

APPENDIX 1: Corporate Plan and Community Strategy Extracts

Corporate Plan 2012-2016: Vision for the Vale

1. This document sets out the key corporate priorities and strategic objectives of the Vale for the next four years. The Vision is one of thriving communities and a strong local economy. The plan will help achieve the aim of “taking care of your interests across the Vale with enterprise, energy and efficiency”, and vision for a Vale characterised by:
 - a strong local economy
 - positive and constructive work with community groups
 - housing for people who need it
 - communities involved in decisions about development and other things affecting their local area
 - an efficiently run council, keeping council tax low.
2. Some of the key formal partnerships through which the council will work include:
 - The Vale Partnership (VP) – the local strategic partnership (LSP), made up of relevant councils and a number of other public, private and voluntary sector organisations. The VP is responsible for developing a sustainable community strategy for the district. The council is also a member of the Oxfordshire Partnership, which is the LSP for the county of Oxfordshire.
 - The Community Safety Partnership (CSP)
 - Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership
 - Oxfordshire Waste Partnership
3. Relevant specific points from the Corporate Plan and which underpin the sport and leisure services of the authority include:

Excellent Delivery of Key Services

4. Delivering high quality and high performing services and customer satisfaction with particular emphasis on public spaces *[which are]* clean and attractive and ensuring good quality sports and leisure provision. The given measure of success will be the achievement “of ratings of good or excellent for overall satisfaction in sports centre user satisfaction surveys (all centres)”.

Building the Local Economy

5. A review the potential for building a new leisure centre in the Wantage/Grove area as Wantage expands with the measurement of success being an options study produced by end of 2012.

Meeting housing need

6. Under this section of the Corporate Plan, commitment is given to adopting a core strategy, regularly monitoring performance against targets, and ensuring that there is a five year housing land supply.
7. Measures of success will also include: securing sufficient financial contributions from development to deliver essential infrastructure; ensuring that a community infrastructure levy (CIL) charging schedule is in place by December 2013; securing 100 per cent of CIL financial contributions by the due date; and demonstrating annually that the necessary facilities and infrastructure to support development has been achieved. These will be important in helping to unlock potential funds for sport and recreation facilities.

The Vale Partnership, Vale Community Strategy

Working Together for a better future, A strategy for sustainable communities 2008-216

8. This strategy sets out the vision for the future of the Vale, identifies the issues that will affect the future, and priorities for action. Underpinning it is the need for sustainability. The strategy brings together much of the justification for the commitment by the Vale of White Horse District Council and its partners to sport, recreation and leisure, and provides a useful summary of the key relevant issues facing the area over the next few years.
9. The issues identified in the Community Strategy include:
 - An aging population but also a need to provide for young people
 - Need to address households with low incomes
 - Need to encourage healthier lifestyles, as 20% of adults are obese
 - Although there are low levels of crime, there is a real fear of crime
 - Need more things for young people to do in their leisure time
 - Need for new facilities to support new development, and wider range of community facilities to be supported by funds from developers
 - Need to improve educational attainment
 - Many people do not have time to be involved in their local community
 - Need for more affordable housing
 - Need for more public transport, particularly in rural areas.
10. The Vision as set out in the Community Strategy is:

A sustainable Vale

- *With prosperous, inclusive and thriving communities that have good access to a range of housing, jobs and services*
- *Where everyone can feel safe and enjoy life*
- *Where our needs can be met without compromising the natural and built heritage or the ability of future generations to meet their needs*

11. The priorities for action are divided into three categories: Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment; and, Effective protection of the environment and wise use of natural resources. Each then has a number of priorities for action, allocated to the Partnership in general, or to the Local Development Framework which considers the planning implications of the policy objectives. Success in relation to sport and recreation will be primarily measured by the number of adults being more active, and the number of young people being involved with positive activities.
12. The priorities for action under the “Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone” heading include:

Healthier Communities

What the Partnership will do:

- Promote and support healthy lifestyle choices around diet, physical activity and smoking to help reduce the number of early deaths from preventable diseases
- Form partnerships between healthcare providers, environmental health teams and local businesses to maintain the health and well being of working age adults through Healthy Workplace initiatives and policies
- Support and develop initiatives that break the cycle of deprivation by helping to improve the health and wellbeing of residents who are economically and socially disadvantaged

What the Local Development Framework will do:

- Make sure that existing sport and recreation facilities are protected and that all new housing developments either provide or contribute to appropriate open space, sport and recreation facilities, with firm arrangements in place for their future maintenance

Involving young people

“Young people should be provided with plenty of opportunities to realise their potential through education, training, employment, sport and leisure activities. Children and young people will be offered a wide range of informal educational opportunities and a network of well-resourced, integrated, high-quality, youth friendly facilities.”

What the Partnership will do:

- Publicise “things to do and places to go” for children and young people and encourage positive leisure time activities.

The Local Development Framework will:

- Consider how developers of new housing can provide or make financial contributions towards facilities and amenities for young people

Helping those without a car to access services

What the Partnership will do:

- Improve community access to local school facilities

The Local Development Framework will:

- Make sure that land allocated for new development is located where it can be accessed by as many different travel modes as possible..... and where it is close to the jobs and services (including community facilities...) that people need for their everyday lives
- Make sure that major new residential developments provide local services such as shops and community facilities
- Improve facilities for cycling and walking

Access to good quality green space, sport, cultural and leisure facilities

“The Partnership is working to make sure that residents of the Vale, regardless of income, will have access to good quality green spaces, sport, cultural and leisure facilities.”

What the Partnership will do:

- In partnership with town and parish councils, seek improvements to the quality of existing sport and leisure facilities and to open space provision, especially with regard to its biodiversity and play value
- Raise awareness of the sport, culture and leisure opportunities that are already available in the Vale
- Make better use of existing assets such as the River Thames, Ridgeway and public rights of way
- Make sure that if the proposed Upper Thames Reservoir is built in the Vale, it has appropriate public access for recreational and educational purposes

The Local Development Framework will:

- Make sure that existing green space, sport and recreation facilities are protected and that all new housing developments either provide or contribute to appropriate open space, sport and recreation facilities, with firm arrangements in place for their future maintenance.

Measurements of success

The ways in which success will be measured include specifically:

- The number of adults participating in sport is increasing
- The number of young people participating in positive leisure time activities is increasing
- Access to services by public transport, walking and cycling is improving

APPENDIX 2: Planning Policy Summary

This Appendix summarises the policies which impact upon the provision of leisure and sports facilities in the Vale of White Horse.

National Planning Policy Framework (2012)

1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), published in March 2012 brought in a fundamental change to the strategic planning system. The NPPF retains the statutory status of the development plan as the starting point for decision making, and the fact that proposed development which accords with the Local Plan is generally expected to be approved. The Framework is however much simpler than the previous planning policy framework and the more detailed policy documents, for example the set of Planning Policy Guidance Notes, have been dropped. This includes the Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 on Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation of 2002, which had been the main policy guidance up to the release of the new NPPF.
2. Each local planning authority is now expected to produce a Local Plan (in the Vale called the Local Development Framework or LDF) which can be reviewed in whole or in part to respond flexibly to changing circumstances. The Local Plan will set the strategic priorities for the area which specifically includes leisure development and “the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities” (para 156). Additional development documents are only to be used where they are clearly justified, such as where they help applicants to make successful applications or to aid infrastructure delivery.
3. The policies in the LDF will be required to follow the approach of the presumption in favour of sustainable development, and should be based on an adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence base, including in relation to; housing, business, infrastructure, minerals, defence, environment (historic, health and well-being), public safety from major accidents, ensuring viability and deliverability (Paras 158 – 177). This Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategy will form one part of this evidence base. Authorities are also able to use evidence already produced which was initiated to underpin the emerging (or existing) local plan policies.
4. Local planning authorities are encouraged to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly in relation to the strategic priorities set out in Para 156 of the NPPF, which includes specific reference to leisure and to community infrastructure. This report therefore takes into consideration the duty to co-operate and so the cross-border implications of sport and recreation provision. Of particular importance at this time is the potential for the proposed leisure centre in north east Didcot to cater for some or all of the demand from the new housing located within the Vale boundaries but on the western edge of Didcot.
5. Whilst the new Local Development Plans are being developed the existing local planning policies stand, but the new NPPF policies will be considered “material

considerations". The existing policies in the existing Local Plans remain relevant until March 2013 (12 months from the publication of the NPPF), so long as they were adopted after 2004. However after March 2013 the existing policies will only be relevant if they are consistent with the NPPF.

6. Weight can also be given to relevant policies in emerging plans according to the stage of their preparation, the extent to which there are unresolved objections, and the degree of consistency of the emerging policies with the NPPF. The relevant policies from the current Local Plan and the emerging LDF are therefore explored later in this section of the report.
7. The policies within the new NPPF which related specifically to leisure, sport and recreation are set out below.

Para 70

To deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:

- Plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as sports venues...) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;
- Guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs;
- Ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable, and retained for the benefit of the community; and
- Ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.

Para 73

Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.

Para 74

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

- an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or
- the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
- the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

Para 81

Once Green Belts have been defined, local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land.

Para 89

A local planning authority should regard the construction of new buildings as inappropriate in Green Belt. Exceptions to this are:

.....

- provision of appropriate facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and for cemeteries, as long as it preserves the openness of the Green Belt and does not conflict with the purposes of including land within it;

.....

Para 171

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 (such as for sports, recreation and places of worship), including expected future changes, and any information about relevant barriers to improving health and well-being.

8. A key issue within the Local Plan for the Vale will be how the new housing developments can contribute towards the facilities and services needed for the new population. The NPPF gives general guidance on planning obligations.

Para 204

Planning obligations are expected to only be applied where they meet all of the following tests:

- necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
 - directly related to the development; and
 - fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.
9. There are also some additional policies relating to playing fields, such as the ability of local communities to identify a playing field as Local Green Space, on which new development can be prevented.
10. Overall in relation to sport and recreation, the new NPPF has retained a similar approach to the previous guidance, and in particular the themes underpinning PPG17. The most significant change is the greater protection afforded to all sports facilities which was previously only applicable to playing fields under the new Para 74. The Vale's approach to sport and recreation provision set down in its current policies are largely in line with the new NPPF.

The Local Plan 2011 (adopted 2006)

11. The main generic policies in the Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2011 (adopted 2006) relevant to open space, sport and recreation provision are:
- Structure Plan Policy G3, Infrastructure and Service Provision, which states that proposals will not be permitted unless the relevant planning authority is satisfied that the necessary infrastructure is available or will be provided.
 - Local Plan Policies L1 and L4, which seek to protect existing outdoor play space and allotments but allow development of them for other uses where this will not exacerbate or create a local deficiency.
 - Local Plan Policy L2, which protects all urban open space defined on the proposals map.
 - Local Plan Policy L7, which protects local leisure facilities unless there is no longer a need for the facility or an alternative provision of equal or better quality is made available.
 - Local Plan Policy H23, which requires new housing developments of over 15 dwellings or 0.5 ha to provide 15% public open space and requires suitable arrangements for future management and maintenance of the open space to be in place.
 - Local Plan Policies H15 and H7, which set out a list of spaces and facilities to be provided in association with the proposed major developments at Didcot and Grove.
 - Local Plan Policy DC8, which aims to ensure an adequate and timely supply of social and physical infrastructure to meet the needs of the occupiers or users of new development.
12. Also in relation to the specific strategic housing areas near Faringdon, at Grove Airfield and land west of Didcot:

POLICY H4

THE FOLLOWING SITES IN FARINGDON ARE IDENTIFIED FOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

- THE TENNIS CLUB, PROVIDED AN ACCEPTABLE ALTERNATIVE SITE IS AVAILABLE
- THE CRICKET GROUND AND FORMER NURSERY (ONLY PERMITTED WHEN AN ALTERNATIVE FACILITY OF EQUAL OR BETTER QUALITY IS AVAILABLE FOR USE.

POLICY H5

THE FORMER AIRFIELD WEST OF GROVE IS IDENTIFIED AS A STRATEGIC HOUSING SITE... THE INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES TO SERVICE THE NEW DEVELOPMENT WILL BE REQUIRED TO BE PROVIDED AT THE EARLIEST PRACTICABLE STAGE OF THE DEVELOPMENT. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE WILL INCLUDE THE ON-SITE PROVISION OF ... ABOUT 2500.

(Facilities will include)

A MIXED USE LOCAL CENTRE ACCESSIBLE TO ALL TO INCLUDE :

- A PRIMARY SCHOOL;
- A COMMUNITY CENTRE OF AT LEAST 1400 SQUARE METRES;
- AN INDOOR COMMUNITY SPORTS HALL AND HARD SURFACED AREAS FOR SPORT; FACILITIES FOR TEENAGERS;

A NETWORK OF OPEN SPACES LINKED BY SAFE AND CONVENIENT PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLE ROUTES TO THE LOCAL CENTRE AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRYSIDE TO INCLUDE:

- EQUIPPED AND INFORMAL CHILDREN'S PLAY AREAS WITHIN OR CLOSE TO THE LAND DEVELOPED FOR HOUSING (ABOUT 5 HECTARES)
- PLAYING FIELDS FOR OUTDOOR COMMUNITY SPORT (ABOUT 11.25 HECTARES)
- A COMMUNITY PARK (OF SOME 23 HECTARES)

POLICY H7

LAND WEST OF DIDCOT IS IDENTIFIED FOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ...WILL INCLUDE ABOUT 3200 DWELLINGS OF WHICH ABOUT 500 DWELLINGS WILL BE LOCATED IN THE VALE OF WHITE HORSE DISTRICT.

(Facilities to include)

- A SECONDARY SCHOOL;
- A PRIMARY SCHOOL;
- A COMMUNITY CENTRE;
- AN INDOOR COMMUNITY SPORTS HALL;
- PLAYING FIELDS FOR OUTDOOR COMMUNITY SPORTS AND AN
- EQUIPPED CHILDREN'S PLAY AREA;
- PREMISES FOR A PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PRACTICE;

- PROVISION OF CHILDREN'S PLAY AREAS WITHIN THE LAND DEVELOPED FOR HOUSING;
 - PROVISION OF OFF-SITE INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES INCLUDING, WHERE APPROPRIATE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS ...IMPROVING COMMUNITY SPORTS FACILITIES AT DIDCOT WAVE LEISURE CENTRE.
13. The Core Strategy and other parts of the Local Development Framework revisit these policies and the recommendations in this Strategy will be used to inform them.

Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2011 - Inspector's Report (2006)

14. The Local Plan 2011 was subject to examination by an inspector who reported in 2006. In relation to sport and recreation and the provision of facilities, the most pertinent comment was:

Para 8.11.4 Grove Airfield Strategic Housing Site:

In my view, the fact that Grove currently acts as something of a dormitory community for those working elsewhere, including in Oxford, reinforces the need for growth to encourage its development as a more self sustained and self supporting community. This can be assisted by the incorporation of a wider range of higher order services and facilities within the framework of the expanded settlement, such as retail, education and leisure.

SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision (2008)

15. This adopted Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) draws much of its detailed standards recommendations from the Kit Campbell background report. The document is still current but now requires some updating in the light of the findings and recommendations contained within this Strategy and the cessation of PPG17. The most relevant general policy statements are given below. The expectations in relation to developers' contributions are still sound but will also need to be updated as the Community Infrastructure Levy is developed for the Vale. This Strategy does not address green space issues nor playing fields, so as the evidence base for these is developed/updated, the Local Plan policies and any supplementary guidance will need to be drafted to also reflect these aspects of sport, leisure and the environment.

Large Scale and Cross-boundary Developments

1.12 For large scale developments the District Council will normally prepare a planning brief or expect developers to submit a design brief and/or masterplan to ensure developments are well designed, based on clear and consistent sustainable principles. This requirement is particularly important in relation to proposals that cross the local authority boundary, such as at Didcot. In such cases, the masterplan may suggest an alternative approach that will deliver the Council's vision but does not apply the Council's adopted provision standards in all respects. Once the Council

has approved the design brief or masterplan, it will expect development proposals to conform to the principles and standards set out in it and therefore may not require individual developments to conform to all of its adopted provision standards. However, the Council will reserve the right to require developers to meet its adopted standards if particular proposals do not conform satisfactorily to the approved design brief or masterplan.

Large and Phased Developments – Payment of Commuted Sums

3.8 If the Council or another appropriate agreed body (such as the relevant town or parish council) is to adopt on-site or other spaces or facilities, it is likely that they will be completed and ready for handover and adoption at different times during the construction of large or phased developments. When this will be the case, the Council is willing in principle to allow the payment of commuted sums on a phased basis which matches the points at which it or the other appropriate body adopts the spaces or facilities. However, this will always be conditional upon:

- The spaces or facilities being in a fully adoptable condition in all respects
- Any related commuted sums being index-linked from the date of the grant of planning permission to the date of payment
- The dates or other trigger point at which spaces or facilities are to be adopted being agreed in writing before the start of the development on site.

4.9 Circular 5/2005 re-affirms the five policy tests for the reasonableness of a planning agreement. The Council interprets these policy tests as follows:

- The proposed agreement must be necessary: the proposed development will increase the need for greenspace or sport and recreation provision in an area where as a result of the development there will be a quantitative deficiency or result in additional demand pressures on existing spaces or provision in an area where there is a qualitative deficiency and therefore necessitates their enhancement
- The proposed mitigation must be relevant to planning: the Council will seek contributions only for purposes which relate to the use or development of land
- The proposed mitigation must be directly related to the proposed development: it is not necessary, and may be impractical, to attempt to mitigate all of the impacts of a proposed development in the immediate vicinity of the site. However, the additional demands arising from the development must be met within a reasonable distance of it. This “reasonable distance” will vary with the nature of the infrastructure and is set out in the Council’s standards in an Appendix to this SPD. The reasonable distance will be fairly limited for facilities such as play areas for young children but longer for facilities such as artificial turf pitches which serve a significant catchment area. PPG17 recommends the use of distance thresholds and the Council has adopted this approach and will use it to determine how far a proposed mitigation is “directly related” to a development.

- The proposed mitigation must be fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development: the Council will not ask developers to fund a greater amount of infrastructure than needed to accommodate the additional pressures created by their development
- The proposed agreement must be reasonable in all other respects: in broad terms, the key test the Council will apply is whether the requirement for an agreement is so directly related to the regulation

4.26 This said, however, the Council's general presumption will be that:

- New provision required as a result of proposed developments should normally be on-site. However, if the amount of provision justified by the application of the appropriate quantity standard is below the minimum size thresholds set out in the Council's adopted quality standard, its preference will be for a contribution to off-site provision.
 - For off-site provision, where either the enhancement of existing provision or new provision is justified, the Council's preference will normally be the former. This should also result in lower contributions from developers because upgrading or enhancing existing provision will often have lower capital costs than new provision and help to make the best use of land by allowing and supporting higher densities of development.
16. The SPD of 2008 has detailed planning standards for all of the sport, recreation and green space typologies addressed in the Kit Campbell report of 2009. The relevant standards are reviewed at the end of this section of the report, and revised standards recommended as appropriate. These will inform the updated supplementary planning documents.

Local Development Framework including Core Strategy (draft)

17. In January 2009 the Council published its Core Strategy Preferred Options for consultation. Following comments received, additional work was undertaken and the core strategy was close to finalisation by early 2012. With the changes introduced in the NPPF, the Core Strategy is now being revised to bring it in line with the requirements for Local Plans. The Core Strategy is underpinned with a number of documents comprising the evidence base, among which are the Kit Campbell background reports of 2009, which will, in part, be replaced by this Strategy.

Former Airfield West of Grove Development Principles and Guidelines SPG (2006)

18. The purpose of this Supplementary Planning Guidance was to explain in greater detail the principles set out in policy H5 of the Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2011 (adopted 2006) and its supporting text, and to provide an overall framework for the development of the site. The following extracts relate to sport and recreation:

Open Space

2.7 Open space and play facilities should be considered as an integral part of the development and planned accordingly. The position of the public open space on the site, and its form and function (e.g. civic spaces, play areas, kick-about spaces, informal space and structural landscaping) will need to be carefully considered. The aim should be to provide a linked network of open spaces.

School

6.9 The siting of a new secondary school for Grove on the edge of the local centre means that it would be well located to serve the existing village and the development. The District Council considers that the potential for dual use should be considered and taken account of in the layout of the school site and the design of the school buildings. The decision on the future use of the new school and the extent of any shared facilities will have implications for the provision of facilities elsewhere within the development.

Indoor Sports Hall

6.13 A site and building for an indoor sports hall and hard surfaced areas for sport will be required at the local centre. This could be a free standing facility, or it could be provided in conjunction with the primary school, secondary school or the community centre.

Open Space

6.20 The new development should provide a network of open spaces as described in paragraphs 2.7-2.8 of this guidance for the following purposes:

- Equipped and informal children's play areas within or close to the land developed for housing (about 5 hectares);
- A primary civic space at the local centre
- Civic spaces (about 3 hectares);
- Playing fields for outdoor community sport (about 11.25 hectares);
- A community park (of some 23 hectares);
- Structural landscaping areas and a buffer zone to Grove Technology Park (of some 12.5 hectares).

6.25 There are a range of services and facilities to be provided away from the site for which the Council will require financial contributions secured through legal agreement. These will include:

- Wantage Leisure Centre. Improvements will be needed to the Wantage Leisure Centre.
19. The recommendations in this Strategy will update the Grove Airfield SPG together with more detailed proposals which will be developed in the concurrent work on updating the Grove Airfield SPG.

Joint Didcot Infrastructure Delivery Plan Live Document (2011)

20. This formed part of the South Oxfordshire Core Strategy submission but was a joint infrastructure plan for Didcot for the two authorities, the Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire. It is a live document which is expected to be updated throughout the plan period. It is designed to link to the development of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), to which both authorities have committed themselves to introduce by 2014.
21. The IDP has a series of tables, the relevant sections of which are given below. The key points to note in relation to the major built sports facilities and which are expected to draw funding from the Vale area are:
- The development of a new leisure centre, likely to be in the north east which is expected to draw contributions from developments in the Vale at both Harwell and the west of Didcot
 - The development of a new secondary school on the west side of Didcot close to the Vale boundary
 - 2 x MUGAs at Great Western Park, at a rate of 1 per 5000 people.
 - 4 x tennis courts plus improvements at other courts (no location given)
 - 2 x AGPs (at least one of which will be 3G) (no location given)
22. The IDP is a live document and therefore changes can be made to the proposals. Given the findings and recommendations emerging from this Strategy, it is likely that the split in developers' contributions between facilities in the Vale and facilities in South Oxon may need some review.

Figure 81: Didcot IDP extract

Implications for overall strategy (essential to delivery of strategy or local/wider benefit)	Project description	Cost	Funding (and status if known)	Responsible body	Partners	Phasing			Current Status/ comments
						Up to 2016	2016-2021	2021-2027	
Necessary	New Didcot Sports Facility	Approx £12.35 million	<p>The SODC interim Planning Guidance published in Sept 2007 gave index linked costs based on Sport England Sports Calculator (@Q42007). Based on an average occupancy rate of 2.27 this gives an indicative index linked cost per person of £326.61 (excluding land acquisition costs).</p> <p>These costs will be updated after further work on the specific costs of the new facilities at Didcot and the associated catchments have been completed as this may influence the per person cost of this contribution.</p>	SODC	VWH and Didcot Town Council and developers of growth in Didcot, Wallingford and Harwell areas		✓		
Preferred	3 Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs) 1 included in facility mix for the new Didcot facility and 2 at Great Western Park.	£160k (not including new Didcot facility, included in budget above) (c£80k per facility based on 2010 costs)	SODC PPG17 standards require 200 sq.m. of Multi Use Game Areas per 1,000 people (one MUGA per 5,000 people). Pro rata contribution based on population generated would be required as part of developer contributions. Based on this SODC standard an indicative cost would be £16 per person (index linked to 2010 costs)	SODC and VWH	Didcot Town Council and developers of growth in Didcot	✓			

Implications for overall strategy (essential to delivery of strategy or local/wider benefit)	Project description	Cost	Funding (and status if known)	Responsible body	Partners	Phasing			Current Status/ comments
						Up to 2016	2016-2021	2021-2027	
Preferred	Improve quality of existing tennis courts and add additional 4 courts	£63k refurb. (c£7k per court@ 2010) £375k new courts (an annual sinking fund of at least £600 per court should also be set aside to enable future renovation)	SODC PPG17 standards require 1 tennis court per 1250 people. Based on this SODC standard an indicative cost would be approximately £300 per person (index linked to costs in Leisure and Sport Facilities Strategy 2011).	SODC and VWH	Didcot Town Council and developers of growth in Didcot	✓	✓		
Preferred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New third generation (3G) synthetic turf pitches (STP) in the town in addition to the STP currently planned. • 5 cricket pitches (2 as a result of new development) • 2 rugby pitches (one as a result of additional development) • 22 junior/mini 	Football £880k (@2010) Cricket £ 400K (@2010) Rugby £160k (@2010) One STP is already planned costs for a second c£600k (@2010) + changing rooms if not otherwise available	SODC policy standards use the National Playing Fields Association's (NPFA) publication The Six Acre Standard, which requires 1.6ha per 1000 people outdoor pitch provision. The SODC interim Planning Guidance published in Sept 2007 gave index linked costs based on Sport England Sports Calculator (@Q42007).Based on an average occupancy rate of 2.27 this gives an indicative	SODC and VWH	Didcot Town Council and developers of growth in Didcot	✓	✓	✓	
	football pitches (11 as a result of the new development)		index linked cost per person of £326.61 for outdoor pitch provision (excluding land acquisition).						

APPENDIX 1: DIDCOT INFRASTRUCTURE COMMENTS

Infrastructure Provider	Infrastructure Area	Comments on Requirements
SODC/VWH	Indoor Sports facilities and outdoor pitch provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision should be made for a new Didcot facility in the North East Didcot greenfield neighbourhood. The site should be adjacent to the A4130. The Didcot Sport and Active Recreation study highlighted that the likely land take for this facility would be at least 3.6ha. • The table below identifies potential sites to deal with the shortfalls in facilities. If possible, and in line with the hierarchy of provision, new facilities should be provided at the 'hub' site, in this case the Didcot replacement facility or in association with existing club sites. If the opportunity to provide at the hub site cannot be realised (due to space restrictions, planning issues etc.) then existing level 1 tier sites should then be assessed for suitability. <p>SODC has identified and prioritised the following projects in Didcot:</p>

Priority	Recommended sites	Opportunity analysis	Estimated budget cost	Timescale
Increase in water space by 110m ² and Learner pool	New Didcot facility	A feasibility study has identified the need for a replacement facility. This is a key opportunity to ensure future facility needs are delivered for the long-term.	£12.3m (as per feasibility study)	M – L (2015 – 19+)
8 court sports hall				
Increase in health and fitness suites		The proposals for Didcot include a 100 station fitness suite. This should be extended by at least 50 stations to cater for revised demand projections (updated needs analysis should take place during feasibility stage)	£50k (to increase by 50) (@£1,000 per station)	M – L (2015 – 19+)
11 junior football five cricket pitches (two through new development growth) , two rugby pitches (one through new development growth)	New Didcot facility and Great Western Park and in association with existing clubs	Due to land pressures at existing pitch sites, grass pitches should be included in the revised facility mix at the new Didcot facility and Great Western Park (NB – not necessarily at the expense of planned outdoor provision)	Football £880k Cricket £400K Rugby £160k + changing rooms if not otherwise available	Required by 2026
Two (3G) STP	Ladygrove in association with football club or New Didcot facility / School facility	The opportunity to create a super-hub at a new Didcot facility should be taken to co-locate indoor and outdoor facilities. However, location at the football club or a school site should also be considered. This would guarantee	One STP is already planned costs for a second c£600k	1 – S (2009 – 2015) 1 – L (2019+)

		daytime use and therefore strengthen the business case for the facility.		
Improve quality of existing tennis courts and add additional four courts	St Birinus School (six existing courts) Edmonds Park (three existing courts)	Ongoing upgrade of courts is important and funding should be actively sought to improve.	£63k refurb. (c£7k per court) £375k new courts (an annual sinking fund of at least £600 per court should also be set aside to enable future renovation)	S (2011-2016) for refurbishment M (2015 – 2019) for new courts
MUGAs	Didcot facility Great Western Park	MUGAs already included in facility mix for the new Didcot facility and at Great Western Park.	£160k (not including new Didcot facility, included in budget above) (c£80k per facility)	S (2011-2016)
Total capital investment required (all costs are index linked to SODC's Leisure and Sport Facilities Strategy)			£14.8m	

- Contributions towards these projects would be made from all new development in Didcot in line with council policy and standards.
- In SODC the Local Plan Policy R2 requires 1.6ha per 1000 population for outdoor pitch provision. The adopted PPG17 standards also have requirements for development to contribute towards outdoor pitch provision and indoor sport provision.
- The SODC interim Planning Guidance published in Sept 2008 gave index linked costs based on Sport England Sports Calculator (@Q42007). Based on an average occupancy rate of 2.27 this gives an indicative index linked cost per person of £326.61 for outdoor pitch provision and £300.67 per person for indoor sport provision (excluding land acquisition costs).
- These costs will be updated after further work on the specific costs of the new facilities at Didcot and the associated catchments have been completed as this may influence the per person cost of this contribution.
- In addition the SODC PPG17 standards require 200 sq.m. of Multi Use Game Areas per 1,000 people (one MUGA per 5,000 people).

