.
- An apparent 'surplus' in one form of provision (for example adult football pitches) will often compensate for shortfalls in other types of provision locally (for example youth football pitches).

X. ACTION PLAN

Introduction

10.1 This section comprises an action plan for meeting the deficiencies identified in this assessment. It contains the following material:

- a) Options for meeting the deficiencies.
- b) Delivery partners.
- c) Action plan for meeting existing needs.
- d) Action plan for meeting future needs.
- e) A basis for calculating developer contributions.
- f) Provision for reviews.

Dealing with deficiencies

10.2 **Introduction:** A number of options are available for meeting the identified deficiencies in provision, including:

- a) New provision.
- b) Upgrading and refurbishing.
- c) Improved capacity.
- d) Enhanced access.

10.3 **New provision:** Providing entirely new pitches may be the only means of securing additional provision in the right location. This can be achieved by:

- a) Identifying entirely new sites for provision in appropriate locations.
- b) Extending existing provision where feasible.
- c) Disposing of existing facilities to reinvest the capital receipt in new provision.
- d) Incorporating facilities and open space into new community provision and housing developments.

10.4 **Upgrading and refurbishing:** Upgrading and refurbishing existing pitches and changing would meet some of the qualitative deficiencies identified:

- a) The provision of floodlights for some pitches would extend the period in which they can be used.
- b) Drainage improvements to grass pitches enables them to accommodate more play, with fewer postponed fixtures.

c) Changing facilities are poor at some pitch sites in the study area and improvements would significantly enhance the experience of users.

10.5 **Secured access:** Securing improved access through the development of formal agreements serves to safeguard community use of school pitches and in some cases may provide sufficient security of tenure to allow external funding applications to be sought, to provide further enhancements.

Delivery partners

10.6 **Introduction:** A wide range of organisations will have a role in implementing the Playing Pitch Strategy. The type of roles are summarised below.

10.7 **Elmbridge Borough Council:** The council is likely to play the lead role in co-ordinating the development of the larger, more strategic pitch sites, in conjunction with other partners where appropriate.

10.8 **Schools:** Many schools in the study area already provide pitches from which local communities benefit and there will be further opportunities to extend and formalise community access to a range of provision on school sites. Those schools who do not allow community access to their pitches at present may be prepared to do so if appropriate physical access and enhanced pitch maintenance arrangements can be funded and implemented.

10.9 **Sports organisations:** Local sports clubs are very significant providers of pitches and will continue to do so. Some clubs may be interested in taking on delegated management responsibilities for pitch and changing facilities maintenance from the council, with appropriate advice and support on the implications for club management and finances.

10.10 **Developers:** The developers of new housing projects in Elmbridge will be required to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The key principle is that the provision must meet the needs of the residents of the new homes, as opposed to rectifying any pre-existing deficiencies. This mechanism is likely to comprise a major component of most new provision in the borough.

10.11 **Partnership arrangements:** Partnership arrangements involving combinations of any of the above providers will help to share the costs of provision, management and maintenance of additional provision.

Action plan for meeting existing needs

10.12 **Introduction:** The action plan identifies the ways in which current deficiencies might be met. It specifies what needs to be provided and where and proposes how best this might be achieved.

Pitch type	Current assessed deficiency	Action plan for meeting deficiency
Adult football	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No quantitative deficiency (notional surplus of 10.0 pitches) but the pitch at Stompond Lane Sports Ground will be replaced with better facilities at Waterside Drive Sports Ground. • Quality improvements needed to changing provision serving adult football pitches at 7 sites. • No accessibility deficiency, but need to formalise access arrangements at education sites with existing unsecured community use. 	<p>Develop new facilities at Waterside Drive Sports Ground.</p> <p>Support pitch owners with external funding applications for changing improvements at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cobham Recreation Ground • Elm Grove Recreation Ground • Long Ditton Recreation Ground • Molesey Hurst Recreation Ground • Old Tiffinians Sports Association • The Wilderness • Walton and Hersham FC. <p>Develop Community Use Agreements at the 3 education sites where there is unsecured community use of adult football pitches.</p>
Youth football	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31 additional pitches. • Quality improvements needed to changing provision serving youth football pitches at 2 sites. • No accessibility deficiency, but need to formalise access arrangements at education sites with existing unsecured community use. 	<p>Provide 31 additional youth pitches by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a new pitch at Molesey Hurst Recreation Ground. • Creating new pitches at Waterside Drive Sports Ground. • Converting underused adult pitches into youth pitches. • Negotiating additional community access to youth pitches on primary school sites. <p>Support pitch owners with external funding applications for changing improvements at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coronation Recreation Ground • Old Tiffinians Sports Association <p>Develop Community Use Agreements at the 5 schools where there is unsecured community use of youth football pitches.</p>
Mini-soccer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 additional pitches. • Quality improvements needed to changing serving mini-soccer pitches at 4 sites. • No accessibility deficiency, but need to formalise access arrangements at education sites with existing unsecured community use. 	<p>Provide 21 extra mini-soccer pitches by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Converting underused adult pitches into mini-soccer pitches. • Negotiating additional community access to mini-soccer pitches on school sites. • Creating mini-soccer pitches on the outfield of existing cricket pitches. <p>Support pitch owners with external funding applications for changing improvements at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coronation Recreation Ground • Elm Grove Recreation Ground • Long Ditton Recreation Ground • The Wilderness. <p>Develop Community Use Agreements at Oatlands School where there is existing unsecured community use of mini-soccer pitches.</p>

