

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.

	Sport halls		Swimming Pools	
Minutes	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:
 - o Combined Run – all carpet types, using the sport run criteria below.
 - o Hockey Run – all water based weekend/weekday, all sand based weekend only.
 - o 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	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 for tanks and leisure pools																											
Participation	<table><tr><td>Age</td><td>0 - 15</td><td>16 - 24</td><td>25 - 39</td><td>40 - 59</td><td>60-79</td><td>80+</td></tr><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></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><tr><td>Age</td><td>0 - 15</td><td>16 - 24</td><td>25 - 39</td><td>40 - 59</td><td>60-79</td><td>80+</td></tr><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></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	Weekday: 12:00 to 13:30, 16:00 to 22.00 Saturday: 09:00 to 16:00 Sunday: 09:00 to 16:30 Total: 52 Hours																											
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><tr><td>Age</td><td>0-15</td><td>16-24</td><td>25-34</td><td>35-44</td><td>45-59</td><td>60-79</td></tr><tr><td>Male</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>Female</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>							Age	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-79	Male	9.55	15.04	14.96	11.08	5.68	5.55	Female	6.03	9.31	11.66	9.40	5.40	4.28
Age	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-79																						
Male	9.55	15.04	14.96	11.08	5.68	5.55																						
Female	6.03	9.31	11.66	9.40	5.40	4.28																						
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Age	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-79																						
Male	0.85	0.88	0.88	0.90	0.92	1.10																						
Female	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><tr><td></td><td>0-15</td><td>16-24</td><td>25-34</td><td>35-44</td><td>45-54</td><td>55+</td></tr><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></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><tr><td></td><td>0-15</td><td>16-24</td><td>25-34</td><td>35-44</td><td>45-54</td><td>55+</td></tr><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></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.

- 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.
- Fees are included at 12.5% (inclusive of PM, SI, Planning and associated fees) for Buildings.
- Fees are included at 6% (inclusive of PM, SI, Planning and associated fees) for:
 - Artificial Grass Pitches
 - Macadam Outdoor Surfaces
 - Natural Turf Pitches.
- 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.
- The costs for Affordable Community Swimming Pools align with those included in the Sport England publication “Affordable Community Swimming Pools”.
- 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.
- The costs for Affordable Sports Halls are modelled on the Sport England publication “Affordable Sports Halls”.
- 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

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. * 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	Senior 100.58 x 64.01 m with 3.66 m safety margin on all sides.	Youth 91.44 x 54.86 m with 3.66 m safety margin on all sides.	Mini-soccer 45.72 x 27.43 m with 3.66 m safety margin on all sides.
1. Piped drainage scheme with sand grooves (if required) 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}. <i>Budget cost for piped drainage with sand grooves</i>	£35,100	£29,400	£9,500
2. Regrading and improvement of playing surface (if required) 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. <i>Budget cost for regrading and surface improvement</i>	£23,500	£19,000	£5,700
A. Initial maintenance following drainage or improvement works (12 months, provided by the pitch contractor) 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 '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. <i>Budget cost for initial maintenance (12 months)</i>	£18,000	£14,400	£4,300
B. Annual grounds maintenance costs (assumes all operations are contracted out) It is critical to the long term success of any new pitch works that the pitch is properly maintained. 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. <i>Budget cost for regular ongoing maintenance</i>	£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

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. * 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	Cricket only 8 pitch square: 25.00 x 24.40 m Outfield: 13,542 m².	Cricket + two football pitches on the outfield 8 pitch square: 25.00 x 24.40 m Outfield: 21,060 m².
1. Construction works to a cricket square (if required) 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. <i>Budget cost for construction of 8 pitch cricket square</i>	£21,000	£21,000
2. Cricket outfield piped drainage scheme with sand grooves (if required) 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}. <i>Budget cost for piped drainage with sand grooves</i>	£61,600	£92,800
3. Regrading and improvement of outfield surface (if required) Typical costs include preliminaries, setting up, transport, removal of vegetation, top soil importation, cultivation and grading, sand amelioration, applying fertilizer, seeding and reinstatement³. <i>Budget cost for regrading and surface improvement</i>	£41,100	£62,400

A. Initial maintenance following construction or improvement works (12 months, provided by the pitch contractor) 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. <i>Budget cost for initial maintenance of cricket square(12 months)</i> <i>Budget cost for initial maintenance of outfield(12 months)</i>	£10,100 £30,900	£10,100 £47,900
B. Annual grounds maintenance costs (assumes all operations are contracted out) 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. <i>Budget cost for regular ongoing maintenance of cricket square</i> <i>Budget cost for regular ongoing maintenance of outfield</i>	£10,500 £20,200	£10,500 £30,100

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

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. * 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	Adult 100 x 70 m with 22 m dead ball lines and 5 m safety margin on all sides.	Junior (U11-U12) 60 x 43 m with 5 m dead ball lines and 5m safety margin on all sides.
1. Piped drainage scheme with sand grooves (if required) 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}. <i>Budget cost for piped drainage with sand grooves</i>	£57,500	£24,500
2. Regrading and improvement of playing surface (if required) 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. <i>Budget cost for regrading and surface improvement</i>	£37,800	£15,000
A. Initial maintenance following drainage or improvement works (12 months, provided by the pitch contractor) 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	£28,900	

'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. <i>Budget cost for initial maintenance (12 months)</i>		£10,500
B. Annual grounds maintenance costs (assumes all operations are contracted out) It is critical to the long term success of any new pitch works that the pitch is properly maintained. 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. <i>Budget cost for regular ongoing maintenance</i>	£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



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