APPENDIX 3: Active People Survey Sports Specific Findings and NS-SEC Classification

The following figures are taken from Sport England's Sports Facts for 2010-2011 which use data from the Active People Survey 5 and compare it to Active People Survey 2 from 2007-2008.

The second part of this appendix gives a summary of the NS-SEC Classification system to which the Active People Survey refers.

Badminton

1. Nationally around 510,000 people take part in badminton at least once a week and participation rates have decreased by 1.2% between 2007-8 and 2010-11. About 80% of badminton players are aged under 54 years and almost 60% are male.

Volleyball

2. Around 31,500 adults play volleyball once a week and there has been a decrease in the numbers playing nationally since 2007/08, primarily due to a fall-off in the number of men playing, and a fall in the numbers of players aged under 35 years. Those that do play have maintained similar levels of activity over the period.
3. About 2/3rds of players are aged under 35 years and the majority of players (63%) are male. Participation from social groups NS SEC 1-4 is highest at around 36%.

Basketball

4. Around 151,500 adults play basketball at least once a week and rates of participation have decreased nationally since 2007/08.
5. Just under 90% of players are aged under 34 years, with very few players aged over 55 years. About 85% of players are male. The social group most attracted to the sport is NS SEC 9, and 21% are from NS SEC 5-8. Only 17% of players are from social groups NS SEC 1-4.

Swimming

6. Nationally over 2.8 million adults are swimming at least once a week, but the number of people swimming has fallen between 2007/08 and 2010/11. There were falls, and particularly amongst those from the lower socio-economic backgrounds and across all age groups. At the regional level, participation rates have also decreased.
7. The age of swimmers is reasonably evenly split; 37% aged 16-34 years, 40% aged 35-54 years, and 23% aged over 55 years. More women swim (64%) than men (36%)

and more of those in the higher socio-economic groups swim than other groups with about 49% of swimmers coming from groups NS SEC 1-4, compared to 24% NS SEC 5-8, and 27% others.

Hockey

8. Around 79,000 adults play hockey at least once a week, and participation rates have decreased between 2007/08 and 2010/11. There have been decreases in all age groups during the period.
9. Most players (around 77%) are aged under 34 years. There are more women than men participating at 55% and 45% respectively. About 90% of players are from both of NS SEC 1-4 and NS SEC9 (students), with less than 10% coming from NS SEC 5-8 and others.

Football

10. Football has also seen a statistically significant decrease in participation between 2007/08 and 2010/11, particularly within the 16-34 age group. There is a roughly even split between the three NS SEC groupings although these figures include all types of football (grass, indoor and synthetic and both 11 a side and small sided).

Athletics

11. Participation in athletics has increased during the period 2007/08 to 2010/11 from 1.6 million adults taking part at least once a week to 1.9 million.
12. There are more men participating than women at 60% and 40% respectively. The ages are reasonably well spread with 52% 16-34 year olds and 40% 35-54 years. Just over 50% of participants come from NS SEC groups 1-4, with the next largest group as NS SEC 9 (students). There has however been a fall in student participation over the period.

Health and fitness

13. Health and fitness gyms attract all socio-economic groups and a wide spread of ages. However, there are more women users than men, and most people are aged under 45. The private sector clubs most often provide for the NS-SEC groups 1-4, whilst local authority facilities provide for a wider social range, albeit with less facility investment.

Bowls

14. National level research demonstrates that bowls is one of the very few sports which primarily attracts older people. Information from Sport England shows that across

the country bowls has very limited participation from black or ethnic minority groups. Bowls draws the largest proportion of its players from NS-SEC groups 1-4.

15. Indoor bowls is not universally popular throughout England. There are significant regional variations in the provision of indoor bowls centres (IBCs) across the country. Historically, indoor bowls has proved more popular in areas of England where the outdoor game is 'flat green' rather than 'crown green'. In the Vale outdoor bowling is flat green.

Tennis

16. Tennis participation has decreased overall during the period 2007/08 to 2010/11. All age groups have decreased except ages 20-34 where there have been small increases.
17. There are more men participating than women at 60% and 40% respectively. The ages are reasonably well spread amongst the active age groups with 41% 16-34 year olds and 34% 35-54 years. There is very little participation from NS SEC groups 5-8 (12%) and a high proportion of NS SEC 9 (35%).
18. Indoor tennis facilities tend to be strategically located and often serve a wider than local catchment. They are important recreational facilities for casual play but are often equally important for training and development of elite players and for higher level competitions.

Squash

19. Squash as a sport has declined over a number of years and squash courts have often been converted into other uses in leisure centres across the country. Over the period 2007/08 to 2010/11 this trend continued but was only slight. Participation within the regions is highest in the South East.
20. The sport is dominated by males with 86% of participants.
21. Ages vary however the largest age group is the 45-64 year olds with 32%. 53% of people playing squash come from the NS SEC groups 1-4, 19% from NS SEC 5-8 and 28% from NS SEC 9.

NS-SEC CLASSIFICATION

22. NS-SEC is a classification that measure employment relations and conditions; they help to identify the structure of socio-economic behaviour.
23. It is an occupational based classification and since 2001 has replaced the social class and socio-economic groupings previously used. It is the standard in all official statistics and surveys. The classification is broken down as follows:

NS-SEC Classification	Description
1	Higher managerial and professional
	1.1 Large employers and higher managerial occupations
	1.2 Higher professional occupation
2	Lower managerial and professional occupations
3	Intermediate occupations
4	Small employers and own account workers
5	Lower supervisory and technical occupations
6	Semi-routine occupations
7	Routine occupations
8	Never worked and long-term unemployed

Ben - 1

Competitive Male Urbanites

- Mainly aged 18-25
- Single
- Graduate professional

Male, recent graduates, with a 'work-hard, play-hard' attitude

5% of all adults; 10% of adult men



About Ben

Ben, 22, has recently graduated and is now working as a trainee accountant. Loving his single life, which is just an extension of university days, he is certainly in no hurry to settle down. His 'work-hard, play-hard' attitude to life sees him putting in long hours at the office, doing a lot of sport and enjoying plenty of socialising with friends. Ben is also more likely to be a student than other groups.

Currently renting with ex-university friends, he is contemplating the housing ladder, but will probably move back into the parental home. Whatever he chooses, little time is spent at home.

Image and brand conscious, Ben tries to keep a healthy diet, but with little success. Post-work and post-exercise fast foods are almost daily regimes.

Ethnic origin

Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (74%), or Other White (12%) origin; or may also be Asian/Asian British (7%), of Irish heritage (5%), Black/Black British (1%), Chinese (1%) or belong to another ethnic group (1%).

Alternative names

Josh, Luke, Adam, Matesuz, Kamil

Ben: Sports Overview

- Ben is a very active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis: he is the most sporty of the 19 segments.
- The top sports that Ben participates in are shown in the chart opposite: 33% of Bens play football, compared to 4% of all adults; 24% of this segment take part in 'keep fit and gym' compared to 17% of all adults; 18% of this segment take part in cycling, and 15% take part in athletics or running.
- Swimming is also popular with Ben, with his participation in this sport being in line with all adults. He may also take part in tennis, golf, badminton, squash/racketball and cricket.

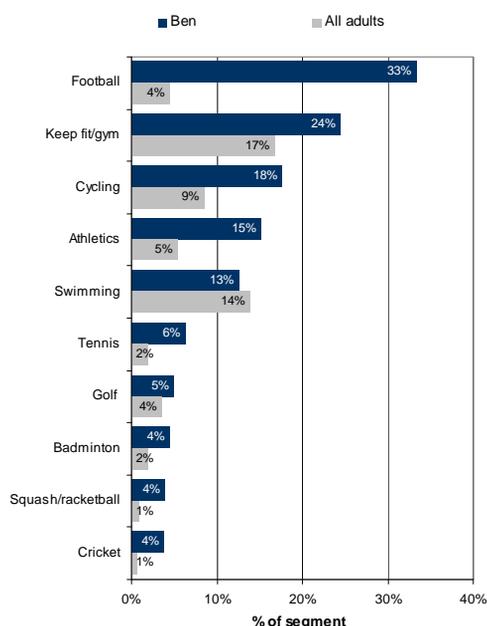
Ben is similar to/lives near:

Chloe (segment 3), other Bens (segment 1)

Ben is likely to live in towns/areas such as:

Maidenhead, Putney, High Wycombe, Wimbledon, Richmond-upon-Thames

Top sports that Ben participates in



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation 2010. Sporting activity based on Sport England Active People Survey data (for the period April 2009 to April 2010): based on participation levels at once per month. This chart shows the top ten sports (or sport groups) that this segment participates in. Athletics includes jogging and road running.

Jamie - 2

Sports Team Lads

- Mainly aged 18-25
- Single
- Vocational Student

Young blokes enjoying football, pints and pool

5% of all adults; 11% of adult men



About Jamie

Jamie is 20 and has just finished studying for an HND at his local college. Since leaving college he's been unable to find a related job and currently works at the local supermarket, but hopes to find something better soon. Jamie lives with his parents in the family home, and still hangs out with his old school-mates.

Jamie plays football in the local youth league, and often plays computer games with his mates from the team. Tight finances mean that Jamie puts a lot on his credit card. His spare cash goes on nights in the sports bar with the boys, either drinking or playing late night pool.

Jamie isn't fussed about his health or diet. He may smoke, and enjoys fast food and takeaways.

Ethnic origin

Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (60%), or Other White (15%) origin; or may also be Asian/Asian British (14%), of Irish heritage (5%), Black/Black British (2%), Chinese (1%) or belong to another ethnic group (2%).

Alternative names

Ryan, Nathan, Ashley, Adeel, Pawel

Jamie: Sports Overview

- Jamie is a very active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis (more details overleaf).
- The top sports that Jamie participates in are shown in the chart opposite: 28% of this group play football, compared to 4% of all adults; 22% take part in 'keep fit and gym' compared to 17% of all adults; 12% take part in both athletics (running) and cycling, and 10% go swimming.
- Jamie may also take part in badminton, tennis, cricket, basketball and golf.

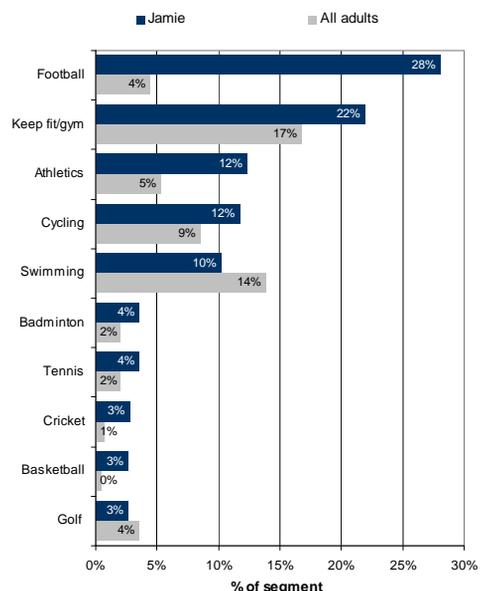
Jamie is similar to/lives near:

Jackie (segment 8), other Jamies (segment 2)

Jamie is likely to live in towns/areas such as:

Hounslow, Croydon, Slough, Leeds, Coventry

Top sports that Jamie participates in



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation 2010. Sporting activity based on Sport England Active People Survey data (for the period April 2009 to April 2010): based on participation levels at once per month. This chart shows the top ten sports (or sport groups) that this segment participates in. Athletics includes jogging and road running

Chloe - 3

Fitness class friends

- Mainly aged 18-25
- Single
- Graduate professional

Young image-conscious females keeping fit and trim

5% of all adults; 9% of adult women



About Chloe

Chloe is 23 and works in HR for a large firm. She shares a house with ex-university friends who are also on graduate schemes. Without the pressures of family or a mortgage, Chloe isn't worried about her student loan, she likes to spend her income on clothes, nights out and holidays with friends.

Chloe and her housemates go to classes at their local gym a couple of times a week, and like to swim afterwards. At weekends, Chloe likes to go for a big night out, including a nice meal and a few drinks with her friends.

Chloe is reasonably health conscious, watching what she eats and exercising to stay trim. She isn't fanatical though, wanting to live a fun packed life while she's young, free and single.

Ethnic origin

Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (75%), or Other White (12%) origin; or may also be Asian/Asian British (6%), of Irish heritage (5%), Black/Black British (2%), Chinese (1%) or belong to another ethnic group (2%).

Alternative names

Nisha, Sophie, Lauren, Charlotte, Lucy

Chloe: Sports Overview

- Chloe is an active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis (more details overleaf).
- The top sports that Chloe participates in are shown in the chart opposite: 28% of this group take part in 'keep fit and gym' compared to 17% of all adults; 24% take part in swimming compared to 14% of all adults; and 14% take part in athletics or running.
- She may also take part in horse riding, tennis, badminton, football, netball and hockey.

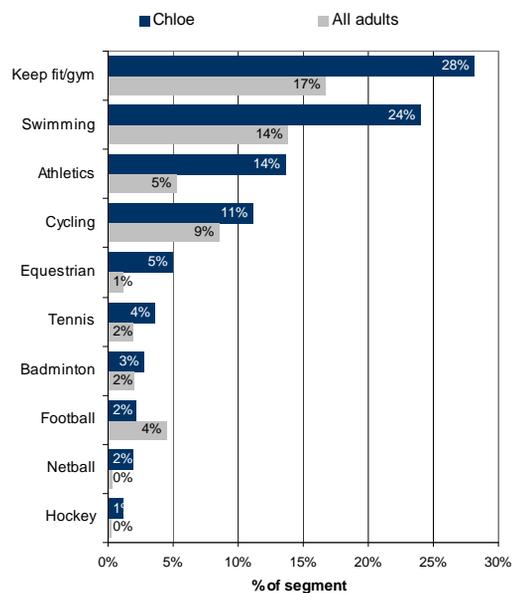
Chloe is similar to/lives near:

Ben (1), other Chloes (3)

Chloe is likely to live in towns/areas such as:

Kingston upon Thames, Guildford, Cambridge, St Albans, Chiswick

Top sports that Chloe participates in



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation 2010. Sporting activity based on Sport England Active People Survey data (for the period April 2009 to April 2010): based on participation levels at once per month. This chart shows the top ten sports (or sport groups) that this segment participates in. Athletics includes jogging and road running

Leanne - 4

Supportive Singles

- Mainly aged 18-25
- Likely to have children
- Student/part time vocational

Young busy mums and their supportive college mates

4% of all adults; 8% of adult women



About Leanne

Leanne is 23 and lives with her parents and her daughter, Carly, in a small terraced house. Leanne is studying beauty therapy part-time at college, and does the odd cleaning job when her mum can look after Carly.

Leanne doesn't get much time to herself. Juggling Carly, college and her cleaning shifts is demanding, and childcare is a difficult expense. A couple of times a week though Leanne treats herself to a night out with the girls, at bingo or maybe in the local pub.

Leanne relies on her mum and girlfriends helping her out. Her mates often come with her to the swimming pool at the weekend and are really good with Carly. Sometimes it's hard to miss out on the fun though, when they go off to a dance class or bowling afterwards and she has to take Carly home.

Ethnic origin

Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (65%), or Other White (14%) origin; or may also be Asian/Asian British (12%), of Irish heritage (5%), Black/Black British (2%), Chinese (1%) or belong to another ethnic group (1%).

Alternative names

Hayley, Kerry, Danielle, Nisha, Saima

Leanne: Sports Overview

- Leanne is the least active segment of her age group (more details overleaf).
- The top sports that Leanne participates in are shown in the chart opposite: 23% of this group take part in 'keep fit' and gym compared to 17% of all adults; 18% of this group take part in swimming compared to 14% of all adults; 9% take part in athletics or running, and 6% take part in cycling
- Leanne may also take part in football, badminton, netball, horse-riding, tennis and volleyball.

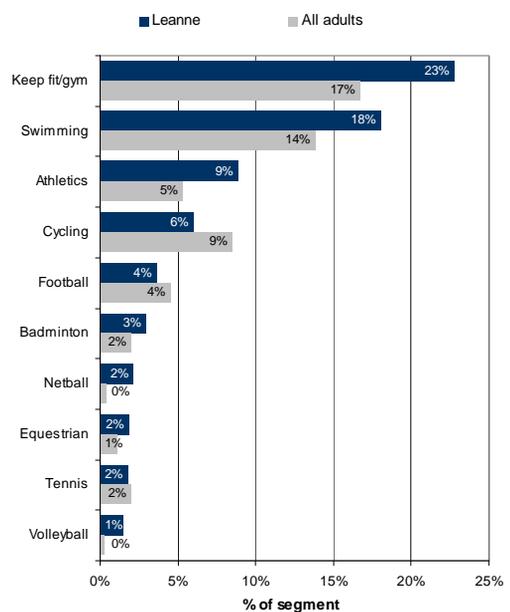
Leanne is similar to/lives near:

Jamie (segment 2), Brenda (segment 14)

Leanne is likely to live in towns/areas such as:

Blackburn, Ilford, Harrow, Leicester, Chatham

Top sports that Leanne participates in



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation 2010. Sporting activity based on Sport England Active People Survey data (for the period April 2009 to April 2010): based on participation levels at once per month. This chart shows the top ten sports (or sport groups) that this segment participates in. Athletics includes jogging and road running.

Helena - 5

Career-Focussed Females

- Mainly aged 26-45
- Single
- Full time professional

Single professional women, enjoying life in the fast lane

5% of all adults; 9% of adult women



About Helena

Helena is 30 and lives in a small, stylish flat on her own. She's working her way up the career ladder and is now starting to enjoy the financial freedoms her salary affords her. In the future Helena may buy a larger house, but at the moment she prefers having more disposable income to enjoy designer clothes, meals out and holidays.

After a long train commute home, Helena prepares herself a quick, healthy meal before heading out to the gym. If she's not worked too late at the office she might catch a class, otherwise opting for a long workout on the machines. Helena likes to keep in shape; she is very image conscious and her healthy diet and exercise regime is an important part of her social and career life.

Ethnic origin

Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (76%), or Other White (11%) origin; or may also be of Irish heritage (6%), Asian/Asian British (5%), Black/Black British (1%), Chinese (1%) or belong to another ethnic group (1%).

Alternative names

Claire, Tamsin, Fiona, Sara, Joanne

Helena: Sports Overview

- Helena is a fairly active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis (more details overleaf).
- The top sports that Helena participates in are shown in the chart opposite: 26% of this segment take part in keep fit/gym compared to 17% of all adults; 22% take part in swimming compared to 14% of all adults; 11% of this segment take part in cycling and 9% in athletics or running.
- Helena may also take part in horse-riding, tennis, badminton, netball, football and golf.

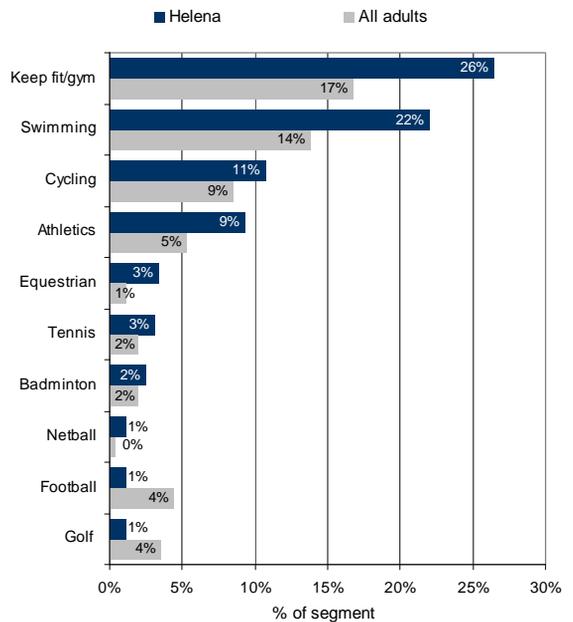
Helena is similar to/lives near:

Chloe (segment 3), Tim (segment 6)

Helena is likely to live in towns/areas such as:

Chelsea, Cheltenham, Harrogate, Reading, Brighton

Top sports that Helena participates in



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation 2010. Sporting activity based on Sport England Active People Survey data (for the period April 2009 to April 2010): based on participation levels at once per month. This chart shows the top ten sports (or sport groups) that this segment participates in. Athletics includes jogging and road running

Tim - 6

Settling Down Males

- Mainly aged 26-45
- Married or single
- May have children
- Professional

Sporty male professionals, buying a house and settling down with partner
9% of all adults; 18% of adult men



About Tim

Tim is 33 and works in IT. He lives with his wife Lorna in a semi-detached house they own in a desirable suburb. At the moment it's just the two of them, but Lorna is expecting their first baby in a few months' time.

Tim loves sport. Since his job has got busier he doesn't do as much as he used to, but he still manages trips to the gym and the odd mid-week game of squash. He hopes things won't change too much when the baby arrives, but knows they may not be able to enjoy such regular holidays in the future.

Tim's healthy diet is due to Lorna cooking most nights, but he's not particularly health conscious himself. He enjoys a burger and maybe a pint after playing sport, and he may drink at home, albeit lightly.



Ethnic origin

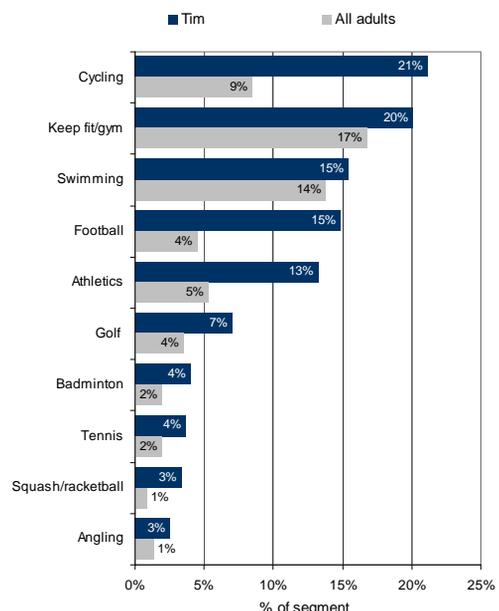
Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (77%), or Other White (10%) origin; or may also be Asian/Asian British (6%), of Irish heritage (5%), Black/Black British (1%), Chinese (1%) or belong to another ethnic group (1%).

Alternative names

Simon, Jonathan, Jeremy, Adrian, Marcus



Top sports that Tim participates in



Tim: Sports Overview

- Tim is an active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis (more details overleaf).
- The top sports that Tim participates in are shown in the chart opposite: 21% of this segment take part in cycling compared to 9% of all adults; 20% of this segment take part in keep fit/gym, compared to 17% of all adults.
- Swimming, football and athletics or running are also popular sports for Tim. His participation in swimming is in line with that of all adults, however Tim is more likely than all adults to take part in football and athletics.

Tim is similar to/lives near:

Helena (segment 5), Alison (segment 7)

Tim is likely to live in towns/areas such as:

Camberley, Tunbridge Wells, Banbury, Haywards Heath, Milton Keynes

Source: Sport England Market Segmentation 2010. Sporting activity based on Sport England Active People Survey data (for the period April 2009 to April 2010); based on participation levels at once per month. This chart shows the top ten sports (or sport groups) that this segment participates in. Athletics includes jogging and road running.

Alison - 7

Stay at Home Mums

- Mainly aged 36-45
- Married
- Stay-at-home mum
- Children

Mums with a comfortable, but busy, lifestyle
 4% of all adults; 9% of adult women



About Alison

Alison is 38 and married with two children, aged 6, and 3. As a stay-at-home mum her career is temporarily on hold, whilst her husband works as an accountant. Alison's life is busy. She does the school or playschool run, takes the children to music and horse-riding lessons and keeps the house in order. After putting the children to bed, Alison often spends an evening at PTA meetings. This year she is involved in organising the school fete.

Alison manages to attend a few exercise classes each week whilst her youngest is at playschool, and the family go swimming at the weekend. Concerned about a healthy diet for her family, Alison gets organic vegetables delivered each week. She may enjoy a well-deserved glass of wine while she's cooking dinner.

Ethnic origin

Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (78%), or Other White (9%) origin; or may also be of Irish heritage (6%), Asian/Asian British (5%), Black/Black British (1%), Chinese (1%) or belong to another ethnic group (1%).

Alternative names

Justine, Karen, Suzanne, Tamsin, Siobhan

Alison: Sports Overview

- Alison is a fairly active segment with above average levels of participation in sport.
- The top sports that Alison participates in are shown in the chart opposite: 27% of this segment take part in keep fit/gym compared to 17% of all adults; 25% of this group take part in 'swimming' compared to 14% of all adults; 12% of this segment take part in cycling, and 11% take part in athletics (including running).
- Alison may also take part in horse-riding, tennis, badminton, netball, rounders and football.

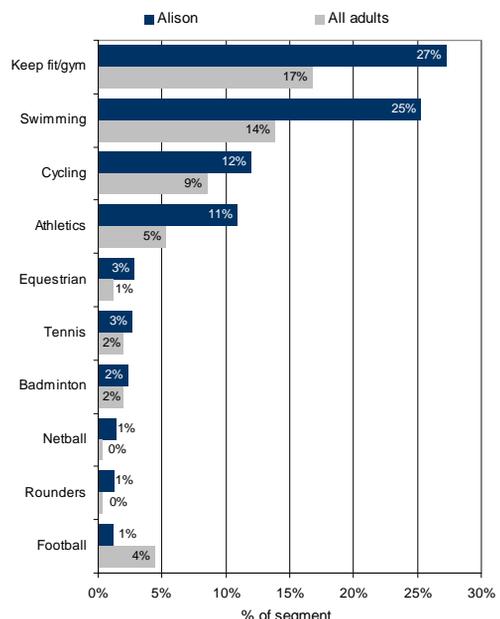
Alison is similar to/lives near:

Tim (segment 6)

Alison is likely to live in towns/areas such as:

Orpington, Bromsgrove, Maidstone, Newbury, Horsham

Top sports that Alison participates in



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation 2010. Sporting activity based on Sport England Active People Survey data (for the period April 2009 to April 2010); based on participation levels at once per month. This chart shows the top ten sports (or sport groups) that this segment participates in. Athletics includes jogging and road running.

