

SPORTS PROVISION IN CAMBRIDGE



**Produced for
Cambridge City Council**

By Leisure and the Environment

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**Leisure and the Environment
Brandreth House
Priory Road
Newbury
RG14 7QS
info@lande.co.uk
www.lande.co.uk
01635 43024**

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1. Introduction

This report arises out of a requirement to review and update development plan standards for the provision of sports and recreation facilities. Cambridge City and its immediate environs is required to accommodate large-scale housing expansion, and this will result in substantial additional pressures on the local sporting and recreation infrastructure. The standards provided within this report seek to ensure that all new residential development makes a full and proper contribution to improving local facilities, commensurate to the added demands generated by the occupants of new housing. The Brief for this study is included as Appendix 1.

In preparing this report it has been necessary to revisit a previous study of pitch sports prepared in 1998; this study examined the (then) existing and future supply of and demand for sports pitches in the City and fringe area, using a method recommended by Sport England. Details of this is included in Appendix 2. Six years have elapsed since the previous study, and to ensure that new standards reflect local needs, it was felt necessary to establish whether demand from the key pitch sports has changed significantly in the intervening period. This review has identified some changes in demand within individual sports, and these are considered elsewhere in this report. The changes have in turn been reflected in the way the new standards for pitch sports have been drafted.

Because, the previous standards only covered provision for certain types of outdoor pitch sport, the range of the new standards included in this report has been broadened to cover other types of sports and recreation facilities (both indoors and outdoors).

The standards will be used within the revised local development plan framework, and will complement relevant Supplementary Planning Guidance to be prepared.

Section 2 of this report outlines the various standards proposed for a range of outdoor and indoor sports and recreation facilities. Threshold levels of provision are justified through reference to existing known local participation levels and patterns of provision, as appropriate. Consistent with PPG17 and its companion guide the standards and include components covering:

- Provision per capita
- Spatial distribution
- Quality

Section 3 of the report applies these standards, and identifies 'trigger points' for their provision. Guidance is also provided on the likely capital and revenue implications, and the expectation therefore on developers to meet these needs.

2. Standards

2.1 Grass pitches

2.1.1 Football

Football is by far the most significant pitch sport, both in terms of numbers of teams, as well as its requirement for space.

The previous playing pitch study of 1998 (covering both Cambridge City and the adjacent parishes) identified there to be 245 football teams covering the age group of 10 years and over. At the time the population of the study area was 144,730. This meant that there was a football team for every 591 persons within the study area. (The Team Generation Rate). It takes a minimum of 2 football teams within the age group to justify provision of a single area for a football pitch. In other words it would take 1182 additional people to justify one additional football pitch.¹

County football league representatives have indicated that since the previous study the levels of participation in adult football have largely remained the same, but there has been a significant increase in participation amongst young people; the latter has been largely as a result of the introduction of mini soccer for children under the age of ten years. Mini soccer is played on a small grid of around 0.3 hectares in size. However, it tends to be common practice for mini soccer teams to share the playing surfaces on full size pitches. The smaller teams and lightweight players mean that there is little by way of additional wear and tear of pitches resulting from this practice. So long as pitches are of a reasonable quality, are well drained and are not subject to over use, this shared use is acceptable.

To reflect the potential impact of sports development campaigns, media exposure etc., it would be appropriate to factor into the existing participation levels an allowance to cater for presently unforeseen increases in participation. A factor of 15% is reasonable as this has previously reflected national targets for increased sports participation.

A 15% increase in the above number of teams would mean $245 + 37 = 282$ teams, which would mean a modified Team Generation Rate of 1 team per every 513 persons. In other words, one adult football pitch per 1026 persons.

The above figure can be converted to provide a level of provision per 1000 people, as follows:

$(0.9 \text{ (pitch area}^2\text{)}/1026) \times 1000 = 0.877 \text{ ha of football pitch space per 1000 people.}$

¹ It would be difficult to justify the provision of an additional pitch for just one new team. On the other hand, a higher threshold of (say) 3 or 4 teams is also considered inappropriate, as teams wish to play at the same time of the week.

² 0.9 hectares is the area required to mark out an adult football pitch including run off areas, excluding ancillary facilities such as pavilions and parking. In reality, this area could also be marked out to provide for a 'junior/youth' pitch at reduced dimensions.

2.1.2 Cricket

After football, cricket is the next most significant pitch sport, both in terms of numbers of teams, as well as its requirement for space.

The previous (1998) study identified 44 teams within the City and adjacent parishes. This overall figure included 24 adult male, 2 adult female, and 18 junior teams. A discussion with the local cricket development officer suggests that current levels of participation remain largely the same as recorded by the previous study.

This means that the local Team Generation Rate for cricket is $44/144,730 = 1$ team per 3289 people.

Because of the nature of the game a well designed and managed cricket field can support more games on a regular basis than a football pitch. There is much less wear and tear in the general outfield, and use of the cricket table can be managed through rotating wickets. Taking this into account it is felt that a minimum of four teams could justify the provision of an additional cricket field. This assumes that use will be spread over the weekends and weekday evenings during the summer months.

In other words an additional 13,156 persons (4 x 3289) would justify the provision of an additional cricket field.

As with football it is appropriate to factor in a margin to account for the possible release of latent demand. A 15% increase in the number of teams would mean 44 + 6 teams (rounded down) = 50 teams. This would mean a modified Team Generation Rate of 1 team for every 2,895 persons. In other words 1 cricket field for every 11,580 people.

The above figure can be converted to provide a level of provision per 1000 people, as follows:

$(1.6 \text{ (cricket field area}^3) / 11,580) \times 1000 = 0.1381$ ha of cricket field space per 1000 people.

2.1.3 Rugby Football

Substantial additional housing will result in increased demand for rugby facilities, and it is appropriate to look at the demand for this sport.

The previous playing pitch study of 1998 (covering both Cambridge City and the adjacent parishes) identified 11 adult teams and 9 junior teams focused on three clubs. These figures included 4 female teams. The junior teams will effectively cover the under-13 to under-17 age range.

In 1998 the population of the study area was 144,730. This meant that there was one junior or adult rugby union team for every 7236 persons within the

³ 1.6 hectares is the area required to mark out a cricket field including run off areas.

study area. (The Team Generation Rate). It takes a minimum of 2 rugby teams to justify provision of a single rugby pitch. In other words it would take 14,472 additional people to justify one additional rugby pitch.

