

# Uttlesford Open Space, Sport Facility and Playing Pitch Strategy

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## Quality control

Uttlesford Open Space, Sport Facility and Playing Pitch Strategy

for

Uttlesford District Council

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The Landscape Partnership is registered with the Landscape Institute, the Royal Town Planning Institute, and is a member of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment

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# 1 Introduction

## ***Background***

1.1 The Landscape Partnership and Ploszajski Lynch Consulting were appointed by Uttlesford District Council to produce an Open Space, Sport Facility and Playing Pitch Strategy for the district in May 2011. The brief for the study indicated that Uttlesford District Council required a PPG17 (Planning Policy Guidance Note 17) compliant open space strategy to inform the delivery of:

- Networks of accessible, high quality open spaces, sports and recreation provision for existing and future needs
- New provision and the enhancement of existing provision
- Clarity for developers in terms of the requirements for open space provision

1.2 Uttlesford District Council carried out an in-house green space audit in 2006 which looked at provision in 15 parishes. The following types of sites were identified and assessed:

- Allotments
- Amenity green spaces
- Natural and semi natural green spaces
- Outdoor sports provision
- Parks and gardens
- Provision for children and young people

1.3 In total 136 sites (588.07ha) were identified. The NPFA Six Acre standard was used to identify deficits/surplus open space. In all but two of the parishes deficits were identified.

1.4 In May 2010 parish councils and local sports clubs were sent questionnaires regarding local open spaces and sports facilities. A questionnaire was also sent by Uttlesford District Council to Uttlesford citizen panel in 2010 to get their views on local open space and sports facilities.

1.5 The objectives of this current study, as set out in the project brief, are:

- To identify options and mechanisms for dealing with deficiencies in provision
- To update and build upon the 2006 green space audit
- To use the updated audit and assessment to set locally derived open space and recreation provision standards addressing accessibility, quality and quantity
- To provide a robust and comprehensive evidence base to enable the council to develop planning policies for future development plans
- To provide information to enable the council to justify collecting developer contributions
- To inform future decisions regarding the provision and funding of recreational facilities

## ***Scope of the study***

1.6 The brief for the study requires the study to cover the following open space typologies:

- Parks and gardens
- Natural and semi-natural greenspaces
- Green corridors
- Outdoor sports facilities
- Amenity greenspace
- Provision for children and young people
- Allotments, community gardens



- Churchyards and cemeteries
- Civic spaces
- Indoor built facilities:
  - Village halls and Community centres
  - Indoor sports halls, health and leisure centres
  - Swimming pools (including school facilities for community use)
  - Specialist provision e.g. indoor bowls, indoor adventurous activities etc

1.7 In relation to the Playing Pitch Strategy element of the study, the brief requires the following issues and requirements to be addressed:

- Providing a comprehensive assessment of the supply of and demand for outdoor playing pitches (senior, intermediate, junior and mini) in Uttlesford, through the application of the Sport England Playing Pitch Model;
- An analysis of the quantity and quality of other outdoor sports facilities in the district;
- Advising on local standards of provision for planning purposes, for outdoor sports facilities;
- Considering the adequacy of existing provision against these standards;
- Making recommendations on appropriate strategy and policy responses;
- Establishment of an approach for developer contributions.

1.8 The Strategy is presented in three separate sections: firstly the Green Space Audit and Strategy, secondly the Playing Pitch Strategy and finally the Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities Audit. Each section provides an outline of the methodology employed along with the results of the audit of sites and recommended standards for future provision.

### ***Uttlesford Profile***

1.9 The district of Uttlesford comprises 64,118 ha and is located in the north west corner of Essex County. It is one of the largest Districts in Essex in terms of area covered, although it has one of the smallest populations. The district is located adjacent to Cambridgeshire (located to the north) and Hertfordshire (located to the west). Within Essex, Braintree District is located to the east of Uttlesford District, with Chelmsford Borough, Epping Forest District and Harlow all located to the south.

1.10 The District is largely rural, with the two market towns of Great Dunmow and Saffron Walden the largest settlements. The population of the District is spread between these towns and a number of smaller villages, including the key villages of Great Chesterford, Newport, Stansted Mountfitchet, Thaxted and Takeley. Stansted Airport with its regional transport interchange is in the south west of the district.

1.11 The 2008 mid-year estimate of population<sup>1</sup> in Uttlesford was 74,600, of which 37,100 were male and 37,500 were female. Based on these estimates, the current population is indicated to be around 76,800.

1.12 In Uttlesford's Sustainable Community Strategy<sup>2</sup>, it is indicated that the District has a relatively low proportion of 20-29 year olds in comparison to England as a whole. It also indicates that Uttlesford has a "very small representation of black and minority ethnic groups at 2%, though there are growing migrant worker communities living or working in the district", based on the 2001 census.

1.13 The Sustainable Community Strategy also indicates that Uttlesford is one of the most affluent areas of the country and is the least deprived District in Essex. However, the Districts rural nature

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<sup>1</sup> 2008-based Subnational Population Projections, ONS (2011)

<sup>2</sup> Uttlesford Futures - Sustainable Community Strategy: A vision for our future – 2018 (2008)

means that some areas fall within the 25% most 'access deprived' wards in England, based on 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation data.

1.14 There are 57 Parish or Town councils within Uttlesford District. Their locations are shown below.

Figure 1.1: Town and Parish Councils in Uttlesford



**Environmental Context**

*Topography, river patterns and flood zones*

1.15 Uttlesford can be divided into three separate river catchment areas, as identified in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the District<sup>3</sup>: the Cam tributaries catchment area in the north, the River

<sup>3</sup> Uttlesford Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)

Chelmer and Pant catchments in the east and the River Stort and Roding catchments in the west. This document indicates that the District is prone to localised flooding in Great Dunmow, Saffron Walden, Stansted Mountfitchet, Great Hallingbury, Great Canfield, Berden, Manuden, Great Chesterford, Newport and Hatfield Broad Oak. The large number of river valleys within the District, create an intricate network and are an important part of the topography and landscape of the District. In the north west of the District, the landform reaches heights of 130m AOD where chalk is the underlying geology.

### *Geology and Soils*

- 1.16 A broadly flat, but undulating plateau covered by glacial till dominates much of the District. The upper reaches of the River Stour and its tributaries are particularly deeply incised. The chalky boulder clay gives way in the north west of the District to a narrow band of chalk that forms an extension to the Chilterns. Much of the District is classified as Grade 2 Agricultural Land of relatively high quality. This quality is generally reduced to Grade 3 within river valleys.

### *Landscape Character*

- 1.17 At a national level there are two main National Character Areas within the District as defined under the Countryside Agency/English Nature/English Heritage 'Character Map of England'. Landscape character should be used to inform enhancements to the greenspace network, particularly in Natural and Semi-natural greenspaces. These are:

*South Suffolk and North Essex Clayland:* the area is a broadly flat, chalky boulder clay plateau dissected by undulating river valley topography. It is predominantly arable with irregular field patterns and a wooded appearance. There is some pasture in the valley floors. The area is scattered with impressive churches. There are also several large villages and frequent towns, most with medieval street plans and elaborate timber frame houses.

*East Anglian Chalk:* this character area is formed of large scale, mainly arable, rolling downland. The landscape is largely open and its chalk geology is distinctive. There are few large towns and many villages have become commuter villages whilst retaining their rural character. The area contains distinctive linear ancient or Roman earthworks.

### *Designations*

- 1.18 Biodiversity - There are no European or international wildlife sites in Uttlesford. There are 12 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, 7 National Nature Reserves and 281 Local Wildlife Sites. In addition Within Uttlesford District the Essex Biodiversity Action Plan lists:
- Two plant Species (native Black Polar and Oxlip)
  - Five Mammal Species (Brown Hare, Dormouse, European Otter, Pipistrelle bats and Water Vole)
  - Four Bird Species (Grey Partridge, Skylark, Song Thrush and Stone Curlew)
  - One Invertebrate Species (Desmoulin's Whorl Snail)
  - Great Crested Newts and
  - Six Habitats (Ancient and/or Species Rich Hedgerows and Green Lanes, Ancient Woodland, Cereal Field Margins, Heathland, Old Orchards and Urban Areas)
- 1.19 Landscape – There are no nationally designated landscapes within Uttlesford. Local designations currently include Special Landscape Areas, Ancient Woodlands, Historic Parks and Gardens, Protected Lanes and Special Verges.

## ***Policy Context***

### *National Strategic Policy and Guidance*

#### The Localism Bill, CLG, 2010

- 1.20 The Localism Bill currently before Parliament proposes a major transition of power from central and regional government to the local level. It is a very wide ranging Bill which when linked with the reductions in public sector spending will see major changes in how services and facilities are provided. This will inevitably impact on how open space is provided and maintained in the future. With most major new open space provision provided in conjunction with new home provision, changes proposed to the planning system will be important in this regard. Notably, the Local Development Framework Core Strategies will effectively be given enhanced status, sitting as they will between national policy guidance and new neighbourhood plans. Neighbourhood Plans will be required to be in accordance with the Core Strategies i.e. they cannot propose less, but could provide more housing than set out in the relevant Core Strategy.
- 1.21 The Localism Bill also includes provision for a number of other measures which are of relevance to this study:-
- Abolition of Local Area Agreements – helped set targets at a local level which could include targets in relation to green space or wildlife sites.
  - Introduction of Community Right to Buy. When listed assets come up for sale or change of ownership, community groups will have time to develop a bid and raise money to buy the asset. This could include greenspace assets.
  - Introduction of Neighbourhood Plans. Provides a route to identifying, protecting or enhancing green space and green infrastructure at the local level.

#### Sustainable Communities: Building for the future, CLG, 2004

- 1.22 The Communities and Local Government (CLG) plan 'Sustainable Communities: Building for the future' sets out the government's proposed locations for major growth (Growth areas). The Sustainable Communities Agenda has since been expanded to incorporate growth points, including the Haven Gateway. The objectives for Green Infrastructure in the growth areas and growth points are:
- To raise the quality and accessibility of greenbelt land by improving accessibility, biodiversity and utility value;
  - To promote more and better publicly accessible green space in and around communities; and
  - To protect green wedges and green corridors through the planning system.

#### PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, DCLG, 2002

- 1.23 Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 indicates the importance of open space, sport and recreation and requires local authorities to undertake robust assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities. It provides a sound basis for undertaking the local assessment of open space, sport and recreation needs.
- a) Assessments of needs and opportunities:
- Local authorities should undertake robust assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities.
  - Assessments of need should cover the differing and distinctive needs of the population.
  - Local authorities should also undertake audits of existing provision that consider qualitative and quantitative elements.

- Assessments and audits will form the starting point for a clear strategy and effective planning policies.
  - Good quality assessments and audits, clear strategies and effective planning policies will provide the means to resolve the conflicts that arise between different uses and users.
  - The Government expects all local authorities to carry out assessments of need and audits of open space.
- b) Setting local standards: Facility standards are best set locally. Local authorities should use the information gained from their assessments of needs and opportunities to set robust local standards. These should form the basis for redressing accessibility, quantitative and qualitative deficiencies through the planning process. Standards should include quantitative, qualitative and accessibility components.
- c) Maintaining an adequate supply of facilities: Existing land should not be built upon unless an assessment has clearly shown it to be surplus to requirements.
- Sites of high quality and those of particular value to a local community should be recognised and protected through appropriate policies in plans.
  - Developments may provide opportunities to meet deficits.
  - Developments may provide opportunities to exchange sites, but in such cases, the new site should be at least as accessible to users and at least equivalent in terms of size, usefulness, attractiveness and quality.
- d) Planning for new facilities: In identifying where to locate new provision, local authorities should:
- Promote accessibility by non-vehicular means and ensure that facilities are accessible for people with disabilities.
  - Locate more intensive uses in sites where they can contribute to town centre vitality and viability.
  - Provide open space in commercial and industrial areas.
  - Enhance the range and quality of existing facilities.
  - Consider security and personal safety.
  - Meet the regeneration needs of areas, using brownfield in preference to greenfield sites.
  - Assess the impact of new facilities on social inclusion.
  - Consider the recreational needs of visitors and tourists.
- e) Planning obligations: Planning obligations should be used as a means to remedy local deficiencies in the vicinity of a new development, where that development increases local needs.

PPS7: Sustainable development in rural areas, DCLG, 2006

- 1.24 Planning Policy Statement 7 (PPS7) sets out the Government's planning policies for rural areas, including country towns and villages and the wider, largely undeveloped countryside up to the fringes of larger urban areas.
- 1.25 PPS7 places a duty on local authorities to ensure the improvement of the quality and sustainability of local environments and neighbourhoods, continuing protection of valued landscapes, natural resources and of the open countryside for the benefit of all.

PPS9: Biodiversity and geological conservation, DCLG, 2004

- 1.26 PPS9 is an extension of the government's biodiversity strategy 'Working with the grain of nature: A biodiversity strategy for England'. PPS9 identifies that biological and geological diversity should be sustained and enhanced as an integral part of social, environmental and economic development.

Draft National Planning Policy Framework, CLG, 2011

- 1.27 In July 2011 the Government published a draft National Planning Policy Framework for consultation. Its stated aim is to make the planning system less complex and more accessible, and to promote sustainable growth. The National Planning Policy Framework will replace existing Planning Policy Statements and Guidance.
- 1.28 Within the draft National Planning Policy Framework the section on Sustainable Communities identifies an objective "to create strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by creating a good quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect community needs and support well-being". One of the factors to help achieve this is to "ensure access to open spaces and recreational facilities that promote the health and well-being of the community". This would be achieved by identifying specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in a local area and setting locally derived standards for the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities. This is in keeping with the thinking behind PPG17.

Green Infrastructure Guidance, Natural England, 2009

- 1.29 This guidance document provides a comprehensive overview of the concept of green infrastructure and signposts to other relevant information such as Natural England's green infrastructure definition, policy statement and track record in driving delivery. It also maps out wider policy priorities and drivers for green infrastructure. It sets out what constitutes Green Infrastructure (GI), the value of planning for GI and processes for delivering GI effectively.

'Nature Nearby': Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance, Natural England, 2010

- 1.30 This document identifies key standards for use by greenspace professionals that will deliver high quality and inspiring visitor experiences in green spaces close to where people live, and connect people with the natural environment. These standards include Access to Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt), which has the underlying principles of:
- a) Improving access to green spaces.
  - b) Improving naturalness of green spaces.
  - c) Improving connectivity with green spaces.
- 1.31 ANGSt recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace:
- of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home;
  - at least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home;
  - one accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home; and
  - one accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home; plus
  - a minimum of one hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population.

Biodiversity by Design: A guide for sustainable communities, Town and Country Planning Association, 2004

- 1.32 The Town and Country Planning Association document provides guidance on how to maximise the opportunities for biodiversity in the planning and design of sustainable communities. It offers exemplars from international projects on successful design and management of environmental infrastructure, benefiting communities, to demonstrate new approaches which have the potential

for replication in the UK. The document considers core design principles which relate well to biodiversity, examines methods of analysing a site and its context, advises on how new Green Infrastructure can be created that links to existing networks, and considers detailed design and long term management.

Urban Green Nation: Building the Evidence Base, CABESpace, 2010

1.33 This study investigated over 70 major data sources and assembled an inventory of more than 16,000 individual green spaces. It analysed the data to discover what it says about publicly owned and managed urban green space. The analysis considered the following core themes, which were selected to represent a multi-faceted view of green space:

- 1) quantity: by type and amount of green space available in urban areas
- 2) quality: including subjective assessments, such as resident satisfaction, and objective measures such as biodiversity
- 3) use: how people use green space
- 4) proximity: the physical location of green space in relation to where people live, and how far people have to travel to access different types of green space
- 5) management and maintenance: spending, staffing and how well a space is looked after
- 6) value: capturing how important green space is to people.

1.34 The key findings of the study were:

- 1) Almost nine out of 10 people use parks and green spaces, and they value them
- 2) If people are satisfied with local parks, they tend to be satisfied with their council
- 3) The provision of parks in deprived areas is worse than in affluent areas
- 4) People from minority ethnic groups tend to have less local green space and it is of a poorer quality
- 5) The higher the quality of the green space, the more likely it is to be used.

Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance, CABESpace, 2009

1.35 This document offers guidance to local authorities and their stakeholders on how to prepare an open space strategy. It outlines reasons for preparing a strategy, as well as recommending the scope. It provides case study examples to illustrate the stages of an open space strategy identified in PPG17.

Public Space Lessons: Designing and Planning for Play, CABESpace, 2008

1.36 This document identifies one golden rule for designing play areas: a successful play space is a place in its own right, specially designed for its location, in such a way as to provide as much play value as possible. This should be achieved through following 10 principles, to create a play space that is:

- designed to enhance its setting
- located in the best possible place
- close to nature
- designed so that children can play in different ways
- geared towards encouraging disabled and able-bodied children to play together
- loved by the community
- where children of all ages play together
- designed to enable children to stretch and challenge themselves in every way

- maintained for play value and environmental sustainability
- flexible and able to evolve as the children grow

The value of public space: how high quality parks and public spaces create economic, social and environmental value, CABESpace, 2004

- 1.37 CABE identifies that there are many benefits to high quality parks and public spaces. These benefits can include; a significant impact on the economic life of urban environments; stimulating increased house prices; improvement to our physical and mental health by encouraging us to walk more, to play sport, or simply to enjoy a green and natural environment; providing children with opportunities for fun, exercise and learning; helping to allay fear of crime; shaping the cultural identity of an area; providing a safer and more welcoming environment, encouraging walking and cycling; redress the imbalance known as the 'heat island effect'; vegetation also has benefits to mental well being.

The Sport England Strategy 2008 - 2011, Sport England, 2008

- 1.38 Sport England's overarching aim, as set out in 'The Sport England Strategy 2008 - 2011' is to build the foundations of sporting success through the creation of a world leading community sport system in England. Sport England's approach is to operate at a strategic level, working with and through national sports governing bodies, and drawing in other partners such as Local Authorities who drive local provision and are key to delivering world-leading community sport infrastructure. Sport England's strategy is based on the delivery of the following key outcomes and will ensure that:

- Grow: A substantial and growing number of people from across the community play sport.
- Sustain: Everyone who plays sport has a quality experience and is able to fulfil their potential.
- Excel: Talented people from all backgrounds are identified early, nurtured and have the opportunity to progress to the elite level.

- 1.39 Through the strategy and the creation of a world leading community sport system Sport England is committed to delivering:

- 1 million more people doing sport.
- A reduction in post-16 drop-off in at least 5 sports by 25% by 2012-13.
- A quantifiable increase in satisfaction with sports provision.
- Improved talent development systems in at least 25 sports.
- A major contribution to the delivery of the Five Hour Sport Offer engaging more 5-19 year olds in sport.

- 1.40 Implications for open space, sport and recreation: Sport England's strategy provides a focus for the delivery and development of sport in England. The strategy highlights the key role of Local Authorities in helping to deliver the overarching aim of delivering a world leading community sport system and in particular the infrastructure to support such a system.

A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England / Playing Fields for Sport Revisited, Sport England, 2000

- 1.41 These documents provide Sport England's planning policy statement on playing fields. It acknowledges that playing fields are one of the most important resources for sport in England as they provide the space which is required for the playing of team sports on outdoor pitches, that open space is becoming an increasingly scarce resource and that it can provide an important landscape function, perform the function of a strategic gap or provide a resource for other community activities and informal recreation.



Planning for Open Space, Sport England, 2002

- 1.42 Sport England draws together the large body of research and good practice on the subject of open space and focuses on the revised PPG 17 and its companion guide. The main messages from Sport England within this document are:
- Sport England's policy on planning applications for development of playing fields (A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England) provides 5 exceptions to its normal stance of opposing any loss of all or part of such facilities and are reflected in PPG 17 (paragraphs 10-15).
  - Sport England must be consulted on development proposals affecting land that has been used as playing fields at any time in the previous 5 years, or that is identified as a playing field in a development plan.
  - It is highly likely that planning inspectors will no longer accept a Six Acre Standard approach in emerging development plans and it therefore increases the importance of setting local standards.
  - In undertaking a playing pitch assessment as part of an overall open space assessment, local authorities will need to consider the revised advice and methodology 'Towards a Level Playing Field: A manual for the production of Playing Pitch Strategies' produced by Sport England and available on their website<sup>4</sup>.

*Regional Strategic Policy and Guidance*East of England Plan: The Revision to the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England, Government Office For The East Of England, 2008

- 1.43 The East of England Plan (amongst other regional strategies) provides regional planning policy context to the year 2021 but with a longer-term vision. It includes issues covering economic development, housing, the environment, transport, waste management, culture, sport and recreation and mineral extraction.
- 1.44 Its vision is that by 2021 the East of England will be realising its economic potential and providing a high quality of life for its people, including by meeting their housing needs in sustainable inclusive communities. At the same time it will reduce its impact on climate change and the environment, including through savings in energy and water use and by strengthening its stock of environmental assets.
- 1.45 The Plan's objectives include to improve and conserve the region's environment. There is a specific policy for green infrastructure, POLICY ENV1: Green Infrastructure, which states that areas and networks of green infrastructure should be identified, created, protected, enhanced and managed to ensure an improved and healthy environment is available for present and future communities.
- 1.46 It specifically identifies that Local Development Documents (LDDs) should define a multiple hierarchy of green infrastructure, in terms of location, function, size and levels of use, based on analysis of natural, historic, cultural and landscape assets, and the identification of areas where additional green infrastructure is required.
- 1.47 It further identifies assets of regional significance for the retention, provision and enhancement of green infrastructure, and that these include Hatfield Forest.
- 1.48 The Localism Bill re-confirms the Government's intention to abolish Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS). The RSS would therefore no longer form part of the development plan. However, evidence used in the preparation of the revoked Regional Spatial Strategies still counts as a 'material consideration' for development control purposes depending on the actual case.



Building a Winning Future Together in Essex - A Strategy for Sport in Essex 2008 – 2012, Sport Essex, 2008

- 1.49 'Building a Winning Future Together in Essex - A Strategy for Sport in Essex 2008 - 2012' was produced by Sport Essex, the County Sports Partnership. It sets the general direction of travel for sport in the county in the period to 2012:
- a) Purpose: The document provides a framework for partnership between all agencies involved in sport in Essex, so that action across a whole range of sport can be properly coordinated and to increase participation in sport and physical activity.
  - b) Strategic themes for action:
    - Identifying, brokering and strengthening strategic links.
    - Increasing quality opportunities for participation in sport and physical activity in a range of settings.
    - Improving and expanding the sport and physical activity infrastructure.
    - Increasing and improving the workforce capacity.
    - Improving the methods and effectiveness of marketing and communications.
    - Providing an effective method of impact measurement.
- 1.50 Implications for open space, sport and recreation: The county sports strategy highlights a number of key issues that should be taken into account in this study, in particular:
- a) Research shows that traditional locations may not offer the most attractive environments for non-participants to become involved in sports and physical activity. Much activity takes place in informal settings such as open spaces and planning standards should take account of such demand.
  - b) Clubs and the voluntary sports sector play a key role in the provision and development of sport and further support should be offered to them to improve the quantity and quality of the opportunities they provide.

Essex Sports Facilities Strategy, Sport Essex, 2008

- 1.51 'Essex Sports Facilities Strategy 2007 - 2020' was produced by Sport Essex. It identifies sports facilities needs in the county:
- a) Purpose: The Strategy should be 'used by local authorities and key partners to help inform the level and nature of provision that is required. Critically, it should also assist in planning for provision cross boundary'.
  - b) Facilities hierarchy: A hierarchy of provision is proposed:
    - Sub-regional facilities: Facilities that serve the whole county.
    - District facilities: Facilities that serve a whole district, but whose catchment may also cover part of another district.
    - Local/neighbourhood facilities: Facilities that serve the rural areas and specific urban areas. As a minimum, all villages should have access to an indoor facility within the village that can cater for recreational activities in which different age groups can participate. All persons living in rural areas should be no further than 20 minutes drive time from a larger leisure facility and swimming pool open to the community. In urban areas, all persons should be within 20 minutes walking time of a larger leisure centre and a swimming pool open to the community.
  - c) Community access: Sport England's Sports Facilities Calculator (SFC) estimates that the supply of sports halls, swimming pools and health and fitness facilities exceeds demand in the county, although around half of the facilities have limited access for community 'pay and play' usage.

- d) Deficiencies in Uttlesford: Consultation with the governing bodies of sport identified the following facilities needs in Uttlesford and/or north Essex:

<i>Governing body</i>	<i>Identified deficiency</i>
UK Athletics	A need for athletics facilities in Uttlesford, possible a 150m 'J' track, rather than a full 400m facility.
Badminton England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A permanent training/competition venue in north Essex</li> <li>• All new community centres/village halls should include 1-2 badminton courts with correct hall height, lighting and court dimensions.</li> </ul>
Amateur Rowing Association	Rowing facilities are required in the Uttlesford to Thurrock corridor.

- 1.52 *Recommendations:* The strategy contains the following general recommendations:

- Invest in the existing facilities stock, to maintain current levels of provision.
- Develop new facilities provision.
- Address unmet demand.
- Negotiate increased accessibility/availability to existing facilities.
- Work in partnership.
- Utilise the planning framework.
- Retain performance sport and performance athletes in the county.
- Harness the benefits of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.
- Improve sports club's security of tenure.
- Facilitate major sports events.

- 1.53 *Implications for open space, sport and recreation:* The findings of the county sports facilities strategy will be taken into account in the wider assessment of need undertaken as part of this study.

Analysis of Accessible Natural Greenspace Provision for Essex, including Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock Unitary Authorities, Essex Wildlife Trust and Natural England, 2009

- 1.54 This study analysed the provision of Accessible Natural Greenspace within Essex, based on a national methodology and using datasets of different types of greenspaces provided by Local Authorities. The study identified that 1% of Uttlesford District is comprised of accessible natural greenspace. The analysis also indicated that 54% of households within Uttlesford do not meet any of the ANGSt criteria, compared with 16% in Essex as a whole. 8% of households were considered to be within 300m of a 2ha+ site, 28% within 2km of a 20ha+ site and 39% within 5km of a 100ha+ site.

*Local Policy and Guidance*

Sustainable Communities Strategy, Uttlesford Futures, 2008

- 1.55 'A Sustainable Community Strategy: A Vision for the Future 2018' is a draft document produced by Uttlesford Futures, to provide overall policy direction for organisations in the area. The main content relevant to sport and recreation is set out below.
- 1.56 The strategic vision for Uttlesford is 'to sustain a high quality of life in which the benefits of the unique character of the district are available to all residents, workers or visitors'.
- 1.57 Strategic themes: The themes are:
- a) Children and young people matter.

- b) Staying healthy.
- c) Developing business.
- d) Feeling safe.
- e) Protecting the environment.
- f) Getting around.

1.58 Strategic priorities: The strategic priorities relevant to sport and recreation are as follows:

- a) To promote healthy lifestyles amongst young people.
- b) To reduce rural deprivation by increasing access to services.
- c) To provide support to reduce adult obesity.
- d) To increase participation in sport, culture and volunteering.

1.59 *Implications for sport and recreation:* The Strategy illustrates how sport and physical activity, can play a core role in delivering some of the key local priorities.

The adopted Uttlesford Local Plan, UDC, 2005

1.60 'The Uttlesford Local Plan' provides a frame of reference for development control in the district. The main policies of relevance to open space, sport and recreation are set out below.

1.61 The policies on Environment, Built and Natural have the following objectives:

- a) To safeguard the character of Uttlesford's historic settlements.
- b) To conserve and enhance the historic buildings in Uttlesford and their setting.
- c) To protect the natural environment for its own sake, particularly for its biodiversity, and agricultural, cultural and visual qualities.
- d) To limit sensitive development in areas subject to high levels of noise from aircraft or other sources, and avoid deterioration in the noise environment.
- e) To protect ground and surface water resources from contamination and over abstraction.
- f) To protect users of residential properties in particular from long term exposure to poor ground level air quality.
- g) To improve the health of the community.

1.62 Policy ENV3- Open Spaces and Trees: 'The loss of traditional open spaces, other visually important spaces, groups of trees and fine individual tree specimens through development proposals will not be permitted unless the need for the development outweighs their amenity value'.

1.63 Policy ENV7 - The Protection of the Natural Environment - Designated Sites: 'Development proposals that adversely affect areas of nationally important nature conservation concern, such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves, will not be permitted unless the need for the development outweighs the particular importance of the nature conservation value of site or reserve.

Development proposals likely to affect local areas of nature conservation significance, such as County Wildlife sites, ancient woodlands, wildlife habitats, sites of ecological interest and Regionally Important Geological/ Geomorphological Sites, will not be permitted unless the need for the development outweighs the local significance of the site to the biodiversity of the District. Where development is permitted the authority will consider the use of conditions or planning obligations to ensure the protection and enhancement of the site's conservation interest.'

1.64 Policy ENV8 – Other Landscape Elements of Importance for Nature Conservation: 'Development that may adversely affect these landscape elements:

- Hedgerows

- Linear tree belts
- Larger semi natural or ancient woodlands
- Semi-natural grasslands
- Green lanes and special verges
- Orchards
- Plantations
- Ponds reservoirs
- River corridors
- Linear wetland features
- Networks or patterns of other locally important habitats.

will only be permitted if the following criteria apply:

- a) The need for the development outweighs the need to retain the elements for their importance to wild fauna and flora;
- b) Mitigation measures are provided that would compensate for the harm and reinstate the nature conservation value of the locality.

Appropriate management of these elements will be encouraged through the use of conditions and planning obligations'.

1.65 The policies on leisure and cultural provision have the following objectives:

- a) To safeguard existing open space within towns and villages for either formal or informal recreation.
- b) To enable the provision of community facilities in villages, which would accommodate activities central to village life, even where development would not normally be permitted.
- c) To develop sport and leisure facilities at key sites and enable outdoor recreation in the countryside whilst protecting its character and amenities.
- d) To improve access to leisure and cultural facilities and to ensure that all leisure and cultural provision is accessible for the benefit of the whole community to ensure social inclusion.

1.66 Policy LC1 - Loss of sports fields and recreational facilities: 'Development will not be permitted if it would involve the loss of sports fields or other open space for recreation. Exceptions may be permitted if either of the following applies:

- a) Replacement facilities will be provided that better meet local recreational needs.
- b) The need for the facility no longer exists'.

1.67 As there is already a deficiency in the number of playing pitches, policy LC1 is concerned with total or partial loss of playing fields. It applies whether the facilities are still in active use or whether through ownership, for example, this is now prevented. It also applies to development that would prejudice the use of land as playing fields. It is not intended to prevent the provision of facilities such as changing rooms, pavilions and club houses.

- a) If replacement facilities are proposed they must be at least as good as those lost in terms of location, quantity, quality, and management arrangements.
- b) Replacement facilities must be made available before development of the existing site begins.
- c) An assessment of current and future needs will need to be submitted demonstrating that there is an excess of playing fields in a locality and the catchment of the facility, or that the site has no special significance to sport or recreation, if planning permission is to be granted for development.

- d) The Council intends to work with town and parish councils to provide and/ or improve facilities in the District
  - e) Extensions or additional facilities at existing sports and leisure centres or school sites with potential for dual school and community use will be permitted outside as well as within settlements.
- 1.68 Policy LC2 - Access to Leisure and Cultural Facilities: 'All development proposals for leisure and cultural purposes, whether new build, conversion or extension need to be accessible to all, to ensure social inclusion'.
- 1.69 Policy LC3 - Community Facilities: 'Community facilities will be permitted on a site outside settlements if all the following criteria are met:
- a) The need for the facility can be demonstrated.
  - b) The need cannot be met on a site within the boundaries.
  - c) The site is well related to a settlement'.
- 1.70 Policy LC4 - Provision of Outdoor Sport and Recreational Facilities beyond development limits: 'The following developments will be permitted:
- a) Outdoor sports and recreational facilities, including associated buildings such as changing rooms and club-houses.
  - b) Suitable recreational after use of mineral workings'.
- 1.71 Policy LC6 - Land West of Little Walden Road Saffron Walden: 'A site west of Little Walden Road, Saffron Walden has been identified to provide a community centre and playing fields as part of a mixed development scheme'.
- 1.72 The preamble to Policy LC6 indicates that Saffron Walden is the focal point for the northern half of the district yet it is deficient in a number of leisure and cultural amenities. It has a longstanding problem of inadequate provision of playing fields and does not meet the National Playing Fields Association standards (Since the Adoption of the Local Plan these standards have been superseded by Fields in Trust Standards). A site west of Little Walden Road has been identified to provide a mixed development consisting of a community centre, playing fields and associated car parking. A Master Plan will be prepared in consultation with the Town Council, residents, and local sports clubs to identify the juxtaposition of uses and the type of playing fields needed.
- 1.73 The Local Plan comprises policy planning policies that are robust in their defence of sport and recreation facilities, but the development of standards of provision through this study will be key to determining the adequacy of existing provision and future needs.

Green Space Strategy Audit, UDC, 2006

- 1.74 One of the Background Studies to support the emerging Local Development Framework is the Green Space Strategy Audit, which includes an assessment of both existing open space provision and the adequacy of outdoor sports provision based upon the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) standard. The main material of relevance is summarised below.
- 1.75 The audit considered accessible green space of 0.15 hectares or more within the 15 largest parishes in the District. All parishes had a population of over 1000. The audit utilised a number of the green space types identified in PPG17, namely allotments, amenity green space, natural and semi-natural green space, outdoor sports provision, parks and gardens, and provision for children and young people. An assessment was made of the value of each green space to users in terms of accessibility, cleanliness and maintenance, safety, biodiversity and attractiveness.
- 1.76 The NPFA Standard: The standard was produced as a general guide to the adequacy of provision of 'space that is safely accessible and available to the general public and of a suitable size and nature, for sport, active recreation or children's play'. It has two components:

- a) Outdoor sport: Facilities such as pitches, greens, courts, athletics tracks and miscellaneous sites such as croquet lawns and training areas. These should be provided at a minimum level of 1.6ha per 1,000 people.
- b) Children's playing space: Designated areas for children and young people containing a range of facilities and an environment that has been designed to provide focused opportunities for outdoor play. These should be provided at a minimum level of 0.8ha per 1,000 people.

1.77 Provision of Playing Space assessment: The application of the children's playing space standard produced the following results:

- a) Larger parishes:

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Existing playing space (Ha)</i>	<i>Playing space per 1,000 popn.</i>	<i>NPFA requirement for parish (Ha)</i>	<i>Surplus/(deficit) for parish (Ha)</i>
Clavering	2.8	2.4	2.8	0
Dunmow	11.8	1.7	16.8	(5.0)
Elsenham	3.7	1.5	5.8	(2.1)
Felsted	3.1	1.1	6.8	(3.7)
Great Chesterford	3.2	2.2	3.4	(0.2)
Hatfield Broad Oak	2.0	1.7	2.8	(0.8)
Hatfield Heath	1.6	1.0	4.0	(2.4)
Henham	2.6	2.2	2.8	(0.2)
Little Hallingbury	2.4	1.7	3.4	(1.0)
Newport	4.4	2.2	5.3	(0.9)
Saffron Walden	13.0	0.9	36.2	(23.2)
Stansted	4.8	0.9	13.3	(8.5)
Stebbing	4.5	3.5	3.1	1.4
Takeley	7.2	3.1	5.5	1.7
Thaxted	3.9	1.4	6.2	(2.3)

- b) Urban wards:

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Existing playing space (Ha)</i>	<i>Playing space per 1,000 popn.</i>	<i>NPFA requirement for Ward (Ha)</i>	<i>Surplus/(deficit) for Ward (Ha)</i>
Great Dunmow North	8.2	3.2	6.1	2.1
Great Dunmow South	3.5	0.8	10.8	(7.3)
Saffron Walden Audley	2.0	0.4	11.1	(9.1)
Saffron Walden Castle	4.9	1.0	11.7	(6.8)
Saffron Walden Shire	6.1	1.2	12.2	(6.1)
Stansted North	2.5	0.8	7.6	(5.1)
Stansted South	2.3	0.8	6.6	(4.3)

1.78 Outdoor sports assessment: The application of the outdoor sports standard produced the following results:

## a) Larger parishes:

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Existing sports provision (Ha)</i>	<i>Sports provision per 1,000 popn.</i>	<i>NPFA requirement for parish</i>	<i>Surplus/(deficit) for parish (Ha)</i>
Clavering	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.0
Dunmow	8.8	1.3	11.2	(2.4)
Elsenham	3.5	1.5	3.8	(0.3)
Felsted	2.5	0.9	4.5	(2.0)
Great Chesterford	3.0	2.1	2.3	0.7
Hatfield Broad Oak	1.6	1.4	1.9	(0.3)
Hatfield Heath	1.2	0.7	2.7	(1.5)
Henham	1.4	1.2	1.9	(0.5)
Little Hallingbury	1.2	0.9	2.2	(1.0)
Newport	3.6	1.6	3.5	0.1
Saffron Walden	7.4	0.5	24.2	(16.8)
Stansted	2.3	0.4	8.9	(6.6)
Stebbing	3.9	3.1	2.1	1.8
Takeley	6.6	2.9	3.7	2.9
Thaxted	2.7	1.1	4.1	(1.4)

## b) Urban wards:

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Existing sports provision (Ha)</i>	<i>Sports provision per 1,000 popn.</i>	<i>NPFA requirement for Ward</i>	<i>Surplus/(deficit) for Ward (Ha)</i>
Great Dunmow North	7.2	2.8	4.1	3.1
Great Dunmow South	1.6	0.4	7.2	(5.6)
Saffron Walden Audley	0.4	0.1	7.4	(7.0)
Saffron Walden Castle	3.5	0.7	7.8	(4.3)
Saffron Walden Shire	3.6	0.7	8.2	(4.6)
Stansted North	2.1	0.7	5.1	(3.0)
Stansted South	1.5	0.5	4.4	(2.9)

1.79 Implications for sport and recreation: The assessment of outdoor sports provision in the Green Space Audit in relation to the NPFA standard provides a helpful preliminary overview of provision, however:

- a) The standard is only intended to provide an overview and takes no account of variations in local demand levels, the type and quality of provision, nor of the distance that play area users and sports participants, are prepared to travel to access facilities.
- b) PPG17 states that 'facility standards are best set locally. Local authorities should use the information gained from their assessments of needs and opportunities to set robust local standards. These should form the basis for redressing accessibility, quantitative and qualitative deficiencies through the planning process. Standards should include quantitative, qualitative and accessibility components'.
- c) The assessment does not cover the smaller parishes in the district, many of which have additional outdoor sports facilities.



## 2 Assessment of Need

### *Introduction*

2.1 This section examines the data and evidence gathered on local need for sport and recreation provision. The sources assessed include:

- a) Analysing previous relevant surveys and consultations with local people and organisations, including:
  - The 2006 Green Space Strategy Audit
  - A 2010 citizens' panel survey on open spaces (including indoor and outdoor sports facilities).
  - A 2010 survey of local sports clubs.
- b) Undertaking and analysing new surveys and consultation with local people and organisations, including:
  - A 2011 survey of governing bodies of sport.
  - A 2011 survey of local pitch sports clubs.
  - A 2011 survey of local schools.
  - A 2011 survey of leisure centre users.

### *Green Space Strategy Audit*

2.2 As part of the 2006 Audit a questionnaire was prepared for users and non users of the Districts green spaces. It was made available at the Council offices, on their website and published in Uttlesford Life. 912 completed questionnaires were received and the key findings are summarised below.

2.3 *Amount of green space:* Respondents were asked if there was enough green space where they live. 56% indicated that the amount of green space was just right. A further 22% indicated that there was 'plenty' of green space, with the remaining 22% indicating there was not enough.

2.4 *Travel to green space:* Respondents were asked how far they would be prepared to travel to a green space and by what mode of transport. Almost 80% of respondents indicated that they would walk under a mile to a green space and just over 30% indicated they would walk or drive 2-3 miles. Around 65% of respondents would drive to a greenspace if it was 4-5 miles away and over 70% would drive 6+ miles. Cycling or using public transport to visit green spaces was less popular, with the most frequent response being 30% of people would cycle 1-3 miles to a green space.

2.5 *Types of green space:* Respondents were asked which types of green space they use and how frequently. The most frequently used types of green space were green spaces around home, followed by rights of way and parks. Bowling greens, allotments, tennis courts, golf courses and sport pitches were all rarely used by respondents, with over half of respondents never using them.

### *Citizens Panel survey*

2.6 In July 2010, members of Uttlesford Voices, the citizens' panel were asked to indicate their views on open space provision in the district, including indoor and outdoor sports facilities. 289 responses were received and the key findings are summarised below.

2.7 *Quantity of open space:* Respondents were asked their views on the quantity of provision of open space:

<i>Open space type</i>	<i>More than enough</i>		<i>About right</i>		<i>Nearly enough</i>		<i>Not enough</i>		<i>No opinion</i>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Parks and gardens	26	9.0	175	60.6	23	8.0	44	15.2	21	7.3
Natural areas	25	8.8	164	57.7	38	13.4	48	16.9	9	3.2
Amenity green space	26	9.2	163	57.4	35	12.3	41	14.4	19	6.7
Children's play areas	18	6.3	151	52.6	45	15.7	46	16.0	27	9.4
Allotments	13	4.5	76	26.5	43	15.0	96	33.4	59	20.6
Outdoor sports facilities	17	5.9	102	35.7	39	13.6	85	29.7	43	15.0

2.8 *Quality of open space:* Respondents were asked their views on the quality of provision of open space:

<i>Open space type</i>	<i>Very good</i>		<i>Good</i>		<i>Average</i>		<i>Poor</i>		<i>Very poor</i>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Parks and gardens	54	19.2	115	40.9	77	27.4	24	8.5	11	3.9
Natural areas	52	18.4	129	45.6	79	27.9	17	6.0	6	2.1
Amenity green space	29	10.3	117	41.5	102	36.2	27	9.6	7	2.5
Children's play areas	33	11.7	101	35.8	108	38.3	34	12.1	6	2.1
Allotments	8	3.0	66	25.1	109	41.4	58	22.1	22	8.4
Outdoor sports facilities	13	4.7	75	27.4	113	41.2	57	20.8	16	5.8

2.9 *Use of open space:* Respondents were asked how often they use different types of open space:

<i>Open space type</i>	<i>Daily</i>		<i>Weekly</i>		<i>Monthly</i>		<i>Less than once a month</i>		<i>Don't use them</i>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Parks and gardens	25	8.7	38	28.8	63	21.9	70	24.3	47	16.3
Natural areas	52	18.1	97	33.8	54	18.8	51	17.8	33	11.5
Amenity green space	37	13.0	81	28.4	37	13.0	69	24.2	61	21.4
Children's play areas	9	3.1	44	15.3	29	10.1	31	10.8	174	60.6
Allotments	4	1.4	4	1.4	1	0.4	4	1.4	268	95.4
Outdoor sports facilities	5	1.8	34	12.0	19	6.7	47	16.6	178	62.9

2.10 *Travel to open space:* Respondents were asked how they travel to different types of open space:

<b>Open space type</b>	<b>Car</b>		<b>Walk</b>		<b>Cycle</b>		<b>Public transport</b>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Parks and gardens	109	47.8	144	55.2	10	3.8	8	3.1
Natural areas	72	26.6	200	73.8	9	3.3	3	1.1
Amenity green space	53	21.2	192	76.8	9	3.6	2	0.8
Children's play areas	54	26.7	147	72.8	2	1.0	5	2.5
Allotments	63	42.3	80	53.7	7	4.7	4	2.7
Outdoor sports facilities	108	54.8	82	41.6	7	3.6	7	3.6

2.11 *Quantity of indoor facilities:* Respondents were asked their views on the quantity of provision of indoor sports facilities:

<b>Facility type</b>	<b>More than enough</b>		<b>About right</b>		<b>Not enough</b>		<b>No opinion</b>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sports halls	18	6.6%	159	58.5%	49	18.0%	46	16.9%
Swimming pools	21	7.7%	146	53.7%	71	26.1%	34	12.5%
Indoor bowls	19	7.1%	78	29.3%	46	17.3%	123	46.2%
Indoor tennis	10	3.8%	53	20.2%	70	26.7%	129	49.2%
Health and fitness	17	6.4%	114	43.0%	45	17.0%	89	33.6%
Squash courts	11	4.3%	83	32.8%	49	19.4%	110	42.5%

2.12 *Quantity of outdoor facilities:* Respondents were asked their views on the quantity of provision of outdoor sports facilities:

<b>Facility type</b>	<b>More than enough</b>		<b>About right</b>		<b>Not enough</b>		<b>No opinion</b>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Grass pitches	26	9.5%	125	45.5%	72	26.2%	52	18.9%
Synthetic turf pitches	12	4.7%	38	15.0%	69	27.2%	135	53.1%
Tennis courts	12	4.4%	112	41.3%	79	29.2%	68	25.1%
Bowling greens	17	6.4%	107	40.4%	43	16.2%	98	37.0%
Golf courses	28	11.3%	91	36.7%	44	17.7%	85	34.3%

2.13 *Quality of outdoor facilities:* Respondents were asked their views on the quality of outdoor sports facilities in their area:

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Very good	13	4.7%
Good	75	27.4%
Average	113	41.2%
Poor	57	20.8%
Very poor	16	5.8%

- 2.14 *Use of outdoor facilities:* Respondents were asked their views on how often they use outdoor sports facilities in their area:

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Daily	5	1.8%
Weekly	34	12.0%
Monthly	19	6.7%
Less than monthly	47	16.6%
Don't use them	178	62.9%

- 2.15 *Mode of transport:* Respondents were asked how they travel to sports facilities:

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Car	108	54.8%
Walk	82	41.6%
Cycle	7	3.6%
Public transport	7	3.6%

### **Local sports clubs survey**

- 2.16 A postal and e-mail questionnaire was circulated to 57 sports clubs in the district by Uttlesford District Council in April 2010. 21 responses were received and the material covered by the survey included:

- a) Membership profile.
- b) Views on facilities used.

- 2.17 *Membership profile:* The profile of responding clubs is as follows:

- a) *Overall membership size:* This is as follows:

<b>Number of members</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1 - 50	8	38.1%
51 - 100	5	23.8%
More than 100	8	38.1%

- b) *Membership trends:* One-third of the clubs reported increased membership over the past three years, one-third has remained static and one-third has experienced a fall in members.
- c) *Waiting lists:* Only one club (4.8%) currently has a waiting list for membership and the rest (95.2%) do not.

- 2.18 *Facilities usage:* Facilities issues were covered as follows:

- a) *Suitability:* Respondents were asked whether the standard of sports provision at their main facility meets the existing and future needs of the club. 15 clubs (71.4%) stated that their needs are fully met, whilst the remaining six (28.6%) identified a range of improvements that are required.
- b) *Condition:* Respondents were asked for their views on the condition of various aspects of the facilities they use:

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Very good	28	50.0%
Good	12	21.4%
Average	11	19.6%
Poor	4	7.1%
Very poor	1	1.8%

- c) *Quantity*: Respondents were asked for their views on the number of outdoor facilities in Uttlesford and responded as follows:

Facility type	More than enough		About right		Not enough		No opinion	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rugby pitches	0	0.0%	6	33.3%	6	33.3%	6	33.3%
Cricket pitches	0	0.0%	8	44.4%	5	27.7%	5	27.7%
Football pitches	1	5.6%	7	38.9%	5	27.7%	5	27.7%
Synthetic turf pitches	0	0.0%	2	11.1%	9	50.0%	7	38.9%
Tennis courts	0	0.0%	6	33.3%	6	33.3%	6	33.3%
Bowling greens	1	5.5%	9	50.0%	3	16.7%	6	33.3%

### ***Governing bodies of sport***

- 2.19 An e-mail questionnaire survey was conducted amongst the governing bodies of sport for Essex, whose contact details were provided by Sport England. The material covered by the survey was:
- Any relevant strategies or policy documents relating to their sport in the East, Essex and Uttlesford in particular.
  - Any issues or priorities of particular importance to facilities provision for their sport in Uttlesford.
  - Details of any current or planned future facilities projects in the district, which should be reflected in the strategy.

- 2.20 *Swimming*: The response from the Amateur Swimming Association East Region can be summarised as follows:

<b><i>Issue</i></b>	<b><i>Response</i></b>
Relevant strategies or policies relating to swimming in the East, Essex and Uttlesford in particular.	The ASA's national strategy ' <i>From Policy to Pool - An ASA Policy Document on Swimming pools in England</i> ' (2009) emphasises the need for additional pool space to meet increased participation and the need to upgrade ageing facilities to improve financial and environmental sustainability.
Any issues or priorities of particular importance to facilities provision for swimming in Uttlesford.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over the Uttlesford area there appears to be an estimated deficit of around 38% in water space accessible by all sections of the community. We recognise that there are a number of 'private' pools, these may provide a significant provision for parts of the population, but this does not cover the deficit for schools and the community as a whole.</li> <li>The Great Dunmow Leisure Centre was built in 2003 so should be in good condition and the Lord Butler Centre was built in 1984. The age is not really a concern for the medium and short term but long term some consideration should be given to the Lord Butler centre.</li> </ul>
Details of any current or planned future swimming facilities projects in the district, which should be reflected in the strategy.	No current projects.

2.21 *Bowls*: The response from the Essex Bowling Association was as follows:

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Response</b>
Relevant strategies or policies relating to bowls in the East, Essex and Uttlesford in particular.	We have no specific facility strategies for Essex/ Uttlesford District Council area.
Any issues or priorities of particular importance to facilities provision for bowls in Uttlesford.	We have one Indoor Club in the Uttlesford area (Turpins IBC). The area surrounding the District Council is catered for by Havershill, Falcon and Tye Green.
Details of any current or planned future bowls facilities projects in the district, which should be reflected in the strategy.	Whilst the Market Segmentation data for Uttlesford area shows a high percentage of residents in the 'Comfortable Retired Couple' Category, we consider that at present there is adequate provision for Indoor Bowls.

2.22 *Judo*: The response from the British Judo Association East Region can be summarised as follows:

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Response</b>
Relevant strategies or policies relating to judo in the East, Essex and Uttlesford in particular.	British Judo is undertaking a Facility Strategy and whilst our two clubs within the district have been included in that, during the audit they didn't have any facility requirements. Currently West Essex JC has its own dojo and Saffron Walden JC trains out of Dame Bradbury's School, so they are fairly sorted for facilities.
Any issues or priorities of particular importance to facilities provision for judo in Uttlesford.	Being able to be part of any sports leisure centre's activity programmes, for example having provision to run holiday or community activities.
Details of any current or planned future judo facilities projects in the district, which should be reflected in the strategy.	No current projects.

2.23 *Netball*: The response from the Netball Essex can be summarised as follows:

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Response</b>
Relevant strategies or policies relating to netball in the East, Essex and Uttlesford in particular.	We have two developing clubs in this area and looking to build on this.
Any issues or priorities of particular importance to facilities provision for netball in Uttlesford.	The two Clubs are based in Saffron Walden and Great Dunmow. There is a leisure facility at Great Dunmow, which the club uses, Saffron Walden uses a dual use school site.
Details of any current or planned future netball facilities projects in the district, which should be reflected in the strategy.	No current projects.

2.24 *Football:* The response from the Essex Football Association can be summarised as follows:

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Response</b>
<p>Relevant strategies or policies relating to football in the East, Essex and Uttlesford in particular.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Participation rates:</b> The area being predominantly rural does not have high levels of participation which is strange because some of its neighbouring authorities such as East Hertfordshire and Chelmsford have very high levels of participation. We put this down to the majority of villages in the district being on the small side so there are often not the numbers of people to grow larger clubs.</li> <li>• <b>Housing growth:</b> We are particularly concerned around the 'growth agenda' and would like to make sure that any additional housing growth includes new pitch development either by the way of new pitches or enhancement of existing football/sport facilities. As some of the larger towns/villages grow we would like consideration to be given to larger multi-pitch sites with improved access. Ideally these would be 4 full size pitches or bigger so that larger youth and adult clubs all be located on one site. Great Notley is a good example in neighbouring Braintree whereby the pitch provision meets the needs of a new development.</li> </ul>
<p>Any issues or priorities of particular importance to facilities provision for football in Uttlesford.</p>	<p><b>Improvements at Parish Council Sites:</b> Dunmow Rhodes is the largest club in Uttlesford yet the town council is not allowing it access to the changing rooms at the Causeway Recreation Ground. The club needs more pitches but is unable to achieve this due to site location and limited support from the TC. Most sites are operated by parish councils in Uttlesford so it is a critical issue that the District Council provides strong leadership to the Town and Parish Councils as an outcome of the strategy. This could involve asking PCs to set aside or propose future recreational land as part of the LDF process especially if Saffron Walden and Dunmow are set to grow.</p>
<p>Details of any current or planned future football facilities projects in the district, which should be reflected in the strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Parish council pitches:</b> A general improvement is needed to the quality of pitches at parish Council sites.</li> <li>• <b>Synthetic turf pitches:</b> There is no 'Third Generation' (3G) pitch in Uttlesford. A priority for the Essex FA is a 3G in each LA, although in Uttlesford, a network of small 3G pitches for training might be a more appropriate option probably starting with Saffron Walden and Dunmow. 40mx25m would be the ideal size but we would not probably invest any of our limited monies in these at this current time.</li> <li>• <b>Herbert's Farm:</b> The Essex FA has one priority at the moment at Herbert's Farm in Saffron Walden which is an extension and refurbishment of the pavilion on site.</li> </ul>

2.25 *Badminton:* The response from the Badminton England can be summarised as follows:

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Response</b>
Relevant strategies or policies relating to netball in the East, Essex and Uttlesford in particular.	We have no specific facility strategies for Essex/ Uttlesford District Council area.
Any issues or priorities of particular importance to facilities provision for Badminton in Uttlesford.	There is relatively little Badminton activity in the district.
Details of any current or planned future netball facilities projects in the district, which should be reflected in the strategy.	No current projects.

### ***Pitch sports clubs survey***

2.26 An e-mail questionnaire survey was conducted amongst a sample of 45 pitch sports clubs (football, cricket and rugby) in Uttlesford whose contact details were provided by the governing bodies of the sports. 15 completed returns were received, a 33.3% response rate. The material covered by the survey was as follows:

- Profiles in terms of membership numbers, trends and development aspirations.
- Opinions on the facilities used, including quality, convenience and availability.

2.27 *Club profile:* The profile of responding clubs is as follows:

- Overall membership size:* This is as follows:

<b>Number of members</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1 - 50	7	46.7%
51 - 100	4	26.7%
More than 100	4	26.7%

- Membership composition:* The percentage members of all responding sports clubs in different membership categories are listed below:

	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
Under 16's	52.9%	4.4%
Aged 16 and above	40.7%	2.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>93.6%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>

- Development plan:* 7 (46.7%) clubs currently have a written development plan and 8 (53.3%) do not.
- Problem issues:* Clubs reported the following current problem issues:

<b>Problem</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Lack of external funding (grants etc.)	12	80.0%
Shortage of volunteer help	11	73.3%
Lack of appropriate local facilities	8	53.3%
Lack of internal funding (subs etc.)	5	33.3%
Access difficulties for members (e.g. lack of public transport)	4	26.7%
Lack of information about local facilities/services	3	20.0%
Limited links/co-operation with other local clubs	2	13.3%
Membership recruitment/retention	1	6.7%
None	0	0.0%



e) *Future plans:* Clubs reported the following future plans:

<b>Plans</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Expand the range of facilities provided	12	80.0%
Increase the number of members	9	60.0%
Refurbish existing facilities	6	40.0%
Relocation to different premises	3	20.0%
None	0	0.0%

2.28 *Facility use:* The use of local facilities by clubs is summarised below:

- a) *Convenience of location:* 12 clubs (80.0%) say the facilities they use are at their preferred location and 3(20.0%) that they are not.
- b) *Availability of facilities:* 13 (86.7%) clubs say that the facilities they use are always available when needed, 2 (13.3%) that they are mostly available when needed and none (0.0%) that they are sometimes available when needed.
- c) *Quality of facilities:* Views on the quality of facilities are as below:

<b>Element</b>	<b>Good Quality</b>	<b>Acceptable Quality</b>	<b>Poor Quality</b>
Firmness of surface	26.7%	26.7%	46.7%
Grip underfoot	26.7%	26.7%	46.7%
Bounce of ball on pitch	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
Flatness of pitch	20.0%	26.7%	53.3%
Length of grass	26.7%	46.7%	26.7%
Grass cover	26.7%	26.6%	46.7%
Posts and sockets	53.3%	46.7%	0.0%
Line markings	46.7%	33.3%	20.0%
Free from litter, dog fouling etc.	26.7%	53.3%	20.0%
Changing facilities	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%
Showers - clean, hot, plenty of water	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%
Parking	53.3%	0.0%	46.7%
Value for money	46.7%	26.7%	26.7%
Overall quality of pitch	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%

- d) *Problems of non-availability:* The problems caused by non-availability to those 12 clubs with limited access are as follows:

<b>Problem</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Unable to train as frequently as needed	26.7%
Have to play home fixtures elsewhere	20.0%
Unable to increase club membership	20.0%

### **Schools survey**

2.29 An e-mail questionnaire survey was conducted amongst a sample of 25 primary and secondary schools in Uttlesford. 10 completed returns were received, from four secondary and six primary schools, a 40.0% response rate. The material covered by the survey was as follows:

- a) Details of current provision and aspirations for future improvements.
- b) The basis and amount of community use.
- c) The condition of facilities.
- d) Attitudes to new or enhanced community use in the future.

2.30 *Existing provision and community use:* The table below summarises the sports facilities that are currently provided by the schools that responded and those where there is currently external community use.

<b>Facility type</b>	<b>Currently provide</b>	<b>Available for Community use</b>
Sports hall	2	2
Indoor swimming pool	0	0
Other indoor hall or gymnasium	6	4
Dance studio	0	0
Synthetic turf pitch	1	1
Multi-use games area	0	0
Squash court(s)	0	0
Tennis courts	0	0
Adult football pitches	3	3
Junior football pitches	5	4
Mini-soccer pitches	0	0
Cricket pitches	3	0
Rugby pitches	2	1

2.31 *The basis of current community use:* The basis of community use is as follows:

<b>Basis of use</b>	<b>Number</b>
Lettings only (e.g. 'block bookings' by clubs)	6
Managed use (e.g. 'pay and play' by individuals)	3

2.32 *Future community use:* Attitudes to additional community use of school facilities in the future were as follows:

- a) *Additional use:* 70% of respondents indicated that they would consider additional community use in the future and 30.0% that they would not.
- b) *Daytime community use:* None of the schools indicated that they would consider accommodating daytime community use in the future.
- c) *Factors inhibiting external use:* The following factors were stipulated:

<b>Factor</b>	<b>%</b>
Access to the school and its grounds is problematic at evenings/weekends	30%
The additional wear and tear on the facilities might compromise school use	30%
The costs of accommodating external users would be higher than the income	30%

- d) *Attitudes to future community use:* 33.3% of respondents indicated that if the above problems could be overcome, they would be prepared to allow their facilities to be used by the community in the future.

**Leisure centre users' survey**

2.33 *Introduction:* A self-completion questionnaire was administered to a random sample of 75 users of the Lord Butler Leisure Centre, 63 users of the Dunmow Leisure Centre and 50 users of the Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre.

2.34 The survey covered usage patterns, perceptions of the adequacy of provision and desired improvements.

2.35 *Frequency of use:* This was recorded as follows:

<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Lord Butler</b>		<b>Dunmow</b>		<b>Mountfitchet</b>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Every day	18	24.0	4	6.3	7	14.0
Less than daily but more than weekly	37	49.3	49	77.8	26	52.0
Weekly	16	21.3	8	12.7	14	28.0
Fortnightly	2	2.7	1	1.6	2	4.0

Monthly	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Less than monthly	2	2.7	1	1.6	1	2.0

2.36 *Travel time:* This was recorded as follows:

<i>Time</i>	<i>Lord Butler</i>		<i>Dunmow</i>		<i>Mountfitchet</i>	
	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.
Less than 5 minutes	22	29.3	29	46.1	19	38.0
5 - 10 minutes	29	38.7	20	31.7	15	30.0
11 - 15 minutes	13	17.3	7	11.1	8	16.0
16 - 20 minutes	7	9.3	5	7.9	5	10.0
More than 20 minutes	4	5.3	2	3.2	3	6.0

2.37 *Travel mode:* This was recorded as follows:

<i>Mode of transport</i>	<i>Lord Butler</i>		<i>Dunmow</i>		<i>Mountfitchet</i>	
	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.
Car	62	82.7	59	93.6	39	78.0
Team coach/minibus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Public bus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Train	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bicycle	2	2.7	1	1.6	1	2.0
Walk	11	14.7	3	4.8	10	20.0

2.38 *Views on the number of local facilities:* Of those who expressed an opinion, the collective responses were as follows:

<i>Facility type</i>	<i>Too many</i>		<i>About right</i>		<i>Too few</i>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sports halls	1	0.7	101	66.0	51	33.3
Swimming pools	0	0.0	90	53.3	79	46.7
Health and fitness	4	2.6	114	73.5	37	23.9
Synthetic turf pitches	0	0.0	36	40.9	52	59.1
Tennis courts	1	0.9	66	52.4	59	46.8
Bowls greens	0	0.0	69	79.3	18	20.7
Squash courts	0	0.0	74	64.9	40	35.1
Golf courses	8	7.1	63	56.3	41	36.6
Grass pitches	0	0.0	73	65.2	39	34.8
Village/community halls	1	0.7	110	79.7	37	26.8

### ***The implications for open space, sport and recreation provision***

2.39 The analysis of local need and demand for sport and recreation provision in Uttlesford has highlighted a number of key issues that will be strongly reflected in this study.

- The 2006 Audit revealed that over 50% of respondents considered the level of green space provision within the district to be about right, with a further 22% considering the level to be 'plenty'.
- The Citizen's Panel survey revealed that a significant proportion of the respondents feel that the amount of provision of different types of open space within the District is about right. For Parks and gardens, Natural areas and Amenity green space the majority of respondents considered the quality of the provision to be good. For Children's play areas, Allotments and Outdoor sports facilities the quality was generally considered to be average.
- The Citizen's Panel survey also revealed that a significant proportion of the respondents feel that there are too few of several types of sports facility locally, in particular swimming pools, indoor and outdoor tennis courts, synthetic turf pitches and grass pitches.

- d) The Council's 2010 survey of local sports clubs revealed high levels of satisfaction with local sports facilities, with 71.4% of respondents saying that their needs are fully met. Conversely, 50% of respondents believe that there are too few synthetic turf pitches locally.
- e) Most of the governing bodies of sport have no policies or strategic priorities relating to facility provision in the Uttlesford area, although swimming and football have identified some deficiencies.
- f) Respondents to the pitch sports clubs survey were generally critical of the quality of pitch provision in Uttlesford.
- g) Schools are already major providers of sports facilities with community use in Uttlesford and several who do not currently offer external access to their facilities would consider doing so in the future.
- h) The leisure centre users survey showed patterns of very regular use (weekly or more frequently) by facility users. As with some other local surveys, local levels of provision for swimming and tennis courts were judged to be insufficient.

### ***Consultation***

- 2.40 Following production of a draft version of this report, copies were circulated to Uttlesford District Council, Sport England and the governing bodies of sport that responded to the original consultation stage to verify the accuracy of the document and obtain feedback. Appendix 4 was also circulated to all Parish and Town Councils by Uttlesford District Council for comment on the sites included and the comments made. Where appropriate all comments were incorporated into the final report.

### 3 Green Space Audit and Strategy

#### *Methodology*

- 3.1 PPG17 sets out a five stage methodology to enable a consistent approach to the preparation of open space appraisals. The five stages are:
- Identifying local needs
  - Auditing local provision
  - Setting provision standards
  - Applying provision standards
  - Developing draft policies
- 3.2 The previous section of the report looked at identifying local need, both in terms of previous studies undertaken and new surveys and consultation undertaken specifically for this strategy. The remainder of this section relates to the following types of open space as identified in PPG17:
- Parks and Gardens
  - Natural and semi-natural green space
  - Green corridors
  - Amenity green space
  - Provision for children and young people
  - Allotments
  - Cemeteries and churchyards
  - Civic spaces
- 3.3 Playing pitches and sports facilities are covered by separate methodologies within the following sections of this strategy. Civic spaces are not covered within this strategy as none over the 0.2ha size threshold were identified within the District. Green corridors have been combined with natural and semi-natural green space due to the small number of green corridors identified and the overlap between the two types of open space.

#### *Study Area*

- 3.4 Uttlesford District consists of 57 parishes. Of these 15 parishes were covered by the 2006 Audit. The parishes are not grouped in any particular way for planning purposes and no specific catchment areas have been identified for the main towns and villages. In planning terms Great Dunmow and Saffron Walden are identified as Market Towns and Elsenham, Great Chesterford, Newport, Stansted Mountfitchet, Takeley and Thaxted as main villages. The parishes associated with these settlements have therefore been used to analyse existing provision for some typologies.

#### *Site Audit*

- 3.5 To establish Uttlesford District's baseline position with regard to open space, a comprehensive site audit was undertaken. The 2006 Audit identified open spaces within 15 parishes and a further update was undertaken in April 2010 to which nine parishes responded and either verified or amended the locations of open spaces. The 2006 Audit did not consider green corridors, civic spaces or cemeteries and churchyards.
- 3.6 In order to extend the baseline data to cover all parishes a letter and base map was sent to the Parish/Town Clerk for each Parish/Town Council within Uttlesford in June 2011. The letter requested that the Parish/Town Council should check the open spaces already identified in the 15 parishes previously audited. In the remaining Parishes the Clerk was requested to identify open spaces within each of the open space typologies.