Jackie - 8

Middle England Mums

Mums juggling work, family and finance

5% of all adults; 10% of adult women

- **Mainly aged 36-45**
- **Married**
- **Part-time skilled worker or stay-at-home mum**
- **Children**



About Jackie

Jackie, 43, is married with three school age children. She works part time at a call centre and her husband Dave is a salesman.

Life is hectic for Jackie. She doesn't get much time for herself, being busy taking the children to school and after school activities, grocery shopping, working, and getting dinner on the table. She feels like a taxi service for the kids these days, forever taking them to one activity or another both during the week and at weekends.

Jackie goes to an aerobics class one evening a week and tries to take the kids swimming or ice skating on Saturdays. Dave bought her an exercise bike last Christmas, but it is just gathering dust in the garage. Healthy eating isn't high on Jackie's list of priorities. Dinners just have to be quick, easy and something the kids will eat.

Ethnic origin

Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (79%), or Other White (8%) origin; or may also be of Irish heritage (6%), Asian/Asian British (5%), Black/Black British (2%), Chinese (1%) or belong to another ethnic group (1%).

Alternative names

Andrea, Cheryl, Deborah, Jane, Louise

Jackie: Sports Overview

- Jackie has above average participation in sport, although is less active than others in her age group. (more details overleaf).
- The top sports that Jackie participates in are shown in the chart opposite: 22% of this group take part in keep fit/gym compared to 17% of all adults; 20% of this group take part in swimming compared to 14% of all adults.
- In line with the general adult population, 9% of this segment take part in cycling; and 6% take part in athletics or running (compared to 5% of all adults).
- Jackie may also play badminton, go horse-riding, play tennis, football, rounders or netball.

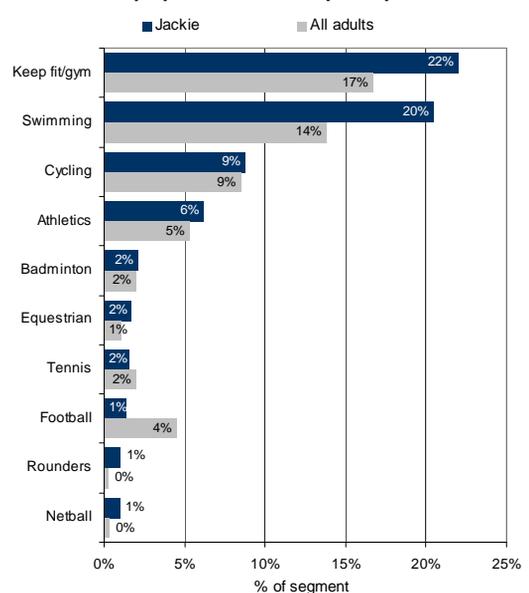
Jackie is similar to/lives near:

Kev (segment 9), Philip (segment 11)

Jackie is likely to live in towns/areas such as:

Dover, Aldershot, Wigan, Uxbridge, Chesterfield

Top sports that Jackie participates in



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation 2010. Sporting activity based on Sport England Active People Survey data (for the period April 2009 to April 2010): based on participation levels at once per month. This chart shows the top ten sports (or sport groups) that this segment participates in. Athletics includes jogging and road running

Kev - 9

Pub League Team Mates

- Mainly aged 36-45
- Married or single
- May have children
- Vocational job

Blokes who enjoy pub league games and watching live sport

6% of all adults; 12% of adult men



About Kev

Kev, 40, lives with his long-term partner and stepson, working as a self-employed plumber.

On Saturday mornings Kev occasionally trains with the pub football team, and sometimes makes the Sunday side – although he’s struggling more and more to keep up with the lads in the team. Alternatively Kev may spend his weekends doing DIY at home and watching TV. Evenings and weekends may see him down the local pub, smoking, drinking and watching sport, or taking part in other social activities, when work allows.

Kev used to enjoy lifting weights or using his punch bag at home, but lately his shoulder has been playing him up, so instead it is a few games of snooker or darts. He can’t understand healthy eating fads - salads just don’t seem like a proper meal to him, so he tends to stick to a relatively unhealthy processed food diet.

Ethnic origin

Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British heritage (67%), or Asian/Asian British heritage (12%); or may be of Other White origin (11%), of Irish heritage (6%), Black/Black British (2%), Chinese (1%) or belong to another ethnic group (1%).

Alternative names

Lee, Craig, Steven, Tariq, Dariusz.



Kev: Sports Overview

- Kev has average levels of sports participation (more details overleaf).
- The sports that Kev participates in most are shown in the chart opposite: 14% of this segment take part in keep fit/gym compared to 17% of all adults; 12% of this segment take part in football compared to 4% of all adults. In addition, 11% of people in this segment take part in cycling, and 10% go swimming.
- Kev may also take part in athletics or running, golf, angling, badminton, archery or martial arts/combat sports.

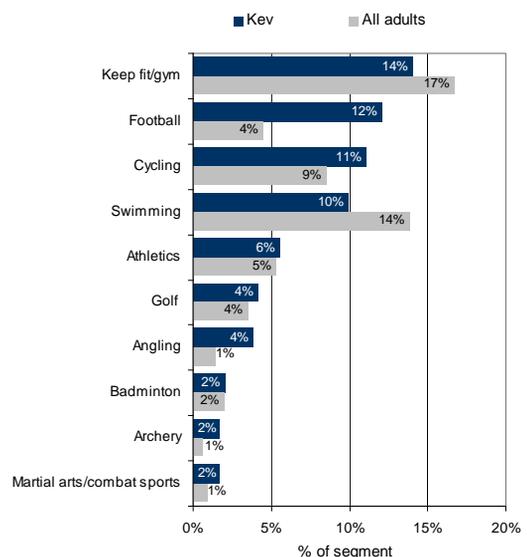
Kev is similar to/lives near:

Jackie (segment 8), Paula (segment 10)

Kev is likely to live in towns/areas such as:

Walthamstow, Walsall, Rotherham, Bradford, Wakefield

Top sports that Kev participates in



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation 2010. Sporting activity based on Sport England Active People Survey data (for the period April 2009 to April 2010): based on participation levels at once per month. This chart shows the top ten sports (or sport groups) that this segment participates in. Athletics includes jogging and road running.

Paula - 10

Stretched Single Mums

- Mainly aged 26-45
- Single
- Job seeker or part time low skilled

Single mums with financial pressures, childcare issues and little time for pleasure

4% of all adults; 7% of adult women



About Paula

Paula, 33, lives in a council owned property with her three children. Jade and Kyle are at school now, but Ruby is still at home. Paula receives some state benefits, but things are still very difficult. Her debt has built up over the last few years and she hasn't been able to work because of the children.



A couple of times a week a friend looks after Ruby so Paula can get a break at afternoon bingo. At the weekend she sometimes takes the kids swimming or ice skating. It's not cheap, but they need entertaining.

Paula can't afford much fresh healthy food; instead she buys convenience meals from the discount freezer store. Given her stress-filled life she feels it's understandable she needs to smoke and enjoy the odd drink.



Ethnic origin

Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (70%), or Other White (10%) origin; or may also be Asian/Asian British (10%), of Irish heritage (6%), Black/Black British (3%), Chinese (1%) or belong to another ethnic group (1%).

Alternative names

Donna, Gemma, Shelley, Tina, Tammy

Paula: Sports Overview

- Paula is not a very active type and her participation levels are slightly below those of the general adult population (more details overleaf).
- The top sports that Paula participates in are shown in the chart opposite: 18% of people in this segment participate in keep fit/gym compared to 17% of all adults; 17% of people in this segment take part in swimming compared to 14% of all adults; 5% of this segment take part in cycling, and 4% in athletics or running.
- Paula may also take part in football, badminton, tennis, rounders, horse riding and netball.

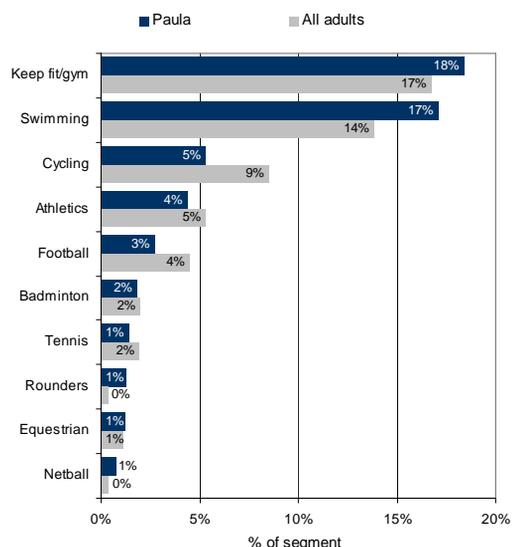
Paula is similar to/lives near:

Kev (segment 9), Brenda (segment 14)

Paula is likely to live in towns/areas such as:

Bootle, Stratford (east London), Widnes, Bolton, Altrincham

Top sports that Paula participates in



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation 2010. Sporting activity based on Sport England Active People Survey data (for the period April 2009 to April 2010): based on participation levels at once per month. This chart shows the top ten sports (or sport groups) that this segment participates in. Athletics includes jogging and road running.

Philip - 11

Comfortable Mid-Life Males

Mid-life professional, sporty males with older children and more time for themselves

9% of all adults; 18% of adult men

- Mainly aged 46-55
- Married with Children
- Full time employment and owner occupier



About Philip

Philip is 48, an owner-occupier, and married with two older children. One recently graduated and left home, the other is on a gap year before starting university next autumn. Whilst there are still some university fees to pay, Philip is at the height of his career, enjoying a comfortable salary at an established firm.

Philip still keeps up his love of sport, hindered only by office pressures. He plays badminton in a local team, and if he gets home early enough, enjoys a swim at the health club. He shares football season tickets with his son, and together they play cricket for the local Sunday side – alas, his rugby days are over.

Reasonably health conscious, Philip wants to stay healthy for later in life so he can keep playing sport for as long as possible. He's not in any hurry to hang up his pads, and anyway, he'd keep up his involvement in the club as fixture secretary.



Ethnic origin

Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (82%), or Other White (7%) origin; or may also be of Irish heritage (6%), Asian/Asian British (4%), Black/Black British (1%), Chinese (0.5%) or belong to another ethnic group (0.5%).

Alternative names

Graham, Colin, Keith, Stuart, Clive



Philip: Sports Overview

- Philip's sporting activity levels are above the national average (more details overleaf).
- The top sports that Philip participates in are shown in the chart opposite: Cycling is the top sport, and 16% of this segment do this at least once a month, almost double the national average.
- Philip also enjoys keep fit/gym, swimming, football, golf and athletics (running). His participation in most of his top sports is above the national average, which is indicative of the priority he places on sport.

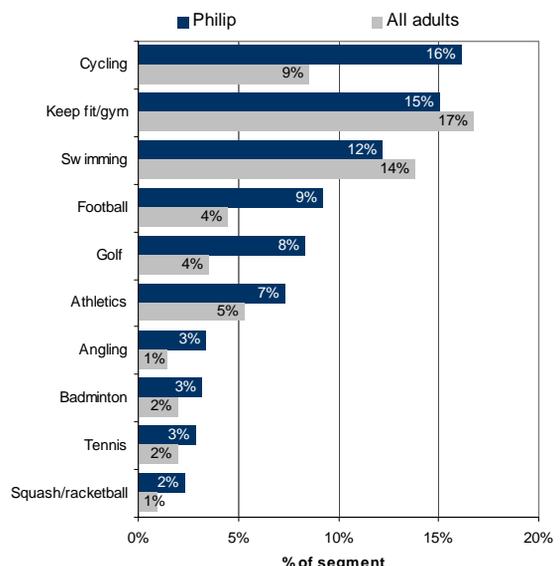
Philip is similar to/lives near:

Jackie (segment 8), Elaine (segment 12)

Philip are likely to live in towns such as:

Chippenham, Eastleigh, Aylesbury, Andover, Southport

Top sports that Philip participates in



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation 2010. Sporting activity based on Sport England Active People Survey data (for the period April 2009 to April 2010); based on participation levels at once per month. This chart shows the top ten sports (or sport groups) that this segment participates in. Athletics includes jogging and road running

Elaine - 12

Empty Nest Career Ladies

Mid-life professionals who have more time for themselves since their children left home

6% of all adults; 12% of adult women

- Mainly aged 46-55
- Married
- Full time employment and owner occupier



About Elaine

Elaine is 53 and married with two children who have now left home. Having picked up her career again after the children went to school, Elaine is now a full time senior teacher. In a few years' time she'll consider dropping her hours ready for retirement, but for now she's enjoying the career opportunities and chance to stretch herself.



When Elaine gets home from work she enjoys a glass of wine while making a healthy dinner for herself and her husband. They chat over dinner and might even call their son who is away at university, though inevitably they'll be talking to his voicemail.



Elaine goes to a class at the gym one evening a week and enjoys watching dramas or reading a book other nights. Weekends see her going to the stables, gardening or going for a long walk with her husband.

Ethnic origin

Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (83%), or Other White (7%) origin; or may also be of Irish heritage (6%), Asian/Asian British (3%), Black/Black British (1%), Chinese (0.5%) or belong to another ethnic group (0.5%).

Alternative names

Carole, Sandra, Penelope, Julie, Jacqueline

Elaine: Sports Overview

- Elaine's sporting activity levels are consistent with the national average, and slightly above average for some indicators (more detail overleaf).
- The top sports that Elaine participates in are shown in the chart opposite: Keep fit/gym and swimming are the most popular sports with around a fifth of the segment doing these, followed by cycling (7%), athletics or running (3%), tennis (2%), badminton (2%) and horse riding (2%).
- Her participation levels are above average for keep fit/gym and swimming.

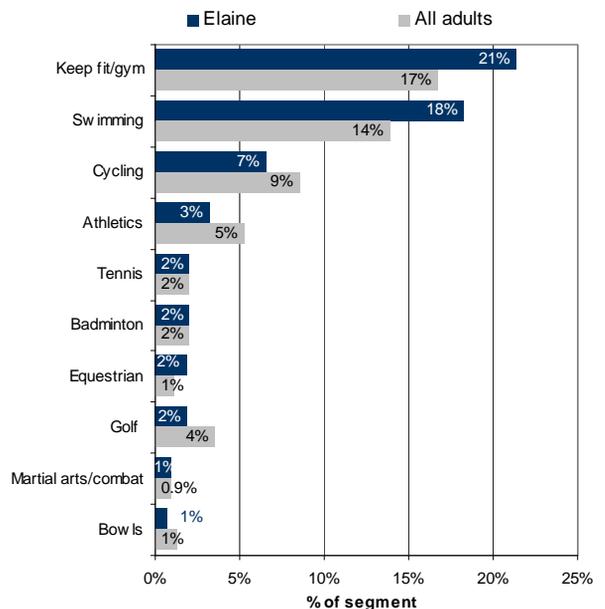
Elaine is similar to/lives near:

Philip (segment 11), Roger & Joy (segment 13)

Elaine are likely to live in towns such as:

Bishop's Stortford, Camberley, Dorchester, Stafford, Shrewsbury

Top sports that Elaine participates in



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation 2010. Sporting activity based on Sport England Active People Survey data (for the period April 2009 to April 2010); based on participation levels at once per month. This chart shows the top ten sports (or sport groups) that this segment participates in. Athletics includes jogging and road running

Roger & Joy - 13

Early Retirement Couples

Free-time couples nearing the end of their careers

7% of all adults; 6% of adult women, 8% of adult men

- Mainly aged 56 – 65
- Married
- Full time employment or retired



About Roger & Joy

Roger is 57 and Joy is 56. Last year Roger’s accountancy firm made cutbacks and he was offered a generous long-service redundancy payment with which to take early retirement. Joy has always worked mornings as a receptionist in the local GP surgery, but is planning to retire herself late next year.

Having paid off the mortgage on their semi-detached house, Roger and Joy may not have a large income, but also haven’t many financial responsibilities. If they need to they can always downsize, possibly to be nearer the grandchildren.

Roger walks the dog to the paper-shop each morning, and often plays golf. When Joy’s around, they often go for a walk together or help out with childcare.

Sometimes Joy goes to over fifties aqua aerobics class at the leisure centre. Her daughter said it might be good exercise and easier on her joints.



Ethnic origin

Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (87%), or Other White (5%) origin; or may also be of Irish heritage (5%), Asian/Asian British (2%), Black/Black British (0.5%), Chinese (0.5%) or belong to another ethnic group (0.5%).



Alternative names

Melvyn, Barry, Geoffrey, Linda, Susan, Patricia

Roger & Joy: Sports Overview

- Roger & Joy are slightly less active than the average adult population.
- The top sports that Roger & Joy participate in are shown in the chart opposite: Keep fit/gym and swimming are the most popular sports with 13% of the segment doing these, followed by cycling (8%), golf (6%) and angling (2%).
- Their participation levels are below average for all of these sports, with the exception of bowls, golf and angling.

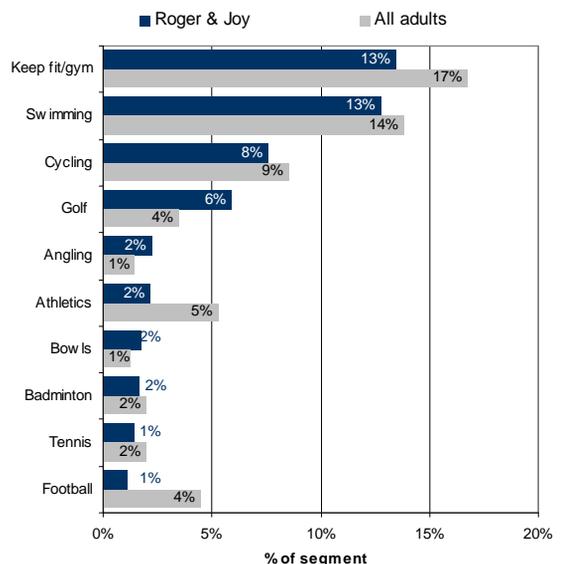
Roger & Joy are similar to/live near:

Roger & Joy (segment 13)

Roger & Joy are likely to live in towns such as:

Newton Abbot, King’s Lynn, Poole, Beverley, Southend

Top sports that Roger & Joy participate in



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation 2010. Sporting activity based on Sport England Active People Survey data (for the period April 2009 to April 2010); based on participation levels at once per month. This chart shows the top ten sports (or sport groups) that this segment participates in. Athletics includes jogging and road running

Brenda - 14

Older Working Women

Middle aged ladies, working to make ends meet

5% of all adults; 10% of adult women

- Mainly aged 46 - 65
- Married
- Part time employee



About Brenda

Brenda is 51 and works in a local food factory on the production line. Her two children have left home now, so it's just Brenda and her husband in the terraced house.

Brenda gets up early and walks to the early shift at the factory. After a long day on her feet and a walk back home again, she's too tired to do much with her evenings. A good dose of TV soaps provide some welcome relaxation, or she might go to the bingo hall instead. Dinner is inevitably oven food – she's too tired to go to any effort.

On Saturdays, Brenda looks after her grandchildren while her daughter works, often taking them swimming. If she doesn't have them she'll go to an exercise class instead, but with the kids in tow, and the adventure playground being pricey, that doesn't happen often.

Ethnic origin

Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (76%), or Other White (8%) origin; or may also be Asian/Asian British (7%), of Irish heritage (6%), Black/Black British (2%), Chinese (1%) or belong to another ethnic group (1%).

Alternative names

Shirley, June, Maureen, Janet, Diane



Brenda: Sports Overview

- Brenda is generally less active than the average adult population.
- The top sports that Brenda participates in are shown in the chart opposite: Keep fit/gym is the most popular sport with 15% of the segment doing this, followed by swimming (13%) and cycling (4%).
- Athletics (including running) is enjoyed by 2% of Brendas. In all cases her participation levels are below the national average for all adults.
- Other sports that she may participate in are badminton, horse riding, tennis, martial arts (including Tai Chi), football and golf.

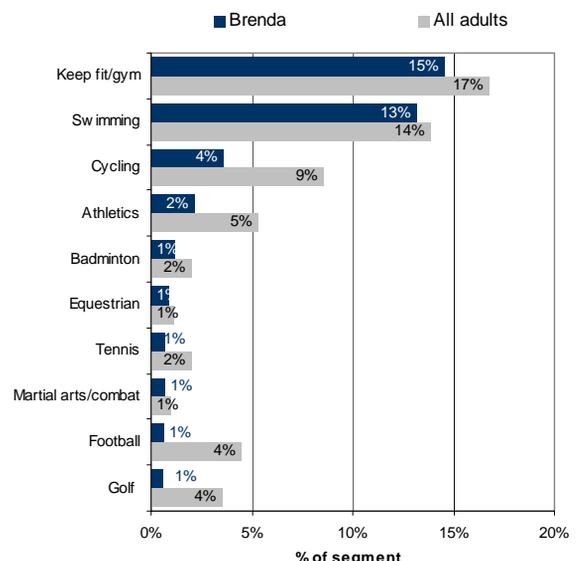
Brenda is similar to/lives near:

Kev (segment 9) and Terry (segment 15)

Brenda are likely to live in towns/areas such as:

Hackney, Rochdale, Lancaster, Corby

Top sports that Brenda participates in



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation 2010. Sporting activity based on Sport England Active People Survey data (for the period April 2009 to April 2010); based on participation levels at once per month. This chart shows the top ten sports (or sport groups) that this segment participates in. Athletics includes jogging and road running

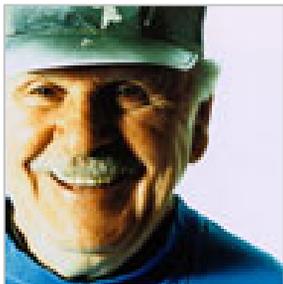
Terry - 15

Local 'Old Boys'

- Mainly aged 56-65
- Single/Married
- Unemployed

Generally inactive older men, low income and little provision for retirement

4% of all adults; 8% of adult men



About Terry

Terry is 59 and lives on his own in a council flat. Having worked on and off as a builder, he has struggled in recent years to get work. At the moment he has a small income as a school caretaker, barely covering the bills.

During the day Terry might do the odd job around the school, but invariably he's not needed until the end of the day once the children have gone home. He spends his mornings watching TV, and afternoons playing darts in the pub, fishing or on the allotment. As part of the local darts team, he plays the occasional competition at weekends, otherwise he goes to the bookies or stays at the pub watching boxing into the early hours. He wishes he still had the fitness to box himself, but those days are a thing of the past.

Terry eats oven food or at the pub most nights. Healthy eating isn't high on his list of concerns – it's expensive and he'd rather have pie and chips.

Ethnic origin

Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (79%), or of Irish heritage (7%); or may also be Asian/Asian British (6%), of Other White (6%) origin; Black/Black British (1%), Chinese (0.5%) or belong to another ethnic group (1%).

Alternative names

Derek, Brian, Malcolm, Raymond, Michael



Terry: Sports Overview

- Terry is generally less active than the general adult population.
- The top sports that Terry participate in are shown in the chart opposite: Keep fit/gym is the most popular sport with 8% of the segment doing this, followed by swimming (6%) and cycling (6%). Angling and golf are the next most popular sports, both being played by 4% of this segment.
- Golf, angling and archery are the only sports where a higher proportion of Terrys participate than the national average. In all other cases his participation in his top sports is below average.

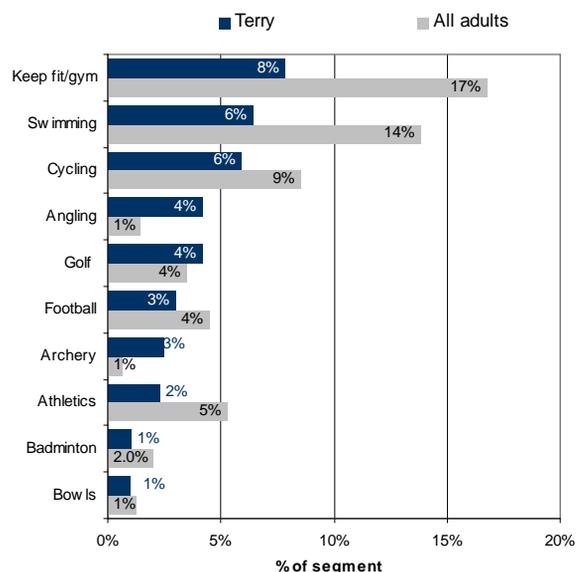
Terry is similar to/lives near:

Brenda (segment 14), Norma (segment 16)

Terry are likely to live in towns such as:

Mansfield, Sunderland, Doncaster, Hull, Dewsbury

Top sports that Terry participates in



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation 2010. Sporting activity based on Sport England Active People Survey data (for the period April 2009 to April 2010); based on participation levels at once per month. This chart shows the top ten sports (or sport groups) that this segment participates in. Athletics includes jogging and road running

Norma - 16

Later Life Ladies

Older ladies, recently retired, with a basic income to enjoy their lifestyles

2% of all adults; 4% of adult women

- Mainly aged 56-65
- Single
- Unemployed/Retired



About Norma

Norma is 60 and has now retired. Having spent the last few years as a part time cleaner, she has little income now and a basic private pension to subsidise her state allowance. She lives in a small bungalow, although thankfully the small mortgage has been paid off.

Norma likes to get out for a bit during the day. She goes to an aqua aerobics class at the leisure centre, which is heavily subsidised for her as a pensioner. She also walks to buy a lottery ticket, go to the library or to afternoon bingo. She has to take her time though, as she's not as well these days, having seen the late onset of diabetes in the last few years. When she gets home, Norma likes to sit and watch TV, knit or do some embroidery. At weekends her family usually visit her.

Norma prefers traditional home cooking, she smokes, but rarely drinks – her health and diet are therefore not a great concern.

Ethnic origin

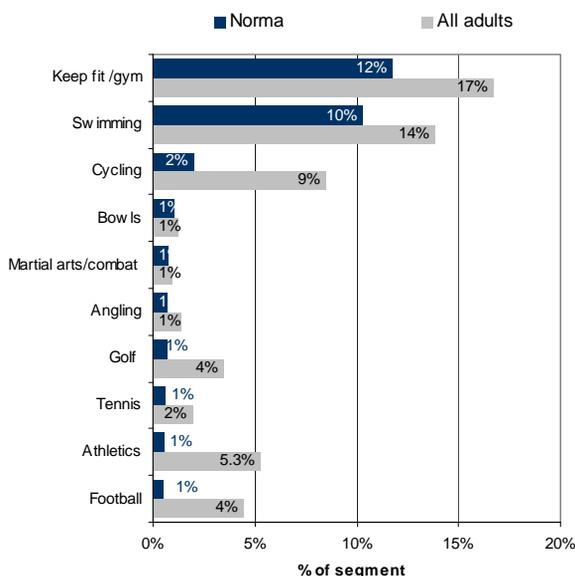
Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (79%), or Other White (8%) origin; or may also of Irish heritage (7%), Asian/Asian British (4%), Black/Black British (2%), Chinese (0.5%) or belong to another ethnic group (1%).