There does not appear to have been a significant change in the number of junior and adult teams between 1998 and the present time. However, there has been an increase in the number of teams playing 'mini-rugby' (for the under 7s to under 12s age groups). Mini rugby is played on a small grid of varying size (depending on the age group). It tends to be common practice for mini rugby to share the playing surfaces on full size pitches. The smaller teams and lightweight players mean that there is little by way of additional wear and tear of pitches resulting from this practice. As with football, so long as pitches are of a reasonable quality, are well drained and are not subject to over use, this shared use is acceptable.

To reflect the potential impact of sports development campaigns, media exposure, and World Cup success, it is appropriate to factor into the existing participation levels an allowance to cater for presently unforeseen increases in participation. A factor of 15% is, again, considered reasonable.

A 15% increase in the above number of teams would mean $20 + 3 = 23$ teams, which would mean a modified Team Generation Rate of 1 team per every 6,293 persons. In other words, one adult rugby pitch per 12,586 people.

The above figure can be converted to provide a level of provision per 1000 people, as follows:

$(1.2 \text{ (pitch area}^4)/12,586) \times 1000 = 0.0953 \text{ ha of rugby pitch space per 1000 people.}$

2.1.4 Shared use of pitches and facilities between football and cricket, and implications for cost

Discussions with local representatives of football and cricket suggest a willingness to explore possibilities for shared use of new playing pitch provision. This can work very well but depends on good initial design of a facility, as well as adequate resourcing of on-going maintenance and management. Shared use will also reduce the capital and revenue costs for these facilities. Providing separate, serviced facilities for both football and cricket will be less economic than providing them on a shared basis.

The current contrast in demand for football and cricket pitches means that it very unlikely that if all football pitches were laid out on such a shared use basis every venue would be used for cricket. This is discussed later.

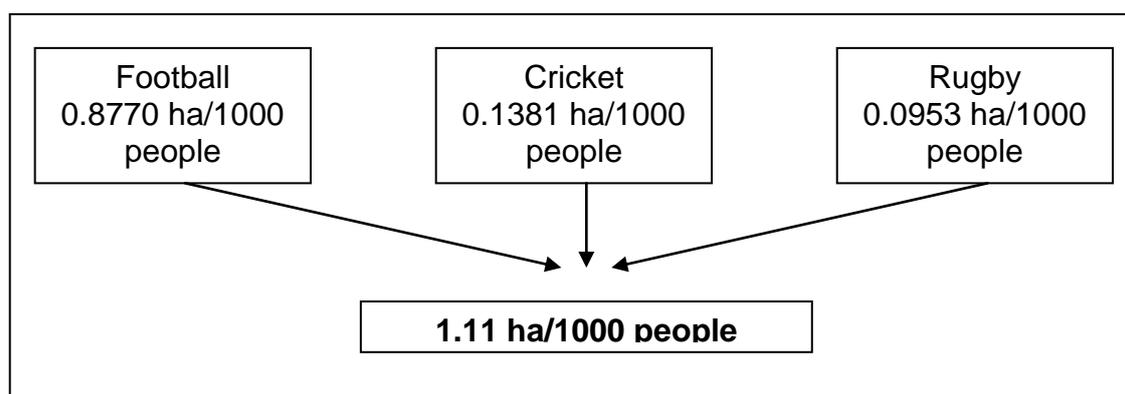
Rugby union is dealt with separately from football and cricket, because it is focused on a very small number of clubs, and is largely based around facilities

⁴ 1.2 hectares is the area required to mark out an adult rugby pitch (including run off areas.) In reality, this area could also be marked out to provide for a 'junior/youth' pitch at reduced dimensions.

owned and managed by voluntary clubs. Because of its particular needs it is difficult for rugby to share 'pitch space' with other sports. Realistically, the future local development of the sport will be centred on the voluntary clubs/sites with several teams catering for different age groups.

2.1.5 Developing a local standard for grass pitches for football, cricket and rugby

The overall local need for pitch space for football cricket and rugby can be identified through aggregating the identified spatial requirements per capita for each.



2.1.6 A standard for grass pitches for football, cricket and rugby.

Grass pitches should be provided on the basis of 1.11 ha per 1000 people. This area includes the pitch space, and run-off margins, but excludes space required for ancillary facilities such as pavilions, parking etc.

- New provision should be well related in geographical terms to the population it is intended to serve (see additional notes below).
- All new formal provision resulting from residential development should be subject of a 'Community Use' agreement/covenant.
- Wherever possible new provision should be designed and laid out so as to provide the potential for shared use on a seasonal basis by both football and cricket. In practice this will mean that new sites should be able to accommodate the equivalent of at least 2 full size football pitches and 1 cricket field.
- All new provision should be serviced with appropriate changing accommodation and parking space in accordance with Sport England or other appropriate guidance, as agreed between the developer and the Council.
- Provision should be well related to public transport routes, footpaths and cycleways.

The detailed specification will need to be agreed between the developer, local community and the City Council. However, it is expected that it will take into account the following:

- All appropriate UK and EU safety standards

- Appropriate governing body standards for design
- Disabled access
- Quality of materials used
- Energy efficiency and conservation
- Drainage

As an alternative to providing additional playing pitch space (either on or off-site), the Council may seek a contribution in lieu to the improvement of existing facilities that are in Community Use. Measures such as the provision/improvement of changing accommodation, better drainage and training facilities can help to increase the capacity and utility of existing playing fields in terms of formal sport.

Where facilities are being provided in association with new residential development it would be appropriate for the developer to contribute towards the maintenance of the facility.

2.1.7 Location and layout of grass sports pitches: additional guidance

The following notes represent sound general principles of design. The principles includes the following:

- Location
- Accessibility
- Playing surface
- Floodlighting
- Availability of changing rooms/toilets
- Social facilities
- Site suitability and security
- Parking

Location: the NPFA suggests that most active members of the public want facilities for informal training and home games in their own neighbourhood, and consider that 20 minutes travelling time, or three quarters of a mile distant from home is a reasonable yardstick. On the other hand, junior teams would probably prefer home pitches and training facilities to be located within easy and safe walking distance for young players. Based on the evidence of the previous playing pitch study, as well as similar studies elsewhere it is felt that grass pitches for football should be located no more than 2 miles (around 3.2 km) of the catchment population they are intended to serve. Because cricket and rugby teams are generally focused on a small number of clubs (catering for a wide age range) players tend to be prepared to travel further to reach the 'home venue' compared with football (for example). Based on the findings of the previous (1998 study) as well as those elsewhere it is felt that new or improved provision for cricket and rugby shall be made within a radius of 5 miles (8 km) of the catchment population.

When considering the location of new pitches, the potential for conflict between recreation activities and other local land uses, must be taken into

consideration. Proximity to housing makes a site more accessible, but nuisance can arise from noise, parking, traffic generation, etc.