- 3.7 Following receipt of responses from the Parish Councils, individual sites were plotted in GIS and questionnaires were prepared for each site over 0.2ha identified and all children's play areas (see Appendix 1 for main questionnaire and Appendix 2 for allotments questionnaire). These were issued to the Parish Councils for them to complete.
- 3.8 Where Parish Councils had not responded to the initial letter sites were identified and questionnaires completed on site by The Landscape Partnership. Where sites were identified by Parish Councils but no questionnaires were returned/completed the overall quality of the sites has been entered as unknown. The following summarises the responses received from Parish/Town Councils:

<b><i>Parish</i></b>	<b><i>Response to request for sites</i></b>	<b><i>Response to questionnaires</i></b>
Arkesden	Audited by TLP	Audited by TLP
Ashdon	Full response received	Full response received
Aythorpe Roding	Audited by TLP	Audited by TLP
Barnston	Audited by TLP	Audited by TLP
Berden	Full response received	Full response received
Birchanger	Full response received	Questionnaires not issued due to late response – quality of sites unknown
Broxted	Full response received	Full response received
Chickney	Full response received	Full response received
Chrishall	Audited by TLP	Audited by TLP with revisions by Parish Council
Clavering	Full response received	Full response received
Debden	Full response received	Partial response received– quality of some sites unknown
Elmdon and Wenden Lofts	Full response received	N/a
Elsenham	Full response received	Questionnaires not issued due to late response – quality of sites unknown
Farnham	Audited by TLP	Audited by TLP
Felsted	Audited by TLP	Audited by TLP
Flitch Green	Audited by TLP	Audited by TLP
Great Canfield	Full response received	Full response received
Great Chesterford	Full response received	Response not received– quality of sites unknown
Great Dunmow	Full response received	Full response received
Great Easton and Tilty	Full response received	Full response received
Great Hallingbury	Full response received	Questionnaires not issued due to late response – quality of sites unknown
Hadstock	Full response received	Response not received– quality of sites unknown
Hatfield Broad Oak	Full response received	Full response received
Hatfield Heath	Audited by TLP	Audited by TLP
Hempstead	Full response received	Full response received
Henham	Full response received	Full response received
High Easter	Full response received	Questionnaires not issued due to late response – quality of sites unknown
High Roding	Full response received	Full response received
Langley	Full response received	Partial response received– quality of some sites unknown

<b><i>Parish</i></b>	<b><i>Response to request for sites</i></b>	<b><i>Response to questionnaires</i></b>
Leaden Roding	Audited by TLP	Audited by TLP
Lindsell	Full response received	Full response received
Littlebury	Full response received	Questionnaires not issued due to late response – quality of sites unknown
Little Bardfield	Full response received	N/a
Little Canfield	Audited by TLP	Audited by TLP with revisions by Parish Council
Little Chesterford	Audited by TLP	Audited by TLP
Little Dunmow	Full response received	N/a
Little Easton	Full response received	Full response received
Little Hallingbury	Full response received	Questionnaires not issued due to late response – quality of sites unknown
Manuden	Full response received	Full response received
Margaret Roding	Full response received	N/a
Newport	Full response received	Full response received
Quendon and Rickling	Audited by TLP	Audited by TLP
Radwinter	Full response received	Response not received– quality of sites unknown
Saffron Walden	Full response received	Partial response received– quality of some sites unknown
The Sampfords	Full response received	Response not received– quality of sites unknown
Sewards End	Full response received	Questionnaires not issued due to late response – quality of sites unknown
Stansted	Full response received	Full response received
Stebbing	Full response received	Full response received
Strethall	Audited by TLP	Audited by TLP
Takeley	Audited by TLP	Audited by TLP
Thaxted	Full response received	Response not received– quality of sites unknown
Ugley	Full response received	Full response received
Wendens Ambo	Full response received	Full response received
White Roding	Audited by TLP	Audited by TLP
Wicken Bonhunt	Audited by TLP	Audited by TLP
Widdington	Full response received	Full response received
Wimbish	Full response received	Questionnaires not issued due to late response – quality of sites unknown

- 3.9 The questionnaires were based on a simplified version of the questionnaires used for the 2006 Audit. They identified any designations relating to the site, the primary and secondary use of the site and considered a range of factors, including Welcome, Entrances/Boundaries, Access into/within site, Safety, Seats and bins, Cleanliness, Facilities, Buildings, Nature conservation, Vegetation, Trees and Water features.

### *Setting Standards*

- 3.10 The 'Companion Guide to PPG 17: Assessing needs and Opportunities' identifies five key attributes of open spaces, sport and recreation facilities, these being:
- Accessibility
  - Quality
  - Multi-functionality
  - Primary purpose and
  - Quantity
- 3.11 The PPG 17 Companion Guide identifies the following:
- **Accessibility** normally comes first in importance for the simple reason that if a particular open space or facility is inaccessible it will be irrelevant to those who may want to use it. At the same time, however, inaccessible open spaces can nonetheless contribute to the appearance, environmental quality and amenity of an area and contribute to biodiversity.
  - **Quality** depends on two things: the needs and expectations of users, on the one hand, and design, management and maintenance on the other – in other words fitness for purpose. In this context 'users' means people of all ages, all social or ethnic groups and abilities or disabilities, and also wildlife. Ensuring that something is fit for purpose requires clarity as to what that purpose is.
  - Many open spaces, however, are in practice **Multi-functional**. Most grass pitches, for example, are probably used for purposes such as children's play, kite flying, exercising dogs (in spite of the potential problem of fouling) or jogging as well as sport. This can create problems when analyzing an audit of provision and determining whether local needs are satisfied.
  - **'Primary purpose'** so that each open space, or sport and recreation facility, is counted only once in an audit of provision. 'Primary' infers that there is at least one secondary purpose; this both reflects the multi-functional nature of many open spaces and brings clarity and consistency to planning, design and management policies. It therefore helps to promote fitness for purpose.
  - **Quantity** is the final key attribute. It is usually measured in terms of the amount of provision (for example, area, the number of pitches or allotments or pieces of play equipment). However, this can be over-simplistic for pitches and some other outdoor sports facilities. For example, a pitch can accommodate only one match starting at 1400 hours on a Saturday afternoon. However, the capacity, or maximum number of matches per week, of any given pitch varies with its specification. This means that it is sometimes possible to address an identified quantitative deficiency in provision by improving the specification, or quality, of existing facilities.
- 3.12 Standards have been identified locally for accessibility, quality and quantity through identifying deficits in these attributes via analysis of the site audits and comparing them to both existing standards, and those of comparator authorities.
- 3.13 Standards have been identified across the District authority for each typology of open space where appropriate.

### Comparator authorities

- 3.14 The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) provides a Nearest Neighbours Model, to enable local authorities to undertake comparative and benchmarking exercises, by identifying the councils that are most closely related in terms of their demography and economic profile.



- 3.15 In terms of comparing open space provision with the most comparable local authorities, an exercise was undertaken to identify Uttlesford's 'Nearest Neighbours', and establish which of these authorities have undertaken similar open space studies, to provide benchmarking data.
- 3.16 The results of the exercise identified Mid-Sussex, Cotswold, South Oxfordshire, East Hampshire, Winchester, Test Valley, West Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse, Harborough, Sevenoaks, Horsham, Stratford-on-Avon, Hambleton, Maldon and South Cambridgeshire, as the most compatible authorities with an Open spaces/PPG17 assessment/Green spaces strategy. Where the 'nearest neighbour' authorities had not set greenspace standards for a particular typology, we also consulted near spatial neighbours with Open Spaces Strategies, such as North Hertfordshire, East Hertfordshire, Braintree, Chelmsford and South Cambridgeshire to see what standard they had set. A summary of the standards set is provided in Appendix 3.

#### Role of comparator authorities in standard setting

- 3.17 Whilst the primary method of establishing local standards has been through use of the audit and the community consultation, the comparator standards allow proposed local standards to be compared with local authorities with similar economic, social and demographic profile as a further bench-mark exercise, helping to test the validity of the choice of standard.

#### Limitations and Assumptions

- 3.18 Whilst every effort has been made to identify open spaces, through initial contact with Parish and Town Councils, review of aerial photography, site visits, input from Uttlesford District Council and circulating a summary of the provision by Parish (Appendix 4) to Parish and Town Councils, it may still be possible that some open spaces have not been identified.
- 3.19 Where questionnaires have been returned by Parish and Town Councils in relation to the quality of open spaces there may be some variation in the level of scoring between different Parishes.
- 3.20 It was not possible to assess the quality of all open spaces, given that survey forms identifying open spaces were returned late or not at all by some Parish and Town Councils.

## ***Parks and Gardens***



*Jubilee Gardens, Saffron Walden*

- 3.21 Parks and gardens are generally areas of land normally enclosed, designed, managed and maintained spaces, usually but not exclusively for public use, and including urban parks, country parks and formal gardens<sup>5</sup>. Their primary purpose is identified in the Companion Guide to PPG17 as 'accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events'. The Companion Guide also indicates that very few new urban parks or gardens were created in the UK in the second half of the twentieth century, other than in the new towns, but that parks can be a good use for some contaminated brownfield sites unsuitable for other forms of development.
- 3.22 In addition to having ecological value, parks and gardens have wider benefits such as providing a sense of place or setting for a wider area and the provision of educational opportunities. These traditional sorts of parks often provide for quiet enjoyment, dog-walking, if appropriate, meeting friends, and children's play, as well as providing for more active recreation. They are also critical in providing a green lung within the built environment, providing a valuable green infrastructure function in terms of pollution control, micro-climate mitigation, a setting for residential development as well as a visual amenity for both users and those who just pass by or overlook them.
- 3.23 Parks and gardens are often identified largely as urban greenspace types, but can fulfil a primary function in some rural areas. This includes historic Parks and Gardens that originated as the grounds of private houses within historic rural estates. Such parks, some of which are on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens<sup>6</sup>, may not have open access to the public, or may be substantially controlled by a private landowner. The latter is the case with Audley End in Uttlesford.

### *Result of audit*

- 3.24 There are relatively few parks and gardens within Uttlesford. The 2006 Green Space Audit identified three parks or gardens over 0.15 hectares in size, all within Saffron Walden. These were Bridge End Gardens, Jubilee Gardens and The Common. These sites were categorised as parks and gardens due to their role as visitor attractions and the way they are used.

<sup>5</sup> Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation

<sup>6</sup> English Heritage; The Register of Historic Parks and Gardens

- 3.25 Following the current audit, these three parks and gardens remain the only open spaces of this category identified within the District over the revised threshold of 0.2 hectares. All three parks and gardens are owned by the Town Council and access is free of charge. Opening times restrict access to Jubilee Gardens and Bridge End Gardens, but access is unrestricted to The Common.
- 3.26 The overall quality of the parks and gardens, both in the 2006 audit and the current audit, is as follows:

<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Overall quality 2006</i>	<i>Overall quality 2011</i>
Bridge End Gardens	Excellent	Good
Jubilee Gardens	Good	Good
The Common	Good	Good

- 3.27 All of the sites are protected by designations. Bridge End Gardens is a Registered Historic Park or Garden, Jubilee Gardens is a Protected Open Space of Environmental Value and The Common is Protected Open Space for Informal Recreation.
- 3.28 The 2006 audit identified that Bridge End Gardens had undergone a lot of work and was a big visitor attraction in the town. The 2011 audit indicates that although the site is described as a 'lovely feature' there are issues with cleanliness, particularly dog fouling, and car parking is considered to be poor.
- 3.29 The 2006 audit indicated that entrances to Jubilee Gardens were in need of improvement and there were issues with litter. The 2011 audit indicates that entrances are considered to be in good condition and locations. Litter was not highlighted as a significant problem in the updated audit, but the variety and quality of vegetation within the park is considered very poor and the wildlife value and car parking poor.
- 3.30 In relation to The Common, the 2006 audit highlighted litter problems and graffiti as well as low nature conservation value. The 2011 update indicates that the variety and quality of vegetation is considered to be very poor within the park and litter, sports facilities and wildlife value are poor.

### *Parks and Gardens Standards*

#### Role of Green Flag award in standard setting

- 3.31 The Green Flag Award is the national standard for quality parks and green spaces in England and Wales. The award scheme began over ten years ago as a way of recognising the best green spaces in the country. It was also seen as a way to create a benchmark of excellence within recreational areas.
- 3.32 The key criteria against which the awards are given are:

***A welcoming place*** – such as good and safe access, good signage, and equal access for all members of the community.

***Healthy, Safe and Secure*** – particularly important are that equipment and facilities must be safe to use, the park or greenspace must be secure for all members of the community, dog fouling must be addressed, health and safety policies should be in place and toilets, drinking water etc should be available or close by.

***Clean and well-maintained*** – Litter and other waste management issues must be addressed, grounds, buildings and features must be well maintained and a policy on litter, vandalism etc must be in place.

***Sustainability*** – An environmental policy or charter should be in place, pesticide use should be minimised, horticultural peat use should be eliminated, waster [plant materials should be recycled, high horticultural and arboricultural standards should be used, energy conservation measures etc. should be used.

***Conservation and heritage*** – including natural features, wildlife and fauna, landscape features, buildings and structural features.

**Community Involvement** – knowledge of user community, evidence of community involvement, and recreational facilities for all sectors of the community.

**Marketing** – marketing strategy in place, good provision of information to users, promotion of the park.

**Management** – a management plan should be in place.

3.33 Some Local Authorities use the Green Flag as the quality standard for their parks and other greenspaces. It is not known how achievable this is as a proposal, however, and it is therefore thought preferable for Uttlesford to use it as a standard to aspire to, and to set a target within the action plan to achieve the Green Flag standard for key greenspaces over time.

3.34 Greenspace managers can also aspire to ‘Green Heritage site’ status or a ‘Green Pennant’ award for their sites which recognise heritage value and community or voluntary group management.

Quantity

<i>Existing level of provision</i>	<i>Recommended standard</i>
<p><b>0.12 ha/1000 population</b></p> <p>or</p> <p><b>0.4 ha/1000 population in Market Towns</b></p> <p><b>(8.86ha total)</b></p>	<p><b>Proposed standard: Not set</b></p>
<b>Justification</b>	
<p>The current level of provision is equivalent to 0.12 ha/1000 population across the District as a whole. However, the current provision is entirely contained within Saffron Walden. If the provision is taken to apply to solely the Market Towns this equates to 0.4 ha/1000 population in these settlements.</p> <p>A proposed standard has not been set due to the very small number of sites within this typology in Uttlesford District. A standard was not set in the 2006 audit either. New parks and gardens are unlikely to be created other than in large new developments, so it will be difficult to increase provision across the District. Standards have been adopted by some of the comparator authorities that were studied, but not all of them. Standards that have been set include;</p> <p><b>East Hertfordshire 0.53 ha/1000 population</b>  <b>Chelmsford Borough 2.0 ha/1000 population in Chelmsford</b>  <b>Braintree District 1.2 ha/1000 population in urban areas</b>  <b>South Oxfordshire 3.5 ha/1000 population in 4 main towns or 1.0 ha/1000 population in larger settlements</b>  <b>Harborough District 0.5 ha/1000 population</b></p> <p>A large number of the comparator authorities had not, however, set a standard for parks and gardens or had combined it with other types of open space such as amenity greenspace.</p>	

Accessibility

<i>Existing level of provision</i>	<i>Recommended standard</i>
<b>Not defined</b>	<b>Proposed standard: Not set</b>
<b><i>Justification</i></b>	
<p>The current provision is entirely within Saffron Walden. A proposed standard has not been set due to the very small number of sites within this typology in Uttlesford District. A standard was not set in the 2006 audit either. New parks and gardens are unlikely to be created other than in large new developments, so it will be difficult to increase provision across the District. Standards have been adopted by some of the comparator authorities that were studied, but not all of them. Standards that have been set include;</p> <p><b>East Hertfordshire 10 minute walk from residential areas (0.8km)</b>  <b>Chelmsford Borough 10 minute drive time (4km)</b>  <b>Braintree District 12.5 minute walk (1km)</b>  <b>South Oxfordshire 15 minute walk (1km)</b>  <b>Harborough District 10 minute drive time (4km)</b></p>	

Quality

<i>Existing level of provision</i>	<i>Recommended standard</i>
<b>N/A</b>	<p><b>Proposed standard: Essential:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites should be clean and litter-free</li> <li>• All parks should provide a range of horticultural or natural features appropriate to their size and character.</li> <li>• All parks should have appropriate signage particular to that place</li> <li>• All greenspace features and facilities should be well-maintained, including play equipment, footpaths, site furniture and soft landscaping</li> </ul> <p><b>Proposed standard: Desirable</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uttlesford District Council should work towards achieving 1 No. Park or Garden of Green Flag standard in the next three years.</li> <li>• All Parks and Gardens should work towards achieving the qualities described within the Green Flag standard in the longer term.</li> <li>• Sites should be managed to give natural surveillance to minimise fear of crime.</li> <li>• All parks should have a range of facilities, including those for young and older people, appropriate to their size and character.</li> <li>• Access to parks and gardens should be part of an integrated network of footpaths and cycleways, should be of high quality design and use materials appropriate to the setting.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Justification</i></b>	
<p>The current audit shows that the three existing Parks and Gardens are of good quality, with Bridge End Gardens having been rated as Excellent in 2006. All sites are considered visually attractive, with many providing amenity value, but only The Common offers children’s play and only Bridge End Gardens is considered to have biodiversity value and a good variety of vegetation. There are some problems with litter and dog-fouling.</p> <p>The proposed standard responds to the results of the audit by incorporating essential standards around items currently identified as issues. A standard was not set in the 2006 audit. The standard seeks to promote higher standards over time by seeking to use the qualities in the</p>	

'Green Flag' award as a desirable target, encouraging Uttlesford to achieve one Green Flag in the next three years.

The use of quality standards by comparator authority is variable. South Oxfordshire set a standard of all parks and gardens qualifying for the 'Green Flag' award. This was not thought to be deliverable over the lifetime of the strategy for Uttlesford, hence a focus on delivering the qualities of 'Green Flag' standards without having to achieve 'Green Flag' status. This approach has been followed by other Authorities such as East Hertfordshire and Sevenoaks.

#### Deficiencies

- 3.35 Bridge End Gardens – poor onsite car parking facilities reported by Town Council and issues with dog fouling, litter and fly tipping
- 3.36 Jubilee Gardens – poor onsite car parking facilities reported by Town Council and little variety in vegetation/wildlife value
- 3.37 The Common – poor onsite car parking facilities reported by Town Council and issues with dog fouling, litter and fly tipping

#### Draft Recommendations

##### ***Parks and Gardens***

###### *Policy recommendations*

RPG1 Seek opportunities to create new parks and gardens where they arise, to increase provision throughout the District

###### *Other recommendations*

RPG2 Seek enhancements in cleanliness and accessibility to all sites

RPG3 Seek to attain 'Green Flag' award standards across all parks and gardens in the long term

### ***Amenity Greenspace***



*Holloway Crescent, Leaden Roding*

- 3.38 PPG17 identifies amenity greenspace as being ‘most commonly, but not exclusively in housing areas – including informal recreation spaces, greenspaces in and around housing, domestic gardens and village greens’<sup>7</sup>.
- 3.39 These sorts of greenspace tend to consist largely of mown grass which can be of a scale to provide an informal kickabout area, perhaps with some boundary tree-planting or sometimes incorporating play facilities. They do not generally include formal flower or shrub beds or specific seating areas other than occasional benches. Nor do they tend to incorporate areas of high nature conservation value.

#### *Result of audit*

- 3.40 Altogether 87 different amenity greenspaces were identified within Uttlesford District that were over the size threshold of 0.2 hectares. A large number of further amenity greenspaces were also identified but were smaller than this threshold. Further auditing of these smaller spaces has not been undertaken.
- 3.41 The single largest green space in this typology is Woodside Green in Great Hallingbury, at 26.37ha which is a large area of common land. With the exception of some of the larger recreation grounds and areas of common land most sites are less than 1ha in size. The character of the Amenity Greenspaces varies greatly but with most consisting of mown grass, a few trees or shrubs, or occasional children’s play facilities.
- 3.42 The large majority of Amenity Greenspaces in Uttlesford, by their nature, are in public ownership and therefore allow general public access. This includes 39% of the audited spaces being owned by Parish Councils and a further 12% by Uttlesford District Council. However, areas of amenity greenspace within new housing developments, such as Priors Green in Takeley/Little Canfield and Takeley Park appear to be exceptions to this as they are currently owned by the housing developers prior to being handed over to other bodies.

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<sup>7</sup> Planning Policy 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation

3.43 The overall quality of the Amenity Greenspaces, both in the 2006 audit and the current audit, is as follows:

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Overall quality 2006</b>	<b>Overall quality 2011</b>
Clatterbury Lane, Clavering (x3)	Good	Excellent
Crow Street, Henham	Good	Excellent
Site opposite Woodend Green, Henham	Moderate	Excellent
Brocks Mead, Great Easton	Not surveyed	Excellent
Church Field and All Saints Close play area, Ashdon	Not surveyed	Excellent
Roger's End Village Green, Ashdon	Not surveyed	Excellent
Vernons Close, Henham	Not surveyed	Excellent
Woodend Green, Henham	Good (Reclassified from children's play)	Excellent
Clavering Road, Berden	Not surveyed	Excellent
High Street, Clavering	Moderate	Good to excellent
Woodlands Walk, Great Dunmow	Excellent	Good
Chapel Hill War memorial, Stansted Mountfitchet	Good	Good
Chestnut Drive, Hatfield Heath	Good	Good
Greenways play area, Saffron Walden	Good	Good
Hunter Meet/ Chelmsford Road, Hatfield Heath	Good	Good
Mill Hill picnic area, Stansted Mountfitchet	Good	Good
The Shaw and Chelmsford Road, Hatfield Heath	Good	Good
The Downs, Great Dunmow (x2)	Moderate to good (Part reclassified from children's play)	Good
Land fronting Lower Mill Field, Great Dunmow	Moderate	Good
Land next to Holy Trinity Church, Hatfield Heath	Moderate	Good
Lime Tree Hill, Great Dunmow	Moderate	Good
Stane Street, Great Dunmow	Moderate	Good
Bentfield Gardens, Cambridge Road, Stansted Mountfitchet	Not surveyed	Good
Church Road, Stansted Mountfitchet	Not surveyed	Good
Dunmow Road/Drury Lane, Aythorpe Roding	Not surveyed	Good
Hampit Road and nr church Arkesden	Not surveyed	Good
Holloway Crescent, Leaden Roding	Not surveyed	Good
Land around Silver Jubilee Hall, Takeley	Not surveyed	Good
Land off The Shaw, Hatfield Heath	Not surveyed	Good
Monk's Hill, Saffron Walden	Not surveyed	Good
St Martin's Close, White Roding	Not surveyed	Good
Talberds Ley, Great Dunmow	Not surveyed	Good
The Glebe, Hempstead	Not surveyed	Good
Ugley Green	Not surveyed	Good
Dunmow Road/ Warwick Road, Priors Green, Little Canfield	Not surveyed	Good
Rickling Green Road, Quendon and Rickling	Not surveyed	Good
Brixton Lane, Quendon and Rickling	Not surveyed	Good
B1383 verge, Quendon and Rickling	Not surveyed	Good
Station Road/ Hillside Road – perimeter open space with lake, Flitch Green	Not surveyed	Good
Great Easton Playing Field, Great Easton	Not surveyed	Good
Broadfield Playing Field, High Roding	Not surveyed	Good
Village Green, High Street, Hatfield Broad Oak	Not surveyed	Good
Clarendon Road, Priors Green, Little Canfield	Not surveyed	Moderate to good



<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Overall quality 2006</b>	<b>Overall quality 2011</b>
Takeley Park, Takeley (x2)	Moderate to good	Moderate
Harvest Fields, Takeley	Not surveyed	Moderate
Newton Green, Great Dunmow	Moderate (Reclassified from children's play)	Moderate
Open green space with pavilion, Hatfield Heath	Not surveyed	Moderate
Broomfields, Hatfield Heath	Moderate (Reclassified from children's play)	Moderate
Off Rectory Road, Farnham	Not surveyed	Moderate
Recreation ground, Arkesden	Not surveyed	Moderate
The Wick, Wendens Ambo	Not surveyed	Moderate
Village Hall, Stortford Road, Leaden Roding	Not surveyed	Moderate
Within Priors Fields new housing development, Takeley	Not surveyed	Moderate
Station Road – perimeter open space, Flitch Green	Not surveyed	Moderate
Off Baynard Avenue – perimeter open space, Flitch Green	Not surveyed	Moderate
Braintree Road, Felsted	Not surveyed	Moderate
Evelyn Road, Willows Green, Felsted	Not surveyed	Moderate
Lukins Mead/Nursery Rise, Great Dunmow	Moderate (Reclassified from children's play)	Poor
Village Green, Burnsite Road, Felsted	Good	Poor
Land Off Raven's Crescent, Felsted	Not surveyed	Poor
Beeches Close, Saffron Walden	Good	Unknown
Land behind Little Hallingbury Village Hall	Good	Unknown
St Marys View, Saffron Walden	Good	Unknown
Elizabeth Way, Saffron Walden (x2)	Moderate to good	Unknown
A1060 verge, Little Hallingbury	Moderate	Unknown
Museum grounds and castle ruin, Museum Street, Saffron Walden	Moderate	Unknown
Stansted Road, Elsenham	Moderate	Unknown – originally identified by Parish Council as outdoor sports provision
Birchanger Recreation Ground	Not surveyed	Unknown
Magdalen Green, Thaxted	Moderate (Reclassified from children's play)	Unknown
Motts Green, Little Hallingbury	Not surveyed	Unknown
Radwinter Road, Swards End	Not surveyed	Unknown
Weaverhead Close, Thaxted	Moderate (Reclassified from children's play)	Unknown
Woodside Green Common Land, Great Hallingbury	Not surveyed	Unknown
Wrights Green, Little Hallingbury	Not surveyed	Unknown
Woodside Green Common Land, Great Hallingbury	Not surveyed	Unknown
Village Hall field, Great Hallingbury	Not surveyed	Unknown
Little Dunmow Recreation Ground	Not surveyed	Unknown – originally identified by Parish Council as outdoor sports provision
Rectory Lane Playing Field, Ashdon	Not surveyed	Unknown – originally identified by Parish Council as outdoor sports provision

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Overall quality 2006</b>	<b>Overall quality 2011</b>
Church End Playing Field, Ashdon	Not surveyed	Unknown – originally identified by Parish Council as outdoor sports provision
Football pitch off Bonneting Lane, Berden	Not surveyed	Unknown – originally identified by Parish Council as outdoor sports provision
Hadstock Recreation Ground	Not surveyed	Unknown – originally identified by Parish Council as outdoor sports provision
Anglo American Playing Fields, Saffron Walden	Not surveyed (reclassified from sport)	Unknown – originally identified by Parish Council as outdoor sports provision
Open space around Leisure Centre, Saffron Walden	Moderate (reclassified from children's play)	Unknown – originally identified by Parish Council as outdoor sports provision
Great Sampford Recreation Ground	Not surveyed	Unknown – originally identified by Parish Council as outdoor sports provision

- 3.44 The audit shows that of the sites where results were recorded most Amenity Greenspaces are of moderate quality or above. Only three sites (3% of those audited) have been classified as Poor overall quality. These are Lukins Mead/Nursery Rise, Great Dunmow; Village Green, Burnstie Road, Felsted; and Land off Raven's Crescent, Felsted.
- 3.45 A small proportion of the sites are protected by designations. Woodside Green Common Land, Great Hallingbury is a County Wildlife Site; Beeches Close, Elizabeth Way and the Museum grounds and castle ruin all in Saffron Walden, Wrights Green in Little Hallingbury, Weaverhead Close and Magdalen Green in Thaxted and Priors Green in Takeley are Protected Open Spaces of Environmental Value; The Green in Saffron Walden and Mill Hill picnic area in Stansted Mountfitchet are Protected Open Spaces for Informal Recreation; and Greenways, The Downs and Newton Green all in Great Dunmow are Protected Open Spaces for both Environmental Value and Informal Recreation.
- 3.46 The majority of the sites are generally welcoming, with 64% considered to have an Excellent or Good appearance. This is a slight improvement from the 2006 audit. Only Rectory Road, Farnham and Lukins Mead/Nursery Rise, Great Dunmow were considered to have a poor appearance. The majority of entrances and boundaries of sites were also generally considered to be Excellent or Good, with the same two sites and a site off Baynard Avenue, Flitch Green considered to be poor in relation to these criteria.
- 3.47 Quality of access to the sites, in terms of both disabled access and car parking, was considered to be more variable. 31% of sites were considered to have poor disabled access and 33% poor onsite parking provision, with a further 17% of sites having no parking provision. This is a general improvement from the 2006 audit. It should be noted, however, that car parking close to sites was not always taken into account by respondents to the survey and availability of nearby parking facilities may have an impact on the perceived accessibility of sites.
- 3.48 Litter and vandalism were not considered to be a problem at the majority of sites, in line with the 2006 audit. Only Greenways in Saffron Walden is considered to be poor in relation to fly tipping.
- 3.49 In terms of facilities, 26% of sites were rated as poor or very poor in relation to the provision of seats and bins. Over 36% were rated as poor or very poor in relation to the provision of signage.

Very few sites have sports facilities, with this criterion considered not applicable for 85% of the sites audited. Play facilities are also considered separately to most of the amenity greenspaces, with 28% of the sites considered to be moderate or higher in relation to children's play.

- 3.50 The wildlife or nature conservation value of amenity greenspaces is also variable. 76% of the sites audited are considered to have moderate or higher wildlife value, with the same proportion considered to have moderate or higher variety of vegetation. Greenways in Saffron Walden is considered to have a very poor variety of vegetation. As with the 2006 audit, most sites would have potential to improve nature conservation. Very few sites (72%) have any water features.
- 3.51 A number of the sites presented opportunities for improvement which would enhance the site. The potential to improve sites rated moderate or below is summarised below:

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Potential</b>
Takeley Park, Takeley (x2)	Improvements needed to disabled access, parking, numbers and maintenance of seats/bins, and play facilities
Harvest Fields, Takeley	Improvements needed to disabled access, parking, numbers and maintenance of seats/bins, and signage
Newton Green, Great Dunmow	Improvements needed to wildlife value and variety of vegetation
Open green space with pavilion, Hatfield Heath	Improvements needed to disabled access, parking, and play facilities
Broomfields, Hatfield Heath	Improvements needed to disabled access, numbers and maintenance of seats/bins, range of facilities, wildlife value and variety of vegetation
Off Rectory Road, Farnham	Improvements needed to general appearance, entrance areas, disabled access, general maintenance, signage and variety of vegetation
Recreation ground, Arkesden	Improvements needed to disabled access, parking, maintenance of seats/bins, signage and wildlife value
The Wick, Wendens Ambo	Improvements needed to disabled access, parking, numbers and maintenance of seats/bins, signage, play facilities, and maintenance of trees
Village Hall, Stortford Road, Leaden Roding	Improvements needed to play facilities and variety of vegetation
Within Priors Fields new housing development, Takeley	Small general improvements
Station Road – perimeter open space, Flitch Green	Improvements needed to signage
Off Baynard Avenue – perimeter open space, Flitch Green	Improvements needed to entrances, parking, provision of bins/seating, and signage
Braintree Road, Felsted	Small general improvements
Evelyn Road, Willows Green, Felsted	Improvements needed to access, provision of bins/seating, and signage
Lukins Mead/Nursery Rise, Great Dunmow	General improvements required
Village Green, Burnsite Road, Felsted	Improvements needed to access, provision of bins and seating, signage, wildlife value and variety of vegetation

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Potential</b>
Land Off Raven's Crescent, Felsted	Improvements needed to access, provision of bins and seating, signage, wildlife value and variety of vegetation

*Amenity Greenspace: standards*Quantity

<b>Existing level of provision</b>	<b>Recommended standard</b>
<p><b>1.03 ha/1000 population</b></p> <p><b>(0.51 ha/1000 population in Market Towns and main villages and 1.8 ha/1000 population in more rural parishes)</b></p> <p><b>(77.33ha total)</b></p>	<p><b>Proposed standard: 1.0ha per 1000 population</b></p>
<b>Justification</b>	
<p>A proposed standard has been set that is similar to comparator authorities' standards and existing provision in Uttlesford, with a view to raising the standard above the current in the Market Towns. Some existing deficiencies may already be made up with existing smaller spaces that are below the 0.2ha threshold set for this audit. The current level of provision is equivalent to a range of 0.48 ha/1000 population in Market Towns and main villages and 1.89 ha/1000 population in more rural parishes. No quantity standard was set as part of the 2006 audit</p> <p>The proposed standard has been set above the average standard of the comparator authorities (0.83ha per 1000 population) at 1.0ha per 1000 population. The comparator authority standards were:</p> <p><b>Winchester – 0.4ha/1000 population</b>  <b>East Hertfordshire - 0.55ha/1000 population</b> (<i>equivalent to current provision</i>)  <b>Braintree - 0.8ha/1000 population</b>  <b>Chelmsford - 0.81ha/1000 population</b> (<i>equivalent to current provision</i>)  <b>Harborough – 0.9ha/1000 population</b>  <b>East Hampshire – 1.0ha/1000 population</b>  <b>Hambleton – 1.38ha/1000 population</b></p>	

Accessibility

<b>Existing level of provision</b>	<b>Recommended standard</b>
<p><b>Not defined</b></p>	<p><b>Proposed standard: Within 5 minutes walk (400m) in main settlements</b></p> <p><i>As set in 2006 study</i></p>
<b>Justification</b>	
<p>The current level of provision shows clusters of Amenity Greenspace throughout the District, both in urban and rural locations. The audit shows that the large majority of Amenity Greenspace is in public ownership and is publicly accessible.</p> <p>The community consultation undertaken for the 2006 audit identified that the majority of the community would prefer to visit open spaces within 5 minutes walk of their home.</p> <p>Comparator standards at other local authorities of similar profile were:</p> <p><b>East Hertfordshire - within 5 minutes walk of all residential areas (0.4km)</b>  <b>Chelmsford - within 10 minutes walk (800m)</b></p>	

**North Hertfordshire - within 5 minutes walk (480m)**  
**Braintree - within 5-10 minutes walk (400-800m)**  
**South Oxfordshire - within 10 minutes walk (600m)**  
**Hambleton – 15 minutes walk in service centres, 10 minutes walk in rural areas**  
**Harborough - within 10 minutes walk (800m)**  
**Vale of White Horse – 5 minutes walk (300m)**  
**Mid Sussex - 5 minutes walk (300m)**  
**Horsham – 200-350m walk**  
**Sevenoaks - within 10 minutes walk of all residential areas (800m)**

The proposed standard has been set as a balance between local need and deliverability, and is similar to many of the comparator authorities. Some deficiencies may be covered by existing smaller spaces, below 0.2ha. Others could be delivered through proposed residential development.

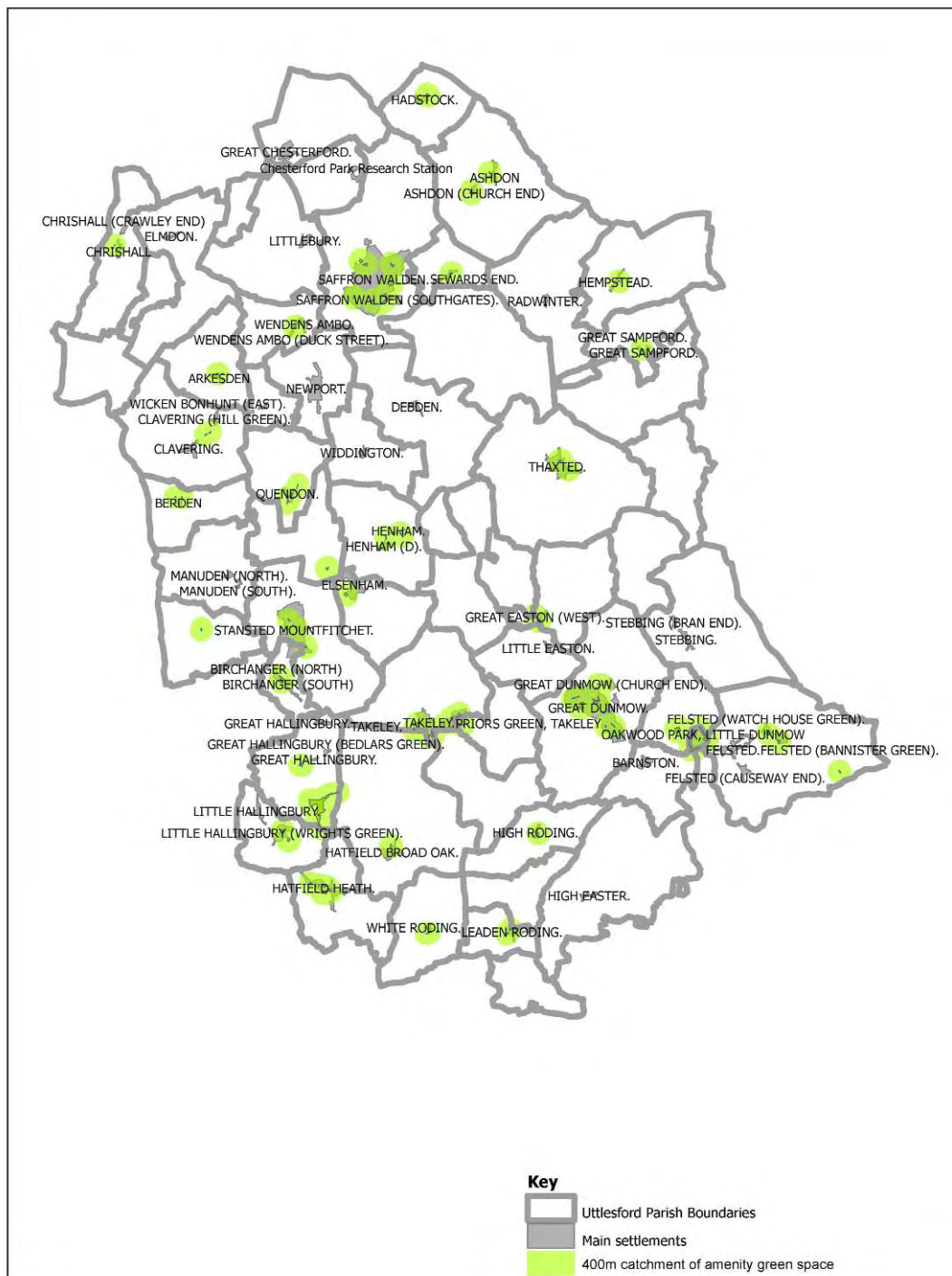
Quality

<i>Existing level of provision</i>	<i>Recommended standard</i>
<b>N/A</b>	<p><b>Proposed Standard:</b>  <b>Essential:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites should be clean and litter-free.</li> <li>• Sites should be managed to give natural surveillance to minimise fear of crime.</li> <li>• All greenspace features and facilities where provided should be well-maintained, including play equipment, footpaths, site furniture and soft landscaping.</li> </ul> <p><b>Desirable</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to amenity greens should be part of an integrated network of footpaths and cycleways, should be of high quality and appropriate materials for the setting.</li> <li>• Site design should take advantage of any existing natural features including trees, shrubs or wildlife areas or these should be introduced where not existing, as appropriate to the size of the site.</li> <li>• Site boundaries should be appropriately defined.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Justification</i></b>	
<p>The current resource audit shows that most Amenity Greenspaces are of moderate or above quality. Only one site is of poor quality. The proposed standard responds to the results of the audit by incorporating essential standards around cleanliness and maintenance, biodiversity and natural qualities, and security.</p>	
<p>The use of quality standards by comparator authority is variable. Many authorities have not set quality standards, with others highlighting authority specific issues that should be addressed. This is the approach recommended for Uttlesford District.</p>	

Deficiencies in local standards

3.52 Patterns of provision: A map showing the location of amenity greenspace in Uttlesford, together with a 400m catchment is below. It shows that most of the settlements within the district are within 400m of their nearest amenity greenspace over 0.2ha, with the exception of some villages and parts of some of the larger towns.

Figure 3.1: Amenity Greenspace Provision in Uttlesford



- 3.53 Deficiencies in **quantity** occur predominantly in the Market Towns and main villages. There are, however, smaller amenity greenspaces and parks and gardens within some of these settlements that would address these deficiencies to some extent.
- 3.54 Deficiencies in **accessibility** in settlements occur in the following areas and are shown below:
- Barnston, Chrishall, Debden, Elmdon and Wenden Lofts, Great Chesterford, Hatfield Broad Oak, High Easter, Littlebury, Little Chesterford, Little Easton, Manuden, Newport, Radwinter, Stebbing, Wicken Bonhunt, Widdington

- Varying size parts (often small) of Birchanger, Clavering, Elsenham, Felsted, Great Dunmow, Great Hallingbury, Hatfield Heath, Little Hallingbury, Saffron Walden, The Sampfords, Stansted, Takeley, Thaxted, Wendens Ambo

3.55 Deficiencies in overall **quality** occur predominantly in Lukins Mead/Nursery Rise, Great Dunmow; Village Green, Burnsite Road, Felsted; and Land Off Raven's Crescent, Felsted. Specific criteria are also considered to be poor in Greenways in Saffron Walden.

#### Draft recommendations

##### ***Amenity Greenspace***

###### *Policy recommendations*

RAG1 Seek additional provision particularly in Barnston, Chrishall, Debden, Elmdon and Wenden Lofts, Great Chesterford, Hatfield Broad Oak, High Easter, Littlebury, Little Chesterford, Little Easton, Manuden, Newport, Radwinter, Stebbing, Wicken Bonhunt, Widdington to mitigate for existing and prospective quantitative and accessibility deficiencies

###### *Other recommendations*

RAG2 Undertake a review of disabled access with appropriate user-groups across the amenity green provision and identify priorities for improvement.

RAG3 Undertake a review of signage and interpretation across the amenity green provision and identify priorities for improvement.

RAG4 Identify where existing smaller sites < 0.2ha could mitigate for existing deficiencies in quantity and accessibility

RAG5 Identify targeted improvements to sites currently identified as of poor quality or sites attaining poor or very poor for a number of criteria

***Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace****Stebbing Green, Stebbing*

- 3.56 PPG17 identifies that this typology can include woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands (e.g. downlands, commons and meadows) wetlands, open and running water, wastelands and derelict open land and rock areas (e.g. cliffs, quarries and pits)<sup>8</sup>.
- 3.57 Natural or semi-natural greenspace is vital for giving people contact with wildlife, especially within towns, or for communities living in rural areas but who work in urban areas. Natural England (NE) has identified that everyday contact with nature is important for personal well-being and quality of life. They also believe that this contact should be close to where people live and accessible to all, including the most vulnerable in society.

*Role of ANGSt*

- 3.58 With this in mind, Natural England promotes Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGSt). These standards encourage provision of:
- an accessible natural greenspace of at least 2ha in size within 300 metres, or 5 minutes walk from home.
  - statutory Local Nature Reserves at a minimum level of one hectare per thousand population
  - at least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home
  - one accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home
  - one accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home.

*Result of audit*

- 3.59 79 sites over 0.2ha and publically accessible have been identified within this typology. This includes sites that may also be considered green corridors as there are only a very small number of sites that fall within the later typology. The sites cover a total area of 517ha. Of the audited sites, 82% are currently publically owned, either by Parish Councils or Essex County Council. Of the remaining sites a number are leased by Parish Councils either from Trusts or private landowners.

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<sup>8</sup> Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation



- 3.60 The single largest greenspace in this typology is Hatfield Forest at 383ha. Other sites vary greatly in size, with the next largest sites being Garnetts Wood in High Easter parish at 25.8ha, The Flitch Way at a total area of 20ha and Birchanger Wood at 20.5ha. Their generally large size makes these sites of great significance in Uttlesford. The smallest is located within Langley Parish and is 0.15ha with the average size of site being 6.54ha.
- 3.61 The character of the natural and semi-natural urban greenspaces varies and includes woodlands, grasslands, meadows, scrub, ponds and streams/rivers. 25% of sites contain no facilities, with 89% having no buildings, 70% no sports facilities and 41% no children's play facilities. Where present the quality of this provision varied. This is comparable with the 2006 audit.
- 3.62 The overall quality of the natural or semi-natural greenspaces, both in the 2006 audit and the current audit, is as follows:

<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Overall quality 2006</i>	<i>Overall quality 2011</i>
Clatterbury Lane, Clavering	Not surveyed	Excellent
Hatfield Forest, Takeley	Excellent	Excellent
Stickling Green, Clavering (x4)	Good	Excellent
The Wilderness nature trail, Ashdon	Not surveyed	Excellent
Butts Green, Clavering	Not surveyed	Good to excellent
B1038 Pelham Road, Clavering	Not surveyed	Good
Land at Langleys behind sewage works off A130, Great Dunmow	Not surveyed	Good
Land at Langleys off A130, Great Dunmow	Not surveyed	Good
Land at Langleys, Great Dunmow	Not surveyed	Good
Simon's Wood, Clavering	Moderate	Good
Land next to Holy Trinity Church, Hatfield Heath	Good	Good
Land nr Forge Cottages, Hatfield Heath	Good	Good
Matching Road, Hatfield Heath	Moderate	Good
Pasernage Downs, Great Dunmow	Good	Good
Pond Lane sites 1 and 2, Hatfield Heath	Moderate to good	Good
Pond Lane sites 3 and 4, Hatfield Heath	Good	Good
Pound Lane, Ugley	Not surveyed	Good
Stebbing Green	Good	Good
Stebbing Green, Stebbing (x5)	Good	Good
Stortford Road, Clavering	Not surveyed	Good
The Downs, Manuden	Not surveyed	Good
Nature Reserve off The Street, Berden	Not surveyed	Good
The Green, Little Walden Road, Saffron Walden	Moderate (reclassified from children's play)	Good
Cage End Close, Hatfield Broad Oak	Not surveyed	Good
River Chelmer, Great Dunmow (x2)	Good	Moderate to good
Battle ditches, Saffron Walden	Not surveyed	Moderate to good
Braintree Road/River Chelmer, Great Dunmow (x2)	Not surveyed	Moderate
Chinnel Meadow, Wendens Ambo	Not surveyed	Moderate
Claypits Plantation, Saffron Walden	Poor	Moderate
Flitch Way, Great Dunmow	Good	Moderate
Smiths Green, Takeley (x3)	Good	Moderate
Flitch Way, Takeley	Good	Poor
Marshall Piece, Stebbing	Good	Poor
Flitch Way, Great Hallingbury	Not surveyed	Unknown
Bardfield Road, Thaxted	Not surveyed	Unknown
Bustard Green Common Land, Lindsell	Not surveyed	Unknown
Chelmsford Road, Hatfield Heath	Moderate	Unknown
Common Land off Dewes Green Road, Berden	Not surveyed	Unknown
Common or open access land, Langley (x2)	Not surveyed	Unknown

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Overall quality 2006</b>	<b>Overall quality 2011</b>
Common or open access land, Langley (x2)	Not surveyed	Unknown
Common or open access land, Langley (x6)	Not surveyed	Unknown
Common or open access land, Park Lane, Langley (x5)	Not surveyed	Unknown
Coptal Lane, Thaxted	Moderate	Unknown
Cutlers Green, Thaxted	Not surveyed	Unknown
Dunmow Road, Thaxted	Not surveyed	Unknown
Greenspace including village pond, Hadstock	Not surveyed	Unknown
Land at Hadstock	Not surveyed	Unknown
Motts Green, Little Hallingbury	Moderate (reclassified from children's play)	Unknown
Site nr Wrights Green, Little Hallingbury	Good (reclassified from children's play)	Unknown
South Street, Great Chesterford	Good	Unknown
Stocking Green woodland, Radwinter	Not surveyed	Unknown
Sweetings Meadow, Lindsell	Not surveyed	Unknown
Wooded area off De Vigier Avenue, Saffron Walden	Not surveyed	Unknown
Birchanger Wood	Not surveyed	Unknown

3.63 Many sites are covered by a wildlife designation of some sort. Hatfield Forest is designated as Ancient woodland, Important Woodland and a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Fifteen sites are designated as County Wildlife Sites (CWSs), including Stebbing Green, the Flitch Way, Parsonage Downs, Sweetings Meadow, Bustard Green, The Downs and Linnets Wood. The different elements of Sticking Green in Clavering are designated as CWSs and Important Woodlands, and Claypits Plantation in Saffron Walden is designated as an Important Woodland.

3.64 The first impressions of most sites were Good or Excellent (80%). This is an improvement from the 2006 audit. 84.5% of sites were rated as good or excellent in terms of the safe 'feel' of the sites and 73.3% in terms of the level of vandalism and graffiti. This is comparable with the 2006 audit. Between 9 and 22% of sites were rated as poor or very poor in relation to cleanliness, with dog fouling being the biggest issue. This has changed since 2006 when litter was the biggest problem overall.

3.65 A number of the sites presented opportunities for improvement which would enhance the site. The potential to improve sites rated moderate or below is summarised below:

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Potential</b>
River Chelmer, Great Dunmow (x2)	Address issues of vandalism, dog fouling, fly tipping and litter. Improvements needed to nature conservation value
Battle ditches, Saffron Walden	Improvements needed to parking provision, seating provision, dog fouling and litter problems, and signage
Braintree Road/River Chelmer, Great Dunmow (x2)	Address issues of vandalism, dog fouling, fly tipping and litter. Improvements needed to nature conservation value
Chinnel Meadow, Wendens Ambo	Improvements need to disabled access and parking provision, as well as signage and other facilities
Claypits Plantation, Saffron Walden	Improvements need to most aspects
Flitch Way, Great Dunmow	Improvements needed to disabled access, seating provision, dog fouling and litter problems

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Potential</b>
Smiths Green, Takeley (x3)	Improvements need to disabled access, parking provision and play provision
Flitch Way, Takeley	Improvements need to entrances, disabled access and parking provision, to address the feel of the space, bin and seating provision, signage provision, dog fouling and litter problems
Marshall Piece, Stebbing	Improvements need to entrances, disabled access and parking provision, to address the feel of the space, signage provision and maintenance of vegetation

*Natural and semi-natural greenspaces: standards*

Quantity

<b>Existing level of provision</b>	<b>Recommended standard</b>
<p><b>6.7 ha/1000 population</b> <b>(11.7 ha/1000 population in Market Towns and main villages and 3.0 ha/1000 population in more rural parishes)</b> <b>(517ha total)</b></p>	<p><b>Proposed standard: a minimum of 7ha publicly accessible sites/1000 population</b></p> <p>No standard is set for private sites as the quantity is subject to market forces.</p>
<b>Justification</b>	
<p>The current level of publicly-accessible provision is equivalent to a range of 2.5ha/1000 population in rural parishes - 12.4ha/1000 population in Market Towns and main villages. A proposed standard has been set that is similar to comparator authorities' provision and slightly higher than existing provision, with a view to raising the standard above the current provision. Some existing deficiencies may already be made up with existing smaller spaces that are below the 0.2ha threshold set for this audit or access to open countryside and the rights of way network. No quantity standard was set as part of the 2006 audit.</p> <p>The proposed standard has been set above the average standard of the comparator authorities (4.09ha per 1000 population) at 7ha per 1000 population. This is in line with comparator authorities where standards have generally been set slightly higher than current provision. Comparator authorities that were studied have set the following standards;</p> <p><b>East Hertfordshire – 7.76ha/1000 population (equivalent to current provision)</b>  <b>Chelmsford - 2ha/1000 population in urban areas</b>  <b>North Hertfordshire – 1.47ha/1000 population in towns and 6.37ha/1000 population in rural areas</b>  <b>Harborough – 8.5ha/1000 population in rural areas, 1.5ha/1000 population in urban areas</b>  <b>East Hampshire – 1ha/1000 population</b></p>	

Accessibility

<i>Existing level of provision</i>	<i>Recommended standard</i>
<b>Not defined</b>	<p><b>Proposed standard: At least one publicly-accessible site within 5 minutes walk time (300-400m) in main settlements</b></p> <p>As set in 2006 study</p>
<i>Justification</i>	
<p>The audit shows that only a small proportion of natural and semi-natural greenspaces are currently over 2ha, although most sites are in public ownership and are publicly accessible.</p> <p>The community consultation undertaken for the 2006 audit identified that the majority of the community would prefer to visit open spaces within 5 minutes walk of their home. The Natural England Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard also indicates that there should be an accessible natural greenspace of at least 2ha in size within 300 metres, or 5 minutes walk from home. Given the small size of most natural and semi-natural greenspaces within Uttlesford it is not considered possible to attain this standard at present. Many competitors do not set a size threshold for the accessibility criteria, with distances from natural and semi-natural greenspaces varying between 400m and 1600m walk. The proposed standard is at the lower end of this range, in line with the 2006 audit.</p> <p>Comparator standards at other local authorities of similar profile were:</p> <p><b>East Hertfordshire – urban accessibility standard of 10 minute walk (800m) from residential areas</b></p> <p><b>Chelmsford – 20 minutes walk (1.6km)</b></p> <p><b>North Hertfordshire – 720m walk under 2ha, 960m walk 2-20ha, 1440m walk over 20ha</b></p> <p><b>Braintree – 15 minutes walk (1.2km)</b></p> <p><b>Harborough – 20 minutes walk (1.6km)</b></p> <p><b>Vale of White Horse – 15 minutes walk (900m), 15 minutes cycle (2250m), 15 minutes drive (5625m)</b></p> <p><b>Mid Sussex – 10 minute walk or cycle (600m or 1500m)</b></p> <p><b>Horsham – 1000m walk</b></p> <p><b>Stratford-on-Avon – 15 minutes walk (720m)</b></p> <p><b>East Hampshire – 400m</b></p> <p><b>Sevenoaks – 15 minutes walk (1.2km) from residential areas</b></p>	

Quality

<i>Existing level of provision</i>	<i>Recommended standard</i>
<b>N/A</b>	<p><b>Proposed Standards:</b></p> <p><b>Essential:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites should be clean and litter free</li> <li>• Sites should be of ecological value with appropriate amenity facilities</li> <li>• Footpaths should be well-maintained and designed to minimise impact on the natural features and to maximise natural surveillance</li> <li>• Site management processes should be maintained</li> </ul> <p><b>Desirable</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All major sites should have an active Management Plan in place</li> <li>• Signage should be provided at every site with contact details of managing organisation</li> <li>• All sites should seek to have interpretative facilities in place</li> </ul>

**Justification**

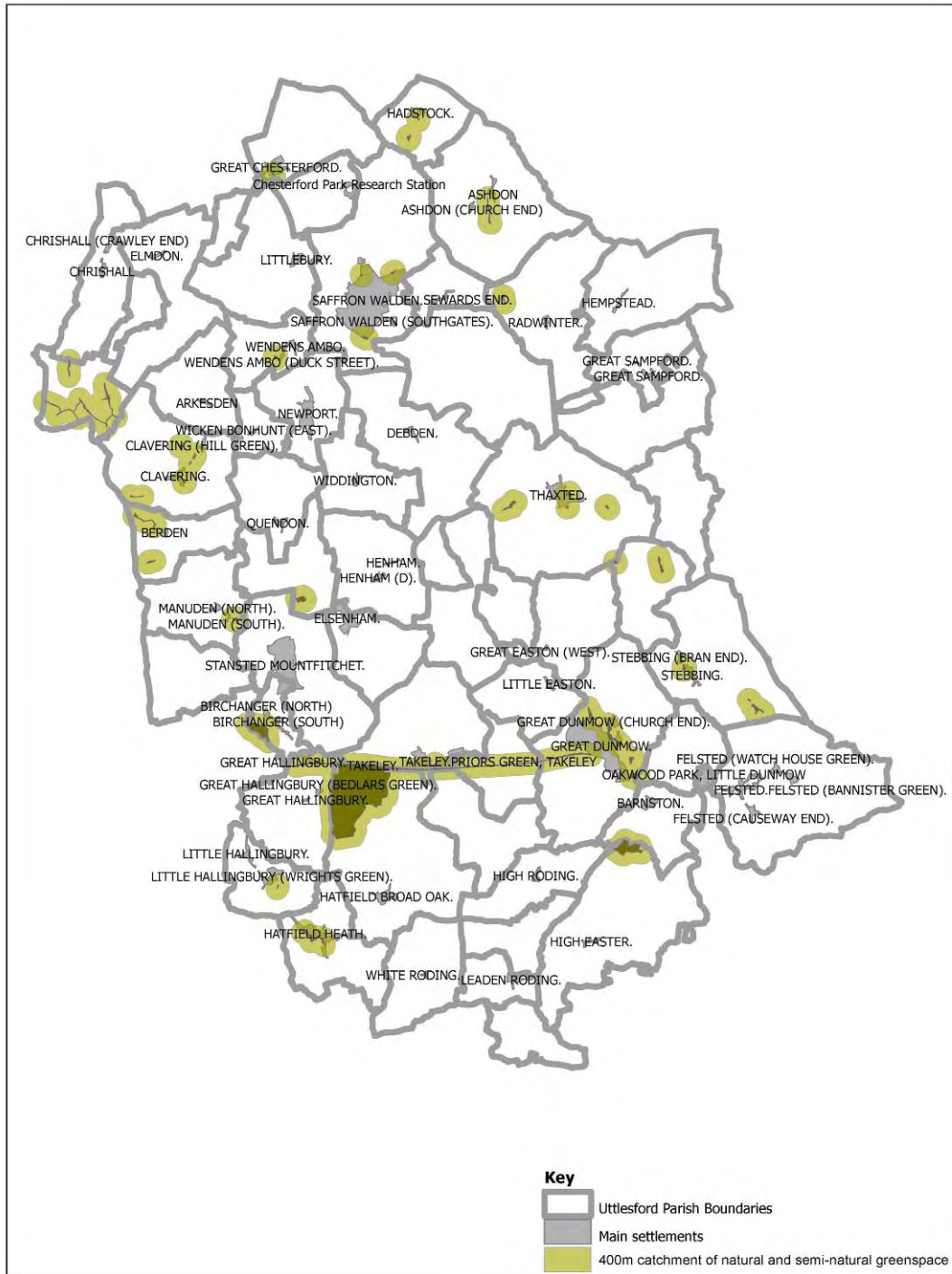
Two of the natural and semi-natural greenspaces are currently ranked as poor quality with a range of issues around accessibility, litter, signage, quality of welcome or of facilities.

Comparator authorities hadn't identified particular standards for quality aside from South Oxfordshire which suggests that all sites should be of high quality, Stratford-on-Avon which suggests all sites should achieve a fair rating using their scoring system and East Hertfordshire and Sevenoaks which set standards based on issues identified through consultation responses.

Deficiencies in local standards

- 3.66 Patterns of provision: A map showing the location of natural and semi-natural greenspace in Uttlesford, together with a 400m catchment is below. It shows the irregular pattern of provision of this type of open space and the poor level of provision in many parishes.
- 3.67 Deficiencies in **quantity** occur predominantly in rural parishes. There are, however, smaller natural and semi-natural greenspaces within some of these settlements that would address these deficiencies to some extent, along with access to open countryside and the rights of way network.
- 3.68 Deficiencies in **accessibility** occur in the following areas and are shown below:
- Arkesden, Barnston, Chrishall, Debden, Elmdon and Wenden Lofts, Elsenham, Felsted, Flich Green, Great Easton and Tilty, Hempstead, Henham, High Easter, High Roding, Leaden Roding, Littlebury, Little Easton, Newport, Quendon and Rickling, Radwinter, The Sampfords, Swards End, Stansted, White Roding, Wicken Bonhunt, Widdington
  - Varying size parts (often small) of Ashdon, Berden, Birchanger, Clavering, Great Chesterford, Great Dunmow, Great Hallingbury, Hatfield Broad Oak, Hatfield Heath, Little Hallingbury, Manuden, Saffron Walden, Stebbing, Takeley, Thaxted, Wendens Ambo
- 3.69 Deficiencies in overall **quality** occur predominantly along the Flich Way and in Marshall Piece, Stebbing.

Figure 3.2: Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace Provision in Uttlesford



## Draft Recommendations

### ***Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace***

#### *Policy recommendations*

RN1 Seek additional publically-accessible provision in Arkesden, Barnston, Chrishall, Debden, Elmdon and Wenden Lofts, Elsenham, Felsted, Flitch Green, Great Easton and Tilty, Hempstead, Henham, High Easter, High Roding, Leaden Roding, Littlebury, Little Easton, Newport, Quendon and Rickling, Radwinter, The Sampfords, Swards End, Stansted, White Roding, Wicken Bonhunt, Widdington to mitigate for existing and prospective quantitative deficiencies

RN2 Seek improvements to PRoW network and bridleways in rural areas and the urban fringe to maximise amenity benefits of private sites even where these not accessible

#### *Other recommendations*

RN3 Review quality of access and interpretation within publically-owned Natural and Semi-Natural sites and identify priorities for enhancement

RN4 Review role and identify enhancement needs as appropriate for Poor quality publically accessible sites, namely the Flitch Way and Marshall Piece, Stebbing

RN5 Identify areas for 'naturalisation' within other typologies e.g. amenity greens or boundary areas of sports pitches, to mitigate deficiencies where new sites cannot be created

RN6 Ensure all major sites have an active Management Plan in place

### *Provision for Children and Young People*



*Children's play area, Clavering*

- 3.70 PPG17 identifies that this provision can include play areas, skateboard parks, outdoor basketball hoops and other more informal areas (e.g. 'hanging out' areas or teenage shelters for instance)<sup>9</sup>. It is important to emphasise that children and young adults play in spaces other than those that are equipped for play. In particular, the role of more natural environment in play and learning is being increasingly rediscovered.
- 3.71 Skate parks and BMX tracks have been included within this typology in order to comply with the PPG17 guidance. It is recognised that the activities undertaken at these facilities can be enjoyed by both children and adults, with some facilities specifically designed for older children and adults. It is also acknowledged that wheeled sports such as skateboarding, blading and scootering, as well as BMXing are recognised by Sport England as sports.
- 3.72 Play England identifies that children value and make good use of a varied natural landscape<sup>10</sup>. Benefits include: exploring and investigating the natural world; exploring their sensory abilities, exploring wildlife, building, digging and demolishing; climbing, jumping and balancing; playing around, behind, over, through and under things; using places to enrich all sorts of play from social to fantasy play. Elements of play that encourage this sort of exploration should be incorporated into the widest range of play spaces and other types of greenspace.
- 3.73 Natural England's recent Childhood and Nature Survey<sup>11</sup> has identified how fewer than 10% of children play in woodlands, countryside and parks.
- 3.74 *Definition of LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs:* The National Playing Fields Association (NPFA), now known as Fields in Trust<sup>12</sup>, has defined three categories of play areas, known as Local Areas for Play (LAPs), Local Equipped Areas for Play (LEAPs), and Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play (NEAPs). A brief definition of each type is given below:
- Local Areas for Play (LAPs):* These are small landscaped areas of open space specifically designated for young children (under 6 years old) and their parents or carers for play activities and socialisation close to where they live. A LAP should be a safe, attractive and stimulating

<sup>9</sup> Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation

<sup>10</sup> Play Naturally: Play England [www.playengland.org.uk/resources](http://www.playengland.org.uk/resources)

<sup>11</sup> Natural England; Childhood and Nature Survey [www.naturalengland.org.uk](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk)

<sup>12</sup> [www.fieldsintrust.org/](http://www.fieldsintrust.org/)



environment which will give young children the opportunity to play and interact with their peers away from their own back garden, thus encouraging the development of a range of social and educational skills.

*Local Equipped Areas for Play (LEAPs):* A LEAP is an unsupervised play area mainly for children of early school age (4-12 years) but with consideration for other ages. Unlike a LAP a LEAP is equipped with formal play equipment and it should provide a focal point for children when they are responsible enough to move away from the immediate control of parents. A LEAP will need to be provided on a development of more than 30 houses, although where there is an identified lack of play areas in the vicinity, smaller developments may be required to include such provision in order to ensure that the situation is not exacerbated. Each LEAP will normally serve between 30 and 100 dwellings and new residential developments of over 100 houses may need to include more than 1 LEAP.

*Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play (NEAPs):* A NEAP will serve a substantial residential development and as such should cater for a wide range of children including those with special needs. Play equipment should be aimed primarily at those aged between 4 and 14 and should aim to stimulate physical, creative, intellectual, social and solitary play. Teenage provision should be in the form of kickabout/basketball areas, opportunities for wheeled play (skateboarding, roller-skating, etc.) and meeting areas.