Alternative names

Pauline, Angela, Irene, Denise, Jean



Top sports that Norma participates in



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation 2010. Sporting activity based on Sport England Active People Survey data (for the period April 2009 to April 2010); based on participation levels at once per month. This chart shows the top ten sports (or sport groups) that this segment participates in. Athletics includes jogging and road running

Norma: Sports Overview

- Norma is generally less active than the average adult population.
- She is likely to be doing the same or less sport than 12 months ago, with health the main issue for those doing less.
- The top sports that Norma participate in are shown in the chart opposite: Keep fit/gym is the most popular sport with 12% of Normas doing this, followed by swimming (10%). Other sports are much less popular with cycling the next choice with only 2% of this segment participating.

Norma is similar to/lives near:

Terry (segment 15), Frank (segment 18)

Norma is likely to live in towns/areas such as:

Middlesbrough, East Ham, Barnsley, Newcastle, Sheffield

Ralph & Phyllis - 17

Comfortable Retired Couples

- Mainly aged 66+
- Married/single
- Retired

Retired couples, enjoying active and comfortable lifestyles

4% of all adults; 5% of adult men, 4% of adult women



About Ralph & Phyllis

Ralph and Phyllis are in their late 60s and have been retired for some time now. Their children are grown up and have moved out of the family home. Ralph was a successful banker, enabling them to retire early. They've downsized recently, benefiting from Ralph's investment portfolio and comfortable private pension.



Both Ralph and Phyllis feel there is still much of life to live. They enjoy playing golf together, and Ralph competes at weekends sometimes. Phyllis likes to go for the occasional swim while Ralph is out trout fishing, and they also love to go for long walks together. In their earlier years the pace was faster, but they're proud they're still active, enjoying life and can just about keep up with the grandchildren.

Ralph and Phyllis enjoy volunteering in the local community, organising church bazaars and raising money for the local museum.

Ethnic origin

Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (89%), or Other White (5%) origin; or may also be of Irish heritage (4%), Asian/Asian British (1%), Black/Black British (0.5%), Chinese (0.5%) or belong to another ethnic group (0.5%).

Alternative names

Lionel, Arthur, Reginald, Beryl, Peggy, Marjorie



Ralph & Phyllis: Sports Overview

- Ralph & Phyllis are generally less active than the average adult population, but their activity levels are higher than others in their age range.
- They are likely to be doing the same or less sport than 12 months ago, with health the main issue for those doing less.
- The top sports that Ralph & Phyllis participate in are shown in the chart opposite: 10% of this group take part in keep fit or gym, 9% swim, 7% play golf and 4% play bowls.

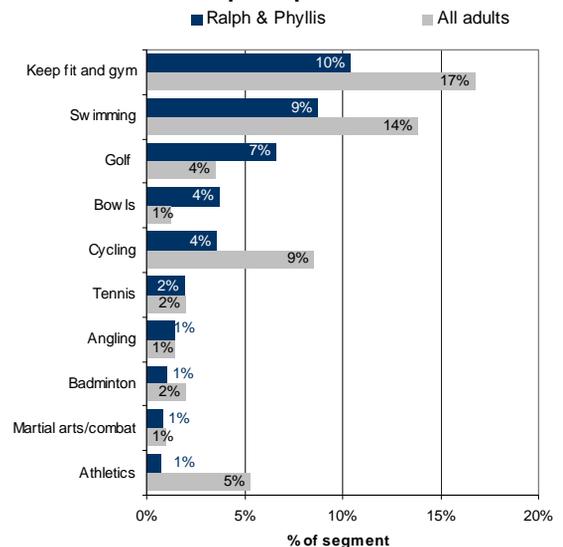
Ralph & Phyllis are similar to/live near:

Other Ralph & Phyllis (segment 17)

Ralph & Phyllis are likely to live in towns such as:

Stratford-upon-Avon, Chichester, Kendal, Farnham, Evesham

Top sports that Ralph & Phyllis participate in



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation 2010. Sporting activity based on Sport England Active People Survey data (for the period April 2009 to April 2010); based on participation levels at once per month. This chart shows the top ten sports (or sport groups) that this segment participates in. Athletics includes jogging and road running

Frank - 18

Twilight Year Gents

Retired men with some pension provision and limited sporting opportunities

4% of all adults; 8% of adult men

- Mainly aged 66+
- Married/single
- Retired



About Frank

Frank is 69 and lives with his wife in a small bungalow. Having put money into a private pension during his years working as a sales manager, Frank has a reasonable income, and though he can't afford luxuries he enjoys a flutter on the horses, the odd scratch card and spoiling the grandchildren.

Frank spends most of his days watching TV or having a pint at his local. He enjoys playing snooker there, and has taken part in mini tournaments occasionally. At weekends he may take his grandson fishing, but he's not sure for how much longer he'll be able to - his eyesight is getting worse and he won't be able to drive for much longer.

Frank is not particularly health conscious, enjoying hearty traditional meals and a good pint at his local. He is also likely to smoke.

Ethnic origin

Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (89%), or of Irish heritage (5%); or may also be of Other White (4%) origin, Asian/Asian British (2%), Black/Black British (0.5%), Chinese (0.5%) or belong to another ethnic group (0.5%).

Alternative names

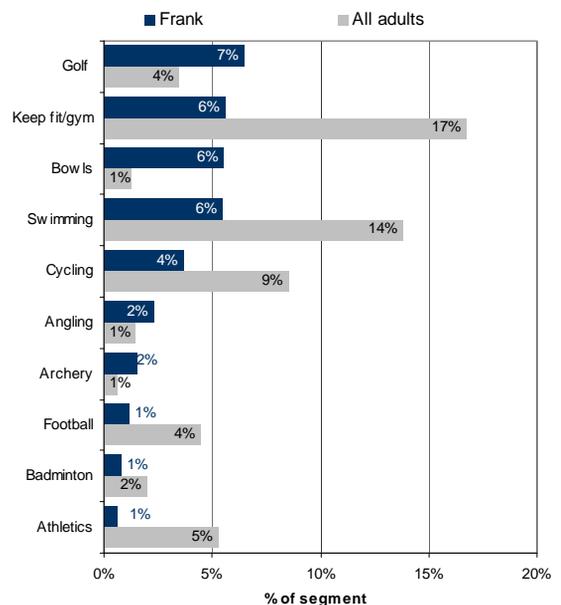
Roy, Harold, Stanley, Alfred, Percy



Frank: Sports Overview

- Frank is generally much less active than the average adult population, but his activity levels are more consistent with other segments in this age range (more details overleaf).
- He is are likely to be doing the same or less sport than 12 months ago, with health the main issue for those doing less.
- The top sports that Frank participates in are shown in the chart opposite: 7% of this group take part in golf, 6% in keep fit/gym and 6% in bowls and swimming.

Top sports that Frank participates in



Frank is similar to/lives near:

Elsie (segment 19), Ralph & Phyllis (segment 17)

Frank is likely to live in towns such as:

Eastbourne, Bognor Regis, Skegness, Colchester, Bishop Auckland

Source: Sport England Market Segmentation 2010. Sporting activity based on Sport England Active People Survey data (for the period April 2009 to April 2010); based on participation levels at once per month. This chart shows the top ten sports (or sport groups) that this segment participates in. Athletics includes jogging and road running

Elsie & Arnold - 19

Retirement Home Singles

- Mainly aged 66+
- Widowed
- Retired

Retired singles or widowers, predominantly female, living in sheltered accommodation

8% of all adults; 2% of adult men, 14% of adult women



About Elsie & Arnold

Elsie and Arnold are aged 81 and live on their own in warden-controlled sheltered accommodation. Their spouses passed away three years ago and they are just about getting used to life on her own, thanks to the support of the other residents.

The sheltered housing is good and the warden checks if anything is needed, and they have card mornings, dance afternoons and bingo evenings in the community lounge each week. Despite this Elsie and Arnold find themselves on their own quite a bit, and like to fill the quiet with TV shows, particularly programmes on the War or black and white films.

They can no longer drive, due to their cataracts. Instead they look forward to a once a week walk to the post office to collect the pension, having a good natter with the lady who works there.

Ethnic origin

Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (88%), or of Other White origin (5%); or may also be of Irish heritage (5%), Asian/Asian British (1%), Black/Black British (0.5%), Chinese (0.5%) or belong to another ethnic group (0.5%).

Alternative names

Doris, Ethel, Gladys, Stanley, Walter, Harold



Elsie & Arnold: Sports Overview

- Elsie & Arnold are much less active than the average adult population, but their activity levels are more consistent with other segments in this age range (more details overleaf).
- They are likely to be doing less sport than 12 months ago, mainly due to health or injury.
- The top sports that Elsie & Arnold participate in are shown in the chart opposite: 10% of this group take part in 'keep fit/gym', 7% take part in swimming, and 3% take part in bowls.

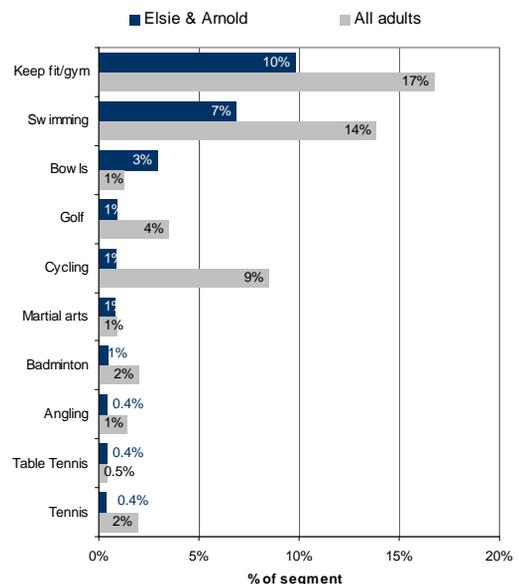
Elsie & Arnold are similar to/live near:

Frank (segment 18), other Elsie & Arnolds (segment 19)

Elsie & Arnold are likely to live in towns such as:

Hartlepool, Pontefract, Durham, Scarborough, West Bromwich

Top sports that Elsie & Arnold participate in



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation 2010. Sporting activity based on Sport England Active People Survey data (for the period April 2009 to April 2010); based on participation levels at once per month. This chart shows the top ten sports (or sport groups) that this segment participates in. Athletics includes jogging and road running

APPENDIX 5: Building Conditions Survey Extracts

Faringdon Conditions Survey 2013, extract

ADDRESS	Faringdon Leisure Centre, Fernham Road, Faringdon, SN7 7LB				FINANCIAL YEAR(S) IN WHICH EXPENDITURE IS ANTICIPATED		
					Works Cost , exc VAT, Professional Fees, OH&P, Contingency		
ELEMENT	SUB ELEMENT	CONDITION A-E	PRIORITY High (H) Med (M) Low (L)	DESCRIPTIO N OF WORK	Y1	Y2-5	Y6-10
Substructure	Columns	D	H	Investigate and remedy stanchion corrosion to pool	£2,500.00		
External walls	Cills	D	M	Repair damaged edgings	£200.00		
	Brickwork	E	L	Remove graffiti	£200.00		
	Brickwork	E	L	Remove efflorescence by pool and repair mortar	£200.00		
Internal Walls / Decs	Glazed Tiles	B	M	Cyclical replacement - Changing Rooms			£16,500.00
	Glazed Tiles	C	M	Cyclical replacement - Changing Village		£25,000.00	
	Glazed Tiles	C	M	Cyclical Replacement - Toilet Facilities		£5,500.00	
	Painted Plaster	C	M	Cyclical Decoration - All Areas		£30,000.00	

External Joinery / Decs	Windows/Doors	D	H	Cyclical Decoration	£5,000.00		
	Soffits/Facias	D	H	Cyclical Decoration	£7,000.00		
	Cladding	C	L	Refit & Decorate	£3,000.00		
Internal Joinery	Ironmongery	C	M	Replace corroded fittings	£200.00		
	Timber Cladding	D	M	Repairs and cyclical decoration - Sauna and Steam Room	£2,500.00		
	Doors and frames	D	M	Cyclical Decoration		£30,000.00	
Roof coverings							
Intermediate Floors / ceilings	Suspended ceiling tiles	D	M	Cyclical Replacement - All areas		£30,000.00	
	Painted Plaster	D	M	Cyclical decoration		£1,500.00	
	Floor Tiles	D	H	Steam Clean	£7,500.00		
	Carpets	D	M	Cyclical Replacement - All carpets		£15,000.00	
	Vinyl	C	M	Cyclical Replacement		£17,000.00	
		C		Cyclical Replacement - Pool			£75,000.00
	Floor Tiles		M				
	Sports hall floor	C	L	Cyclical Replacement			£50,000.00
Sanitary ware		D		Cyclical Replacement - All areas		£12,000.00	
	Toilet Facilities		M				
Kitchen	Staff kitchenette	D	M	Cyclical Replacement		£1,500.00	

Fixtures and Fittings	Counters	D	M	Upgrade Reception Counter		£5,000.00	
	Cubicles	D	M	Cyclical Replacement		£12,000.00	
	Pool plant	D	M	Valves corroded - Replacement required.		£500.00	
Internal / external drainage	External RWP's	E	H	Repair leaking RWP by external plant area	£200.00		
Fire Precautions							
Landscaping	Car Park/Hard Standings	D	H	Fill/Patch potholes	£500.00		
TOTAL					£29,000.00	£185,000.00	£141,500.00

ADDRESS	Faringdon Leisure Centre Stock Condition Survey				FINANCIAL YEAR(S) IN WHICH EXPENDITURE IS ANTICIPATED		
SURVEY DATE	02/02/2013				Works Cost , exc VAT, Professional Fees, OH&P, Contingency		
ELEMENT	SUB ELEMENT	CONDITION A-D	PRIORITY High (H) Med (M) Low (L)	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	Y1	Y2-5	Y6-10
Heating	Heat Source	B	M	Floor standing boilers serving the Dry areas are about 23 years old and passed their economic life.		£6,500.00	

		B	M	Two Lochinvar heaters serving the pool /spa water and the air handling units are 17 years old and will need replacing.			£12,500.00
	Steel Distribution pipework	B		The visible pipework appeared in reasonable condition.			
Hot water Service	Hot water Source	B	M	Direct fired water heater serving the Dry areas is 23 years old			
				and passed their economic life.		£6,500.00	
		C	M	Circulation pump located between the storage tank and the above heater is corroded and needs replacing.			
				the above heater is corroded and needs replacing.		£500	
				Two gas fired water heaters serve the Wet areas, they			
				are approx. 17 years old and will need replacing.			£6,000.00
	Copper Distribution pipework	B		The visible pipework appeared in			

				reasonable condition.			
	Shower TMVs	D		In the Wet Male/Female shower areas - A bank of showers are served from one TMV with excessive dead leg. Regular disinfection regime for these mixers should be put in place and rigorously monitored.			
Cold water service	CWS Tank	Unknown	H	The CWS tank is located above the air handling unit and there is no easy access provided. This tank should be chlorinated on yearly basis and poor access will prevent this (Condition unknown). All external pipework are trace heated and regular check should be carried out to ensure that the system is healthy and operating correctly to avoid any freezing of the pipework.			

Ventilation	Pool Hall	B		The AHU is 4 years old (as confirmed by SODC) and appears to be in reasonable condition externally. It was noted that the access to the side of the AHU is poor.			
	Wet changing room Extract	D	H	The fan is not working and needs replacing	£250.00		
	Male/Female WCs	C	M	There is an odour in the room, fans are to be checked and grilles to be cleaned.			
	Disabled WC (Male changing room)	C	M	The ceiling extract fan is noisy and needs to be checked.			
	Heat recovery ventilation unit	Unknown		An HRU is installed in the Pool store that serves the medical room and the link corridor, access to this room was not possible on the day of the site visit.			
Pool Filtration Plant	Sand Filters			Every 3-5 years sand filter media will need to be replaced		£10,000.00	£11,000.00

	Spa heat exchanger	C	H	The inlet flange to heat exchanger seems to be leaking, there is also signs of corrosion on the outlet to HE where it connects to UPVC pipework. Both leaks need to be attended to. There is water collecting in the pit.	£1,000.00		
Gas service		B	M	Neither plantroom have gas shut off valves linked to the fire alarm system with emergency exit knock off button.	£2,500.00		
TOTAL					£3,750.00	£23,500.00	£29,500.00
Conditioning Category:							
A: - Good. Performing as intended and operating efficiently.							
B: - Satisfactory. Performing as intended but exhibiting minor deterioration.							
C: - Poor. Exhibiting major defects and/or not operating as intended.							
D: - Bad. Life expired and /or serious risk of imminent failure.							

ADDRESS	Leisure Centre Stock Condition Survey - Faringdon Leisure Centre					FINANCIAL YEAR(S) IN WHICH EXPENDITURE IS ANTICIPATED							
				Works Cost , exc VAT, Professional Fees, OH&P, Contingency			ELEMENT	SUB ELEMENT	CONDITION A-E	PRIORITY High (H) Med (M) Low (L)	Y1	Y2-5	Y6-10
Electrical	Remedial Works	C1 and C2 Codes	H	Electrical remedial works as detailed on 20% report (Prov Sum)	£6,180.00		Electrical	100% electrical test		H	£7,920.00		
Electrical	Remedial Works	C1 and C2 Codes	H	Budgetry forecast for the remaining 80% of the installation	£ 24,720.00								
				Please note these figures are provisional based upon the sample testing completed.			TOTAL				£38,820.00	£0.00	£0.00

Wantage Leisure Centre, 2009 extract

Ref.	Location	Element	Description	Condition	Recommended Works & Budgets	Responsibility		Photo Ref
						VWHDC	DCL	
M - MECHANICAL								
M1	Ground Floor Boiler/Plant Room	Boilers	5 Hamworthy Wessex Boilers	Operational and in fair condition, installed in 1982. 2 no. replacement new boilers have been installed in last 2/3 years.	Due to the age of the remaining 3 no. original boilers a phased replacement should be considered within the next 5 years. Budget Cost £30,000			WM 1 & 2
M5	Ground Floor Boiler/Plant Room	Controls	Control panels and wiring	Operational but generally 30+ years old and approaching the end of their useful working life.	Consider replacement with new panels and wiring. Conduit to pumps still needs attention. Budget Cost £25,000.			WM 8, 9, 10 & 34
M9	Plant Room/ External	Drainage Pumps, Tank and Controls	Flyght sump pumps, tanks and pump controls.	Pumps are in fair condition – one of the pumps has recently been re-conditioned.	Consider controls to be replaced. Budget Cost £10,000 No reported problem with tank, but suggest inspection by Specialist			WM 31

M13	Gym	Ventilation System	Ventilation plant located in store provides ventilation and heating via coil. Local A/C unit installed to provide cooling to space.	Operational but 30+ years old and nearing the end of its working life. Ductwork satisfactory.	Consider immediate replacement, including associated control panel. Budget Cost £15,000			WM 22
M14	Activity Room (Dance studio)	Ventilation System	Ventilation plant located in store provides ventilation and heating via coil.	Operational but 30+ years old and nearing the end of its working life. Ductwork however, is in good condition.	Consider immediate replacement, including associated control panel. Budget Cost £12,000			
M21	Snooker Area First Floor	Heating Ventilation Fans	Room heated by steel radiators, Existing ventilation fan(s) mounted in ceiling void and discharging on adjacent wall.	Heating satisfactory. Fans appears to not be working. External louvre missing. Only 1 no. extract grille evident.	Due to the performance and age of the fan(s), fan(s) should be replaced. Install new ductwork to a new ceiling extract grille Budget Cost £5,000			WM 16
M23	Roof	Fans	15 No. roof mounted fans serving various areas/rooms, 6 No. above swimming pool.	Operational. Fans 30+ years old and have reached the end of their useful life.	Due to the age of equipment, replacement will be required. Budget Cost £20,000			
M28	Roof Plant Room	Tanks	3 No. galvanised panel tanks for domestic, boiler F&E and plastic HWS tank.	Galvanised tanks 30+ years old, not to present standards, have been lined at some stage, no insect screens. Access panels not secured. Insulation has been removed. No leaks at present. HWS tank approximately 15 years old.	The galvanised panel tanks have reached the end of their expected working life. Consideration for replacement with new. Budget Cost £17,500			WM 25
M30	Roof Plant Room	General Area AHU	Air plant which serves the ancillary rooms in the building.	Operational, but 30+ years old and at the end of its useful working life.	Consider immediate replacement. Budget Cost £15,000.			WM 12

M31	Roof Plant Room	Controls	Controls panels and wiring serves equipment in plant room and roof.	Operational, but 30+ years old and have reached the end of their useful working useful life.	Consider immediate replacement panels and associated cabling. Budget Cost £15,000			WM 13
E - ELECTRICAL								
E8	Sports Hall		Sports Hall lighting is warming up approximately 10 minutes to its maximum light output. This have a direct impact on the energy usage as the luminaires are left switched on for the whole day as a result of long warming up process. Lighting switches are located within the main electrical Switchroom where only highly skilled electricians are allowed to enter.	Generally good condition.	Replace lighting scheme with highly efficient metal halide luminaires or rows of fluorescent tubes capable to achieve instant 100% level of light output. In order to minimize energy usage during the day, consider providing skylights. Move the lighting controls from main Switchroom to more accessible place or enclosure box within the sports hall. Budget Cost £10,000.			WE10

Tilsley Park, 2012 extract

Summary	
2.0	High Level summary of the internal elements and their condition
2.1	<p><u>Ceilings</u> Ceiling construction varies but is mostly solid plastered and painted, other areas are finished in suspended painted plasterboard, 600mm x 600mm grid systems or laminated ply sheets, or exposed concrete.</p> <p>No visible defects were noted in any ceilings, however, they are typically marked and stained throughout the building with some areas of decorative damage.</p>
2.2	<p><u>Walls and Skirtings</u> Wall construction is either masonry or concrete blockwork, with most areas plastered and painted. Skirting installations vary from stained to painted softwood and ceramic tile, depending on the room/ area.</p> <p>All walls are marked and stained however all damage is decorative, as is the case with the skirting. The sole exceptions are in some 'wet rooms' where there are areas of water damage plasterwork. These are confined to low levels only.</p>
2.3	<p><u>Floors</u> Floors are all solid and finished in floor coverings, these coverings comprise vinyl sheets, carpet or ceramic tiles or epoxy resin type floor sealers.</p> <p>No visible defects were noted in any floors however these is marking and staining to all areas, decorative damage being most evident to the carpeted and vinyled areas.</p>
2.4	<p><u>Doors and Windows</u> All doors and fenestration is timber either stained or painted. Windows are mostly fixed lights and full height with some casements, glazing also varies from single to double glazed. Where doors incorporate vision panels these are georgian wired if fire rated and clear if standard doors.</p> <p>No visible defects were noted in any fittings. There is decorative damage to a number of internal doors and delamination to external faces of windows and doors where exposed to prevailing weather conditions.</p>
2.5	<p><u>Services Installations</u> Mechanical and Electrical services installations comprise lighting, small power and radiators to the building rooms. Capital Plant comprises boilers, calorifiers, air handling units, electrical distribution boards.</p> <p>No visible defects were noted in any of the services installations. No testing of any installations was undertaken during our inspection.</p>

Item	Schedule of Condition Ref	Location & Element	Description & Condition	Remedy	Cost
1.0	31.6	Boiler Room - Mechanical Services Installations	3 No. gas fired boilers. Usual life expectancy of capital plant 15 - 20 years, boilers approximately 16 years old. Plant no longer supported by manufacturer and now obsolete.	With maintenance possible for boilers to reach and exceed service life, however, as unsupported repair works will be more difficult. Replacement of boilers will also likely require upgrade to BMS controls.	£5,500 per boiler
2.0	31.6	Boiler Room - Mechanical Services Installations	2 No. gas fired calorifiers (water heaters). Usual life expectancy of capital plant 15 -20 years, calorifiers approximately 16 years old. Plant still supported by manufacturer.	With maintenance possible for calorifiers to reach and exceed service life, repair works will become more difficult however as plant items become obsolete. Replacement of calorifiers will also likely require upgrade to BMS controls.	£4,500 per calorifier
3.0	32.6	AHU Room - Mechanical Services Installations	Air Handling Unit with integral heat exchanger. Usual life expectancy of capital plant 15 -20 years, AHU approximately 16 years old. No information about manufacturer	With maintenance possible for AHU to reach and exceed service life, repair works will become more difficult however as plant items become obsolete. Housing for AHU retained but fans, filters and all internal mechanisms replaced.	£5,000
4.0	32.6	AHU Room - Mechanical Services Installations	Ductwork from AHU to all other parts of building unlikely to have been cleaned since installation (approximately 16 years old).	All ductwork cleaned via compressed air methodology in conjunction with B&ES Standards	£7,500
5.0	34.2	External Elevations - Flat Roofs	Sarnafil single ply flat roof system finished in hot welded bitumen sheets. Manufacturer's and Insurance backed guarantee typically 15 years for such products. No defects found with flat roof coverings where inspected.	Removal and re-covering of flat roofs with similar single ply roof system, replacement works will also require upgrading to the roof insulation.	£15,000
6.0	34.2	External Elevations - Plant on Flat Roofs	Toilet supply and extract fan, installation 16 years old with rusted housing.	Replace installation with like for like	£5,000

Tilsley Park, 2005 extract

Ref.	Location	Element	Description	Condition	Recommended Works & Budgets		Photo Ref
					VWHDC	SOLL	
1	Site						
1.7		All-weather football pitch	The facility includes two all weather astro turf football pitches. These are enclosed within 4m high galvanized weld mesh fencing, supported on galvanized angle section posts, with timber gravel board at the base. There is a tarmac surfaced roadway between the two pitches, providing a spectator area.	The astro turf is in a fair condition for its age, although the surface suffers from wear at section joints (every 10m) and a number of patch repairs have been undertaken, particularly in the centre of the south pitch. We understand that the surfacing has an expected life of approximately 10-15 years and therefore the astro turf is likely to require replacement within the next five years to both pitches. The galvanized fencing is in good condition.	The surface may need to be replaced in the next five years. Indicative cost, £200,000 for surface only. Over £5,000, Year 2008-2010.	Ongoing maintenance (including six monthly rejuvenation by a specialist) of the astroturf pitch surfaces.	8, 9
1.7		All-weather football pitch – grandstand.	There is a galvanized steel framed grandstand between the two pitches, providing four tiers of seating each side. The seating is accessed by means of galvanized steel steps with checker plate treads and is enclosed by means of galvanized railing.	The grandstand is currently closed, due to the deterioration of the plywood decking. The deck is delaminating and has rotted in a number of places. We understand that works are in hand to replace this.		Take up plywood decking and replace. We would recommend that this be replaced with checker plate steel with non-slip painted finish to provide an increased longevity.	10

Ref.	Location	Element	Description	Condition	Recommended Works & Budgets		Photo Ref
					VWHDC	SOLL	
			The walkways are of 38mm plywood and the flip-down seats are of plastic coated steel framework supporting injection moulded plastic seating.			Budget £8,500 Over £5,000, Year 2006.	
3	Exterior						
3.1		Windows	Windows throughout the property comprise varnished timber framed units. To the front elevation these comprise single glazed units making up an entrance screen between floor level and eaves. Similarly, full height timber framed single glazing forms the majority of the front elevation to the changing room wing.	Fair, the frames appear to have been restained recently.	Redecoration, which should not be required for approximately five years. Over £5,000, Year 2009.		
3.4		External decorations	All of the external timber elements, including windows, external doors, timber cladding have a varnished finish. The galvanized steel frame to the building has a white gloss paint finish.	The varnish finish to the external joinery is in a fair condition and appears to have been relatively recently decorated. This will require redecoration in three to five years. Paintwork to the external steelwork is generally fair, although local areas were noted where this is peeling, particularly to the underside of the canopy and	Thoroughly prepare, prime and decorate where bare metal exposed. Budget £350. Full external decoration will cost over £5,000. Year 2007-2009.		