Pitch type	Current assessed deficiency	Action plan for meeting deficiency
Cricket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No quantitative deficiency, but the pitch at Elm Grove Recreation Ground is poorly located which compromises its use. • Quality improvements needed for changing serving cricket pitches at 5 sites. • No accessibility deficiency, but need to formalise access arrangements at Parkside School which has unsecured community use. 	<p>Provide an additional cricket square at Molesey Hurst Recreation Ground, to replace the one at Elm Grove Recreation Ground.</p> <p>Support pitch owners with external funding applications for pitches and/or changing facilities improvement programmes at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coronation Recreation Ground • East Molesey Cricket Club • Long Ditton Recreation Ground • Old Tiffinians Sports Association • Stoke D’Abernon Recreation Ground <p>Develop Community Use Agreement at Parkside School where there is existing unsecured community use.</p>
Adult rugby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No current quantitative deficiency (notional surplus of 7.5 pitches), although pitch drainage improvements at Elmbridge Eagles RLC would increase usage capacity. • Changing facilities needed for rugby pitches at Covenham Grounds. • No accessibility deficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Elmbridge Eagles RLC with external funding applications for improved pitch drainage. • Support Cobham Rugby Club with external funding applications for changing facilities at Covenham Grounds.
Junior rugby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No current quantitative deficiency. Changing facilities needed for rugby pitches at Covenham Grounds. • No accessibility deficiency. 	Support Cobham Rugby Club with external funding applications for changing facilities at Covenham Grounds.
Synthetic turf pitches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 additional ‘3G’ pitch to meet football needs. • No pitch quality deficiencies. • No accessibility deficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a new ‘3G’ pitch as part of the Waterside Drive Sports Ground development. • Support the provision of the proposed ‘3G’ pitch at Imber Court Sports Club.

10.13 **Future needs:** The action plan to address future needs is as follows:

Pitch type	Future assessed deficiency	Action plan for meeting deficiency
Adult football	No additional requirement (extra demand accommodated by current notional surplus).	No action required
Youth football	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 additional pitches once the existing deficiency has been met. • Conversion of pitches to new sizes as per the Youth Development Review. • All aspects of quality above average. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure the provision of 4 additional youth pitches funded by developer contributions. • Support pitch owners with conversion to the new pitch dimensions.
Mini-soccer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 additional pitches once the existing deficiency has been met. • All aspects of quality above average. 	Secure the provision of 3 additional mini-soccer pitches funded by developer contributions.

<i>Pitch type</i>	<i>Future assessed deficiency</i>	<i>Action plan for meeting deficiency</i>
Cricket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 additional pitches. • All aspects of quality above average. 	Secure the provision of 3 additional cricket pitches funded by developer contributions.
Adult rugby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 additional pitches (accommodated by current notional surplus). • All aspects of quality above average. 	No action required
Junior rugby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 additional pitch. • All aspects of quality above average. 	Secure the provision of 1 additional junior rugby pitch funded by developer contributions.
Synthetic turf pitches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 additional pitch. • All aspects of quality above average. 	Secure the provision of 1 additional synthetic turf pitch funded by developer contributions.

Provision for reviews

10.14 Because sport and physical activity is a rapidly changing environment, to ensure that the proposals in the assessment continue to address local needs and strategic priorities, the situation should be reviewed regularly. Assumptions about population growth will be tested regularly and projected requirements refined accordingly. It is therefore proposed that the following review programme will be undertaken:

- a) Annual reviews of progress towards action plan targets.
- b) A three-yearly review of the overall strategic approach.

APPENDIX

PITCH SITES IN ELMBRIDGE

1) *Cobham, Oxshott and Stoke D'Abernon sub-area:*

Site	Address	Pitches
Cobham Football Club	Downside Bridge Rd., Cobham KT11 3EP	1 adult football 1 mini-soccer
Cobham Recreation Ground	Oakfield Rd., Cobham KT11 2LL	1 adult football 1 youth football
Covenham Grounds	Portsmouth Road, Fairmile, Cobham KT11 1BW	1 adult rugby 2 junior rugby
Old Surbitonians Memorial Ground	Fairmile Lane, Cobham KT11 2BU	3 adult rugby 1 junior rugby
Oxshott Village Sports Club	Steels La., Oxshott KT22 0RF	1 cricket 2 mini-soccer
Parkside School	The Manor, Stoke D'Abernon KT11 3PX	1 cricket
Stoke D'Abernon Recreation Ground	Stoke Rd., Stoke D'Abernon KT11 3PS	1 cricket