- 3.75 The overall quality of provision for children and young people identified both in the 2006 audit and the current audit is as follows:

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Overall quality 2006</b>	<b>Overall quality 2011</b>
Play area at Great Easton Playing Field, The Endway, Great Easton	Not surveyed	Excellent
Vernons Close, Henham	Moderate	Excellent
Minet Park - Thaxted Road Skate Park and mini-park, Saffron Walden	Not surveyed	Excellent
Mill Road, Debden	Not surveyed	Excellent
Church Field and All Saints Close play area, Ashdon	Not surveyed	Excellent
The Causeway, Great Dunmow	Not surveyed	Excellent
Anglo American Playing Fields, Saffron Walden	Good	Good
Bentfield Green, Stansted	Good	Good
Broadfield, High Roding	Not surveyed	Good
Land fronting Lower Mill Field, Great Dunmow	Not surveyed	Good
Manor Road, Little Easton	Not surveyed	Good
Oakroyd Avenue, Great Dunmow	Good	Good
Play area at Burns Playing Field, off Abbey View, Great Easton	Not surveyed	Good
Play area off Medlars Mead, Hatfield Broad Oak	Good	Good
Play area Off The Street, Manuden	Not surveyed	Good
Playground at Bentfield Green, Stansted	Not surveyed	Good
Ross Close/ Long Horse Close, Saffron Walden	Good	Good
Skate park, The Causeway, Great Dunmow	Not surveyed	Good
Pulford Playing Field	Good	Good
Jolly Boys Lane North, Felsted	Not surveyed	Good
Clarendon Road, Priors Green, Little Canfield	Not surveyed	Good
Play area off St Nicholas Field, Berden	Not surveyed	Good
Jigneys Meadow Adventure Playground	Not surveyed	Good
Talberds Ley, Great Dunmow	Not surveyed	Good
Watts Close play area, Barnston	Not surveyed	Moderate to good
Rectory Lane Playing Field, Ashdon	Not surveyed	Moderate to good
Children's playground off The Shaw, Hatfield Heath	Not surveyed	Moderate

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Overall quality 2006</b>	<b>Overall quality 2011</b>
Equipped play area, basketball court and open grass off Petlands, Saffron Walden	Not surveyed	Moderate
Land behind cricket ground, Takeley	Good	Moderate
Meadow Ford, Newport	Good	Moderate
Mountfitchet Road, Stansted	Moderate	Moderate
Station Road, Newport	Moderate	Moderate
Harvest Fields, Takeley	Not surveyed	Moderate
Children's play area, Arkesden	Not surveyed	Moderate
Barnston Village Hall play area, Barnston	Not surveyed	Moderate
Burnsite Road, Felsted	Good	Moderate
Evelyn Road, Willows Green, Felsted	Not surveyed	Moderate
Baynard Avenue play area, Flitch Green	Not surveyed	Moderate
Stokes Road, Priors Green, Little Canfield	Not surveyed	Moderate
Saffron Trails BMX dirt track, Plantation Wood, Saffron Walden	Not surveyed	Moderate
Honey Road/ Mortymer Close, Priors Green, Little Canfield	Not surveyed	Moderate
Warwick Road, Priors Green, Little Canfield	Not surveyed	Moderate
Off Rectory Road, Farnham	Not surveyed	Poor
Blacklands Avenue and Seven Devils Lane, Saffron Walden	Good	Unknown
Greenways children's playground, Saffron Walden	Not surveyed	Unknown
The Common children's playground, Saffron Walden	Not surveyed	Unknown
Clatterbury Lane play area, Clavering	Not surveyed	Unknown
Equipped children's play area, Great Sampford	Not surveyed	Unknown
Skate Park, Great Sampford	Not surveyed	Unknown
Land off Pilgrim's Close, Great Chesterford (x2)	Not surveyed	Unknown
Station Road, Elsenham	Not surveyed	Unknown
Newmarket Road, Great Chesterford	Not surveyed	Unknown
Pilgrim's Close, Great Chesterford	Not surveyed	Unknown
Play area off Moules Lane, Hadstock	Not surveyed	Unknown
Skate park, Newmarket Road, Great Chesterford	Not surveyed	Unknown
Station Road, Thaxted	Not surveyed	Unknown
Walden Road, Thaxted	Not surveyed	Unknown
Birchanger Recreation Ground	Not surveyed	Unknown
Long Lea, Langley	Not surveyed	Unknown
Walden Road, Littlebury	Not surveyed	Unknown
Littlebury Green, Littlebury	Not surveyed	Unknown
Recreation Ground play area, Little Dunmow	Not surveyed	Unknown
Manor Road play area, Little Easton	Not surveyed	Unknown
Recreation Ground play area, Radwinter	Not surveyed	Unknown
Sewards End Recreation Ground play area	Not surveyed	Unknown
Recreation Ground children's play area, Stansted	Not surveyed	Unknown
The Wick play area, Wendens Ambo	Not surveyed	Unknown
White Roding Sports Club play area	Not surveyed	Unknown
Hamel Way play area, Widdington	Not surveyed	Unknown
Wimbish Recreation Ground play area	Not surveyed	Unknown
Stansted Skate Park	Not surveyed	Unknown

<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Overall quality 2006</i>	<i>Overall quality 2011</i>
The Green, Little Walden Road, Saffron Walden	Moderate	Reclassified as Amenity Greenspace
Broomfields, Hatfield Heath	Moderate	Reclassified as Amenity Greenspace
Motts Green, Little Hallingbury	Good	Reclassified as Amenity Greenspace
Wrights Green, Little Hallingbury	Good	Reclassified as Amenity Greenspace
Newton Green, Great Dunmow	Moderate	Reclassified as Amenity Greenspace
The Downs, Great Dunmow	Moderate	Reclassified as Amenity Greenspace
Nursery Rise, Great Dunmow	Moderate	Reclassified as Amenity Greenspace
Woodend Green, Henham	Good	Reclassified as Amenity Greenspace
Magdalen Green, Thaxted	Moderate	Reclassified as Amenity Greenspace
Weaverhead Close, Thaxted	Moderate	Reclassified as Amenity Greenspace
Dunmow Road, Thaxted	Moderate	Reclassified as Outdoor Sports Provision

*Result of site audit:*

- 3.76 Of the sites identified by the audit and surveyed, most (59%) are in public ownership and a number are on privately owned land but leased to Parish Councils. All allow general public access. The largest space in this typology is located in Blacklands Avenue and Seven Devils Lane and is 1.69ha. The other sites audited vary in size from 0.01-1.63ha. All play areas were audited, regardless of their size, due to the small area usually covered specifically by play areas.
- 3.77 The quality of this provision was generally moderate or above. One site had a poor rating – Land off Rectory Road, Farnham – due to a range of factors including the appearance of the site, its entrances and boundaries and access for the disabled.
- 3.78 The character of the provision for children and young people is generally of a grassed area, mainly in a housing estate, with equipped areas for play or other activity. These types of play areas are often more suitable for younger children. Areas designed specifically as skate parks and BMX tracks have also been identified within this typology. Provision for children and young people was specifically identified separately from areas of amenity greenspace, although much of the play equipment is contained within amenity greenspaces. 80% of spaces for children and young people audited were rated good or excellent for their play provision.
- 3.79 Several of the play areas are located within designated sites. These are Protected Open Spaces of Environmental Value, for Informal Recreation or both. These sites include Bentfield Green playground and open space in Stansted, Mountfitchet Road in Stansted, a Skate park and play area at The Causeway in Great Dunmow, Ross Close/ Long Horse Croft in Saffron Walden and Meadow Ford in Newport.
- 3.80 Most of the sites are generally welcoming and have entrances and boundaries that are considered moderate or better. Within the sites, disabled access was generally ranked as moderate or good, but was poor at Arkesden children's play area, Stebbing playing field, Land behind Takeley cricket ground and Station Road, Newport. It was considered very poor at Meadow Ford, Newport and the play area off Petlands in Saffron Walden. Parking provision was considered more variable, as was issues of litter and vandalism.

3.81 A number of the sites presented opportunities for improvement which would enhance the site. The potential to improve sites rated moderate or below is summarised below:

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Potential</b>
Children's playground off The Shaw, Hatfield Heath	Improvements needed to parking provision
Equipped play area, basketball court and open grass off Petlands, Saffron Walden	Improvements needed to disabled access, parking provision and to address issues of vandalism and dog fouling
Land behind cricket ground, Takeley	Improvements needed to general feel and level of welcome, boundaries and entrances and disabled access
Meadow Ford, Newport	Improvements to address issues identified by the Parish Council are being undertaken
Mountfitchet Road, Stansted	Improvements needed to entrances and nature conservation value
Station Road, Newport	Improvements to address issues identified by the Parish Council are being undertaken
Harvest Fields, Takeley	Improvements needed to parking provision and nature conservation value
Children's play area, Arkesden	Improvements needed to disabled access, parking provision, entrances and nature conservation value
Barnston Village Hall play area, Barnston	Improvements needed to disabled access and nature conservation value
Burnsite Road, Felsted	Improvements needed to disabled access, parking provision, signage and nature conservation value
Evelyn Road, Willows Green, Felsted	Improvements needed to disabled access, parking provision and signage
Baynard Avenue play area, Flitch Green	Improvements needed to signage and vegetation maintenance
Stokes Road, Priors Green, Little Canfield	Improvements needed to disabled access and signage
Saffron Trails BMX dirt track, Plantation Wood, Saffron Walden	Improvements needed to entrances, access and to address issues of dog fouling
Honey Road/ Mortymer Close, Priors Green, Little Canfield	Improvements needed to access and signage. Suitable for younger children only
Warwick Road, Priors Green, Little Canfield	Improvements needed to disabled access, signage and bins. Suitable for younger children only
Off Rectory Road, Farnham	Improvements needed to general appearance, entrance areas, disabled access, general maintenance, signage and variety of vegetation

*Provision for Children and Young People: standards*

Quantity

<i>Existing level of provision</i>	<i>Recommended standard</i>
<p><b>0.18 ha/1000 population</b> <b>(0.24 ha/1000 population in Market Towns and main villages and 0.16 ha/1000 population in more rural parishes)</b> <b>(13.98ha total)</b></p>	<p><b>Proposed standard: a minimum of 0.2ha/1000 population</b></p>
<b><i>Justification</i></b>	
<p>The current level of publicly-accessible provision is equivalent to a range of 0.24ha/1000 population in Market Towns and main villages - 0.16ha/1000 population in rural parishes. A proposed standard has been set that is similar to comparator authorities' provision and slightly higher than existing provision, with a view to raising the standard above the current provision. No quantity standard was set as part of the 2006 audit.</p> <p>The proposed standard has been set below the average standard of the comparator authorities (0.4ha per 1000 population) at 0.2ha per 1000 population. This is in line with a number of the comparator authorities, despite being below the average. Comparator authorities that were studied have set the following standards;</p> <p><b>East Hertfordshire – 0.2ha/1000 population</b>  <b>South Cambridgeshire – 0.8ha/1000 population</b>  <b>Chelmsford – 0.81ha/1000 population</b>  <b>North Hertfordshire – 0.2ha/1000 population</b>  <b>Braintree – 0.2ha/1000 population</b>  <b>Winchester – 0.8ha/1000 population</b>  <b>Hambleton – 0.74ha/1000 population for children, 0.25ha/1000 population for teenagers</b>  <b>Harborough – 0.3ha/1000 population</b>  <b>Stratford-on-Avon – 0.25ha/1000 population</b>  <b>East Hampshire – 0.25ha/1000 population</b>  <b>Sevenoaks - 0.1ha/1000 population</b></p>	

Accessibility

<i>Existing level of provision</i>	<i>Recommended standard</i>
<p><b>Not defined</b></p>	<p><b>Proposed standard: Within 5 minutes walk (400m) in main settlements</b>  As set in 2006 study</p>
<b><i>Justification</i></b>	
<p>The community consultation undertaken for the 2006 audit identified that the majority of the community would prefer to visit play areas within 5 minutes walk of their home. The standard that has been set meets the needs of younger age groups. It is comparable with several comparator authorities and is consistent with the 2006 audit.</p> <p>Comparator standards at other local authorities of similar profile were:</p> <p><b>East Hertfordshire – urban standard of 5 minute walk (400m) from residential areas</b>  <b>Chelmsford – 5-10 minutes walk (400-800m)</b>  <b>North Hertfordshire – 240m for LAP, LEAP or undefined, 600m for NEAP</b>  <b>Braintree – 5 minutes walk (400m) for toddler/junior and 10 minutes walk (800m)</b></p>	

<p><b>for teenagers</b>  <b>Hambleton – 10 minutes walk for children and 15 minutes walk for teenagers</b>  <b>Harborough – 5-10 minutes walk (400-800m)</b>  <b>Stratford-on-Avon – 5 minutes walk (240m) for children’s play, 15 minutes walk (720m) for young people</b>  <b>East Hampshire – 480m for toddler/junior and 650m for youth</b>  <b>Sevenoaks – 10 minutes walk (800m) from residential areas</b></p>
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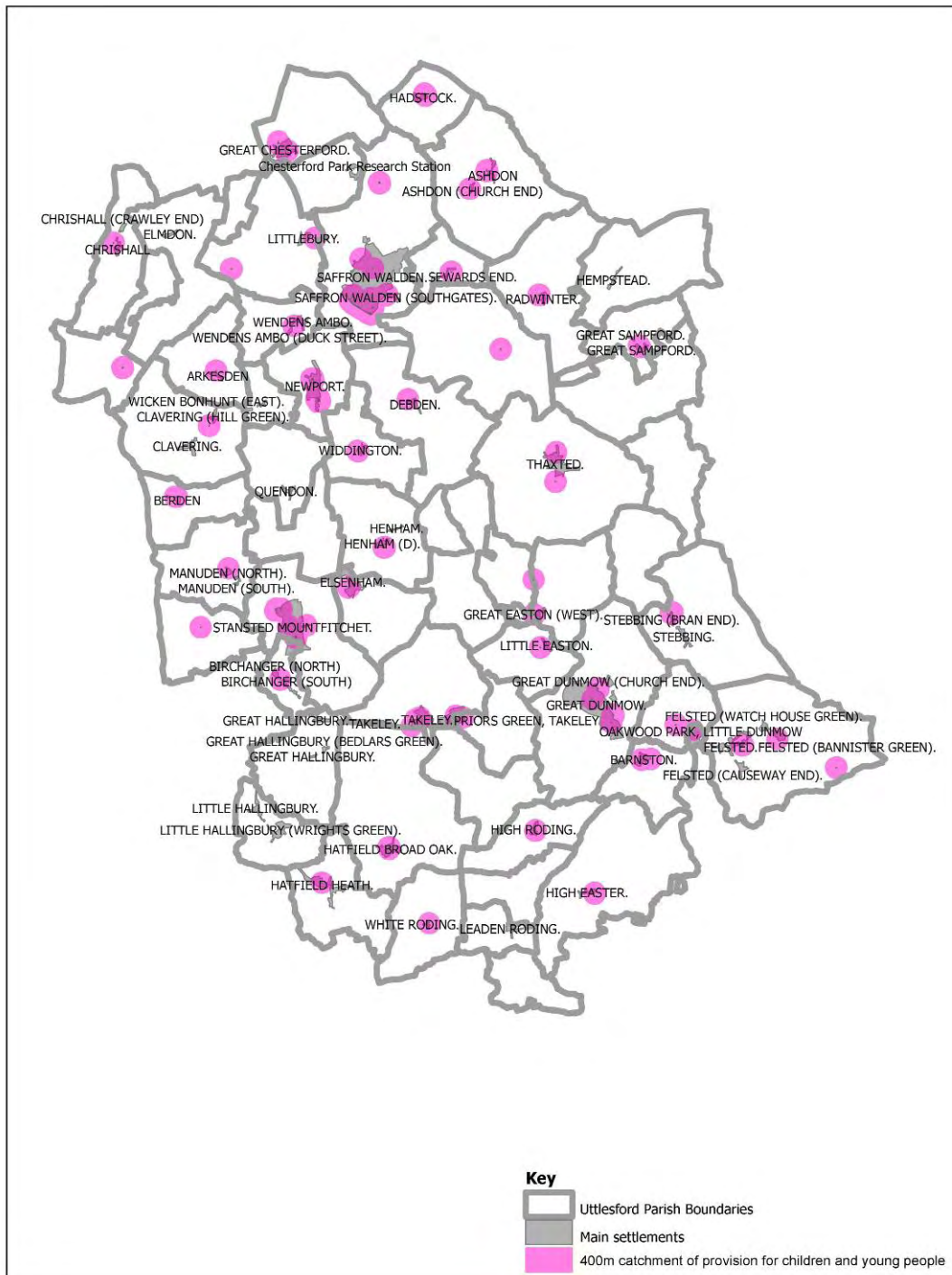
Quality

<i>Existing level of provision</i>	<i>Recommended standard</i>
<b>N/A</b>	<p><b>Proposed Standards:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All play areas must adhere to the Fields in Trust LEAP (Local Equipped Area for Play) and NEAP (Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play) national standards.</li> <li>• All play spaces should have natural surveillance and be within sight of walking or cycling routes or desire lines</li> <li>• Facilities should be designed in consultation with local children and young people, be clean and litter free, have no vandalism and provide a mixture of formal and informal facilities.</li> <li>• Facilities for youth should seek to provide skate/BMX features, or other appropriate facilities, alongside youth shelter areas</li> <li>• All play spaces should be designed to maximise experience of natural features.</li> </ul>
<i>Justification</i>	
<p>The current resource audit shows that the provision for children and young people is generally good quality with one site identified of poor quality.</p> <p>Comparator authorities hadn’t identified particular standards for quality aside from Stratford-on-Avon which suggests all sites should achieve a fair rating using their scoring system and East Hertfordshire and Sevenoaks which set standards based on issues identified through consultation responses.</p>	

Deficiencies in local standards

- 3.82 Patterns of provision: A map showing the location of provision for children and young people in Uttlesford, together with a 400m catchment is below. It shows the dispersed pattern of provision of this type of open space and that the majority of parishes contain at least one play area.
- 3.83 Deficiencies in **quantity** occur predominantly in Market Towns and main villages.
- 3.84 Deficiencies in **accessibility** occur in the following areas and are shown below:
  - Aythorpe Roding, Broxted, Chickney, Elmdon and Wenden Lofts, Great Canfield, Great Hallingbury, Hempstead, Leaden Roding, Lindsell, Little Bardfield, Little Chesterford, Little Hallingbury, Margaret Roding, Quendon and Rickling, Strethall, Ugley, Wicken Bonhunt
  - Varying size parts (often small) of Birchanger, Clavering, Debden, Felsted, Flich Green, Great Chesterford, Great Dunmow, Hatfield Heath, Henham, High Easter, Littlebury, Manuden, Newport, Saffron Walden, Stansted, Stebbing, Takeley, Thaxted, Wendens Ambo
- 3.85 Deficiencies in overall **quality** occur predominantly off Rectory Road, Farnham.

Figure 3.3: Provision for children and young people in Uttlesford



Draft Recommendations

***Provision for Children and Young People***

*Policy recommendations*

RCYP1 Seek additional provision in line with the above standards in areas of proposed growth.

*Policy recommendations*

RCYP2 Identify priority sites where natural play elements can be incorporated within planned new or enhanced facilities.

RCYP3 Seek further information on community demand for the provision of skateparks and BMX tracks



## *Allotments*



*Chickney Road Allotments, Henham*

- 3.86 By definition, an 'allotment garden' is wholly or mainly cultivated by the occupier for the production of fruit or vegetables for consumption by himself and his family<sup>13</sup>. PPG17 identifies that the primary purpose is opportunities for those people who wish to do so to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion<sup>14</sup>. Allotments are an important component of open space which provide recreational value, support biodiversity, and contribute towards healthy lifestyles through physical exercise and the chance to grow fresh produce.
- 3.87 The Government recognises the health benefits of allotment gardening.<sup>15</sup> Increasing people's awareness about food and how it is made and grown can encourage people to eat more fresh vegetables and fruit. Allotment gardening can also:
- bring people together from all age groups around a common interest.
  - there is considerable scope for schools to link up with local allotments societies to use allotments and the skills of plot holders to participate in school education projects.
  - allotments are a potential resource for bio-diversity.
  - the potential exists for allotments and other forms of community gardens to become important recreational assets and open space amenities for people living in dwellings without gardens.
  - allotments can also perform a valuable function as a productive temporary use of open land which may be allocated to some other future open use<sup>16</sup>
- 3.88 Allotment sites owned by local authorities can be designated as 'statutory' or 'temporary' where 'statutory' sites are subject to some protection under the Allotments Act 1925. 'Temporary' sites have no security beyond the usual planning system requirements<sup>17</sup>.

<sup>13</sup> Government's response to the Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs Committee's report 'The Future for Allotments', 1998

<sup>14</sup> Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation

<sup>15</sup> Government's response to the Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs Committee's report 'The Future for Allotments', 1998

<sup>16</sup> [www.wirralfedallotments.org.uk](http://www.wirralfedallotments.org.uk)

- 3.89 The Local Government Association has revised its advice for allotment officers and associations, to provide an update on the policy framework, legislation and practice affecting allotment gardening<sup>18</sup>.
- 3.90 The overall quality of allotments identified both in the 2006 audit and the current audit is as follows:

<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Overall quality 2006</i>	<i>Overall quality 2011</i>
Brick Kiln Lane, Stebbing	Specific status not given	Excellent
Chickney Road, Henham	Specific status not given	Excellent
The Street, High Roding	Not surveyed	Good to Excellent
Stortford Road, Clavering	Specific status not given	Good to Excellent
Mallows Green Road, Manuden	Not surveyed	Good
Roger's End, Ashdon	Not surveyed	Good
Little Walden Road, Saffron Walden	Specific status not given	Good
Mill Road, Felsted	Specific status not given	Good
Jubilee Allotments, Waldgrooms, Great Dunmow	Specific status not given	Good
Mill Road, Debden	Not surveyed	Good
Allotments off Broad Street, Hatfield Broad Oak	Not surveyed	Good
Frambury Lane, Newport	Specific status not given	Moderate to good
Crocus Fields, Saffron Walden	Specific status not given	Moderate to good
Rickling Green Road, Quendon and Rickling	Not surveyed	Moderate to good
Pennington Lane, Stansted	Specific status not given	Moderate
Off The Street, Manuden	Not surveyed	Poor
Land rear of Magdalen Green, Thaxted	Specific status not given	Unknown
Land off Radwinter Road, Saffron Walden	Specific status not given	Unknown
Off Bardfield Road, Thaxted	Not surveyed	Unknown
Site off Peaslands Road, Saffron Walden	Specific status not given	Unknown
Windmill Hill, Saffron Walden	Specific status not given	Unknown
Birchanger Lane, Birchanger	Not surveyed	Unknown
Church Lane, Elsenham	Not surveyed	Unknown
Off The Street, High Easter	Not surveyed	Unknown
Off Hamel Way, Widdington	Not surveyed	Unknown

*Result of site audit:*

- 3.91 Of the allotment sites audited, only two were categorised as moderate or poor, Pennington Lane, Stansted and the site off The Street, Manuden. Specific quality gradings for individual allotment sites were not given in the 2006 audit, so it is not possible to make a direct comparison. However, 31% of allotment sites were considered poor in the 2006 audit.

<sup>17</sup> Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs Committee's report 'The Future for Allotments', 1998.

<sup>18</sup> Local Government Association; Growing in the community: a good practice guide for the management of allotments; 2nd ed, 2008

- 3.92 Just over half of the allotments audited are privately owned, although some are managed by the Parish Council. Parish Councils own and managed 33% of the allotment sites and Uttlesford District Council 13%. Of the 25 allotment sites identified only the site of Peaslands Road, Saffron Walden has any form of designation. It is within a Protected Open Space of Environmental Value and for Informal Recreation.
- 3.93 In relation to pedestrian access, only The Street, High Roding was rated as poor. It was also the only site to score very poor for movement around the site. All other sites scored moderate or higher in both categories. Parking was a slightly more widespread issue, with five sites rated as poor and a further site rated as very poor.
- 3.94 The majority of allotment sites scored good or excellent for all aspects of cleanliness and maintenance. The Street, High Roding; Crocus Fields, Saffron Walden; and Broad Street, Hatfield Broad Oak were the only sites to score poor or very poor for any of the criteria in this category.
- 3.95 None of the sites were graded lower than moderate in terms of wildlife value, with 56.3% rated good or excellent. Brick Kiln Lane allotments in Stebbing; Rickling Green Road, Quendon; Broad Street, Hatfield Broad Oak and Rickling and The Street, Manuden were rated very poor for information, although a further five sites considered that the provision of notice boards was not applicable.

*Allotments: standards*

Quantity

<i>Existing level of provision</i>	<i>Recommended standard</i>
<p><b>0.2 ha/1000 population</b>  <b>(0.24 ha/1000 population in Market Towns and main villages and 0.2 ha/1000 population in more rural parishes)</b>  <b>(15.33ha total)</b></p>	<p><b>Proposed standard: a minimum of 0.25ha/1000 population</b></p>
<i>Justification</i>	
<p>The current level of allotment provision is equivalent to a range of 0.2ha/1000 population in rural parishes - 0.24ha/1000 population in Market Towns and main villages. A proposed standard has been set that is similar to comparator authorities' provision and slightly higher than existing provision, with a view to raising the standard above the current provision. No quantity standard was set as part of the 2006 audit.</p> <p>The proposed standard has been set just below the average standard of the comparator authorities (0.27ha per 1000 population) at 0.25ha per 1000 population. This is equivalent to approximately 10 standard allotment plots (approximately 250 sq m) and is in line with a number of the comparator authorities, despite being just below the average. Provision should be off site if less than four allotment plots would be required. Comparator authorities that were studied have set the following standards;</p> <p><b>East Hertfordshire – 0.22ha/1000 population</b>  <b>Chelmsford – 0.3ha/1000 population</b>  <b>North Hertfordshire – 0.23ha/1000 population in towns, 0.36ha/1000 in rural area</b>  <b>South Oxfordshire – 0.3ha/1000 population in larger settlements, 0.2ha/1000 population in smaller settlements</b>  <b>Hambleton – 0.2ha/1000 population</b>  <b>Harborough – 0.35ha/1000 population</b>  <b>Maldon – 0.2ha/1000 population</b>  <b>Stratford-on-Avon – 0.4ha/1000 population</b>  <b>East Hampshire – 0.2ha/1000 population</b></p>	

Accessibility

<i>Existing level of provision</i>	<i>Recommended standard</i>
<b>Not defined</b>	<p><b>Proposed standard: Within 10 minutes drive (4km) of whole population</b></p> <p>No standard set in 2006 study</p>
<i>Justification</i>	
<p>The community consultation undertaken for the 2006 audit identified that the majority of the community would prefer to drive to sites that are over a mile away. The standard that has been set is comparable with several comparator authorities, as no standard was in the 2006 audit.</p> <p>Comparator standards at other local authorities of similar profile were:</p> <p><b>East Hertfordshire – 10 minute drive from residential areas</b>  <b>Chelmsford – 10 minutes drive (2-4km)</b>  <b>North Hertfordshire – 720m walk</b>  <b>South Oxfordshire – 10 minute walk (600m)</b>  <b>Hambleton – 15 minutes walk</b>  <b>Harborough – 10 minutes drive (4km)</b>  <b>Maldon – all households within 2km radius</b>  <b>Stratford-on-Avon – 10 minutes drive (4.8km) district wide, 10 minutes walk (480m) in larger settlements</b>  <b>East Hampshire – 480m</b>  <b>Sevenoaks – 10 minutes walk (800m) from residential areas</b></p>	

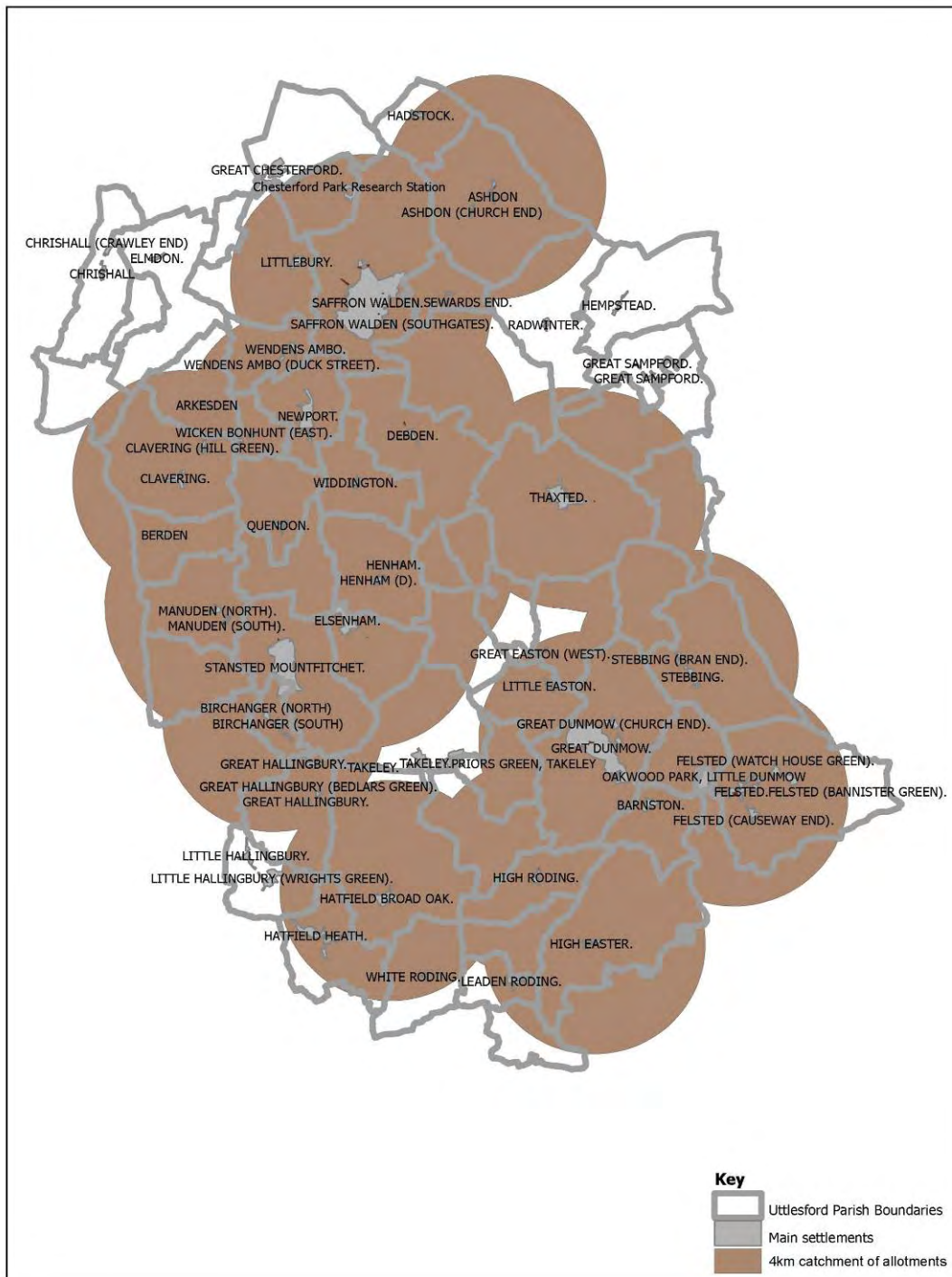
Quality

<i>Existing level of provision</i>	<i>Recommended standard</i>
<b>N/A</b>	<p><b>Proposed standards:</b></p> <p><b>Essential</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allotments should have secure fencing, a watering point, water storage facilities, containers for equipment, good quality soils, vehicle access to the allotment entrance and parking facilities.</li> <li>• Management of vacant plots</li> <li>• Provision for clearance/removal of rubbish and composting</li> </ul> <p><b>Desirable</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pathways through the site.</li> </ul>
<i>Justification</i>	
<p>The current resource audit shows that the provision of allotments is generally good quality with one site identified of poor quality.</p> <p>Comparator authorities hadn't identified particular standards for quality aside from South Oxfordshire which suggests all sites should be high quality and East Hertfordshire, Hambleton and Sevenoaks which set standards based on issues identified through consultation responses.</p>	

Deficiencies in local standards

3.96 Patterns of provision: A map showing the location of allotments in Uttlesford, together with a 4km catchment is below. It shows that a large proportion of the district is within 4km of their nearest allotment site. There are areas in the north west of the district that have no provision, as well the north east and small areas along the south east and south west boundaries. There is also an area of deficiency at the centre of the district, around Takeley and the Priors Green development.

Figure 3.4: Allotment provision in Uttlesford



- 3.97 Deficiencies in **quantity** occur predominantly in some of the smaller villages.
- 3.98 Deficiencies in **accessibility** occur in the following areas and are shown above:
  - Chrishall, Elmdon and Wenden Lofts, Great Chesterford, Hempstead, Priors Green - Little Canfield, Little Hallingbury, Radwinter, The Sampfords, Takeley
  - Small parts of Hadstock
- 3.99 Deficiencies in overall **quality** occur predominantly at the allotments off The Street, Manuden.

## Draft Recommendations

### ***Allotments***

#### *Policy recommendations*

RA1 Seek additional provision particularly in Chrishall, Elmdon and Wenden Lofts, Great Chesterford, Hempstead, Priors Green - Little Canfield, Little Hallingbury, Radwinter, The Sampfords, Takeley e.g. through prospective development, to mitigate for existing and prospective quantitative deficiencies.

#### *Other recommendations*

RA2 Seek further information on community need for allotment gardens.

RA3 Work with Allotment Associations or Trusts to seek enhancements in quantity, quality and access to sites, especially where demand or deficiencies have been identified locally.

RA4 Seek improvements to access from local communities to allotment sites where these have been identified as below average quality

RA5 Identify areas in existing sites within other typologies, especially amenity greens, but including formal parks or school grounds, where new sites could be created that cannot be delivered through development



***Cemeteries and churchyards****Leaden Roding churchyard*

- 3.100 Churchyards can be defined as within the walled boundary of a church while cemeteries are burial grounds outside the church confines. The PPG17 guidance<sup>19</sup> identifies that this typology includes private burial grounds, local authority burial grounds and disused churchyards.
- 3.101 The primary purpose of this type of open space is for burial of the dead and quiet contemplation, but the amenity and visual benefits are also important, as well as the opportunities to promote wildlife conservation and biodiversity, especially in older churchyards. Cemeteries and churchyards can be a significant open space provider in some areas particularly in rural areas. In other areas they can represent a relatively minor resource in terms of the land, but are able to provide areas of nature conservation importance. Some churchyards retain areas of unimproved grasslands and other habitats, thus providing a sanctuary for wildlife in urban settlements and/or heritage value within more rural landscapes.
- 3.102 There is increasing demand for 'natural' or 'green' burials. This can be for environmental reasons – people want to reduce their impact on the environment caused by cremation, for instance, and don't like the 'conveyor-belt' type atmosphere of modern burial grounds and crematoria. Such burials involve simple natural, earth-friendly materials, which make the minimum impact on wildlife habitats and the landscape in the future. This type of burial ground can provide a wide range of greenspace benefits to the community and could be considered as one of the choices if additional burial sites are needed in Uttlesford.

*Result of audit*

- 3.103 66 sites have been identified within Uttlesford District, although five of these are below the 0.2ha threshold used for other types of open space. Sites are found throughout the District. All of the Cemeteries and Churchyards audited are owned by the associated church, except Chickney Church which is owned by a Trust, and allow general public access into the churchyards.
- 3.104 The sites range in size from Saffron Walden Cemetery at 5.38ha, to the church grounds in Swards End at only 0.03ha. The average size of the sites is 0.58ha. Eight churchyards are located in County Wildlife Sites, including in Aythorpe Roding, Chrishall, Little Canfield and Wicken Bonhunt.

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<sup>19</sup> Planning Policy 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation

The Cemetery and churchyard, Church Street, Saffron Walden; Radwinter churchyard and Thaxted churchyard are designated as a Protected Open Space of Environmental Value.

- 3.105 The overall quality of the Cemeteries and Churchyards audited is generally moderate or above with only one site, the upper churchyard in Manuden, identified as very poor. Overall quality from the current audit is as follows (this type of open space was not included in the 2006 audit):

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Overall quality 2006</b>	<b>Overall quality 2011</b>
Cemetery, Chickney Road, Henham	Not surveyed	Excellent
Churchyard, The Endway, Great Easton	Not surveyed	Excellent
Ashdon churchyard and cemetery	Not surveyed	Excellent
Churchyard, Church End, Clavering	Not surveyed	Excellent
Saffron Walden Cemetery	Not surveyed	Excellent
Chickney Church	Not surveyed	Good
St Peters churchyard, off Patmore End, Ugley	Not surveyed	Good
St Mary's Church, Church End, Great Canfield	Not surveyed	Good
Churchyard, The Street, Manuden	Not surveyed	Good
Churchyard, Church Hill, Hempstead	Not surveyed	Good
Cemetery and churchyard, Church Street, Saffron Walden	Not surveyed	Good
Churchyard, Church Road, Stansted	Not surveyed	Good
St Mary the Virgin churchyard, Hatfield Broad Oak	Not surveyed	Good
Dunmow Town Cemetery and Churchyard	Not surveyed	Good
Off High Street, Little Chesterford	Not surveyed	Good
Chelmsford Road, Hatfield Heath	Not surveyed	Good
Off Wicken Road, Wicken Bonhunt	Not surveyed	Good
Arkesden churchyard, Arkesden	Not surveyed	Good
St Martin's Close, White Roding	Not surveyed	Good
Aythorpe churchyard, Aythorpe Roding	Not surveyed	Good
Holy Trinity Church, Chrishall	Not surveyed	Good
Methodist Chapel, Chrishall	Not surveyed	Good
Holy Cross Church, Felsted	Not surveyed	Good
All Saints Church, Little Canfield	Not surveyed	Good
All Saints Church, Quendon and Rickling	Not surveyed	Good
St Simon and St Jude's Church, Quendon and Rickling	Not surveyed	Good
St Mary the Virgin church and churchyard, Wendens Ambo	Not surveyed	Moderate
Strethall Churchyard	Not surveyed	Moderate
United Reform Church, Stortford Road, Hatfield Heath	Not surveyed	Moderate
Church Lane, Takeley	Not surveyed	Moderate
Stortford Road, Leaden Roding	Not surveyed	Moderate
St Andrew's churchyard, Barnston	Not surveyed	Moderate
Upper churchyard off The Street, Manuden	Not surveyed	Very poor
Churchyard, Bull Lane, Langley	Not surveyed	Unknown
Churchyard, Langley	Not surveyed	Unknown
Churchyard, Gallows Green Road, Lindsell	Not surveyed	Unknown
Churchyard, Church Street, Widdington	Not surveyed	Unknown
Churchyard, The Causeway, Langley	Not surveyed	Unknown
Churchyard, Church Drive, Berden	Not surveyed	Unknown
Cemetery off Bolford Street, Thaxted	Not surveyed	Unknown
St Mary's churchyard, Little Sampford	Not surveyed	Unknown
St Michael's churchyard, Great Sampford	Not surveyed	Unknown
Churchyard, Watling Street, Thaxted	Not surveyed	Unknown
Broxted Churchyard	Not surveyed	Unknown



<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Overall quality 2006</i>	<i>Overall quality 2011</i>
Churchyard, Walden Road, Hadstock	Not surveyed	Unknown
Churchyard, Walden Road, Radwinter	Not surveyed	Unknown
Churchyard, Church Street, Great Chesterford	Not surveyed	Unknown
Churchyard, Church Lane, Debden	Not surveyed	Unknown
Churchyard, Harrisons, Birchanger	Not surveyed	Unknown
St Giles churchyard, Great Hallingbury	Not surveyed	Unknown
St Mary's churchyard, Little Hallingbury	Not surveyed	Unknown
Churchyard, Mill Lane, Littlebury	Not surveyed	Unknown
Chapel and grounds, Littlebury Lane, Littlebury	Not surveyed	Unknown
Church grounds, Walden Road, Swards End	Not surveyed	Unknown
Churchyard, off Maple Lane, Wimbish	Not surveyed	Unknown
St Nicholas Church, Elmdon	Not surveyed	Unknown
St Mary's Church, Elsenham	Not surveyed	Unknown
Cemetery, High Street, Elsenham	Not surveyed	Unknown
St Mary's Church, Farnham	Not surveyed	Unknown
St Mary's Church, High Easter	Not surveyed	Unknown
All Saints Church, High Roding	Not surveyed	Unknown
St Katherine's Church, Little Bardfield	Not surveyed	Unknown
Priory Church, Little Dunmow	Not surveyed	Unknown
St Mary's Church, Little Easton	Not surveyed	Unknown
St Margaret's Church, Margaret Roding	Not surveyed	Unknown
St Mary's Church, Stebbing	Not surveyed	Unknown

- 3.106 Of all the sites 15% are considered to have a poor or very poor appearance. This includes the Upper Churchyard in Manuden and churchyards in Chelmsford Road (Hatfield Heath), Church Lane (Takeley), Strethall and Aythorpe Roding. Entrances and boundaries are also considered poor in Chelmsford Road (Hatfield Heath), Church Lane (Takeley) and Strethall churchyards.
- 3.107 Disabled access is generally not very good, with over 42% of sites rated poor or very poor. This is not surprising given the age of the open spaces. Parking is even more of an issue in relation to cemeteries and churchyards, with 36% graded poor or very poor.
- 3.108 The safety of sites is generally considered to be good. Only Chelmsford Road, Hatfield Heath and Church Lane, Takeley were rated poor in terms of their feel and only Church Lane, Takeley in terms of vandalism. The majority of sites were rated good or excellent in terms of dog fouling, litter and fly tipping. The Upper Churchyard in Manuden scored poorly in all three categories, with the Lower Churchyard also scoring very poor for dog fouling.
- 3.109 Provision and maintenance of seats within churchyards and cemeteries is an issue in around 25% of sites. Nine sites indicated that signage was either poor or not provided. The majority of sites were rated moderate or higher in relation to nature conservation and wildlife value.
- 3.110 Some of the sites presented opportunities for improvement or enhancement. This potential to improve sites rated moderate or below is summarised below:

<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Potential</i>
St Mary the Virgin church and churchyard, Wendens Ambo	Improvements needed to disabled access, parking provision, seating, signage and variety of vegetation
Strethall Churchyard	Improvements needed to general feel and level of welcome, boundaries and entrances, disabled access, parking provision and signage
United Reform Church, Stortford Road, Hatfield Heath	General small scale improvements needed

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Potential</b>
Church Lane, Takeley	Improvements needed to general feel and level of welcome, boundaries and entrances, disabled access, signage and to address issues of safety, vandalism and maintenance
Stortford Road, Leaden Roding	Improvements needed to disabled access, parking provision and seating provision
St Andrew's churchyard, Barnston	Improvements needed to parking provision, seating provision and wildlife value
Upper churchyard off The Street, Manuden	Improvements needed to general feel and level of welcome, disabled access, parking provision and level of seating, as well as to address issues of dog fouling, litter, fly tipping and maintenance

*Cemeteries and Churchyards: standards*

3.111 It is not applicable to set standards for either quantity or accessibility for cemeteries and churchyards. PPG 17 Annex states: "many historic churchyards provide important places for quiet contemplation, especially in busy urban areas, and often support biodiversity and interesting geological features. As such many can also be viewed as amenity greenspaces. Unfortunately, many are also run-down and therefore it may be desirable to enhance them. As churchyards can only exist where there is a church, the only form of provision standard which will be required is a qualitative one."

Quality

<b>Existing level of provision</b>	<b>Recommended standard</b>
N/A	<p><b>Cemeteries and churchyards should:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have well-kept grass or natural areas, with appropriate flowers, trees and shrubs</li> <li>• offer a clean and litter free environment with clear pathways</li> <li>• have appropriate and good quality ancillary facilities such as seating, signage and car-parking where appropriate.</li> </ul>
<b>Justification</b>	
<p>The current resource audit shows that the provision of Cemeteries and Churchyards is generally good quality with one site identified of very poor quality.</p> <p>Comparator authorities hadn't identified particular standards for quality aside from East Hertfordshire and Sevenoaks which set standards based on issues identified through consultation responses.</p>	

Deficiencies in local standards

3.112 *Quality* - Upper churchyard off The Street, Manuden – Very poor

### Draft Recommendations

#### ***Cemeteries and churchyards***

##### *Other Recommendations*

RC1 Seek enhancements in quality and accessibility to sites where these have been identified as being below average quality

RC2 Review greenspace design and management of Upper churchyard off The Street, Manuden, and put in place a plan for enhancements.

## 4 Assessment of Playing Pitches

### *Introduction*

4.1 Typologies: This section contains an analysis of playing pitch and related changing facilities provision in Uttlesford. The pitch types examined are as follows:

- a) Adult football pitches.
- b) Junior football pitches.
- c) Mini-soccer pitches.
- d) Cricket pitches.
- e) Rugby pitches.

### *Methodology*

4.2 The analysis follows the PPG17 methodology. As advocated in the PPG17 Companion Guide, an additional assessment specific to playing pitches, Sport England's Playing Pitch Model (PPM) and a methodology for qualitative pitch audits was applied, as set out in '*Towards a Level playing Field - A guide to the production of Playing Pitch Strategies*' (2005). However, to ensure consistent treatment with the other PPG17 typologies, the following minor variations in approach were adopted:

- a) Because the strategy assesses publicly-accessible provision, the analysis is confined to pitches with community access, rather than including any private facilities without public access. The vast majority of pitches without community access in Uttlesford are on school sites, some of which may offer opportunities to accommodate external users in the future.
- b) The outputs from the PPM were used to guide the development of local standards of provision and as with the other typologies, these standards have then been applied to determine current and future needs, rather than just the numerical outputs of the PPM and related material such as Team Generation Rates and the Conversion Rates advocated by the Football Association.
- c) The methodology for the qualitative audit was based upon Sport England's recommended criteria.

4.3 Synthetic turf pitches are analysed separately in the sports facilities section, but where such facilities serve the needs of grass pitch users, for example as a training facility, this has been reflected in the respective assessments.

4.4 The following stakeholders were consulted as part of the playing pitch assessment process:

- a) The county governing bodies of football, cricket and rugby.
- b) All football, cricket and rugby clubs in the district.
- c) All parish councils in the district.
- d) All schools in the district.

### *Data on teams*

4.5 Introduction: The data on local pitch sport teams is detailed overleaf. It was compiled from the following sources and cross referenced with the clubs survey.

- a) The Football Association's 2010/2011 Football Participation report for Uttlesford.
- b) The England and Wales Cricket Board's 'Play-Cricket' database.
- c) The local rugby club website.

4.6 Football clubs: The following clubs and teams currently play in the district.

<i>Club</i>	<i>Home pitches</i>	<i>Adult teams</i>	<i>Junior teams</i>	<i>Mini teams</i>
Ashdon Villa FC	Bartlow Road, Ashdon	1	0	0
Barnston FC	High Easter Road, Barnston	2	0	0
Birchanger FC	Birchanger Social Club	1	0	0
Debden FC	Debden Recreation Ground	2	0	0
Dunmow FC	Dunmow Recreation Ground	1	0	0
Dunmow Rhodes FC	Dunmow Recreation Ground	2	0	0
Dunmow Rhodes Youth FC	Dunmow Recreation Ground	0	7	4
Dunmow Vets FC	Dunmow Recreation Ground	2	0	0
Elsenham Eagles FC	Elsenham Playing Fields	1	0	0
Elsenham Youth FC	Elsenham Playing Fields	0	5	3
Great Chesterford FC	Chesterford Recreation Ground	1	0	0
Felsted Rovers FC	Felsted Playing Field	1	0	0
Flitch Youth FC	Alcott Playing Field	0	3	1
Hatfield Broad Oak	Hatfield Broad Oak Sports Club	1	0	0
Hatfield Heath FC	Calves Pasture	3	0	0
Ickleton FC	Ickleton Village Hall Ground	1	0	0
Littlebury FC	Littlebury Recreation Ground	1	0	0
Lower Street FC	The Old Mill Playing Field	1	0	0
Manuden Junior FC	Manuden Playing Field	0	3	2
Manuden United FC	Manuden Playing Field	1	0	0
Newport Veterans FC	Newport Recreation Ground	1	0	0
Plantation Youth FC	Herbert Farm Playing Fields	1	3	4
Queen's Park Stansted FC	Hargrave Park	2	0	0
Quendon Athletic FC	Quendon Recreation Ground	1	0	0
Radwinter Colts FC	Radwinter Recreation Ground	0	1	0
Saffron Crocus FC	Ickleton Village Hall Ground	2	0	0
Saffron Dynamos FC	Carver Barracks	1	0	0
Saffron Hawks Youth FC	Katherine Semar School	0	1	2
Saffron Rangers FC	<i>Linton Village College</i>	1	0	0
Saffron Walden Town FC	Caton's Lane Quendon Recreation Ground	4	0	0
Saffron Walden Town Girl's FC	Katherine Semar School	0	1	0
Saffron Walden Town Ladies FC	Caton's Lane	1	0	0
Saffron Walden Town Youth FC	Caton's Lane Dame Bradbury School	0	6	3
Sharp One FC	Jubilee Field, Clavering	1	0	0
Spartak 78 Youth FC	Herbert Farm Playing Field	0	7	3
Stansted FC	Hargrave Park	2	0	0
Stansted Junior Youth FC	Mountfitchet High School	0	1	0
Stansted Youth FC	Hargrave Park	0	1	0
Takeley FC	Station Road, Takeley	2	0	0
Takeley Youth FC	Station Road, Takeley	0	2	0
Thaxted Rangers FC	Thaxted Recreation Ground	2	0	0
Thaxted Rangers Youth FC	Thaxted Recreation Ground	0	5	5
Walden Wanderers Youth FC	Wimbish Recreation Ground	0	1	0
White Roding Sports FC	White Roding Sports Club	3	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>27</b>

4.7 Football team data: Analysis of the football teams information from the FA's Football Participation report for Uttlesford for 2010/2011 reveals the following:

- a) Trends: The number of adult teams decreased by one (2.3%) between seasons 2009/10 and 2010/11, junior teams remained the same at 47 and mini-soccer teams decreased by one (3.7%) in the same period.
- b) Conversion rates: The proportion of the population from each age group and gender that plays football in Uttlesford in 2010/2011 is tabulated below, with comparative data for the East and England as a whole. The figures show that rates of adult male participation are higher than the national and regional averages, but that adult women, junior and mini-soccer rates are all below the averages. Consultation with the Essex FA suggests that the main reason for the relatively low conversion rates in Uttlesford is exported demand to neighbouring areas with very active youth and mini-soccer leagues:

<b>Age group</b>	<b>Uttlesford</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>England</b>
Adult male	7.4%	6.9%	5.4%
Adult female	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Junior male	18.4%	25.8%	21.4%
Junior female	0.4%	2.6%	2.3%
Mini-soccer (mixed)	7.1%	10.6%	9.1%
All forms	6.2%	7.1%	5.9%

4.8 Cricket clubs: The following clubs and teams currently play in the district:

<b>Club</b>	<b>Home pitches</b>	<b>Adult teams</b>	<b>Junior teams</b>
Ashdon CC	Walton's Park, Ashdon	2	0
Audley End & Littlebury CC	Audley End House	2	0
Aythorpe Roding CC	Roundbush Green	5	3
Birchanger CC	Birchanger Social Club	2	0
Chesterfords CC	Great Chesterford Recreation Ground	2	0
Chrishall CC	Jigney's Meadow	1	0
Clavering CC	Hill Green, Clavering	1	0
Clogham's Green CC	Clogham's Green, Leaden Roding	2	0
Dunmow CC	St. Edmunds Lane, Dunmow	4	5
Eastons CC	Little Easton Recreation Ground	1	0
Elmdon CC	Pilgrim's Hill, Elmdon	3	0
Farnham CC	Hazel End, Farnham	2	0
Great Canfield CC	Green Street, Great Canfield	3	0
Hatfield Broad Oak CC	Hatfield Broad Oak Sports Club	1	0
Hatfield Heath CC	The Heath, Hatfield Heath	2	0
High Easter CC	The Street, High Easter	1	0
High Roding CC	Rands Road, High Roding	4	5
Hockerill CC	Beldham's Lane, Hockerill	7	3
Langley CC	Langley Upper Green	1	0
Lindsell CC	Gallows Green, Lindsell	1	0
Little Bardfield Village CC	Churchend, Little Bardfield	2	0
Little Hallingbury CC	Gaston Green, Little Hallingbury	2	0
Molehill Green CC	School Lane, Molehill Green	2	0
Newport CC	Newport Recreation Ground	3	1
Radwinter CC	Radwinter Recreation Ground	1	0
Rickling Ramblers CC	Rickling Green	2	0
Saffron Walden CC	Anglo-American Playing Field County High Sports Centre Friends School Wenden's Ambo Playing Field	6	19
Sampfords CC	High Street, Great Sampford	1	0

<i>Club</i>	<i>Home pitches</i>	<i>Adult teams</i>	<i>Junior teams</i>
Stansted CC	Hargrave Park, Stansted Henham Road, Elsenham	3	2
Stansted Hall & Elsenham CC	Stansted Hall	4	6
Stebbing CC	Stebbing Recreation Ground	1	0
Takeley CC	Parsonage Road, Takeley	1	2
Thaxted CC	Bardfield End Green, Thaxted	4	3
Wenden CC	Wenden's Ambo Playing Field	1	0
White Roding CC	White Roding Sports Club	2	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>82</b>	<b>49</b>

4.9 Rugby clubs: The following club and teams currently play in the district:

<i>Club</i>	<i>Home pitches</i>	<i>Adult teams</i>	<i>Junior teams</i>	<i>Mini teams</i>
Saffron Walden RFC	Springgate, Chickney Road, Henham	4	10	7

4.10 Team Generation Rates: Team Generation Rates (TGRs) for each pitch sport in Uttlesford are tabulated below. These compare the number of teams of each type with the number of people in the respective age groups, to take account of the 'active age groups' for each sport:

<i>Sport and age group</i>	<i>Number of teams</i>	<i>People in age group</i>	<i>TGR</i>
Adult men's football (16 - 45)	46	13,076	1: 284
Adult women's football (16 - 45)	1	13,884	1: 13,884
Boy's Junior football (10 - 15)	46	3,142	1: 68
Girl's Junior football (10 - 15)	1	3,018	1: 3,018
Mixed Mini-soccer (6 - 9)	27	3,760	1: 139
Adult men's cricket (18 - 55)	82	17,606	1: 215
Adult women's cricket (18 - 55)	0	-	-
Junior boy's cricket (11 - 17)	46	3,590	1: 78
Junior girl's cricket (11 - 17)	3	3,450	1: 1,150
Adult men's rugby (18 - 45)	4	11,679	1: 2,920
Adult women's rugby (18 - 45)	0	-	-
Junior boy's rugby (13 - 17)	10	2,530	1: 253
Junior girl's rugby (13 - 17)	0	-	-
Mixed Mini-rugby (8 - 12)	7	5,000	1: 714

4.11 TGR's in context: Team Generation Rates enable comparisons to be made with national averages (compiled from data from Sport England's Playing Pitches Toolkit) as follows:

<i>Sport and age group</i>	<i>Uttlesford</i>	<i>England</i>
Adult men's football (16 - 45)	1: 284	1: 386
Adult women's football (16 - 45)	1: 13,884	1: 14,728
Boy's Junior football (10 - 15)	1: 68	1: 157
Girl's Junior football (10 - 15)	1: 3,018	1: 2,129
Mixed Mini-soccer (6 - 9)	1: 139	1: 399
Adult men's cricket (18 - 55)	1: 215	1: 989
Adult women's cricket (18 - 55)	-	1: 45,938
Junior boy's cricket (11 - 17)	1: 78	1: 381
Junior girl's cricket (11 - 17)	1: 1,150	1: 5,928
Adult men's rugby (18 - 45)	1: 2,920	1: 3,666
Adult women's rugby (18 - 45)	-	1: 19,725
Junior boy's rugby (13 - 17)	1: 253	1: 702
Junior girl's rugby (13 - 17)	-	1: 5,395

Mixed Mini-rugby (8 - 12)	1: 714	1: 1,346
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4.12 Team equivalents: In addition to the teams requiring access to pitches to play competitive fixtures, the impact on overall demand from training use can be assessed by calculating the 'team equivalents' that such usage generates. The following information was derived from the survey of pitch sports clubs and the additional team equivalents have been included in the application of the Playing Pitch Model below:

- Adult football: Adult teams in Uttlesford typically train on average once a week in addition to their competitive fixtures. Because of the lack of floodlights at most grass pitches in the district, the facilities used for midweek evening training include sports halls, the full-sized synthetic turf pitches and multi-use games areas. Training on grass frequently involves the use of training 'grids' rather than the pitches themselves. As a result, the additional 'team equivalents' generated by training usage on grass pitches equates to an estimated 7 teams (15% of the training volume), concentrated in the midweek period. Whilst this does not impact directly upon peak demand periods, the wear and tear on some of the lower quality pitches does affect their carrying capacity.
- Junior football: Junior teams typically train an average of once a week and use a similar mix of facilities. The additional 'team equivalents' generated by training usage on grass pitches equates to an estimated 7 teams (15% of the training volume), concentrated in the midweek period.
- Mini-soccer: Mini-soccer teams typically train an average once a week and use a similar mix of facilities. However, because of the nature of the mini-game and the small size of the players, wear and tear on grass pitches is a less significant factor. As a result, the additional 'team equivalents' generated by training usage on grass pitches equates to an estimated 3 teams (10% of the training volume), concentrated in the midweek period.
- Cricket: Clubs typically train twice a week during the cricket season, but this has a negligible effect on pitches because the training involves the use of nets on the outfield or synthetic turf wickets. As a result, the additional 'team equivalents' generated by training usage on match wickets is zero.
- Rugby: Saffron Walden Rugby Club has access to a floodlit training pitch and adult and junior teams typically train once a week on midweek evenings. As a result, the additional 'team equivalents' generated by training usage on match pitches is zero.

### ***Pitches in Uttlesford***

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

<b><i>Pitch Type</i></b>	<b><i>Pitch length</i></b>	<b><i>Pitch width</i></b>	<b><i>Size including run-offs</i></b>
Adult football	Max. 120m/Min. 90m	Max. 90m/Min. 45.5m	Max. 126m x 96m
Junior football	Max. 100.6m/Min. 68.25m	Max. 64m/Min. 42m	Max. 106.6m x 70m
Mini-soccer	Max. 45.75m/Min. 27.45m	Max. 27.45m/Min. 18.3m	Max. 54.9m x 36.6m
Adult cricket	20.12m	Max. 36.6m/Min. 3.05m	111.56m x 106.69m
Junior cricket	19.2m	Max. 27.45m/Min. 3.05m	92.36m x 88.41m
Adult rugby	Max. 144m	Max. 70m	Max. 154m x 80m
Mini-rugby	Max. 70m	Max. 43m/Min. 30m	Max. 80m x 53m

4.14 Security of access: A key consideration in assessing pitch supply is the extent to which provision is available for unrestricted community use and subject to formalised access arrangements that cannot easily be rescinded. Sport England has produced a formal classification for access to playing pitches which is set out below. In common with the other PPG17 typologies, this study has focused exclusively on categories A and B.



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

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

4.15 'Quantitative analysis: Details of all pitches with community access in Uttlesford are listed below, with the access category recorded for each'. The information on pitches was compiled from:

- Sport England's 'Active Places' database.
- The survey of town and parish councils.
- The qualitative audit which involved a visit to every pitch site in the district to verify the quantity and quality of pitches and related facilities.

<b>Site</b>	<b>Access category</b>	<b>Adult football</b>	<b>Junior football</b>	<b>Mini-soccer</b>	<b>Cricket</b>	<b>Rugby</b>
Alcott Playing Field	A(i)	1	-	1	-	-
Anglo-American Playing Field	A(i)	-	-	-	1	-
Audley End House	B	-	-	-	1	-
Ashdon Villa Football Club	A(ii)	1	-	-	-	-
Barnston Football Club	A(ii)	1	1	-	-	-
Birchanger Social Club	A(ii)	1	-	-	-	-
Burns Playing Field, Great Easton	A(i)	1	-	-	-	-
Calves Pasture	A(i)	1	-	-	-	-
Carver Barracks	B	2	-	-	-	-
Causeway Recreation Ground	A(i)	2	1	1	-	-
Clavering Village Green	A(i)	-	-	-	1	-
Clogham's Green Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
County High Sports Centre	B	-	-	-	1	-
Dame Bradbury's School	B	-	1	3	-	-
Debden Recreation Ground	A(i)	1	-	-	-	-
Dunmow Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
Elmdon Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
Elsenham Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
Elsenham Playing Fields	A(i)	1	1	-	-	-
Farnham Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
Felsted Playing Field	A(i)	1	1	-	-	-
Friends School	B	-	-	-	2	-
Great Canfield Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
Great Chesterford Recreation Ground	A(i)	1	-	-	1	-
Great Dunmow Leisure Centre	A(i)	1	-	-	-	-
Hargrave Park	A(ii)	1	-	-	1	-
Hatfield Broad Oak Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
Hatfield Broad Oak Sports Club	A(ii)	1	-	-	-	-
Hatfield Heath Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
Herbert Farm Playing Fields	A(i)	2	1	-	-	-
High Easter Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-

<i>Site</i>	<i>Access category</i>	<i>Adult football</i>	<i>Junior football</i>	<i>Mini-soccer</i>	<i>Cricket</i>	<i>Rugby</i>
High Easter Playing Field	A(i)	-	1	1	-	-
High Roding Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
Hockerill Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	2	-
Ickleton Village Hall Ground	A(i)	1	-	-	-	-
Jigney's Meadow, Chrishall	A(i)	-	-	-	1	-
Jubilee Field	A(i)	1	-	-	-	-
Katherine Semar School	B	-	3	3	-	-
Langley Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
Laundry Lane Playing Field	A(i)	-	1	-	-	-
Lindsell Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
Little Bardfield Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
Little Easton Recreation Ground	A(i)	-	-	-	1	-
Little Hallingbury Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
Littlebury Recreation Ground	A(i)	1	-	-	-	-
Manuden Playing Fields Association	A(i)	1	1	-	-	-
Molehill Green Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
Mountfitchet High School	A (iii)	3	-	-	-	-
Newport Recreation Ground	A(i)	2	-	-	1	-
Quendon Recreation Ground	A(i)	1	-	1	-	-
Radwinter Recreation Ground	A(i)	1	-	-	1	-
Rickling Ramblers Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
Roundbush Green	A(i)	1	-	-	1	-
Saffron Walden Rugby Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	-	2
Saffron Walden Town FC	A(ii)	1	1	2	-	-
Sampfords Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
Sewards End Recreation Ground	A(i)	-	1	-	-	-
Stansted Hall Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
Stansted Recreation Ground	A(i)	-	1	-	-	-
Stebbing Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
Takeley Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
Takeley Football Club	A(ii)	1	-	-	-	-
Takeley Recreation Ground	A(i)	1	2	-	-	-
Thaxted Cricket Club	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
Thaxted Recreation Ground	A(i)	1	1	1	-	-
Walton's Park, Ashdon	A(ii)	-	-	-	1	-
Wenden's Ambo Playing Field	A(i)	-	-	-	1	-
White Roding Sports Club	A(ii)	1	-	2	1	-
Wimbish Recreation Ground	A(i)	2	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>38</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2</b>

4.16 Per capita provision: The number of pitches of each type per capita is as follows:

<i>Pitch type</i>	<i>Pitches per capita</i>
Adult football	1: 2,021
Junior football	1: 4,267
Mini-soccer	1: 5,120
Cricket	1: 1,969
Rugby	1: 38,400

4.17 Security of access: The number and percentage of pitches of each type in each access category in Uttlesford is shown below. It shows that almost 14% of all pitches are in the least secure access category (available for community use but without formal user arrangements), including nearly half of the mini-soccer pitches. Since community use of these (mostly school) pitches could in theory

be rescinded at any time, efforts should be made to secure more formal Community Use Agreements.

<i>Pitch</i>	<i>A(i)</i>		<i>A(ii)</i>		<i>A(iii)</i>		<i>B</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Senior football	25	65.8	8	21.0	3	7.9	2	5.2
Junior football	12	66.7	2	11.1	0	0.0	4	22.2
Mini-soccer	5	33.3	4	26.7	0	0.0	6	40.0
Cricket pitches	9	23.1	26	66.7	0	0.0	4	10.2
Rugby pitches	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13.5</b>

4.18 Qualitative analysis: The qualitative audit used the methodology specified by Sport England, which generated percentage scores for each aspect of each site. The assessment criteria are based on the methodology in Sport England's 'Playing Pitch Toolkit'. Every pitch site in Uttlesford was visited by an experienced assessor and 'scored' against the following criteria:

- Pitches: The assessment included the quality of grass cover and length, pitch size, safety margins, slope and evenness, dog-fouling, unofficial use, damage to surface, goalposts, cricket wicket protection and line markings.
- Changing provision: The assessment included overall quality, evidence of vandalism, the quality of showers, toilets, security and segregated changing.
- Other aspects: The assessment included the quality of car parking and public transport.