Ref.	Location	Element	Description	Condition	Recommended Works & Budgets		Photo Ref
					VWHDC	SOLL	
				universal beams supporting the tubular canopy supports.			
3.5		Grandstand canopy	A grandstand runs to the full length of the west side of the building, comprising tiered concrete with timber bench seating. The grandstand is enclosed by means of a part pitched part flat roof, steel framed canopy with varnished plywood soffit.	Fair. No defects were evident with the structural steelwork although minor paintwork peeling was noted in local areas. The surface finish to the plywood soffit has deteriorated and will require cyclical redecoration.		Redecorate steelwork (see above). NB, SOLL are responsible for all maintenance and repair of grandstand, assumed to include painting. Cost over £5,000. Year 2009-2010.	15
5A	Internal areas						
	Reception Area						
5.4		Decoration	Ceiling and walls are matt emulsion painted. Doors and skirtings are matt varnished. Windows have a varnished finish, similar to those externally.	Fair. Some scuffing to emulsion paintwork.		Undertake cyclical redecoration. Note that redecoration of all areas would cost in excess of £5,000 but this may be phased. Assume phasing starting 2005/2006.	

APPENDIX 6: FPM Model Description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

- A. Model description
- B. Facility Inclusion Criteria
- C. Model Parameters

A. Model Description

Background

The Facilities Planning Model (FPM) is a computer-based supply/demand model, which has been developed by Edinburgh University in conjunction with sportscotland and Sport England since the 1980s. The model is a tool to help to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities in an area. It is currently applicable for use in assessing the provision of sports halls, swimming pools, indoor bowls centres and artificial grass pitches.

Use of FPM

Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:

- assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale;
- helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs;
- helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities; and
- comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.

Its current use is limited to those sports facility types for which Sport England holds substantial demand data, i.e. swimming pools, sports halls, indoor bowls and artificial grass pitches.

The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities. For example, the FPM was used to help assess the impact of a 50m swimming pool development in the London

Borough of Hillingdon. The Council invested £22 million in the sports and leisure complex around this pool and received funding of £2,025,000 from the London Development Agency and £1,500,000 from Sport England¹.

How the model works

In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport, taking into account how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.

In order to do this, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) within an area, against the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will produce, similar to other social gravity models.

To do this, the FPM works by converting both demand (in terms of people), and supply (facilities), into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP). Once converted, demand and supply can be compared.

The FPM uses a set of parameters to define how facilities are used and by whom. These parameters are primarily derived from a combination of data including actual user surveys from a range of sites across the country in areas of good supply, together with participation survey data. These surveys provide core information on the profile of users, such as, the age and gender of users, how often they visit, the distance travelled, duration of stay, and on the facilities themselves, such as, programming, peak times of use, and capacity of facilities.

This survey information is combined with other sources of data to provide a set of model parameters for each facility type. The original core user data for halls and pools comes from the National Halls and Pools survey undertaken in 1996. This data formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service (NBS). For AGP's, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGP's carried out in 2005/6 jointly with sportscotland.

User survey data from the NBS and other appropriate sources are used to update the models parameters on a regular basis. The parameters are set out at the end of the document, and the range of the main source data used by the model includes;

- National Halls & Pools survey data –Sport England
- Benchmarking Service User Survey data –Sport England
- UK 2000 Time Use Survey - ONS
- General Household Survey - ONS
- Scottish Omnibus Surveys – Sport Scotland
- Active People Survey - Sport England
- STP User Survey - Sport England & sportscotland

¹ Award made in 2007/08 year.

- Football participation - The FA
- Young People & Sport in England – Sport England
- Hockey Fixture data - Fixtures Live

Calculating Demand

This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population². This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population. Depending on the age and gender make up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OA)³. The use of OA's in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM is able to reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in VPWPP by the FPM.

Calculating Supply Capacity

A facility's capacity varies depending on its size (i.e. size of pool, hall, pitch number), and how many hours the facility is available for use by the community. The FPM calculates a facility's capacity by applying each of the capacity factors taken from the model parameters, such as the assumptions made as to how many 'visits' can be accommodated by the particular facility at any one time. Each facility is then given a capacity figure in VPWPP. (See parameters in Section C)

Based on travel time information⁴ taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the particular facility having regard to its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.

It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area, and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to

² For example, it is estimated that 7.72% of 16-24 year old males will demand to use a AGP, 1.67 times a week. This calculation is done separately for the 12 age/gender groupings.

³ Census Output Areas (OA) are the smallest grouping of census population data, and provides the population information on which the FPM's demand parameters are applied. A demand figure can then be calculated for each OA based on the population profile. There are over 175,400 OA's across England & Wales. An OA has a target value of 125 households (300 people) per OA.

⁴ To reflect the fact that as distance to a facility increases, fewer visits are made, the FPM uses a travel time distance decay curve, where the majority of users travel up to 20 minutes. The FPM also takes account of the road network when calculating travel times. Car ownership levels, taken from Census data, are also taken into account when calculating how people will travel to facilities.

conclude that there was an over supply of 1 facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the borough, leaving other areas under provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.

In making calculations as to supply and demand, visits made to sports facilities are not artificially restricted or calculated by reference to administrative boundaries, such as local authority areas. Users are generally expected to use their closest facility. The FPM reflects this through analysing the location of demand against the location of facilities, allowing for cross boundary movement of visits. For example, if a facility is on the boundary of a local authority, users will generally be expected to come from the population living close to the facility, but who may be in an adjoining authority

Calculating capacity of Sports Hall – Hall Space in Courts(HSC)

The capacity of sports halls is calculated in the same way as described above with each sports hall site having a capacity in VPWPP. In order for this capacity to be meaningful, these visits are converted into the equivalent of main hall courts, and referred to as 'Hall Space in Courts' (HSC). This "court" figure is often mistakenly read as being the same as the number of 'marked courts' at the sports halls that are in the Active Places data, but it is not the same. There will usually be a difference between this figure and the number of 'marked courts' that is in Active Places.

The reason for this, is that the HSC is the 'court' equivalent of the all the main and ancillary halls capacities, this is calculated based on hall size (area), and whether it's the main hall, or a secondary (ancillary) hall. This gives a more accurate reflection of the overall capacity of the halls than simply using the 'marked court' figure. This is due to two reasons:

1. In calculating capacity of halls, the model uses a different 'At-One-Time' (AOT) parameter for main halls and for ancillary halls. Ancillary halls have a great AOT capacity than main halls. See below.
2. Marked Courts can sometimes not properly reflect the size of the actual main hall. For example, a hall may be marked out with 4 courts, when it has space for 5 courts. As the model uses the 'courts' as a unit of size, it is important that the hall's capacity is included as a 5 'court unit' rather than a 4 'court unit'

The model calculates the capacity of the sports hall as 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP), it then uses this unit of capacity to compare with the demand, which is also calculated as VPWPP. It is often difficult to visualise how much hall space is when expressed as vpwpp. To make things more meaningful this capacity

in VPWPP is converted back into 'main hall court equivalents', and is called in the output table 'Hall Space in Courts'.

Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only

Not all facilities are the same and users will find certain facilities more attractive to use than others. The model attempts to reflect this by introducing an attractiveness weighting factor, which effects the way visits are distributed between facilities. Attractiveness however, is very subjective. Currently weightings are only used for hall and pool modelling, with a similar approach for AGP's is being developed.

Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:

1. Age/refurbishment weighting – pools & halls - the older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facilities attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.
2. Management & ownership weighting – halls only - due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that in general, these halls will not provide as balanced a program than halls run by LA's, trusts, etc, with school halls more likely to be used by teams and groups through block booking. A less balanced programme is assumed to be less attractive to a general, pay & play user, than a standard local authority leisure centre sports hall, with a wider range of activities on offer.

To reflect this, two weightings curves are used for education and non-education halls, a high weighted curve, and a lower weighted curve;

- High weighted curve - includes Non education management - better balanced programme, more attractive.
- Lower weighted curve - includes Educational owned & managed halls, less attractive.

3. Commercial facilities – halls and pools - whilst there are relatively few sports halls provided by the commercial sector, an additional weighing factor is incorporated within the model to reflect the cost element often associated with commercial facilities. For each population output area the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score is used to limit whether people will use commercial facilities. The assumption is that the higher the IMD score (less affluence) the less likely the population of the OA would choose to go to a commercial facility.

Comfort Factor – halls

As part of the modelling process, each facility is given a maximum number of visits it can accommodate, based on its size, the number of hours it's available for community use and the 'at one time capacity' figure (pools =1user /6m² , halls = 5 users /court). This gives each facility a "theoretical capacity".

If the facilities were full to their theoretical capacity then there would simply not be the space to undertake the activity comfortably. In addition, there is a need to take account of a range of activities taking place which have different numbers of users, for example, aqua aerobics will have significantly more participants, than lane swimming sessions. Additionally, there may be times and sessions that, whilst being within the peak period, are less busy and so will have fewer users.

To account of these factors the notion of a 'comfort factor' is applied within the model. For swimming pools, 70% and for sports halls 80% of its theoretical capacity is considered as being the limit where the facility starts to become uncomfortably busy. (Currently, the comfort factor is NOT applied to AGP's due to the fact they are predominantly used by teams, which have a set number of players and so the notion of having 'less busy' pitch is not applicable.)

The comfort factor is used in two ways;

1. Utilised Capacity - How well used is a facility? 'Utilised capacity' figures for facilities are often seen as being very low, 50-60%, however, this needs to be put into context with 70-80% comfort factor levels for pools and halls. The closer utilised capacity gets to the comfort factor level, the busier the facilities are becoming. You should not aim to have facilities operating at 100% of their theoretical capacity, as this would mean that every session throughout the peak period would be being used to its maximum capacity. This would be both unrealistic in operational terms and unattractive to users.
2. Adequately meeting Unmet Demand – the comfort factor is also used to increase the amount of facilities that are needed to comfortably meet the

unmet demand. If this comfort factor is not added, then any facilities provided will be operating at its maximum theoretical capacity, which is not desirable as a set out above.

Utilised Capacity (used capacity)

Following on from Comfort Factor section, here is more guidance on Utilised Capacity.

Utilised capacity refers to how much of facilities theoretical capacity is being used. This can, at first, appear to be unrealistically low, with area figures being in the 50-60% region. England figure for Feb 2008 Pools was only 57.6%.

Without any further explanation, it would appear that facilities are half empty. The key point is not to see a facilities theoretical maximum capacity (100%) as being an optimum position. This, in practise, would mean that a facility would need to be completely full every hour it was open in the peak period. This would be both unrealistic from an operational perspective and undesirable from a users perspective, as the facility would completely full.

For examples:

A 25m, 4 lane pool has Theoretical capacity of 2260 per week, during 52 hour peak period.

	4-5pm	5-6pm	6-7pm	7-8pm	8-9pm	9-10pm	Total Visits for the evening
Theoretical max capacity	44	44	44	44	44	44	264
Actual Usage	8	30	35	50	15	5	143

Usage of a pool will vary throughout the evening, with some sessions being busier than others though programming, such as, an aqua-aerobics session between 7-8pm, lane swimming between 8-9pm. Other sessions will be quieter, such as between 9-10pm. This pattern of use would give a total of 143 swims taking place. However, the pool's maximum capacity is 264 visits throughout the evening. In this instance the pools utilised capacity for the evening would be 54%.

As a guide, 70% utilised capacity is used to indicate that pools are becoming busy, and 80% for sports halls.

Travel times Catchments

The model use travel times to define facility catchments. These travel times have been derived through national survey work, and so are based on actual travel patterns of users. With the exception of London where DoT travel speeds are used for Inner & Outer London Boroughs, these travel times are used across the country and so do not pick up on any regional differences, of example, longer travel times for remoter rural communities.

The model includes three different modes of travel, by car, public transport & walking. Car access is also taken into account, in areas of lower access to a car, the model reduces the number of visits made by car, and increases those made on foot.

Overall, surveys have shown that the majority of visits made to swimming pools, sports halls and AGP's are made by car, with a significant minority of visits to pools and sports halls being made on foot.

Facility	Car	Walking	Public transport
Swimming Pool	70.0%	19.0%	11.0%
Sports Hall	75.0%	16.0%	9.0%
AGP			
Combined	89.0%	9.0%	2.0%
Football	87.1%	10.7%	2.1%
Hockey	95.4%	2.6%	1.9%

The model includes a distance decay function; where the further a user is from a facility, the less likely they will travel. The set out below is the survey data with the % of visits made within each of the travel times, which shows that almost 90% of all visits, both car borne or walking, are made within 20 minutes. Hence, 20 minutes is often used as a rule of thumb for catchments for sports halls and pools.

Minutes	Sport halls		Swimming Pools	
	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	62%	61%	58%	57%
10-20	29%	26%	32%	31%
20 -40	8%	11%	9%	11%

For AGP's, there is a similar pattern to halls and pools, with Hockey users observed as travelling slightly further (89% travel up to 30 minutes). Therefore, a 20 minute travel time can also be used for 'combined' and 'football', and 30 minutes for hockey.

Artificial Grass Pitches

	Combined		Football		Hockey	
Minutes	Car	Walk	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	28%	38%	30%	32%	21%	60%
10-20	57%	48%	61%	50%	42%	40%
20 -40	14%	12%	9%	15%	31%	0%

NOTE: These are approximate figures, and should only used as a guide.

B. Inclusion Criteria used within analysis *[DELETE FACILITY TYPES]*

Swimming Pools

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

- Include all Operational Indoor Pools available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all pools not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all outdoor pools i.e. Lidos
- Exclude all pools where the main pool is less than 20 meters OR is less than 160 square meters.⁵
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities where identified.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975⁶.

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by sportscotland and Sports Council for Wales. All facilities weighted 75% due to no data on age of facilities.

[OR]

Sports Halls

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

- Include all Operational Sports Halls available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all Halls not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all Halls where the main hall is less than 3 Courts in size
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975⁷.

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by sportscotland and Sports Council for Wales. All facilities weighted 75% due to no data on age of facilities.

[OR]

Artificial Grass Pitch

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis:

- Include all outdoor, full size AGP's with a surface type of sand based, water based or rubber crumb – varied by sport specific runs.
- Include all Operational Pitches available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all Pitches not available for community use i.e. private use
- Minimum pitch dimension taken from Active Places – 75m x45m.
- Non floodlit pitches exclude from all runs after 1700 on any day.
- Excludes all indoor pitches.

⁵ 160m is equivalent to a 20m x 8m pool. This assumption will exclude very small pools, such as plunge pools and hotel pools.

⁶ Choosing a date in the mid '70s ensures that the facility is included, whilst not overestimating its impact within the run.

⁷ Choosing a date in the mid '70s ensures that the facility is included, whilst not overestimating its impact within the run.

- Excludes 5-a-side commercial football centres and small sided 'pens'.
- Excludes MUGA's, redgra, ash, marked out tarmac areas, etc.
- Carpet types included:
 - Combined Run – all carpet types, using the sport run criteria below.
 - Hockey Run – all water based weekend/weekday, all sand based weekend only.
 - Football Run – all rubber crumb weekend/weekday, sand based weekday.

C. Model Parameters used in the Analysis *[DELETE FACILITY TYPES]*

Pool Parameters

At one Time Capacity	0.16667 per square metre = 1 person per 6 square meters																										
Catchments	<p>Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car</p> <p>NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.</p>																										
Duration	60 minutes for tanks and leisure pools																										
Participation	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>0 - 15</th> <th>16 - 24</th> <th>25 - 39</th> <th>40 - 59</th> <th>60-79</th> <th>80+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>13.23</td> <td>7.91</td> <td>9.41</td> <td>8.31</td> <td>4.85</td> <td>2.18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>12.72</td> <td>15.41</td> <td>16.19</td> <td>12.84</td> <td>7.65</td> <td>1.87</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+	Male	13.23	7.91	9.41	8.31	4.85	2.18	Female	12.72	15.41	16.19	12.84	7.65	1.87
Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+																					
Male	13.23	7.91	9.41	8.31	4.85	2.18																					
Female	12.72	15.41	16.19	12.84	7.65	1.87																					
Frequency (vpwpp)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>0 - 15</th> <th>16 - 24</th> <th>25 - 39</th> <th>40 - 59</th> <th>60-79</th> <th>80+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>0.92</td> <td>1.05</td> <td>0.97</td> <td>1.02</td> <td>1.22</td> <td>1.42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>0.95</td> <td>0.98</td> <td>0.88</td> <td>1.00</td> <td>1.10</td> <td>1.19</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+	Male	0.92	1.05	0.97	1.02	1.22	1.42	Female	0.95	0.98	0.88	1.00	1.10	1.19
Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+																					
Male	0.92	1.05	0.97	1.02	1.22	1.42																					
Female	0.95	0.98	0.88	1.00	1.10	1.19																					
Peak Period	<p>Weekday: 12:00 to 13:30, 16:00 to 22.00 Saturday: 09:00 to 16:00 Sunday: 09:00 to 16:30</p> <p>Total: 52 Hours</p>																										
Percentage in Peak Period	63%																										

Note: March 2012 - Pools parameters amended, Halls parameters reviewed but not changed

[OR]

Halls parameters

At one Time Capacity	20 users per 4-court hall, 8 per 144 sq m of ancillary hall.																					
Catchments	Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.																					
Duration	60 minutes																					
Participation	<table border="1"><tr><td><i>Age</i></td><td><i>0-15</i></td><td><i>16-24</i></td><td><i>25-34</i></td><td><i>35-44</i></td><td><i>45-59</i></td><td><i>60-79</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>Male</i></td><td>9.55</td><td>15.04</td><td>14.96</td><td>11.08</td><td>5.68</td><td>5.55</td></tr><tr><td><i>Female</i></td><td>6.03</td><td>9.31</td><td>11.66</td><td>9.40</td><td>5.40</td><td>4.28</td></tr></table>	<i>Age</i>	<i>0-15</i>	<i>16-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-59</i>	<i>60-79</i>	<i>Male</i>	9.55	15.04	14.96	11.08	5.68	5.55	<i>Female</i>	6.03	9.31	11.66	9.40	5.40	4.28
<i>Age</i>	<i>0-15</i>	<i>16-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-59</i>	<i>60-79</i>																
<i>Male</i>	9.55	15.04	14.96	11.08	5.68	5.55																
<i>Female</i>	6.03	9.31	11.66	9.40	5.40	4.28																
Frequency (vpwpp)	<table border="1"><tr><td><i>Age</i></td><td><i>0-15</i></td><td><i>16-24</i></td><td><i>25-34</i></td><td><i>35-44</i></td><td><i>45-59</i></td><td><i>60-79</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>Male</i></td><td>0.85</td><td>0.88</td><td>0.88</td><td>0.90</td><td>0.92</td><td>1.10</td></tr><tr><td><i>Female</i></td><td>0.99</td><td>0.85</td><td>1.03</td><td>0.90</td><td>1.02</td><td>1.27</td></tr></table>	<i>Age</i>	<i>0-15</i>	<i>16-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-59</i>	<i>60-79</i>	<i>Male</i>	0.85	0.88	0.88	0.90	0.92	1.10	<i>Female</i>	0.99	0.85	1.03	0.90	1.02	1.27
<i>Age</i>	<i>0-15</i>	<i>16-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-59</i>	<i>60-79</i>																
<i>Male</i>	0.85	0.88	0.88	0.90	0.92	1.10																
<i>Female</i>	0.99	0.85	1.03	0.90	1.02	1.27																
Peak Period	Weekday: 17:00 to 22:00 Saturday: 09:30 to 17:30 Sunday: 09:00 to 14:30, 17:00 to 19:30 Total: 40.5 hours																					
Percentage in Peak Period	60%																					

[OR]

AGP Parameters -Combined

	Parameter	Comments																					
Participation -% of age band	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>0-15</th> <th>16-24</th> <th>25-34</th> <th>35-44</th> <th>45-54</th> <th>55+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>3.37</td> <td>7.72</td> <td>4.93</td> <td>2.71</td> <td>1.26</td> <td>0.17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>3.16</td> <td>2.70</td> <td>0.94</td> <td>0.46</td> <td>0.18</td> <td>0.07</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	3.37	7.72	4.93	2.71	1.26	0.17	Female	3.16	2.70	0.94	0.46	0.18	0.07	
	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+																	
Male	3.37	7.72	4.93	2.71	1.26	0.17																	
Female	3.16	2.70	0.94	0.46	0.18	0.07																	
Frequency - VPWPP	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>0-15</th> <th>16-24</th> <th>25-34</th> <th>35-44</th> <th>45-54</th> <th>55+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>1.81</td> <td>1.67</td> <td>1.27</td> <td>1.06</td> <td>1.07</td> <td>0.97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>1.02</td> <td>1.45</td> <td>1.34</td> <td>1.31</td> <td>1.21</td> <td>1.32</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	1.81	1.67	1.27	1.06	1.07	0.97	Female	1.02	1.45	1.34	1.31	1.21	1.32	Football 75.2% Hockey 22.7% Rugby 2.1%
	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+																	
Male	1.81	1.67	1.27	1.06	1.07	0.97																	
Female	1.02	1.45	1.34	1.31	1.21	1.32																	
Peak Period	Monday-Thursday = 17.00 – 21.00 Friday = 17.00 – 19.00 Saturday = 9.00 – 17.00 Sunday = 9.00 – 17.00 Total Peak Hours per week = 34 hrs Total number of slots = 26 slots Percentage of demand in peak period = 85%	Mon-Friday = 1 hr slots to reflect mixed use of activities –training, 5/7 a side & Informal matches Weekend = 2 hrs slots to reflect formal matches.																					
Duration	Monday - Friday = 1 hr Saturday & Sunday = 2 hrs																						
At one time capacity	30 players per slot Mon to Fri; 25 players per slot Sat & Sun 30 X 18slots = 540 visits 25 X 8slots = 200 visits Total = 740 visits per week in the peak period	Saturday and Sunday capacity to reflect dominance of formal 11-side matches i.e. lower capacity																					
Catchments	<u>Overall catchment for all users</u> 82% travelling 20 minutes or less during week – within a distance decay function of the model <u>Users by travel mode</u> 81% Car borne 15% Walk 4% Public Transport NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model. See note on Travel Time Catchments in Appendix.																						

Facilities Costs Fourth Quarter 2013

The following costs are for the development of community sports facilities and are based on providing good quality sports facilities for the 4th Quarter 2013. These rounded costs are based on typical schemes funded through the Lottery and CAD layouts developed in accordance with Sport England DGNs current at 4th Quarter 2013.

It is anticipated that construction output and activity will rise by 2% in 2014 and that tender prices are forecast to rise by 3% to December 2014.

Facility Type/Details	Area (m ²)	Capital Cost (£)
Affordable Sport Halls		
• 1 Court (18 x 10)	367	785,000
• 2 Court (18 x 17)	495	895,000
• 4 Court (34.5 x 20)	1,468	2,620,000
• 5 Court (40.6 x 21.35)	1,660	2,805,000
• 6 Court (34.5 x 27)	1,705	2,870,000
• 8 Court (40 x 34.5)	2,154	3,590,000
• 10 Court (40.6 x 42.7)	2,620	4,315,000
• 12 Court (60 x 34.5)	2,946	4,755,000
Affordable Community Swimming Pools		
• 25m Pool 4 Lane (25 x 8.5)	1,084	3,150,000
• 25m Pool 5 Lane (25 x 10.5)	1,344	3,860,000
• 25m Pool 6 Lane (25 x 12.5)	1,543	4,185,000
• 25m Pool 6 Lane (25 x 12.5) plus secondary pool (13 x 7)	1,850	5,030,000
• 25m Pool 8 Lane (25 x 17)	1,878	5,065,000
• 25m Pool 8 Lane (25 x 17) plus secondary pool (17 x 7)	2,226	5,855,000
Affordable Sports Centres		
• 4 lane pool, 4 court hall	2,280	4,400,000
• 4 lane pool, 4 court hall, 50 station health and fitness gym plus studio	2,994	5,850,000
• 6 lane pool, 4 court hall, 100 station health and fitness gym plus 2 studios	3,887	7,250,000
• 6 lane pool plus learner pool, 4 court hall, 100 station health and fitness gym plus 2 studios	4,252	7,900,000
• 8 lane pool plus learner pool with spectator seating, 5 court hall, 100 station health and fitness gym plus 2 studios	4,867	8,920,000
Changing Rooms/Club House/Pavilion		
• 2 Team Changing Room plus Officials - Traditional Construction	75	255,000
• 4 Team Changing Room and Club Room - Traditional Construction	252	685,000
Indoor Bowls Centre		
• 6 Rink (excludes Club/Function Room)	1,914	1,755,000
• 8 Rink (includes Club/Function Room)	2,500	2,290,000
Indoor Tennis Centre		
• 3 Court	2,138	1,980,000
• Extra Court		645,000

Facility Type/Details	Area (m ²)	Capital Cost (£)
Grandstand		
• 500 Seats with no Under Croft		545,000
Skate Park		
• 40 x 18 Fenced, with Sports Lighting	720	125,000
Football AGP		
• U9/U10 Football/Training (23mm Sand Filled, Fenced, Sports Lighting) (61 x 43)	2,623	375,000
• U9/U10 Football/Training (40-50mm 3G, Fenced, Sports Lighting) (61 x 43)	2,623	395,000
• U9/U10 Football /Training (60-65mm 3G, Fenced , Sports Lighting) (61 x 43)	2,623	410,000
• Senior Football (23mm Sand Filled, Fenced, Sports Lighting) (106 x 70)	7,420	780,000
• Senior Football (40mm 3G, Fenced, Sports Lighting) (106 x 70)	7,420	840,000
• Senior Football (50mm 3G, Fenced, Sports Lighting) (106 x 70)	7,420	865,000
• Senior Football (60mm 3G, Fenced, Sports Lighting) (106 x 70)	7,420	885,000
• Senior Football (65mm 3G, Fenced, Sports Lighting) (106 x 70)	7,420	900,000
Hockey AGP		
• Hockey Pitch (18mm Sand Dressed, Fenced, Sports Lighting) (101.4 x 63.0)	6,388	715,000
• Hockey Pitch (23mm Sand Filled, Fenced, Sports Lighting) (101.4 x 63.0)	6,388	685,000
• Hockey Pitch (Water Based, Fenced, Sports Lighting) (101.4 x 63.0)	6,388	870,000
Rugby League AGP		
• Rugby League (65mm 3G, Fenced, Sports Lighting) (122 x 74)	9,028	1,140,000
Rugby Union AGP		
• Rugby Union (65mm 3G, Fenced, Sports Lighting) (130 x 80)	10,400	1,265,000
Outdoor Tennis Courts		
• 2 Court Macadam, Fenced, Sports Lighting, (36.58 x 33.53)	1,227	165,000
• 4 Court Macadam, Fenced, Sports Lighting, (36.58 x 64.01)	2,342	295,000
• 6 Court Macadam, Fenced, Sports Lighting, (36.58 x 94.49)	3,456	385,000
Multi Use Games Area		
• Macadam, Fenced, Sports Lighting (36.60 x 21.35)	782	120,000
Athletics Track		
• 6 Lane Sports Lighting, 110 straight both sides, grass infield, artificial throws, jumps and end fans		1,150,000
• 8 Lane Sports Lighting, 110 straight both sides, grass infield, artificial throws, jumps and end fans		1,250,000
Cricket Pitches		
• 1 Bay Cricket Practice Cage, on macadam base (32 x 3)	96	25,000
• Match Cricket Pitch on macadam base (32 x 3)	96	15,000
Football Natural Turf Pitches		
• U8/U7 Mini Football (43 x 33)	1,419	20,000
• U16/U15 Youth Football (97 x 61)	5,917	65,000
• Senior Football (106 x 70)	7,420	80,000

Facility Type/Details	Area (m ²)	Capital Cost (£)
Rugby League Natural Turf Pitch		
• Rugby League (122 x 74)	9,028	95,000
Rugby Union Natural Turf Pitch		
• Rugby Union (130 x 80)	10,400	105,000
Cricket Natural Turf Pitch		
• Cricket Pitch, with 8 pitch square and 2 winter sport pitches (125.6 x 164.4)	20,649	200,000
Bowling Natural Turf Green		
• Bowling Green, Flat or Crown Green (40 x 40)	1,600	115,000

Note 1. The Area for “Buildings” is the Gross Internal Floor Area (GIFA).