Accessibility: for team sports at least half of the players are likely to come from outside the immediate area, and will therefore rely on some form of transport. The provision of convenient space for parking, preferably off-road and within the site, and a location near to public transport will make the site more accessible, and therefore more attractive to users.

Playing surface: pitches that are not drained and otherwise maintained cannot be used as frequently as those that are. Open pitches are vulnerable to dog fouling and other abuse. Guidance on the increase in playing capacity brought about through drainage improvements is available from various Sport England and NPFA publications.

Floodlighting: this can increase levels of usage of facilities, including for training. Floodlighting is essential not only for many higher-level clubs but for training as well. However, this is a sensitive issue in the green belt.

Additional specific guidance is provided in relevant Sport England factsheets.

Availability of changing rooms and toilets: the provision of changing facilities is desirable for all local sports teams, and essential for some. The detailed specifications for changing accommodation really depend on the nature of the sports played at a given site. Changing accommodation for senior teams will need to provide space for teams and reserves. For football/cricket teams, this will normally mean 15 spaces per team, and rugby requires 20 spaces per team. A two-pitch complex would call for two home and two away team changing rooms. There will also be a requirement for separate match officials' rooms (1 per game). The requirement for special facilities for junior and or female teams really depends on the circumstances. Provision should also be made for a first aid and physiotherapy room.

Specific guidance on these matters plus considerations such as disabled facilities, toilets, security, etc are provided in the governing body and Sport England fact sheets.

Social facilities: local sports teams value social facilities highly, particularly when hosting matches to visiting players. Such facilities make sites more attractive to players and spectators alike. Social facilities, especially where they include bar facilities and function rooms, can also be an important revenue generator for clubs. However, the development of such facilities may become a sensitive issue as they will generate additional noise, traffic for local residents. Such facilities (as well as other ancillary accommodation) are a sensitive issue in the green belt.

Site suitability and security: for multi-sport community pitches, the key features of any layout are as follows:

- A site big enough to accommodate multiples of at least two football, with a cricket table in between. The cricket outfield is shared with the other pitch sports on a seasonal basis
- Planting around the site edge to provide shelter
- The use of residue grass for training and/or mini-soccer, together with floodlighting to enable midweek training during the winter. Floodlighting of one or both of the main pitches is sometimes difficult to install on 'shared space' layouts.
- Changing block located close to both pitches for quick access at half-time
- Vehicular access and parking availability
- A secure equipment shed (for goals, flags, mower, etc) is provided.

2.2 Hockey and Artificial Turf Pitches

Almost all competitive hockey (outside the curriculum) now has to be played on Artificial Turf Pitches (ATPs) designed and constructed to a very precise specification prescribed by both national and international governing bodies. Whilst ATPs are also used for other sports, notably football, their utility for different activities very much depends on their method of construction. For example, most ATPs are of a 'sand-based' construction that is appropriate for most levels of competitive hockey, and is also well suited to five-a-side football and training. However, sand-based pitches are unsuited to the very highest levels of competitive hockey (national and international); neither can they be used for 11-a-side competitive football. The Football Association are promoting a new form of ATP surface which they say can be used for competitive 11-a-side football, but this is not suited to hockey. On the other hand, it should be noted that England Hockey has refused to endorse any competitive play on this new form of ATP surface.

The sports facilities covered by the standards proposed in this report are intended to meet basic community needs, and it is therefore important that they are used by as many people as possible. This guidance therefore is limited to the provision of sand-based ATPs, as these can be used by more than one sport, and their utility to the local community is therefore high.

The previous playing pitch study of 1998 (covering both Cambridge City and the adjacent parishes) identified 4 hockey clubs in the area, the largest of these being Cambridge City Hockey Club. At the time, the club fielded 4 adult male teams, and 3 adult female. This Club now fields 6 adult male teams (including a veterans team), and 4 adult female. In total, there are estimated to be around 20 adult hockey teams in the Cambridge area, or around 1 (adult) team per 7,236 people.

Although durable and (potentially) profitable, ATPs are initially expensive to provide, and it is therefore important that an adequate level of usage can be assured. New provision could not be justified for just one team, and a minimum of 4 adult teams is felt to be appropriate. This would mean that 2 adult teams would play at home each week. Because of their robust nature ATPs can host as many games as time permits, and hockey matches will tend to be played in sequence on a given day. In addition to adult teams it is likely that junior play will also (in time) develop at a new venue.

Apart from hockey matches at the weekends, there will also be a demand to use the surface for hockey and football training during the week. Weekday evening football activity should also in time be a major activity. To allow for such activity, adequate floodlighting will be essential. Football activity (such as running 5-a-side leagues twice a week) can be a major revenue generator.

To reflect the potential impact of sports development campaigns, media exposure etc., it would be appropriate to factor into the existing participation levels an allowance to cater for presently unforeseen increases in participation. A 15% increase in the above number of teams would mean $20 + 3 = 23$ teams, which leading to a modified Team Generation Rate of 1 team per every 6,293 persons. In other words, one ATP pitch per 25,172 people (based on a minimum of 4 adult hockey teams for each pitch). The area required to allow for league hockey and full size football is 0.9 hectares including run off areas and safety margins.

ATPs pitches should be provided on the basis of 1 pitch (0.9 hectares) per 25,000 people.

- New provision should be well related in geographical terms to the population it is intended to serve (see additional notes below).
- All new formal provision resulting from residential development should be subject of a 'Community Use' agreement/covenant.
- All new provision should be serviced with appropriate changing accommodation and parking space in accordance with Sport England or other appropriate guidance, as agreed between the developer and the Council.
- Provision should be well related to public transport routes, footpaths and cycleways.
- All new provision should be floodlit.

The detailed specification will need to be agreed between the developer, local community and the City Council. However, it is expected that it will take into account the following:

- All appropriate UK and EU safety standards
- Appropriate governing body standards for design (especially for hockey)
- Disabled access
- Quality of materials used
- Energy efficiency and conservation

As an alternative to providing additional ATPs (either on or off-site), the Council may seek a contribution in lieu to the improvement of existing facilities that are in Community Use. Measures such as the provision/improvement of changing accommodation, better drainage, training facilities and floodlighting can help to increase the capacity and utility of existing ATPs.

2.2.1 Location and layout of ATPs: additional guidance

In addition to the above standard, the following represent sound general principles of design. The principles includes the following:

- Location
- Accessibility
- Playing surface
- Floodlighting
- Availability of changing rooms/toilets
- Social facilities

Location: Sport England base their planning for ATPs on a 25 minute drive-time beyond which they suggest few people would be prepared to use a facility. However, the majority of 'home' users will be prepared to travel a much smaller distance, and the optimum drive-time should be no more than 5 miles (8 kilometres) from any part of the catchment population. Because they are far fewer in number, and more expensive to provide there should be an expectation on potential users to travel further, compared with traditional grass pitches. When considering the location of ATPs, the potential for conflict between recreation activities and other local land uses must be taken into consideration. Proximity to housing makes a site more accessible, but nuisance can arise from floodlighting, noise, parking, traffic generation, etc.