4.19 The full results of the qualitative audit are set out below. Any aspects of the facilities that were rated as below 'average' have been highlighted to identify those facilities where qualitative improvements should be prioritised:

<i>Site</i>	<i>Pitches</i>	<i>Changing</i>	<i>Other aspects</i>
Alcott Playing Field	78%	<b>42%</b>	<b>48%</b>
Anglo-American Playing Field	92%	91%	51%
Audley End House	77%	<b>38%</b>	<b>44%</b>
Ashdon Villa Football Club	58%	61%	<b>21%</b>
Barnston Football Club	61%	59%	50%
Birchanger Social Club	91%	79%	55%
Burns Playing Field, Great Easton	85%	62%	<b>44%</b>
Calves Pasture	<b>48%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>49%</b>
Carver Barracks	89%	77%	<b>25%</b>
Causeway Recreation Ground	59%	95%	90%
Clavering Village Green	61%	63%	<b>22%</b>
Clogham's Green Cricket Club	77%	<b>41%</b>	<b>34%</b>
County High Sports Centre	82%	89%	75%
Dame Bradbury's School	79%	71%	88%
Debden Recreation Ground	73%	63%	53%
Dunmow Cricket Club	68%	<b>41%</b>	59%
Elmdon Cricket Club	75%	<b>40%</b>	50%
Elsenham Cricket Club	78%	<b>44%</b>	<b>48%</b>
Elsenham Playing Fields	62%	82%	<b>44%</b>
Farnham Cricket Club	61%	58%	<b>45%</b>
Felsted Playing Field	67%	<b>47%</b>	67%
Friends School	80%	91%	95%
Great Canfield Cricket Club	71%	55%	<b>45%</b>
Great Chesterford Recreation Ground	58%	97%	75%
Great Dunmow Leisure Centre	60%	77%	74%

<i>Site</i>	<i>Pitches</i>	<i>Changing</i>	<i>Other aspects</i>
Hargrave Park	90%	55%	62%
Hatfield Broad Oak Cricket Club	67%	<b>48%</b>	55%
Hatfield Broad Oak Sports Club	<b>48%</b>	<b>45%</b>	58%
Hatfield Heath Cricket Club	80%	<b>41%</b>	51%
Herbert Farm Playing Fields	55%	<b>48%</b>	88%
High Easter Cricket Club	81%	63%	<b>44%</b>
High Easter Playing Field	77%	59%	<b>35%</b>
High Roding Cricket Club	62%	<b>43%</b>	<b>39%</b>
Hockerill Cricket Club	92%	79%	88%
Ickleton Village Hall Ground	79%	<b>0%</b>	50%
Jigney's Meadow	68%	55%	50%
Jubilee Field	<b>41%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>45%</b>
Katherine Semar School	76%	82%	67%
Langley Cricket Club	81%	<b>43%</b>	65%
Laundry Lane Playing Field	75%	<b>40%</b>	55%
Lindsell Cricket Club	<b>49%</b>	60%	<b>34%</b>
Little Bardfield Cricket Club	78%	<b>33%</b>	<b>46%</b>
Little Easton Recreation Ground	63%	61%	58%
Little Hallingbury Cricket Club	83%	66%	<b>44%</b>
Littlebury Recreation Ground	81%	<b>0%</b>	50%
Manuden Playing Fields Assoc.	71%	69%	<b>44%</b>
Molehill Green Cricket Club	64%	<b>44%</b>	<b>37%</b>
Mountfitchet High School	82%	84%	68%
Newport Recreation Ground	64%	82%	57%
Quendon Recreation Ground	66%	59%	55%
Radwinter Recreation Ground	62%	67%	<b>48%</b>
Rickling Ramblers Cricket Club	77%	79%	58%
Roundbush Green	71%	62%	<b>41%</b>
Saffron Walden Rugby Club	72%	69%	<b>29%</b>
Saffron Walden Town FC	81%	78%	88%
Sampfords Cricket Club	69%	59%	<b>25%</b>
Sewards End Recreation Ground	78%	<b>42%</b>	52%
Stansted Hall Cricket Club	66%	<b>48%</b>	34%
Stansted Recreation Ground	75%	<b>0%</b>	<b>47%</b>
Stebbing Cricket Club	61%	76%	<b>33%</b>
Takeley Cricket Club	77%	81%	<b>49%</b>
Takeley Football Club	91%	79%	88%
Takeley Recreation Ground	74%	<b>21%</b>	<b>44%</b>
Thaxted Cricket Club	73%	<b>41%</b>	51%
Thaxted Recreation Ground	64%	65%	<b>33%</b>
Walton's Park, Ashdon	76%	59%	<b>44%</b>
Wenden's Ambo Playing Field	57%	<b>37%</b>	<b>39%</b>
White Roding Sports Club	81%	63%	<b>46%</b>
Wimbish Recreation Ground	60%	50%	<b>34%</b>



*Herbert Farm Playing Fields - showing the sloping pitches*

4.20 'The table below sets out the number of pitches which were rated as below average and are therefore in a condition that is likely to compromise the quality and quantity of play that they can accommodate:'

<i>Pitch type</i>	<i>No. pitches below 'average'</i>	<i>% pitches below 'average'</i>
Adult football	3	7.9%
Junior football	0	0.0%
Mini-soccer	0	0.0%
Cricket	1	1.9%
Rugby	0	0.0%
<b>ALL PITCHES</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3.6%</b>

4.21 Pitch carrying capacity: Pitch carrying capacity is the number of games per week that a pitch can accommodate. Consultation with pitch providers suggests that an 'average' quality pitch in Uttlesford (i.e. rated 50% or higher on Sport England's qualitative scoring system) can accommodate two games (and/or training sessions) per week without detriment to the quality of the pitch. Below average pitches, cater for one or fewer matches/training sessions per week due to their poor quality. For the purposes of calculating supply through the Playing Pitch Model, such pitches effectively count as less than one pitch, because of their periodic non-availability in the peak demand period. The table below shows the calculated carrying capacity of each type of pitch in Uttlesford:

<i>Pitch Type</i>	<i>Average quality or better</i>			<i>Below average quality</i>			<i>Total effective availability</i>
	<i>No. pitches</i>	<i>Multiplication factor</i>	<i>Effective availability</i>	<i>No. pitches</i>	<i>Multiplication factor</i>	<i>Effective availability</i>	
Adult football	35	x 1	35	3	x 0.5	1.5	36.5
Junior football	18	x 1	18	0	x 0.5	-	18.0
Mini-soccer	15	x 1	15	0	x 0.5	-	15.0
Cricket pitch	38	x 1	38	1	x 0.5	0.5	38.5
Adult rugby	2	x 1	2	0	x 0.5	-	2.0

- 4.22 Changing facilities: The quality of changing facilities was assessed. 26 (39.4%) were rated as below 'average'. These facilities collectively serve 32 (28.9%) of the 111 pitches in the district. Poor quality changing provision compromises the overall playing experience and whilst it may be tolerated by existing players, it is likely to have a detrimental effect on attracting and retaining new participants.

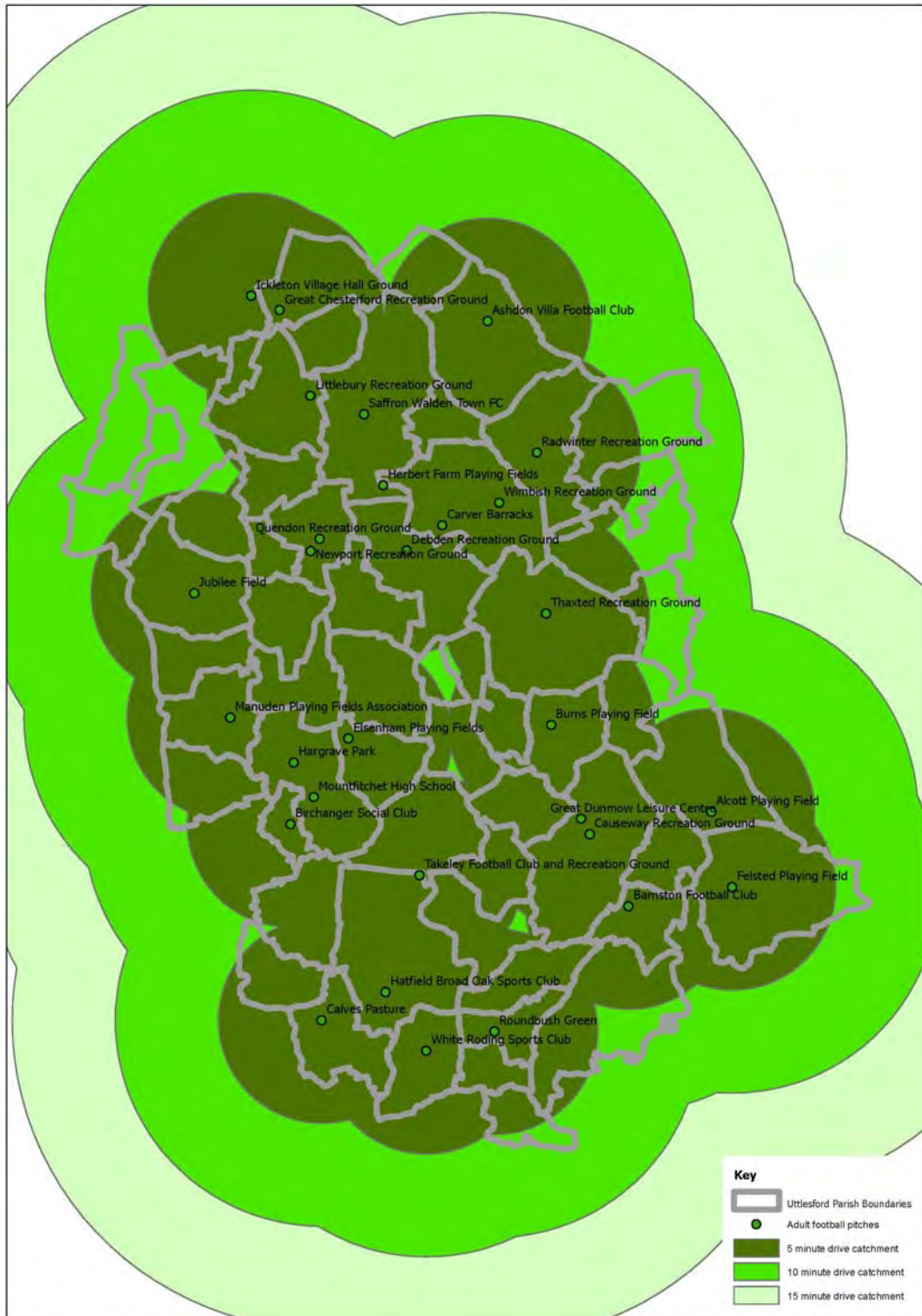


*Changing facilities at Herbert Farm Playing Fields - showing signs of wear and tear*

- 4.23 Effective catchment: 76.6% of the pitch users in the leisure centre users survey travel by car and 95.7% of them have a journey of 15 minutes or less.
- 4.24 Patterns of provision of adult football pitches: A map showing adult football pitches in Uttlesford, with 15 minute drive time catchments is below. It shows that the entire population is within 15 minutes drive of a pitch. The five and ten minute drive time catchments are also shown, to illustrate those parts of the district where pitches are relatively less accessible and show that most of the district is within five minutes drive of an adult football pitch.

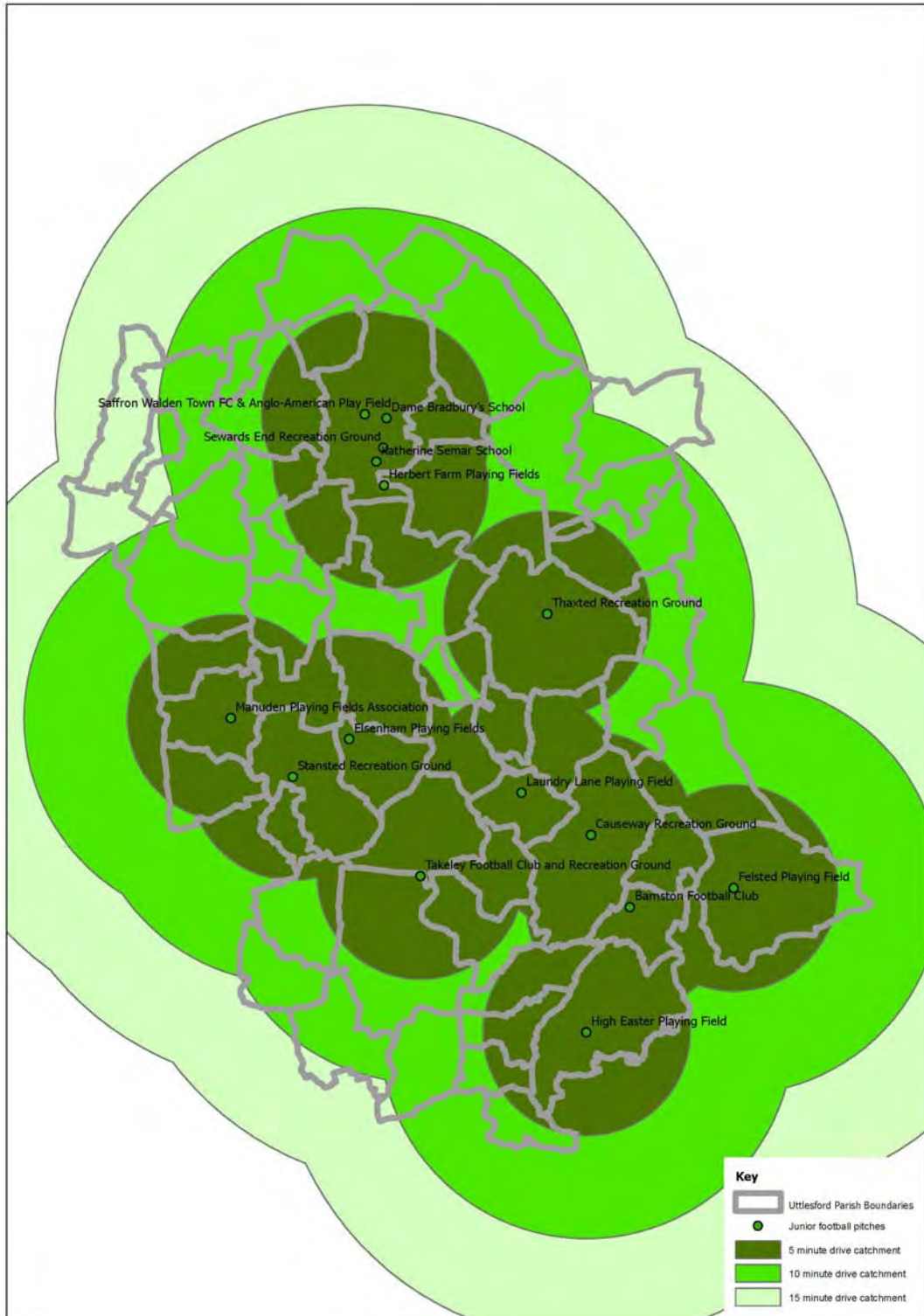


Figure 4.1: Provision of Adult Football Pitches in Uttlesford



4.25 Patterns of provision of junior football pitches: A map showing the location of junior football pitches in Uttlesford, together with 15 minute drive time catchments is below. The map shows that the entire population is within 15 minutes drive of a pitch. The five and ten minute drive time catchments are also shown, to illustrate those parts of the district where pitches are relatively less accessible and show that most of the district is within ten minutes drive of a junior football pitch:

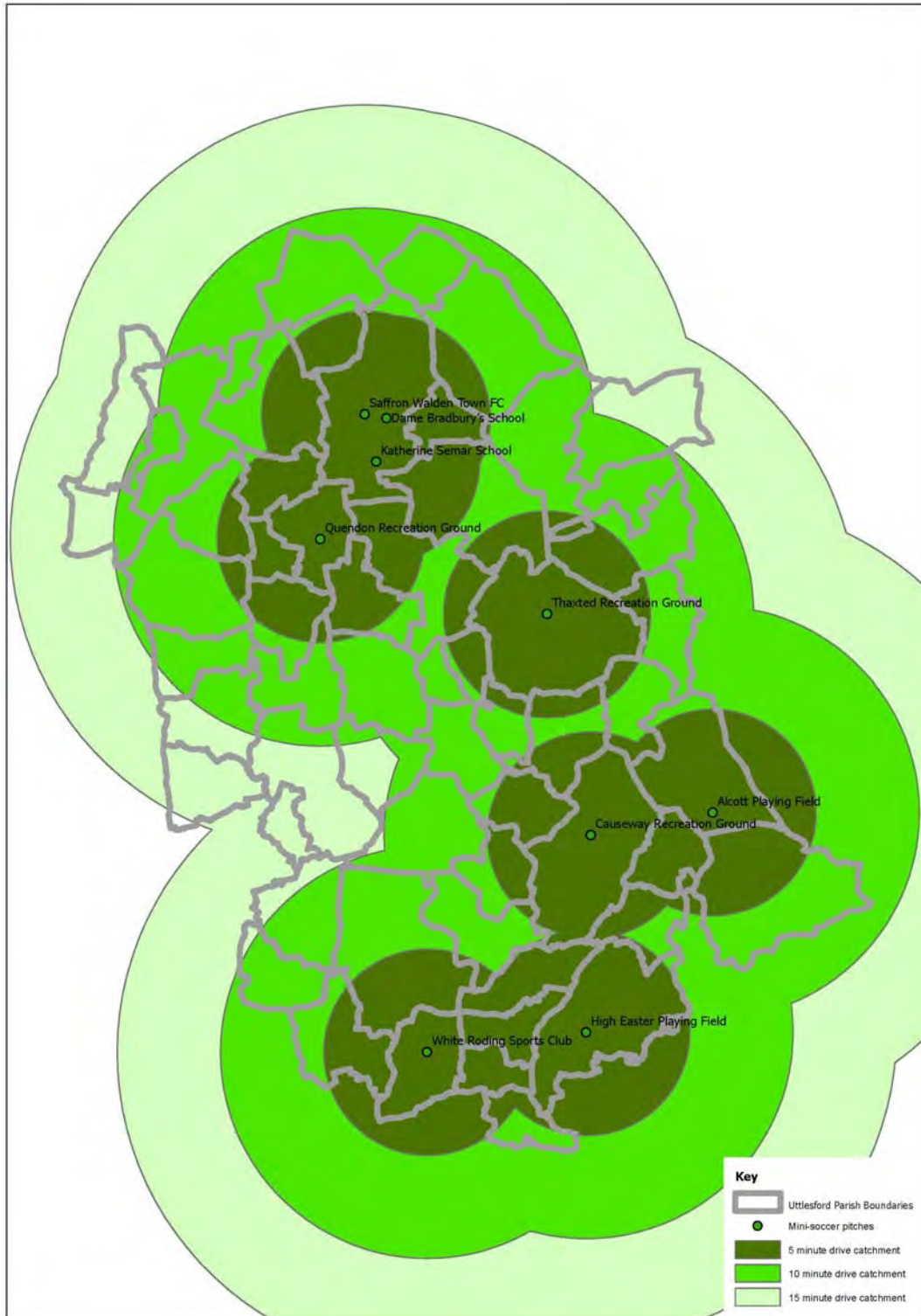
Figure 4.2: Provision of Junior Football Pitches in Uttlesford





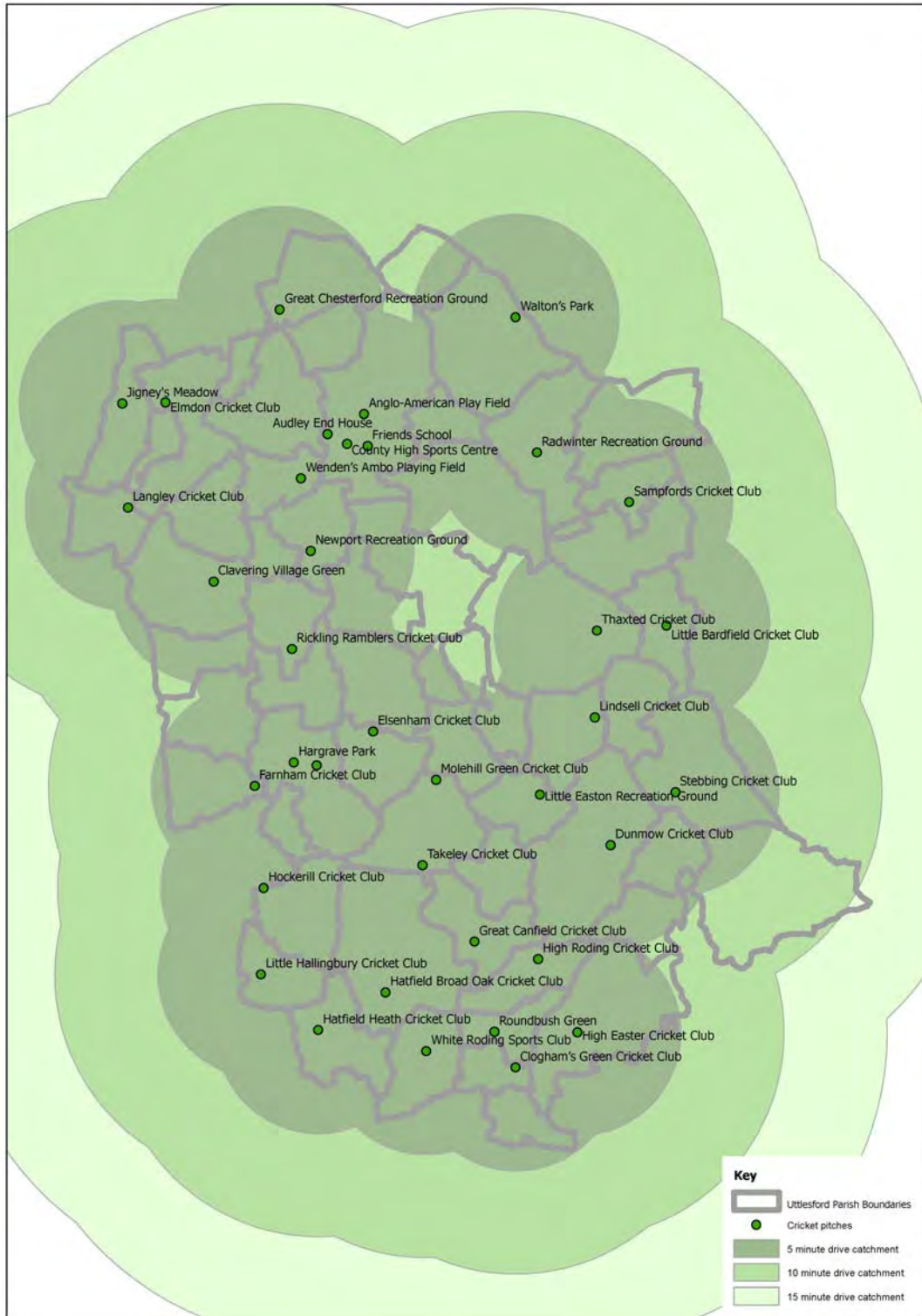
4.26 Patterns of provision of mini-soccer pitches: A map showing the location of mini-soccer pitches in Uttlesford, together with 15 minute drive time catchments is below. The map shows that a small part of the south-west of the district is further than 15 minutes drive from the nearest pitch, although demand will be served by facilities just over the boundary in Bishop's Stortford. The five and ten minute drive time catchments are also shown, to illustrate those parts of the district where pitches are relatively less accessible:

Figure 4.3: Provision of Mini-soccer Pitches in Uttlesford



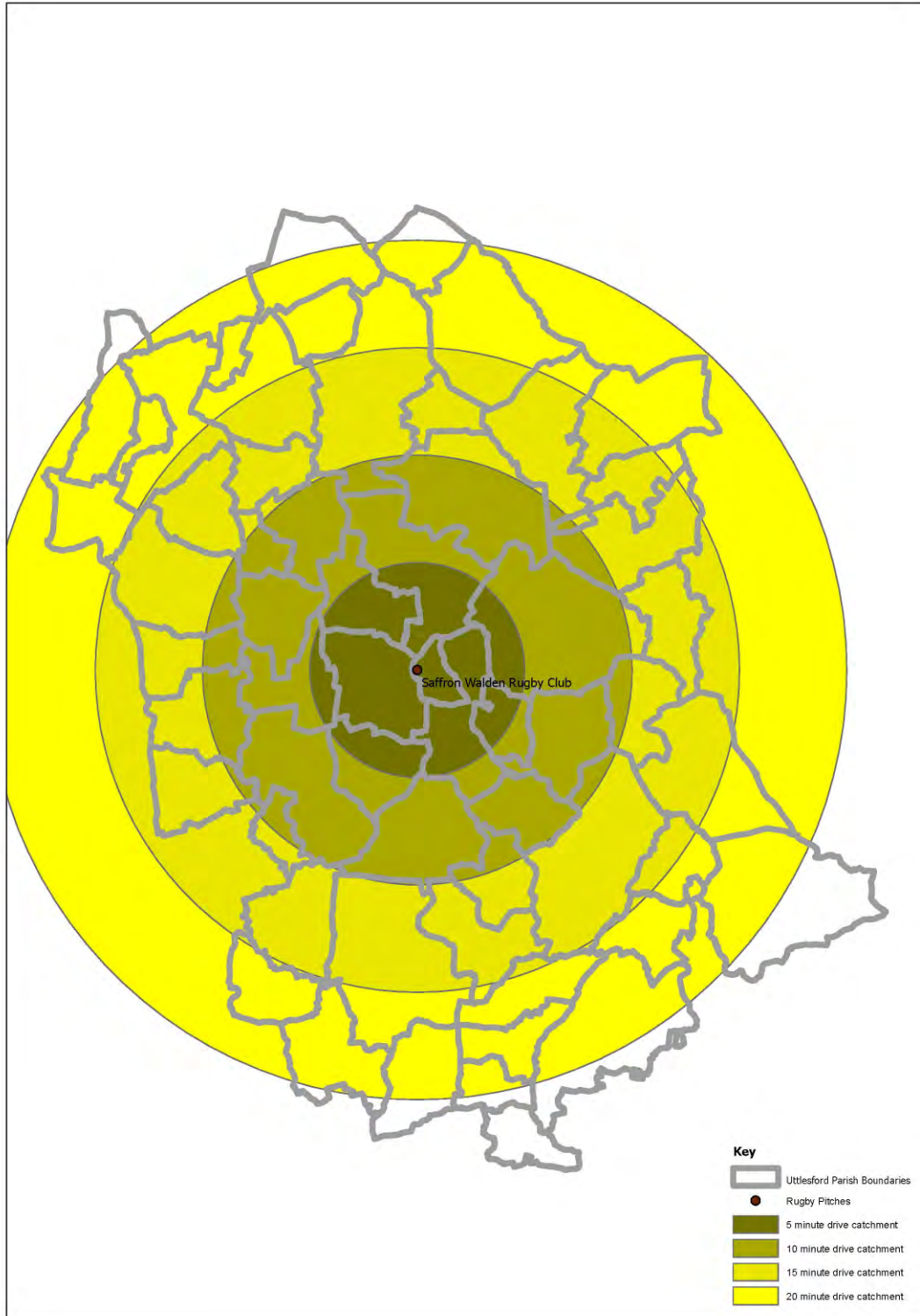
4.27 Patterns of provision of cricket pitches: A map showing the location of cricket pitches in Uttlesford, together with 15 minute drive time catchments is below. The map shows that the entire district is within 15 minutes drive of a pitch. The five and ten minute drive time catchments are also shown, to illustrate those parts of the district where pitches are relatively less accessible and show that most of the district is within five minutes drive of a cricket pitch.

Figure 4.4: Provision of Cricket Pitches in Uttlesford



4.28 Patterns of provision of rugby pitches: A map showing the location of rugby pitches in Uttlesford, together with a 20 minute drive time catchment is below. The map shows that only the extreme northern and southern parts of the district are more than 20 minutes drive of a pitch and these areas will be served by provision in South Cambridgeshire and Chelmsford respectively. The five, ten and fifteen minute drive time catchments are also shown, to illustrate those parts of the district where pitches are relatively less accessible:

Figure 4.5: Provision of Rugby Pitches in Uttlesford



**The Playing Pitch Model**

4.29 Introduction: To assess the adequacy of playing pitch provision in Uttlesford, Sport England's Playing Pitch Model (PPM) was applied, in line with its document 'Towards a Level Playing Field: A Guide to the Production of Playing Pitch Strategies' (2003). The PPM involves the following stages:

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

4.30 PPM Results: The results of applying the PPM in Uttlesford are as follows:

		<b>Football</b>	<b>Cricket</b>	<b>Rugby</b>	
Stage 1 Identifying team equivalents	Adult male teams	45	82	4	
	Junior male teams	46	46	10	
	Mixed Mini teams	27	0	7	
	Adult female teams	1	0	0	
	Junior female teams	1	3	0	
Stage 2 Calculate home games per week	Adult male games	0.65	0.7	0.5	
	Junior male games	0.65	0.7	0.5	
	Mixed Mini games	0.5	-	0.5	
	Adult female games	0.65	0.7	0.5	
	Junior female games	0.65	0.7	0.5	
Stage 3 Assessing total home games per week	Adult male games	29.3	57.4	2.0	
	Junior male games	29.9	32.2	5.0	
	Mixed Mini games	13.5	-	3.5	
	Adult female games	0.65	-	-	
	Junior female games	0.65	2.0	-	
Stage 4 Establish temporal demand for pitches	Saturday morning	Adult male teams	-	-	-
		Junior male teams	-	13%	-
		Mixed Mini teams	-	-	-
		Adult female teams	-	-	-
		Junior female teams	-	-	-
	Saturday afternoon	Adult male teams	22%	60%	100%
		Junior male teams	-	-	-
		Adult female teams	-	-	-



			<b>Football</b>	<b>Cricket</b>	<b>Rugby</b>
	Sunday morning	Junior female teams	-	-	-
		Adult male teams	51%	-	-
		Junior male teams	15%	37%	100%
		Mixed Mini teams	100%	-	100%
		Adult female teams	-	-	-
	Sunday afternoon	Junior female teams	-	100%	-
		Adult male teams	-	26%	-
		Junior male teams	65%	-	-
		Mixed Mini teams	-	-	-
		Adult female teams	67%	-	-
	Midweek	Junior female teams	67%	-	-
		Adult male teams	27%	14%	-
		Junior male teams	20%	50%	-
		Mixed Mini teams	-	-	-
		Adult female teams	33%	-	-
Stage 5 Defining pitches needed each day	Saturday morning	Junior female teams	33%	-	-
		Adult male teams	27%	14%	-
		Junior male teams	20%	50%	-
		Mixed Mini teams	-	-	-
		Adult female teams	33%	-	-
	Saturday afternoon	Adult male pitches	-	-	-
		Junior male pitches	-	4.2	-
		Mixed Mini pitches	-	-	-
		Adult female pitches	-	-	-
		Junior female pitches	-	-	-
	Sunday morning	Adult male pitches	6.5	34.4	2.0
		Junior male pitches	-	-	-
		Mixed Mini pitches	-	-	-
		Adult female pitches	-	-	-
		Junior female pitches	-	-	-
Sunday afternoon	Adult male pitches	14.9	-	-	
	Junior male pitches	4.5	11.9	5.0	
	Mixed Mini pitches	13.5	-	3.5	
	Adult female pitches	-	-	-	
	Junior female pitches	-	2.0	-	
Midweek	Adult male pitches	-	14.9	-	
	Junior male pitches	19.4	-	-	
	Mixed Mini pitches	-	-	-	
	Adult female pitches	0.7	-	-	
	Junior female pitches	0.7	-	-	
Stage 6 Establishing pitches effectively available		Adult pitches	7.9	8.1	-
		Junior pitches	6.0	16.1	-
		Mini pitches	-	-	-
Stage 7 Identifying deficits (-) and surplus (+)	Saturday morning	Adult pitches	0.3	-	-
		Junior pitches	0.3	-	-
		Mini pitches	0.3	-	-
	Saturday afternoon	Adult pitches	36.5	38.5	2
		Junior pitches	18		
		Mini pitches	15		
	Sunday morning	Adult pitches	+36.5	+34.3	+2.0
		Junior pitches	+18.0		
		Mini pitches	+15.0		
Sunday afternoon	Adult pitches	+30.0	<b>+4.1</b>	+0.0	
	Junior pitches	+18.0			
	Mini pitches	+15.0			
Sunday evening	Adult pitches	<b>+21.6</b>	+24.6	<b>-6.5</b>	
	Junior pitches	+13.5			
	Mini pitches	<b>+1.5</b>			

			<b>Football</b>	<b>Cricket</b>	<b>Rugby</b>
Sunday afternoon	Adult pitches		+34.8	+24.0	+2.0
	Junior pitches		-2.1		
	Mini pitches		+15.0		
Midweek	Adult pitches		+28.3	+14.3	+2.0
	Junior pitches		+11.7		
	Mini pitches		+15.0		



*The cricket pavilion on Clavering Green - an attractive facility in a rural setting*

4.31 Local influences on demand: To supplement the above analysis, the local influences on demand for each pitch sport is examined below and factored in to the preliminary numerical assessment of deficiency:

a) Football:

<b>Factor</b>	<b>Analysis in Uttlesford</b>	<b>Impact on latent demand</b>
Current frustrated demand	<p>'The area being predominantly rural does not have high levels of participation which is strange because some of its neighbouring authorities such as East Hertfordshire and Chelmsford have very high levels of participation. We put this down to the majority of villages in the district being on the small side so there are often not the numbers of people to grow larger clubs' – Essex FA response to the Uttlesford governing bodies of sport survey (2011).</p> <p>None of the football clubs responding to the clubs survey indicated that they are unable to increase their membership as a result of the non-availability of pitches - Uttlesford pitch sports clubs survey (2011).</p>	There is no evidence of frustrated demand for football in the district.

<b>Factor</b>	<b>Analysis in Uttlesford</b>	<b>Impact on latent demand</b>
Sports development initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The FA has a national target to increase weekly participation in football by 5% between 2009 and 2013. - 'FA National Game Strategy 2008 - 2012' (2008).</li> <li>The number of football teams in Uttlesford decreased slightly between seasons 2009/10 and 2010/11. - FA 'Local Area Data for Uttlesford' (2011).</li> </ul>	It has been assumed that the impact of football development programmes will maintain demand for football pitches.
Quality of pitches/facilities	The audit of pitch quality carried out for this study identified that only 6.9% of adult football pitches are rated as below 'average' and this may limit the quantity of football they can accommodate. - Uttlesford pitch audit (2011).	The poor quality of some pitches in the district limits their carrying capacity and this has been factored in to assessments of deficiency.
National sporting success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The high media profile that football enjoys as the 'national game' makes it an attractive option for many young players. - 'FA National Game Strategy 2008 - 2012' (2008).</li> <li>The increased media coverage of the women's game has helped it to overtake Netball as the most popular women's team sport. - 'FA National Game Strategy 2008 - 2012' (2008)</li> </ul>	There is no firm evidence that the performance of the national team has specifically influenced participation rates.
Pricing policies	All the football respondents to the pitch sports clubs survey believe that pitch hire charges represent 'good' or 'acceptable' value for money, so there is no evidence that price is deterring use. - Uttlesford pitch sports clubs survey (2011).	There is no discernible impact of pricing on latent demand.
School sport	There is no evidence that the volume of school sport is compromising the ability of schools pitches to accommodate community use. - 'Uttlesford schools survey' (2011).	There is no discernible impact of school sport on local supply and demand.
Long-term impact of mini-sports	Adult and mini-soccer teams both reduced slightly in Uttlesford between seasons 2009/10 and 2010/11. - FA 'Local Area Data for Uttlesford' (2011).	Adult and junior/mini-soccer demand levels appear to be convergent at present.
Lifestyle changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changing lifestyles (for example more weekend working) have created a trend where larger pools of players are needed to form a team. The FA recognises this phenomenon and has set a target of maintaining the current number of adult men's teams, despite an overall increase in the number of players. - 'FA National Game Strategy 2008 - 2012' (2008).</li> <li>Many players are prolonging their careers, which has led to the development of small-sided versions of the game for older players. - 'FA National Game Strategy 2008 - 2012' (2008).</li> </ul>	Lifestyle changes are unlikely to have any further significant impact upon overall demand for football.

## b) Cricket:

<b>Factor</b>	<b>Analysis in Uttlesford</b>	<b>Impact on latent demand</b>
Current frustrated demand	None of the cricket clubs responding to the clubs survey identified that they are unable to increase their membership as a result of the non-availability of pitches. - Uttlesford pitch sports clubs survey (2011).	There is no evidence of frustrated demand for cricket in Uttlesford.
Sports development initiatives	The ECB has a national target to increase weekly participation by 37% per between 2009 and 2013 which if achieved will have a significant impact on demand for cricket pitches. - 'Play Cricket - Making a Difference' (2007).	Demand for cricket is already very high in the district and is unlikely to increase significantly further.
Quality of pitches/facilities	The audit of pitch quality carried out for this study identified that no cricket pitches are rated as below 'average' and as a result are unlikely to limit the quantity of cricket they can accommodate. - Uttlesford pitch audit (2011).	There is no evidence that pitch quality compromises cricket needs in Uttlesford.
National sporting success	The success of the England team in the Ashes Series' in 2005 does not appear to have had a sustained impact on overall weekly adult participation in cricket, which increased by only 0.01% (from 0.48% to 0.49% between 2006 and 2008). - Active People Survey (2008).	The impact of national sporting success in cricket does not appear to have had a significant sustained effect at community level.
Pricing policies	All the cricket respondents to the pitch sports clubs survey believe that pitch hire charges represent 'good' value for money, so there is no evidence that price is deterring use. - Uttlesford pitch sports clubs survey (2011).	There is no discernible impact of pricing on latent demand.
School sport	There is no evidence that the volume of school sport is compromising the ability of schools pitches to accommodate community use. - 'Uttlesford schools survey' (2011).	There is no discernible impact of school sport on local supply and demand.
Long-term impact of mini-sports	The number of junior teams is smaller than the number of adult teams and it is unlikely that when age group participation converts into adult teams that demand for pitches will increase substantially. - Uttlesford pitch sports clubs survey (2011).	It is likely that demand for pitches will remain the same as the current numbers of junior players get older.
Lifestyle changes	The age band by which TGRs for adult cricket are calculated already extends to 55. - 'Towards a Level Playing Field: A Guide to the Production of Playing Pitch Strategies' (2005).	Lifestyle changes are likely to have a limited impact on latent demand.





*A good quality pavilion serving football and cricket at Roundbush Green*

c) Rugby:

<b>Factor</b>	<b>Analysis in Uttlesford</b>	<b>Impact on latent demand</b>
Current frustrated demand	Saffron Walden Rugby Club identified that the non-availability of pitches does not limit its ability to recruit new members. - Uttlesford pitch sports clubs survey (2011).	There is no evidence of frustrated demand for rugby in Uttlesford.
Sports development initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The RFU is keen to develop 'Leisure Rugby' as a game, to expand its appeal to a wider range of prospective players. - 'The Rugby Union Whole Sport Plan 2009 - 2013' (2009).</li> <li>The RFU has a national target to increase weekly participation by 2% for adult males, 30% for adult females and 30% for 16 - 19 year olds per between 2009 and 2013 which if achieved will have a significant impact on demand for rugby pitches. - 'The Rugby Union Whole Sport Plan 2009 - 2013' (2009).</li> </ul>	Demand for rugby in Uttlesford may increase further, but Saffron Walden Rugby Club has some capacity to expand its pitches on adjacent land if necessary.
Quality of pitches/facilities	The audit of pitch quality carried out for this study rated both rugby pitches as above 'average' and as a result they cope with a high volume of play. - Uttlesford pitch audit (2011).	The quality of pitches will not deter participation in rugby in the district.
National sporting success	Adult participation in rugby increased by 0. 1% (from 0.46% to 0.56% between 2006 and 2008). - Active People Survey (2008).	National success does not seem to be directly linked to participation increases
Pricing policies	Saffron Walden Rugby Club's response to the pitch sports clubs survey indicated that its pitch hire changes represent 'good' value for money and so there is no evidence that price is deterring use. - Uttlesford pitch sports clubs survey (2011).	There is no discernible impact of pricing on latent demand.
School sport	There is no community use of school rugby pitches in Uttlesford. - 'Uttlesford schools survey' (2011).	There is no impact of on local supply and demand.

<i>Factor</i>	<i>Analysis in Uttlesford</i>	<i>Impact on latent demand</i>
Long-term impact of mini-sports	The RFU is seeking to address the drop-off in participation in post-16 players by increasing numbers by 30% by 2013. If achieved, this will have a significant impact on pitch demand. - 'The Rugby Union Whole Sport Plan 2009 - 2013' (2009).	It is likely that demand for pitches will increase if a higher proportion of junior and mini players are retained
Lifestyle changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many players are prolonging their careers, which has led to the development of veteran's competitions for older players. - 'The Rugby Union Whole Sport Plan 2009 - 2013' (2009).</li> <li>• The development of 'Leisure Rugby' is likely to attract a wider cross-section of players. - 'The Rugby Union Whole Sport Plan 2009 - 2013' (2009).</li> </ul>	Lifestyle changes are likely to have a limited impact on latent demand.



*Ashdon Villa FC - Showing the sloping pitch*

- 4.32 Localised deficiencies: The districtwide assessment of pitch supply and demand identifies the position across Uttlesford as a whole and the accessibility maps illustrate the geographical distribution of provision. However, in some instances concentrations of demand may lead to localised shortfalls in pitch provision and a 2007 playing pitch assessment of the Saffron Walden area in connection with a proposed housing development identified a significant shortfall of junior football and mini-soccer pitches within the four wards that comprise the town. These findings accord broadly with the findings of this study and emphasise that there is a case for additional pitch provision to be made in the Saffron Walden area.
- 4.33 Pitch development proposals: Whilst there are currently no known development proposals for the loss of playing pitches in Uttlesford, four proposed schemes that would enhance existing provision are planned at:
- The Anglo-American Playing Field, Saffron Walden.
  - Herberts Farm, Saffron Walden.
  - Oakwood Park, Flitch Green.
  - A new 4.5ha playing field in Manuden.
- 4.34 Imported and exported demand: Demand imported to, or exported from the district can also affect the adequacy of local pitch provision. In the case of Uttlesford, there is limited evidence from the

surveys of governing bodies and clubs, or the review of playing pitch assessments in neighbouring areas, that displaced demand has a significant effect on supply and demand locally:

- a) Exported demand: Only one team in Uttlesford (Saffron Rangers FC) plays its home fixtures on a pitch outside the district, which suggests that almost all local demand can be accommodated.
- b) Imported demand: Of the neighbouring districts to Uttlesford, only East Herts has a current (2010) playing pitch strategy. This concludes that there are shortfalls in junior football, mini-soccer, cricket and rugby pitch provision in the Bishop's Stortford area and as a result, some limited demand is exported to pitches in the south-western parts of Uttlesford.

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

4.36 Analysis of PPM results: The 'raw' data outputs of the PPM and the analysis of latent demand have been qualified as follows, to produce an accurate reflection of the situation in the district:

- a) Adult football: There is a notional surplus of 21.6 adult football pitches during the peak demand period on Sunday mornings. There is no evidence of any significant local latent demand to adjust this figure. However, an additional 10% strategic reserve of the 14.9 pitches needed in the peak period reduces the notional surplus by a further 1.5 pitches to 20.1 pitches.
- b) Junior football: There is a deficit of 2.1 junior pitches during the peak demand period on Sundays. There is no evidence of any significant local latent demand to adjust this figure. The current deficiency is managed through a combination of scheduling back-to-back fixtures on the same pitch and playing matches on senior pitches, neither of which is ideal. The addition of a 10% strategic reserve of the 20.1 pitches needed in the peak period increases the deficit by 2.0 pitches to 4.1 pitches.
- c) Mini-Soccer: There is a notional surplus of 1.5 pitches during the peak period on Sunday mornings. There is no evidence of any significant local latent demand to adjust this figure. The current deficiency is managed through a combination of scheduling back-to-back fixtures on the same pitch and playing two matches simultaneously across an adult pitch, neither of which is ideal. The addition of a 10% strategic reserve of the 15 mini-soccer pitches needed in the peak period produces a precise balance between supply and demand.
- d) Cricket: There is a notional surplus of 4.1 pitches during the peak period on Saturday afternoons. There is no evidence of any significant local latent demand to adjust this figure. However, an additional 10% strategic reserve of the 34.3 cricket pitches needed in the peak period reduces the notional surplus by a further 3.4 pitches, to a notional surplus of 0.7 pitches.
- e) Rugby: There is a deficit of 6.5 pitches during the peak demand period on Sunday mornings. However, this is managed by playing three mini-rugby matches simultaneously across one of adult pitches, playing back to back junior games on the adult pitches and using the training pitch for junior games. The addition of a 10% strategic reserve of the 8.5 rugby pitches needed in the peak period increases the notional deficit by a further 0.9 pitches to 7.4 pitches, although in practice, the existing pitches can accommodate all current demand.

4.37 Taking account of the above qualifications, the effective position in the district at present, based upon the preliminary interpretation of the PPM is as follows:

<i>Pitch type</i>	<i>Effective position</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
Adult football	Surplus of 20.1	The notional surplus of 21.4 pitches calculated by the PPM

pitches	pitches	reduces by 1.5 pitches to take account of the strategic reserve.
Junior football pitches	Deficit of 4.1 pitches	The deficit of 2.1 pitches calculated by the PPM increases by 2.0 pitches to take account of the strategic reserve.
Mini-soccer pitches	Supply and demand balanced	The notional surplus of 1.5 pitches calculated by the PPM reduces by 1.5 pitches to take account of the strategic reserve.
Cricket pitches	Surplus of 0.7 pitches	The notional surplus of 4.1 pitches calculated by the PPM reduces by 3.4 pitches to take account of the strategic reserve.
Rugby pitches	Deficit of 0.9 pitches	The notional surplus of 6.5 pitches calculated by the PPM reduces by 0.9 pitches to take account of the strategic reserve but with scheduling, the existing pitches can accommodate all current demand, so the effective deficit is only that required for the strategic reserve.

**Local standards of provision**

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

Facility	Standard	Justification
Adult football pitches	One adult pitch (1.2ha) per 4,000 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing levels of provision adjusted for pitch carrying capacity equate to one pitch per 2,021 people. - Quantitative audit (2011).</li> <li>The Playing Pitch Model indicates a current adjusted surplus of 20.1 pitches at the peak period, suggesting that 18.4 of the current 38.5 adult pitches (or one per 4,174) are required to cater for existing demand. - 'Playing Pitch Model' (2011)</li> <li>126m x 96m is the prescribed maximum size of an adult football pitch with run-offs. - 'Comparative Sizes of Sports Pitches and Courts' (2011).</li> </ul>
	Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all pitches and ancillary facilities rate 'above average' or better.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The overall quality of three (8.3%) of the adult football pitches in the district is currently rated as below 'average'. - Qualitative audit (2011).</li> <li>The overall quality of 26 (39.4%) changing facilities is currently rated as below 'average'. - Qualitative audit (2011).</li> </ul>
	The whole population within 15 minutes drive or walk of the nearest pitch.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>95.7% of respondents to the leisure centre user's survey travel for 15 minutes or less to reach grass pitches. - Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users Interview Survey (2011).</li> <li>76.6% of respondents to the leisure centre user's survey travel grass pitches by car. - Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users Interview Survey (2011).</li> </ul>
Junior football pitches	One junior pitch (0.75ha) per 3,450 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing levels of provision equate to one pitch per 4,267 people. - Quantitative audit (2011).</li> <li>The Playing Pitch Model indicates a current adjusted deficit of 4.1 pitches at the peak period, suggesting that 22.1 junior pitches (or one per 3,420 people in the district) are required to cater for existing demand, compared with the current 18. - 'Playing Pitch Model' (2011).</li> <li>106.6m x 70m is the prescribed maximum size of a junior football pitch with run-offs. - 'Comparative Sizes of Sports Pitches and Courts' (2011).</li> </ul>

Facility	Standard	Justification
	Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all pitches and ancillary facilities rate 'above average' or better.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All junior football pitches in the district are currently rated as 'average' or better. - Qualitative audit (2011).</li> <li>The overall quality of 26 (39.4%) changing facilities is currently rated as below 'average'. - Qualitative audit (2011).</li> </ul>
	The whole population within 15 minutes drive or walk of the nearest pitch.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>95.7% of respondents to the leisure centre user's survey travel for 15 minutes or less to reach grass pitches. - Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users Interview Survey (2011).</li> <li>76.6% of respondents to the leisure centre user's survey travel grass pitches by car. - Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users Interview Survey (2011).</li> </ul>
Mini-soccer pitches	One mini-soccer pitch (0.2ha) per 5,000 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing levels of provision equate to one pitch per 5,120 people. - Quantitative audit (2011).</li> <li>The Playing Pitch Model indicates a current balance between supply and demand for pitches at the peak period, suggesting that 15 mini-soccer pitches (or one per 5,040 people in the district) are required to cater for existing demand, compared with the current 15. - 'Playing Pitch Model' (2011)</li> <li>54.9m x 36.6m is the prescribed maximum size of a mini-soccer pitch with run-offs. - 'Comparative Sizes of Sports Pitches and Courts' (2011).</li> </ul>
	Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all pitches and ancillary facilities rate 'above average' or better.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All mini-soccer pitches in the district are currently rated as 'average' or better. - Qualitative audit (2011).</li> <li>The overall quality of 26 (39.4%) changing facilities is currently rated as below 'average'. - Qualitative audit (2011).</li> </ul>
	The whole population within 15 minutes drive or walk of the nearest pitch.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>95.7% of respondents to the leisure centre user's survey travel for 15 minutes or less to reach grass pitches. - Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users Interview Survey (2011).</li> <li>76.6% of respondents to the leisure centre user's survey travel grass pitches by car. - Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users Interview Survey (2011).</li> </ul>
Cricket pitches	One cricket pitch (1.2ha) per 2,000 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing levels of provision equate to one pitch per 1,969 people. - Quantitative audit (2011).</li> <li>The Playing Pitch Model indicates a current adjusted surplus of 0.7 pitches at the peak period, suggesting that 37.8 cricket pitches (or one per 2,031 people in the district) are required to cater for existing demand, compared with the current 38.5. - 'Playing Pitch Model' (2011).</li> <li>111.56m x 106.69m is the prescribed maximum size of a cricket pitch with run-offs. - 'Comparative Sizes of Sports Pitches and Courts' (2011).</li> </ul>

Facility	Standard	Justification
	Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all pitches and ancillary facilities rate 'above average' or better.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The overall quality of one (3.1%) of the cricket pitches in the district is currently rated as below 'average'. - Qualitative audit (2011).</li> <li>The overall quality of 26 (39.4%) changing facilities is currently rated as below 'average'. - Qualitative audit (2011).</li> </ul>
	The whole population within 15 minutes drive or walk of the nearest pitch.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>95.7% of respondents to the leisure centre user's survey travel for 15 minutes or less to reach grass pitches. - Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users Interview Survey (2011).</li> <li>76.6% of respondents to the leisure centre user's survey travel to grass pitches by car. - Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users Interview Survey (2011).</li> </ul>
Rugby pitches	One rugby pitch (1.2ha) per 26,000 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing levels of provision equate to one pitch per 38,400 people. - Quantitative audit (2011).</li> <li>The Playing Pitch Model indicates a current adjusted deficit of 0.9 pitches at the peak period, suggesting that 2.9 rugby pitches (or one per 26,482 people in the district) are required to cater for existing demand, compared with the current 2. - 'Playing Pitch Model' (2011)</li> <li>154m x 80m is the prescribed maximum size of a rugby pitch with run-offs. - 'Comparative Sizes of Sports Pitches and Courts' (2011).</li> </ul>
	Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all pitches and ancillary facilities rate 'above average' or better.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All rugby pitches in the district are currently rated as 'average' or better. - Qualitative audit (2011).</li> <li>The overall quality of the changing facilities at Saffron Walden Rugby Club is currently rated as 'above average'. - Qualitative audit (2011).</li> </ul>
	The whole population within 20 minutes drive or walk of the nearest pitch.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saffron Walden Rugby Club members typically travel for up to 20 minutes to reach the club. - Uttlesford pitch sports clubs survey (2011).</li> <li>Saffron Walden Rugby Club members typically travel by car to reach the club. - Uttlesford pitch sports clubs survey (2011)</li> </ul>

**Applying the standards**

4.39 Introduction: The tables below contain the results of applying the playing pitch standards, including an assessment of future needs based upon the effects of population increases. This has been modelled based upon the 2008-based sub-national population projections (ONS, 2011) which show a projected increase in the district's population to 89,600 by 2028, a 16.7% increase and the additional demand attributable to this is included. In line with recent trends in the 'Active People' survey data, no allowance has been made for any future increases in participation rates in the pitch sports. Where the calculations have generated needs indicating a fraction of a pitch, the number of pitches required has been rounded up to the nearest whole pitch:

4.40 *Adult football pitches:*

<b>Assessed criterion</b>	<b>Assessed position</b>
Current provision	38 pitches (36.5 adjusted for pitch carrying capacity).
Current needs	No current quantitative deficiency (notional surplus of 20.1 pitches). Quality improvements needed to adult football pitches at Hatfield Broad Oak Sports Club and Jubilee Field (Clavering). Quality improvements needed to changing facilities at Alcott Playing Field (Stebbing), Calves Pasture (Hatfield Heath), Felsted Playing Field, Hatfield Broad Oak Sports Club, Herbert Farm Playing Fields, Jubilee Field (Clavering), and Takeley Recreation Ground. No accessibility deficiency. Negotiate secured community access to 'Category B' pitches at Carver Barracks.
Future needs	3 additional pitches. Changing facilities to meet Sport England/governing body guidelines. All aspects of quality 'above average'. Within 15 minutes drive of new developments.
Total future needs	21.5 pitches (18.4 to meet existing demand plus 3 to meet population growth).

4.41 *Junior football pitches:*

<b>Assessed criterion</b>	<b>Assessed position</b>
Current provision	18 pitches
Current needs	4.1 additional pitches. No pitch qualitative improvements. Quality improvements needed to changing facilities serving junior football pitches at Felsted Playing Field, Herbert Farm Playing Fields, Laundry Lane Playing Field (Little Easton), Swards End Recreation Ground and Stansted Recreation Ground. No accessibility deficiency. Negotiate secured community access to 'Category B' pitches at Dame Bradbury's School and Katherine Semar School.
Future needs	4 additional pitches once the existing deficiency has been met. Changing facilities to meet Sport England/governing body guidelines. All aspects of quality 'above average'. Within 15 minutes drive of new developments.
Total future needs	27 pitches

4.42 *Mini-soccer pitches:*

<b>Assessed criterion</b>	<b>Assessed position</b>
Current provision	15 pitches
Current needs	Supply and demand effectively balanced. No pitch qualitative improvements. No qualitative improvements needed at changing facilities serving mini-soccer pitches. No accessibility deficiencies. Negotiate secured community access to 'Category B' pitches at Dame Bradbury's School and Katherine Semar School.
Future needs	3 additional pitches. Changing facilities to meet Sport England/governing body guidelines. All aspects of quality 'above average'. Within 15 minutes drive of new developments.
Total future needs	18 pitches



4.43 *Cricket pitches:*

<b>Assessed criterion</b>	<b>Assessed position</b>
Current provision	39 pitches (38.5 adjusted for pitch carrying capacity).
Current needs	No current quantitative deficiency (notional surplus of 0.7 pitches). Quality improvements needed to changing facilities serving cricket pitches at Audley End House, Clogham's Green CC, Dunmow CC, Elmdon CC, Elsenham CC, Hatfield Broad Oak CC, Hatfield Heath CC, High Roding CC, Langley CC, Lindsell CC, Little Bardfield CC, Molehill Green CC, Stansted Hall CC, Thaxted CC and Wenden's Ambo Recreation Ground. No accessibility deficiencies. Negotiate secured community access to 'Category B' pitches at County High Sports Centre and Friends School.
Future needs	7 additional pitches once the existing deficiency has been met. Changing facilities to meet Sport England/governing body guidelines. All aspects of quality 'above average'. Within 15 minutes drive of new developments.
Total future needs	45 pitches

4.44 *Rugby pitches:*

<b>Assessed criterion</b>	<b>Assessed position</b>
Current provision	2 pitches.
Current needs	0.9 additional pitches No qualitative deficiency. No accessibility deficiency.
Future needs	0.5 pitches. Changing facilities to meet Sport England/governing body guidelines. All aspects of quality 'above average'. Within 20 minutes drive of new developments.
Total future needs	4 pitches.



*A good quality junior football pitch at Barnston Youth FC*



***Summary of playing pitch needs***

- 4.45 The table below summarises the additional playing pitch needs, based upon the combined effects of population and participation increases. Where the calculations have generated needs indicating a fraction of a pitch, the number of pitches required has been rounded up to the nearest whole pitch:

<b><i>Type of provision</i></b>	<b><i>Provision in 2011*</i></b>	<b><i>Needs in 2011</i></b>	<b><i>Extra needs in 2028</i></b>	<b><i>Total needs in 2028</i></b>
Adult football pitches	38 (36.5)	19	3	22
Junior football pitches	18 (18)	23	4	27
Mini-soccer pitches	15 (15)	15	3	18
Cricket pitches	39 (38.5)	38	7	45
Rugby pitches	2 (2)	3	1	4

\* Pitch carrying capacity shown in brackets.

## 5 Assessment of Sports Facilities

### *Introduction*

- 5.1 Typologies: This section contains an analysis of sports facility provision in Uttlesford. The facility types examined are as follows:
- a) Sports halls.
  - b) Swimming pools.
  - c) Synthetic athletics tracks.
  - d) Synthetic turf pitches.
  - e) Indoor bowls facilities.
  - f) Outdoor bowls greens.
  - g) Indoor tennis courts.
  - h) Outdoor tennis courts.
  - i) Squash courts.
  - j) Golf courses.
  - k) Health and fitness facilities.
  - l) Village and community halls.

### *Methodology*

- 5.2 Introduction: The analysis follows the PPG17 methodology, the details of which are set out below.
- 5.3 The five stage approach: The methodology for undertaking the assessment involves five main stages:
- a) Analysis of local need.
  - b) Audit of local provision.
  - c) Setting provision standards.
  - d) Applying provision standards.
  - e) Drafting policies
- 5.4 Analysis of local need: Local need was analysed by:
- a) Evaluating previous relevant surveys and consultations with local people and organisations, including:
    - A 2010 citizens' panel survey on open spaces (including indoor and outdoor sports facilities).
    - A 2010 survey of local sports clubs.
  - b) Undertaking and analysing new surveys and consultation with local people and organisations, including:
    - A 2011 survey of leisure centre users.
    - A 2011 survey of governing bodies of sport.
    - A 2011 survey of local pitch sports clubs.
    - A 2011 survey of local schools.

## 5.5 Audit of local provision: This involved the following:

- a) Quantitative assessment: Identifying the size and location of each publicly accessible sports facility in Uttlesford.
  - Comparator authorities: Where the information exists, the per capita levels of provision of each typology were benchmarked with geographically neighbouring authorities (to provide local geographical context and to identify the likelihood of imported or exported demand), and a range of demographically similar areas. The CIPFA 'Nearest Neighbour' local authorities are areas with the closest demographic composition to Uttlesford, in terms of a range of indices including the size and profile of their population and local economic activity. As a result, community demand for sports facilities in these areas is likely to be the most comparable to Uttlesford.
  - Sport England's Facilities Planning Model: Information from Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM) was assessed to analyse the current and future balance between the supply of, and demand for, sports halls, swimming pools and synthetic turf pitches in Uttlesford. The FPM comprises a spatial assessment of provision based on the nature of sports participation (demand) within an area and the available supply, taking into account issues such as capacity and accessibility. National runs of the model are undertaken every year which enable profiles of provision to be developed for local areas. These runs facilitate a comparison with the results for England, the East, neighbouring and selected comparator authorities.
- b) Qualitative assessment: The quality of each type of sports facility in Uttlesford was evaluated via a site visit by an experienced assessor and the application of a standardised 'scoring' system.
- c) Effective catchments: The effective catchments were identified for each type of sports facility in Uttlesford, based upon user surveys and defined as the travel time/distance that 75% - 80% of users are prepared to undertake.

## 5.6 Setting provision standards: Proposed local standards were devised, based upon:

- a) Quantitative standards: Existing per capita levels of provision have been used as the basis for setting quantitative standards, where they are judged to be adequate, based upon local surveys, benchmarking with comparator areas and other demand modelling. Where the evidence base and analysis suggests that current provision is inadequate, a quantitative standard has been set based upon a proportionate increase in per capita provision, having regard to the position in comparator areas.
- b) Qualitative standards: The qualitative standards are based upon the 'above average' definitions for each aspect of each typology, used in the qualitative audit. The full definitions are listed in Appendix II, but the council's policy position is to seek in the first instance to achieve at least an 'above average' rating for all sites.
- c) Accessibility standards: The travel times were identified on the basis of local survey results to establish the travel time/distance that 75% - 80% of users of each typology were prepared to undertake, including provision both within the district and in neighbouring districts. Mode of travel was specified on the basis of local survey results indicating travel mode preferences (i.e. reflecting current behavioural patterns).
- d) Applying provision standards: The standards were applied to establish the adequacy of current and future provision.
- e) Current provision: Current provision has been assessed in relation to the respective quantitative and qualitative standards and assessing the numbers of people living within the accessibility catchment thresholds.
- f) Future provision: This has been modelled based upon the 2008-based sub-national population projections (ONS, 2011) which show a projected increase in the district's population to 89,600 by 2028, a 16.7% increase and the additional demand attributable to this is included.

- Where supply/demand is broadly in balance in terms of existing needs, the local standard of provision has been applied to the increased population to calculate future needs.
- Where the assessment has identified a surplus of existing provision, its ability to accommodate future needs has been taken into account, before identifying the need to additional new facilities, to avoid overprovision and the consequent impact on viability.

### ***Sports halls***

5.7 Definition: For the purposes of this study sports halls are defined as indoor halls with minimum dimensions of 33m x 17m x 7.6m (equivalent to four badminton courts, or one basketball or tennis court) with line markings for multi-sports.

5.8 Quantitative analysis: Halls in Uttlesford and comparator areas are as follows:

- a) Provision in Uttlesford: There are 6 sports halls with community access in Uttlesford, equivalent to one facility per 12,800 people. The survey of the governing bodies of sports that use sports halls indicated that all the halls can accommodate the full range of expected activities:

<b><i>Sports hall</i></b>	<b><i>Address</i></b>	<b><i>Dimensions</i></b>
County High Sports Centre	Audley End Road, Saffron Walden CB11 4UH	33m x 18m
Friends School	Mount Pleasant Road, Saffron Walden CB11 3EB	33m x 18m
Lord Butler Leisure Centre	Peaslands Road, Saffron Walden CB11 3EG	33m x 18m
Great Dunmow Leisure Centre	Parsonage Downs, Dunmow CM6 2AT	33m x 18m
Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre	Forest Hall Road, Stansted CM24 8TZ	33m x 18m
Newport Free Grammar School	Cambridge Road, Newport CB11 3TR	33m x 18m

- b) Other indoor sports provision: In addition to the sports halls above, there is a 30m x 15m hall (equivalent to three badminton courts) at Dame Bradbury School in Saffron Walden, which has some community use and supplements the provision made by regulation size sports halls.
- c) Provision in neighbouring areas: Sports hall provision in neighbouring local authorities is tabulated below. Uttlesford has the highest per capita rate of sports hall provision and the highest number of badminton courts per capita (based on data from 'Active Places Power').

<b><i>Local authority</i></b>	<b><i>No. Sports Halls</i></b>	<b><i>Sports halls per capita</i></b>	<b><i>No. courts per capita</i></b>
<b><i>Uttlesford</i></b>	<b><i>6</i></b>	<b><i>1: 12,800</i></b>	<b><i>1: 3,200</i></b>
North Hertfordshire	9	1: 13,856	1: 3,370
East Hertfordshire	7	1: 19,586	1: 3,917
<b><i>Median values</i></b>	<b><i>6.5</i></b>	<b><i>1: 21,654</i></b>	<b><i>1: 4,967</i></b>
Braintree	6	1: 23,783	1: 4,921
Chelmsford	7	1: 23,971	1: 5,413
South Cambridgeshire	4	1: 36,125	1: 9,031

- d) Provision in comparator areas: The number of sports halls and badminton courts per capita in CIPFA 'Nearest Neighbour' local authorities is tabulated below and is derived from 'Active Places Power'. The figures for Uttlesford are just above the median values for facilities and courts per capita:

<i>Local authority</i>	<i>No. Sports Halls</i>	<i>Sports halls per capita</i>	<i>No. courts per capita</i>
Mid-Sussex	15	1: 8,773	1: 1,755
Cotswold	9	1: 9,277	1: 2,141
South Oxfordshire	14	1: 9,329	1: 2,252
East Hampshire	11	1: 10,173	1: 2,238
Winchester	11	1: 10,300	1: 2,312
Test Valley	11	1: 10,309	1: 2,181
West Oxfordshire	9	1: 11,389	1: 2,847
Vale of White Horse	10	1: 11,870	1: 2,580
Harborough	7	1: 11,914	1: 2,780
Sevenoaks	9	1: 12,578	1: 2,695
<b>Uttlesford</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1: 12,800</b>	<b>1: 3,200</b>
<i>Median values</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>1: 13,897</i>	<i>1: 3,198</i>
Horsham	9	1: 14,422	1: 3,090
Stratford-on-Avon	8	1: 14,863	1: 3,303
Hambleton	5	1: 17,460	1: 3,968
Maldon	3	1: 20,967	1: 4,838
South Cambridgeshire	4	1: 36,125	1: 9,031

- 5.9 Qualitative analysis: The qualitative audit produced the following results. The overall mean score equates to a value between 'high quality' and 'above average':

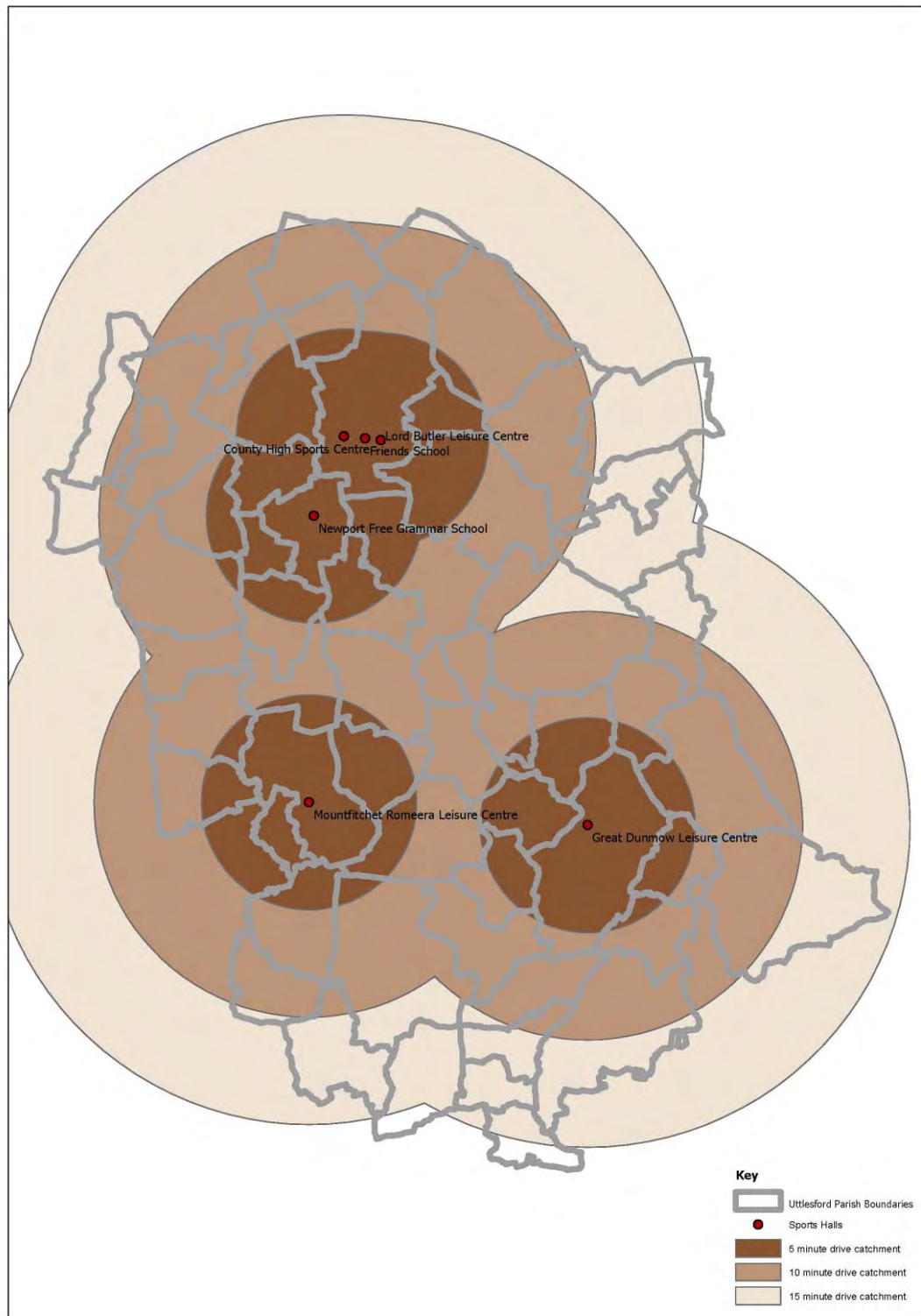
<i>Sports hall</i>	<i>Playing area</i>	<i>Changing</i>	<i>Disabled access</i>	<i>Maintenance/Cleanliness</i>	<i>Parking/access</i>	<i>Mean</i>
County High Sports Centre	5	5	5	5	4	<b>4.8</b>
Friends School	5	4	5	5	5	<b>4.8</b>
Great Dunmow Leisure Centre	5	5	5	5	5	<b>5.0</b>
Lord Butler Leisure Centre	4	4	5	4	5	<b>4.4</b>
Mountfitchet Romeera LC	5	5	5	5	4	<b>4.8</b>
Newport Free Grammar School	5	4	4	5	4	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>



*A high-quality sports hall at Great Dunmow Leisure Centre*

- 5.10 Effective catchment: Local surveys produced the following indications of accessibility to sports halls in Uttlesford:
- a) 82.8% of the respondents to the leisure centre users' survey that use sports halls travel for 15 minutes or less to reach a sports hall.
  - b) 85.4% of respondents to the leisure centre users' survey that use sports halls travel to sports halls by car.
- 5.11 Patterns of provision: A map showing the location of sports halls in Uttlesford, together with 15 minute drive time catchment is below. It shows that the entire population of the district is within 15 minutes drive of their nearest sports hall, with the exception of the southern and north-easternmost fringes of the area, which are served by facilities in Bishop's Stortford and Haverhill. The five and ten minute drive time catchments are also shown, to illustrate those parts of the district where sports halls are relatively less accessible.