Note 2. The Area for Pitches typically includes Safety Run Offs.

Note 3. Sizes given for Artificial and Natural Turf Pitches reflect current or developing Best Practice or NGB recommendations.

1. The costs include allowances for the following:
 - External works (car parks, roads, paths, services connections etc) are included at an average of 15% in addition to the costs of the works
 - 12 months maintenance/grow in costs for Grass Pitches.
2. Fees are included at 12.5% (inclusive of PM, SI, Planning and associated fees) for Buildings.
3. Fees are included at 6% (inclusive of PM, SI, Planning and associated fees) for:
 - Artificial Grass Pitches
 - Macadam Outdoor Surfaces
 - Natural Turf Pitches.
4. The costs exclude the following:
 - Project specific details/information, including poor ground conditions, difficult access, long service connections
 - Natural Turf Pitches exclude the costs for site remodelling, pump and sump systems and SUDS attenuation
 - Inflation beyond 4Q2013
 - VAT
 - Land acquisition costs
 - Regional cost variations in materials and labour.
5. The costs for Affordable Community Swimming Pools align with those included in the Sport England publication “Affordable Community Swimming Pools”.
6. The costs for Affordable Sports Centres are those included in the Sport England publication “Affordable Sports Centres”, published in August 2013. The reader is referred to this document and its Appendices for further information on sizes and General Arrangement layouts.
7. The costs for Affordable Sports Halls are modelled on the Sport England publication “Affordable Sports Halls”.
8. The costs for Outdoor Artificial Sports Surfaces will be subject to review in 1Q14 to take account of Sport England and National Governing Bodies Contractor Frameworks.

Football pitches: budget costs for the Protecting Playing Fields Programme

<p>Important Note: Costs shown are typical budget costs to support applications to the Protecting Playing Fields Programme and should not be used for other purposes. The actual cost for any site will only be known after a full site appraisal, the production of a detailed specification, bill of quantities, drawings and receipt of tender bids for the proposed works.</p> <p>* If your pitch size isn't listed opposite, please choose the one closest to the size of your pitch.</p> <p>* If you already have a site survey or Feasibility Study with costs for your project then please use them with your application.</p> <p>* Costs are exclusive of VAT</p>	<p>Senior</p> <p>100.58 x 64.01 m with 3.66 m safety margin on all sides.</p>	<p>Youth</p> <p>91.44 x 54.86 m with 3.66 m safety margin on all sides.</p>	<p>Mini-soccer</p> <p>45.72 x 27.43 m with 3.66 m safety margin on all sides.</p>
<p>1. Piped drainage scheme with sand grooves (if required)</p> <p>Typical costs include preliminaries, setting up, transport, installation of pipe drainage scheme, installation of sand grooves, application of fertilizer, seeding and making good^{1,2}.</p> <p><i>Budget cost for piped drainage with sand grooves</i></p>	<p>£35,100</p>	<p>£29,400</p>	<p>£9,500</p>
<p>2. Regrading and improvement of playing surface (if required)</p> <p>Typical costs include preliminaries, setting up, transport, removal of vegetation and goal post sockets, top soil importation, cultivation and grading, sand amelioration, applying fertilizer, seeding and reinstatement³.</p> <p><i>Budget cost for regrading and surface improvement</i></p>	<p>£23,500</p>	<p>£19,000</p>	<p>£5,700</p>
<p>A. Initial maintenance following drainage or improvement works (12 months, provided by the pitch contractor)</p> <p>On completion of improvement works, natural turf pitches are rarely in a condition that would allow them to be playable as the grass will be</p>			

<p>immature and susceptible to damage. It is therefore recommended that the contractor is responsible for 'growing-in' the pitch and maintaining it for 12 months. Typical costs include mowing, fertilizer and herbicide application, applying and working in topdressing sand, overseeding, compaction alleviation and the treatment of pests and diseases.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Budget cost for initial maintenance (12 months)</i></p>	£18,000	£14,400	£4,300
<p>B. Annual grounds maintenance costs (assumes all operations are contracted out)</p> <p>It is critical to the long term success of any new pitch works that the pitch is properly maintained.</p> <p>Maintenance work should be carried out by experienced groundsmen and will typically incorporate the following: mowing (say 30 cuts/annum), spreading fertilizer, applying herbicide, applying and working in top dressing sand, reseeding, compaction alleviation, spiking/slitting (x4), application of pesticide/fungicide, weekly line marking and scarification.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Budget cost for regular ongoing maintenance</i></p>	£11,700	£9,600	£3,300

- ¹ For situations where the outfall for the drainage water (e.g. a nearby ditch, stream or manhole) is higher than the piped drainage system, there will be a need to install a sump with a pump so that water can be pumped up to the outfall. Pump and sump systems typically add £8,000 to £12,000 to the drainage costs.
- ² In certain circumstances, a restriction may be placed on the amount of drainage water that can leave the site in a given time, necessitating the design and installation of some form of attenuation system. These are commonly referred to as sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and typically add £4,000 to £8,000 to the drainage costs.
- ³ In exceptional circumstances where the slope of the pitch is excessive, it may be necessary to remove the topsoil, reshape the subsoil by removing high areas and building up low areas, replace the topsoil and reseed the site. Depending on how much remodelling is required, this can add between 20 and 30 % to the re-grading and improvement of playing surface cost.

Cricket: budget costs for the Protecting Playing Fields Programme

<p>Important Note: Costs shown are typical budget costs to support applications to the Protecting Playing Fields Programme and should not be used for other purposes. The actual cost for any site will only be known after a full site appraisal, the production of a detailed specification, bill of quantities, drawings and receipt of tender bids for the proposed works.</p> <p>* If your pitch size isn't listed opposite, please choose the one closest to the size of your pitch.</p> <p>* If you already have a site survey or Feasibility Study with costs for your project then please use them with your application.</p> <p>* Costs are exclusive of VAT</p>	<p>Cricket only</p> <p>8 pitch square: 25.00 x 24.40 m</p> <p>Outfield: 13,542 m².</p>	<p>Cricket + two football pitches on the outfield</p> <p>8 pitch square: 25.00 x 24.40 m</p> <p>Outfield: 21,060 m².</p>
<p>1. Construction works to a cricket square (if required)</p> <p>Typical costs include preliminaries, setting up, transport, excavation, importation and placement of cricket loam, application of fertilizer, seeding, installation of a perimeter drain and irrigation hydrant and making good.</p> <p><i>Budget cost for construction of 8 pitch cricket square</i></p>	<p>£21,000</p>	<p>£21,000</p>
<p>2. Cricket outfield piped drainage scheme with sand grooves (if required)</p> <p>Typical costs include preliminaries, setting up, transport, installation of pipe drainage scheme, installation of sand grooves, application of fertilizer, seeding and making good^{1,2}.</p> <p><i>Budget cost for piped drainage with sand grooves</i></p>	<p>£61,600</p>	<p>£92,800</p>
<p>3. Regrading and improvement of outfield surface (if required)</p> <p>Typical costs include preliminaries, setting up, transport, removal of vegetation, top soil importation, cultivation and grading, sand amelioration, applying fertilizer, seeding and reinstatement³.</p> <p><i>Budget cost for regrading and surface improvement</i></p>	<p>£41,100</p>	<p>£62,400</p>

<p>A. Initial maintenance following construction or improvement works (12 months, provided by the pitch contractor)</p> <p>On completion of improvement works, natural turf facilities are rarely in a condition that would allow them to be playable as the grass will be immature and susceptible to damage. It is therefore recommended that the contractor is responsible for 'growing-in' the facility and maintaining it for 12 months. Typical costs include mowing, fertilizer and herbicide application, rolling, verti-cutting, scarification, spiking, applying and working in topdressing loam, applying and working in topdressing sand, overseeding, compaction alleviation and the treatment of pests and diseases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Budget cost for initial maintenance of cricket square(12 months)</i> <i>Budget cost for initial maintenance of outfield(12 months)</i></p>	<p>£10,100</p> <p>£30,900</p>	<p>£10,100</p> <p>£47,900</p>
<p>B. Annual grounds maintenance costs (assumes all operations are contracted out)</p> <p>It is critical to the long term success of any new pitch works project that the facility is properly maintained. Maintenance work should be carried out by experienced groundsmen and will typically incorporate the following: mowing, spreading fertilizer, applying herbicide, rolling, verti-cutting, applying and working in top dressing sand, reseeding, compaction alleviation, spiking/slitting, application of pesticide/fungicide and scarification.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Budget cost for regular ongoing maintenance of cricket square</i> <i>Budget cost for regular ongoing maintenance of outfield</i></p>	<p>£10,500</p> <p>£20,200</p>	<p>£10,500</p> <p>£30,100</p>

¹ For situations where the outfall for the drainage water (e.g. a nearby ditch, stream or manhole) is higher than the piped drainage system, there will be a need to install a sump with a pump so that water can be pumped up to the outfall. Pump and sump systems typically add £12,000 to the drainage costs.

² In certain circumstances, a restriction may be placed on the amount of drainage water that can leave the site in a given time, necessitating the design and installation of some form of attenuation system. These are commonly referred to as sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and typically add £8,000 to the drainage costs.

³ In exceptional circumstances where the slope of the outfield is excessive, it may be necessary to remove the topsoil, reshape the subsoil by removing high areas and building up low areas, replace the topsoil and reseed the site. Depending on how much re-modelling is required, this can add between 20 and 30 % to the re-grading and improvement of playing surface cost.

Rugby union pitch: budget costs for the Protecting Playing Fields Programme

<p>Important Note: Costs shown are typical budget costs to support applications to the Protecting Playing Fields Programme and should not be used for other purposes. The actual cost for any site will only be known after a full site appraisal, the production of a detailed specification, bill of quantities, drawings and receipt of tender bids for the proposed works.</p> <p>* The pitch sizes provided are the MAXIMUM size for that age group * If your pitch size isn't listed opposite, please choose the one closest to the size of your pitch * If you already have a site survey or Feasibility Study with costs for your project then please use them with your application. * Costs are exclusive of VAT</p>	<p>Adult</p> <p>100 x 70 m with 22 m dead ball lines and 5 m safety margin on all sides.</p>	<p>Junior (U11-U12)</p> <p>60 x 43 m with 5 m dead ball lines and 5m safety margin on all sides.</p>
<p>1. Piped drainage scheme with sand grooves (if required)</p> <p>Typical costs include preliminaries, setting up, transport, installation of pipe drainage scheme, installation of sand grooves, application of fertilizer, seeding and making good^{1,2}.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Budget cost for piped drainage with sand grooves</i></p>	£57,500	£24,500
<p>2. Regrading and improvement of playing surface (if required)</p> <p>Typical costs include preliminaries, setting up, transport, removal of vegetation and goal post sockets, top soil importation, cultivation and grading, sand amelioration, applying fertilizer, seeding and reinstatement³.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Budget cost for regrading and surface improvement</i></p>	£37,800	£15,000
<p>A. Initial maintenance following drainage or improvement works (12 months, provided by the pitch contractor)</p> <p>On completion of improvement works, natural turf pitches are rarely in a condition that would allow them to be playable as the grass will be immature and susceptible to damage. It is therefore recommended that the contractor is responsible for</p>	£28,900	

<p>'growing-in' the pitch and maintaining it for 12 months. Typical costs include mowing, fertilizer and herbicide application, applying and working in topdressing sand, overseeding, compaction alleviation and the treatment of pests and diseases.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Budget cost for initial maintenance (12 months)</i></p>		£10,500
<p>B. Annual grounds maintenance costs (assumes all operations are contracted out)</p> <p>It is critical to the long term success of any new pitch works that the pitch is properly maintained.</p> <p>Maintenance work should be carried out by experienced groundsmen and will typically incorporate the following: mowing (say 30 cuts/annum), spreading fertilizer, applying herbicide, applying and working in top dressing sand, reseeding, compaction alleviation, spiking/slitting (x4), application of pesticide/fungicide, weekly line marking and scarification.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Budget cost for regular ongoing maintenance</i></p>	£19,000	£7,500

- ¹ For situations where the outfall for the drainage water (e.g. a nearby ditch, stream or manhole) is higher than the piped drainage system, there will be a need to install a sump with a pump so that water can be pumped up to the outfall. Pump and sump systems typically add £8,000 to £12,000 to the drainage costs.
- ² In certain circumstances, a restriction may be placed on the amount of drainage water that can leave the site in a given time, necessitating the design and installation of some form of attenuation system. These are commonly referred to as sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and typically add £4,000 to £8,000 to the drainage costs.
- ³ In exceptional circumstances where the slope of the pitch is excessive, it may be necessary to remove the topsoil, reshape the subsoil by removing high areas and building up low areas, replace the topsoil and reseed the site. Depending on how much re-modelling is required, this can add between 20 and 30 % to the re-grading and improvement of playing surface cost.

Leisure and sports facilities strategy consultation plan



**Vale
of White Horse**

District Council

Introduction

1. This document provides a record of the various methods of engagement that will be utilised for targeted stakeholder engagement on the draft leisure and sports facilities strategy. This is a full public consultation, but is focussed at key audiences. These audiences are town and parish councils, sports and recreation providers and community groups. Wider public consultation will also be achieved, as the final document will be consulted as part of the Local Plan Part One evidence base consultation, as the proposals are closely linked to this document.
2. The main aim of this consultation is to
 - Raise awareness with key stakeholders of the development of the strategy
 - Gain initial feedback on the proposals contained within the strategy
 - Further develop the main content of the strategy following initial feedback received ready for wider public consultation.
3. The Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategy is a key evidence document, which will guide the council's priorities for facilities and sports investment over the next 15 years. It will also form a part of the council's evidence base on our main planning policy document, the Local Plan Part One.

Previous consultation

4. This issue has not been the subject of any previous consultation.

APPENDIX 8: Consultation Plan

Current consultation and timescale

5. This document does not have any formal planning policy status such as a development plan document or supplementary planning document. Therefore we have flexibility in looking at what consultation timescale to apply. In order to still meet the spirit of requirements within the council's planning consultation guidance document, we have opted for a four week consultation period¹. This consultation period should allow sufficient time for this targeted work. This also takes into consideration the fact that this issue will be the subject of further public consultation. The consultation period does not fall within any holiday period, so there is no need to extend the consultation period further.
6. The potential publication period we have identified runs from **19 November 2012 to 17 December 2012**. A breakdown of the overall timescale is as follows:

Items	Dates (2012)
Scrutiny call-in period	TBC 7.11.12 – 14.11.12
Press adverts submitted	TBC 9.11.12
Formal consultation period (4 weeks)	TBC 19.11.12 – 17.12.12
Processing of responses and revisions arising	2 weeks depending on response rate
Report back to Cabinet	TBC

7. The following table highlights the various consultation methods that will be used. The shaded boxes denote what could be considered as regulatory minimum requirements for this consultation. The boxes without shading identify methods over and above the minimum requirements, which we will use. We have used our Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)² as a rough starting point for appropriate methods of involvement.

¹ Statement of Community Involvement – Vale of White Horse District Council, December 2009

² Statement of Community Involvement – The Vale of White Horse District Council, December 2009

APPENDIX 8: Consultation Plan

Principal methods of consultation

8. The table provides further information on the methods of consultation that we will look to use for publication of the proposed neighbourhood plan area. The table provides further information on the main aims that we want to achieve with each identified consultation activity. We have provided specific dates for some events, but also date ranges for some activities, where appropriate.

Proposed method of consultation	Description and Aim	Date
Hard copies of publication material available in the district council offices	To provide an opportunity for local communities to access hard copy versions of the consultation material.	TBC
Correspondence sent out to targeted stakeholders from our internal databases	To improve the notification process associated with the consultation. Information will primarily be taken from the leisure team's database. Information will also be supplemented by the planning policy consultation database. Targeted groups are those such as, town and parish councils, sports clubs and recreation groups etc	TBC
Press notice released to local newspapers	To help widen the notification process and pick up local community representatives unaware of the neighbourhood plan process. Papers to target will be Oxford Times,	TBC Submitted 9.11.12, running 15.11.12
Information held on the council's website	To provide a quick and easy method of obtaining consultation data. We will provide links from both the planning policy section and the leisure section	TBC
Online questionnaire and hard copy questionnaire	To provide an opportunity of capturing specific targeted information on the different areas of the leisure and sports facilities strategy. Both a hard copy and online version of the survey will be made available throughout the consultation.	TBC
Consultation summary document produced	To provide a user friendly way of accessing all relevant consultation information concerning the leisure and sports facilities strategy	TBC



**VALE OF WHITE HORSE
and SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE COUNCILS**

**Leisure and Sports Facilities
Joint Statement for the**

Didcot Leisure Sub Area 2013 - 2029

August 2014



Nortoft Partnerships Limited
2 Green Lodge Barn, Nobottle, Northampton NN7 4HD
Tel: 01604 586526 Fax: 01604 587719
Email: info@nortoft.co.uk Web: www.nortoft.co.uk

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Modelling	5
Facility assessment	6
Sports Halls	6
Conclusions and recommendations	8
Swimming Pools	9
Conclusions and recommendations	12
Artificial Grass Pitches	13
Conclusions and recommendations	15
Fitness Facilities	16
Conclusions and recommendations	17
Tennis courts	18
Conclusions and recommendations	19
Youth provision/MUGAs	20
Conclusions and recommendations	20
Playing Pitches	22
Conclusions and recommendations	26
Technical Note	27

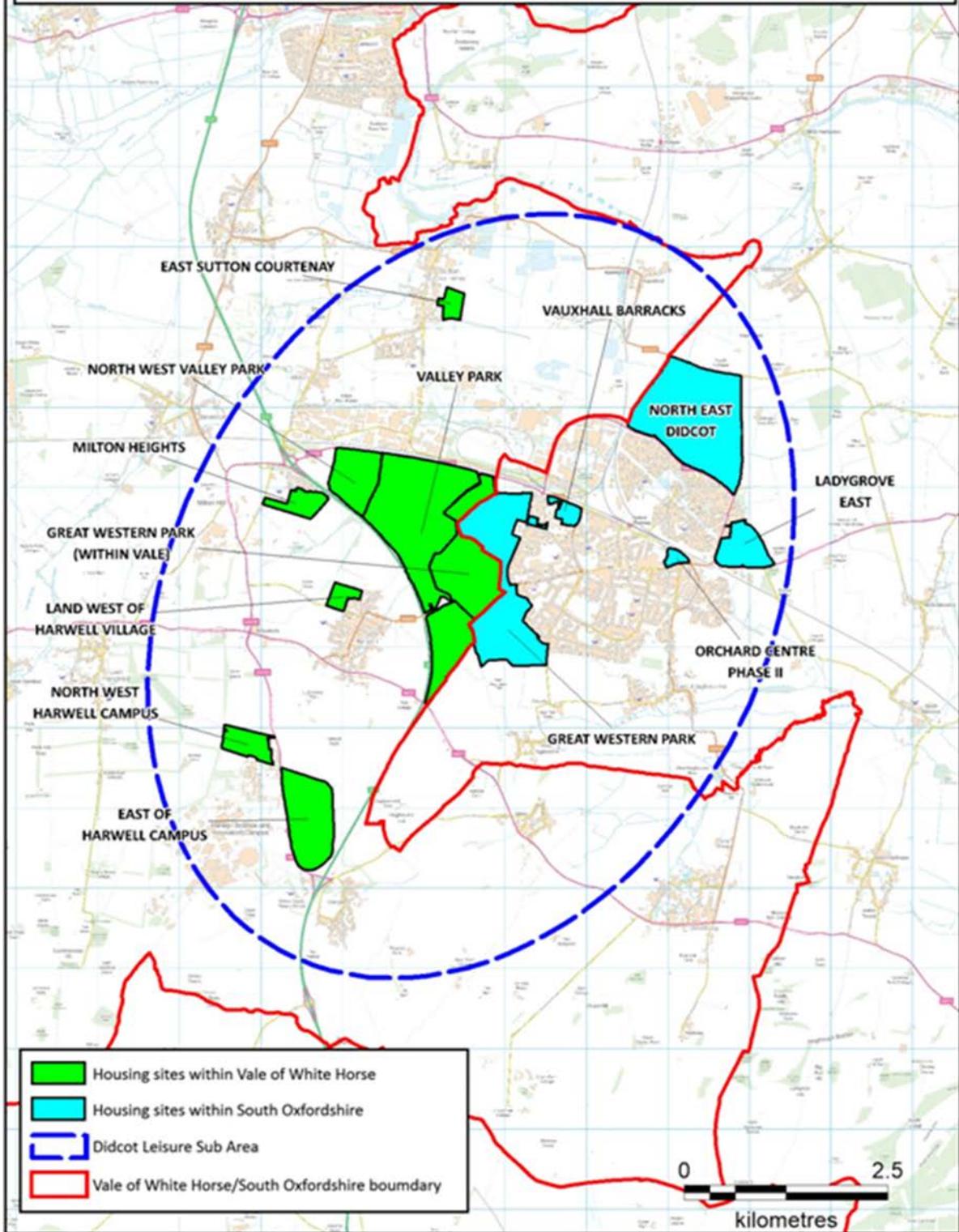
INTRODUCTION

1. The Vale of White Horse District Council (“Vale”) and South Oxfordshire District Council (“South”) are working closely together across their boundaries to plan for leisure and sport in the Didcot area, where there are significant levels of planned housing growth.
2. The joint area is called the Didcot Leisure Sub Area (DLSA) and broadly covers the new housing growth in and around Didcot, recognising that the new residents will use facilities within their travel area regardless of administrative boundaries. For example swimming pool users from new housing development in say Milton Heights or Valley Park may be likely to use the proposed new Didcot North East swimming pool (in South), rather than the new proposed pool at Grove/Wantage.
3. It is important to note that the DLSA is an indicative envelope around the major new development sites, rather than a defined catchment area per se. For example once South’s new housing locations around Didcot are further advanced the indicative envelope may change.
4. Both Councils have emerging Leisure and Sport Facilities Strategies and Playing Pitch Strategies and both intend to use the same DLSA approach in these strategies. Given this situation, this report is an *interim* statement, and will be updated in the light of the new strategies once they are completed over the next few months.
5. Where developer contributions are identified for a particular facility they will be CIL compliant in relation to each housing development, and each facility. For example a contribution to an identified need for a more strategic facility such as a swimming pool or sports hall would take contributions from across the DLSA (and fit in a 20 minute drive time catchment), whereas a contribution for say youth provision such as a Multi Use Games Area (MUGA) would be based on a more local catchment; typically within about a 10 minute walk.
6. Individual new housing sites have each been assessed for the facility need they generate. The need of the DLSA as a whole has also been considered. For example none of the housing developments themselves generates a need for a swimming pool but there is a need for a new pool when all the Vale and South housing is taken together.
7. This assessment of the need for facilities has taken account of the existing planning policies and strategies e.g. Vale’s Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Needs SPD of 2008, and the adopted leisure and sports facilities strategies for both districts. It has also taken account of information already to hand which will be used to inform the new leisure and sports facility strategies for both authorities that cover built facilities and playing fields. These strategy updates will form part of the evidence base for the Districts’ emerging Local Plans, and will in turn be used to update the planning policies, standards and the infrastructure development plans.



DIDCOT LEISURE SUB AREA With New Housing Sites

NB: The DLSA is an indicative envelope around the major housing development sites rather than a defined area per se.



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right. 2014.

Modelling

8. Sport England's Sports Facility Calculator (SFC) has been used to help determine the amount of anticipated demand from the new housing growth, using the demographics as at 2031 for Vale and South Oxfordshire as appropriate and applying the SFC 10% increase to participation growth over the period 2014-31. This is the best fit for 0.5% participation increase per year, which is the adopted strategic rate of increase in Vale. In South the previous strategies have used a 1% per annum growth in participation, however as there has been a 3.84% increase in adults active 3 times per week between 2005-06 and 2013-14, this is an average increase of 0.48% per annum. A 0.5% per annum increase has therefore also been applied to the modelling for South.
9. These findings have then been compared to the Sport England FPM national run assessment, the 2011 Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategy for South Oxfordshire which had specific recommendations for Didcot, and the Vale's Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategy of 2013.

FACILITY ASSESSMENT

10. Sports facilities provision in the DLSA are assessed below by facility type.

Sports Halls

Demand

	Demand arising from population as at 2031 (Sports Facilities Calculator)	Number of courts
Vale area	New housing	4.48
South area	New housing	3.71
Didcot Leisure Sub Area	Total for new housing plus existing population	20.04 courts

Existing and planned provision

	Existing provision	Number of courts in main hall plus ancillary hall space equivalent	FPM estimated used capacity (over 80% is considered busy)
Vale area	None	0	
South area	Willowbrook Leisure Centre	4 + 1	85%
	Didcot Girls School	4 + 1	52%
	Didcot Leisure Centre	4	81%
	New Didcot North East leisure centre	6	planned
	Great Western Park Secondary School	4	planned
tbc	Further secondary school	4	planned
TOTAL		30 courts	

11. Although the number of courts is planned to be higher than the simplistic assessment of demand for sports hall use, the fact is that all of the new sites, except for the new Didcot North East leisure centre, will be dual use and the school managed sites are likely to be run on a block booking basis. This will reduce their effective availability for community use.

FPM findings for 2014 and other modelling

12. The 2014 snapshot picture from the FPM suggests that the current population in Didcot has good access to sports halls and that there are no parts of the DLSA which

have any significant unmet demand, with the exception of where people do not have access to a car and live more than 1.6 km from a hall.

13. The facilities have been assessed in terms of their used capacity, and Sport England considers that anything over 80% is running at more than busy. This modelling suggests that although there is some spare space, the halls at Willowbrook and Didcot Leisure Centre are effectively running over what is considered “full” capacity.
14. Some of the DLSA new housing sites are within a 20 minute drive time of the Abingdon White Horse Tennis and Leisure Centre. The FPM 2014 run for sports halls estimates that this Leisure Centre is running at 59% capacity with around 97,700 visits (80% is considered to be “busy”). However this underestimates the actual use which was about 149,500 visits for the year April 2013-March 2014, which means that the facility is already running at full capacity. The period up to 2031 will bring new pressures on the facility from:
 15. the new housing growth close to Abingdon in the Vale, including the 1,000 new dwellings at the proposed Local Plan 2031 sites at North Abingdon and North West Abingdon, which together generate about 0.69 of a badminton court of demand.
 16. The additional housing growth in the South Local Plan 2031.
 17. The sports hall at the Wantage Leisure Centre is within the 20 minutes drive time catchment of much of the Vale side of the DLSA, but this is already running a full capacity so additional hall space in planned area. However with the additional housing growth also planned around Wantage and Grove, there will be very limited spare capacity remaining in the planned facilities to cater for a significant proportion of users from the DLSA.
 18. Since the White Horse Tennis and Leisure Centre is already running at full capacity, there is no spare space to meet the growing demands of the DLSA. There is therefore a justified need for new sports hall provision within the DLSA.