Often locating an ATP at a school venue (where there is a community use agreement) is advantageous, as it would allow for school use during the day to make best use of time in least demand by the public.

Accessibility: The provision of convenient space for parking, preferably off-road and within the site, and a location near to public transport will make the site more accessible, and therefore more attractive to users.

Playing surface: This must be in accordance with governing body requirements, and especially for hockey to enable the facility to be used for competition.

Floodlighting: Floodlighting is essential and should be in accordance with governing body requirements, and especially for hockey to enable the facility to be used for competition.

Additional specific guidance is provided in relevant governing body and Sport England factsheets.

Availability of changing rooms, toilets and storage: Changing accommodation for hockey will need to provide space for teams and reserves (normally 15 spaces per team.) The requirement for special facilities for junior and or female teams really depends on the circumstances. Specific guidance on these matters plus considerations such as disabled facilities, toilets, security, etc are provided in the governing body and Sport England fact sheets. Storage of equipment such as goals is also necessary.

Social facilities: Nearby social facilities will be important for both hockey and 5-side-football; for hockey the away teams may travel a significant distance, and might want to socialise with the opposition after the game. Equally, there is an important social dimension to much 5-a-side football Social facilities can also be an important revenue generator for clubs.

2.3 Tennis courts/Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs)

Outside school activity, formal tennis (normally organized on a club basis) is a minority sport compared, for example, to football. 'Public' courts in the City and adjoining parishes are often located on recreation grounds. As with such courts elsewhere in the country they are often characterized by a lack of use for tennis over much of the year. In the absence of a club there is little incentive for many to use public courts except for casual play. Although the City Council is keen to increase public interest and participation in tennis, it must also ensure that new courts do not suffer from the under-use suffered by much of the existing public provision, and that they are therefore planned and designed to cater for a wide range of sports.

The provision of outdoor community tennis courts should wherever possible be provided on a multi-court basis. The rationale is that:

- Multi court provision helps facilitate the development of clubs; and,
- It also enables alternative uses to be made of facilities, especially in the winter months when use for tennis may not be significant. Apart from tennis multi courts with an appropriate surface can be used for netball, basketball and five-a-side football, amongst others.

They should also ideally be floodlit to enable evening use, which will be popular for all sports that could potentially use such facilities.

These MUGAs are distinct from other facilities such as:

- Artificial Turf Pitches (being designed to meet the needs of hockey and football (in particular); and,
- 'Multi Use Play Areas' - informal hard surface play areas that will tend to be less formal in nature, and cater for casual 'free' access (dealt with elsewhere in this report).

Given that these facilities can be used for a wide variety of activities, the size

of the catchment population to support them will be small, and a population of 3000 is suggested, which is likely to generate not only regular tennis activity, but also 5-a-side football as well as football training; there are many practical examples of even smaller catchments than this sustaining such facilities.

MUGAs of 3 x tennis court size (0.18 hectares) should be provided on the basis of 1 per 3000 people.

- New provision should be well related in geographical terms to the population it is intended to serve, and might be provided in conjunction with other sports facilities intended to serve a similar catchment population (see additional notes below).
- All new formal provision resulting from residential development should be subject of a 'Community Use' agreement/covenant.
- Wherever possible new provision should be designed and laid out so as to provide the potential for shared use
- Provision should be well related to public transport routes, footpaths and cycleways.
- Provision should be made for floodlighting of an appropriate standard.

The detailed specification will need to be agreed between the developer, local community and the City Council. However, it is expected that it will take into account the following:

- All appropriate UK and EU safety standards
- Appropriate governing body standards for design
- Disabled access
- Quality of materials used
- Energy efficiency and conservation

The most suitable locations are likely to be areas that are also the focus for other sports and recreational activity, and these might include:

- Community hall complexes (such as of the type recommended in this document).
- School campuses that are subject to community use arrangements.
- Other sports complexes (such as sportgrounds that cater for large numbers of teams where hard surface training areas would be advantageous).

Where facilities are being provided in association with new residential development it would be appropriate for the developer to contribute towards the maintenance of the facility.

2.4. Outdoor bowls

The 1998 study recorded 13 outdoor grass bowling greens within the City and fringe area, and this equates to 1 green for every 11,133 people. There is

extremely little in the way of guidance on levels of provision specifically for outdoor bowls. A (then) Sports Council document 'Planning for Sport'⁵, assumed a level of 10 greens for 60,000 population, which if applied to Cambridge and fringe would suggest a requirement for 24 greens (11 more than currently provided). There is little evidence to suggest that demand in Cambridge could sustain such a level of provision. However, new housing development will undoubtedly increase demand for access to and use of such facilities, and is felt that the existing level of provision within the area should act as a basis for a local standard.

Outdoor Bowling greens (6 rink size – 38.4 x 38.4 m) should be provided on the basis of 1 per 11,000 people.

- New provision should be well related in geographical terms to the population it is intended to serve, and might be provided in conjunction with other sports facilities intended to serve a similar catchment population.
- All new formal provision resulting from residential development should be the subject of a 'Community Use' agreement/covenant.
- Provision should be well related to public transport routes, footpaths and cycleways.

The detailed specification should be agreed between the developer, local community and the City Council. However, it is expected that it will take into account the following:

- All appropriate UK and EU safety standards
- Appropriate governing body standards for design
- Disabled access
- Quality of materials used
- Energy efficiency and conservation

Where facilities are being provided in association with new residential development it would be appropriate for the developer to contribute towards the maintenance of the facility.

2.5 Outdoor youth provision

There is felt to be a need for outdoor provision specifically to meet the needs of older children and youths who can travel independently to use facilities, and whose aspirations will be very different from those of younger children.

In practice such facilities might include kickaround areas, games walls, basketball 'half courts' with hoops, skateboard and bmx parks etc. Associated areas for sitting, watching and talking with friends can also be an important element.

Additional design and planning guidance for the provision of these facilities is required, and this should wherever possible reflect the needs and views of young people (if facilities are to prove popular); and, the concerns of residents

⁵ 'Planning for Sport'. Sports Council (1970)

(to avoid issues of nuisance sometimes associated with such facilities). However, obtaining these views may often be difficult or impossible when providing in large housing allocations where facilities have to be planned and designed prior to the development and occupation of housing. On the other hand it may be much easier to seek views where facilities are to be sited in established residential areas. Any guidance therefore has to be sufficiently flexible not only to set a level of expectation on design and content of venues where there may not yet be an established resident population/user catchment; but also to allow for local input where there are already potential users and neighbours with whom to consult.