2) *Esher, Claygate and the Dittons sub-area:*

Site	Address	Pitches
Claygate Recreation Ground	Dalmore Ave., Claygate KT10 0HQ	1 adult football 2 youth football 1 cricket
Ditton Fields	Summer Road, Thames Ditton KT7 0RD	2 adult football 1 youth football 1 cricket 2 synthetic turf
Elmbridge Eagles RLC	Oaken Lane, Claygate KT10 9BZ	2 rugby
Esher College	Weston Green Road, Thames Ditton KT7 0JB	2 adult football
Esher Cricket Club	New Road, Esher KT10 9NU	1 cricket
Hinchley Wood School	Claygate Lane, Hinchley Wood KT10 0AQ	1 adult football
Long Ditton Cricket Club	Stokes's Field, Betts way, Long Ditton KT6 5HT	1 cricket
Long Ditton Recreation Ground	Windmill Lane, Long Ditton KT6 5JT	3 adult football 1 cricket
Lower Green Community Centre	Farm Rd., Esher KT10 8AU	1 adult football
Old Cranleigh Sports Club	Portsmouth Rd., Thames Ditton KT7 0HB	2 adult rugby 1 synthetic turf
Old Paulines' Sports Club	Speer Rd., Thames Ditton KT7 0PW	2 adult football 2 cricket 2 adult rugby
Old Tiffinians Sports Association	Grist Memorial Ground, Summer Road, off Hampton Court Way, East Molesey KT8 9LU	1 adult football 1 youth football 5 cricket 1 adult rugby
Strenue Sports Club	Lynwood Rd., Thames Ditton KT7 0DN	2 adult football 2 mini-soccer
Thames Ditton Cricket Club	Giggs Hill Road, Thames Ditton KT7 0BT	1 cricket
Thames Ditton Junior School	Mercer Close, Thames Ditton KT7 0BS	2 youth football

Site	Address	Pitches
West End Recreation Ground	West End Lane, Esher KT10 8LB	2 adult football 2 youth football 1 cricket
Weston Green Sports & Social Club	Longmead Road, Thames Ditton KT7 0JF	3 adult football 2 youth football

3) **Hersham sub-area:**

Site	Address	Pitches
Bell Farm Junior School	Hersham Rd., Walton KT12 5NB	2 youth football
Cobham Avorians Cricket Club	Convent Lane, Cobham KT11 1HB	2 cricket
Coronation Recreation Ground	Molesey Road, Hersham KT12 4QZ	3 adult football 1 youth football 2 mini-soccer 2 cricket
Elm Grove Colts FC	Burwood Rd., Whiteley Village KT12 4EH	4 mini-soccer
Hersham Cricket Club	Rydens Grove, Hersham KT12 5RU	1 cricket
Reeds Weybridge Rugby Club	North Avenue, Whiteley Village KT12 4EJ	3 adult rugby 2 junior rugby
Whiteley Village Cricket Club	Coombe Lane, Whiteley Village K12 4EL	2 adult football 2 cricket

4) **Molesey sub-area:**

Site	Address	Pitches
East Molesey Cricket Club	Memorial Cricket Ground, Graburn Way, East Molesey KT8 9AL	1 cricket
Imber Court Sports Club	Ember Lane, East Molesey KT8 0BT	4 adult football 1 youth football 2 cricket 1 adult rugby
Molesey Football Club	412, Walton Rd., West Molesey KT8 2JG	1 adult football
Molesey Hurst Recreation Ground	Molesham Way, West Molesey KT8 1NU	2 adult football
The Wilderness	Molesey Park Rd., East Molesey KT8 0JT	3 adult football 2 mini-soccer
West Molesey Recreation Ground	Walton Rd., West Molesey KT8 2DY	1 adult football

5) **Walton sub-area:**

Site	Address	Pitches
Ashley Primary School	Ashley Rd., Walton-on-Thames KT12 1HX	1 youth football
Brownacres	Walton Lane, Walton-on-Thames KT12 1QP	1 adult football 2 cricket 4 adult rugby 10 junior rugby
Cardinal Newman Primary Sch.	Arch Rd., Walton-on-Thames KT12 4QT	4 youth football
Elm Grove Recreation Ground	Hersham Rd., Walton-on-Thames KT12 1LH	1 adult football 1 cricket
Waterside Drive Sports Ground	Waterside Dr., Walton-on-Thames KT12 2JG	1 adult football 1 synthetic turf

Site	Address	Pitches
Esher Rugby Club	369, Molesey Road, Walton KT12 3PF	5 adult rugby
Rydens School	Hersham Rd., Walton-on-Thames KT12 5PY	2 adult football 1 youth football
Stompond Lane Sports Ground	Stompond La., Walton KT12 1HF	1 adult football
Walton Cricket Club	Ashley Park, Ashley Park Ave., Walton KT12 1ET	1 adult football 1 cricket

6) **Weybridge and Oatlands sub-area:**

Site	Address	Pitches
Oatlands School	St. Mary's Rd., Weybridge KT13 9PZ	3 mini-soccer
Weybridge Cricket Club	Princes Rd., Weybridge KT13 9BU	1 cricket