Figure 5.1: Sports Hall provision in Uttlesford



5.12 Facilities Planning Model assessment: To supplement the locally derived assessment of need, information from Sport England’s 2011 national run of its Facilities Planning Model (FPM) was assessed to analyse the current and future balance between the supply of, and demand for, sports halls in Uttlesford. The FPM results imply the following:

- a) Supply: Because the FPM takes account of smaller halls, it calculates that there is the equivalent of 32 badminton courts of sports hall space in Uttlesford (scaled to 25 courts to

take account of hours available for community use), providing a total capacity of 5,000 visits per week in the peak period (vpwpp).

- Halls are weighted in the model to reflect their attractiveness for use, in terms of age, whether they have been refurbished and form of use and management and availability to the community. The halls at the main leisure centres are all weighted above 90% because they are widely available to the community in peak periods and generally relatively new.
  - Total sports hall provision in Uttlesford equates to 4.2 courts per 10,000 people which is slightly above the national (4%), regional (4.1%) and Essex (4.1%) averages.
- b) Demand: Demand for sports halls from the local population is 3,350 vpwpp. This is equivalent to demand for 21 badminton courts in the peak period. Demand is also influenced by accessibility and the mobility of local residents. Car ownership or access to a car by residents is high in Uttlesford - only 7% do not have access to a car, compared with the national (20%), regional (13%) and Essex (12%) averages. This relatively low figure for the district indicates a particularly mobile population which may increase the choice of sports hall provision residents are able to access, but also reflects the rural nature of the district and the relative lack of public transport.
- c) Supply/demand balance: On the basis of the above assessment, there is a notional surplus equivalent to four badminton courts (equivalent to one sports hall) in the district (but see supplementary analysis below).
- d) Satisfied demand: Satisfied demand represents the proportion of total demand that is met because there is spare capacity at sports halls and residents live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment of a hall. The FPM calculates that 95% of the demand for sports hall provision in Uttlesford is satisfied, which equates to about 3150 visits per week. This figure is significantly higher than the national (91%), regional (93%) or Essex (94%) averages.
- 91% of the satisfied demand is met by local residents travelling by car, 7% on foot and 3% by public transport.
  - Not all of the satisfied demand from residents of Uttlesford is met by provision within the district. Approximately 75% of the district's satisfied demand is retained (2350 visits), while 25% (800 visits) is exported to adjacent districts, probably to facilities in Bishops Stortford and Braintree.
- e) Unmet demand: Unmet demand for sports halls in the district is for less than 200 visits per week, or about 5% of total demand. This is lower than the national (9%), regional (7%) or Essex (6%) average and comparable with neighbouring authorities.
- In total unmet demand represents the equivalent of only about one badminton court (including a comfort factor), and this is spread thinly across the whole district.
  - Almost all of the unmet demand in Uttlesford (99%) is caused because residents live outside or on the edge of the catchment of a sports hall, and only 1% because of a lack of sports hall capacity. The regional average is 89% and the national figure 78% and this local measure of unmet demand is based again on the relatively good level of sports hall provision overall.
- f) Used capacity: 'Used capacity' is a measure of usage and throughput at sports halls and estimates the extent to which facilities are well used. The FPM is designed to include a 'comfort factor', which in the case of halls assumes that usage over 80% of capacity is busy and the hall is operating at an uncomfortable level.
- The total number of visits to halls in Uttlesford is 2750 (compared with total capacity of 5000 and demand of 3350). This equates to 55% of total capacity well below the 'comfort level'. The national average is 65%, the regional 63% and Essex 63%, so local throughputs are low.



- The sports halls at the three main leisure centres (Great Dunmow 79%, Lord Butler 72% and Mountfitchet Romeera 77%) are the best utilised, being the most attractive to the community, better located in the main towns and offer the most convenient pay and play access.
  - Uttlesford retains 2250 visits per week from local residents in its own halls (86% of the used capacity). However, 400 visits are also imported from neighbouring areas (14% of the used capacity), compared with 800 visits which are exported elsewhere outside the district. There is therefore a small net export of demand for sports halls from the district and overall it depends more on neighbouring local authorities for sports hall provision than otherwise.
- g) Relative share: The FPM also analyses the relative share of sports halls (i.e. it takes into account the size and availability of facilities and travel mode) and helps to establish whether residents in one area have a greater or lesser share of provision than other areas, when compared against a national average (100). Uttlesford has a relative share of 126, which means that residents of the district have 26% better provision than the national average. This is a reflection of relatively high provision, relatively low demand, good accessibility to other halls within a reasonable catchment and lack of competition from the residents of adjacent local authority areas.

5.13 FPM summary: The sports hall findings can be summarised as follows:

- a) There is a significant surplus of supply of halls within the district compared with demand generated by local residents, though this is less marked when 'comfortable' levels of use are considered.
- b) Satisfied demand is very high compared with the average and almost as high as it is possible to be, given that it is not viable (certainly in a rural area) to meet absolutely all demand, because of capacity and accessibility issues. Consequently unmet demand for sports halls in Uttlesford is very low, and almost all of this is caused by residents living outside the established walking or driving catchments of existing facilities. Very little unmet demand is caused because halls are full.
- c) There is insufficient unmet demand in any one location in Uttlesford to justify additional sports hall provision for this reason alone.
- d) Overall throughput at existing halls is well within the comfortable level of use, and no individual halls exceed this figure
- e) Relative share is well above the national average. Uttlesford is well provided for sports halls overall.
- f) A small net amount of demand is exported to adjacent local authority areas, but this is for only 400 visits per week, and is caused by more appropriate locations for local residents outside the district.

5.14 FPM conclusions: The level of satisfied demand for sports halls in Uttlesford is at a level which is unlikely to be exceeded, given the nature of the district, and additional sports halls would not at the present time soak up any significant additional unmet demand. There is therefore no justification at present for additional sports halls in the district. However the following policy pointers should be considered in the future:

- a) Some existing sports halls are becoming old and may be nearing the end of their useful life. Their attractiveness will decline as every year passes and their throughput could approach comfortable levels of use in a short time. A fundamental review of quality, condition and fitness for purpose should be undertaken to assess their future viability and utility.
- b) Housing and population pressures in Uttlesford and the wider area will inevitably place additional pressures on existing facilities if the current supply remains constant, and a thorough review of the needs of new housing growth areas should consider the existing stock of sports halls.

- c) Proposals for school rationalisation in neighbouring Bishops Stortford could result in a change in the local supply of sports halls serving the area, and this should be addressed if planning permission is granted for this and implemented.
- d) The small amounts of unmet demand for sports halls which exist throughout the district, and in particular in the outlying villages, could be met by more local provision at smaller halls (e.g. village halls, primary schools) as satellites to the main sports halls
- e) While the current assessment identifies no particular deficits in sports hall provision at present, the future implications of housing growth, participation increase and the other factors outlined above could ideally be addressed in more detail through a local commission of a full FPM assessment which would be able to reflect changing assumptions about supply, demand, population and participation levels. This should be discussed with Sport England at the earliest possible time.

5.15 Planned provision: There are currently no known plans for additional sports hall provision in the district.

5.16 Local standard of provision: Based on the evidence above, the following local standard of provision was set:

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Justification</b>
<p>One four-badminton court sports hall (33m x 18m x 7.6m) per 12,500 people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing levels of provision equate to one sports hall per 12,800 people - <i>Quantitative audit</i> (2011).</li> <li>• Total sports hall provision in Uttlesford equates to 4.2 courts per 10,000 people which is slightly above the national (4%), regional (4.1%) and Essex (4.1%) averages. - <i>Facilities Planning Model</i> (2011).</li> <li>• The FPM identifies that unmet demand in the district at present is equivalent to one badminton court. - <i>Facilities Planning Model</i> (2011).</li> <li>• 95% of sports hall demand in Uttlesford is currently being met by supply, so current levels of provision are about right. - <i>FPM</i> (2011).</li> <li>• The FPM identifies that usage levels at sports halls in the borough at peak periods are at 55% of available capacity, so there is some spare capacity at present. - <i>FPM</i> (2011).</li> <li>• Uttlesford's 'relative share' score for sports halls is 26% above the national average, representing high levels of provision. - <i>FPM</i> (2011)</li> <li>• The number of sports halls and courts per capita in Uttlesford is the best for its neighbouring local authorities, which suggests that existing levels of provision are above the norm for geographically similar areas. - <i>Active Places Power</i> (2011).</li> <li>• The number of sports halls and courts per capita in Uttlesford is above the median figure for its comparator local authorities, which suggests that existing levels of provision are around the norm for demographically similar areas. - <i>Active Places Power</i> (2011).</li> <li>• 70.4% of the respondents to the citizens' panel survey who expressed an opinion believe that existing levels of sports hall provision are 'about right', so a standard equivalent to current levels of provision is justifiable. - <i>Uttlesford Voices Survey</i> (2010).</li> <li>• 66.0% of the respondents to the leisure centre users survey who expressed an opinion believe that existing levels of sports hall provision are 'about right', so a standard equivalent to current levels of provision is justifiable. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users Survey</i> (2011).</li> </ul>

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Justification</b>
Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all facilities rate 'average' or better.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The overall mean qualitative score for sports halls in the district equates to a value between 'high quality' and 'above average'. - <i>Qualitative audit</i> (2011).</li> <li>All aspects of all facilities were rated as at least 'above average' quality. - <i>Qualitative audit</i> (2011).</li> </ul>
The whole population within 15 minutes walk or drive of their closest sports hall.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>82.8% of the respondents to the leisure centre users' survey that use sports halls travel for 15 minutes or less to reach a sports hall. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centres Users' Survey</i> (2011).</li> <li>85.4% of respondents to the leisure centre users' survey that use sports halls travel to sports halls by car. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users' Survey</i> (2011).</li> <li>'In urban areas, all persons should be within 20 minutes walking time of a larger leisure centre and a swimming pool open to the community'. - <i>Essex Sports Facilities Strategy 2007 - 2020'</i> (2008).</li> <li>'All persons living in rural areas should be no further than 20 minutes drive time from a larger leisure facility and swimming pool open to the community'. - <i>Essex Sports Facilities Strategy 2007 - 2020'</i> (2008).</li> </ul>

5.17 Applying the standard: The results of applying the standard are as follows:

<b>Assessed criterion</b>	<b>Assessed position</b>
Current provision	6 sports halls with community access.
Current needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No overall quantitative deficiency, although several facilities are close to 'comfortable capacity'.</li> <li>No qualitative deficiency. All aspects of all facilities are currently rated as 'above average' or better.</li> <li>No accessibility deficiency. All parts of the district are within 15 minutes walk or drive of the nearest sports hall.</li> </ul>
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 additional sports hall close to the main areas of new housing growth.</li> <li>All aspects of quality above average.</li> <li>Within 15 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>
Total future needs	7 sports halls with community access

### **Indoor swimming pools**

5.18 Definition: For the purposes of this study, indoor swimming pools are defined as main pools with minimum length of 20 metres, although smaller teaching and diving pools are included in the assessment where they are integral to a facility with a main pool.

5.19 Quantitative analysis: Pools in Uttlesford and comparator areas are as follows:

- a) Provision in Uttlesford: There are three facilities comprising a collective total of 907.5sq.m. of water space) with community access in Uttlesford, equivalent to one facility per 25,600 people, or 11.82sq.m. of water space per 1,000 people. The survey of the Amateur Swimming Association (East) confirmed that all the pools can accommodate the full range of swimming activities, with the exception of diving:

<b>Swimming pool</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>
Friends School	Mount Pleasant Road, Saffron Walden CB11 3EB	20m x 10m
Great Dunmow Leisure Centre	Parsonage Downs, Dunmow CM6 2AT	25m x 13m
Lord Butler Leisure Centre	Peaslands Road, Saffron Walden CB11 3EG	25m x 10.5m 12m x 10m

- b) Other swimming provision: Smaller pools in the district, whilst catering for a more limited range of swimming needs, also supplement the provision made by the main pools above. Existing facilities of this nature which have at least some community use are listed below:

<i>Swimming pool</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>
County High Sports Centre	Audley End Road, Saffron Walden CB11 4UH	18m x 8m
Pace Health Club, Stansted	Waltham Close, Stansted CM24 1PP	15m x 5m
Livingwell Health Club	Round Coppice Road, Stansted CM24 1SF	15m x 5m

- c) Provision in neighbouring areas: The provision of swimming pools neighbouring local authorities is tabulated below and shows that Uttlesford is below the median in terms of pools per capita and overall water space, but more importantly above the median for pool space per capita (based on data from 'Active Places Power'):

<i>Local authority</i>	<i>No. pools</i>	<i>Pools per capita</i>	<i>Water space</i>	<i>Sq.m. per 1,000 people</i>
North Hertfordshire	5	1: 24,940	1,989sq.m.	15.95sq.m.
Braintree	3	1: 47,567	1,149sq.m.	12.42sq.m.
<b>Uttlesford</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1: 25,600</b>	<b>907.5sq.m.</b>	<b>11.82sq.m</b>
<i>Median values</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>1: 33,927</i>	<i>1,274.75sq.m.</i>	<i>10.80sq.m.</i>
East Hertfordshire	5	1: 27,420	1,603.5sq.m.	11.70sq.m.
Chelmsford	3	1: 55,933	1,141.5sq.m.	6.80sq.m.
South Cambridgeshire	4	1: 22,500	858sq.m.	5.94sq.m.

- d) Provision in comparator areas: The water space per capita in demographic comparators is tabulated below and shows that provision in Uttlesford is just above the median figure for pools per capita and well above the median for pool space per capita:

<i>Local authority</i>	<i>No. pools</i>	<i>Pools per capita</i>	<i>Water space</i>	<i>Sq.m. per 1,000 people</i>
Sevenoaks	5	1: 22,640	1,813.5sq.m.	16.02sq.m.
West Oxfordshire	4	1: 25,625	1,377.5sq.m.	13.44sq.m.
Mid-Sussex	5	1: 26,320	1,725.5sq.m.	13.32sq.m.
Winchester	5	1: 22,660	1,502sq.m.	13.26sq.m.
Stratford-on-Avon	5	1: 23,780	1,548sq.m.	13.02sq.m.
Cotswold	4	1: 20,875	1,027.5sq.m.	12.30sq.m.
<b>Uttlesford</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1: 25,600</b>	<b>907.5sq.m.</b>	<b>11.82sq.m</b>
Hambleton	4	1: 21,825	1,012.5sq.m.	11.60sq.m.
Harborough	3	1: 27,800	932.5sq.m.	11.18sq.m.
<i>Median values</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1: 26,243</i>	<i>1,089.8sq.m.</i>	<i>10.09sq.m.</i>
Vale of White Horse	4	1: 29,675	1,185sq.m.	9.98sq.m.
Horsham	3	1: 43,267	1,009sq.m.	7.77sq.m.
South Oxfordshire	4	1: 32,650	972.5sq.m.	7.75sq.m.
East Hampshire	3	1: 37,300	853sq.m.	7.62sq.m.
Test Valley	3	1: 37,800	712.5sq.m.	6.28sq.m.
South Cambridgeshire	4	1: 22,500	858sq.m.	5.94sq.m.
Maldon	1	1: 62,900	250sq.m.	3.97sq.m.

5.20 Qualitative analysis: The qualitative audit produced the following results. The overall mean score equates to a value between 'high quality' and 'above average':

<i>Swimming pool</i>	<i>Pool</i>	<i>Changing</i>	<i>Disabled access</i>	<i>Maintenance/Cleanliness</i>	<i>Parking/access</i>	<i>Mean</i>
Friends School	5	4	5	5	5	<b>4.8</b>
Lord Butler Leisure Centre	5	4	4	4	5	<b>4.4</b>
Great Dunmow Leisure Centre	5	5	5	5	5	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>4.67</b>	<b>4.67</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.73</b>

5.21 Effective catchment: Local surveys produced the following indications of accessibility to swimming pools in Uttlesford:

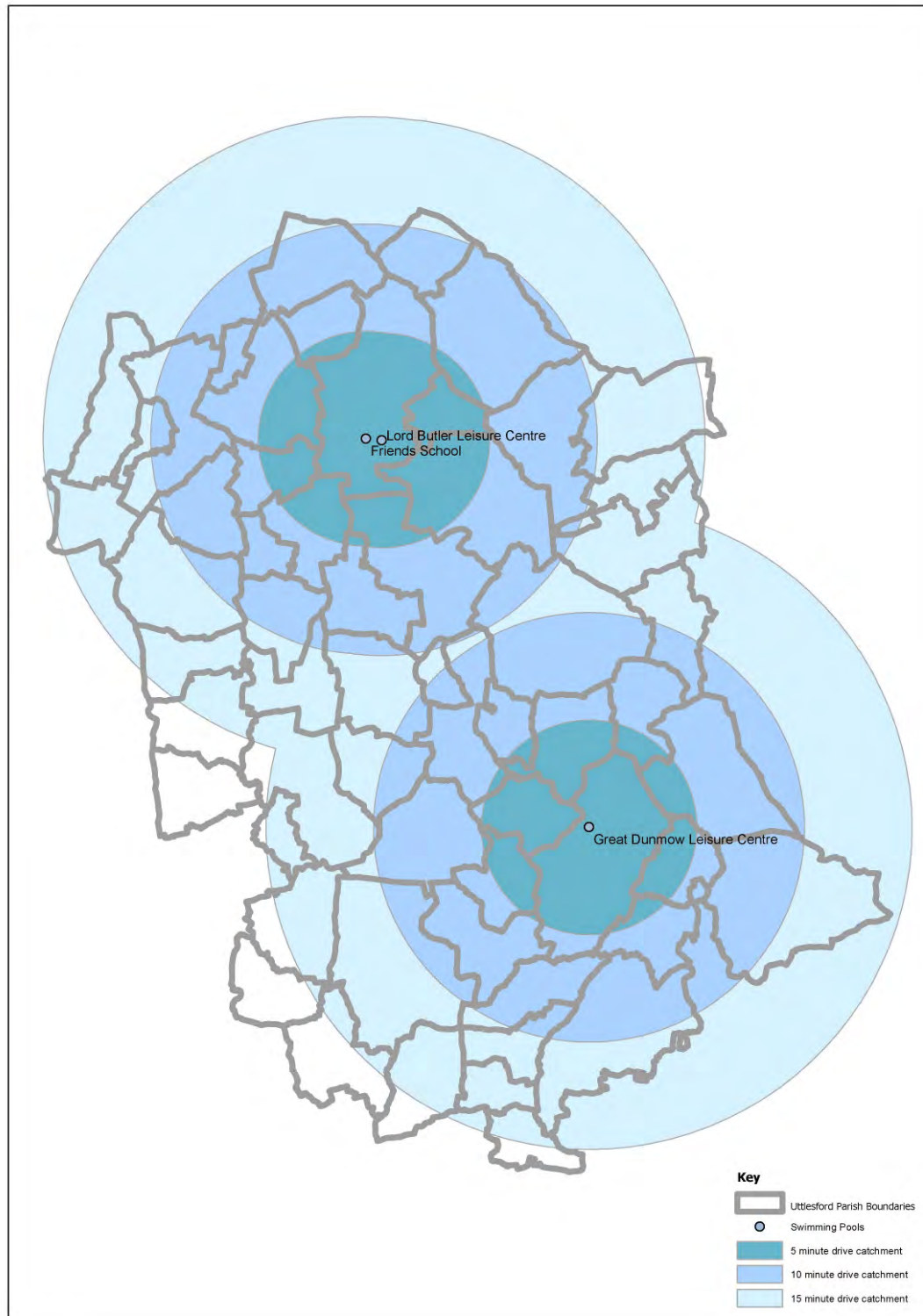
- a) 81.1% of the respondents to the leisure centre users' survey that use swimming pools travel for 15 minutes or less to reach a pool.
- b) 87.9% of respondents to the leisure centre users' survey that swimming pools travel by car.



*A high-quality swimming pool at Dunmow Leisure Centre*

5.22 Patterns of provision: A map showing the location of swimming pools in Uttlesford, together with the 15 minute drive time catchments is below. It shows that the entire population of the district is within 15 minutes drive of their nearest pool, with the exception of the south-easternmost fringes of the area, which are served by facilities in Bishop's Stortford. The five and ten minute drive time catchments are also shown, to illustrate those parts of the district where swimming pools are relatively less accessible.

Figure 5.2: Swimming Pool Provision in Uttlesford



5.23 Facilities Planning Model assessment: To supplement the locally derived assessment of need, information from Sport England’s 2011 national run of its Facilities Planning Model (FPM) was assessed to analyse the current and future balance between the supply of, and demand for, sports halls in Uttlesford. The FPM results imply the following:

5.24 Supply: The FPM recognises four swimming pool sites (with five pools) in Uttlesford, because it has included the provision at Felsted School which has limited public access. The total water area of

1,091m<sup>2</sup> has been scaled to 785m<sup>2</sup> to take account of hours available for community use and a capacity of 6,376 visits per week in the peak period. This equates to 14.21m<sup>2</sup> water space per 1,000 people, slightly above the average for Essex, the East and England.

- a) Demand: Demand for swimming pools from the resident population is 4,213 vpwpp. This is equivalent to demand for 740.7m<sup>2</sup> in the peak period, with the 'comfort factor' included.
- b) Supply/demand balance: There is a notional surplus equivalent to 44.01m<sup>2</sup> in the peak period, with the 'comfort factor' included. This represents about one third of a 25m four lane pool with a comfort factor included.
- c) Satisfied demand: Taking into account the walking or driving time catchments for the existing facilities and the ability of residents to reach them (based upon local car ownership rates) 93.4% of demand for swimming pools in the district is currently met. It is not feasible to meet all demand, and the Uttlesford figure is almost as high as it is possible to achieve.
  - a. 90% of demand is met by car, 7% on foot and 3% by public transport.
  - b. Not all of the satisfied demand from residents of Uttlesford is met by provision within the district. About two thirds of the district's satisfied demand is retained (2600 visits), while one third (1350 visits) is exported to adjacent districts, probably to pools in Bishops Stortford and Braintree.
- d) Unmet demand: Unmet demand for pools in the district is for only 300 visits per week, or about 7% of total demand, which is lower than the average. In total unmet demand represents the equivalent of only about 50m<sup>2</sup> of additional water (including a comfort factor), and this is spread thinly across the whole district.
- e) Used capacity: The total number of visits to pools in Uttlesford is 2900 (compared with total capacity of 6400 and demand of 4200). This equates to 45% of total capacity well below the 'comfort level'. The national average is 58%, the regional 59% and Essex 61%, so local throughputs are low. Uttlesford retains 2,600 visits per week from local residents in its own pools (90% of the used capacity) and imports a small amount (340 visits or 10%) from outside. This compares with 1,350 visits exported to neighbouring LA areas, so Uttlesford is a major net exporter of demand of over 1000 visits per week, probably to Bishops Stortford and Braintree.
- f) Personal share: Uttlesford has a relative share of 137, which means that residents of the district have 37% better access to pools than the national average. This is a reflection of relatively good provision, relatively low demand and good accessibility to other pools within a reasonable catchment in neighbouring LA areas where there is spare capacity (East Herts in particular).

5.25 FPM Summary: The swimming pool findings can be summarised as follows:

- a) There is a small surplus of supply of water space within the district compared with demand generated by local residents, when 'comfortable' levels of use are considered.
- b) Satisfied demand is very high compared with the average and almost as high as it is possible to be, given that it is not viable (certainly in a rural area) to meet absolutely all demand, because of capacity and accessibility issues. Consequently unmet demand for pools in Uttlesford is very low, and all of this is caused by residents living outside the established walking or driving catchments of existing facilities. No unmet demand is caused because pools are full.
- c) There is insufficient unmet demand in any one location in Uttlesford to justify additional pool provision for this reason alone.
- d) Overall throughput at existing pools is well within the comfortable level of use, and no individual pools remotely reach this figure

- e) Relative share is well above the national average – Uttlesford residents are well provided for pools overall.
- f) Uttlesford, despite the good supply of pools, is a significant net exporter of demand from its own residents to pools outside the district.

5.26 FPM conclusions: The level of satisfied demand for swimming pools in Uttlesford is at a level which is unlikely to be exceeded, given the nature of the district, and additional pools would not at the present time soak up any significant additional unmet demand. There is therefore no justification at present for additional pools in the district. However the following policy pointers should be considered in the future:

- a) Some existing pools are becoming old and may be nearing the end of their useful life. Their attractiveness will decline as every year passes and their throughput could approach comfortable levels of use in a short time. A fundamental review of quality, condition and fitness for purpose should be undertaken to assess their future viability and utility.
- b) Housing and population pressures in Uttlesford and the wider area will inevitably place additional pressures on existing facilities if the current supply remains constant, and a thorough review of the needs of new housing growth areas should consider the existing stock of pools.
- c) Proposals for school rationalisation in neighbouring Bishops Stortford could result in a change in the local supply of pools serving the area, and this should be addressed if planning permission is granted for this and implemented.

5.27 Planned provision: There are currently no known plans for additional swimming pool provision in the district.

5.28 Local standard of provision: Based on the evidence above, the following local standard of provision was set:

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Justification</b>
One 25m indoor swimming pool per 25,000 people (12 sq.m. of water space per 1,000 people).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing levels of provision equate to one swimming pool per 25,600 people, equivalent to 11.82sq.m. per 1,000 people - <i>Quantitative audit</i> (2011).</li> <li>• Usage levels of in the district at peak periods are at 45.4% of available capacity, so there is significant spare capacity at present. - <i>FPM</i> (2011).</li> <li>• 93.4% of swimming pool demand in Uttlesford is currently being met by supply, so current levels of provision are about right. - <i>FPM</i> (2011).</li> <li>• Uttlesford has a relative share of 137, which means that residents of the district have 37% better access to pools than the national average. - <i>FPM</i> (2011).</li> <li>• The water space per capita in Uttlesford is above the median figure for its neighbouring local authorities, which suggests that existing levels of provision are above the norm for geographically similar areas. - <i>Active Places Power</i> (2011).</li> <li>• The water space per capita in Uttlesford is well above the median figure for its comparator local authorities, which suggests that existing levels of provision are above the norm for demographically similar areas. - <i>Active Places Power</i> (2011).</li> <li>• 61.3% of the respondents to the citizens' panel survey who expressed an opinion believe that existing levels of swimming pool provision are 'about right', so a standard equivalent to current levels of provision is justifiable. - <i>Uttlesford Voices Survey</i> (2010).</li> <li>• 53.3% of the respondents to the leisure centre users survey who expressed an opinion believe that existing levels of swimming pool provision are 'about right', so a standard equivalent to current levels of provision is justifiable. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users Survey</i> (2011).</li> <li>• The Amateur Swimming Association (East) stated that 'over the Uttlesford</li> </ul>



<b>Standard</b>	<b>Justification</b>
	area there appears to be an estimated deficit of around 38% in water space accessible by all sections of the community. We recognise that there are a number of 'private' pools, these may provide a significant provision for parts of the population, but this does not cover the shortfall for schools and the community as a whole'. - <i>Governing Bodies of Sport Survey (2011)</i> .
Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all facilities rate 'above average' or better.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The overall mean qualitative score for swimming pools in the district equates to a value between 'high quality' and 'above average'. - <i>Qualitative audit (2011)</i>.</li> <li>• All aspects of all pools were rated as at least 'above average' quality. - <i>Qualitative audit (2011)</i>.</li> <li>• The Amateur Swimming Association (East) stated that 'the Great Dunmow Leisure Centre was built in 2003 so should be in good condition and the Lord Butler Centre was built in 1984. The age is not really a concern for the medium and short term but long term some consideration should be given to the Lord Butler centre'. - <i>Governing Bodies of Sport Survey (2011)</i>.</li> </ul>
The population within 15 minutes walk or drive of their closest pool.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 81.1% of the respondents to the leisure centre users' survey that use swimming pools travel for 15 minutes or less to reach a pool. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centres Users' Survey (2011)</i>.</li> <li>• 87.9% of respondents to the leisure centre users' survey that swimming pools travel by car. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users' Survey (2011)</i>.</li> <li>• 'In urban areas, all persons should be within 20 minutes walking time of a larger leisure centre and a swimming pool open to the community'. - <i>'Essex Sports Facilities Strategy 2007 - 2020' (2008)</i>.</li> <li>• 'All persons living in rural areas should be no further than 20 minutes drive time from a larger leisure facility and swimming pool open to the community'. - <i>'Essex Sports Facilities Strategy 2007 - 2020' (2008)</i>.</li> </ul>

5.29 Applying the standard: The results of applying the standard are as follows:

<b>Assessed criterion</b>	<b>Assessed position</b>
Current provision	3 swimming pools with community access.
Current needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No overall quantitative deficiency, although several facilities are close to 'comfortable capacity'.</li> <li>• No qualitative deficiency. All aspects of all facilities are currently rated as 'above average' or better.</li> <li>• No accessibility deficiency. All parts of the district are within 15 minutes walk or drive of the nearest swimming pool.</li> </ul>
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.5 additional swimming pools (152sq.m. water space).</li> <li>• All aspects of quality above average.</li> <li>• Within 15 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>
Total future needs	4 swimming pools with community access

### **Synthetic athletics tracks**

5.30 Definition: For the purposes of this study, synthetic athletics tracks comprise all-weather, 400m tracks, with a minimum of six lanes and full field event facilities.

5.31 Quantitative analysis: Tracks in Uttlesford and comparator areas are as follows:

- a) Provision in Uttlesford: There are no synthetic athletics tracks in Uttlesford.
- b) Provision in neighbouring areas: The provision of athletics tracks in neighbouring local authorities is tabulated below. It shows that half of the adjoining districts have a track:

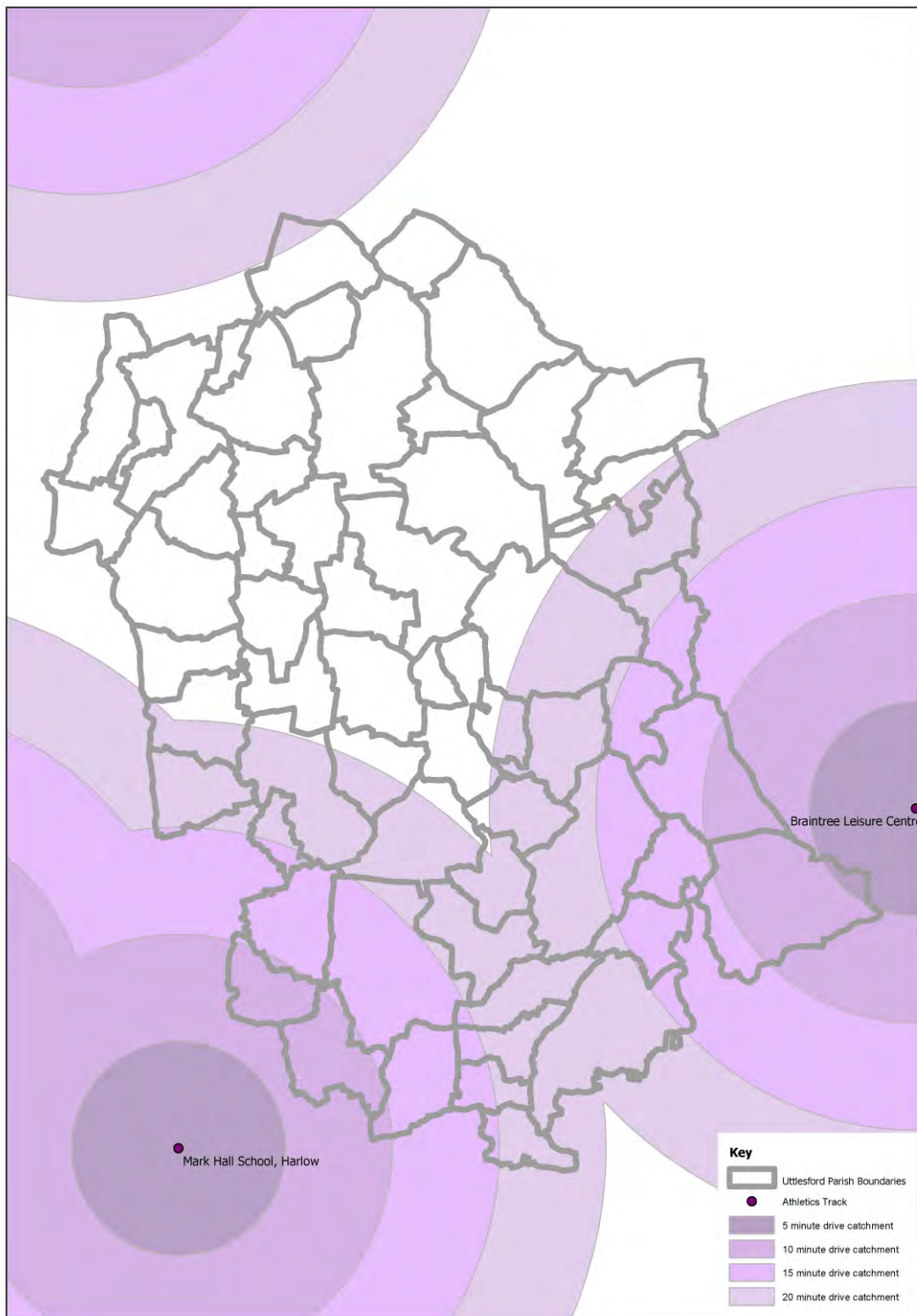
<b>Local authority</b>	<b>No. tracks</b>	<b>Tracks per capita</b>
East Hertfordshire	1	1: 137,100
Braintree	1	1: 142,700
Chelmsford	1	1: 167,800
<i>Median values</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1: 149,200</i>
<b>Uttlesford</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>
North Hertfordshire	0	-
South Cambridgeshire	0	-

- c) Provision in comparator areas: The synthetic athletics tracks per capita in CIPFA 'Nearest Neighbour' local authorities are tabulated below and is derived from 'Active Places Power'. It shows that slightly more than half of the comparator authorities do not have a track.

<b>Local authority</b>	<b>No. tracks</b>	<b>Tracks per capita</b>
Sevenoaks	1	1: 113,200
Winchester	1	1: 113,300
Test Valley	1	1: 113,400
Vale of White Horse	1	1: 118,700
Stratford-on-Avon	1	1: 118,900
Horsham	1	1: 129,800
South Oxfordshire	1	1: 130,600
<i>Median values</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1: 119,700</i>
Maldon	0	-
<b>Uttlesford</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>
Cotswold	0	-
Harborough	0	-
Hambleton	0	-
West Oxfordshire	0	-
East Hampshire	0	-
Mid-Sussex	0	-
South Cambridgeshire	0	-

- 5.32 Effective catchment: In no track in the district, none of the local surveys produced any data on travel time catchments. However, UK Athletics recommends one 400m synthetic athletics track within 20 minutes drive in rural areas and 20 minutes walk in urban areas - 'Athletics Facilities Strategy for the UK' (2006).
- 5.33 Patterns of provision: A map showing the athletics tracks in neighbouring areas, together with the 20 minute drive time catchment is below. It shows that a large area in the north of the district is beyond the catchment of the nearest track. The five, ten and fifteen minute drive time catchments are also shown, to illustrate those parts of the district where athletics tracks are relatively less accessible.

Figure 5.3: Athletic Track Provision in Uttlesford



5.34 Planned provision: There are currently no known plans for athletics track provision in the district.

5.35 Local standard of provision: Based on the evidence above, the following local standard of provision was set:

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Justification</b>
One six-lane 400m synthetic track per 250,000 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no provision in the district at present. - <i>Quantitative audit</i> (2011).</li> <li>• Essex Athletics Association has identified a need for athletics facilities in Uttlesford, although not necessarily a full-sized track. - <i>'Essex Sports Facilities Strategy 2007 - 2020'</i> (2008).</li> <li>• UK Athletics recommends one 6-lane track per 250,000 people. - <i>'Athletics Facilities Strategy for the UK'</i> (2007).</li> <li>• The tracks in surrounding districts serve an average of 149,200 people each, which indicates that neighbouring areas have some spare capacity at present in relation to the national standard. - <i>Quantitative audit</i> (2011).</li> </ul>
All aspects of a track should rate 'above average' or better.	This complies with the general aspiration in all the local standards of provision, to achieve at least 'above average' quality ratings.
The whole population within 20 minutes walk or drive of the nearest track.	UK Athletics recommends one 6-lane 400m synthetic athletics track within 20 minutes drive time. - <i>Athletics Facilities Strategy for the UK</i> (2007).

5.36 Applying the standard: The results of applying the standard are as follows:

<b>Assessed criterion</b>	<b>Assessed position</b>
Current provision	No synthetic tracks within the district, local need is served by facilities in Cambridge, Hertford, Braintree and Chelmsford.
Current needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No quantitative deficiency.</li> <li>• No qualitative deficiency.</li> <li>• A significant accessibility deficiency in the north of the district, but there is no evidence of any frustrated demand.</li> </ul>
Future needs	No additional requirement.
Total future needs	No synthetic tracks within the district, with local need served by facilities in neighbouring areas.

**Synthetic turf pitches**

5.37 Definition: For the purposes of the study, synthetic turf pitches have artificial grass playing surfaces, dimensions of 101.4m x 63m (including run-offs), with sand-filled, rubber crumb or water-based variants.

5.38 Quantitative analysis: Pitches in Uttlesford and comparator areas are as follows:

- a) Provision in Uttlesford: There are five pitches with community access in Uttlesford, equivalent to one facility per 15,360 people. Consultation with the Essex Football Association identified that 'there is no 'Third Generation' (3G) pitch in Uttlesford. A priority for the Essex FA is a 3G in each local authority, although in Uttlesford, a network of small 3G pitches for training might be a more appropriate option probably starting with Saffron Walden and Dunmow. 40mx25m would be the ideal size':

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Description</b>
Great Dunmow Leisure Centre	Sand-filled
County High Sports Centre	Sand-filled
Newport Free Grammar School	Sand-filled
Felsted School	2 x sand-filled

- b) Provision in neighbouring areas: The provision of synthetic turf pitches in neighbouring local authorities are tabulated below and show that Uttlesford has the highest rate of provision:

<i>Local authority</i>	<i>No. pitches</i>	<i>Pitches per capita</i>
<b>Uttlesford</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1: 15,360</b>
East Hertfordshire	7	1: 19,586
North Hertfordshire	5	1: 24,940
<i>Median values</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1: 27,957</i>
Braintree	5	1: 28,540
South Cambridgeshire	4	1: 36,125
Chelmsford	4	1: 41,950

- c) Provision in comparator areas: The synthetic pitches per capita in CIPFA 'Nearest Neighbour' local authorities are tabulated below and is derived from 'Active Places Power'. Uttlesford has the highest per capita rate of provision:

<i>Local authority</i>	<i>No. pitches</i>	<i>Pitches per capita</i>
<b>Uttlesford</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1: 15,360</b>
East Hampshire	8	1: 13,988
Mid-Sussex	8	1: 16,450
Harborough	5	1: 16,860
West Oxfordshire	6	1: 17,083
Winchester	6	1: 18,883
Horsham	7	1: 18,543
Sevenoaks	6	1: 18,867
<i>Median values</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>1: 24,206</i>
Test Valley	6	1: 18,900
Cotswold	4	1: 20,625
Maldon	3	1: 20,967
Stratford-on-Avon	5	1: 23,780
Vale of White Horse	4	1: 29,675
South Oxfordshire	4	1: 32,650
South Cambridgeshire	4	1: 36,125
Hambleton	1	1: 87,300

- 5.39 Qualitative analysis: The qualitative audit produced the following results. The mean score equates to a value between 'high quality' and 'above average':

<i>Synthetic pitch</i>	<i>Playing surface</i>	<i>Pitch lighting</i>	<i>Pitch fencing</i>	<i>Maintenance</i>	<i>Parking/ access</i>	<i>Mean</i>
County High Sports Centre	5	0	5	5	5	<b>5.0</b>
Felsted School	5	5	5	5	4	<b>4.8</b>
Great Dunmow Leisure Centre	5	5	5	5	4	<b>4.8</b>
Newport Free Grammar School	5	5	5	5	4	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>4.85</b>

- 5.40 Effective catchment: Local surveys produced the following indications of accessibility to synthetic turf pitches in Uttlesford:

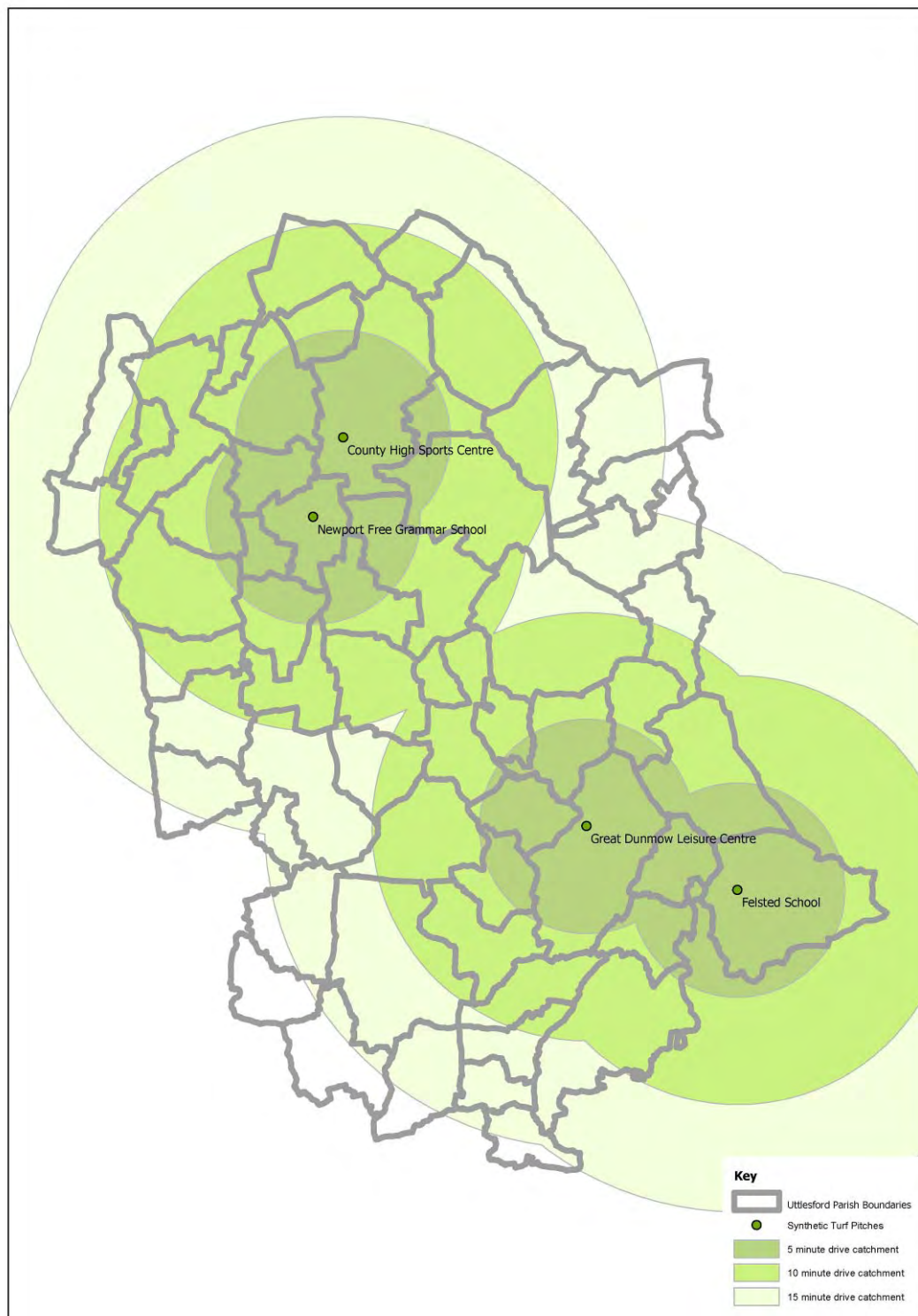
- 79.7% of the respondents to the leisure centre users' survey that use synthetic pitches travel for 15 minutes or less to reach a pitch.
- 91.9% of respondents to the leisure centre users' survey that use synthetic pitches travel to the facility by car.



*A High-quality synthetic turf pitch at the County High Sports Centre*

- 5.41 Patterns of provision: A map showing the location of synthetic turf pitches in Uttlesford, together with the 15 minute drive time catchments is below. It shows that the entire population of the district is within 15 minutes drive of their nearest pitch, with the exception of the south-westernmost fringes of the area, which are served by facilities in Bishop's Stortford. The five and ten minute drive time catchments are also shown, to illustrate those parts of the district where synthetic turf pitches are relatively less accessible.

Figure 5.4: Synthetic Turf Pitches Provision in Uttlesford



5.42 Facilities Planning Model assessment: To supplement the locally derived assessment of need, information from Sport England’s 2011 national run of its Facilities Planning Model (FPM) was assessed to analyse the current and future balance between the supply of, and demand for, synthetic turf pitches in Uttlesford. The FPM results imply the following:

- a) **Supply:** There are five pitches at four sites in Uttlesford. Two pitches are available on a pay-and-play basis, while three are available to sports clubs and local organisations on a block booking system. Taking into account community hours available overall in the peak period,



the supply of pitches is 2.87. These pitches accommodate 2,123 visits per week in the peak period. Total synthetic pitch provision in Uttlesford equates to 0.6 pitches per 10,000 people which the best pro rata provision of pitches in the East region (though the ratio applies to total number of pitches and not scaled for community use).

- b) Demand: Demand for synthetic pitches from the local population is 1,621 vpwpp. This is equivalent to demand for 2.2 pitches in the peak period.
- c) Supply/demand balance: On the basis of the above assessment, there is a notional surplus equivalent to 0.68 synthetic pitches in the district.
- d) Satisfied demand: Satisfied demand represents the proportion of total demand that is met because there is spare capacity at synthetic pitches and residents live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment of a hall. The FPM calculates that 94.4% of the demand for synthetic pitches in Uttlesford is satisfied, which equates to 1,530 visits per week. This figure is significantly higher than the national (76%), regional (78%) or Essex (81%) averages.
  - 92% of the satisfied demand is met by local residents travelling by car, 6% on foot and 2% by public transport.
  - Not all of the satisfied demand from residents of Uttlesford is met by provision within the district. Approximately 63% of the district's satisfied demand is retained (969 visits), while 37% (561 visits) is exported to adjacent districts, probably to facilities in Bishops Stortford and Braintree. This level of exported demand is about the median for the region, but is perhaps surprising given the high level of supply of pitches in the district.
- e) Unmet demand: Unmet demand for synthetic pitches in the district is for fewer than 90 visits per week, or 5.6% of total demand. This represents the equivalent of only a small fraction of one pitch.
- f) Used capacity: 'Used capacity' is a measure of usage and throughput at synthetic pitches and estimates the extent to which facilities are well used. The total number of visits per week to synthetic pitches in Uttlesford is 1,925 (compared with total capacity of 2,123 and demand of 1,530). This equates to 90% of total capacity and whilst high, this is significantly below the national (94%), regional (97%) and Essex (97%) averages. Uttlesford retains 950 visits per week from local residents on its own pitches (50% of the used capacity), and imports a similar amount from outside. When the 550 visits exported from Uttlesford are taken into account it is clear that the district, because of the good supply, is a net importer of demand of about 400 visits per week.
- g) Relative share: The FPM also analyses the relative share of synthetic pitches (i.e. it takes into account the size and availability of facilities and travel mode) and helps to establish whether residents in one area have a greater or lesser share of provision than other areas, when compared against a national average (100). Uttlesford has a relative share of 180, which means that residents of the district have 80% better access to pitches than the national average. This is the best ratio by far in the whole region and is a reflection of relatively high provision, relatively low demand and good accessibility to other pitches within a reasonable catchment. The East region figure for comparison is 103.

5.43 FPM summary: The synthetic pitch findings can be summarised as follows:

- a) There is a small surplus of supply of pitches within the district compared with demand generated by local residents.
- b) Satisfied demand for pitches is very high compared with the average and consequently unmet demand is very low. The latter is caused both by residents living outside the established walking or driving catchments of existing facilities and by capacity constraints at some existing pitches.
- c) There is insufficient unmet demand in any one location in Uttlesford to justify additional pitch provision for this reason alone.



- d) Overall throughput at existing pitches is high, but well below the average.
- e) Relative share is the highest in the region, and Uttlesford residents are therefore well provided for pitches overall.
- f) A small net amount of demand is imported from adjacent areas and local pitches in the district therefore perform an important function in meeting the needs of some neighbouring authorities.

5.44 FPM conclusions: The level of satisfied demand for synthetic pitches in Uttlesford is high, and probably at a level which is unlikely to be exceeded, given the nature of the district, and additional pitches would not at the present time soak up any significant additional unmet demand. There is therefore no justification at present for additional pitches in the district.

- a) Even though FPM analysis does not show need for additional synthetic pitches in general, there is a lack of any Third Generation ('3G') surface in Uttlesford, which would permit the development of a wider range of football activities, including competition on a surface specifically designed for football. If proposals did come forward for a 3G pitch, there may well be a case for justifying such a facility based on consultation if local need exists for football.
- b) Housing and population pressures in Uttlesford and the wider area will inevitably place additional pressures on existing facilities if the current supply remains constant, and a thorough review of the needs of new housing growth areas should consider the existing stock of pitches.
- c) The small amounts of unmet demand for pitches which exist throughout the district and in particular in the outlying villages, could be met by more local provision of smaller synthetic pitches or multi use games areas at local venues such as village halls and playing fields.

5.45 Planned provision: There are currently no known plans for additional synthetic turf pitch provision in the district.

5.46 Local standard of provision: Based on the evidence above, the following local standard of provision was set:

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Justification</b>
One full-sized floodlit synthetic turf pitch (101.4m x 63m) per 15,000 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing levels of provision equate to one full-sized synthetic pitch per 15,360 people - <i>Quantitative audit</i> (2011).</li> <li>• Per capita levels of synthetic pitch provision in Uttlesford are by far the best figure for the neighbouring local authorities, suggesting that existing levels of provision are above the norm for geographically similar areas. - <i>Active Places Power</i> (2011).</li> <li>• Per capita levels of synthetic pitch provision in Uttlesford are the best figure for the comparator local authorities, suggesting that existing levels of provision are above the norm for demographically similar areas. - <i>Active Places Power</i> (2011).</li> <li>• When compared with the national average (100), Uttlesford has a relative share of 180 for synthetic pitches, which means that residents of the district have 80% better access to pitches than the national average. - FPM (2011).</li> <li>• 58.0% of the respondents to the citizens' panel survey who expressed an opinion believe that there are 'too few' synthetic turf pitches in Uttlesford, but this needs to be set against the relatively high existing levels of provision. - <i>Uttlesford Voices Survey</i> (2010).</li> <li>• 59.1% of the respondents to the leisure centre users' survey, who expressed an opinion, believe that there are 'too few' synthetic turf pitches in Uttlesford, but this needs to be set against the relatively high existing levels of provision. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users Survey</i> (2011).</li> <li>• 81.8% of the respondents to the Council's sports clubs survey, who expressed an opinion, believe that there are 'too few' synthetic turf pitches in Uttlesford, but this needs to be set against the relatively high current levels of provision.</li> </ul>

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Justification</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>UDC Sports Clubs Survey (2010)</i>.</li> <li>• The Essex Football Association stated that 'there is no 'Third Generation' (3G) pitch in Uttlesford. A priority for the Essex FA is a 3G in each local authority, although in Uttlesford, a network of small 3G pitches for training might be a more appropriate option probably starting with Saffron Walden and Dunmow. 40mx25m would be the ideal size'. - <i>Governing Bodies of Sport Survey (2011)</i>.</li> </ul>
All aspects of all pitches and their ancillary facilities should rate 'above average' or better.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The overall mean qualitative score for synthetic turf pitches in the district equates to a value between 'high quality' and 'above average'. - <i>Qualitative audit (2011)</i>.</li> <li>• All aspects of all pitches were rated as at least 'above average' quality. - <i>Qualitative audit (2011)</i>.</li> </ul>
The whole population within 15 minutes walk or drive of their closest pitch.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 79.7% of the respondents to the leisure centre users' survey that use synthetic pitches travel for 15 minutes or less to reach a pitch. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centres Users' Survey (2011)</i>.</li> <li>• 91.9% of respondents to the leisure centre users' survey that use synthetic pitches travel to the facility by car. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users' Survey (2011)</i>.</li> </ul>

5.47 Applying the standard: The results of applying the standard are as follows:

<b>Assessed criterion</b>	<b>Assessed position</b>
Current provision	5 synthetic turf pitches.
Current needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No quantitative deficiency.</li> <li>• No qualitative deficiency.</li> <li>• No access deficiency.</li> </ul>
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 additional 3G pitch close to the main areas of new housing growth.</li> <li>• All aspects of quality above average.</li> <li>• Within 15 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>
Total future needs	6 synthetic turf pitches.

**Indoor bowls facilities**

5.48 Definition: For the purposes of this study, indoor bowls facilities are defined as specialist halls for playing flat green bowls. The number of individual rinks will vary, but is typically six or eight.

5.49 Quantitative analysis: Facilities in Uttlesford and comparator areas are as follows:

- a) Provision in Uttlesford: There is one indoor bowling facility in Uttlesford. The Essex Indoor Bowls Association stated that 'whilst the Market Segmentation data for the Uttlesford area shows a high percentage of residents in the 'Comfortable Retired Couple' category, we consider that at present there is adequate provision for Indoor Bowls':

<b>Site</b>	<b>Rinks</b>
Turpin's Indoor Bowls Club	6

- b) Provision in neighbouring areas: The provision of indoor bowls facilities in neighbouring local authorities are tabulated below. They show that only half of the districts have an indoor bowls facility and of these, Uttlesford has the best levels of per capita provision.

<b>Local authority</b>	<b>No. facilities</b>	<b>Facilities per capita</b>	<b>No. rinks</b>	<b>Rinks per capita</b>
<b>Uttlesford</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1: 76,800</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1: 12,800</b>
North Hertfordshire	1	1: 124,700	8	1: 15,588

<i>Median values</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1: 122,700</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>1: 16,388</i>
Chelmsford	1	1: 167,800	8	1: 20,975
East Hertfordshire	0	-	0	-
Braintree	0	-	0	-
South Cambridgeshire	0	-	0	-

c) Provision in comparator areas: The indoor bowls facilities and numbers of rinks per capita in CIPFA 'Nearest Neighbour' local authorities are tabulated below and are derived from 'Active Places Power'. Uttlesford has well above the median levels of facilities and rinks per capita:

<i>Local authority</i>	<i>No. facilities</i>	<i>Facilities per capita</i>	<i>No. rinks</i>	<i>Rinks per capita</i>
Sevenoaks	2	1: 56,600	16	1: 7,075
Maldon	1	1: 62,900	7	1: 8,986
Stratford-on-Avon	2	1: 118,900	12	1: 9,908
<b>Uttlesford</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1: 76,800</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1: 12,800</b>
Harborough	1	1: 83,400	6	1: 13,900
Test Valley	1	1: 113,400	8	1: 14,175
<i>Median values</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1: 95,618</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>1: 16,249</i>
Horsham	1	1: 129,800	8	1: 16,225
West Oxfordshire	2	1: 102,500	6	1: 17,083
East Hampshire	1	1: 111,900	6	1: 18,650
Winchester	1	1: 113,300	6	1: 18,883
Cotswold	1	1: 83,500	2	1: 41,250
Hambleton	0	-	0	-
Vale of White Horse	0	-	0	-
South Oxfordshire	0	-	0	-
Mid-Sussex	0	-	0	-
South Cambridgeshire	0	-	0	-

5.50 Qualitative analysis: The qualitative audit produced the following results. The mean score equates to a value between 'high quality' and 'above average':

<i>Site</i>	<i>Green</i>	<i>Changing</i>	<i>Disabled</i>	<i>Green</i>
Turpin's Indoor Bowls Club	5	4	5	5

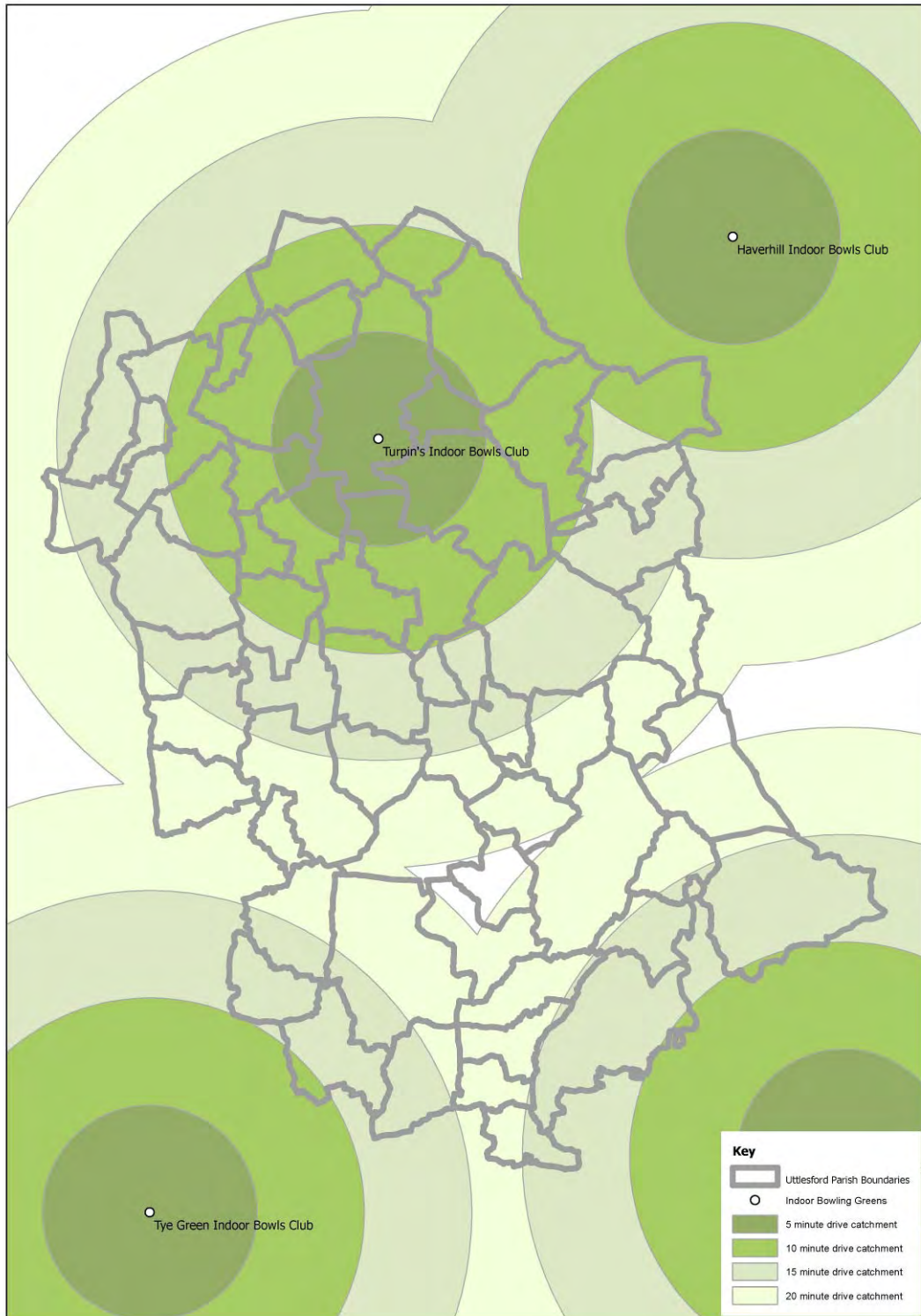
5.51 Effective catchment: Sport England's 'Indoor Bowls Design Guidance' (2005) identifies that 'the majority of facility users will live locally and travel not more than 20 minutes'.



*Turpin's Indoor Bowling Club in Saffron Walden*

5.52 Patterns of provision: A map showing the location of the indoor bowls facilities in Uttlesford and neighbouring areas, together with the 20 minute drive time catchments is below. It shows that with the exception of a small part of the central-southern and eastern rural areas, the entire population of the district is within 20 minutes drive of their nearest facility. The five, ten and fifteen minute drive time catchments are also shown, to illustrate those parts of the district where indoor bowls facilities are relatively less accessible.

*Figure 5.5: Indoor Bowls Facilities Provision in Uttlesford*



- 5.53 Planned provision: There are currently no known plans for additional indoor bowls provision in the district.

5.54 Local standard of provision: Based on the evidence above, the following local standard of provision was set:

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Justification</b>
One indoor bowling rink per 12,500 people (one 6-rink centre per 75,000 people).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing levels of provision equate to one indoor bowling rink per 12,800 people - <i>Quantitative audit</i> (2011).</li> <li>The number of facilities and rinks per capita in Uttlesford is the best for its neighbouring local authorities, which suggests that existing levels of provision are above the norm for geographically similar areas. - <i>Active Places Power</i> (2011).</li> <li>The number of facilities and rinks per capita in Uttlesford is well above the median figure for its comparator local authorities, which suggests that existing levels of provision are around the norm for demographically similar areas. - <i>Active Places Power</i> (2011).</li> <li>The Essex Indoor Bowls Association states that 'whilst the Market Segmentation data for the Uttlesford area shows a high percentage of residents in the 'Comfortable Retired Couple' category, we consider that at present there is adequate provision for Indoor Bowls'. - <i>Governing Bodies of Sport Survey</i> (2011).</li> <li>54.5% of the respondents to the citizens' panel survey who expressed an opinion believe that existing levels of indoor bowls provision are 'about right', so a standard equivalent to current levels of provision is justifiable. - <i>Uttlesford Voices Survey</i> (2010).</li> <li>79.3% of the respondents to the leisure centre users survey who expressed an opinion believe that existing levels of bowls provision are 'about right', so a standard equivalent to current levels of provision is justifiable. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users Survey</i> (2011).</li> <li>The English Indoor Bowling Association advocates one indoor rink per 14,000 - 17,000 people. - <i>'Indoor Bowls Design Guidance Note'</i> (2005).</li> </ul>
All aspects of all indoor bowls facilities should rate 'above average' or better.	The overall quality of the existing indoor bowls facility in the district equates to a value between 'high quality' and 'above average' - <i>Qualitative Audit</i> (2011).
The whole population within 20 minutes walk or drive of an indoor bowls facility.	'The majority of facility users will live locally and travel not more than 20 minutes'. - <i>'Indoor Bowls Design Guidance'</i> (2005)

5.55 Applying the standard: The results of applying the standard are as follows:

<b>Assessed criterion</b>	<b>Assessed position</b>
Current provision	One 6-rink facility.
Current needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No quantitative deficiency.</li> <li>No qualitative deficiency.</li> <li>No substantive access deficiency.</li> </ul>
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 additional rink added to the existing facility.</li> <li>All aspects of quality above average.</li> <li>Within 20 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>
Total future needs	One 7-rink indoor bowls facility.

**Outdoor bowls greens**

5.56 Definition: For the purposes of this study, outdoor bowls greens are defined as effectively flat, fine turf grassed areas, 40 yards x 40 yards, with regulation banks and ditches around the perimeter and ancillary facilities for changing and equipment storage.