From the Census it is estimated that around 12-14% of the City and fringe population will be of within the age range most likely to use this kind of facility (young to middle-teen). Therefore a population of 1000 may generate 120-140 males and females in this age range. Of course, not all these young people would want to use such a facility, but even if only half did it would mean 60-70 potential users overall.

Outdoor informal recreation provision for youths should normally be provided on the basis of 0.30 ha (or 3000 square metres) per 1000 people. This area is justified on the basis that it would be large enough to accommodate a small suite of facilities; for example, an informal sports court with seating, or else a skateboard or bmx park, hangout shelter etc. It could also include grassed areas that might also be used by young people but which could form part of a wider buffer area and/or a larger open space feature (such as a local park/playing field etc).

The precise design and content of each area will vary according to local circumstances and will require agreement between the City Council and the developer.

These facilities might be placed within a larger area of open space (a playing field or recreation ground).

There are two options for provision:-

- Multiple provision of such basic units; or,
- Combining some or all of the basic units to fund a larger venue with a wider range of equipment.

The detailed specification will need to be agreed between the developer, local community and the City Council. However, it is expected that it will take into account the following:

- The views of potential users and local residents where relevant
- All appropriate UK and EU safety standards
- Disabled access
- Quality of materials used
- Ease of access by foot and bike in particular
- An activity area of at least 300 square metres
- Provision of an appropriate buffer zone between the activity area

and neighbouring properties (at least 30 metres from the nearest wall of the closest house)

- Design in accordance with a landscaping plan agreed with the City Council

The aim should be that no house is more than 600 metres from such a facility, as the NPFA recommend this as the average 'straight line' distance that can be traveled in 15 minutes within an urban environment. This can only be a guide, and it is accepted that in some areas (where it might be appropriate to provide fewer but better equipped facilities) larger distances might be acceptable.

Where facilities are being provided in association with new residential development it would be appropriate for the developer to contribute towards the maintenance of the facility.

There is much 'good practice' guidance on the planning and design of such facilities (such as that provided by NPFA, Children's Play Council, RoSPA and numerous commercial providers) and this should be drawn upon as appropriate.

2.6 Community halls/meeting place.

Community halls are an important social and recreational resource. They can be venues not just for local sports and recreational clubs, but also places simply to meet and socialize. They often represent a vital hub for the community. In practice, Cambridge City encourages the development of two levels of provision. Firstly, there is the Neighbourhood Centre; this facility tends to be comprised of a hall of sufficient size to accommodate a variety of activities including meetings, social functions, recreation activities like carpet bowls and exercise to music; a smaller room for meetings; a linking multi function space, kitchen, storage. It serves a ward catchment (of around 7-8,000 people). These facilities are designed to be very flexible in terms of the activities and events that they can accommodate.

The Council also seeks to provide larger District Centres, serving a catchment equivalent to around three wards (21-24,000); they have a main hall large enough to accommodate badminton and other recreational activities, meeting rooms, café, kitchen and storage. Although these larger venues still cater for a wide range of activities, they also have dedicated space to provide for pre-school children and youths.

The following therefore reflects the importance of good quality local community hall venues that can serve as a focal point for a variety of recreation and other activities.

At least 1 Neighbourhood Community Centre to be provided for every 8000 additional persons, and within 10 minutes walking of any part of the catchment population. At least 1 District Community Centre to be provided for every 24,000 people, and within 20 minutes walking time of any part of the catchment population. The planning and design of these facilities should take

into account the following considerations.

Quality Specification: The detailed specification will need to be agreed between the developer, local community and the City Council. However, it is expected that it will embrace:

- Facilities (In the case of a Neighbourhood Community Centre these should include at least 1 hall suited to a range of activities including meetings, functions, dances, and appropriate indoor sports such as table tennis and carpet bowls; a smaller meeting room; a kitchen; and, storage space. In the case of the District Community Centre, facilities should also include additional meeting rooms, a café area, and dedicated provision for both pre-school children, and youth).
- Local residents views on design
- Energy efficiency and conservation
- Disabled access
- Quality of materials used
- Parking and access by foot, bike and car
- All relevant legislation affecting public buildings of this kind

In some circumstances facilities could be provided on a shared use basis. It may sometimes also be possible to improve existing facilities and their management to satisfy the standard rather than starting from scratch. For example it may be more cost effective to co-operate with an existing club or organization to bring an existing voluntary facility up to the suggested standard and enter into a formal agreement providing for community use rather than build an entirely new facility.

Meeting the 'population' component of the standard will mean that more than one hall may be within easy reach. However, it will be important to ensure in such locations that facilities are not just within easy reach, but also that there are enough of them to meet local needs.

Where facilities are being provided in association with new residential development it would be appropriate for the developer to contribute towards the maintenance of the facility.

There is much 'good practice' guidance on the planning and design of such facilities (such as that provided by ACRE, Sport England, the Arts Council etc) and this should be drawn upon as appropriate. There are also good examples of modern attractive community venues within the City.

Where facilities are being provided in association with new residential development it would be appropriate for the developer to contribute towards the maintenance of the facility.

2.7 Sports halls and swimming pools

Sports halls and swimming pools are basic community sports facilities, and the occupants of new housing will increase demand for such facilities. The City and surrounding area has a number of community sports halls and

swimming pools. At the present time there are:

- 3 indoor swimming pools of at least 25 metres in length; and,
- 8 sports halls of at least 4-badminton court size, with plans underway for an additional 3.

in community use within the City and fringe areas.

The Council does not currently have a local standard for the provision of such facilities. A recent run of the Sport England Facilities Planning Model (2001) suggested that there is sufficient pool space to meet the needs of the existing local population. It is therefore appropriate for future provision to be based on the ratio of 1 pool for every 48,000 persons⁶.

Regarding sports halls, in 1993 the City Councils adopted a joint use policy to meet indoor community sporting requirements by investing in formal provision for community use at education sites. This envisaged additional facilities at Chesterton, Hills Road, Perse Boys School, Manor Community College (three court hall) and St. Bede's. By 2001 Hills Road and the Perse had been achieved taking the total number of finished 4 court halls in the city to seven. Plans for the Chesterton Sports Hall were underway (to be completed in June 2004). The Sport England Facilities Planning Model for Sports Halls report for Cambridgeshire (2001) showed that demand had largely been met in Cambridge but a case could be made for improved provision in the Coleridge and Manor areas. The Council had made a financial commitment toward achieving these facilities and therefore meeting the known demand for ten. This is in addition to the one sports hall in the surrounding villages (at Impington Village College).