Previous strategies

South Oxfordshire Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategy 2011

19. This recommended the development of an 8 court hall at the new Didcot North East leisure centre. The existing leisure centre would be handed over to the school to be run by the school.

Vale Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategy 2013

20. There are no specific recommendations for halls within the DLSA but contributions from the Harwell development were proposed to be allocated towards the new leisure centre at Mably Way (Grove/Wantage).

Conclusions and recommendations

21. The current sports hall network will need enhancing as housing growth takes place. If community use of the existing leisure centre and schools continue, and community use is legally secured for adequate sized and adequately accessible community use at the current and planned school sites (at Great Western Park and potentially another new secondary school), then there should be sufficient provision of sports halls up to 2031.
22. If adequate community dual use of the two new school sports facilities is not legally secured, then two new large four court sports halls will need to be developed on new housing sites. Given the current location of sports halls, including the planned new Didcot North East leisure centre, these alternatives would be best located within Valley Park and the East of Harwell Campus housing sites, both within the DLSA.
23. Developers' contributions should go towards:
24. The new Didcot North East leisure centre 6 court hall (on a total site area of 5 ha)
25. Enhanced design at Great Western Park School to support community use (or a new large 4 court sports hall at Valley Park)
26. Enhanced design at the second potential secondary school to support community use (or a new large 4 court sports hall at East of Harwell Campus)
27. Improvements to support on-going community use at the existing Didcot Leisure Centre, Didcot Girls School and Willowbrook Leisure Centre, based on costed schemes.

Swimming Pools

Demand

	Demand arising from population as at 2031 (Sports Facilities Calculator)	sq m water space
Vale area	New housing	179.21
South area	New housing	143.82
Didcot Leisure Sub Area	Total for new housing plus existing population	786.36

Existing and planned provision

	Existing provision	Amount of water space (sq m): All water	Amount of water space (sq m): Useable water	FPM estimated used capacity (over 70% is considered busy)
Vale area	Park Club (registered members)	80	80	44%
	Harwell Primary School (teaching pool)	70		<i>Not included – too small</i>
South area	Didcot Wave	312	312	79%
	Hagbourne Primary	60		<i>Not included – too small</i>
	New Didcot North East leisure centre	706	706	planned
TOTAL		1228	1098	

28. Of the existing pool network, only Didcot Wave at this time is pay and play, and has full community access.
29. The increased growth of the Didcot area means that there is a need to prioritise community pools to provide sufficient access to water space in the future. There are a number of options available.

FPM findings for 2014 and other modelling

30. The 2014 snapshot picture from the FPM suggests that there is currently a slight shortfall in pool space, although the residents in both South Oxfordshire and the Vale have reasonably good access to pools, in line with or better than the national average.
31. The facilities have been assessed in terms of their used capacity through the FPM, and Sport England considers that anything over 70% for a pool is running “busy”.

This modelling (see above table) suggests that the Didcot Wave is over full. The Park Club facility is not, but this is a small pool and a registered member facility, and does not have full community access. The two small primary school pools are teaching pools only and are not considered by Sport England as suitable for general community swimming.

32. Some of the DLSA new housing sites are within a 20 minute drive time of the Abingdon White Horse Tennis and Leisure Centre. The FPM 2014 run for pools estimates that this pool is running at 36% capacity with around 149,000 visits per year (70% is considered busy). However the actual number of visits to the pool for the period April 2013-March 2014 was almost 232,000, or closer to 56% full. The period up to 2031 will bring new pressures on this site from:
 - the new housing growth in the Vale, including 1,000 new dwellings at the proposed Local Plan 2031 sites at North Abingdon and North West Abingdon which together would generate the need for around 27 sq m water space.
 - New housing growth around Wantage/Grove which will bring pressures on the proposed Mably Way pool
 - The additional housing growth in the South Local Plan 2031.
33. Together with the anticipated continued increase in swimming in the Vale and South, these pressures are likely to mean that that the pool at Abingdon will be near full capacity by 2031.
34. The Wantage Leisure Centre pool is not currently running at full capacity, but this is likely to be a reflection of the site issues rather than the level of demand locally. There is a proposal for a new wet/dry leisure centre at Mably Way as a replacement pool for Wantage/Grove, with some additional water space in the form of a teaching pool. This facility is expected to be largely filled by 2031 by the demand arising from the area around Wantage and Grove, so there will be only limited spare capacity to cater for users from the DLSA.
35. Given these pressures on the pool network, it is clear that there is a justified need for new swimming pool provision in the DLSA. The proposed new Didcot North East pool if built at the larger size could alone cater for much of the demand but would leave a deficit of around 80 sqm of water space due to the new growth in the DLSA by 2031. This could be absorbed via the other pools in the area.

Previous strategies

South Oxfordshire Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategy 2011

36. This recommended the development of a 422 sq m pool at the new Didcot North East leisure centre.

Vale Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategy 2013

37. There are no specific recommendations for swimming pools within the DLSA but contributions from the Harwell development were proposed to be allocated towards the new leisure centre at Mably Way (Grove/Wantage).

Responding to the growth

38. There is a need to provide for additional swimming space to directly respond to the new housing growth and also to cater for increased swimming participation rates up to 2031. The existing leisure centre at Abingdon and the proposed leisure centre at Mably Way will in large part be filled to capacity by the current and new growth populations around those areas, so there is a need to cater for swimming within the DLSA.

Pool Options

39. The proposed water area at the new Didcot North East leisure centre (on a total site area of 5 ha) will cater for most of the demand arising, as the latest design suggests it will have:
- 25 m x 8 lane main pool (425 sqm)
 - 20m x 10m teaching pool (200 sqm)
 - 81 sqm leisure water (81 sqm)
40. If developed at this size, the total water space on the new site would be 706 sq m, excluding the non-swimming splash pad. Together with the other pools in the area, but excluding the Didcot Wave (which in terms of water space might therefore no longer be required, but no decision around this has yet been considered by the Council), this would give just under sufficient pool space up to 2031. This is based on an estimated 786 sq m of demand, and 706 sq m of water space to be provided, leaving 80 sq m under provision. The proposed site is accessible within about 10 minutes drive time of most of the DLSA and about 15 minutes drive of all of the DLSA.
41. If the new Didcot pool is developed at a smaller size, there are two suitable alternative options:
- Develop the new Didcot North East leisure centre with a 25m x 6 lane pool and renovate/improve the Didcot Wave
or
 - Develop the new Didcot North East leisure centre with a 25m x 6 lane pool and identify a new 25m x 6 lane pool elsewhere as part of a new leisure centre (if the decision is made to close the Didcot Wave).
42. If a second new leisure centre is developed it would be best located where it is most accessible to most of the new growth, where it can be located within a large new

development and where other facilities can be co-located (sports Hall, MUGA, tennis etc). The two options are:

- East of Harwell Campus development site (850 dwellings)
- Valley Park (2,550 dwellings – also see sports halls commentary).

Conclusions and recommendations

43. There will need to be more swimming pool space than currently available in Didcot, and it is important that the facility(s) are fully accessible community pool(s). The proposed large pool provision at the new Didcot North East leisure centre would meet most of the requirements of the community and should be reasonably accessible to all of the DLSA.
44. There are however a number of alternative options which could be explored and set in the context of other facility needs (such as sports halls). The use of the Sport England's FPM scenario testing would be a valuable tool to advise on the best of the options and facility mix.
45. The options include improvements to the Didcot Wave or a new pool as part of a new leisure centre, likely to be best located at Valley Park or East of Harwell Campus housing sites.
46. Developers' contributions from new housing in the DLSA should go towards new swimming provision in the DLSA.

Artificial Grass Pitches

Demand

	Demand arising from population as at 2031 (Sports Facilities Calculator)	Number of pitches
Vale area	New housing	0.46
South area	New housing	0.42
Didcot Leisure Sub Area	Total for new housing plus existing population	2.22

Existing and planned provision

	Existing provision	Number of pitches	FPM estimated used capacity
Vale area	none	0	
South area	Potentially 2x 3G AGPs at the new Didcot Leisure Centre	0	Planned but not confirmed
TOTAL		0	

47. There are no AGPs with community access in the DLSA although some options have previously been proposed but have not been able to be progressed. Whilst the facilities mix is not yet finalised the intention is to provide two 3G APGs at the new Didcot North East leisure centre.
48. There is a clear need for AGP provision in the DLSA because there are only limited 3G AGPs within a 20 minute catchment area. One new 3G pitch is planned at Wantage and there is a possibility that Abingdon School may convert the existing small sided 3G pitches to one full size at Tilsley Park.

FPM findings for 2014 and other modelling

49. There is a good level of provision of sand based (dressed and filled) pitches which are the preferred hockey surface, with two pitches in Tilsley Park, and two in Wallingford. The main problem is a lack of large size 3G pitches, which are the preferred surface for football.
50. The 2014 snapshot picture from the FPM suggests that there is currently a shortfall in 3G AGP space in both Vale and South, and South does not have any 3G pitches at this time. The FPM identifies some unmet demand in Didcot itself and proposes that a 3G pitch should potentially be developed near the A34 in Didcot if this is in a larger housing growth area.

51. The FA has an aspiration of every football club having an hour training time on a 3G surface. The lack of 3G space in both South and Vale is a significant issue and would appear to justify at least 2 3G pitches in Vale alone as at 2014.
52. The new large size 3G pitch proposed for Wantage, is likely to be filled close to capacity by the housing around Wantage and Grove by 2031. The pitch at Tilsley Park (if developed) is likely to be largely filled by residents living close to that venue

Previous strategies

S Oxon Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategy 2011

53. This recommended the development of two 3G pitches either at the new Didcot North East leisure centre/secondary school, or elsewhere.

Vale Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategy 2013

54. There are no specific recommendations for AGPs within the DLSA but a new 3G AGP was proposed for the Wantage Grove area. (Note: Given the levels of new growth identified since 2013 this position is now changed).

Responding to the growth

55. There is a need to provide for additional AGP space and the priority is 3G (usable for football) as there are none in South and only limited access in Vale. The pitch provision requirements will need to be confirmed by the emerging Playing Pitch Strategies, but two large size 3G pitches in the Didcot area appear to be required to meet expected demand arising from the DSLA area.
56. There are two options:
 - Locate a double pitch site at the new Didcot North East leisure centre (currently preferred option)
 - Locate one pitch at the new Didcot North East leisure centre and one elsewhere, with options being:
 - in association with a community use school (existing or new)
 - or at a new sports park at Hadden Hill (Didcot Town Council)
 - at a new leisure centre elsewhere (e.g. Valley Park or East of Harwell).
57. A key issue is that the AGPs need to be able to be fully accessible to the wider community, well managed, secure and viable in the long term including meeting the costs of replacement carpets, which are expensive and need replacing around every 10 years.

Conclusions and recommendations

58. There will need to be two 3G AGPs in the DLSA to meet the demand both from the existing community and the new housing growth. The site options will need to be confirmed as there are a number of alternatives, though currently the provision of both pitches at the new Didcot North East leisure centre is the preferred option.
59. Developers' contributions should go towards new 3G AGP provision in the DLSA.

Fitness Facilities

60. This is based on the number of fitness stations.

Demand

	Demand arising from population as at 2031 based on adopted standards	Number of stations
Vale area	New housing	78
South area	New housing	94
Didcot Leisure Sub Area	Total for new housing plus existing population	449

Existing and planned provision

	Existing provision	Number of stations
Vale area	Park Club (registered members)	120
South area	Didcot Wave	55
	The Exercise Lounge	30
	Re Defined Health and Fitness	56
	Willowbrook Leisure Centre	29
	Didcot North East leisure centre (planned)	150
TOTAL		440

Previous strategies

S Oxon Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategy 2011

61. This recommended that the new Didcot North East leisure centre should have 150 fitness stations This took account of the loss of stations if the decision is made to close the Didcot Wave.

Vale Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategy 2013

62. There are no specific recommendations for fitness facilities within the DLSA but the strategy does propose that developers' contributions from Harwell should go towards Mably Way. (Note: Given the levels of new growth identified since 2013 this position is now changed).

Responding to the growth

63. If the proposed size of the new Didcot North East leisure centre is confirmed in relation to fitness facilities then together with the commercial facilities already

existing, there will be a need for a further 64 stations. The majority of these stations are currently provided at the Didcot Wave. If the decision is made to close Didcot Wave the additional stations could be provided by:

- increasing the size of the Didcot North East leisure centre further, or;
- providing fitness facilities as a second wet/dry leisure centre, if developed, or;
- via independent commercial operators.

Conclusions and recommendations

64. Assuming the new Didcot North East leisure centre has 150 fitness stations there will still need to be more provision in the DLSA in the period up to 2031. How this additional provision is met is dependent on whether the decision is made to close the Didcot Wave. Alternative options include increasing the size of the fitness suite at the new leisure centre, or developing a second leisure centre, or allowing commercial providers to meet some of the shortfall.
65. Developers' contributions should be used to support new or improved fitness provision at those sites which are non-commercial.

Tennis courts

66. The adopted standards of the Vale and South both include the tennis courts on school sites and elsewhere where they are in fact marked out as multi use courts. Sport England now only records dedicated tennis courts in their Active Places Power as these courts are available all year, and it is proposed to use this instead as the basis for new provision justification. The following data is based on the Sport England Active Places Power information.

Existing and planned provision

	Existing provision	Number of dedicated tennis courts	Current rate of provision per 1000
Vale area	Blewbury	2	0.22
South area	Edmonds Park	3	0.29
	Ladygrove Park	3	
TOTAL		8	

Demand

67. Based on this the current rate of provision of dedicated tennis courts but allowing a 0.5% increase per annum (i.e. 108.5% over the period up to 2031) in the demand for tennis, the rate of provision would be 0.23 for Vale, and 0.31 for South.

	Demand arising from population as at 2031, based on existing rates of provision plus participation	Number of dedicated tennis courts required at enhanced rates of 0.23 for Vale and 0.31 for South
Vale area	New housing (15000)	3.45
South area	New housing (12500)	3.9
Didcot Leisure Sub Area	Total for new housing plus existing population	Vale: 6 + South: 13 Total of 19 courts

68. There is therefore a need for 11 additional courts up to 2031. This new provision should be provided within the largest housing areas and geographically spread. They should be dedicated, floodlit tennis sites with a pavilion and where clubs can form in the longer term.

Previous strategies

S Oxon Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategy 2011

69. This recommended the improvement of the courts at St Birinus School and Edmonds Park, but did not recommend new provision.

Vale Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategy 2013

70. The strategy suggests that the existing Vale standard should be reviewed, but in the interim 7 new courts should be provided in the Valley Park and Great Western Park area, but this could be on a community dual use school site or at the proposed new leisure centre. (Note no tennis courts are currently proposed at the new Didcot North East leisure centre).

Lawn Tennis Association Places to Play Strategy 2011

71. The LTA strategy suggests that a 10 minute drive time catchment is required for dedicated/Club Mark tennis courts.

Responding to the growth

72. There is a need to provide for additional tennis courts in the DLSA; 11 courts in the period up to 2031. These should now be on dedicated tennis sites where clubs can form and play can take place all year and during the day time as well as in the evenings.

Conclusions and recommendations

73. There is need for 11 additional dedicated tennis courts in the DLSA. Eight courts should be provided at two sites with 4 courts each (floodlit with pavilion) within the largest housing areas in Valley Park, and at Great Western Park (4 courts have been confirmed in the s106). A further 3 courts should be provided in Harwell, or the existing courts there should be made fully accessible to the community.
74. It will be important to retain the existing dedicated tennis courts in Didcot as high quality facilities.
75. Developers' contributions should be used to support both the new tennis provision and to keep the existing facilities up to a high quality.

Youth provision/MUGAs

76. This section relates to open access MUGAs and other youth provision. The adopted standards of the Vale and South are high because the courts are on school sites, which are not now usually available to the community on an informal basis. Rather than adopt a standard for a specific number of MUGAs/youth facilities per 1000 population, the more important consideration is that they should be accessible on foot, and according to the South's existing standards, this means within a 10 minute walk (about 600 m).
77. Using the existing standards as a guide, those developments where youth provision, MUGA or alternative(s) is likely to be required are:
- Valley Park
 - North West Valley Park
 - East of Harwell Campus
 - North West of Harwell Campus
 - Great Western Park (2 MUGAs are planned)
 - North East Didcot

Previous strategies

S Oxon Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategy 2011

78. This notes that MUGAs are already planned for the new Didcot North East leisure centre and in Great Western Park.

Vale Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategy 2013

79. The strategy suggests that there should be one MUGA in Valley Park, and that developers' contributions in Harwell could go towards existing sport and teenage facilities.

Responding to the growth

80. There is a need to provide specific youth facilities in the DLSA, which are accessible on foot within 10 minutes' walk.

Conclusions and recommendations

81. There is need for additional youth facilities in each of the larger housing areas. Key will be their geographical location, to ensure that at least one youth provision site/MUGA is within 10 minutes' walk of all housing. The detail of the planned provision will need to be agreed with the relevant Council for each development.

82. Developers' contributions should be used to support both new MUGAs and improve the existing network of youth provision.

Playing Pitches

Existing and planned provision

83. A joint Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) has just been commissioned by South and Vale and its findings will be available in 2015. This work will review the existing playing fields standards in both authority areas.
84. Didcot Town Council has assessed provision and has concluded that there is a shortfall of pitch provision in the town. In response to this they are purchasing land for new sports facilities at Hadden Hill to the east of the town. The Leisure and Sports Facility Strategy 2011 identifies that for Didcot “There is clear evidence of suppressed demand” and that the quality of the changing rooms is generally below standard.
85. The current position is:
86. *Didcot area (South)*: the South’s adopted Leisure and Sports Facility Strategy 2011 (and its standards) identified a need for 11 junior pitches, five cricket pitches and two rugby pitches. It recommended that pitches and pavilions should be located at NE Didcot and at Great Western Park. However this conclusion excludes consideration of the new housing growth.
87. *Didcot area (Vale)*: The Vale’s Open Space SPD 2008 standards will apply, being 1.6ha per 1000 people, within 15 minutes walking catchment. The 2009 Kit Campbell Background Study report did include all of the proposed new housing sites.

Demand

88. Demand from new housing in the DLSA has been assessed using the adopted standards for South and Vale, but also allowing for a 0.5% increase per annum (i.e. 108.5% over the period up to 2031).
89. Note, the following table refers to the pitch area required not the full area of playing fields, which will be approximately 150% of the pitch area.

Demand arising from new housing as at 2031 plus participation increase		Football (ha)	Cricket (ha)	Rugby (ha)
Vale area	New housing (c15,000)	9.9	4.1	2.5
South area	New housing (c12,500)	16.1	4.6	2.4
Didcot Leisure Sub Area	Total ha of pitches for new housing	26.0	8.8	4.9
Didcot Leisure Sub Area	Total are for pitches for new housing plus existing population	70.6	22.5	12.36

90. This interim assessment suggests that there is a need for 40 ha of additional pitches (being 60 ha of playing fields) up to 2031 to meet the needs of the 27,500 additional population, from the homes yet to be built. This excludes any existing playing field deficit in Didcot or the wider DLSA. These interim findings will all be reviewed and confirmed through the Playing Pitch Strategy work which is now underway.
91. In principle, the new playing field provision should be located within the largest housing areas and geographically spread.

Supply

92. There is planned new provision at:
- Great Western Park: about 7 ha of pitches (or about 10.5 ha of playing fields) with a signed s106 and construction underway:
 - 2 x cricket pitches (though one with a shared outfield)
 - 1 x adult rugby pitch
 - 3 x senior, 4 junior and 3 mini football pitches
 - 1 x 6-team pavilion
93. There are also proposals at pre application stage for:
94. Valley Park: about 6ha of pitches or about 8ha of playing fields, based on 2,550 dwellings
95. North-East Didcot: an area of playing fields of around 9ha
96. Thus about 19 ha of pitches (27.5 ha of playing fields) may be deliverable at present leaving 21 ha of pitches (32 ha playing fields) to be identified.

Previous strategies

S Oxon Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategy 2011

97. This notes that there is a need for 11 junior pitches, five cricket pitches and two rugby pitches. New pitches and pavilions should be located at NE Didcot and at Great Western Park. The accessibility standard is 10 minutes drive time.

Vale Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategy 2013

98. The strategy uses the Open Space 2008 SPD standards being 1.6 ha per 1000 people, within a 15 minutes walking catchment for urban areas.

Responding to the growth

Football

99. Of the 26 ha of football pitches which are required, about 5.75ha will be provided at GWP.
100. The larger developments that can be expected to provide on-site facilities other sites to contribute towards off site proposals.
101. With the current standards applied, the following are the requirements for football:
- Valley Park: at least 4 ha of football pitches (6 ha playing field for football)
 - North East Didcot: at least 6.4ha of playing pitches (9.6ha of playing field space for football) to be provided on site. At present the master plan identifies a total playing pitch space of 9.0 ha. The priority is that all this space is required for football on-site to meet the needs of that development alone. There is a clear case for more on site pitch space for cricket and rugby (see below).
 - East of Harwell Campus: 2.7ha of football pitches (4ha of playing field space for football) which also includes the off site provision for North West of Harwell, West of Harwell, and South Drive Harwell Campus.
 - North West Valley Park: 1.3ha of pitches (2 ha playing field for football). This should be adjoin the proposed northern area of playing fields in the Valley Park development as an integrated site.
 - Ladygrove East: 2ha of pitches (3ha of playing fields for football)
102. These allocations would still leave a shortfall of about 4ha of pitches (6ha of playing fields) *excluding* the deficit from the current population in Didcot (yet to be quantified through the PPS), together with any additional demand linked to further new housing in South Oxfordshire.
103. Didcot Town Council is actively pursuing the purchase of land at Hadden Hill to the East of the Golf Course and within the DLSA. The area is stated as being 10 ha, which could accommodate about 7ha of pitches.

Cricket

104. Of the 8.8 ha of cricket area (about 7 full size pitches at 1.3ha per pitch) required using the current standards, about 2.6 ha of pitches will be provided at GWP. Thus 5 other cricket pitches are needed.
105. With the current standards applied, the following are the requirements for cricket:

- Valley Park: on site at least 1.7ha of cricket pitches (2.6 ha playing field); this should be provided on site as a minimum of one full sized pitch at 1.3ha in a 2ha playing field area (0.4ha pitches to be allocated elsewhere). The preference is for 2 cricket pitches on-site, but urban design pressures and the nearby GWP pitches may lead to only one being developed on site.
 - North East Didcot: at least 1.8ha of cricket pitches (2.7 ha playing field); this should be provided on site as a minimum of one full sized pitch at 1.3ha in a 2ha playing field area (0.5ha to be allocated elsewhere). The preference is for 2 cricket pitches on-site, but viability pressures have been indicated this as challenging.
 - East of Harwell Campus: a total of 1.2ha of cricket pitches (1.8ha of playing field), which includes the requirements of East of Harwell plus the off site requirements of North West of Harwell, West of Harwell, and South Drive Harwell Campus. This should be provided on site as a one full sized pitch at 1.3 ha in a 2 ha playing field area.
106. These allocations would still leave a shortfall of about 2.3 ha of pitches (3.5 ha of playing fields) an equivalent of 2 cricket pitches *excluding* the current deficit from Didcot (yet to be quantified through the PPS) and any further demand arising from, as yet unallocated, new housing in South Oxfordshire.
107. It is therefore clear at least one additional new large playing field site would be needed for cricket.
108. Didcot Town Council is actively pursuing the purchase of land at Hadden Hill to the East of the Golf Course and within the DLSA. The area is stated as being 10 ha of playing fields, which thus could accommodate about 7 ha of pitches.

Rugby

109. Of the 4.9 ha of rugby area (about 4 full size pitches at 1.2ha per pitch) required, two full sized pitches will be provided at GWP. Thus two other rugby pitches are required. This may be best delivered as a one double pitch (or larger) site, or alternatively enhancements at existing clubs within the DLSA area. The options need to be confirmed via the current Playing Pitch Strategy work.
110. The larger developments that might be expected to provide on-site facilities for rugby (as a new rugby club with a minimum of 2 pitches) include: NE Didcot, Valley Park and East of Harwell Campus. However the priority on these sites is for football.
111. Didcot Town Council is actively pursuing the purchase of land at Hadden Hill to the East of the Golf Course and within the DLSA. The area is stated as being 10 ha of playing fields thus could accommodate about 7 ha of pitches.

Conclusions and recommendations

112. There is need to retain all current football, rugby and cricket pitches.
113. A new Playing Pitch Strategy is in hand for both Vale and South, and these recommendations will be reviewed in the light of the findings of those strategies. The strategies will also provide more detail on the supply and demand for playing fields and site quality issues, and will provide new standards of provision.
114. The following sites should be allocated:
- Great Western Park
 - All pitches and related facilities identified in the s106
 - New cricket nets
 - Valley Park:
 - Football: 3 adult pitches size at 4 ha pitches (6 ha field);
 - Cricket: 1 cricket pitch at 1.3 ha pitch (2 ha field)
 - North East Didcot
 - 6.4ha of football playing pitches (9.6 ha of playing fields for football).
 - 1.8ha of cricket pitches (2.7 ha playing field)
 - Increase in area for playing fields to 12.3 ha in total
 - East of Harwell Campus
 - 2.7ha of football pitches (4 ha of playing field)
 - 1 cricket pitch (1.3 ha of cricket in a 2 ha playing field area)
 - North West Valley Park
 - 1.3ha of pitches (2 ha playing field for football)
 - Ladygrove East
 - 2ha of pitches (3 ha of playing fields for football)
 - New site(s)
 - Football: Minimum of 4ha of pitch (6 ha of field)
 - Cricket: 1 cricket pitch at 1.3ha pitch (2 ha field)
 - Rugby: 2 adult pitches: 2.4ha (3.6 ha field)
115. These proposed allocations exclude the current deficit from the current population in Didcot Town (yet to be quantified through the PPS work) and the additional demand from as yet unallocated new housing up to 2031 in South Oxfordshire.
116. Developers' contributions should be used to support both new pitches and pavilions and improve the existing pitch and pavilion facilities.