5.57 Quantitative analysis: The following greens are in Uttlesford and comparator areas:

- a) Provision in Uttlesford: There are 11 bowling greens in Uttlesford, equivalent to one facility per 6,982 people:

<b>Site</b>
Birchanger Bowls Club
Clavering Bowls Club
Dunmow Bowls Club
Elsenham Bowls Club
Great Chesterford Bowls Club
Quendon Bowls Club
Radwinter Bowls Club
Saffron Walden Town Bowls Club
Stansted Bowls Club
Stebbing Bowls Club
Thaxted Bowls Club

- b) Provision in neighbouring areas: The provision of bowling greens in neighbouring local authorities is tabulated below. The data on facilities was provided by the Essex and Hertfordshire County Bowling Associations and shows that Uttlesford has the highest per capita rate of provision:

<b>Local authority</b>	<b>No. Bowls greens</b>	<b>Bowls greens per capita</b>
<b>Uttlesford</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1: 6,982</b>
South Cambridgeshire	14	1: 10,321
North Hertfordshire	11	1: 11,336
<i>Median figures</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>1: 12,565</i>
East Hertfordshire	10	1: 13,710
Chelmsford	12	1: 13,983
Braintree	4	1: 19,167

- c) Provision in comparator areas: There is no data on per capita levels of provision of greens in comparator local authorities.

5.58 Qualitative analysis: The qualitative audit produced the following results. The overall mean score equates to a value of just above 'average', but disabled access and parking/general access are rated between 'average' and 'below average' overall:

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Playing surface</b>	<b>Pavilion/ changing</b>	<b>Disabled access</b>	<b>Parking/ access</b>	<b>Mean</b>
Birchanger Bowls Club	3	4	3	3	<b>3.25</b>
Clavering Bowls Club	4	3	2	2	<b>2.75</b>
Dunmow Bowls Club	5	5	4	4	<b>4.50</b>
Elsenham Bowls Club	4	5	3	3	<b>3.75</b>
Great Chesterford BC	5	3	2	3	<b>3.25</b>
Quendon Bowls Club	5	4	3	3	<b>3.75</b>
Radwinter Bowls Club	5	4	2	2	<b>3.25</b>
Saffron Walden Town BC	5	5	4	4	<b>4.50</b>
Stansted Bowls Club	4	3	2	2	<b>2.75</b>
Stebbing Bowls Club	5	3	2	3	<b>3.25</b>
Thaxted Bowls Club	4	4	2	3	<b>3.25</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>3.47</b>



- 5.59 Effective catchment: According to the Bowls England, 90% of outdoor bowls players travel by car with a maximum journey time of 20 minutes.

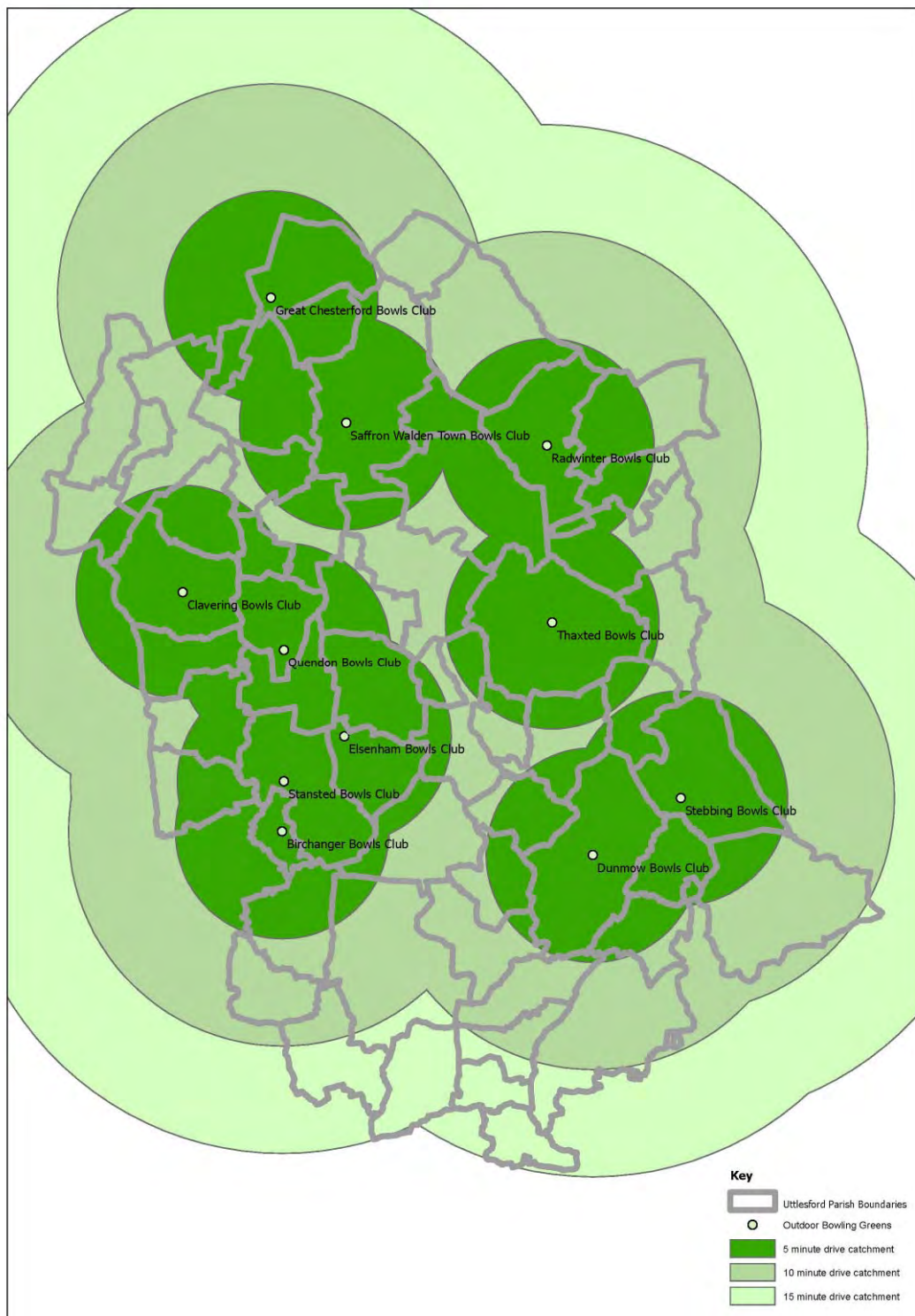


*A High-quality green and pavilion at Dunmow Bowls Club*

- 5.60 Patterns of provision: A map showing the location of the outdoor bowls greens in Uttlesford, together with the 15 minute drive time catchments is below. It shows that the entire population of the district is within 15 minutes drive of their nearest facility. The five and ten minute drive time catchments are also shown, to illustrate those parts of the district where outdoor bowls facilities are relatively less accessible.



Figure 5.6: Outdoor Bowls Green Provision in Uttlesford



5.61 Planned provision: There are currently no known plans for additional outdoor bowls provision in the district.

5.62 Local standard of provision: Based on the evidence above, the following local standard of provision was set:

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Justification</b>
One outdoor bowling green per 7,000 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing levels of provision equate to one green per 6,982 people - <i>Quantitative audit</i> (2011).</li> <li>Existing per capita levels of provision in Uttlesford are the best of the neighbouring local authorities, which suggests that existing provision is above the norm for geographically similar areas. - <i>Quantitative audit</i> (2011).</li> <li>64.1% of the respondents to the citizens' panel survey who expressed an opinion believe that existing levels of outdoor bowls provision are 'about right', so a standard equivalent to current levels of provision is justifiable. - <i>Uttlesford Voices Survey</i> (2010).</li> <li>79.3% of the respondents to the leisure centre users survey who expressed an opinion believe that existing levels of bowls provision are 'about right', so a standard equivalent to current levels of provision is justifiable. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users Survey</i> (2011).</li> <li>69.2% of the respondents to the Council's sports clubs survey who expressed an opinion, believe that provision of bowls greens in Uttlesford is 'about right'. - <i>UDC Sports Clubs Survey</i> (2010).</li> </ul>
All aspects of all greens and their ancillary facilities should rate 'above average' or better.	The overall mean score for bowling greens in the district from the qualitative audit equates to a value of just above 'average', but disabled access and parking/general access are rated between 'average' and 'below average' overall. - <i>Qualitative audit</i> (2009).
The whole population within 15 minutes walk or drive of their closest green.	'The majority of facility users will live locally and travel not more than 20 minutes. 90% of users will travel by car'. - <i>Bowls Design Guidance</i> (2005)

5.63 Applying the standard: The results of applying the standard are as follows:

<b>Assessed criterion</b>	<b>Assessed position</b>
Current provision	11 outdoor bowling greens.
Current needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No quantitative deficiency</li> <li>Disabled and general access improvements needed at all facilities apart from Dunmow BC and Saffron Walden Town BC.</li> <li>No accessibility deficiency.</li> </ul>
Future needs (population)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 additional bowling greens.</li> <li>All aspects of quality 'above average'.</li> <li>Within 15 drive of new developments.</li> </ul>
Total future needs	13 outdoor bowling greens.

**Indoor tennis courts**

5.64 Definition: For the purposes of this study, indoor tennis courts are defined as specialist facilities housing one or more tennis courts.

5.65 Quantitative analysis: Provision in Uttlesford and comparator areas is as follows:

- a) Provision in Uttlesford: There are no indoor tennis courts in Uttlesford.

- b) Provision in neighbouring areas: The provision of indoor tennis courts in neighbouring local authorities is tabulated below and shows that half of the districts, including Uttlesford, have no dedicated indoor tennis facilities:

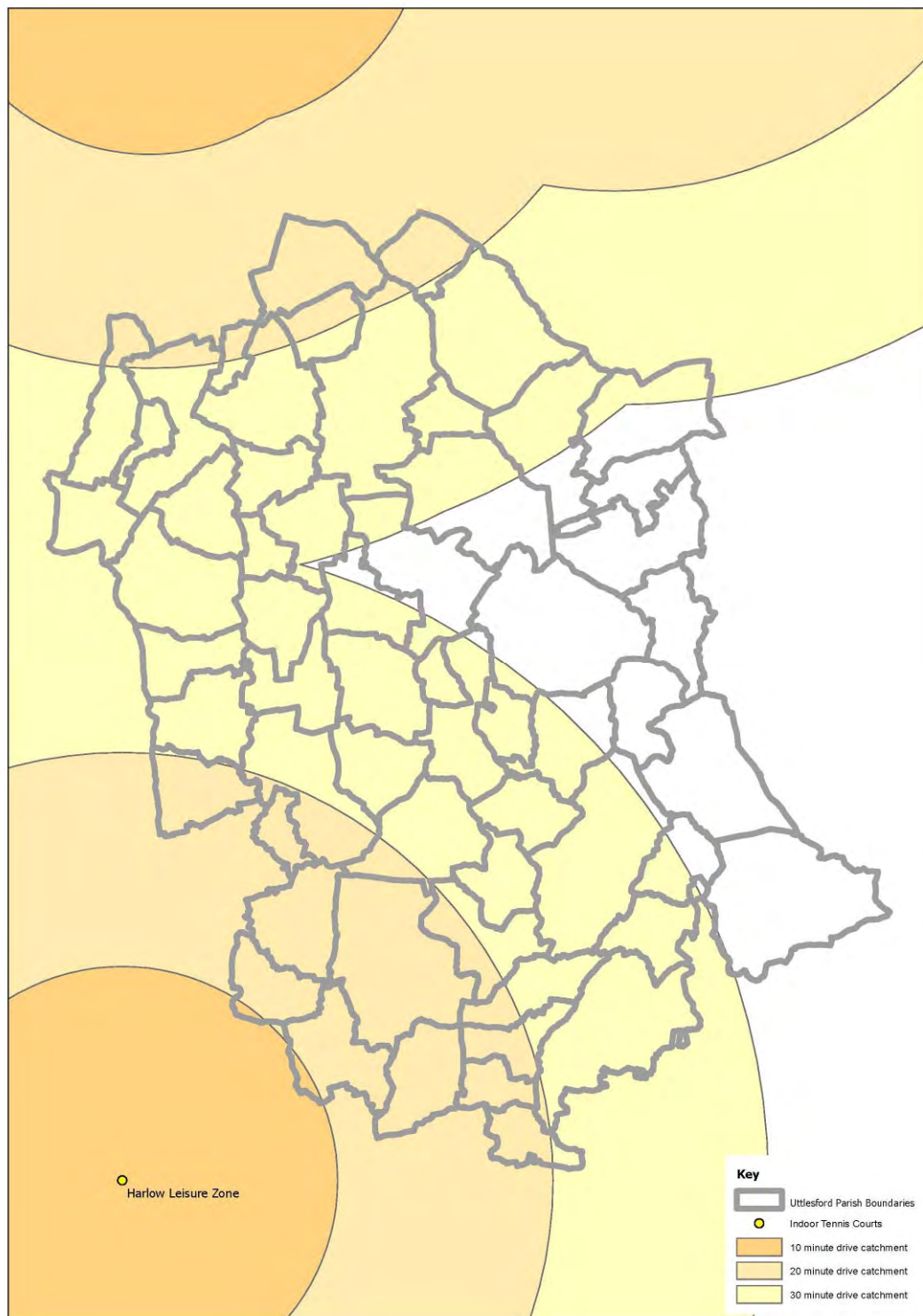
<i>Local authority</i>	<i>No. facilities</i>	<i>Facilities per capita</i>	<i>No. courts</i>	<i>Courts per capita</i>
East Hertfordshire	1	1: 137,100	4	1: 34,275
North Hertfordshire	1	1: 124,700	3	1: 41,567
Braintree	1	1: 142,700	3	1: 47,567
Median values	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1: 134,833</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>1: 41,136</i>
<b>Uttlesford</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>
South Cambridgeshire	0	-	0	-
Chelmsford	0	-	0	-

- c) Provision in comparator areas: The indoor tennis courts per capita in CIPFA 'Nearest Neighbour' local authorities are tabulated below and is derived from 'Active Places Power'. Half the comparator authorities, including Uttlesford have no indoor tennis provision:

<i>Local authority</i>	<i>No. facilities</i>	<i>Facilities per capita</i>	<i>No. courts</i>	<i>Courts per capita</i>
Maldon	1	1: 62,900	4	1: 15,725
East Hampshire	2	1: 55,950	6	1: 18,650
Vale of White Horse	1	1: 118,700	6	1: 19,783
Harborough	1	1: 83,400	3	1: 27,800
Winchester	1	1: 113,300	4	1: 28,325
Sevenoaks	1	1: 113,200	3	1: 37,733
Mid-Sussex	1	1: 131,600	2	1: 65,800
South Oxfordshire	1	1: 130,600	1	1: 130,600
Median values	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1: 101,206</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>1: 43,052</i>
<b>Uttlesford</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>
Cotswold	0	-	0	-
Hambleton	0	-	0	-
West Oxfordshire	0	-	0	-
Test Valley	0	-	0	-
Stratford-on-Avon	0	-	0	-
Horsham	0	-	0	-
South Cambridgeshire	0	-	0	-

- 5.66 Patterns of provision: A map showing the location of the indoor tennis courts in neighbouring areas, together with the 30 minute drive time catchments is below. It shows that there is a significant accessibility deficiency in the eastern part of the district, although the levels of unserved demand are insufficient to justify additional facility provision within Uttlesford. The ten and twenty minute drive time catchments are also shown, to illustrate those parts of the district where indoor tennis facilities are relatively less accessible.

Figure 5.7: Indoor Tennis Court Provision in Uttlesford



5.67 Planned provision: There are currently no known plans for indoor tennis provision in the district.

5.68 Local standard of provision: Based on the evidence above, the following local standard of provision was set:

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Justification</b>
One indoor tennis court per 40,000 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no provision in the district at present. - <i>Quantitative audit</i> (2011).</li> <li>• The number of courts per capita in Uttlesford is below the median for its neighbouring local authorities (1 per 41,136), which suggests that existing levels of provision are below the norm for geographically similar areas. - <i>Active Places Power</i> (2011).</li> <li>• The number of courts per capita in Uttlesford is well below the median figure for its comparator local authorities (1 per 43,052), which suggests that existing levels of provision are below the norm for demographically similar areas. - <i>Active Places Power</i> (2011).</li> <li>• 52.6% of the respondents to the citizens' panel survey who expressed an opinion believe that existing levels of indoor tennis provision are 'too few', so a standard above current levels of provision is justifiable. - <i>Uttlesford Voices Survey</i> (2010).</li> </ul>
All aspects of all indoor courts and their ancillary facilities should rate 'above average' or better.	This complies with the general aspiration in all the local standards of provision, to achieve at least 'above average' quality ratings.
The whole population within 30 minutes walk or drive of the nearest courts.	91.0% of indoor tennis court users travel for 30 minutes or less to reach a court and 95% by car. - <i>'Survey of Indoor Tennis Facilities in Areas of Best Supply'</i> (2001).

5.69 Applying the standard: The results of applying the standard are as follows:

<b>Assessed criterion</b>	<b>Assessed position</b>
Current provision	No indoor tennis courts. Demand in Uttlesford is served by facilities in Cambridge, Newmarket and Harlow.
Current needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No quantitative deficiency</li> <li>• No qualitative deficiency.</li> <li>• Significant accessibility deficiency in the eastern part of the district, although the levels of unserved demand are insufficient to justify additional facility provision within Uttlesford.</li> </ul>
Future needs	Additional demand is insufficient to justify specialist provision.
Total future needs	No additional requirements.

**Outdoor tennis courts**

5.70 Definition: For the purposes of this study, outdoor tennis courts are defined as hard or grass surfaced courts permanently marked for tennis, complying with dimensions specified by Lawn Tennis Association.

5.71 Quantitative analysis: Outdoor tennis courts in Uttlesford and comparator areas are as follows:

a) Provision in Uttlesford: There are 35 tennis courts in Uttlesford, equivalent to one court per 2,194 people:

<i>Site</i>	<i>Courts</i>
Castle Hill Tennis Club	3
Clavering Tennis Club	2
Debden Recreation Ground	2
Dunmow Tennis Club	2
Elsenham Tennis Club	2
Great Chesterford Recreation Ground	2
Great Dunmow Leisure Centre	4
Grove (Saffron Walden) Tennis Club	5
Henham Tennis Club	2
Lord Butler Leisure Centre	2
Newport Village Tennis Club	2
Stansted Tennis Club	2
Stebbing Tennis Club	2
Thaxted Tennis Club	2
The Sampfords Tennis Club	1

b) Provision in neighbouring areas: The provision of tennis courts in neighbouring local authorities is tabulated below. The data on facilities was provided by the County LTA and local authority websites and shows that Uttlesford has the highest per capita rate of provision:

<i>Local authority</i>	<i>No. courts</i>	<i>Courts per capita</i>
<b><i>Uttlesford</i></b>	<b><i>35</i></b>	<b><i>1: 2,194</i></b>
South Cambridgeshire	52	1: 2,779
North Hertfordshire	34	1: 3,668
<i>Median values</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>1: 3,645</i>
Chelmsford	41	1: 4,092
Braintree	33	1: 4,324
East Hertfordshire	30	1: 4,570



*Castle Hill Tennis Club in Saffron Walden*

c) Provision in comparator areas: There is no data on per capita levels of provision of courts in comparator local authorities.

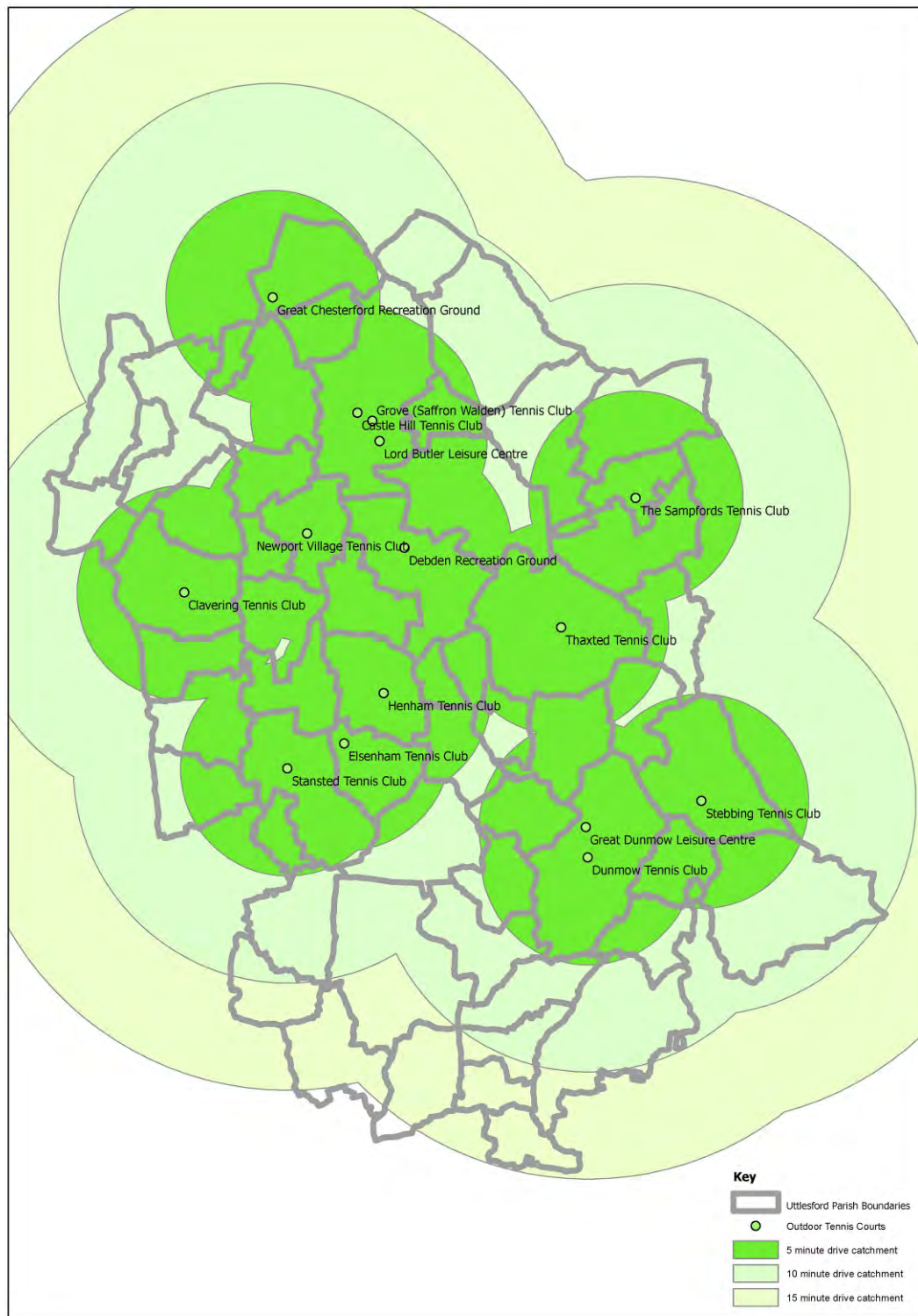


- 5.72 Qualitative analysis: The qualitative audit produced the following results. The overall mean score equates to a value of 'above average', but some aspects of some facilities are rated as 'below average':

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Playing surface</i>	<i>Lights</i>	<i>Fencing</i>	<i>Changing</i>	<i>Parking/ access</i>	<i>Mean</i>
Castle Hill Tennis Club	5	-	2	2	3	<b>3.00</b>
Clavering Tennis Club	4	-	4	-	2	<b>3.33</b>
Debden Recreation Ground	4	-	4	2	3	<b>3.25</b>
Dunmow Tennis Club	5	5	5	2	4	<b>4.20</b>
Elsenham Tennis Club	5	5	5	5	5	<b>5.00</b>
Great Chesterford Recreation Ground	4	4	4	5	4	<b>4.20</b>
Great Dunmow Leisure Centre	5	5	5	5	4	<b>4.80</b>
Grove (Saffron Walden) TC	5	4	5	5	4	<b>4.60</b>
Henham Tennis Club	4	-	4	2	2	<b>3.00</b>
Lord Butler Leisure Centre	5	5	5	4	5	<b>4.80</b>
Newport Village Tennis Club	5	-	5	-	2	<b>4.00</b>
Stansted Tennis Club	5	5	5	2	2	<b>3.80</b>
Stebbing Tennis Club	5	5	5	5	3	<b>4.60</b>
Thaxted Tennis Club	4	5	4	4	2	<b>3.80</b>
The Sampfords Tennis Club	4	-	4	-	3	<b>3.67</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>4.78</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>4.06</b>

- 5.73 Effective catchment: 63.0% of the 54 outdoor tennis court users in the community interview survey travel by car and 83.3% of them have a journey time of 10 minutes or less.
- 5.74 Patterns of provision: A map showing the location of the outdoor tennis courts in Uttlesford, together with the 15 minute drive time catchments is below. It shows that the entire population of the district is within 15 minutes drive of their nearest facility, with the exception of the south-westernmost fringes of the area, which are served by facilities in Bishop's Stortford. The five and ten minute drive time catchments are also shown, to illustrate those parts of the district where outdoor tennis courts are relatively less accessible.

Figure 5.8: Outdoor Tennis Court Provision in Uttlesford



5.75 Planned provision: There are currently no known plans for additional outdoor tennis provision in the district.



5.76 Local standard of provision: Based on the evidence above, the following local standard of provision was set:

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Justification</b>
One outdoor tennis court per 2,200 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing levels of provision equate to one court per 2,194 people. - <i>Quantitative audit</i> (2011).</li> <li>Existing per capita levels of provision in Uttlesford are the best of the neighbouring local authorities, which suggests that existing provision is above the norm for geographically similar areas. - <i>Quantitative audit</i> (2011).</li> <li>55.2% of the respondents to the citizens' panel survey who expressed an opinion believe that existing levels of outdoor tennis provision are 'about right', so a standard equivalent to current levels of provision is justifiable. - <i>Uttlesford Voices Survey</i> (2010).</li> <li>52.4% of the respondents to the leisure centre users survey who expressed an opinion believe that existing levels of tennis court provision are 'about right', so a standard equivalent to current levels of provision is justifiable. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users Survey</i> (2011).</li> <li>50.0% of the respondents to the Council's sports clubs survey who expressed an opinion, believe that provision of tennis courts in Uttlesford is 'about right'. - <i>UDC Sports Clubs Survey</i> (2010).</li> </ul>
Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all facilities rate 'average' or better.	The overall mean score for tennis courts in the district from the qualitative audit equates to a value of 'above average', but some aspects of some facilities are rated as 'below average'- <i>Qualitative audit</i> (2011).
The whole population within 15 minutes walk or drive of their closest court.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>76.4% of the respondents to the leisure centre users' survey that use tennis courts travel for 10 minutes or less to reach a pitch. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centres Users Survey</i> (2011).</li> <li>67.9% of respondents to the leisure centre users' survey that use tennis courts travel to the facility by car. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users Survey</i> (2011).</li> </ul>

5.77 Applying the standard: The results of applying the standard are as follows:

<b>Assessed criterion</b>	<b>Assessed position</b>
Current provision	35 outdoor tennis courts.
Current needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No quantitative deficiency</li> <li>Qualitative improvements needed at Castle Hill TC, Clavering TC, Dunmow TC, Stebbing TC and Thaxted TC.</li> <li>No accessibility deficiency.</li> </ul>
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 additional tennis courts.</li> <li>All aspects of quality above average.</li> <li>Within 15 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>
Total future needs	41 outdoor tennis courts.

**Squash courts**

5.78 Definition: For the purposes of this study, squash courts are defined as specialist indoor courts, complying with the dimensions specified by England Squash and Racketball.

5.79 Quantitative analysis: Facilities in Uttlesford are as follows:

- a) Provision in Uttlesford: There are six courts at two locations in Uttlesford, equivalent to one court per 12,800 people:

<i>Site</i>	<i>Courts</i>
Great Dunmow Leisure Centre	2
Lord Butler Leisure Centre	4

- b) Provision in neighbouring and comparator areas: No other neighbouring authorities or comparator areas have details of courts and neither does the 'Active Places' database.

- 5.80 Qualitative analysis: The qualitative audit produced the following results. The overall mean score equates to a value of 'above average':

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Score</i>
Great Dunmow Leisure Centre	5
Lord Butler Leisure Centre	3
<b><i>Average</i></b>	<b><i>4.0</i></b>

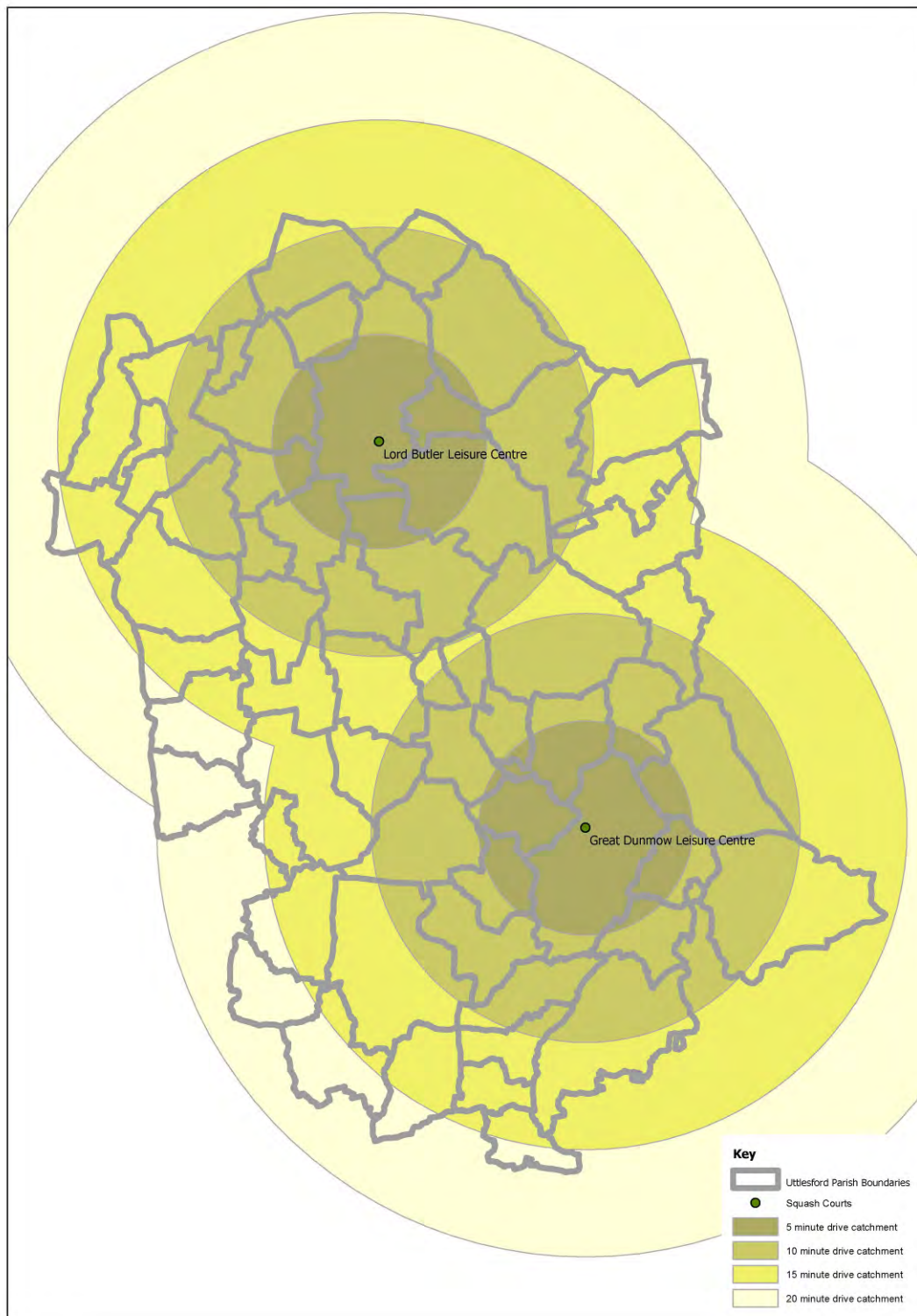
- 5.81 Effective catchment: 90.0% of the squash court users in the leisure centre user's survey travel by car and 80.0% of them have a journey time of 20 minutes or less.



*An 'average' standard squash court at the Lord Butler Leisure Centre*

- 5.82 Patterns of provision: A map showing the location of the squash courts in Uttlesford, together with the 20 minute drive time catchments is below. It shows that the entire population of the district is within 20 minutes drive of their nearest facility. The five, ten and fifteen minute drive time catchments are also shown, to illustrate those parts of the district where squash courts are relatively less accessible.

Figure 5.9: Squash Court Provision in Uttlesford



5.83 Planned provision: There are currently no known plans for additional squash court provision in the district.

5.84 Local standard of provision: Based on the evidence above, the following local standard of provision was set:

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Justification</b>
One squash court per 12,600 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing levels of provision equate to one court per 12,800 people. - <i>Quantitative audit</i> (2011).</li> <li>58.0% of the respondents to the citizens' panel survey who expressed an opinion believe that existing levels of squash court provision are 'about right', so a standard equivalent to current levels of provision is justifiable. - <i>Uttlesford Voices Survey</i> (2010)</li> <li>64.9% of the respondents to the leisure centre users survey who expressed an opinion believe that existing levels of squash court provision are 'about right', so a standard equivalent to current levels of provision is justifiable. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users Survey</i> (2011).</li> </ul>
Quality improvements to ensure that all aspects of all facilities rate 'above average' or better.	The overall mean score for squash courts in the district from the qualitative audit equates to a value of 'above average', although the quality of the courts at the Lord Butler Leisure Centre is rated as only 'average'. - <i>Qualitative Audit</i> (2011).
The whole population within 20 minutes walk or drive of the nearest court.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90.0% of the respondents to the leisure centre users survey that use squash courts travel for 20 minutes or less to reach a court. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centres Users' Survey</i> (2011).</li> <li>80.0% of the respondents to the leisure centre users survey that use squash courts travel to the courts by car. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centres Users' Survey</i> (2011).</li> </ul>

5.85 Applying the standard: The results of applying the standard are as follows:

<b>Assessed criterion</b>	<b>Assessed position</b>
Current provision	6 squash courts.
Current needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No quantitative deficiency</li> <li>The courts at the Lord Butler Leisure Centre need refurbishing to meet the qualitative standard.</li> <li>No accessibility deficiency.</li> </ul>
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 additional squash court.</li> <li>All aspects of quality above average.</li> <li>Within 20 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>
Total future needs	7 squash courts.

**Golf courses**

5.86 Definition: For the purposes of this study, golf courses are defined as specialist facilities comprising nine or eighteen holes. To take account of the different sizes of course, the number of facilities in an area is defined in terms of 18-hole golf course equivalents.

5.87 Quantitative analysis: Provision in Uttlesford and comparator areas is as follows:

- a) Provision in Uttlesford: There is one 18-hole and one 9-hole golf course in Uttlesford, collectively comprising 27 holes, equating to one 18-hole course per 51,200 people, or one hole per 2,844 people:

<b>Site</b>	<b>Holes</b>
Elsenham Golf & Leisure Centre	9
Saffron Walden Golf Club	18

- b) Provision in neighbouring areas: The provision of golf courses in neighbouring local authorities is tabulated below, derived from 'Active Places Power'. It shows that Uttlesford has the poorest rate of per capita provision:

<i>Local authority</i>	<i>No. courses</i>	<i>Courses per capita</i>	<i>No. holes</i>	<i>Holes per capita</i>
South Cambridgeshire	12	1: 12,042	216	1: 669
North Hertfordshire	7	1: 17,814	126	1: 990
East Hertfordshire	7.5	1: 18,280	135	1: 1,016
<i>Median values</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>1: 26,586</i>	<i>118.5</i>	<i>1: 1,477</i>
Braintree	7.5	1: 19,027	135	1: 1,057
Chelmsford	4	1: 41,950	72	1: 2,331
<b>Uttlesford</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1: 51,200</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1: 2,844</b>

- c) Provision in comparator authorities: The number of golf courses and holes per capita in CIPFA 'Nearest Neighbour' local authorities is tabulated below and is derived from 'Active Places Power'. Uttlesford has by far the poorest per capita figures for both measures of provision:

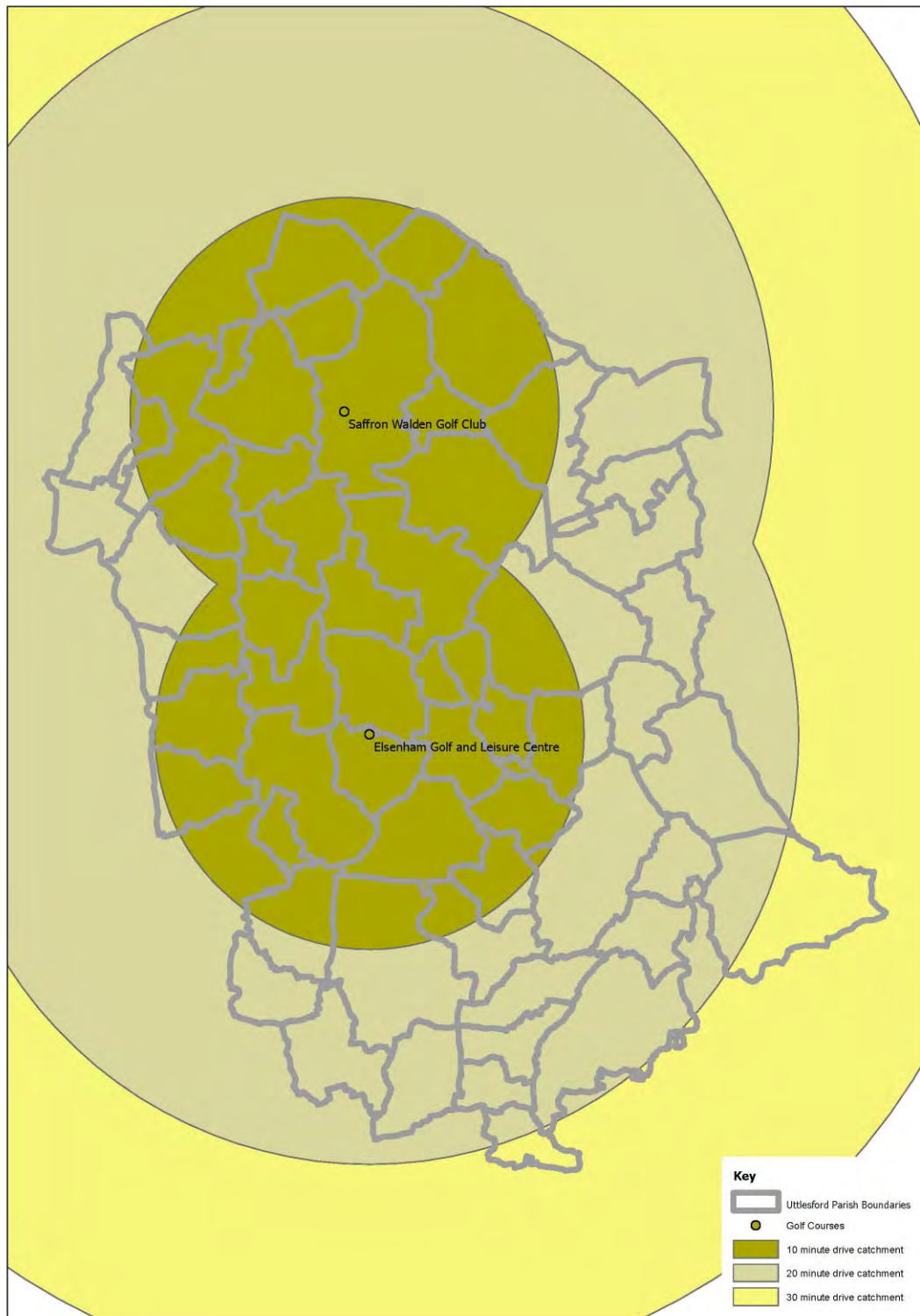
<i>Local authority</i>	<i>No. courses</i>	<i>Courses per capita</i>	<i>No. holes</i>	<i>Holes per capita</i>
Sevenoaks	16.5	1: 6,861	297	1: 381
Maldon	9	1: 6,989	162	1: 388
Winchester	12	1: 9,442	216	1: 525
Test Valley	11	1: 10,309	198	1: 573
Vale of White Horse	11.5	1: 10,322	207	1: 574
Cotswold	8	1: 10,438	144	1: 580
South Oxfordshire	11.5	1: 11,357	207	1: 631
South Cambridgeshire	12	1: 12,042	216	1: 669
Horsham	10.5	1: 12,362	189	1: 687
Stratford-on-Avon	9.5	1: 12,516	171	1: 695
<i>Median values</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1: 14,841</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>1: 825</i>
East Hampshire	7.5	1: 14,920	135	1: 829
Hambleton	5.5	1: 15,873	99	1: 882
Mid-Sussex	8	1: 16,450	144	1: 914
Harborough	5	1: 16,680	90	1: 927
West Oxfordshire	5	1: 20,500	90	1: 1,139
<b>Uttlesford</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1: 51,200</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1: 2,844</b>

- 5.88 Qualitative analysis: The qualitative audit produced the following results. The overall mean score equates to a value between 'high quality' and 'above average':

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Course</i>	<i>Clubhouse</i>	<i>Disabled access</i>	<i>Parking/ access</i>	<i>Mean</i>
Elsenham Golf & Leisure Centre	5	4	3	4	<b>4.00</b>
Saffron Walden Golf Club	5	5	4	4	<b>4.50</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.25</b>

- 5.89 Effective catchment: According to the 'English Golf Union Local Market Review' (2011), golf course catchments typically comprise 30 minutes driving time.
- 5.90 Patterns of provision: A map showing the location of the golf courses in Uttlesford, with their 30 minute drive time catchments is below. It shows that the entire population of the district is within 30 minutes drive of the nearest course. The ten and twenty minute drive time catchments are also shown, to illustrate that most parts of the district are within 20 minutes driving time of a golf course.

Figure 5.10: Golf Course Provision in Uttlesford



5.91 Planned provision: There are currently no known plans for additional golf course provision in the district.



5.92 Local standard of provision: Based on the evidence above, the following local standard of provision was set:

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Justification</b>
One 18-hole golf course per 25,000 people, or one hole per 1,400 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing levels of provision are one 18-hole course per 51,200 people, or one hole per 2,844 people - <i>Quantitative audit</i> (2011).</li> <li>The number of golf holes per capita in Uttlesford is only half the median figure for its neighbouring local authorities, which suggests that existing levels of provision are well below the norm for geographically similar areas. - <i>Active Places Power</i> (2011).</li> <li>The number of golf holes per capita in Uttlesford is only one-third of the median figure for its comparator local authorities, which suggests that existing levels of provision are well below the norm for demographically similar areas. - <i>Active Places Power</i> (2011).</li> <li>55.8% of the respondents to the citizens' panel survey who expressed an opinion believe that existing levels of golf course provision are 'about right', so a standard equivalent to current levels of provision is justifiable. - <i>Uttlesford Voices Survey</i> (2010)</li> <li>56.3% of the respondents to the leisure centre users survey who expressed an opinion believe that existing levels of golf course provision are 'about right', so a standard equivalent to current levels of provision is justifiable. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users Survey</i> (2011).</li> <li>The English Golf Union states that in the country as a whole, 'supply of golf courses currently exceeds demand, with membership vacancies existing in the majority of golf clubs. Nevertheless, it is important to note that participation rates are still rising'. Current levels of provision are therefore a reasonable basis for setting standards - <i>'Golf Development Strategic Plan 2004-2014'</i> (EGU, 2004).</li> </ul>
All aspects of the courses and their ancillary facilities should rate 'average' or better.	The overall mean score for golf courses in the district from the qualitative audit equates to a value in excess of 'above average', although the quality of disabled access at the Elsenham Golf and Leisure Centre is rated as only 'average'. - <i>Qualitative Audit</i> (2011)
The whole population within 30 minutes walk or drive of the nearest course.	Golf course catchments typically comprise 30 minutes driving time. - <i>English Golf Union Local Market Review'</i> (2011).



Saffron Walden Golf Club

5.93 Applying the standard: The results of applying the standard are as follows:

<b>Assessed criterion</b>	<b>Assessed position</b>
Current provision	1.5 golf courses.
Current needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No quantitative deficiency</li> <li>• Disabled access at the Elsenham Golf and Leisure Centre should be improved.</li> <li>• No accessibility deficiency.</li> </ul>
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 additional 9-hole golf course.</li> <li>• All aspects of quality above average.</li> <li>• Within 30 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>
Total future needs	2 golf courses.

**Health and fitness facilities**

5.94 Definition: Health and fitness facilities comprise specialist indoor areas with a mixture of cardiovascular and resistance exercise equipment (termed 'stations').

5.95 Quantitative analysis: Health and fitness facilities in Uttlesford and comparator areas are as follows:

- a) Provision in Uttlesford: There are eleven health and fitness facilities, collectively providing 383 stations in Uttlesford, equivalent to one facility per 6,982 people and one station per 201 people:
  - c. Three facilities, comprising a total of 164 stations (43% of the total in the district) are available on a 'pay and play' basis (marked \* below).
  - d. Two facilities, comprising 61 stations (16% of the total in the district) are available at school sites on a dual use basis (marked \*\* below).
  - e. Six facilities, comprising a total of 158 stations (41% of the total in the district) are available on a membership-only basis (marked with \*\*\*).

<b>Site</b>	<b>Stations</b>
Wilbur's Fitness Gym***	45
Lord Butler Leisure Centre*	72
County High Sports Centre**	26
Elsenham Golf & Leisure Centre***	15
Felsted School***	34
Felsted Fitness**	35
Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre*	37
Livingwell Health Club***	19
Great Dunmow Leisure Centre*	55
Pace Health Club***	26
Flitch Fitness Centre***	19

- b) Provision in neighbouring areas: The provision of fitness facilities in neighbouring local authorities are tabulated below and show that Uttlesford is below the median figures for the number of facilities and stations, but more significantly is above the median level for facilities per capita and the number of stations per capita:



<i>Local authority</i>	<i>No. facilities</i>	<i>Facilities per capita</i>	<i>No. stations</i>	<i>Stations per capita</i>
East Hertfordshire	14	1: 9,793	849	1: 161
North Hertfordshire	17	1: 7,335	697	1: 179
Chelmsford	17	1: 9,871	836	1: 201
<i>Median values</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>1: 8,875</i>	<i>638</i>	<i>1: 215</i>
<b>Uttlesford</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1: 6,982</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>1: 201</b>
South Cambridgeshire	17	1: 8,500	493	1: 293
Braintree	14	1: 10,193	611	1: 236

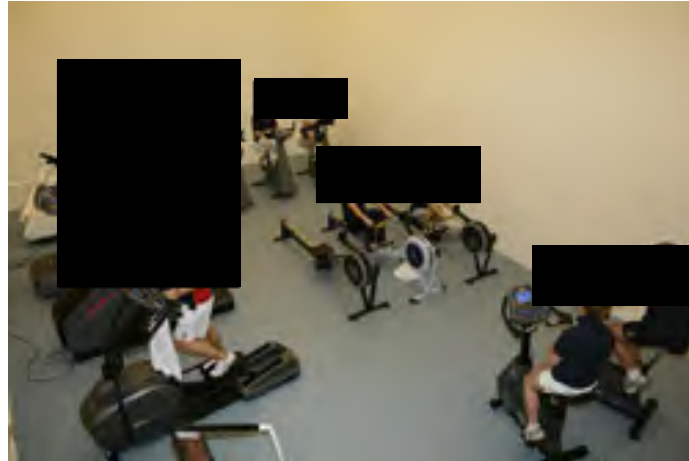
- c) Provision in comparator authorities: The number of fitness stations per capita in CIPFA 'Nearest Neighbour' local authorities is tabulated below and is derived from 'Active Places Power'. As compared with its geographical neighbours, Uttlesford is below the median figures for the number of facilities and stations, but above the median level for facilities per capita and the number of stations per capita:

<i>Local authority</i>	<i>No. facilities</i>	<i>Facilities per capita</i>	<i>No. stations</i>	<i>Stations per capita</i>
Cotswold	13	1: 6,423	435	1: 192
South Oxfordshire	16	1: 8,163	650	1: 201
Mid-Sussex	16	1: 8,265	633	1: 208
Horsham	14	1: 9,271	618	1: 210
Stratford-on-Avon	17	1: 6,994	554	1: 214
<b>Uttlesford</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1: 6,982</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>1: 201</b>
Vale of White Horse	13	1: 9,131	531	1: 224
East Hampshire	13	1: 8,608	462	1: 242
<i>Median values</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1: 9,494</i>	<i>427.5</i>	<i>1: 280</i>
Test Valley	9	1: 12,600	447	1: 254
West Oxfordshire	11	1: 9,354	398	1: 258
Winchester	15	1: 7,553	422	1: 268
South Cambridgeshire	17	1: 8,500	493	1: 293
Hambleton	8	1: 10,913	229	1: 381
Maldon	6	1: 10,516	193	1: 392
Sevenoaks	8	1: 14,150	269	1: 421
Harborough	6	1: 13,900	165	1: 505

- 5.96 Qualitative analysis: The qualitative audit produced the following results. The overall mean score equates to a value in excess of 'above average':

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Changing</i>	<i>Disabled access</i>	<i>Parking/access</i>	<i>Mean</i>
Wilbur's Fitness Gym	4	4	3	1	<b>3.00</b>
Lord Butler Leisure Centre	5	5	3	5	<b>4.50</b>
County High Sports Centre	4	4	3	4	<b>3.75</b>
Elsenham Golf & Leisure Centre	4	4	3	4	<b>3.75</b>
Felsted School	5	4	4	3	<b>4.00</b>
Felsted Fitness	5	4	4	3	<b>4.00</b>
Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre	5	5	5	5	<b>5.00</b>
Livingwell Health Club	5	5	5	5	<b>5.00</b>
Great Dunmow Leisure Centre	5	5	5	5	<b>5.00</b>
Pace Health Club	5	5	4	4	<b>4.50</b>
Flitch Fitness Centre	4	4	3	3	<b>3.50</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>4.63</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>4.18</b>

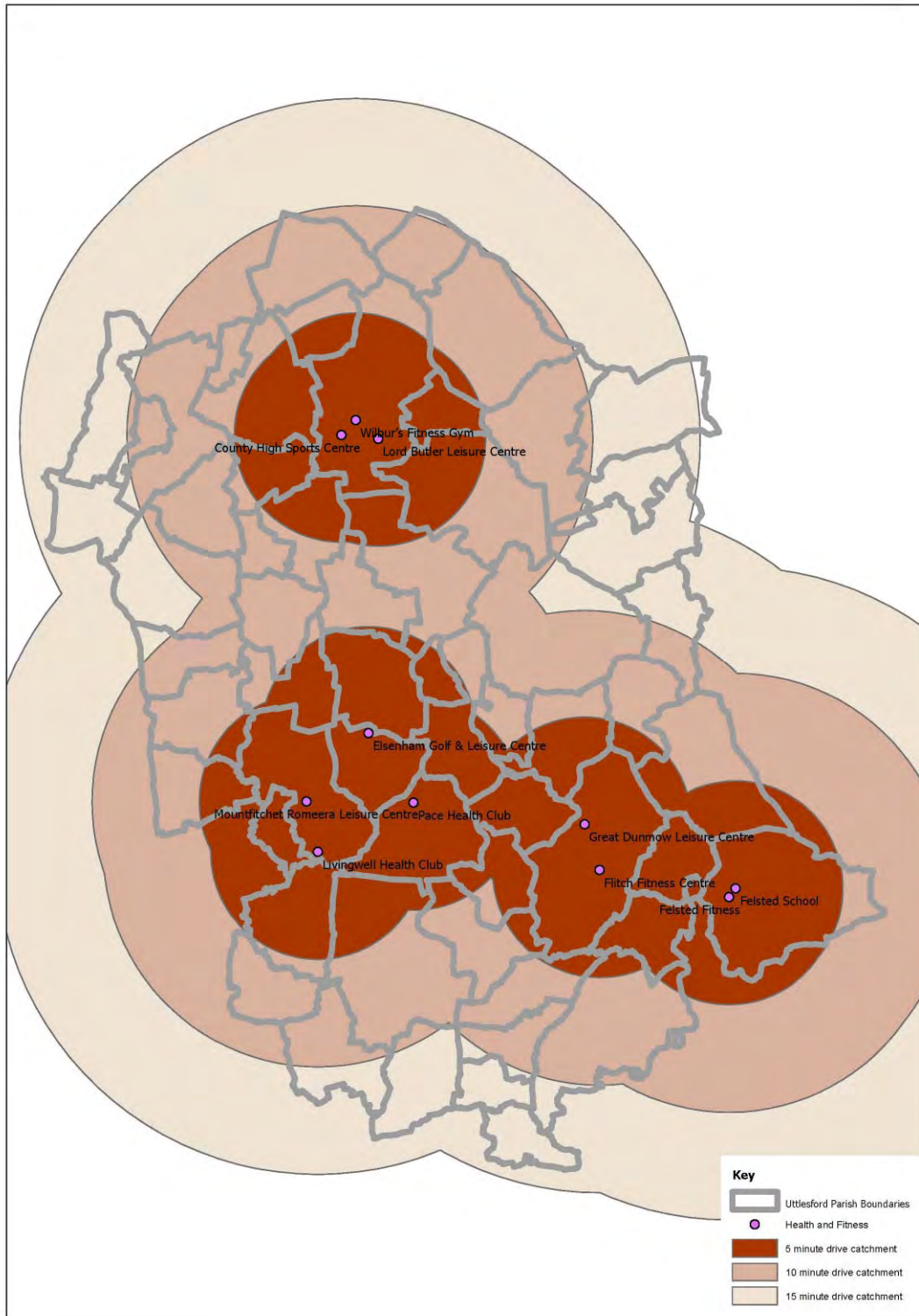
- 5.97 Effective catchment: 74.7% of the health and fitness facility users in the leisure centre users survey travel by car and 82.4% of them have a journey time of 15 minutes or less.



*A 'Good' quality health and fitness facility at Felsted Fitness*

- 5.98 Patterns of provision: A map showing the location of the health and fitness facilities in Uttlesford, with their 15 minute drive time catchments is below. It shows that the entire population of the district is within 15 minutes drive of the nearest facility. The five and ten minute drive time catchments are also shown, to illustrate those parts of the district where health and fitness facilities are relatively less accessible.

Figure 5.11: Health and Fitness Facility Provision in Uttlesford



5.99 Planned provision: There are currently no known plans for additional health and fitness provision in the district.

5.100 Local standard of provision: Based on the evidence above, the following local standard of provision was set:

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Justification</b>
One health and fitness facility with an average of 36 stations per 7,000 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing levels of provision equate to one facility per 6,982 people and one station per 201 people. - <i>Quantitative audit</i> (2011).</li> <li>Uttlesford is above the median level for facilities per capita and the number of stations per capita for its neighbouring local authorities, which suggests that existing levels of provision are above the norm for geographically similar areas. - <i>Active Places Power</i> (2011).</li> <li>Uttlesford is above the median level for facilities per capita and the number of stations per capita for its comparator local authorities, which suggests that existing levels of provision are above the norm for demographically similar areas - <i>Active Places Power</i> (2011).</li> <li>64.8% of the respondents to the citizens' panel survey who expressed an opinion believe that existing levels of fitness provision are 'about right', so a standard equivalent to current levels of provision is justifiable. - <i>Uttlesford Voices Survey</i> (2010)</li> <li>73.5% of the respondents to the leisure centre users survey who expressed an opinion believe that existing levels of fitness provision are 'about right', so a standard equivalent to current levels of provision is justifiable. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users Survey</i> (2011).</li> </ul>
Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all facilities rate 'average' or better.	The overall mean score for health and fitness facilities in the district from the qualitative audit equates to a value in excess of 'above average', but disabled and general access at some facilities are rated as only 'average' or worse - <i>Qualitative audit</i> (2011).
The whole population within 15 minutes walk or drive of their closest facility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>74.7% of the respondents to the leisure centre users' survey that use synthetic pitches travel for 15 minutes or less to reach a pitch. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centres Users' Survey</i> (2011).</li> <li>82.4% of respondents to the leisure centre users' survey that use synthetic pitches travel to the facility by car. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users' Survey</i> (2011).</li> </ul>

5.101 Applying the standard: The results of applying the standard are as follows:

<b>Assessed criterion</b>	<b>Assessed position</b>
Current provision	11 health and fitness facilities comprising 383 stations.
Current needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No quantitative deficiency.</li> <li>Disabled access improvements needed at some facilities.</li> <li>No accessibility deficiency.</li> </ul>
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 additional or extended health and fitness facility with 72 stations.</li> <li>All aspects of quality above average.</li> <li>Within 15 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>
Total future needs	13 health and fitness facilities.

**Village and community halls**

5.102 Definition: For the purposes of this study, village and community halls are defined as multi-purpose indoor facilities that are capable of accommodating a range of sports and physical fitness activities, mostly at recreational level.

5.103 Quantitative analysis: Village and community halls in Uttlesford are as follows:

- a) Provision in Uttlesford: There are 54 village and community halls in Uttlesford as follows, equivalent to one hall per 1,422 people:

- Arkesden Village Hall
- Aythorpe Roding Village Hall
- Berden Village Hall
- Bolford Street Hall, Thaxted
- Chishill Village Hall
- Debden Memorial Hall
- ET Foakes Memorial Hall, Gt. Dunmow
- Elsenham Memorial Hall
- Farnham Village Hall
- Flitch Green Community Hall
  
- Great Canfield Village Hall
  
- Great Easton Parish Hall
- Great Sampford Village Hall
- Hatfield Broad Oak Village Hall
- Hempstead Village Hall
  
- High Easter Village Hall
- Leaden Roding Village Hall
- Little Canfield Village Hall
- Little Easton Memorial Hall
- Little Walden Village Hall
- Manuden Village Hall
- Newport Village Hall
- Radwinter Village Hall
  
- Swards End Village Hall
- Takeley Silver Jubilee Hall
- Wendens Ambo Parish Hall
- Wimbish Village Hall
  
- Ashdon Village Hall
- Barnston Village Hall
- Birchanger Church Hall
- Broxted Village Hall
- Clavering Village Hall
- Duddenhoe End Village Hall
- Elmdon Village Hall
  
- Elsenham Village Hall
- Felsted Memorial Hall
- Golden Acre Comm. Ct., Saffron Walden
- Great Chesterford Community Centre
- Great Hallingbury Parish Hall
- Hadstock Village Hall
- Hatfield Heath Village Hall
- Henham Sports and Community Centre
- Langley Community Centre
- Lindsell Village Hall
- Little Chesterford Village Hall
- Little Hallingbury Village Hall
- Littlebury Village Hall
- Mole Hill Green Village Hall
- Quendon and Rickling Village Hall
- St. John's Ch. Hall, Stansted Mountfitchet
- Stebbing Village Hall
- Ugley Village Hall
- Widdrington Village Hall
- Women's Institute Hall, High Roding

b) Provision in neighbouring and comparator areas: There is no data on per capita levels of provision of village and community halls in neighbouring or comparator local authorities.

5.104 Qualitative analysis: The full results of the qualitative audit are set out in Appendix II, but the mean score for each assessed criterion is set out on the table below. The overall rating equates to a mean value of just below 'average':

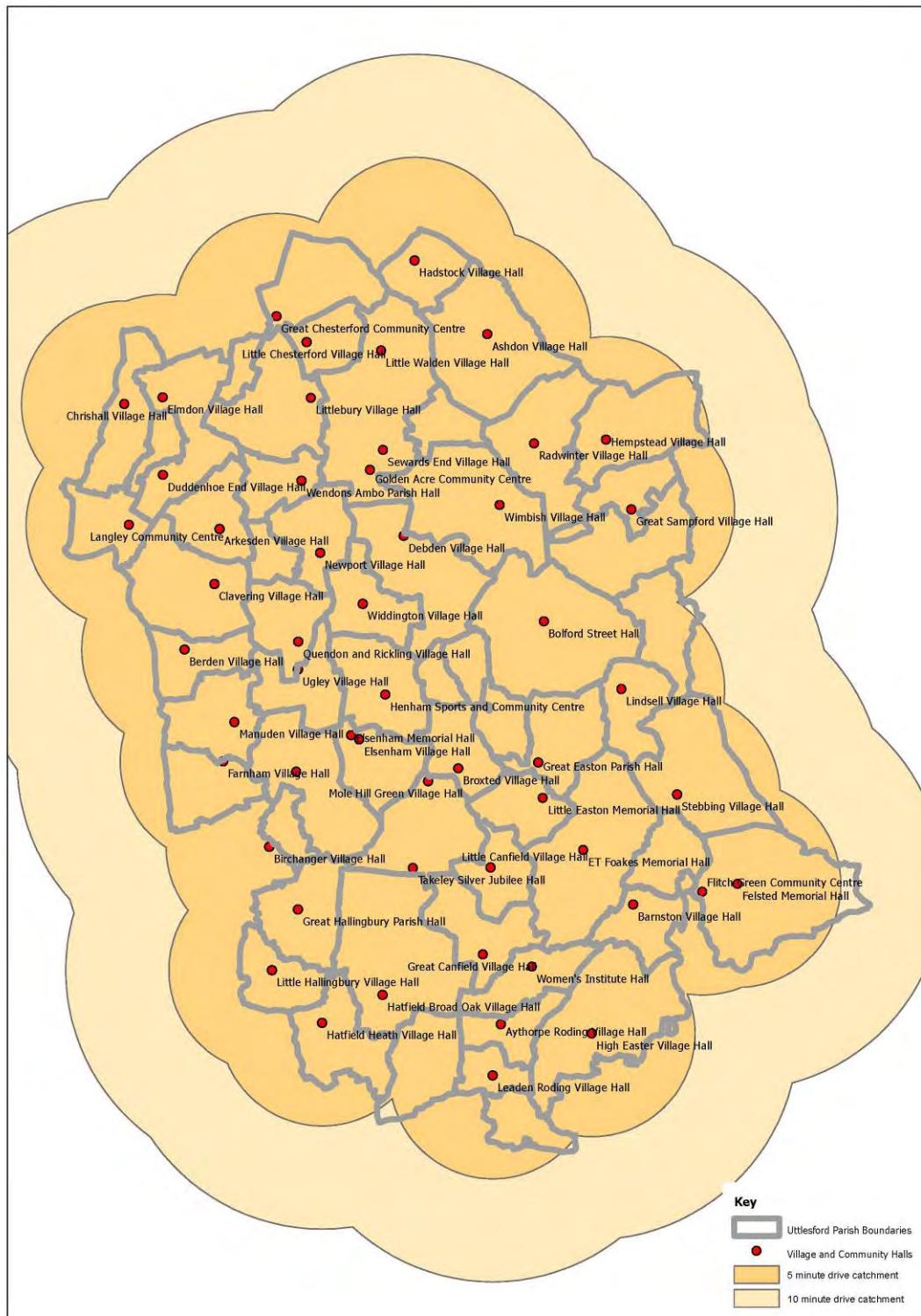
<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Score</i>
Floor surface	<b>3.25</b>
Roof span	<b>2.74</b>
Lighting	<b>2.71</b>
Changing	<b>1.42</b>
Disabled access	<b>3.12</b>
Parking/general access	<b>3.04</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>2.71</b>

5.105 Effective catchment: 64.2% of hall users in the community interview survey travel by car and 90.6% have a journey time of 10 minutes or less.

5.106 Patterns of provision: A map showing the location of village and community halls in Uttlesford with their 10 minute drive time catchments is below. It shows that the entire population of the district is

within 10 minutes drive of the nearest hall. The five minute drive time catchments are also shown, which illustrates that most of the district is within five minutes driving time of a hall.

Figure 5.12: Village and Community Hall Provision in Uttlesford







A 'High quality' facility at Great Chesterford Community Centre

- 5.107 Planned provision: The only known plans for additional community/village hall provision in the district are for the replacement of Manuden Village Hall with a community facility with dimensions capable of accommodating a range of indoor sports.
- 5.108 Local standard of provision: Based on the evidence above, the following local standard of provision was set:

<b>Proposed Standard</b>	<b>Justification</b>
One community/village hall per 1,500 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing levels of provision equate to one community/village hall per 1,422 people - <i>Quantitative audit</i> (2011).</li> <li>• 79.7% of the respondents to the leisure centre users survey who expressed an opinion believe that existing levels of village and community hall provision are 'about right', so a standard equivalent to current levels of provision is justifiable. - <i>Uttlesford Leisure Centre Users Survey</i> (2011).</li> </ul>
Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all halls rate 'average' or better.	The overall mean score for village and community halls in the district from the qualitative audit equates to a value of just below 'average', but changing provision at most facilities is often minimal and therefore rated as 'very poor' - <i>Qualitative audit</i> (2011).
The whole population within 10 minutes drive or walk of the nearest community/village hall.	'As a minimum, all villages should have access to an indoor facility within the village that can cater for recreational activities in which different age groups can participate'. - <i>Essex Sports Facilities Strategy 2007 - 2020</i> (2008).
All new/extended halls to comply with Sport England recommended dimensions (18m x 10m x 6.1m).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A hall with dimensions of 18m x 10m x 6.1m (equivalent to one badminton court) is capable of accommodating a range of indoor sports to recreational standard. - <i>Village and Community Halls Design Guidance</i> (2005).</li> <li>• All new community centres/village halls should include 1-2 badminton courts with correct hall height, lighting and court dimensions. - <i>Essex Sports Facilities Strategy 2007 - 2020</i> (2008).</li> </ul>



*Widdington Village Hall showing a good ceiling height and quality floor surface for recreational level sport*

5.109 Applying the standard: The results of applying the standard are as follows:

<b><i>Assessed criterion</i></b>	<b><i>Assessed position</i></b>
Current provision	54 village/community halls.
Current needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No quantitative deficiency.</li> <li>• Qualitative improvements for sports usage needed at most facilities.</li> <li>• No accessibility deficiency.</li> </ul>
Future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 additional village/community halls.</li> <li>• All aspects of quality above average.</li> <li>• Within 10 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>
Total future needs	62 village/community halls.