Cambridge's status as a sub regional centre creates additional demands on it's facilities by the visitor, commuter and student populations which have not been considered by the Facilities Planning Model. The City Council is helping to provide the 11 Sports Halls which it considers are needed to meet current demand in the city and surrounding parishes. Future growth will need to maintain this ratio of provision. It is therefore appropriate for future provision to be based on 11 Sports Halls, giving a ratio of 1 sports halls for every 13090 persons.

There are numerous examples of communities supporting either or both sports halls and pools at much higher (i.e. better) ratios of provision than those within the City and fringe. National research has indicated the importance of providing such facilities within easy reach of local people, as traveling time is a major influence on their use.

The scale of development proposed within and around Cambridge will generate significant additional demand for such facilities. The following is

⁶ In this section the mid-2002 population estimate for Cambridge City and the surrounding parishes of Girton, Histon, Impington, Milton, Fen Ditton, Teversham, Fulbourn, Stapleford, Great Shelford, Little Shelford, Haslingfield, Grantchester, Coton and Madingley has been used, giving a population of 144,040. This is slightly lower than the estimates used for the 1998 study due to revisions to estimates.

suggested as an appropriate standard for the provision of sports halls and swimming pools individually.

At least 1 indoor pool for every 50,000 persons and at least 1 sports hall for every 13,000 persons.

- New provision should be well related in geographical terms to the population it is intended to serve
- Provision should be well related to public transport routes, footpaths and cycleways.

Quality Specification: The detailed specification will need to be agreed between the developer, local community and the City Council. However, it is expected that it will embrace:

- Facilities: a) swimming pools – changing, parent and toddler zone, storage, refreshment area/café/social space. b) sports halls – 4-court main hall, at least one smaller activity room, changing, storage, refreshment areas/café/social space.
- Energy efficiency and conservation.
- Disabled access.
- Quality of materials used.
- Parking and access by foot, bike and car.
- All relevant legislation affecting public buildings of this kind.

In some circumstances facilities could best be provided on a shared use basis (such as on school sites). It may sometimes also be appropriate to improve and/or enlarge existing facilities and their management to satisfy the suggested standards rather than starting from scratch.

There is much 'good practice' guidance on the planning and design of such facilities (such as that provided Sport England) and this should be drawn upon as appropriate. There are also good examples of modern attractive leisure centres venues within the City.

If properly designed, sports halls might also serve as one of the two tiers of community hall recommended earlier, where catchments overlap significantly.

3. Applying standards

3.1 Grass pitch sports

The application of the standard and establishment of the required level of developer contribution is based on the following figures based on NPFA technical guidance.

3.1.1 Football

Typical playing field development

2 drained adult football pitches	£50,000
4 team changing room	£150,000
Parking, other ancillary accommodation and contingencies	£50,000
Total	£280,000

The cost per head of catchment population for this type of facility would be:

$$£280,000/2052^7 = £136.45 \text{ per person.}$$

The site area involved here is 2.1 ha, and the above costs therefore work out at about £280k/2.1 = £133,333 per ha.

3.1.2 Cricket

1 cricket pitch	£30,000
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The cost per head of catchment population for this type of facility would be:

$$£30,000/11,580^8 = £2.59 \text{ per person.}$$

The site area for a cricket pitch/field is 1.6 ha, and the above cost would therefore work out at £30k/1.6 = £18,750 per ha.

3.1.3 Rugby

Typical playing field development

2 drained rugby football pitches	£66,480
4 team changing room	£200,000
Parking, other ancillary accommodation and contingencies	£66,666
Total	£333,146

The cost per head of catchment population for this type of facility would be:

$$£333,146/25,172^9 = £13.23 \text{ per person.}$$

⁷ Where 2052 is derived from the modified TGR of 513 (see Section 2), multiplied by 4 to establish how many people it takes to justify two (serviced) football pitches.

⁸ Where 11,580 is derived from the modified TGR of 2,895 (see Section 2), multiplied by 4 to establish how many people it takes to justify a cricket pitch/field.

⁹ Where 25,172 is derived from the modified TGR of 6,293 (see Section 2), multiplied by 4 to establish how many people it takes to justify 4 (serviced) rugby pitches.

The site area involved here is 3 ha, and the above costs therefore work out at £333,146/3 = £111.048k per ha.

N.B. The above figures simply reflect the greater need on the part of rugby teams for a larger pitch space, and ancillary accommodation to meet the needs of more players per team. In addition clubs will also tend to want to develop social accommodation, but it would be unreasonable to expect developers to contribute towards this provision.

Because of the comparative lack of demand for cricket as compared with football only a few of these venues designed for shared use might in practice be used for cricket. Accordingly it will be appropriate in most cases not to provide a cricket wicket within the complex. Well designed multi-functional changing accommodation can also be used by cricket as well as football.

In addition to the above capital costs there will be on-going maintenance costs which developers should be required to make. The level of contributions really depends of the nature and scale of facilities being provided. Unit costs (such as per area/floorspace) can be generated from various sources, although the City Council (or its contractors) is likely to have its own costs guides in this respect.

As a guide, it is assumed that the combined annual maintenance cost of the above (2.1 hectare size) football facility works out at £6930¹⁰, or £3.37 per person in the catchment population of 2052. To reflect the requirements of rugby for larger facilities a maintenance cost of £8662 per year for the above (3 hectare) facility, or £0.34 per person in the catchment population of 25,172.

If a cricket table and wicket is also to be maintained, the cost is assumed to be £7000 for a (1.6 ha) facility, or £0.53 per person per catchment population of 13,156. This cost should be added to the maintenance costs for football sites where it is decided to provide for cricket on a shared use basis.

3.1.4 Trigger points, geographical application, and off-site contributions.

As has already been stated, it would take 1026 people to justify 1 (adult size) football pitch, and 11,580 people to justify 1 cricket field. Based on the justification for designing facilities for shared use it is appropriate to look at a minimum of 2052 people within a development so that a 2-pitch site (for football) can be justified within the development. Where this trigger level is met the aim should be to secure provision 'on-site'. Where development is off site, this should relate to new or improved facilities within 2 miles (3.2 kilometres) by road of the development site.

It would take 12,586 people to justify 1 (adult size) rugby pitch. Because rugby clubs tend to run several teams, it would probably be inappropriate to develop a new site unless at least 2 pitches can be justified. Before

¹⁰ This might be a bit on the low side!

examining the desirability of new provision, the scope for increasing the capacity of existing clubs should be explored with their cooperation. Improvements to existing facilities should be within a radius of 5 miles (8 km) by road of the catchment population.