Technical Note

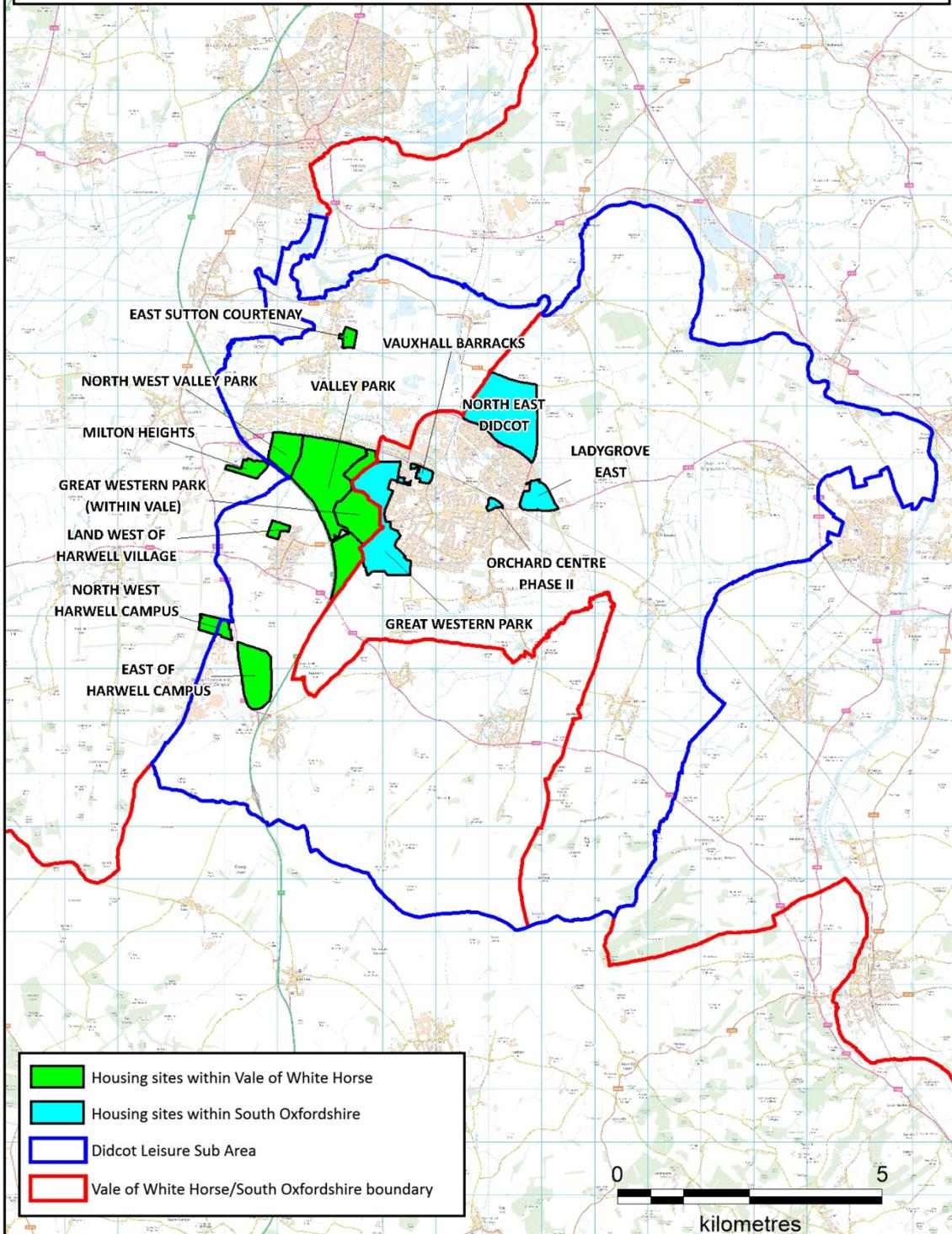
117. The relevant population profiles for the South and Vale have been applied to the relevant housing areas. Population data has been supplied by Oxfordshire Insight.
118. Population data for the Vale is based on the post consultation housing delivery site mix as at 1st August 2014 (see table below). Population data for the South is based on the Core Strategy 2013 as is too early in the plan process. Should additional housing be located in the DLSA then the population data and leisure strategy will need to be updated, *as demand for facilities will increase with implications for the identified mix of new facilities.*

New Housing Sites in the Didcot Leisure Sub Area	Number dwellings*	Popn*
<i>NB: Housing numbers refer to the latest (1st Aug 2014) planned growth and, for where sites have been started, the net dwellings to be completed. NB: The relevant population housing multipliers have been applied to the Vale housing at (x2.39) and to the South at (x2.43)</i>		
VALE HOUSING		
East Sutton Courtenay	220	526
Milton Heights	300	717
Valley Park	2550	6095
North West Valley Park	800	1912
West of Harwell	200	478
East of Harwell Campus	850	2032
North of Harwell Campus	550	1315
Great Western Park (Vale) * signed s106	794	1929
Total Didcot (Vale)	6,264	15,004
SOUTH HOUSING		
<i>NB: The South housing numbers are based on the Core Strategy 2013 and do not include any additional housing that may be located in the DLSA through the emerging Local Plan 2031 as is too early in the plan process. Should additional housing be located in the DLSA then the leisure strategy will need to be updated.</i>		
Great Western Park (south) * signed s106	1960	4763
North East Didcot (1,880 + 150 smaller sites)	2030	4933
Orchard Centre phase 2	200	486
Ladygrove East	642	1560
Vauxhall Barracks	300	729
Total Didcot (South)	5,132	12,471
Total Didcot (Vale & South)	11,396	27,475

Combined Existing and New Housing in the Didcot Leisure Sub Area	Popn*
<i>*NB: The South housing numbers are based on the Core Strategy 2013 and do not include any additional housing that may be located in the DLSA through the emerging Local Plan 2031 as is too early in the plan process. Should additional housing be located in the DLSA then the population data will need to be updated.</i>	
DLSA Vale 2031	25,905
DLSA South 2031	41,358
DLSA total population at 2031	67,263



DIDCOT LEISURE SUB AREA - TECHNICAL MAP FOR WARD BASED POPULATION
New Housing Sites



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right. 2014.

APPENDIX 10: Local Plan 2011 Policy Consistency

The Local Plan 2011 has a number of policies which directly or indirectly relate to the provision of sport and recreation, as addressed in this Study. These are included in a number of different sections of the Local Plan, and the most relevant are summarised below. Generally they are consistent with the new National Planning Policy Framework, but there is a need to both update some of the policies and to update the evidence base for others.

Local Plan Policy Review

Policy in Local Plan 2011	About	Comment	Policy consistent with Sport and Leisure Facilities Strategy
GS3	Development in Green Belt. Allows small scale developments to support sport	Not specifically addressed in strategy.	Consistent
DC20	Lighting including of sports facilities	Not specifically addressed in strategy but floodlights crucial to many community facilities e.g. artificial grass pitches, rugby and football grass training areas.	Consistent
L1	Protection of existing outdoor playing space incl playing fields and play areas	Updated playing pitch strategy and MUGA review required as evidence to underpin	Consistent but needs updated evidence bases
L7	Protection of existing local leisure facilities	Strategy findings confirm key facilities and needs. Main issue would be management limitations on community use which would be outside the scope of the planning policy	Consistent
H5	Grove Air Field development including requirements for sport, recreation and leisure	Details not specifically addressed in strategy. 2006 SPG on Grove Air Field sets specific policy framework.	Consistent but Grove Air Field SPG needs updating in relation to standards of provision/contributions for facilities on and off site. Needs AGP provision standards adding.
H7	Great Western Park development including requirements for sport, recreation and leisure	Details not specifically addressed in strategy. Infrastructure Development Plan now in place. Need to review community sports provision in relation to new school and dual use issues	Consistent but needs updating in relation to standards of provision/contributions for facilities on and off site.
H23	Open space requirements for new	Introduction to policy include specific reference to the NPFA	Needs updating with specific standards for

	developments	standards. No specific standards given in policy. No reference to SPD 2008. Needs updating in the light of this strategy and follow up work on playing pitch strategy and MUGAs. Also review of green space requirements needed.	sport. Needs reference to SPD 2008 and follow up work to be completed in 2013
E13	Limitations on other uses at key employment sites	Limits sports provision on employment sites. Not specifically covered in strategy but local sports provision offering opportunities to workers should be more actively encouraged.	Reduce restrictions on sports facility provision within employment areas

APPENDIX 11: Individual Housing Site Calculations

Strategic Housing Area
Site

Crab Hill (North East Wantage and South East Grove)
Site number 14

Details

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	1500	2.39	3585
TOTAL			3585

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
40.61	£ 603,137	1.04	£ 687,478	0.11	£ 99,214	£ 1,389,829

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
18.64	£ 305,729	off	£ 305,729

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision requirement @ 1.1 court per 1000	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
3.94	£ 325,339	on	2.72	£ 326,952	on	£ 652,291

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	
5.74	3.94	2.37	0.99	0.59	£ 255,106	£ 93,581	£ 59,721	on	on	off	£ 659,245	£ 1,067,653

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £3,415,502

1 Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

2 Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

3 Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

4 Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

5 Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

6 Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 603,137	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 687,478	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 99,214	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 325,339	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 326,952	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 305,729	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 255,106	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 93,581	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 59,721	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 659,245	off
Total Contributions	£ 3,415,502	

Strategic Housing Area
Site

South of East Hanney
Site number 13

Details

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	200	2.39	478
TOTAL			478

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
5.41	£ 80,418	0.14	£ 91,664	0.01	£ 13,229	£ 185,311

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
2.49	£ 40,764	off	£ 40,764

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
0.53	£ 43,379	off	0.36	£ 43,594	off	£ 86,972

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	
0.76	0.53	0.32	0.13	0.08	£ 34,014	£ 12,477	£ 7,963	off	off	off	£ 87,899	£ 142,354

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £ 455,401

¹ Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

² Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

³ Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

⁴ Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

⁵ Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

⁶ Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 80,418	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 91,664	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 13,229	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 43,379	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 43,594	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 40,764	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 34,014	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 12,477	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 7,963	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 87,899	off
Total Contributions	£ 455,401	

Strategic Housing Area
Site

East of Croxwell Road, Faringdon
Number 21

Details

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	200	2.39	478
TOTAL			478

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
5.41	£ 80,418	0.14	£ 91,664	0.01	£ 13,229	£ 185,311

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
2.49	£ 40,764	off	£ 40,764

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
0.53	£ 43,379	off	0.36	£ 43,594	off	£ 86,972

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	
0.76	0.53	0.32	0.13	0.08	£ 34,014	£ 12,477	£ 7,963	off	off	off	£ 87,899	£ 142,354

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £ 455,401

¹ Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

² Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

³ Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

⁴ Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

⁵ Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

⁶ Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 80,418	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 91,664	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 13,229	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 43,379	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 43,594	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 40,764	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 34,014	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 12,477	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 7,963	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 87,899	off
Total Contributions	£ 455,401	

Strategic Housing Area

East of Harwell Campus

Site

Site number 11

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	850	2.39	2032
TOTAL			2032

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
24.27	£ 360	0.61	£ 401,246	0.06	£ 56,926	£ 458,532

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
10.56	£ 173,246	off	£ 173,246

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision @ 1.1 court per 1000	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
2.23	£ 184,359	off	1.54	£ 185,273	off	£ 369,631

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	
3.25	2.23	1.34	0.56	0.34	£ 144,560	£ 53,029	£ 33,842	off	off	off	£ 373,572	£ 605,003

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £1,606,414

1 Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

2 Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

3 Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

4 Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

5 Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

6 Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
---------	---	-------------

Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 360	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 401,246	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 56,926	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 184,359	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 185,273	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 173,246	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 144,560	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 53,029	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 33,842	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 373,572	off
Total Contributions	£ 1,606,414	

Strategic Housing Area
Site

East of Sutton Courtenay
Site number 5

Details

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	220	2.39	526
TOTAL			526

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
5,96	£ 88,494	0.15	£ 100,868	0.02	£ 14,557	£ 203,919

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
2.73	£ 44,840	off	£ 44,840

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision requirement @ 1.1 court per 1000	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
0.58	£ 47,716	off	0.40	£ 47,953	off	£ 95,669

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	
0.84	0.58	0.35	0.14	0.09	£ 37,416	£ 13,725	£ 8,759	off	off	off	£ 96,689	£ 156,589

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £ 501,018

1 Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

2 Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

3 Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

4 Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

5 Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

6 Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 88,494	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 100,868	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 14,557	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 47,716	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 47,953	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 44,840	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 37,416	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 13,725	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 8,759	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 96,689	off
Total Contributions	£ 501,018	

Strategic Housing Area
Site

East of Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor
Site number 6

Details

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	280	2.39	669
TOTAL			669

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
7.58	£ 112,552	0.19	£ 128,291	0.02	£ 18,514	£ 259,357

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
3.48	£ 57,069	off	£ 57,069

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision requirement @ 1.1 court per 1000	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
0.74	£ 60,730	off	0.51	£ 61,031	off	£ 121,761

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	TOTAL
1.07	0.74	0.44	0.18	0.11	£ 47,620	£ 17,468	£ 11,148	off	off	off	£ 123,059	£ 199,295

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £ 637,483

¹ Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

² Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

³ Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

⁴ Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

⁵ Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

⁶ Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 112,552	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 128,291	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 18,514	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 60,730	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 61,031	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 57,069	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 47,620	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 17,468	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 11,148	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 123,059	off
Total Contributions	£ 637,483	

Strategic Housing Area
Site

Land South of Park Rd Faringdon
Site number 16

Details

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	350	2.39	837
TOTAL			837

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
9.48	£ 140,816	0.24	£ 160,507	0.03	£ 23,164	£ 324,487

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
4.35	£ 71,337	off	£ 71,337

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision requirement @ 1.1 court per 1000	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
0.92	£ 75,912	off	0.64	£ 76,289	off	£ 152,201

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	TOTAL
1.34	0.92	0.55	0.23	0.14	£ 59,525	£ 21,836	£ 13,935	off	off	off	£ 153,824	£ 249,119

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £ 797,144

¹ Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

² Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

³ Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

⁴ Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

⁵ Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

⁶ Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 140,816	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 160,507	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 23,164	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 75,912	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 76,289	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 71,337	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 59,525	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 21,836	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 13,935	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 153,824	off
Total Contributions	£ 797,144	

Strategic Housing Area
Site

Milton Heights
Site number 7

Details

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	400	2.39	956
TOTAL			956

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
11.42	£ 169,585	0.29	£ 188,775	0.03	£ 26,782	£ 385,142

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
4.97	£ 81,528	off	£ 81,528

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision requirement @ 1.1 court per 1000	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
1.05	£ 86,757	off	0.73	£ 87,187	on	£ 173,944

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	TOTAL
1.53	1.05	0.63	0.26	0.16	£ 68,028	£ 24,955	£ 15,926	off	off	off	£ 175,799	£ 284,708

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £ 925,321

¹ Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

² Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

³ Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

⁴ Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

⁵ Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

⁶ Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 169,585	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 188,775	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 26,782	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 86,757	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 87,187	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 81,528	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 68,028	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 24,955	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 15,926	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 175,799	off
Total Contributions	£ 925,321	

Strategic Housing Area
Site

Monks Farm (North Grove)
Site number 15

Details

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	750	2.39	1793
TOTAL			1793

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
20.31	£ 301,652	0.52	£ 343,835	0.06	£ 49,621	£ 695,108

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
9.32	£ 152,864	off	£ 152,864

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision requirement @ 1.1 court per 1000	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
1.97	£ 162,669	on	1.36	£ 163,476	on	£ 326,145

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	TOTAL
2.87	1.97	1.18	0.49	0.30	£ 127,553	£ 46,791	£ 29,860	off	off	off	£ 329,623	£ 533,827

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £1,707,944

1 Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

2 Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

3 Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

4 Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

5 Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

6 Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 301,652	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 343,835	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 49,621	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 162,669	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 163,476	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 152,864	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 127,553	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 46,791	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 29,860	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 329,623	off
Total Contributions	£ 1,707,944	

Strategic Housing Area
Site

North of Abingdon-on-Thames
Site number 2

Details

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	800	2.39	1912
TOTAL			1912

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
21.66	£ 321,673	0.55	£ 366,655	0.06	£ 52,914	£ 741,242

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
9.94	£ 163,055	off	£ 163,055

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision requirement @ 1.1 court per 1000	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
2.10	£ 173,514	on	1.45	£ 174,374	on	£ 347,888

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	TOTAL
3.06	2.10	1.26	0.53	0.32	£ 136,056	£ 49,910	£ 31,851	off	off	off	£ 351,597	£ 569,415

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £1,821,601

¹ Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

² Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

³ Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

⁴ Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

⁵ Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

⁶ Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 321,673	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 366,655	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 52,914	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 173,514	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 174,374	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 163,055	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 136,056	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 49,910	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 31,851	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 351,597	off
Total Contributions	£ 1,821,601	

Strategic Housing Area
Site

North of Shrivenham
site number 20

Details

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	500	2.39	1195
TOTAL			1195

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
13.54	£ 201,046	0.35	£ 229,159	0.04	£ 33,071	£ 463,276

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
6.21	£ 101,910	off	£ 101,910

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision requirement @ 1.1 court per 1000	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
1.31	£ 108,446	off	0.91	£ 108,984	on	£ 217,430

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	
1.91	1.31	0.79	0.33	0.20	£ 85,035	£ 31,194	£ 19,907	off	off	off	£ 219,748	£ 355,884

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £1,138,500

1 Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

2 Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

3 Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

4 Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

5 Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

6 Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 201,046	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 229,159	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 33,071	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 108,446	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 108,984	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 101,910	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 85,035	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 31,194	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 19,907	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 219,748	off
Total Contributions	£ 1,138,500	

Strategic Housing Area
Site

North-West of Harwell Campus
Site number 12

Details

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	550	2.39	1315
TOTAL			1315

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
15.71	£ 233,268	0.39	£ 259,664	0.04	£ 36,829	£ 529,761

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
6.84	£ 112,101	off	£ 112,101

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision requirement @ 1.1 court per 1000	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
1.45	£ 119,291	off	1.00	£ 119,882	on	£ 239,173

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	TOTAL
2.10	1.45	0.87	0.36	0.22	£ 93,539	£ 34,313	£ 21,898	off	off	off	£ 241,723	£ 391,473

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £1,272,508

¹ Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

² Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

³ Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

⁴ Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

⁵ Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

⁶ Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 233,268	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 259,664	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 36,829	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 119,291	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 119,882	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 112,101	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 93,539	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 34,313	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 21,898	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 241,723	off
Total Contributions	£ 1,272,508	

Strategic Housing Area
Site

North West of Abingdon-on-Thames
Site number 1

Details

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	200	2.39	478
TOTAL			478

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
5.41	£ 80,418	0.14	£ 91,664	0.01	£ 13,229	£ 185,311

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
2.49	£ 40,764	off	£ 40,764

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
0.53	£ 43,379	off	0.36	£ 43,594	off	£ 86,972

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	
0.76	0.53	0.32	0.13	0.08	£ 34,014	£ 12,477	£ 7,963	off	off	off	£ 87,899	£ 142,354

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £ 455,401

¹ Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

² Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

³ Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

⁴ Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

⁵ Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

⁶ Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 80,418	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 91,664	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 13,229	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 43,379	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 43,594	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 40,764	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 34,014	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 12,477	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 7,963	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 87,899	off
Total Contributions	£ 455,401	

Strategic Housing Area
Site

North-West of Radley
Site number 4

Details

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	240	2.39	574
TOTAL			574

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
6.50	£ 96,569	0.17	£ 110,073	0.02	£ 15,885	£ 222,527

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
2.98	£ 48,917	off	£ 48,917

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision requirement @ 1.1 court per 1000	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
0.63	£ 52,054	off	0.44	£ 52,312	off	£ 104,367

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	TOTAL
0.92	0.63	0.38	0.16	0.09	£ 40,817	£ 14,973	£ 9,555	off	off	off	£ 105,479	£ 170,825

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £ 546,635

1 Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

2 Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

3 Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

4 Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

5 Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

6 Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 96,569	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 110,073	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 15,885	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 52,054	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 52,312	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 48,917	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 40,817	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 14,973	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 9,555	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 105,479	off
Total Contributions	£ 546,635	

Strategic Housing Area
Site

North-West of Valley Park
Site number 9

Details

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	800	2.39	1912
TOTAL			1912

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
22.84	£ 339,170	0.57	£ 377,550	0.06	£ 53,564	£ 770,284

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
9.94	£ 163,055	off	£ 163,055

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision requirement @ 1.1 court per 1000	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
2.10	£ 173,514	on	1.45	£ 174,374	on	£ 347,888

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	TOTAL
3.06	2.10	1.26	0.53	0.32	£ 136,056	£ 49,910	£ 31,851	off	off	off	£ 351,597	£ 569,415

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £1,850,643

¹ Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

² Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

³ Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

⁴ Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

⁵ Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

⁶ Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 339,170	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 377,550	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 53,564	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 173,514	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 174,374	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 163,055	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 136,056	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 49,910	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 31,851	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 351,597	off
Total Contributions	£ 1,850,643	

Strategic Housing Area
Site

South of Faringdon
Site number 18

Details

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	200	2.39	478
TOTAL			478

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
5.41	£ 80,418	0.14	£ 91,664	0.02	£ 13,229	£ 185,311

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
2.49	£ 40,764	off	£ 40,764

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
0.53	£ 43,379	off	0.36	£ 43,594	off	£ 86,972

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	
0.76	0.53	0.32	0.13	0.08	£ 34,014	£ 12,477	£ 7,963	off	off	off	£ 87,899	£ 142,354

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £ 455,401

¹ Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

² Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

³ Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

⁴ Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

⁵ Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

⁶ Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 80,418	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 91,664	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 13,229	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 43,379	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 43,594	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 40,764	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 34,014	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 12,477	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 7,963	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 87,899	off
Total Contributions	£ 455,401	

Strategic Housing Area
Site

South of Kennington

Details

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	270	2.39	645
TOTAL			645

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
7.31	£ 108,514	0.19	£ 123,688	0.02	£ 17,850	£ 250,052

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
3.36	£ 55,031	off	£ 55,031

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision requirement @ 1.1 court per 1000	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
0.71	£ 58,561	off	0.49	£ 58,851	off	£ 117,412

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	TOTAL
1.03	0.71	0.43	0.18	0.11	£ 45,919	£ 16,845	£ 10,750	off	off	off	£ 118,664	£ 192,178

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £ 614,673

1 Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

2 Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

3 Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

4 Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

5 Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

6 Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 108,514	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 123,688	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 17,850	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 58,561	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 58,851	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 55,031	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 45,919	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 16,845	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 10,750	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 118,664	off
Total Contributions	£ 614,673	

Strategic Housing Area
Site

West of Stanford in the Vale
Site number 17

Details

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	200	2.39	478
TOTAL			478

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
5.41	£ 80,418	0.14	£ 91,664	0.01	£ 13,229	£ 185,311

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
2.49	£ 40,764	off	£ 40,764

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision requirement @ 1.1 court per 1000	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
0.53	£ 43,379	off	0.36	£ 43,594	off	£ 86,972

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	
0.76	0.53	0.32	0.13	0.08	£ 34,014	£ 12,477	£ 7,963	off	off	off	£ 87,899	£ 142,354

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £ 455,401

¹ Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

² Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

³ Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

⁴ Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

⁵ Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

⁶ Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 80,418	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 91,664	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 13,229	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 43,379	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 43,594	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 40,764	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 34,014	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 12,477	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 7,963	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 87,899	off
Total Contributions	£ 455,401	

Strategic Housing Area
Site

South-West of Faringdon
Site number 19

Details

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	200	2.39	478
TOTAL			478

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
5.41	£ 80,418	0.14	£ 91,664	0.01	£ 13,229	£ 185,311

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
2.49	£ 40,764	off	£ 40,764

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision requirement @ 1.1 court per 1000	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
0.53	£ 43,379	off	0.36	£ 43,594	off	£ 86,972

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	TOTAL
0.76	0.53	0.32	0.13	0.08	£ 34,014	£ 12,477	£ 7,963	off	off	off	£ 87,899	£ 142,354

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £ 455,401

1 Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

2 Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

3 Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

4 Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

5 Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

6 Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 80,418	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 91,664	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 13,229	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 43,379	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 43,594	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 40,764	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 34,014	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 12,477	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 7,963	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 87,899	off
Total Contributions	£ 455,401	

Strategic Housing Area
Site

Valley Park
Site number 8

Details

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	2550	2.39	6095
TOTAL			6095

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
72.80	£ 1,081,193	1.82	£ 1,203,539	0.19	£ 170,749	£ 2,455,481

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
31.69	£ 519,739	off	£ 519,739

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision requirement @ 1.1 court per 1000	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
6.70	£ 553,076	on	4.63	£ 555,818	on	£ 1,108,894

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	
9.75	6.70	4.02	1.68	1.01	£ 433,680	£ 159,088	£ 101,526	on	on	off	£ 1,120,717	£ 1,815,010

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £5,899,125

1 Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

2 Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

3 Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

4 Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

5 Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

6 Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 1,081,193	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 1,203,539	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 170,749	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 553,076	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 555,818	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 519,739	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 433,680	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 159,088	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 101,526	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 1,120,717	off
Total Contributions	£ 5,899,125	

Strategic Housing Area
Site

West of Harwell
Site number 10

Details

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings proposed	Housing multiplier (number of occupants)	Number of people
All	200	2.39	478
TOTAL			478

Strategic facilities based on Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator (all off site provision) Cost as per SFC [q4, 2013]						
Swimming pool space (m2 water area)	Swimming pool cost (£)	Sports Hall space (no. badminton courts)	Sports hall cost (£)	Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) (no. full size pitches)	Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGP) (£)	TOTAL
5.71	£ 84,793	0.14	£ 94,388	0.01	£ 13,391	£ 192,572

Other facilities based on Leisure and Sports Facilities Study standard recommendations			
Health & Fitness requirement @ 5.2 stations per 1000	Health & Fitness requirement @ £16,400 per station	Health & Fitness on or off site requirement ⁶	TOTAL
2.49	£ 40,764	off	£ 40,764

Smaller community facilities based on 2008 SPD Open Space, Sport and Recreation Future Provision						
Outdoor tennis provision requirement @ 1.1 court per 1000	Outdoor tennis cost per court (based on 2 courts provision) ³ @£82,500 per court	Tennis: on site or off site provision required	MUGA provision requirement @ 0.76 MUGA/1000	MUGA cost per site ³ @ £120,000	MUGA: on site or off site provision required	TOTAL
0.53	£ 43,379	off	0.36	£ 43,594	off	£ 86,972

Playing fields inc ancillary space and facilities												
1.6 ha playing field per 1000 ¹		Estimated pitch area split across sports ²			Cost of pitch space			Whether provision should be on site or off site			Clubhouse/ pavilion requirements or contribution ⁵	TOTAL
Total area required (ha)	Pitch area required @ 1.1 ha pitch/1000	60% for football	25% for cricket	15% for rugby	³ Football @ £107,817/ha	⁴ Cricket @ £94,922/ha	³ Rugby @ £100,961/ha.	Football	Cricket	Rugby	1 pavilion required per 6ha of football and rugby and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch.	TOTAL
0.76	0.53	0.32	0.13	0.08	£ 34,014	£ 12,477	£ 7,963	off	off	off	£ 87,899	£ 142,354

TOTAL FOR SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES £ 462,662

1 Based on the SPD standards of provision. Total playing field area required is assumed to be 150% of the pitch area to allow for ancillary land for run-off, access, parking, pavilion etc.

2 Estimated split across sports based on typical provision across an authority

3 Cost is based on Sport England Q4/2013. Football senior pitch @ 7420 m2 cost of £80,000 = £107,817/ha. Rugby pitch @ 10,400 m2 cost of £105,000 = £100,961/ha.

4 Cost is based on Sport England Q2/2012: Cricket pitch @ 21,070 m2 cost of £200,000 = £94,922/ha.

5 Cost of 4-team changing pavilion, typically required to serve a 6ha site = £685,000 (Sport England Q4/2013). Calculated at 1 pavilion required for total 6ha of football plus rugby, and 1 pavilion per cricket pitch of 2.1ha.

6 Standard 5.2 stations/1000 people (VoWHDC Sport and Leisure Facility Study 2013). Station cost is estimated based on a 2012 costed dryside floorspace for a leisure centre at Wantage/Grove at £1900/sqm. (2x3m per station) plus £5k per station equipment = £16,400/station total. Sport and Leisure Strategy (2013) priority is for contributions to the proposed new Wantage/Grove Leisure Centre (or other H&F centre within 20 minutes drive time).

Summary	£	On/off site
Recreation - Swimming Pools	£ 84,793	off
Recreation - Sports Halls	£ 94,388	off
Recreation - Artificial Grass Pitch	£ 13,391	off
Recreation - Outdoor tennis	£ 43,379	off
Recreation - MUGA	£ 43,594	off
Recreation - Health & Fitness	£ 40,764	off
Recreation - Football pitches	£ 34,014	off
Recreation - Cricket pitches	£ 12,477	off
Recreation - Rugby pitches	£ 7,963	off
Recreation - Clubhouse/pavilion	£ 87,899	off
Total Contributions	£ 462,662	