The following have to be taken into account:

- Many smaller developments will not justify the provision of pitches in their own right. However, their residents will make a demand on such facilities. Their size may justify provision of smaller areas of open space to support mini soccer (for example).
- Although the population generated by larger developments might justify on-site provision the site might be ill-suited to this purpose.
- The population (and therefore demand) generated by large developments will rarely result in neat 'integers' in terms of how many pitches can be justified. For example a development might justify the need for 2.3 pitches. In this case 2 pitches might be provided on site, but the developer should still be expected to make a contribution to reflect the residue of 0.3.

3.2 Hockey / Artificial Turf Pitches (ATPs)

The application of the standard and establishment of the required level of developer contribution is based on a figure of £350,000 that covers the construction of a full-size, sand based ATP to governing body standards for hockey, and includes floodlighting to an appropriate specification, excluding ancillary facilities.

The cost per head of catchment population for this type of facility would be:

$$£350,000^{11}/25,172^{12} = £13.90 \text{ per person.}$$

Arrangements should be made in agreement with the city council and other relevant partners regarding the management of such facilities to ensure the necessary funding for operation and maintenance is secured.

3.2.1 Trigger points, geographical application, and off-site contributions.

As has already been stated, it would take 25,172 people to justify 1 ATP. Where this trigger level is met the aim should be to secure provision no more than 25 minutes drive time from any part of the catchment population, and ideally no more than 5 miles (8 kilometres).

¹¹ Based on NPFA published guidance.

¹² Where 25,172 is derived from the modified TGR of 6,293 for Hockey (see Section 2), multiplied by 4 to establish how many people it takes to justify an ATP.

Before examining the desirability of new provision, the scope for increasing the capacity of existing clubs/facilities should be explored with the cooperation of clubs and managers. Improvements to existing facilities should be within a radius of 5 miles (8 km) by road of the catchment population.

The following have to be taken into account:

- Many small developments will not justify the provision of pitches in their own right. However, their residents will make a demand on such facilities.
- The population (and therefore demand) generated by large developments will rarely result in neat 'integers' in terms of how many ATPs can be justified. In these cases the developer should still be expected to make a contribution to reflect the residue of demand.

3.3 MUGAs

The application of the standard and establishment of the required level of developer contribution is based on the following figure for a 3-court size MUGA:

- 3-court facility with bituminous macadam surface, and plastic galvanised netting surround = £30,000.

The cost per person in the catchment population therefore works out at:

- $£30,000 / 3,000 = £10$ per person.

In addition to the above capital costs there will be on-going maintenance costs that developers should be required to make. The level of contributions really depends of the nature and scale of facilities being provided. Unit costs (such as per area/floorspace) can be generated from various sources, and the City Council (or its contractors) is likely to have its own costs guides in this respect.

3.3.1 Trigger points, geographical application, and off-site contributions.

It would take 3,000 people to justify one 3-court size MUGA. Where provision can be justified it should be in conjunction with other sports and recreation facilities intended to serve all or part of the same catchment population.

3.4 Outdoor bowls

The application of the standard and establishment of the required level of developer contribution is based on the following figure for a 6-rink (38.4 x 38.4m) outdoor bowling green:

- Turfed, including ditch, bank and paths to full governing body specification = £75,000

The cost per person in the catchment population therefore works out at:

- $£75,000 / 11,000 = £6.82$ per person.

In addition to the above capital costs there will be on-going maintenance costs that developers should be required to make. As a guide, the maintenance cost per person in the catchment population could be worked out as:

- $£12,000 / £11,000 = £1.09$ per person.

3.4.1 Trigger points, geographical application, and off-site contributions.

It would take 11,000 people to justify one 6-rink green. Where provision can be justified it should be in conjunction with other sports and recreation facilities intended to serve all or part of the same catchment population.

3.5 Outdoor youth provision

The standard suggests that this form of provision should be made at a level of 0.3 ha per 1000 people.

As a guide, the cost of providing a typical area of (equipped) outdoor youth space might be in the order of £40,000 for a 0.3 ha site. This could provide (for example) a games wall or hard-surfaced Multi Use Play Area, seating, surrounding grassed buffer.

The cost per head of catchment population for this type of facility would be:

$$£40,000/1000 = £40 \text{ per person.}$$

This cost for 0.3 ha can be converted to a comparable figure for 1 ha by multiplying by 3.333:

In addition to the above capital costs there will be on-going maintenance costs that developers should be required to make. The level of contributions really depends of the nature and scale of facilities being provided. The City Council (or its contractors) is unlikely to have its own costs guides in this respect, given its lack of experiencing in maintaining rugby facilities.

3.5.1 Trigger points, geographical application, and off-site contributions.

As has already been stated, it would take 1000 people to justify 1 outdoor youth area. In theory even quite small residential developments could afford this level of provision, and wherever desirable this should be made on site.

There will be circumstances where on-site provision will be inappropriate, such as where:

- the catchment population generated by the development is insufficient to justify provision.
- a suitable site cannot be found.
- a strategy is adopted of investing in a smaller number of larger, but better equipped facilities.

3.6 Community halls.

The application of the standard and establishment of the required level of developer contribution is based on the following figures costs for meeting the criteria for the two categories of venue:

- Neighbourhood Community Centre: £1.35 million.
- District Community Centre: £2.5 million.

The cost per person in the catchment population therefore works out at:

- Neighbourhood Community Centre: £1.35 million/8000 = £168.75 per person.
- District Community Centre: £2.5 million/24000 = £104.16 per person.

As per the standard this contribution could be used either to build new facilities, or else upgrade existing halls as appropriate.

In addition to the above capital costs there will be on-going maintenance costs that developers should be required to make. The level of contributions really depends of the nature and scale of facilities being provided. Unit costs (such as per area/floorspace) can be generated from various sources, and the City Council (or its contractors) is likely to have its own costs guides in this respect.

As a guide, if it is assumed that the annual net maintenance cost of both the above kinds of facility are:

- £100,000 pa for Neighbourhood Community Centres
- £200,000 pa for District Community Centres

The cost per person in the catchment population therefore works out at:

- Neighbourhood Community Centre: £100,000/8000 = £12.5 per person.
- District Community Centre: £200,000/24000 = £8.33 per person.

3.6.1 Trigger points, geographical application, and off-site contributions.

It would take 8000 people to justify 1 Neighbourhood Community Centre, and 24,000 people to justify 1 District Community Centre. Where these trigger levels are met the aim should be to secure provision 'on-site'. The following have to be taken into account:

- Many smaller developments will not justify the provision of these facilities in their own right. However, their residents will make a demand on such facilities.
- Although the population generated by larger developments might justify on-site provision the site might be ill-suited to this purpose.
- The population (and therefore demand) generated by large developments will rarely result in neat 'integers' in terms of how many halls as justified. For example a development might justify the need for 1.3 halls. In this case 1 hall might be provided on site, but the developer should still be expected to make a contribution to reflect the residue of 0.3.

Where development is off site, it should satisfy the distance/access criteria given in the standard.

3.7 Sports halls and swimming pools

The application of the standard and establishment of the required level of developer contribution is based on the following figures:

- Sports hall: £1.5 million
- Swimming pool £2.5 million

The cost per person in the catchment population therefore works out at:

- Sports halls: $£1,500,00 / 20,000 = £75$ per person.
- Swimming pools: $£2,500,00 / 50,000 = £50$ per person

As per the standard this contribution could be used either to build new facilities, or else upgrade and/or enlarge existing facilities as appropriate.

In addition to the above capital costs there will be on-going maintenance costs that developers should be required to make. The level of contributions really depends of the nature and scale of facilities being provided. Unit costs (such as per area/floorspace) can be generated from various sources, and the City Council (or its contractors) is likely to have its own costs guides in this respect. However, if it is assumed that the annual net maintenance costs are:

- Sports halls: £100,000 per year

- Swimming pools: £200,000 per year.

The maintenance costs per person for the catchment populations therefore works out at:

- Sports halls: £100,000 / 20,000 = £5 per person.
- Swimming pools: £200,000 / 50,000 = £4 per person.

3.7.1 Trigger points, geographical application, and off-site contributions.

If provision cannot be justified by the population arising from new development, capital and revenue contributions should instead be directed to the capital improvement and maintenance of existing leisure centres.

APPENDIX 1

Assessment of outdoor and indoor sport facilities Brief for Consultants September 2003

1. Objectives

- a) Assess existing sports provision and the impact of the proposed growth of Cambridge on formal and informal sports provision.
- b) Set out the implications for the review of open space standards.

2. Proposal

- a) Analysis: assess current playing pitch demand and supply in Cambridge, working from Playing Pitch Assessment carried out in 1998/9, work done in Parks Strategy and Sports Services Strategy. Assessment needed about how much there has been change in supply and demand. Analyse existing Facilities Planning models. Consultation with users through Focus Groups, set up with Debbie Kaye.
- b) Assess impact of urban extensions/population growth to 2016:
 - advise when the proposed population growth would trigger the requirement for the provision of formal sports facilities;
 - advise on experience of other LAs – good practice;
 - advise on how sports provision can be linked with schools and other community facilities;
 - Identify provision required for informal sports.
- c) Advise on translation to open space standards

Note – Study area to include the villages immediately surrounding Cambridge, as previous study.

3. Work already done/programmed

- a) All sports facilities mapped on GIS - Debbie Kaye
- b) Quality Assessment of Playing Pitches, Bowling Greens and Tennis Courts under management of City Council – Alistair Wilson
- c) Cambridge Football Facilities Strategy – Debbie Kaye has access
- d) Facilities Planning Models of Sports Centres, Swimming Pools and Artificial Turf Pitches – Identified needs to be met by project in pipeline ATPs deficit of one to be met by Full size Astro turf football pitches proposed at Cambridge Regional College and Netherhall(funded by Sec 106). County Tennis Facilities Model.

4. Standards

Advise on standards for formal open space, likely to be renamed outdoor sports facilities. Requirement may be in terms of x pitches/1000. Comment on other LAs experiences.

Background - Housing Provision/Urban Expansions

Provision is made in the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan 2003 for increase of 12,500 dwellings 1999 – 2016 made up of:

6,500 within urban area (at least 650 in Station Area); and
6,000 in urban extensions.

Provision in the urban extensions will be as follows:

East Cambridge (including South Cam) 10,000, some of which will be after 2016 (around 4,700 in the city)

Southern Fringe – around 3,300 dwellings

Northern Fringe – around 2,300 dwellings

Huntingdon Rd/Histon Rd – Around 1,800 dwellings

Madingley Road/Huntindon Rd – around 1,100 dwelling

Arbury Camp (South Cams, north of city) – 900 dwellings

Environment and Planning

Cambridge City Council

September 2003

APPENDIX 2

Methodology for 1998 Assessment

Publication: *Assessment of Open Space in Cambridge: Volume 1 Pitch Sports*, June 1999

1. Objective

The Planning and Leisure Services Department of Cambridge City Council commissioned an assessment of the supply of and demand for open space in Cambridge. The English Sports Council supported the Council in terms of office time and expertise. The objective relating to pitch sport was to:

assess the current playing pitch demand and supply in Cambridge and include in the report of study a reasoned conclusion about the adequacy (quantity and quality) of existing provision to meet future demand; a justified local standard for playing pitch provision and set out its implications for the review of the Open Space Standard and policies in the Local Plan.

2. Scope

The scope of the study as it related to playing pitches was to:-

- use the Sports Council's methodology to produce a detailed assessment of the number of sports pitches required to meet identified demand;
- analysis of the existing register of recreational land to provide an inventory of pitches distinguishing between the sports they are used for, their ownership, and availability to different groups;
- an assessment of the quality of existing provision; and,
- consideration of the various policy options.

3. The study area

This was defined to include the city itself and all the villages immediately adjoining the city boundary.

4. Methodology

An audit was conducted in the summer of 1998 of all known sports pitches and relevant open spaces within the study area. This audit also examined their use. The audit was based upon the following components:-

Questionnaire surveys involving:-

- all known pitch sport clubs within the study area;

- all known schools and institutes of further and higher education within the study area; and,
- all relevant parish councils within the study area.

Site inspections of all known pitches within the study area.

A review of the relevant information held both by the City Council's Planning and Leisure Services Departments, as well as previous research conducted both within the City and elsewhere.

The supply of football, rugby, hockey and cricket pitches in secured public use was assessed using the English Sports Council's 'Playing Pitch Methodology', summarised as follows:-

- Stage 1** - Identifying teams;
- Stage 2** - Home Games per Team per Week;
- Stage 3** - Total Home Games per Week;
- Stage 4** - Temporal Demand for Games;
- Stage 5** - Pitches Used/ Required on Each Day;
- Stage 6** - Pitches Available;
- Stage 7** - Discussion of any Problems and Issues; and,
- Stage 8** - Discussion of Options.

In terms of formal outdoor sporting provision the project brief only required the study to examine pitch sports as defined above. However, the study method used also allowed data to be collected on other sports facilities, namely tennis courts, putting and bowling greens. A summary of the provision of tennis courts, bowling and putting greens and the contribution they make to areas available for outdoor sports was included in the study.