*The interior of Ashdon Village Hall showing a good quality floor for recreational level sport and physical activity*



**Summary of sports facility needs**

5.110 The table below summarises the current and future sports facility needs:

<i>Type of provision</i>	<i>Provision in 2011</i>	<i>Needs in 2011</i>	<i>Extra needs in 2026</i>	<i>Total needs in 2026</i>
Sports halls	6	6	1	7
Swimming pools	3	3	0.5	3.5
Athletics tracks	0	0	0	0
Synthetic turf pitches	5	5	1	6
Indoor bowling greens	6 rinks	6 rinks	1 rink	7 rinks
Outdoor bowling greens	11	11	2	13
Indoor tennis courts	0	0	0	0
Outdoor tennis courts	35	35	6	41
Golf courses	1.5	1.5	1 x 9-hole	2
Squash courts	6	6	1	7
Health and fitness facilities	11	11	2	13
Village and community halls	54	54	8	62

## 6 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Planning Policy

### *Introduction*

- 6.1 This section examines the considerations that Uttlesford District Council will take into account in finalising open space, sport and recreation policies in the Local Development Framework.

### *Vision*

- 6.2 The vision for open space, sport and recreation in Uttlesford is ***'to provide, safeguard and develop a network of safe, accessible and attractive open spaces, sports facilities and pitches that are valued, well managed and maintained and enhance the quality of life, sense of well-being, health and learning opportunities of all sections of the community'***.

### *General policy considerations*

- 6.3 Introduction: In support of the vision, a number of general policies have been developed in consultation with local people and taking account of the specific physical, demographic and strategic context of Uttlesford district, and these are in turn reflected in the assessment of open space, sport and recreation provision in the strategy.
- 6.4 Locally derived standards of provision: Planning Policy Guidance 17 'Open Space, Sport and Recreation' (PPG17) states that 'the Government believes that open space, sport and recreation standards are best set locally. Local authorities should use the information gained from their assessments of needs and opportunities to set robust local standards. These should form the basis for redressing quantitative and qualitative deficiencies through the planning process.' The standards of provision proposed in the open space, sport and recreation strategy are therefore based upon a detailed assessment of local needs. In most cases this has involved:
- a) Benchmarking levels of provision in Uttlesford against those of our geographical neighbouring authorities and also against a range of demographically comparable areas.
  - b) Consulting with users to seek their views on the current adequacy of provision.
  - c) Setting a district wide standard based upon the above evidence base.
- 6.5 Minimum standards of provision: The standards of provision for open space, sport and recreation should be regarded as the minimum levels required to meet existing needs. This means that it will be appropriate to:
- a) Seek higher levels of provision in appropriate circumstances where opportunities permit it.
  - b) Regularly review and amend the standards as needs like increased rates of physical activity evolve over time.
- 6.6 Existing and new developments: In some of the urban parts of the district, opportunities for meeting identified deficiencies in open spaces are limited by the absence of opportunities in such built-up areas. Similarly, in some rural areas where most land is in private ownership, securing public access to open spaces may not be possible. However, the opportunities presented by new residential developments may offer the flexibility to achieve enhanced levels of greenspace provision, recognising that the current standards represent an assessment of the minimum amounts that are needed.
- 6.7 Quality of provision: Quality criteria were set in consultation with local communities, to define the condition to which each type of green space, sports facility and playing pitch in the district should aspire. The quality of each site was assessed in relation to a set of objective criteria relating to wider norms and over time all identified qualitative deficiencies will be addressed progressively as resources and opportunities allow.
- 6.8 Provision relating to new developments: The following principles will apply:
- a) All new dwellings should contribute towards the provision of open space, sport and recreation. For smaller developments where on-site provision is not achievable, a financial

contribution will be sought from developers towards the improvement of provision elsewhere, where appropriate schemes can be identified within the defined catchment.

- b) The precise nature, composition and size of provision in new developments will be determined in relation to the overall size of the development and with reference to the minimum standards of provision.
- c) Financial contributions will relate to the size of each dwelling and their anticipated occupancy rates.

6.9 Community involvement: In determining the precise nature of new and improved greenspace in each locality, Uttlesford District Council will:

- a) Consult with those with a specific interest in the use of the greenspace (such as young people with play provision), to ensure that wherever possible the new provision meets their needs.
- b) Involve town and parish councils in confirming local needs and the optimum way of meeting them, both in terms of additional provision and its ongoing management.

#### ***Open space policy considerations***

6.10 'Surplus' provision: In some instances the application of standards produces an apparent 'surplus' of open space provision. However, this should not be interpreted as signifying that the 'surplus' could be disposed of because:

- a) The standards against which the 'surplus' was assessed are the minimum that are required to meet current local needs. Local concentrations of existing demand and future increases in greenspace usage will both inflate the amount of provision needed to levels well above the minimum stipulation.
- b) An apparent 'surplus' in one form of open space will often compensate for shortfalls in other types of provision locally.
- c) Some of the larger areas of open space serve wider than local needs, with usage catchments well beyond the immediate boundaries of the parish or ward in which they are located. In such cases, it is clearly inappropriate to assess the adequacy of provision solely in relation to the size of the local population.

6.11 Multi-functionality: The form of assessment advocated by PPG17 requires open spaces to be categorised in relation to their primary function only. The advantage of this is that there is no 'double counting' of sites, but the disadvantage is that the multi-function nature of many sites is downplayed. As an example, an area designated as a playing pitch may be used for its primary function for only 1.5 hours per week and as amenity greenspace for the remainder of the time, but the latter function will not be included in the formal assessment.

#### ***Sports facility policy considerations***

6.12 Facilities Planning Model: Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM) comprises a useful preliminary basis for assessing the adequacy of sports hall, swimming pool and synthetic turf pitch provision but its raw outputs provide only a partial picture of local need. For this reason, the FPM outputs have been used to inform the development of local minimum standards of provision for sports halls, swimming pools and synthetic turf pitches, but other factors have also been considered as part of the evidence base.

#### ***Playing pitch policy considerations***

6.13 The Playing Pitch Model: Sport England's Playing Pitch Model (PPM) comprises a useful preliminary basis for assessing the adequacy of pitch provision, but its raw outputs provide only a partial picture of local need. For this reason, the PPM outputs have been used to inform the production of local minimum standards of provision for each type of pitch, which incorporate other factors such as displaced and latent demand.

- 6.14 Pitch space allocations: In addition to the dimensions of the playing surface as stipulated by the governing bodies of the pitch sports, together with the recommended safety 'run-off' areas, the area stipulated for new pitches in the district will normally allow for the direction of each pitch to be rotated or moved laterally, to change the areas of highest wear each season.
- 6.15 'Surplus' provision: In some instances the application of standards produces an apparent 'surplus' of pitches. However, this should not be interpreted as signifying that the 'surplus' could be disposed of because:
- The standards against which the 'surplus' was assessed are the minimum that are required to meet current local needs. Local concentrations of existing demand and future increases in sports participation rates will both inflate the number of pitches needed to levels well above the minimum stipulation.
  - The minimum standards of provision are based in part on demand for pitches during the peak period. A number of teams play on their local pitch at times other than in the peak period. Were their pitch to be regarded as surplus because it does not cater for demand at the peak period, they would have to travel elsewhere to play. This would be likely to deter recreational level participants, for whom involvement on a local basis is one of the prime motivations to play.

### ***Developer contributions***

- 6.16 Introduction: Developer Contributions (or Section 106 Agreements) involve the provision of capital and revenue funds by housing developers, as a contribution to the facilities and services that the inhabitants of new residential developments will need. The introduction of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) under the Local Development Framework system for planning will provide local authorities with a basis for formalising such arrangements. This section sets out the basis on which developer contributions can be calculated for open spaces, sports facilities and playing pitch provision.
- 6.17 The introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) for Uttlesford may have an impact on the use of Developer Contributions/Section 106 Agreements in relation to open space, sport and recreation. The CIL is intended to fund new infrastructure required to support the development of an area and should not be used to remedy pre-existing deficiencies in infrastructure provision<sup>20</sup>. Local authorities will be required to produce a schedule of infrastructure projects or types that would be funded, wholly or in part, by the levy. If the authority sets out that it intends to fund a type of infrastructure via the levy it will not be able to seek Developer Contributions towards that type of infrastructure. Once a CIL has been adopted, or post 6 April 2014 if a CIL has not been adopted, the maximum number of developments from which contributions can be pooled will be limited to five. It may therefore be advisable to include future strategic open space, sport and recreation provision within the CIL charging schedule whilst leaving smaller scale open spaces and facilities to be funded through Section 106 Agreements at the site specific level.
- 6.18 Principles: Policies for open space, sport and recreation should be developed with the following principles in mind:
- Policies and planning standards should be comprehensive, but also flexible and simple to understand. Guidance should be clear and unambiguous, to provide practical solutions to meet all circumstances.
  - There should be clarity about the costs that developers will be required to meet, including the planning and design, installation and longer-term maintenance of facilities.
  - The basis on which on-site and off-site contributions will be determined should be clearly stated, with thresholds set to reflect the planning standards for facilities.
- 6.19 Open space costings: There is not a specific body or guidance document that provides a methodology for calculating developer contributions relating to open space provision.

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<sup>20</sup> Community Infrastructure Levy: An Overview, CLG, May 2011

Consequently costings provided for open space typologies are based on figures provided in other similar studies and from the experience of The Landscape Partnership. The mix and type of dwellings used for the calculations is explained below as part of the Sport England Six-stage approach for calculating developer contributions relating to sports facilities.

- 6.20 The costs of provision of each type of open space are set out below, with sources for each costing indicated where appropriate. For the purposes of the calculation, it has been assumed that all additional facilities will be provided as new, although the options for provision include several lower cost possibilities.

<i>Type of open space</i>	<i>Approximate cost (£)</i>	<i>Unit of measurement</i>
Parks and Gardens	1,750,000 <sup>21</sup>	Per park
Natural and semi-natural green space	37,000 <sup>22</sup>	Per ha
Amenity green space	40,000 <sup>23</sup>	Per ha
Provision for children and young people		
NEAP	100,000 <sup>24</sup>	Per facility
LEAP	50,000	
LAP	12,000	
Skate park/BMX track	120,000	
Allotments	40,000 <sup>25</sup>	Per ha

- 6.21 Inflation: Assuming an average increase in prices of 2% per annum in the 15 year period to 2026, the average cost of each type of facility provision across the whole period (based upon the mid point in 2018) will be as follows:

<i>Type of open space</i>	<i>Approximate cost (£)</i>	<i>Approximate cost per 1000 population based on proposed quantity standard (£)</i>
Parks and Gardens	1,960,000	n/a – provision to be sought where appropriate only and likely to relate to large developments
Natural and semi-natural green space	41,440	290,080
Amenity green space	44,800	44,800
Provision for children and young people		
NEAP – assume 1.5 per 1000 popn	112,000	168,000
LEAP – assume 4 per 1000 popn	56,000	224,000
LAP – assume 20 per 1000 popn	13,440	268,800
Skate park/BMX track – assume 0.2 per 1000 popn	134,400	26,880
<b>Total</b>	<b>315,840</b>	<b>687,680</b>
Allotments	44,800	11,400

- 6.22 Divide costs into dwellings: This is final stage involves dividing the costs by the relevant number and type of dwellings, to arrive at an appropriate contribution. Based upon the assumed numbers of the additional population attributable to each type of property, calculated as per paragraph 6.23 f) below, the costs can be apportioned as follows:

<sup>21</sup> East London Green Grid Parks and Open Spaces: Budget Cost Estimates – cost of local park

<sup>22</sup> East London Green Grid Parks and Open Spaces: Budget Cost Estimates – average costs of ecology park, green links, nature reserves and woodland belts with 2% inflation per annum applied.

<sup>23</sup> East London Green Grid Parks and Open Spaces: Budget Cost Estimates – average costs of District open space and green links, with reference to Central Bedfordshire Planning Obligations SPD Background Paper

<sup>24</sup> East London Green Grid Parks and Open Spaces: Budget Cost Estimates – with 2% inflation per annum applied, with 2% inflation per annum applied and experience of The Landscape Partnership

<sup>25</sup> Eastbourne Borough Council Allotment Provision discussion by Cabinet, December 2010 and Hambleton District Council Open Space, Sport and Recreation SPD – derivation of costs

Type of property	Assumed No. future residents per dwelling	Proportion of 1000 population	Cost per dwelling (£)				
			Parks and Gardens	Natural and semi-natural green space	Amenity green space	Provision for children and young people	Allotments
One bedroom	1	0.001	n/a	290	45	688	11
Two bedrooms	2	0.002	n/a	580	90	1376	22
Three bedrooms	3	0.003	n/a	870	135	2064	33
Four bedrooms	4	0.004	n/a	1160	180	2752	44
Five bedrooms	5	0.005	n/a	1450	225	3440	55
Multiple occupancy	53	0.053	n/a	15370	2385	36434	583

6.23 A Six-Stage process: Sport England advocates a six-stage process for calculating developer contributions relating to sports facilities. Based on this approach and the combination of known and projected figures, the following is a worked example of the developer contributions that might be attracted for sports facilities and playing pitches in Uttlesford:

- a) **Identify the timeframe for the DPD:** This corresponds with the timeframe for the LDF, which covers the period up to 2028.
- b) **Establish the number of dwellings to be committed:** Based upon the 2008-based sub-national population projections (ONS, 2011) which show a projected increase in the district's population to 89,600 by 2028, a population increase of 12,800 will be accommodated in 4,665 new dwellings in Uttlesford in this period.
- c) **Agree what type of dwellings should contribute to sports and pitch facilities:** In line with local planning policy, contributions will be invited for all residential properties, proportionate to the number of occupants.
- d) **Calculate the number and mix of dwellings of each type likely to be provided within the DPD timeframe:** The precise location and size of housing has yet to be determined, but the following projections are based upon assumed future patterns of provision locally.

Type of property	No. properties	No. residents
One bedroom	1,000	1,000
Two bedrooms	1,500	3,000
Three bedrooms	1,000	3,000
Four bedrooms	750	3,000
Five bedrooms	400	2,000
Multiple occupancy	15	800
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,665</b>	<b>12,800</b>

- e) **Establish the relevant costs of facility development:** The costs of provision of each type of sports facility and pitch are set out below, based on Sport England's published costs for the second quarter of 2011. For the purposes of the calculation, it has been assumed that all additional facilities will be provided as new, although the options for provision include several lower cost possibilities.

- **Average facility costs:** These are estimated as follows:

Type of facility	Land purchase	Site preparation	Design fees	Planning fees	Building costs	Equipment	TOTAL
Sports halls	£100,000	£200,000	£200,000	£50,000	£2.15 million	£50,000	£2.75million
Swimming pools	£100,000	£200,000	£300,000	£50,000	£5.5 million	£200,000	£6.35 million
Synthetic tracks	£100,000	£200,000	£50,000	£50,000	£665,000	£50,000	£1.115 million
Synthetic pitches	£75,000	£200,000	£20,000	£5,000	£405,000	£20,000	£725,000
Indoor bowls	£100,000	£200,000	£100,000	£50,000	£1.09 million	£10,000	£1.55 million
Outdoor bowls	£50,000	£20,000	£10,000	£2,000	£50,000	£1,000	£133,000
Indoor tennis	£200,000	£200,000	£200,000	£50,000	£1.65 million	£20,000	£2.32 million
Outdoor tennis	£20,000	£5,000	£5,000	£1,000	£33,000	£1,000	£65,000
Squash courts	£20,000	£5,000	£5,000	£1,000	£75,000	-	£106,000
Golf courses	£1 million	£500,000	£250,000	£50,000	£1.5 million	£50,000	£3.35 million
Health and fitness	£50,000	£50,000	£50,000	£10,000	£500,000	£300,000	£960,000
Village/comm. halls	£20,000	£10,000	£25,000	£5,000	£150,000	£5,000	£215,000
Grass pitches	£75,000	£20,000	£5,000	£5,000	£60,000	£2,000	£167,000

- **Inflation:** Assuming an average increase in prices of 2% per annum in the 15 year period to 2026, the average cost of each type of facility provision across the whole period (based upon the mid point in 2018) will be as follows:

Type of facility	Cost in 2018
Sports halls	£3,222,063
Swimming pools	£7,440,037
Synthetic tracks	£1,306,400
Synthetic pitches	£832,797
Indoor bowls	£1,816,072
Outdoor bowls	£155,830
Indoor tennis	£2,718,250
Outdoor tennis	£76,159
Squash courts	£121,761
Golf courses	£7,440,037
Health and fitness	£1,306,400
Village/comm. halls	£246,967
Grass pitches	£155,830

- **Extra facilities needed:** Identified facility needs, based upon population increases relating to new housing developments, are shown below:

Type of facility	No. extra facilities needed
Sports halls	1
Swimming pools	0.5
Synthetic tracks	0
Synthetic pitches	1
Indoor bowls	1 rink
Outdoor bowls rinks	2
Indoor tennis courts	0
Outdoor tennis courts	6
Squash courts	1 x 9-hole
Golf courses	1
Health and fitness	2
Village/comm. halls	8

Grass pitches	15
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- **Attributable costs:** The total attributable costs are shown below:

Type of facility	Cost in 2018	No. extra facilities	Total costs (£)
Sports halls	£3,222,063	1	£3,222,063
Swimming pools	£7,440,037	0.5	£3,720,019
Synthetic tracks	£1,306,400	0	0
Synthetic pitches	£832,797	1	£832,797
Indoor bowls	£1,816,072	1 rink	£302,679
Outdoor bowls rinks	£155,830	2	£311,660
Indoor tennis courts	£2,718,250	0	0
Outdoor tennis courts	£76,159	6	£456,954
Squash courts	£121,761	1	£121,761
Golf courses	£7,440,037	1 x 9-hole	£3,720,019
Health and fitness	£1,306,400	2	£2,612,800
Village/comm. halls	£246,967	8	£1,975,736
Grass pitches	£155,830	15	£2,337,450

- **Total attributable cost:** The total cost of meeting all facility needs amounts to £19,613,878.
- f) **Divide costs into dwellings:** This is the final stage and involves dividing the costs by the relevant number and type of dwellings, to arrive at an appropriate contribution. Based upon the percentages of the overall additional population attributable to each type of property the costs can be apportioned as follows:

Type of property	% residents	Apportioned costs	No. dwellings	Cost per dwelling
One bedroom	7.9%	£1,549,963	1,000	£1,549.50
Two bedrooms	23.6%	£4,628,875	1,500	£3,085.92
Three bedrooms	23.6%	£4,628,875	1,000	£4,628.88
Four bedrooms	23.6%	£4,628,875	750	£6,171.83
Five bedrooms	15.8%	£3,098,899	400	£7,747.25
Multiple occupancy	5.5%	£1,078,763	15	£71,917.55

6.24 **On-site/off-site contributions:** To determine whether developer contributions should be spent on facilities on the site of a specific housing development, or allocated to a central fund for off-site development within an appropriate travel time/distance of the development will depend upon a number of factors, including:

- The size of the development (and whether there is physically enough space to accommodate some of the larger types of facility).
- The number and type of dwelling being provided and whether the number of new residents is greater than the per capita standard thresholds for the provision of facilities of each type.



6.25 On the basis of the above, the criteria for on-site or off-site provision of each type of facility in Uttlesford will be as follows:

<b><i>Type of facility</i></b>	<b><i>Threshold for on-site provision</i></b>	<b><i>Threshold for off-site provision</i></b>
Parks and Gardens	Provision to be sought where possible on larger developments	n/a
Natural and semi-natural green space	All developments over 10 dwellings	All developments under 10 dwellings and where onsite provision is not possible
Amenity green space	All development	All developments where onsite provision is not possible
Provision for children and young people	All developments over 10 dwellings	All developments under 10 dwellings and where onsite provision is not possible
Allotments	All developments over 10 dwellings capable of accommodating four standard allotment plots	All developments under 10 dwellings and where onsite provision is not possible
Sports halls	Development accommodates 12,500 people on site	Developments collectively accommodate 12,500 people. Provision to be made within 15 minutes driving time of each new development.
Swimming pools	Development accommodates 25,000 people on site	Developments collectively accommodate 25,000 people. Provision to be made within 15 minutes driving time of each new development.
Synthetic tracks	No additional provision required.	No additional provision required.
Synthetic pitches	Development accommodates 15,000 people on site	Developments collectively accommodate 15,000 people. Provision to be made within 15 minutes driving time of each new development.
Indoor bowls	Development accommodates 12,500 people on site	Developments collectively accommodate 12,500 people. Provision to be made within 20 minutes driving time of each new development.
Outdoor bowls	Development accommodates 7,000 people on site	Developments collectively accommodate 7,000 people. Provision to be made within 15 minutes driving time of each new development.
Indoor tennis	No additional provision required.	No additional provision required.
Outdoor tennis	Development accommodates 2,200 people on site	Developments collectively accommodate 2,200 people. Provision to be made within 15 minutes driving time of each new development.
Squash courts	Development accommodates 12,600 people on site	Developments collectively accommodate 12,600 people. Provision to be made within 20 minutes driving time of each new development.
Golf courses	Development accommodates 25,000 people on site	Developments collectively accommodate 25,000 people. Provision to be made within 30 minutes driving time of each new development.

<b><i>Type of facility</i></b>	<b><i>Threshold for on-site provision</i></b>	<b><i>Threshold for off-site provision</i></b>
Health and fitness	Development accommodates 7,000 people on site	Developments collectively accommodate 7,000 people. Provision to be made within 15 minutes driving time of each new development.
Village/community halls	Development accommodates 1,500 people on site	Developments collectively accommodate 1,500 people. Provision to be made within 10 minutes driving time of each new development.
Adult football pitches	No additional provision required.	No additional provision required.
Junior football pitches	Development accommodates 3,450 people on site	Developments collectively accommodate 3,450 people. Provision to be made within 15 minutes driving time of each new development.
Mini-soccer pitches	Development accommodates 5,000 people on site	Developments collectively accommodate 5,000 people. Provision to be made within 15 minutes driving time of each new development.
Cricket pitches	Development accommodates 2,000 people on site	Developments collectively accommodate 2,000 people. Provision to be made within 15 minutes driving time of each new development.
Rugby pitches	Development accommodates 26,000 people on site	Developments collectively accommodate 26,000 people. Provision to be made within 20 minutes driving time of each new development.

## 7 Action Plan

### *Introduction*

7.1 This section comprises an action plan for meeting the open space, sports facility and playing pitch deficiencies identified in this strategy. It contains the following material:

- a) Options for meeting the deficiencies.
- b) Delivery partners.
- c) Grant funding sources.
- d) Action plan for meeting existing needs.
- e) Action plan for meeting future needs.

### *Dealing with deficiencies*

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

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

7.3 New provision: Providing entirely new open space, sport and recreation facilities may be the only means of securing additional provision in the right location. This can be achieved by:

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

7.4 Upgrading and refurbishing: Upgrading and refurbishing existing provision would meet some of the qualitative deficiencies identified. The types of upgrade that would be most beneficial include:

- a) Better provision for visitors at many natural and semi-natural greenspace sites would improve their overall quality rating (although this will need to be balanced against the impact on site biodiversity of enhanced visitor numbers).
- b) Disabled access was rated as 'below average' or 'poor' for most typologies in Uttlesford. Beneficial improvements would include provision for access by disabled people throughout a facility or site (such as lifts or ramps in buildings and hard-surfaced paths with wheelchair accessible gates at open spaces), dedicated changing, parking and toilet facilities and specialist equipment to facilitate disabled usage.
- c) Changing facilities are poor at some types of playing pitch sites in the district and improvements would significantly enhance the experience of users and help to retain existing and attract new participants.

7.5 Improved capacity: Improving the capacity of open space, sport and recreation facilities will enable them to accommodate more use and users. Examples include:

- a) The provision of floodlights for outdoor sports facilities will extend the period in which they can be used.
- b) Drainage and other qualitative improvements to grass pitches enable them to accommodate more play, with fewer postponed fixtures.

- c) Providing additional play equipment in children's play areas, to expand the range of ages and abilities catered for, will attract additional users.
- d) Habitat restoration and development improves the biodiversity value of natural and semi-natural and other greenspace sites.
- e) Provision of facilities like a crèche will improve the capacity of a built sports facilities to cater for families with young children.
- f) Physically expanding the area of existing greenspace sites will increase their capacity for use and may enhance their wildlife and biodiversity value.

7.6 Enhanced access: Improving access to open space, sport and recreation provision can be achieved in a number of ways:

- a) **Formal agreements:** Securing improved access through the development of formal agreements serves to safeguard public usage of provision without general community access and in some cases may provide sufficient security of tenure to allow external funding applications to be sought, to provide further enhancements. Examples include:
  - Securing the dual use by the community of education facilities, through a Community Use Agreement (CUA). Several schools in Uttlesford already allow external community use of their sports facilities, although in some instances there is no formal Community Use Agreement to secure this. Negotiating community access to education facilities offers an attractive means of securing additional capacity. Sport England provides a template CUA.
  - The designation of Access Land under the provisions of the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act (2000), which allows additional public access at specified sites in addition to traditional linear footpaths and bridleways.
  - The provision or extension of longer-term leases on sports facilities and greenspace sites (typically 21 years or more), to allow tenants to apply for grant-aid from external sources to fund improvements.
- b) **Public transport improvements:** Improvements to public transport (in particular rural buses), would reduce the need for travel by private vehicles.
- c) **Rights of way improvements:** Improving the rights of way network will ensure that there are appropriate linkages between key sites in the district will improve access and encourage more sustainable forms of transport.
- d) **Information and awareness:** The provision of interpretive panels at sites with nature conservation interest can help to educate and inform users and enhance the user experience. Similarly, good on-site signposting can improve user confidence in exploring larger sites or following marked trails. By the same token, off-site signposting creates greater awareness of sites by non-users and may therefore encourage usage. Finally, the development and distribution of publicity materials promoting open space, sport and recreation will also raise awareness amongst potential users.

### ***Delivery partners***

- 7.7 Introduction: A wide range of organisations will have a role in implementing the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy. The type of roles are summarised below.
- 7.8 Uttlesford District Council: The Council is likely to play the lead role in co-ordinating the development of the larger, more strategic sites and facilities, using its statutory planning powers where necessary. It will develop a more strategic, facilitational role, based upon developing, maintaining and making available an up-to-date and robust evidence base.
- 7.9 Parish councils: Parish councils will continue to provide more local scale open space and facilities in the rural parts of the district.

- 7.10 Schools: Several state and independent schools in the district already provide facilities from which local communities benefit, however there is a need to develop more formal community use agreements to secure external access to provision.
- 7.11 Sports organisations: Most governing bodies of sport have strategies for facility provision and some funding to support priority developments. Local sports clubs are significant providers of sports facilities, in particular bowling greens, golf courses, tennis courts and playing pitches.
- 7.12 Environmental organisations: County and national conservation trusts such as the Essex Wildlife Trust provide and manage natural and semi-natural greenspace sites, including the creation of new areas from time to time.
- 7.13 Commercial organisations: Several commercial sector organisations provide sports facilities in Uttlesford, including several of the health and fitness facilities. There may be scope for encouraging more involvement in provision by the private sector.
- 7.14 Developers: The developers of new housing and commercial projects in the district can be required either to provide new open space, sport and recreation as part of an individual development, or to make a financial contribution towards the costs of such provision on site or elsewhere in the vicinity. The key principle is that the open space, sport and recreation demand generated by a development must adequately be met, as opposed solely to rectifying any pre-existing deficiencies. This mechanism is likely to comprise a major component of new provision in the district.
- 7.15 Private landowners: Private landowners may be prepared to allow permissive access across some private open space sites, providing an important supplement to the supply of publicly accessible natural and semi-natural greenspace.
- 7.16 Partnership arrangements: Partnership arrangements involving combinations of any of the above providers will help to share the costs of provision, management and maintenance of additional provision.

### ***Funding sources***

- 7.17 Introduction: Whilst some local funding may be available to help with the costs of meeting deficiencies in open space, sport and recreation provision in Uttlesford, the majority of the money is likely to need to be raised from external sources. These are examined in greater detail below, but it should be noted that there is strong competition for the relatively limited amounts of funding available, so only high priority projects are likely to succeed. In addition to the sources listed, some other governing bodies of sport also offer grant and/or loan funding for priority facility developments or improvements.
- 7.18 Sports facilities funding: Sport England has the following range of funding programmes from which projects in Uttlesford might benefit:
- a) *Small grants*: The Small Grants Programme has been set up to support local community sport projects which seek to increase participation, sustain participation or develop opportunities for people to excel at their chosen sport. It is open to any bona fide not-for-profit club or association, statutory body or educational establishment. Grants vary from £300 to £10,000 but the total project cost cannot exceed £50,000.
  - b) *The Iconic Facilities Fund*: The fund draws on the inspirational pull of London 2012 to create local beacons for grassroots sport. £30m will be invested over the next three years in innovative, large-scale, multi-sport facilities' projects that are regionally significant for at least two sports and can demonstrate long-term financial viability.
  - c) *Protecting playing fields*: Through this programme, Sport England will fund up to 300 projects for playing field improvements that will contribute to both retaining and increasing participants in sport across England at the local level. The programme will fund capital projects that create, develop and improve playing fields for sporting and community use and offer long term protection of the site for sport. Projects are likely to involve the construction of new pitches or improvement of existing ones that need levelling or drainage works.

- d) *Inspired Facilities Fund*: Inspired Facilities is focused on making it easier for local community and volunteer groups to improve and refurbish sports clubs or transform non-sporting venues into modern grassroots sport facilities. It will provide grants of up to £150,000 for a wide range of projects than can demonstrate that they will meet community needs.

7.19 The Football Foundation: The Foundation is jointly funded by the Football Association, the FA Premier League, Sport England and the Government, to provide grants for projects where football is the major user. The main funding from which projects in North Somerset are likely to benefit is the 'Grass Roots' programme, which has a national budget of around £32 million per annum.

- a) The Foundation seeks to provide sporting facilities by putting into place a new generation of modern facilities in parks, clubs, local leagues and schools, to sustain and/or increase participation.
- b) Facilities eligible for funding include synthetic turf pitch installation and floodlighting, clubhouse development and refurbishment, changing room improvements and pitch drainage.
- c) Applicants may include an element of revenue funding in their grant applications, to help to sustain or increase participation through a development programme.
- d) An organisation can apply for capital funding up to a maximum of £1 million. The percentage level of support is variable, but will not exceed 90%. However, 'ceiling' grants will only be awarded in exceptional circumstances and the average award to date is around 65%. Applicants must be able to demonstrate that they have exhausted all other sources of grant funding.

7.20 Rugby Football Foundation: The Foundation is a charitable trust established by the Rugby Football Union to promote and develop community rugby union in England. The Foundation administers a Capital Fund for the financing of capital projects aimed at improving facilities which lead to the recruitment and retention of rugby players. It has two funding streams:

- a) The Groundmatch Grant Scheme: Clubs at level 5 and below can apply for between £1,500 and £6,000 on a matched 50:50 basis for capital works projects that support the retention and recruitment of community rugby players.
- b) An interest free loan scheme: The scheme provides up to £100,000 in an interest free loan to capital works to clubs at level 4 and below which contribute to the retention and recruitment of community rugby players.

7.21 Funding for open spaces: The Department for Communities and Local Government produced a publication in August 2011 entitled 'Potential funding for community green spaces'<sup>26</sup>. The document identifies potential funding available to community and voluntary organisations for community green space initiatives and the different grant schemes open to local groups, green spaces, allotment organisations or trusts, and also where to go to get help when looking for funding.

***Action plan for meeting existing needs***

7.22 Introduction: An action plan is set out below, which lists the current deficiencies in provision and identifies ways of meeting the shortfalls.

7.23 Open spaces: The action plan to address current needs is as follows:

<b><i>Type of open space</i></b>	<b><i>Current assessed deficiency</i></b>	<b><i>Action plan for meeting deficiency</i></b>
Parks and Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quantity and accessibility standards not set</li> <li>• Poor onsite car parking and issues with dog fouling, litter and fly tipping or little variety in vegetation/wildlife value at</li> </ul>	Seek opportunities to create new parks and gardens where they arise, to increase provision throughout the District

<sup>26</sup> <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/greenspacefunding>

<i>Type of open space</i>	<i>Current assessed deficiency</i>	<i>Action plan for meeting deficiency</i>
	existing parks and gardens	
Natural and semi-natural green space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantitative deficiencies predominantly in rural parishes</li> <li>Specific qualitative deficiencies along the Flitch Way and in Marshall Piece, Stebbing</li> <li>Accessibility deficiencies in a number of settlements – see paragraph 3.65</li> </ul>	<p>Seek additional publically-accessible provision in Arkesden, Barnston, Chrishall, Debden, Elmdon and Wenden Lofts, Elsenham, Felsted, Flitch Green, Great Easton and Tilty, Hempstead, Henham, High Easter, High Roding, Leaden Roding, Littlebury, Little Easton, Newport, Quendon and Rickling, Radwinter, The Sampfords, Swards End, Stansted, White Roding, Wicken Bonhunt, Widdington</p> <p>Seek improvements to PRow network and bridleways in rural areas and the urban fringe to maximise amenity benefits of private sites even where these not accessible</p> <p>Identify areas for ‘naturalisation’ within other typologies e.g. amenity greens or boundary areas of sports pitches, to mitigate deficiencies where new sites cannot be created</p>
Amenity green space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantitative deficiencies predominantly in the Market Towns and main villages</li> <li>Specific qualitative deficiencies in Lukins Mead/Nursery Rise, Great Dunmow; Village Green, Burnsite Road, Felsted; and Land Off Raven’s Crescent, Felsted</li> <li>Accessibility deficiencies in a number of settlements – see paragraph 3.51</li> </ul>	<p>Seek additional provision particularly in Barnston, Chrishall, Debden, Elmdon and Wenden Lofts, Great Chesterford, Hatfield Broad Oak, High Easter, Littlebury, Little Chesterford, Little Easton, Manuden, Newport, Radwinter, Stebbing, Wicken Bonhunt, Widdington.</p> <p>Identify where existing smaller sites &lt; 0.2ha could mitigate for existing deficiencies in quantity and accessibility.</p> <p>Identify targeted improvements to sites currently identified as of poor quality or sites attaining poor or very poor for a number of criteria</p>
Provision for children and young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantitative deficiencies predominantly in the Market Towns and main villages</li> <li>Specific qualitative deficiencies at Rectory Road, Farnham</li> <li>Accessibility deficiencies in a number of settlements – see paragraph 3.82</li> </ul>	Identify priority sites where natural play elements can be incorporated within enhanced facilities
Allotments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantitative deficiencies predominantly in a few smaller villages</li> <li>Qualitative deficiency at the allotments off The Street, Manuden</li> <li>Accessibility deficiencies in Chrishall, Elmdon and Wenden Lofts, Great</li> </ul>	Keep local demand under review and seek additional provision particularly in Chrishall, Elmdon and Wenden Lofts, Great Chesterford, Hempstead, Priors Green - Little Canfield, Little Hallingbury,

<i>Type of open space</i>	<i>Current assessed deficiency</i>	<i>Action plan for meeting deficiency</i>
	Chesterford, Hempstead, Priors Green - Little Canfield, Little Hallingbury, Radwinter, The Sampfords, Takeley and small parts of Hadstock	Radwinter, The Sampfords, Takeley
Cemeteries and churchyards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantity and accessibility standards not set</li> <li>Upper churchyard off The Street, Manuden considered to be very poor</li> </ul>	Seek enhancements in quality and accessibility to the Upper churchyard off The Street, Manuden

7.24 Sports facilities: The action plan to address current needs is as follows:

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Current assessed deficiency</i>	<i>Action plan for meeting deficiency</i>
Sports halls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No overall quantitative deficiency, although several facilities are close to 'comfortable capacity'.</li> <li>No qualitative deficiency. All aspects of all facilities are currently rated as 'above average' or better.</li> <li>No accessibility deficiency. All parts of the district are within 15 minutes walk or drive of the nearest sports hall.</li> </ul>	No action required
Swimming pools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No overall quantitative deficiency, although several facilities are close to 'comfortable capacity'.</li> <li>No qualitative deficiency. All aspects of all facilities are currently rated as 'above average' or better.</li> <li>No accessibility deficiency. All parts of the district are within 15 minutes walk or drive of the nearest swimming pool.</li> </ul>	No action required
Athletics tracks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No quantitative deficiency.</li> <li>No qualitative deficiency.</li> <li>A significant accessibility deficiency in the north of the district, but there is no evidence of any frustrated demand.</li> </ul>	Keep local demand under review
Synthetic turf pitches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No quantitative deficiency.</li> <li>No qualitative deficiency.</li> <li>No substantive access deficiency.</li> </ul>	Keep local demand under review and consider provision of small-sided 3G synthetic turf pitches/multi-use games areas in parts of the district that are most distant from current pitch provision.
Indoor bowls greens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No quantitative deficiency.</li> <li>No qualitative deficiency.</li> <li>No substantive access deficiency.</li> </ul>	Keep local demand under review, particularly in the south central area.
Outdoor bowls greens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No quantitative deficiency</li> <li>Disabled and general access improvements needed at all facilities apart from Dunmow BC and Saffron Walden Town BC.</li> <li>No accessibility deficiency.</li> </ul>	Support clubs to make external funding applications for disabled and general access improvements at all facilities.
Indoor tennis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No quantitative deficiency</li> <li>No qualitative deficiency.</li> </ul>	Keep local demand under review, particularly in the eastern part of the



<i>Facility</i>	<i>Current assessed deficiency</i>	<i>Action plan for meeting deficiency</i>
courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant accessibility deficiency in the eastern part of the district, although the levels of unserved demand are insufficient to justify additional facility provision within Uttlesford.</li> </ul>	district.
Outdoor tennis courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No quantitative deficiency</li> <li>• Qualitative improvements needed at Castle Hill TC, Clavering TC, Dunmow TC, Stebbing TC and Thaxted TC.</li> <li>• No accessibility deficiency.</li> </ul>	Support clubs to make external funding applications
Squash courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No quantitative deficiency</li> <li>• The courts at the Lord Butler Leisure Centre need refurbishing to meet the qualitative standard.</li> <li>• No accessibility deficiency.</li> </ul>	Refurbish courts at the Lord Butler Leisure Centre.
Golf courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No quantitative deficiency</li> <li>• Disabled access at the Elsenham Golf and Leisure Centre should be improved.</li> <li>• No accessibility deficiency.</li> </ul>	Encourage Elsenham Golf and Leisure Centre to address the disabled access issues, with support for external funding application(s) if required.
Health and fitness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No quantitative deficiency.</li> <li>• Disabled access improvements needed at some facilities.</li> <li>• No accessibility deficiency.</li> </ul>	Support disabled access improvements at Wilbur's Fitness Gym, Lord Butler Leisure Centre, County High Sports Centre and the Flitch Fitness Centre.
Village and community halls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No quantitative deficiency.</li> <li>• Qualitative improvements for sports usage needed at most facilities.</li> <li>• No accessibility deficiency.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Audit existing halls to establish their capacity to accommodate sports activities.</li> <li>• Implement an improvement programme, prioritising facilities with the greatest potential to accommodate extra activity.</li> </ul>

7.25 Playing pitches: The action plan to address current needs is as follows:

<i>Pitch type</i>	<i>Current assessed deficiency</i>	<i>Action plan for meeting deficiency</i>
Adult football	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No current quantitative deficiency (notional surplus of 18.5 pitches).</li> <li>• Quality improvements needed to three pitches.</li> <li>• Quality improvements needed to selected changing facilities.</li> <li>• No accessibility deficiency.</li> <li>• Negotiate secured community access to 'Category B' pitches.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve pitch quality at:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hatfield Broad Oak Sports Club.</li> <li>- Jubilee Field (Clavering).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Support site owners with funding applications to improve changing facilities, prioritising sites serving more than one pitch:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alcott Playing Field (Stebbing).</li> <li>- Calves Pasture (Hatfield Heath).</li> <li>- Felsted Playing Field.</li> <li>- Hatfield Broad Oak Sports Club.</li> <li>- Herbert Farm Playing Fields.</li> <li>- Jubilee Field (Clavering).</li> <li>- Takeley Recreation Ground.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Secure community access to pitches at Carver Barracks.</li> </ul>
Junior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4.1 additional pitches.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 4 additional junior pitches</li> </ul>

<b>Pitch type</b>	<b>Current assessed deficiency</b>	<b>Action plan for meeting deficiency</b>
football	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No pitch qualitative improvements.</li> <li>• Quality improvements needed to changing facilities serving junior football pitches.</li> <li>• No accessibility deficiency.</li> <li>• Negotiate secured community access to 'Category B' pitches</li> </ul>	<p>by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Including pitches in the proposed new playing field development in Manuden and other proposed developments in Saffron Walden.</li> <li>- Converting adult football pitches in areas of the district where junior demand is highest.</li> <li>• Support site owners with funding applications to improve changing facilities, prioritising sites serving more than one pitch: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Felsted Playing Field.</li> <li>- Herbert Farm Playing Fields.</li> <li>- Laundry Lane Playing Field (Little Easton)</li> <li>- Swards End Recreation Ground.</li> <li>- Stansted Recreation Ground.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Secure community access to pitches at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dame Bradbury's School.</li> <li>- Katherine Semar School.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Mini-soccer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supply and demand effectively balanced.</li> <li>• No pitch qualitative improvements.</li> <li>• No qualitative improvements needed at changing facilities serving mini-soccer pitches.</li> <li>• No accessibility deficiencies.</li> <li>• Negotiate secured community access to 'Category B' pitches at Dame Bradbury's School and Katherine Semar School.</li> </ul>	<p>Secure community access to pitches at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dame Bradbury's School.</li> <li>• Katherine Semar School.</li> </ul>
Cricket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.1 additional pitches.</li> <li>• Quality improvements needed to changing facilities serving cricket pitches.</li> <li>• No accessibility deficiencies.</li> <li>• Negotiate secured community access to 'Category B' pitches.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support site owners with funding applications to improve changing facilities, prioritising sites serving more than one pitch: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Audley End House.</li> <li>- Clogham's Green CC.</li> <li>- Dunmow CC.</li> <li>- Elmdon CC.</li> <li>- Elsenham CC.</li> <li>- Elsenham CC</li> <li>- Hatfield Broad Oak CC.</li> <li>- Hatfield Heath CC.</li> <li>- High Roding CC.</li> <li>- Langley CC.</li> <li>- Lindsell CC.</li> <li>- Little Bardfield CC.</li> <li>- Stansted Hall CC.</li> <li>- Thaxted CC.</li> <li>- Wenden's Ambo Recreation Ground.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Secure community access to pitches at:</li> </ul>

<i>Pitch type</i>	<i>Current assessed deficiency</i>	<i>Action plan for meeting deficiency</i>
		- County High Sports Centre. - Friends School.
Rugby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.9 additional pitches</li> <li>• No qualitative deficiency.</li> <li>• No accessibility deficiency.</li> </ul>	Support Saffron Walden Rugby Club with funding applications to provide an additional pitch on land adjacent to their current site.

**Action plan for meeting future needs**

7.26 Introduction: An action plan is set out below, which lists the future projected deficiencies in provision and identifies ways of meeting the shortfalls.

7.27 Open spaces: The action plan to address future needs is as follows:

<i>Type of open space</i>	<i>Future assessed deficiency</i>	<i>Action plan for meeting deficiency</i>
Parks and Gardens	No specific additional requirement.	Seek opportunities to create new parks and gardens where they arise through new development, to increase provision throughout the District
Natural and semi-natural green space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A minimum of 7ha publicly accessible sites/1000 population</li> <li>• All future sites should be clean and litter free, be of ecological value with appropriate amenity facilities, and footpaths should be well-maintained and designed to minimise impact on the natural features and to maximise natural surveillance.</li> <li>• At least one publicly-accessible site within 5 minutes walk time (300-400m) in main settlements</li> </ul>	Seek additional publically-accessible provision in Arkesden, Barnston, Chrishall, Debden, Elmdon and Wenden Lofts, Elsenham, Felsted, Flitch Green, Great Easton and Tilty, Hempstead, Henham, High Easter, High Roding, Leaden Roding, Littlebury, Little Easton, Newport, Quendon and Rickling, Radwinter, The Sampfords, Swards End, Stansted, White Roding, Wicken Bonhunt, Widdington to mitigate for existing and prospective quantitative deficiencies Identify areas for 'naturalisation' within other typologies e.g. amenity greens or boundary areas of sports pitches, to mitigate deficiencies where new sites cannot be created
Amenity green space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.0ha per 1000 population</li> <li>• All future sites should be clean and litter-free, managed to give natural surveillance to minimise fear of crime, and all greenspace features and facilities where provided should be well-maintained, including play equipment, footpaths, site furniture and soft landscaping.</li> <li>• Within 5 minutes walk (400m) in main settlements/new developments</li> </ul>	Seek additional provision particularly in Barnston, Chrishall, Debden, Elmdon and Wenden Lofts, Great Chesterford, Hatfield Broad Oak, High Easter, Littlebury, Little Chesterford, Little Easton, Manuden, Newport, Radwinter, Stebbing, Wicken Bonhunt, Widdington to mitigate for existing and prospective quantitative and accessibility deficiencies
Provision for children and young	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A minimum of 0.2ha/ 1000 population</li> <li>• All play areas must adhere to the Fields in Trust LEAP (Local Equipped Area for Play)</li> </ul>	Seek additional provision in line with the standards in areas of proposed growth.

<i>Type of open space</i>	<i>Future assessed deficiency</i>	<i>Action plan for meeting deficiency</i>
people	and NEAP (Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play) national standards, should have natural surveillance and be within sight of walking or cycling routes or desire lines, facilities should be designed in consultation with local children and young people, be clean and litter free, have no vandalism and provide a mixture of formal and informal facilities, and facilities for youth should seek to provide skate/BMX features, or other appropriate facilities, alongside youth shelter areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within 5 minutes walk (400m) in main settlements</li> </ul>	
Allotments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A minimum of 0.25ha/ 1000 population</li> <li>• Allotments should have secure fencing, a watering point, water storage facilities, containers for equipment, good quality soils, vehicle access to the allotment entrance and parking facilities, as well as management of vacant plots and provision for clearance/removal of rubbish and composting</li> <li>• Within 10 minutes drive (4km) of whole population</li> </ul>	Seek additional provision particularly in Chrishall, Elmdon and Wenden Lofts, Great Chesterford, Hempstead, Priors Green - Little Canfield, Little Hallingbury, Radwinter, The Sampfords, Takeley e.g. through prospective development, to mitigate for prospective quantitative deficiencies. Identify areas in existing sites within other typologies, especially amenity greens, but including formal parks or school grounds, where new sites could be created that cannot be delivered through development
Cemeteries and churchyards	No specific additional requirement.	No action required

7.28 Sports facilities: The action plan to address future needs is as follows:

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Future assessed deficiency</i>	<i>Action plan for meeting deficiency</i>
Sports halls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 additional sports hall close to the main areas of new population growth.</li> <li>• All aspects of quality above average.</li> <li>• Within 15 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure the provision of a new sports hall funded by developer contributions.</li> <li>• Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.</li> </ul>
Swimming pools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.5 additional swimming pool (152sq.m. water space).</li> <li>• All aspects of quality above average.</li> <li>• Within 15 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure the provision of a new learner pool at Great Dunmow Leisure Centre funded by developer contributions.</li> <li>• Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.</li> </ul>
Athletics	No additional requirement.	No action required

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Future assessed deficiency</b>	<b>Action plan for meeting deficiency</b>
tracks		
Synthetic turf pitches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 additional 3G pitch close to the main areas of new housing growth.</li> <li>• All aspects of quality above average.</li> <li>• Within 15 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure the provision of a new 3G synthetic pitch funded by developer contributions.</li> <li>• Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.</li> </ul>
Indoor bowls greens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 additional rink added to the existing facility.</li> <li>• All aspects of quality above average.</li> <li>• Within 20 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure the provision of an additional rink to the existing facility funded by developer contributions.</li> <li>• Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.</li> </ul>
Outdoor bowls greens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 additional bowling greens.</li> <li>• All aspects of quality 'above average'.</li> <li>• Within 15 drive of new developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure the provision of two bowling greens in areas with accessibility deficiencies in the south of the district, subject to local demand and funded by developer contributions.</li> <li>• Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.</li> </ul>
Indoor tennis courts	No additional requirement.	No action required
Outdoor tennis courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 additional tennis courts.</li> <li>• All aspects of quality above average.</li> <li>• Within 15 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure the provision of public tennis courts in sub-areas within 15 minutes drive of new developments, with a pre-existing deficiency, funded by developer contributions.</li> <li>• Support local clubs in making funding applications to the LTA to secure additional tennis courts at club sites.</li> <li>• Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.</li> </ul>
Squash courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 additional squash court.</li> <li>• All aspects of quality above average.</li> <li>• Within 20 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure the provision of a squash court in conjunction with the proposed new sports hall funded by developer contributions.</li> <li>• Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.</li> </ul>
Golf courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 additional 9-hole golf course.</li> <li>• All aspects of quality above average.</li> <li>• Within 30 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage the provision of a golf course by a commercial operator.</li> <li>• Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.</li> </ul>
Health and fitness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 additional or extended health and fitness facilities with 72 stations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage commercial operators to provide two new health and</li> </ul>

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Future assessed deficiency</i>	<i>Action plan for meeting deficiency</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All aspects of quality above average.</li> <li>• Within 15 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>	fitness facilities in areas with an accessibility deficiency. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.</li> </ul>
Village and community halls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 additional village/community halls.</li> <li>• All aspects of quality above average.</li> <li>• Within 10 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure the provision of 8 additional village/community halls in conjunction with new developments, funded by developer contributions.</li> <li>• Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.</li> </ul>

7.29 Playing pitches: The action plan to address future needs is as follows:

<i>Pitch type</i>	<i>Future assessed deficiency</i>	<i>Action plan for meeting deficiency</i>
Adult football	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 additional pitches.</li> <li>• Changing facilities to meet Sport England/governing body guidelines.</li> <li>• All aspects of quality 'above average'.</li> <li>• Within 15 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional need will be met by surpluses in current provision.</li> <li>• Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.</li> </ul>
Junior football	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 additional pitches once the existing deficiency has been met.</li> <li>• Changing facilities to meet Sport England/governing body guidelines.</li> <li>• All aspects of quality 'above average'.</li> <li>• Within 15 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure the provision of 4 additional junior pitches in areas within 15 minutes drive of new developments, funded by developer contributions.</li> <li>• Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.</li> </ul>
Mini-soccer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 additional pitches.</li> <li>• Changing facilities to meet Sport England/governing body guidelines.</li> <li>• All aspects of quality 'above average'.</li> <li>• Within 15 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure the provision of 3 additional mini-soccer pitches in areas within 15 minutes drive of new developments, funded by developer contributions.</li> <li>• Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.</li> </ul>
Cricket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 additional pitches once the existing deficiency has been met.</li> <li>• Changing facilities to meet Sport England/governing body guidelines.</li> <li>• All aspects of quality 'above average'.</li> <li>• Within 15 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure the provision of 7 additional cricket pitches in areas within 15 minutes drive of new developments, funded by developer contributions.</li> <li>• Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.</li> </ul>
Rugby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.5 pitches.</li> <li>• Changing facilities to meet Sport England/governing body guidelines.</li> <li>• All aspects of quality 'above average'.</li> <li>• Within 20 minutes drive of new developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure the provision of an additional rugby pitch land on adjacent to Saffron Walden Rugby Club's current site, funded by developer contributions.</li> <li>• Ensure that existing facilities</li> </ul>

<i>Pitch type</i>	<i>Future assessed deficiency</i>	<i>Action plan for meeting deficiency</i>
		continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.

## 8 Summary

### *Introduction*

8.1 This study was produced by consultants from The Landscape Partnership and Ploszajski Lynch Consulting following the five step methodology set out in PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, as follows:

- Identifying local needs
- Auditing local provision
- Setting provision standards
- Applying provision standards
- Developing draft policies

8.2 A summary of existing provision in each category of open space, playing pitches and sports facilities by Parish can be found in Appendix 4. The following is a summary of the policy recommendations for each category of open space, playing pitch and sports facility.

### *Open space policy recommendations*

8.3 Civic spaces are not covered within this strategy as none over the 0.2ha size threshold were identified within the District. Green corridors have been combined with natural and semi-natural green space due to the small number of green corridors identified and the overlap between the two types of open space.

8.4 Parks and Gardens proposed standards:

- Standards have not been set for either quantity or accessibility for parks and gardens.
- Quality - Essential:
  - Sites should be clean and litter-free
  - All parks should provide a range of horticultural or natural features appropriate to their size and character.
  - All parks should have appropriate signage particular to that place
  - All greenspace features and facilities should be well-maintained, including play equipment, footpaths, site furniture and soft landscaping
- Quality – Desirable:
  - Uttlesford District Council should work towards achieving 1 No. Park or Garden of Green Flag standard in the next three years.
  - All Parks and Gardens should work towards achieving the qualities described within the Green Flag standard in the longer term.
  - Sites should be managed to give natural surveillance to minimise fear of crime.
  - All parks should have a range of facilities, including those for young and older people, appropriate to their size and character.
  - Access to parks and gardens should be part of an integrated network of footpaths and cycleways, should be of high quality design and use materials appropriate to the setting.

8.5 Parks and Gardens proposed recommendations:

- Policy recommendations
  - RPG1 Seek opportunities to create new parks and gardens where they arise, to increase provision throughout the District



- Other recommendations
  - RPG2 Seek enhancements in cleanliness and accessibility to all sites
  - RPG3 Seek to attain 'Green Flag' award standards across all parks and gardens in the long term

#### 8.6 Amenity Greenspace proposed standards:

- Quantity - 1.0ha per 1000 population
- Accessibility - Within 5 minutes walk (400m) in main settlements
- Quality - Essential:
  - Sites should be clean and litter-free.
  - Sites should be managed to give natural surveillance to minimise fear of crime.
  - All greenspace features and facilities where provided should be well-maintained, including play equipment, footpaths, site furniture and soft landscaping.
- Quality – Desirable:
  - Access to amenity greens should be part of an integrated network of footpaths and cycleways, should be of high quality and appropriate materials for the setting.
  - Site design should take advantage of any existing natural features including trees, shrubs or wildlife areas or these should be introduced where not existing, as appropriate to the size of the site.
  - Site boundaries should be appropriately defined.

#### 8.7 Amenity Greenspace proposed recommendations:

- Policy recommendations
  - RAG1 Seek additional provision particularly in Barnston, Chrishall, Debden, Elmdon and Wenden Lofts, Great Chesterford, Hatfield Broad Oak, High Easter, Littlebury, Little Chesterford, Little Easton, Manuden, Newport, Radwinter, Stebbing, Wicken Bonhunt, Widdington to mitigate for existing and prospective quantitative and accessibility deficiencies
- Other recommendations
  - RAG2 Undertake a review of disabled access with appropriate user-groups across the amenity green provision and identify priorities for improvement.
  - RAG3 Undertake a review of signage and interpretation across the amenity green provision and identify priorities for improvement.
  - RAG4 Identify where existing smaller sites < 0.2ha could mitigate for existing deficiencies in quantity and accessibility
  - RAG5 Identify targeted improvements to sites currently identified as of poor quality or sites attaining poor or very poor for a number of criteria

#### 8.8 Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace proposed standards:

- Quantity - a minimum of 7ha publicly accessible sites/1000 population
- Accessibility - At least one publicly-accessible site within 5 minutes walk time (300-400m) in main settlements
- Quality - Essential:
  - Sites should be clean and litter free
  - Sites should be of ecological value with appropriate amenity facilities

- Footpaths should be well-maintained and designed to minimise impact on the natural features and to maximise natural surveillance
- Site management processes should be maintained
- Quality – Desirable:
  - All major sites should have an active Management Plan in place
  - Signage should be provided at every site with contact details of managing organisation
  - All sites should seek to have interpretative facilities in place

#### 8.9 Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace proposed recommendations:

- Policy recommendations
  - RN1 Seek additional publically-accessible provision in Arkesden, Barnston, Chrishall, Debden, Elmdon and Wenden Lofts, Elsenham, Felsted, Flitch Green, Great Easton and Tilty, Hempstead, Henham, High Easter, High Roding, Leaden Roding, Littlebury, Little Easton, Newport, Quendon and Rickling, Radwinter, The Sampfords, Swards End, Stansted, White Roding, Wicken Bonhunt, Widdington to mitigate for existing and prospective quantitative deficiencies
  - RN2 Seek improvements to PRow network and bridleways in rural areas and the urban fringe to maximise amenity benefits of private sites even where these not accessible
- Other recommendations
  - RN3 Review quality of access and interpretation within publically-owned Natural and Semi-Natural sites and identify priorities for enhancement
  - RN4 Review role and identify enhancement needs as appropriate for Poor quality publically accessible sites, namely the Flitch Way and Marshall Piece, Stebbing
  - RN5 Identify areas for 'naturalisation' within other typologies e.g. amenity greens or boundary areas of sports pitches, to mitigate deficiencies where new sites cannot be created
  - RN6 Ensure all major sites have an active Management Plan in place

#### 8.10 Provision for Children and Young People proposed standards:

- Quantity - a minimum of 0.2ha/ 1000 population
- Accessibility - Within 5 minutes walk (400m) in main settlements
- Quality:
  - All play areas must adhere to the Fields in Trust LEAP (Local Equipped Area for Play) and NEAP (Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play) national standards.
  - All play spaces should have natural surveillance and be within sight of walking or cycling routes or desire lines
  - Facilities should be designed in consultation with local children and young people, be clean and litter free, have no vandalism and provide a mixture of formal and informal facilities.
  - Facilities for youth should seek to provide skate/BMX features, or other appropriate facilities, alongside youth shelter areas
  - All play spaces should be designed to maximise experience of natural features.

#### 8.11 Provision for Children and Young People proposed recommendations:

- Policy recommendations

- RCYP1 Seek additional provision in line with the above standards in areas of proposed growth.
- Other recommendations
  - RCYP2 Identify priority sites where natural play elements can be incorporated within planned new or enhanced facilities.
  - RCYP3 Seek further information on community demand for the provision of skateparks and BMX tracks

#### 8.12 Allotments proposed standards:

- Quantity - a minimum of 0.25ha/ 1000 population
- Accessibility - Within 10 minutes drive (4km) of whole population
- Quality - Essential:
  - Allotments should have secure fencing, a watering point, water storage facilities, containers for equipment, good quality soils, vehicle access to the allotment entrance and parking facilities.
  - Management of vacant plots
  - Provision for clearance/removal of rubbish and composting
- Quality – Desirable:
  - Pathways through the site

#### 8.13 Allotments proposed recommendations:

- Policy recommendations
  - RA1 Seek additional provision particularly in Chrishall, Elmdon and Wenden Lofts, Great Chesterford, Hempstead, Priors Green - Little Canfield, Little Hallingbury, Radwinter, The Sampfords, Takeley e.g. through prospective development, to mitigate for existing and prospective quantitative deficiencies.
- Other recommendations
  - RA2 Seek further information on community need for allotment gardens.
  - RA3 Work with Allotment Associations or Trusts to seek enhancements in quantity, quality and access to sites, especially where demand or deficiencies have been identified locally.
  - RA4 Seek improvements to access from local communities to allotment sites where these have been identified as below average quality
  - RA5 Identify areas in existing sites within other typologies, especially amenity greens, but including formal parks or school grounds, where new sites could be created that cannot be delivered through development

#### 8.14 Cemeteries and churchyards proposed standards:

- It is not applicable to set standards for either quantity or accessibility for cemeteries and churchyards.
- Quality - Cemeteries and churchyards should:
  - have well-kept grass or natural areas, with appropriate flowers, trees and shrubs
  - offer a clean and litter free environment with clear pathways
  - have appropriate and good quality ancillary facilities such as seating, signage and car-parking where appropriate

#### 8.15 Cemeteries and churchyards proposed recommendations:

- Other recommendations
  - RC1 Seek enhancements in quality and accessibility to sites where these have been identified as being below average quality
  - RC2 Review greenspace design and management of Upper churchyard off The Street, Manuden, and put in place a plan for enhancements.

### ***Sports facility policy recommendations***

#### 8.16 Adult football pitches proposed standards:

- Quantity - One adult pitch (1.2ha) per 4,000 people
- Accessibility - The whole population within 15 minutes drive or walk of the nearest pitch
- Quality - Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all pitches and ancillary facilities rate 'above average' or better

#### 8.17 Adult football pitches proposed recommendations:

- Improve pitch quality at:
  - Hatfield Broad Oak Sports Club.
  - Jubilee Field (Clavering).
- Support site owners with funding applications to improve changing facilities, prioritising sites serving more than one pitch:
  - Alcott Playing Field (Stebbing).
  - Calves Pasture (Hatfield Heath).
  - Felsted Playing Field.
  - Hatfield Broad Oak Sports Club.
  - Herbert Farm Playing Fields.
  - Jubilee Field (Clavering).
  - Takeley Recreation Ground.
- Secure community access to pitches at Carver Barracks.
- Additional need will be met by surpluses in current provision.
- Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.

#### 8.18 Junior football pitches proposed standards:

- Quantity - One junior pitch (0.75ha) per 3,450 people
- Accessibility - The whole population within 15 minutes drive or walk of the nearest pitch
- Quality - Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all pitches and ancillary facilities rate 'above average' or better

#### 8.19 Junior football pitches proposed recommendations:

- Provide 4 additional junior pitches by:
  - Including pitches in the proposed new playing field development in Manuden and other proposed developments in Saffron Walden.
  - Converting adult football pitches in areas of the district where junior demand is highest.
- Support site owners with funding applications to improve changing facilities, prioritising sites serving more than one pitch:

- Felsted Playing Field.
- Herbert Farm Playing Fields.
- Laundry Lane Playing Field (Little Easton)
- Swards End Recreation Ground.
- Stansted Recreation Ground.
- Secure community access to pitches at:
  - Dame Bradbury's School.
  - Katherine Semar School.
- Secure the provision of 4 additional junior pitches in areas within 15 minutes drive of new developments, funded by developer contributions.
- Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.

#### 8.20 Mini-soccer pitches proposed standards:

- Quantity - One mini-soccer pitch (0.2ha) per 5,000 people
- Accessibility - The whole population within 15 minutes drive or walk of the nearest pitch
- Quality - Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all pitches and ancillary facilities rate 'above average' or better

#### 8.21 Mini-soccer pitches proposed recommendations:

- Secure community access to pitches at:
  - Dame Bradbury's School.
  - Katherine Semar School.
- Secure the provision of 3 additional mini-soccer pitches in areas within 15 minutes drive of new developments, funded by developer contributions.
- Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard

#### 8.22 Cricket pitches proposed standards:

- Quantity - One cricket pitch (1.2ha) per 2,000 people
- Accessibility - The whole population within 15 minutes drive or walk of the nearest pitch
- Quality – Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all pitches and ancillary facilities rate 'above average' or better

#### 8.23 Cricket pitches proposed recommendations:

- Support site owners with funding applications to improve changing facilities, prioritising sites serving more than one pitch:
  - Audley End House.
  - Clogham's Green CC.
  - Dunmow CC.
  - Elmdon CC.
  - Elsenham CC.
  - Elsenham CC
  - Hatfield Broad Oak CC.
  - Hatfield Heath CC.
  - High Roding CC.
  - Langley CC.

- Lindsell CC.
- Little Bardfield CC.
- Stansted Hall CC.
- Thaxted CC.
- Wenden's Ambo Recreation Ground.
- Secure community access to pitches at:
  - County High Sports Centre.
  - Friends School.
- Secure the provision of 7 additional cricket pitches in areas within 15 minutes drive of new developments, funded by developer contributions.
- Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.

8.24 Rugby pitches proposed standards:

- Quantity - One rugby pitch (1.2ha) per 26,000 people
- Accessibility - The whole population within 20 minutes drive or walk of the nearest pitch
- Quality – Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all pitches and ancillary facilities rate 'above average' or better

8.25 Rugby pitches proposed recommendations:

- Support Saffron Walden Rugby Club with funding applications to provide an additional pitch on land adjacent to their current site.
- Secure the provision of an additional rugby pitch land on adjacent to Saffron Walden Rugby Club's current site, funded by developer contributions.
- Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.

***Playing pitch policy recommendations***

8.26 Sports halls proposed standards:

- Quantity - One four-badminton court sports hall (33m x 18m x 7.6m) per 12,500 people
- Accessibility - The whole population within 15 minutes walk or drive of their closest sports hall
- Quality – Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all facilities rate 'average' or better

8.27 Sports halls proposed recommendations:

- Secure the provision of a new sports hall funded by developer contributions.
- Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.

8.28 Swimming pools proposed standards:

- Quantity - One 25m indoor swimming pool per 25,000 people (12 sq.m. of water space per 1,000 people)
- Accessibility - The population within 15 minutes walk or drive of their closest pool
- Quality – Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all facilities rate 'above average' or better

8.29 Swimming pools proposed recommendations:

- Secure the provision of a new learner pool at Great Dunmow Leisure Centre funded by developer contributions.

- Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.
- 8.30 Synthetic athletics tracks proposed standards:
- Quantity - One six-lane 400m synthetic track per 250,000 people
  - Accessibility - The whole population within 20 minutes walk or drive of the nearest track
  - Quality – All aspects of a track should rate 'above average' or better
- 8.31 Synthetic athletics tracks proposed recommendations:
- Keep local demand under review
- 8.32 Synthetic turf pitches proposed standards:
- Quantity - One full-sized floodlit synthetic turf pitch (101.4m x 63m) per 15,000 people
  - Accessibility - The whole population within 15 minutes walk or drive of their closest pitch
  - Quality – All aspects of all pitches and their ancillary facilities should rate 'above average' or better
- 8.33 Synthetic turf pitches proposed recommendations:
- Keep local demand under review and consider provision of small-sided 3G synthetic turf pitches/multi-use games areas in parts of the district that are most distant from current pitch provision.
  - Secure the provision of a new 3G synthetic pitch funded by developer contributions.
  - Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.
- 8.34 Indoor bowls facilities proposed standards:
- Quantity - One indoor bowling rink per 12,500 people (one 6-rink centre per 75,000 people)
  - Accessibility - The whole population within 20 minutes walk or drive of an indoor bowls facility
  - Quality – All aspects of all indoor bowls facilities should rate 'above average' or better
- 8.35 Indoor bowls facilities proposed recommendations:
- Keep local demand under review, particularly in the south central area
  - Secure the provision of an additional rink to the existing facility funded by developer contributions.
  - Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.
- 8.36 Outdoor bowls greens proposed standards:
- Quantity - One outdoor bowling green per 7,000 people
  - Accessibility - The whole population within 15 minutes walk or drive of their closest green
  - Quality – All aspects of all greens and their ancillary facilities should rate 'above average' or better
- 8.37 Outdoor bowls greens proposed recommendations:
- Support clubs to make external funding applications for disabled and general access improvements at all facilities.
  - Secure the provision of two bowling greens in areas with accessibility deficiencies in the south of the district, subject to local demand and funded by developer contributions.
  - Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.
- 8.38 Indoor tennis courts proposed standards:

- Quantity - One indoor tennis court per 40,000 people
- Accessibility - The whole population within 30 minutes walk or drive of the nearest courts
- Quality – All aspects of all indoor courts and their ancillary facilities should rate 'above average' or better

8.39 Indoor tennis courts proposed recommendations:

- Keep local demand under review, particularly in the eastern part of the district

8.40 Outdoor tennis courts proposed standards:

- Quantity - One outdoor tennis court per 2,200 people
- Accessibility - The whole population within 15 minutes walk or drive of their closest court
- Quality – Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all facilities rate 'average' or better

8.41 Outdoor tennis courts proposed recommendations:

- Support clubs to make external funding applications
- Secure the provision of public tennis courts in sub-areas within 15 minutes drive of new developments, with a pre-existing deficiency, funded by developer contributions.
- Support local clubs in making funding applications to the LTA to secure additional tennis courts at club sites.
- Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.

8.42 Squash courts proposed standards:

- Quantity - One squash court per 12,600 people
- Accessibility - The whole population within 20 minutes walk or drive of the nearest court
- Quality – Quality improvements to ensure that all aspects of all facilities rate 'above average' or better

8.43 Squash courts proposed recommendations:

- Refurbish courts at the Lord Butler Leisure Centre
- Secure the provision of a squash court in conjunction with the proposed new sports hall funded by developer contributions.
- Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.



- 8.44 Golf courses proposed standards:
- Quantity - One 18-hole golf course per 25,000 people, or one hole per 1,400 people
  - Accessibility - The whole population within 30 minutes walk or drive of the nearest course
  - Quality – All aspects of the courses and their ancillary facilities should rate 'average' or better
- 8.45 Golf courses proposed recommendations:
- Encourage Elsenham Golf and Leisure Centre to address the disabled access issues, with support for external funding application(s) if required
  - Encourage the provision of a golf course by a commercial operator.
  - Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard
- 8.46 Health and fitness facilities proposed standards:
- Quantity - One health and fitness facility with an average of 36 stations per 7,000 people
  - Accessibility - The whole population within 15 minutes walk or drive of their closest facility
  - Quality – Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all facilities rate 'average' or better
- 8.47 Health and fitness facilities proposed recommendations:
- Support disabled access improvements at Wilbur's Fitness Gym, Lord Butler Leisure Centre, County High Sports Centre and the Flitch Fitness Centre
  - Encourage commercial operators to provide two new health and fitness facilities in areas with an accessibility deficiency.
  - Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.
- 8.48 Village and community halls proposed standards:
- Quantity - One community/ village hall per 1,500 people
  - Accessibility - The whole population within 10 minutes drive or walk of the nearest community/village hall
  - Quality – Qualitative improvements to ensure that all aspects of all halls rate 'average' or better
  - All new/extended halls to comply with Sport England recommended dimensions (18m x 10m x 6.1m)
- 8.49 Village and community halls proposed recommendations:
- Audit existing halls to establish their capacity to accommodate sports activities.
  - Implement an improvement programme, prioritising facilities with the greatest potential to accommodate extra activity.
  - Secure the provision of 8 additional village/community halls in conjunction with new developments, funded by developer contributions.
  - Ensure that existing facilities continue to be maintained to 'above average' standard.



# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

**MAY 2019**

QUALITY, INTEGRITY, PROFESSIONALISM

**Knight, Kavanagh & Page Ltd**

Company No: 9145032 (England)

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

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# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

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# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

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## GLOSSARY

3G	Third Generation (artificial turf)
AGP	Artificial Grass Pitch
ASC	All Stars Cricket
BC	Bowls Club
CC	Cricket Club
CSP	County Sports Partnership
ECB	England and Wales Cricket Board
EH	England Hockey
FA	Football Association
FC	Football Club
FIFA	Fédération Internationale de Football Association
FIT	Fields in Trust
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
HC	Hockey Club
KKP	Knight, Kavanagh and Page
LMS	Last Man Stands
NGB	National Governing Body
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
MES	Match equivalent sessions
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PPS	Playing Pitch Strategy
PQS	Performance Quality Standard
RFU	Rugby Football Union
RUFC	Rugby Union Football Club
S106	Section 106
TGR	Team Generation Rate
TC	Tennis Club
UDC	Uttlesford District Council
U	Under

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

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## PART 1: INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

### 1.1 Introduction

Knight, Kavanagh & Page Ltd (KKP) has been commissioned by Uttlesford District (UDC) to undertake a:

- ◀ Detailed sport facilities assessment of indoor and outdoor sports facilities.
- ◀ Detailed recreation assessment of recreational open space and children's play space.
- ◀ Comprehensive sport facilities and recreational strategy to inform future planning policies, priorities, infrastructure delivery and investment.

The overarching aim of the project is to provide:

- ◀ An evidence-based assessment of the existing sport and recreation facilities in Uttlesford
- ◀ An assessment of the sport and recreational needs of the future residents of Uttlesford up to 2033 and beyond in relation to the proposed Garden Communities and;
- ◀ A clear strategy for the provision of sport and recreational facilities to meet this need in the potential growth areas.

Separate indoor sports and open space needs assessments have also been developed. All needs assessment reports will be followed by individual strategies which will contribute to the project outcome of:

- ◀ Creating sustainable communities by directing sports provision to areas of planned growth and areas of deficiency.
- ◀ Securing S106 contributions.
- ◀ Protecting and enhancing existing facilities ensuring better facilities through re-development.

Thereby:

- ◀ Encouraging greater participation in sport and recreation.
- ◀ Promoting healthier communities.
- ◀ Justifying on-site provision and financial support for facilities.
- ◀ Involving the community in decisions affecting provision.
- ◀ Reinforce partnerships in delivering health outcomes.

This is the Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) assessment report, which presents a supply and demand assessment of playing pitch and other outdoor sports facilities in Uttlesford in accordance with Sport England's PPS Guidance: An approach to developing and delivering a PPS. The guidance details a stepped approach that is separated into five distinct stages:

- ◀ Stage A: Preparation
  - ◀ Step 1: Clarify why the PPS is being developed
  - ◀ Step 2: Set up the management arrangements
  - ◀ Step 3: Tailor the approach
- ◀ Stage B: Information Gathering
  - ◀ Step 4: Develop an audit of playing pitches
  - ◀ Step 5: Develop a picture of demand
- ◀ Stage C: Assessment
  - ◀ Step 6: Understand how each site is being used
  - ◀ Step 7: Develop the current picture of provision
  - ◀ Step 8: Carry out scenario testing

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

- ◀ Stage D: Key Findings & Issues
  - ◀ Step 9: Identify key findings & issues
  - ◀ Step 10: Check and challenge key findings & issues
- ◀ Stage E: Strategy Development & Implementation
  - ◀ Step 11: Develop conclusions & recommendations
  - ◀ Step 12: Develop an action & implementation plan
  - ◀ Step 13: Adopt, monitor and review the PPS

Stages A to C are covered in this report, with Stage D and Stage E covered in the subsequent strategy document.

## 1.2 Local context

### ***Uttlesford District Corporate Plan 2017-2021***

The District Council's Corporate Plan 2017 – 21 outlines a clear way the Council will co-operate: *“Working together for the well-being of our community and to protect and enhance the unique character of the District.”* This is being achieved by a focus on the following priorities:

*Table 1.1: UDC's corporate priorities and actions*

Aim	Proposed actions
Promoting thriving, safe and healthy communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Working with the Health and Wellbeing Partnership, to promote healthy lifestyles.</li> <li>◀ Working with the Community Safety Partnership, to improve community safety</li> <li>◀ Working with partners, including the voluntary sector, to reduce social isolation.</li> <li>◀ Delivering affordable housing.</li> <li>◀ Preventing homelessness Improving private sector housing conditions.</li> <li>◀ Improving community engagement</li> <li>◀ Promoting garden communities.</li> </ul>
Protecting and enhancing heritage and character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Producing and adopting a Local Plan.</li> <li>◀ Increasing the resources in street cleaning and promoting awareness of environmental crime.</li> <li>◀ Working with others to increase access to the heritage and history of the District.</li> <li>◀ Encouraging positive planning that values heritage and promotes growth.</li> <li>◀ Opposing a 2nd runway at Stansted airport.</li> </ul>
Supporting sustainable business growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Supporting the expansion of and promotion of key sectors.</li> <li>◀ Supporting the delivery of superfast broadband.</li> <li>◀ Promoting town centres and visitor economy.</li> <li>◀ Promoting the local and regional economic benefits of Stansted Airport.</li> <li>◀ Working with the Employment, Economy, Skills, Environment and Transport Group (EESSET) and London, Stansted, Cambridge Consortium to promote economic opportunities.</li> <li>◀ Establishing local economic strategies for the proposed garden communities.</li> </ul>

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Aim	Proposed actions
Maintaining a financially sound and effective Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Setting a MTFS that balances prudent use of investment, reserves and capital.</li> <li>◀ Continuing to develop and invest in Chesterford Research Park and investing in other suitable opportunities as they arise.</li> <li>◀ Reviewing all services to ensure efficiency and effectiveness.</li> <li>◀ Enabling enhanced citizen access through the council's website.</li> <li>◀ Developing a new depot to co-locate three existing depots.</li> </ul>

## ***Sustainable Community Strategy: A vision for our future 2008-2018***

The Sustainable Community Strategy captures the key issues that affect the local community. The themes and priorities emerged from extensive consultation with stakeholders and the community have been the driving force for the Partnership from 2008-2018. The vision for Uttlesford is “to sustain a high quality of life in which the benefits of the unique character of the district are equally available to all residents, workers or visitors.”

*Table 1.2: UDC's community themes and priorities*

Theme	Priorities
Children and young people matter	Every Child Matters Gaps in provision of services Commissioning services
Staying healthy	Alcohol related hospital admissions Mortality from breast cancer Access to services Sustainability of the voluntary sector Adult obesity
Developing business	Developing high value jobs in small businesses Carbon footprint of local businesses Tackling deprivation and poverty Local tourism
Feeling safe	Road safety Young people and crime Anti-social behaviour Core crime Violent crime Substance misuse Feeling safe
Protecting the environment	Climate change mitigation Climate change adaptation Ensuring new development is sustainable Environmental protection Waste minimisation
Getting around	Public and community transport Cycling and walking facilities Accessible information on public transport Condition of the roads Safer journeys to school

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL

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### ***Uttlesford Economic Development Strategy and Action Plan 2018 – 2021***

The central aim for this Economic Development Strategy is to deliver the council's sustainable business growth priority. Where "sustainable business growth" means:

- ◀ More business start-ups
- ◀ More businesses relocating into the district
- ◀ More expansions of existing businesses
- ◀ More local jobs for local people
- ◀ Thriving town and village centres
- ◀ More people working from home- and home-based businesses

In addition to setting out work delivered by the Economic Development Team and many other teams across the Council, this strategy focuses on:

- ◀ Supporting the expansion and promotion of key sectors in the local economy. Initially this will be life sciences, research and innovation; the rural economy; and the visitor economy which includes the town centres;
- ◀ Maximising local and regional opportunities that arise from the location at London Stansted Airport;
- ◀ Establishing local economic strategies for each of the three proposed new garden communities in the district; and
- ◀ Supporting the delivery and exploitation of high levels of connectivity including superfast broadband.

There are a number of additional sectors this strategy could potentially focus on such as advanced manufacturing. To maximise the impact of the strategy requires a targeted approach and hence why initially three sectors have been chosen.

The emerging Uttlesford Local Plan will deliver significant new growth in the district with three proposed new garden communities being built over the next twenty-five to thirty years. The Local Plan provides for over 14,100 houses and 14,600 new jobs and opportunities being brought forward by 2033. This will support an economy that helps create more jobs nearer to homes and increased opportunities for local people to work locally.

The new Economic Development Strategy addresses the challenges and opportunities that this development could bring to the local economy and works to maximise the benefits to both existing businesses and residents and those who will move into the new developments.

### ***Local Plan***

The new Uttlesford Local Plan will be part of the statutory planning framework for the District to 2033 guiding decisions on all aspects of development. It will set out how and where new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure will be delivered and the type of places and environment that will be created. It contains the following:

- ◀ A district profile which gives an overview of Uttlesford's characteristics, the issues that arise from this and lead to the identification of the Vision and Objectives for the Local Plan.
- ◀ The big picture of "where" and "when" UDC wants activity, development and investment to be over the period to 2033. This includes the roles and relationships of the settlements, the distribution of development and areas that will be protected from development - what it means for the various areas in the District. This section also includes the policies for new Garden Communities, London Stansted Airport, the Green Belt and the Countryside Protection Zone.



## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

- ◀ Policies which cover: Housing, Employment, Retail and Tourism, Transport, Infrastructure, Design, the Environment and the Countryside.
- ◀ Site Allocations policies which identify areas for development and include the policies which will determine how these areas should be developed.
- ◀ Delivery and Monitoring - This section sets out how further details of the Plan's implementation and how it will be monitored and reviewed to ensure its objectives are met.

### ***Essex Health and Wellbeing Board: Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2013-2018)***

This identifies three key priorities, all of which have specific development areas which need to be achieved through partnership work, as outlined below.

*Table 1.3: Essex Health and Wellbeing Board Key Priorities*

Priority	Development areas
Starting and developing well: ensuring every child in Essex has the best start in life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Increasing children's and young people level of physical activity.</li> <li>◀ Improving development/attainment levels of pre-school children.</li> <li>◀ Working with families with complex needs to ensure better outcomes for children.</li> </ul>
Living and working well: ensuring that residents make better lifestyle choices and have opportunities needed to enjoy a healthy life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Improve diet and nutrition.</li> <li>◀ Increase physical activities levels.</li> <li>◀ Reducing smoking, drinking and alcohol use.</li> <li>◀ Supporting community provision and developing community assets.</li> </ul>
Ageing well: ensuring that older people remain independent for as long as possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Preventing and maintaining independence in the home.</li> <li>◀ Reducing dementia levels.</li> <li>◀ Responding to long term conditions and chronic illness.</li> <li>◀ Ensure high level of end of life care.</li> </ul>

### ***West Essex CCG JSNA Report 2015-2020***

WECCG approved its *5-year Strategic Plan for West Essex Health and Care system 2015 – 2020* in November 2014. This plan has been developed at a time when the West Essex health and care system is facing major pressures – population growth, financial constraints and public health challenges. There is increasing demand for health and care services.

There is a high degree of alignment between the local West Essex drivers described above and current national NHS policies.

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Figure 1.1: Key drivers for West Essex



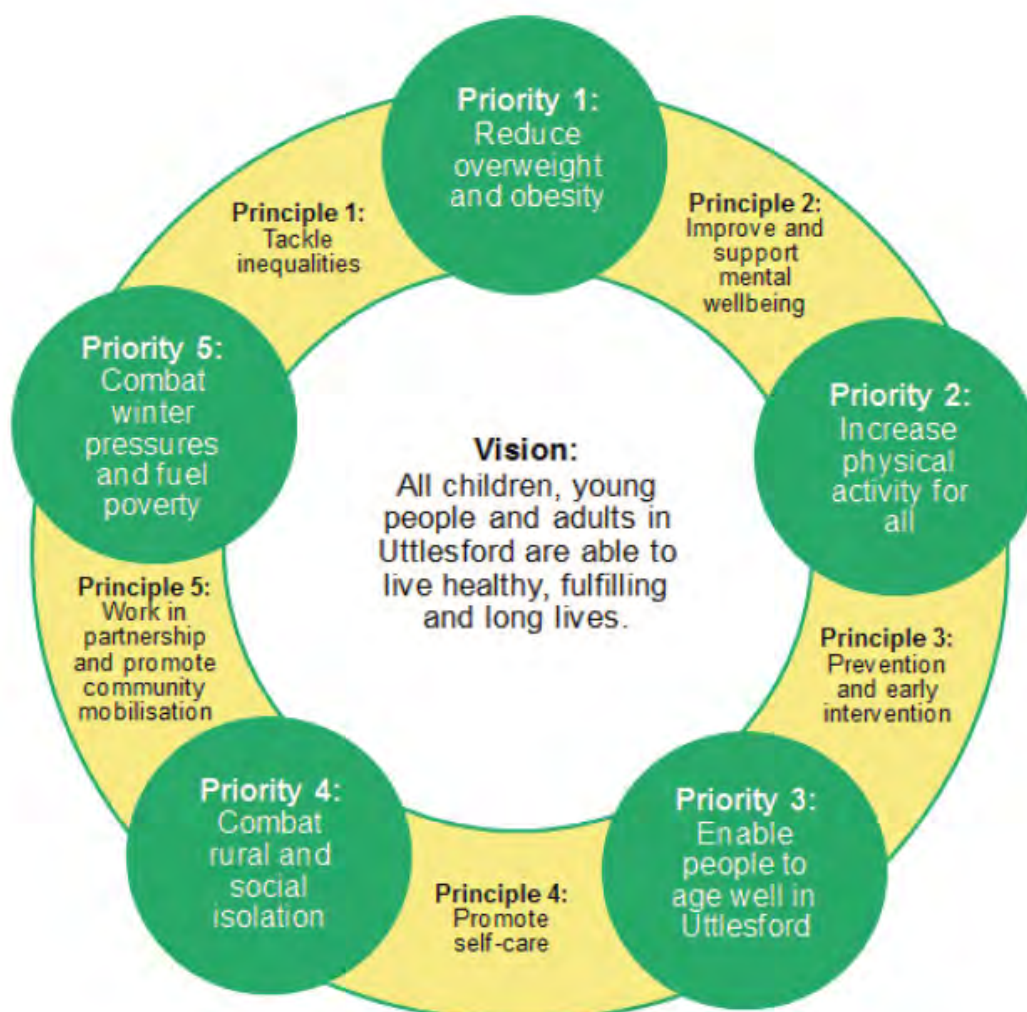
## **Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2017-2022**

The Uttlesford Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2017-2022) has been developed in partnership with members of the Uttlesford Health and Wellbeing Board. The Strategy presents a direction for the Council and partners to address an agreed set of five key health and wellbeing priorities, with a particular focus on preventative health. Figure 1.2 represents the key information as set out within this Strategy.

The purpose of this document is to provide a clear direction for the Uttlesford Health and Wellbeing Board and its partners to address a number of key health and wellbeing priorities for the district.

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Figure 1.2: Uttlesford's Health and wellbeing vision and principles



## Active Essex: Changing One Million Lives to get Essex Active 2017-2021

The Active Essex (CSP) target is to get one million people active by the year 2021 by driving up and sustaining sports participation and physical activity. In partnership with a number of key partners and organisations, the CSP is committed to creating opportunities and resources to achieve this target which will reduce inactivity and develop positive attitudes to health and wellbeing across communities in the County. The stated intention is that the target will be met via the achievement of the four key priorities identified in Table 2.4:

Table 1.4: Active Essex's strategic priorities

Priority	Focus
Increase and sustain participation	More people in Essex being active, taking part and living healthy and active lifestyles.
Change behaviours to improve the health and wellbeing of residents	Change behaviours to reduce inactivity and make a real impact on physical and mental health and wellbeing.
Develop individuals and organisations	Enable people and organisations to develop skills, achieve goals, ambitions, and maximise their potential.
Strengthen local communities and networks	Lead, develop and drive communities across Essex, raising the profile and impact of physical activity and sport.

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Although the Strategy takes a county approach, specific priority is given to the following groups, as those most likely to be underrepresented in both sport and physical activity:

- ◀ People aged 65+.
- ◀ Unemployed people.
- ◀ Females.
- ◀ People with a life-long limiting illness or disability.
- ◀ People from lower socio-economic groups (NS-SEC 5-8) <sup>1</sup>.
- ◀ Black and ethnic minorities.

### ***Physical activity and Sports Strategy 2015***

This was compiled by Saffron Walden Skate Group and The Hub Management Committee. Its vision is for Uttlesford to:

- ◀ Become more active and healthier by creating opportunities and overcoming barriers to taking part in physical activities.
- ◀ Look at more modern/innovative ways of increasing participation and appealing to a wider group.
- ◀ Compile a list of priorities that developers might fund as part of the Local Development Framework Plan.
- ◀ Help build a wider evidence base to secure funding

The strategy aims are to get people:

- ◀ *More Active*: by inspiring them to participate in regular physical activity and sport.
- ◀ *More Healthy*: by helping them to understand and enjoy the health benefits that can be achieved from increased and sustained activity.
- ◀ *More Successful*: by encouraging them to set their own personal participation goals, irrespective of ability, and helping them succeed in leading more active and healthy lifestyles.

### ***Active Uttlesford***

Active Uttlesford is a new group which aims to develop a community led group that can help grow participation in physical activity in the district by sharing best practice, working collaboratively, growing capacity through training. The group will be the grassroots voice for physical activity and sport for Uttlesford District and is part of the Uttlesford Health and Wellbeing Board. It will be made up of local community representatives from all walks of life, with varied interest and experience in physical and leisure activity.

### ***Summary of local policy documentation***

The local policies key messages are summarised below:

- ◀ Local authorities, in general, are facing major pressures including population growth, financial constraints and public health challenges.
- ◀ UDC is prioritising, promoting and establishing the new garden communities by 2033.
- ◀ The Local Plan provides for c.14,000 houses and c.14,600 new jobs and opportunities being brought forward by 2033, much of it within the proposed garden communities.
- ◀ There is an understanding of the importance of prioritising health and wellbeing within the District and the need for partnership working to enhance any offer.
- ◀ Many different organisations recognise the importance that increasing physical activity can make and also understand the need to target under-represented groups.

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<sup>1</sup> NS-SEC: National Statistics Socio-economic Classifications



### 1.3 Stage A: Prepare and tailor the approach

#### ***Management arrangements***

A Project Team from the Council has worked with KKP to ensure that all relevant information is readily available and to support the consultants as necessary to ensure that project stages and milestones are delivered on time, within the cost envelope and to the required quality standard to meet Sport England guidance.

Further to this, the Steering Group is and has been responsible for the direction of the PPS from a strategic perspective and for supporting, checking and challenging the work of the project team. The Steering Group is made up of Council officers, Active Essex, Sport England and the relevant NGBs.

#### ***Why the PPS is being developed***

The overarching aim of the strategy is to provide a detailed evidence based assessment of the existing sport and recreation facilities in Uttlesford, as well as provide a clear strategy for sport and recreation facilities up to 2033, particularly in relation to potential growth areas.

The strategy will also take into consideration that the development of the three Garden Communities, which may run beyond 2033.

The PPS will take into account all outdoor sports facilities within Uttlesford, including council owned facilities and privately owned facilities. The main objectives outlined by the Council are for the PPS:

- ◀ Understand existing and future demand through analysis of the population growth identified in the 2016 Interim Strategic Housing Market Assessment; Uttlesford Regulation 18 draft Local Plan 2017 and emerging Regulation 19 Pre-Submission Local Plan, participation data and local demand information.
- ◀ Find out the current quantity, quality, location/distribution and accessibility of the listed sport and recreation facilities within the district;
- ◀ Evaluate the supply and demand impact of residents and sport and recreation facilities in neighbouring districts to meeting existing and projected demand;
- ◀ Identifying areas of over and under provision, qualitative deficiencies, access issues and gaps in listed facilities to meet existing and projected demand;
- ◀ Prepare a strategy of sport and recreation provision for Uttlesford for the period up to 2033, but taking into account of the projected population of the Garden Communities when completed.
  - a. How the required provision of sport and recreational facilities in the potential growth areas can be addressed, including setting out a prioritised list of facilities. This is of particular importance in relation to the Garden Communities where a sports hub with a specific facility mix will be required :
  - b. Where appropriate provide standards for the provision of informal open space and recreational facilities and a clear prioritised action plan and delivery methodology for formal sport in accordance with advice from Sport England.
  - c. Provide justification and evidence for on-site delivery and the S106 agreements.
  - d. Provide guidance on addressing any existing deficiencies in sport and recreational facilities

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL

## PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

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The outcome of the project will:

- ◀ Create sustainable communities by directing sports provision to areas of planned growth and areas of deficiency.
- ◀ Secure S106 contributions
- ◀ Protect and enhance existing facilities or ensure better facilities through redevelopment

Thereby:

- ◀ Encouraging greater participation in sport and recreation
- ◀ Promoting healthier communities
- ◀ Justify on-site provision and financial support for facilities
- ◀ Involving the community in decisions affecting provision
- ◀ Reinforce partnerships in delivering health outcomes

### ***Meeting Sport England PPS requirements***

PPS requirements set out by Sport England include:

- ◀ To support the improving health and well-being and increasing participation in sport.
- ◀ Sports development programmes and changes in how the sports are played.
- ◀ The need to provide evidence to help protect and enhance existing provision.
- ◀ The need to inform the development and implementation of planning policy.
- ◀ The need to inform the assessment of planning applications.
- ◀ Potential changes to the supply of provision due to capital programmes e.g. for educational sites.
- ◀ To review budgetary pressures and ensure the most efficient management and maintenance of playing pitch provision.
- ◀ To develop a priority list of deliverable projects which will help to meet any current deficiencies provide for future demands and feed into wider infrastructure planning work.
- ◀ To prioritise internal capital and revenue investment.
- ◀ To provide evidence to help secure internal and external funding.

One of the core planning principles of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs. Section 8 of the NPPF deals specifically with the topic of healthy communities. Paragraph 96 discusses the importance of access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation that can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.

Paragraphs 96 and 97 of the NPPF discuss assessments and the protection of “existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields”. A Playing Pitch Strategy will provide the evidence required to help protect playing fields to ensure sufficient land is available to meet existing and projected future pitch requirements.

### ***Agreed scope***

The Council has set out that the PPS should cover the main pitch sports of football, cricket, rugby union and hockey and assess both grass pitches and artificial pitches. In addition, it will also include an assessment of other outdoor sports facilities including tennis and bowls.

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

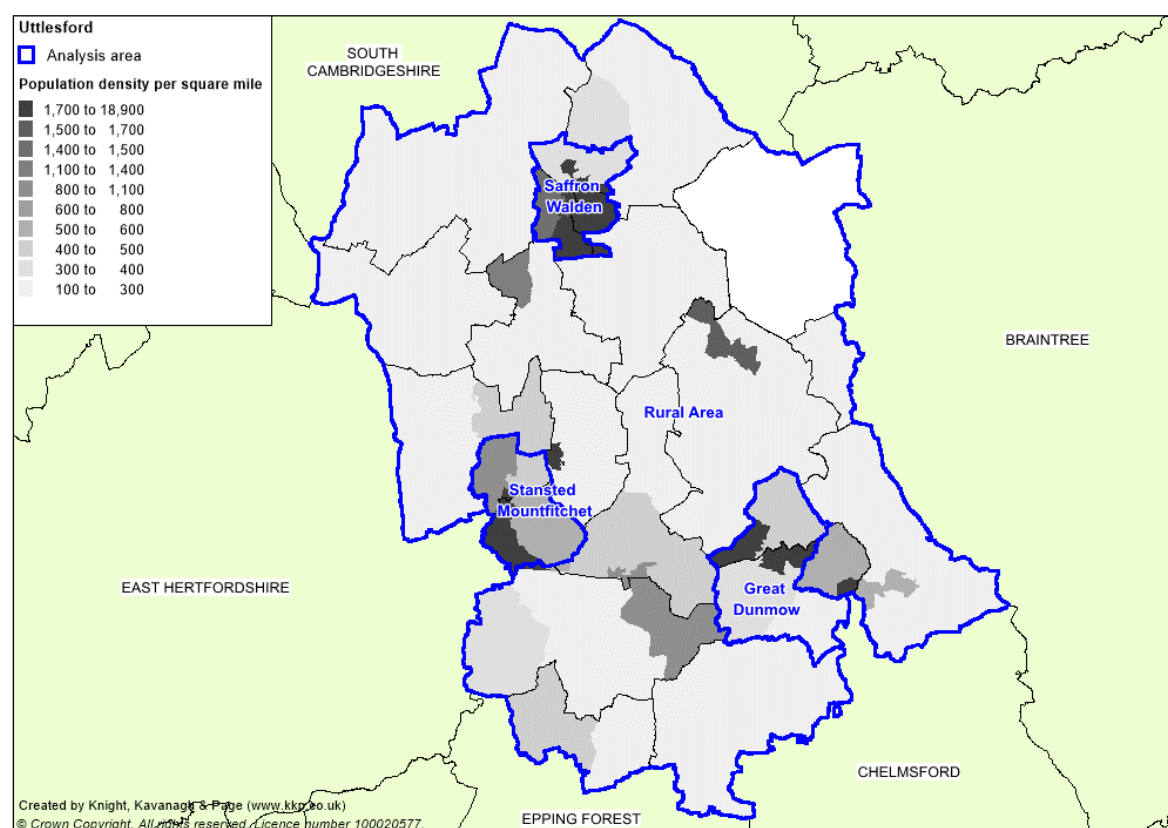
It should be noted that for the non-pitch sports (i.e. tennis, netball and bowls) included within the scope of this study, the supply and demand principles of Sport England Guidance: Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide for Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities (ANOG) are followed to ensure the process is compliant with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

## Study area

The study area will comprise the whole of the Uttlesford District Council's administrative area. In order to allow for a more localised assessment of provision and to examine playing pitch supply and demand at a local level, four analysis areas have been created; Saffron Walden, Stansted Mountfitchet, Great Dunmow and Rural Area.

Furthermore, cross-boundary issues will be explored to determine the level of imported and exported demand. This applies to demand that migrates between neighbouring local authorities.

Figure 1.3: Map of Uttlesford including analysis areas



## 1.4 Stage B: Gather information and views on the supply of and demand for provision

A clear picture of supply and demand for outdoor sports facilities in Uttlesford needs to be provided to include an accurate assessment of quantity and quality. This is achieved through consultation with key stakeholders to ensure that they inform the subsequent strategy. It informs current demand, adequacy, usage, future demand and strategies for maintenance and investment for outdoor sports facilities.

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

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## ***Gather supply information and views – an audit of playing pitches***

PPS guidance uses the following definitions of a playing pitch and playing field. These definitions are set out by the Government in the 2015 'Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order'.<sup>2</sup>

- ◀ ***Playing pitch*** – a delineated area which is used for association football, rugby, cricket, hockey, lacrosse, rounders, baseball, softball, American football, Australian football, Gaelic football, shinty, hurling, polo or cycle polo.
- ◀ ***Playing field*** – the whole of a site which encompasses at least one playing pitch of at least 0.2ha or more.

Although the statutory definition of a playing field is the whole of a site with at least one pitch of 0.2ha or more, this PPS takes into account smaller sized pitches that contribute to the supply side, for example, 5v5 mini football pitches. This PPS counts individual grass pitches (as a delineated area) as the basic unit of supply. The definition of a playing pitch also includes artificial grass pitches (AGPs).

As far as possible the assessment report aims to capture all of the outdoor sports facilities within Uttlesford; however, there may be instances, for example, on school sites, where access was not possible and has led to omissions within the report. Where pitches have not been recorded within the report they remain as pitches and for planning purposes continue to be so. Furthermore, exclusion of a pitch does not mean that it is not required from a supply and demand point of view.

### *Quantity*

Where known, all outdoor sports facilities are included irrespective of ownership, management and use. Sites were initially identified using Sport England's Active Places web based database, with the Council and NGBs supporting the process by checking and updating this initial data. This was also verified against club information supplied by local leagues.

For each site, the following details were recorded in the project database (which will be supplied upon completion of the project as an electronic file):

- ◀ Site name, address (including postcode) and location
- ◀ Ownership and management type
- ◀ Security of tenure
- ◀ Total number, type and quality of outdoor sports facilities

### *Accessibility*

Not all pitches offer the same level of access to the community. The ownership and accessibility of playing pitches also influences their actual availability for community use. Each site is assigned a level of community use as follows:

- ◀ ***Community use*** - pitches in public, voluntary, private or commercial ownership or management (including education sites) recorded as being available for hire and currently in use by teams playing in community leagues.

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<sup>2</sup> [www.sportengland.org](http://www.sportengland.org)>Facilities and Planning> Planning Applications



## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

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- ◀ **Available but unused** - pitches that are available for hire but are not currently used by teams which play in community leagues; this most often applies to school sites but can also apply to sites which are expensive to hire.
- ◀ **No community use** - pitches which as a matter of policy or practice are not available for hire or used by teams playing in community leagues. This should include professional club pitches along with some semi-professional club pitches, where play is restricted to the first or second team.
- ◀ **Disused** – provision that is not being used at all by any users and is not available for community hire either. Once these sites are disused for five or more years they will then be categorised as 'lapsed sites'.
- ◀ **Lapsed** - last known use was more than five years ago (these fall outside of Sport England's statutory remit but still have to be assessed using the criteria in paragraph 97 of the National Planning Policy Framework).

### *Quality*

The capacity of pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over a season is most often determined by their quality. As a minimum, the quality and therefore the capacity of a pitch affects the playing experience and people's enjoyment of a sport. In extreme circumstances it can result in a pitch being unable to cater for all or certain types of play during peak and off-peak times.

It is not just the quality of the pitch itself which has an effect on its capacity but also the quality, standard and range of ancillary facilities. The quality of both the pitch and ancillary facilities will determine whether a pitch is able to contribute to meeting demand from various groups and for different levels and types of play.

The quality of all pitches identified in the audit and the ancillary facilities supporting them are assessed regardless of ownership, management or availability. Along with capturing any details specific to the individual pitches and sites, a quality rating is recorded within the audit for each pitch. These ratings are used to help estimate the capacity of each pitch to accommodate competitive and other play within the supply and demand assessment.

In addition to undertaking non-technical assessments (using the templates provided within the guidance and as determined by NGBs), users and providers were also consulted on the quality and in some instances the quality rating was adjusted to reflect this.

### ***Gather demand information and views***

Presenting an accurate picture of current demand for playing pitches (i.e. recording how and when pitches are used) is important when undertaking a supply and demand assessment.

Demand for playing pitches in Uttlesford tends to fall within the following categories:

- ◀ Organised competitive play
- ◀ Organised training
- ◀ Informal play

Current and future demand for outdoor sports facilities is presented on a sport by sport basis within the relevant sections of this report.

In addition, unmet, latent, imported and exported demand for provision is also identified within each section. Unmet and latent demand is defined as the number of additional teams that could be fielded if access to a sufficient number of pitches (and ancillary facilities) was

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available, whereas exported and imported demand refers to teams that playing outside of their local authority of choice.

A variety of consultation methods were used to collate such demand information. Firstly, face to face consultation was carried out with key clubs from each sport, thus allowing for the collection of detailed demand information and an exploration of key issues to be interrogated and more accurately assessed. For all remaining clubs, an online survey (converted to postal if required) was utilised.

Local sports development officers, county associations and regional governing body officers advised which of the clubs to include in the face to face consultation and Sport England was also included within the consultation process prior to the project commencing. Issues identified by clubs returning questionnaires were followed up by telephone or face to face interviews.

As key providers and users of outdoor sports facilities, educational establishments were also consulted. This involved face to face meetings with secondary schools and colleges and an online survey being sent to primary schools, special schools and independent schools.

The response rates of such consultation are set out in table below.

Sport	Total number	Number responding	Response rate	Methods of consultation
Football clubs	30	23	77%	Consultation part of winter assessment report.
Cricket clubs	36	35	97%	Club focus groups and via online survey.
Rugby union clubs	2	2	100%	Consultation part of winter assessment report.
Hockey clubs	1	1	100%	Via online survey and telephone consultation.
Tennis clubs	11	9	82%	Via online survey.
Bowls clubs	9	4	44%	Via online survey.
Secondary schools	4	4	100%	Face to face consultation.
Parish/town councils	49	19	39%	Face to face consultation with two town and five parish councils. Further consultation as part of winter assessment.
Primary schools	39	12	31%	Met with Dame Bradbury (Saffron Walden) face to face. Remaining schools via online survey. Further consultation as part of winter assessment.

### ***Future demand***

Alongside current demand, it is important for a PPS to assess whether the future demand for playing pitches can be met. Using population projections, and proposed housing growth (if available), an estimate can be made of the likely future demand for playing pitches.

Team generation rates are used to provide an indication of how many people it may take to generate a team (by gender and age group), in order to help estimate the change in demand for pitch sports that may arise from any population change in the study area.

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Future demand for pitches is calculated by adding the percentage increases, to the ONS population increases in each analysis area. This figure is then applied to the TGRs and is presented on a sport by sport basis within the relevant sections of this report.

Other information sources that were used to help identify future demand include:

- ◀ Recent trends in the participation in playing pitch sports.
- ◀ The nature of the current and likely future population and their propensity to participate in pitch sports.
- ◀ Feedback from pitch sports clubs on their plans to develop additional teams.
- ◀ Any local and NGB specific sports development targets (e.g. increase in participation).

### *Population*

The current resident population in Uttlesford is 87,684<sup>3</sup>. By 2033 (the period to which this assessment projects population based future demand, in line with the Local Plan period) the District's population is projected to increase to 101,544<sup>4</sup> representing an increase of 13,860 (or equivalent to a percentage increase of 16%) according to ONS data.

Current and future demand for playing pitches is presented on a sport by sport basis within the relevant sections of this report.

### *Housing growth*

There is due to be significant housing and subsequent population growth in Uttlesford. This is attributed to the growth of existing towns, as well as three new Garden Communities; North Uttlesford (north east of Great Chesterford). Easton Park (west of Great Dunmow) and West of Braintree (east of Stebbing). The majority of the latter will sit within the neighbouring authority of Braintree. As such, there will be the need to consider cross boundary movement in sports participation.

By 2033, it is predicted there will be an additional 14,712 dwelling across Uttlesford. Housing supply distribution will be as below:

- ◀ North Uttlesford - 5,000 new dwellings (1,900 will be delivered by 2033)
- ◀ Easton Park - 10,000 new dwellings, of which a minimum will be delivered by 2033
- ◀ West of Braintree - 3,500 dwellings (970 will be delivered by 2033)
- ◀ Saffron Walden will deliver a minimum of 240 dwellings
- ◀ Great Dunmow will deliver a minimum of 740 dwellings

As well as directing the future growth of Uttlesford, there is also a need for the emerging Local Plan to provide sport and recreation policies. These policies will be developed using the PPS as a key evidence base, alongside the Indoor Built Facilities Needs Assessment and Open Space Strategy also being produced by KKP.

## **1.5 Stage C: Assess the supply and demand information and views**

Supply and demand information gathered is used to assess the adequacy of playing pitch provision in Uttlesford. It focuses on how much use each site could potentially accommodate (on an area by area basis) compared to how much use is currently taking place.

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<sup>3</sup> Source: ONS Mid-2017 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Single Year of Age and Sex

<sup>4</sup> Data Source: ONS 2016-based projections 2016-2041. Released: 24 May 2018

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## ***Understand the situation at individual sites***

Qualitative pitch ratings are linked to a pitch capacity rating derived from NGB guidance and tailored to suit a local area. The quality and use of each pitch is assessed against the recommended pitch capacity to indicate how many match equivalent sessions per week (per season for cricket) a pitch could accommodate.

This is compared to the number of matches actually taking place and categorised as follows, to identify:

Potential spare capacity: Play is below the level the site could sustain.	
At capacity: Play is at a level the site can sustain.	
Overused: Play exceeds the level the site can sustain.	

As a guide, the FA, RFU and the ECB have set a standard number of matches that each grass pitch type should be able to accommodate without adversely affecting its quality.

*Table 1.5: Capacity of playing pitches*

Sport	Pitch type	No. of match equivalent sessions		
		Good	Standard	Poor
Football	Adult pitches	3 per week	2 per week	1 per week
	Youth pitches	4 per week	2 per week	1 per week
	Mini pitches	6 per week	4 per week	2 per week
Rugby union*	Natural Inadequate (D0)	2 per week	1.5 per week	0.5 per week
	Natural Adequate (D1)	3 per week	2 per week	1.5 per week
	Pipe Drained (D2)	3.25 per week	2.5 per week	1.75 per week
	Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	3.5 per week	3 per week	2 per week
Cricket	One grass wicket	5 per season	4 per season	0 per season
	One synthetic wicket	60 per season	N/A	N/A

The above does not apply to hockey as there is no limit to how often an AGP can be used, with capacity instead limited by availability and current usage levels. A pitch without floodlighting or capacity restrictions can generally be accessed for four matches during one day.

For tennis, the capacity of courts is determined by membership levels rather than through matches. The LTA suggests that a floodlit hard court can accommodate a membership of up to 60 members, whereas a non-floodlit hard court can accommodate a membership of up to 40 members. This varies for other court types (e.g. grass).

For all remaining non-pitch sports (i.e. bowls, netball etc) there are no nationally recognised capacity recommendations set out by NGBs. Instead, potential capacity is evaluated on a site-by-site basis following consultation and site assessments.

## ***Develop the current picture of provision***

Once capacity is determined on a site by site basis, actual spare capacity is calculated on an area by area basis via further interrogation of temporal demand. Although this may have been identified, it does not necessarily mean that there is surplus provision. For example, spare capacity may not be available when it is needed or the site may be retained in a 'strategic reserve' to enable pitch rotation to reduce wear and tear.

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Capacity ratings assist in the identification of sites for improvement/development, rationalisation, decommissioning and disposal.

### ***Identify the key findings and issues***

By completing Steps 1-5 it is possible to identify several findings and issues relating to the supply, demand and adequacy of playing pitch provision in Uttlesford. This report seeks to identify and present the key findings and issues prior to development of the Strategy.

### ***Develop the future picture of provision (scenario testing)***

Modelling scenarios to assess whether existing provision can cater for unmet, latent, exported and future demand is made after the capacity analysis. This will also include, for example, removing sites with unsecured community use to demonstrate the impact this would have if these sites were to be decommissioned in the future.

The majority of the scenario testing generally occurs in the Strategy report that proceeds this document and therefore does not form part of the Assessment Report.

## PART 2: FOOTBALL

### 2.1: Introduction

Essex County FA is the strategic lead for football in Essex, delivering the Essex County FA Moving Forward Strategy (2018-2021) in line with the FA National Game Strategy. It sets the strategic direction for football and is the lead organisation responsible for the development and administration of football across Essex. This is divided into core areas of the game, with bespoke delivery strategies for:

- ◀ Football Development – Sustaining and Increasing Participation (across affiliated and recreational formats); Better Training and Playing Facilities, Coach Education and better Players; Volunteer and Football Workforce.
- ◀ Safeguarding and Welfare – Workforce and Education; Safeguarding Compliancy; Investigations; Environment.
- ◀ Refereeing – Recruitment and Retention; Coverage; Development and Promotion; Referee Workforce.
- ◀ Governance – On field Discipline, Investigations; Regulations and Sanctions; Cups, Competitions and Representative Football.

This section of the report focuses on the supply and demand for grass football pitches only, with Part 3 capturing supply and demand for third generation (3G) artificial grass pitches (AGPs). It is anticipated that there will be a growing demand for the use of 3G pitches for competitive football fixtures, especially to accommodate mini and youth football.

#### ***Local Football Facility Plans (LFFPs)***

To support in delivery of both the current and superseding FA National Games Strategy (NGS), the FA has commissioned a nationwide consultancy project. Over the course of the next two years to spring 2020, a Local Football Facility Plan (LFFP) will be produced for every local authority across England. Each plan will be unique to its area as well as being diverse in its representation.

The LFFP is strategically aligned to the National Football Facilities Strategy (NFFS); a 10-year plan to change the landscape of football facilities in England. The NFFS represents a major funding commitment from the national funding partners (The FA, Premier League, DCMS, Football Foundation) to inform and direct an estimated one billion pounds of investment into football facilities over the next ten years.

Each LFFP will build upon PPS findings (where present and current) regarding the formal and affiliated game, to also include strategic priorities for investment across small sided football (recreational and informal including indoors). The LFFP will also incorporate consultation with groups outside of formal football, as well as underrepresented communities. This could include those which may be key partners with regards to football for behavioural change and groups which may be key drivers of FA NGS priorities around participation in the likes of women and girls' football, disability football and futsal.

LFFPs will identify key projects to be delivered and act as an investment portfolio for projects that require funding. As such, around 90% of all national football investment through the funding partners will be identified via LFFPs.

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It is important to recognise that a LFFP is an investment portfolio of priority projects for potential investment - it is not a detailed supply and demand analysis of all pitch provision in a local area. Consequently, it cannot be used in place of a PPS and is not an accepted evidence base for site change of use or disposal. A LFFP will however build on available/existing local evidence and strategic plans and may adopt relevant actions from a PPS and/or complement these with additional investment priorities. The Uttlesford LFFP is being developed alongside this PPS.

### Consultation

In addition to face-to-face consultation with key football clubs, an electronic survey was sent to all clubs playing within Uttlesford. Contact details were provided by Essex County FA and the invitation to complete the survey was distributed via email. Consultation was completed by 26 clubs (including face-to-face meetings and telephone consultations), which equates to a club response rate of 77%. All large clubs were consulted resulting in a team response rate of 90%. The following key clubs were met with for a face-to-face consultation:

- ◀ Stansted FC
- ◀ Plantation Youth FC
- ◀ Dunmow Rhodes Youth FC
- ◀ Saffron Walden Community Youth FC
- ◀ Elsenham Youth FC
- ◀ Dunmow United FC
- ◀ Takeley FC

### 2.2: Supply

The audit identifies 93 grass football pitches within Uttlesford across 45 sites. Of the pitches, 89 are available, at some level, for community use across 43 sites. The four unavailable pitches are located at two school sites; Dame Bradbury School and Felsted School.

Of the pitches available for community use, most are adult size (37). This breakdown is shown in the table below.

*Table 2.1: Summary of grass football pitches available to the community*

Analysis area	Number of pitches					
	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	Total
Great Dunmow	3	1	1	2	1	<b>8</b>
Rural Area	27	2	9	10	9	<b>57</b>
Saffron Walden	4	2	4	2	1	<b>13</b>
Stanstead Mountfitchet	3	1	4	2	1	<b>11</b>
<b>Uttlesford</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>89</b>

As shown in the table above, the Rural Area contains the majority of pitch provision (57). The remaining analysis areas all have comparable levels of provision, with Great Dunmow, Saffron Walden and Stanstead Mountfitchet containing eight, 13 and 11 pitches respectively.

Please note that the audit only assesses dedicated, line marked pitches. It is common for younger age groups (mini teams) to play across senior pitches marked out with cones. Eleven mini teams are noted to be doing this in Uttlesford.



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With 42% of the pitches across the District being adult pitches, it is unsurprising that 19 youth teams (17 youth 11v11 and three youth 9v9) are having to access this provision despite it being the wrong size based on the FA's recommended pitch sizing. The correct pitch sizing for each format can be seen in Table 2.2. The aforementioned teams are from the below clubs:

- ◀ Dunmow Rhodes Youth FC
- ◀ Dunmow United Youth FC
- ◀ Elsenham Youth FC
- ◀ Great Chesterford Youth FC
- ◀ Plantation Youth FC
- ◀ Saffron Walden Community Youth FC

*Table 2.2: FA recommended pitch sizes by age group*

Age group	Playing format	Recommended pitch dimensions (metres excluding run offs)	Recommended pitch dimensions (metres including run offs)
Mini-Soccer U7/U8	5v5	37x27	43x33
Mini-Soccer U9/U10	7v7	55x37	61x43
Youth U11/U12	9v9	73x46	79x52
Youth U13/U14	11v11	82x50	88x56
Youth U15/U16	11v11	91x55	97x61
Youth U17/U18	11v11	100x64	106x70
Over 18/Adult	11v11	100x64	106x70

In accordance with the FA Youth Review, u17s and u18s can play on adult pitches. The FA's recommended pitch size for adult football is 100 x 64 metres. The recommended size of a youth pitch is 91 x 55 metres for u16s and u15s, 82 x 50 metres for u14s and u13s and 73 x 46 metres for u12s and u11s. The recommended size for 7v7 pitches (u10s and u9s) is 55 x 37 metres and for 5v5 pitches (u8s and u7s) it is 37 x 27 metres. Please refer to the table overleaf for more detail.

The following sites contain adult pitches that are currently being used for youth or mini matches:

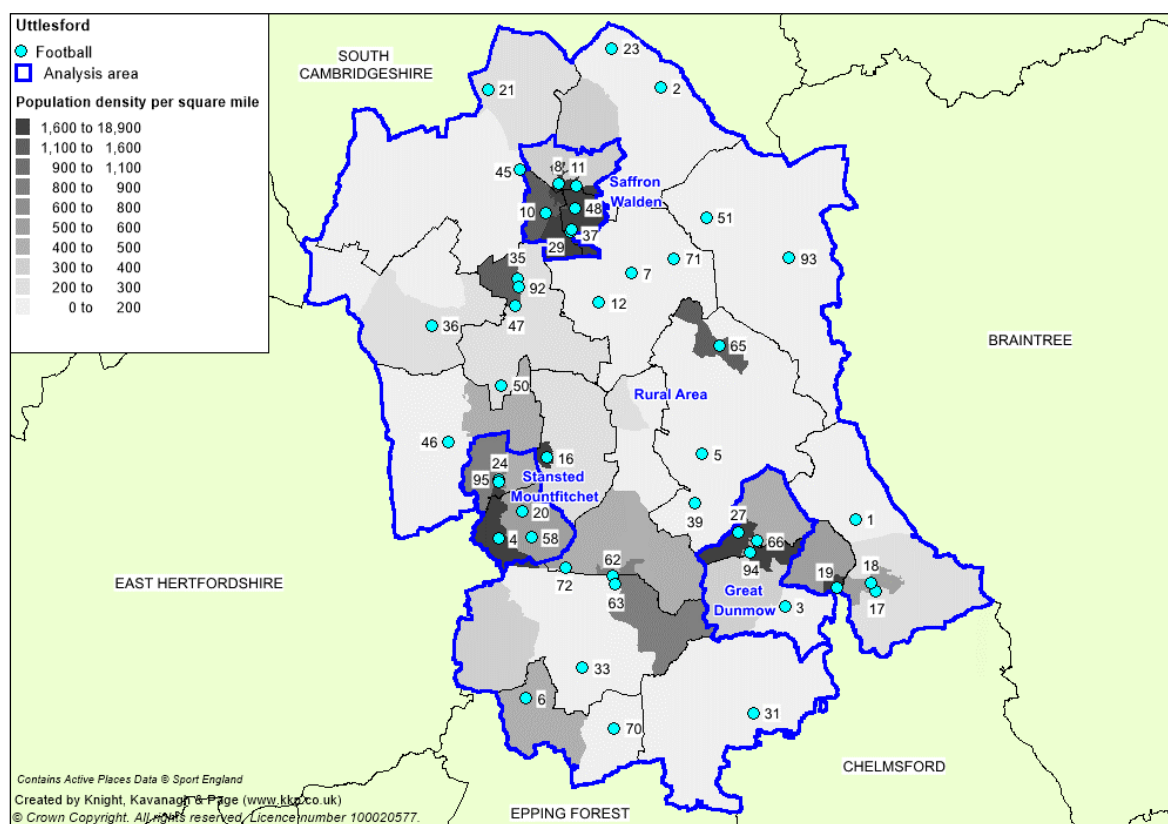
- ◀ Elsenham Recreation Ground
- ◀ Wimbish Recreation Ground
- ◀ The Causeway Recreation Ground
- ◀ Laundry Lane
- ◀ Carver Barracks
- ◀ Burns Playing Fields

With the exception of Carver Barracks, these sites are not accessed for adult football. Therefore, they could be considered for reconfiguration to better meet demand. This being said, there may be a need to retain adult provision if shortfalls are evident following capacity analysis.

Figure 2.1 overleaf identifies all grass football pitches currently servicing Uttlesford. For a key to the map, see Table 2.13.

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Figure 2.1: Location of all football pitches in Uttlesford



## **Disused provision**

Friends School (Walden School) was closed in 2017. This site was available for community use which last provided three football pitches (configuration unknown). As such, the pitches are currently classed as disused.

Recent insight from Essex County FA suggests this site could potentially accommodate more than three adult pitches.

## **Future provision**

Consultation with Quendon & Rickling PC highlights its aspiration to bring Quendon Athletic FC (Site ID: 50), back into use. This site is currently unused; however, an adult pitch of poor quality is marked out. Quendon & Rickling Parish Council has recently taken a 20 year lease on this site from a private land owner; however, is now trying to renegotiate the lease to 25 years to site in line with the Football Foundation's funding terms and conditions. The site also has space to accommodate an adult pitch alongside some mini pitches.

Two clubs; Chesterfords Youth FC and Elsenham Youth FC have registered interest in accessing this site should the Parish Council's aspirations be realised. There will; however, alongside the pitches, be a need to provide ancillary facilities including toilets (water and electricity are already available at the site).

There is also a site containing two football pitches (Lime Avenue) which was provided by a housing developer through a section 106 agreement. At present, the pitches have not been signed off by UDC as a result of not meeting the required quality standards. Saffron Walden

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

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Community FC is keen to take this site on (if possible, on a lease agreement); however, is not able to do so until the quality issues are resolved.

Planning permission has recently been granted for a new school playing field. This sits on the boundary of the neighbouring authority (East Hertfordshire) and will be part of the Hertfordshire & Essex High School; however, this site falls within the Uttlesford District. This will provide one adult and one youth 11v11 grass pitch and will be subject to a community use agreement.

Further to the above, as set out in the UDC Local Plan, should the residential development take place on the current Helena Romanes School, land west and south-west of Great Dunmow will provide land for a new secondary school site, which will also mitigate the loss of the former natural and artificial pitch provision. This will include the replacement of the full size, floodlit AGP (part of the adjoining Dunmow Leisure Centre site).

### ***Accessibility***

Consultation highlights an issue, particularly for larger clubs, with having to access several sites, often spread across the District. This not only creates issues for club cohesion but can also be expensive for clubs, which have to rent or lease multiple sites. A point to note; however, this is not solely attributed to lack of multiple pitch sites, clubs being spread out is also a result of issues with pitch quality. This is further discussed the section below.

### ***Pitch quality***

The quality of football pitches in Uttlesford has been assessed via a combination of site visits (using non-technical assessments as determined by the FA) and user consultation to reach and apply an agreed rating as follows:

- ◀ Good
- ◀ Standard
- ◀ Poor

Pitch quality primarily influences the carrying capacity of a site; often pitches lack the maintenance necessary to sustain levels of use. Pitches that receive little to no ongoing repair or post-season remedial work are likely to be assessed as poor, therefore limiting the number of games they are able to accommodate each week without it having a detrimental effect on quality. Conversely, well maintained pitches that are tended to regularly are likely to be of a higher standard and capable of taking a number of matches without a significant reduction in surface quality.

Private sites (e.g. sports clubs) typically offer better quality facilities than parks/recreation grounds and school pitches. In general, such sports clubs tend to have dedicated ground staff or volunteers working on pitches and the fact that they are often secured by fencing prevents unofficial use. Examples of this include Takeley Football Club and White Roding Sports and Social Club.

The percentage parameters used for the non-technical assessments were as follows: Good (>80%), Standard (50-80%), Poor (<50%). The final quality ratings assigned to the sites also take into account the user quality ratings gathered from consultation.

The table below summarises the quality of pitches that are available for community use. In total, two pitches are assessed as good quality, 26 pitches as standard quality and 61 as poor quality.

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Table 2.3: Summary of quality for football pitches available for community use

Analysis area	Adult pitches			Youth pitches			Mini pitches		
	Good	Standard	Poor	Good	Standard	Poor	Good	Standard	Poor
Great Dunmow	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	3
Rural Area	1	2	24	-	2	9	-	6	13
Saffron Walden	1	2	1	-	5	1	-	3	-
Stansted Mountfitchet	-	1	2	-	3	2	-	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>

Of grass football pitches in Uttlesford, 67% are assessed as poor quality. These findings are also reflective of the views of local clubs. Proportionally, youth pitches are of the best quality across the District with 13 out of 24 pitches rating as poor. There is; however, a need to address pitch quality, with only two pitches receiving a good quality rating and subsequently lowering playing capacity across all grass pitch sites. Throughout consultation heavy clay soil is reported as a key contributor to evident pitch quality issues.

Catons Lane, home of Saffron Walden Town FC is one of only two pitches rated as good quality. This is attributed to the high levels of maintenance carried out.

One of the largest clubs in Uttlesford; Dunmow Rhodes Youth FC, plays across a number of sites including Flitch Green Community Centre and The Causeway Recreation Ground. Both of these sites contain poor quality pitches. The former is noted from the site visit as having lower levels of grass coverage and areas of unevenness. Dunmow Rhodes Youth FC explains that the grass does not fully grow due to what it believes to be too much sand preventing the roots from anchoring in the soil.

Flitch Green Community Centre is aware of the need to address pitch quality at the site and has engaged with the County FA, having a Pitch Improvement Programme (PIP) assessment carried out at the site. On the back of this, it is hoping to apply for a grant for some equipment to allow better maintenance regimes to be carried out, as per the PIP report recommendations. It also expresses aspiration to install an irrigation system to support with better grass growth.

Whilst ancillary provision will be discussed in subsequent sections, the Community Centre also express a desire to have a kitchen installed in the onsite pavilion. This would provide a further source of income that could support with pitch maintenance costs. It explains how although the developer of the site provided money to cover pitch maintenance costs, the funds were insufficient and as a result has had to scale down elements of maintenance.

The other site accessed by Dunmow Rhodes Youth FC; The Causeway Recreation Ground, is observed as again, having lower levels of grass coverage, as well as areas of undulation and evidence of dog fouling. Further to this, the site is also used for community events such as fairs and firework displays which can cause pitch damage. It is; however, common for football pitch sites to double up as open space sites for a range of activities and community events. This site is currently managed and maintained by Dunmow Town Council and the Club reports that the maintenance regime requires improvement, with aerating only having taken place once in the last two years.

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

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The largest club in Uttlesford is currently Saffron Walden Community FC, providing 39 teams. There are also ten girls' teams in the associated girls club; Saffron Walden PSG. The Club is currently playing across seven sites, which except for Herbert's Farm Playing Field, all are identified as poor quality. Herbert's Farm Playing Field has standard quality pitches, which based on reported maintenance regimes could be good quality. However, significant overplay impacts greatly on pitch quality. The site's five pitches are being used by a total of 31 teams.

Herbert's Farm Playing Fields is leased from Saffron Walden Town Council to a trust made up of representatives from Saffron Walden Community FC, Saffron Walden PSG and Plantation Youth FC. It is the Trust that makes decisions about the site and ensures appropriate maintenance regimes take place. A representative from Saffron Walden Community FC is mostly responsible for the latter. As such, the site undergoes grass cutting as required, verti draining, weed killing and fertilising twice annually and over seeding and top dressing every summer. All of which, prevents the overplayed site from falling into the poor quality parameters.

Saffron Walden Community FC reports games regularly having to be postponed across other sites it accesses due to waterlogging. Surface water also leads to most pitches across Uttlesford having only 60%-80% grass coverage. This is a reported issue at Newport Recreation Ground, Radwinter Recreation Ground and Wimbish Recreation Ground.

Dunmow United FC access two sites; Laundry Lane and Burns Playing Field. Laundry Lane is maintained by the Club, which pays a contractor to cut the grass and mark out the pitches. It also carries out other maintenance when funds allow such as reseeding and verti draining. Despite its best efforts; however, the site is still heavily used for recreational football due to it being an open access site. This leads to significant wear around the goal mouths.

Elsenham Youth FC also access two sites; Stansted Airport Playing Fields and Elsenham Recreation Ground. Again, both these sites are rated as poor quality. Stansted Airport Playing Fields is a former community sports site which had not been used for a long period of time. Due to links the Club has with the airport, it has been allowed to bring the site back into use. A group from the Club has worked hard to bring the pitches at the site up to a playable standard. It believes the pitches at the site would be of standard quality if it wasn't for issues with drainage. Additionally, there could be more maintenance conducted as currently this consists of grass cutting, line marking and bits of seeding as required.

Elsenham Recreation Ground is maintained by the Elsenham Parish Council through a contractor. The Club contributes to this annually and the maintenance regime consists of verti draining, reseeding, fertilising, top dressing, line marking and grass cutting. There is; however, some uncertainty as to whether this level of maintenance takes place. The site assessment highlights an issue with grass coverage and pitch evenness, as well as there being evidence of heavy use with muddy patches. However, the Club suggests it is better quality than others in the District, with fewer games being called off through the season. The site has also in the past been subject to unofficial use, namely bikes being rode across the pitches. As such, CCTV has now been installed to try and deter this from happening.

Great Chesterfords Youth FC and Thaxted Rangers FC access Great Chesterfords Recreation Ground and Thaxted Recreation Ground respectively. Both clubs report a need for improved maintenance at these sites. Great Chesterfords Youth FC suggests undertaking more stringent maintenance at the site, which it rents; however, it does not have the available funds to achieve this. It suggests that the grass is too long and that it is also boggy in patches and uneven. Thaxted Rangers FC reports similar issues, with the unevenness requiring levelling to take place at Thaxted Recreation Ground.

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Takeley FC, a Step 5 club in the Football Pyramid, which is further discussed in the following Football Pyramid section also access a second site for its development squad. This is known locally as The Sports Field (Takeley Recreation Ground). Maintenance at this site is carried out between both the Club and Takeley Parish Council. The Club is hoping this site will improve in quality (currently assessed as poor) due to recent instillation of rabbit fencing, as well as having been spiked and top dressed.

For a full breakdown of quality ratings at each site, please refer to Table 2.12.

### **FA Pitch Improvement Programme (PIP)**

With quality of grass pitches becoming one of the biggest influences on participation in football, the FA has made it a priority to work towards improving quality of grass pitches across the country. This has resulted in the creation of the FA Pitch Improvement Programme (PIP). As part of the PIP, grass pitches identified as having quality issues undergo a pitch inspection from a member of the Institute of Groundsmanship (IOG).

### **Over marked pitches**

Over marking of pitches can cause notable damage to surface quality and lead to overuse beyond recommended capacity. In some cases, mini or youth pitches may be marked onto adult pitches or mini matches may be played widthways across adult or youth pitches. This can lead to targeted areas of surface damage due to a large amount of play focused on high traffic areas, particularly the middle third of the pitch.

Over marking of pitches not only influences available capacity, it may also cause logistical issues regarding kick off times; for example, when two teams of differing age formats are due to play at the same site at the same time.

There are also some football pitches in Uttlesford that are marked onto or overlapping cricket outfields. This can create availability issues at multi-sport sites as the cricket season begins in April when the football season is still on going and the football season begins in August as cricket fixtures are still being played.

*Table 2.4: Sites containing over marked pitches*

Site ID	Site	Comments
10	Saffron Walden County High School	Artificial NTP between the pitches, with boundary covering pitches.
29	Herbert Farm Playing Fields	Overmarked with a youth 11v11 pitch.
48	Peasland Road Football Pitch (Walden Ladies FC)	Overmarked with a youth 9v9 pitch.
47	Newport Recreation Ground	Overmarked with a youth 9v9 pitch.
24	Hargrave Park	Cricket boundary covers pitches.

### **Ancillary facilities**

The majority of community accessible football sites (91%) have access to ancillary provision. There are currently four dedicated football sites in Uttlesford without ancillary facilities; Hadstock Recreation Ground, Woodside, High Street Recreation Ground and Stansted Airport Playing Fields. At the latter; however, Elsenham Youth FC has access to toilet facilities which are used by airport maintenance staff.



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Quality ratings of football sites across Uttlesford are shown in the table overleaf. Primary school sites which are accessed for football are not included, as none are identified as having any changing facilities specific for community use.

Table 2.4: Ancillary facility quality ratings

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Ancillary facility quality
1	Alcott Playing Field	Rural Area	Poor
2	Ashdon Villa Football Club	Rural Area	Poor
3	Barnston Association Football Club	Great Dunmow	Standard
4	Birchanger Social Club	Stansted Mountfitchet	Standard
5	Burns Playing Field	Rural Area	Poor
6	Calves Pasture	Rural Area	Poor
7	Carver Barracks <sup>5</sup>	Rural Area	Standard
8	Catons Lane	Saffron Walden	Standard
10	Saffron Walden County High School	Saffron Walden	Standard
12	Debden Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Standard
16	Elsenham Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Poor
17	Felsted Playing Field	Rural Area	Standard
19	Fritch Green Community Centre	Rural Area	Standard
20	Forest Hall School/ Forest Hall School/Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre	Stansted Mountfitchet	Standard
21	Great Chesterford Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Standard
23	Hadstock Recreation Ground	Rural Area	No ancillary provision
24	Hargrave Park	Stansted Mountfitchet	Standard
27	Helena Romanes School and Sixth Form	Great Dunmow	Standard
29	Herbert Farm Playing Fields	Saffron Walden	Good
31	High Easter Playing Fields	Rural Area	Standard
33	High Street Recreation Ground	Rural Area	No ancillary provision
35	Joyce Frankland Academy	Rural Area	Standard
36	Jubilee Field	Rural Area	Standard
39	Laundry Lane	Rural Area	Poor
45	Littlebury Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Poor
46	Manuden Village Hall and Sports Trust	Rural Area	Standard
47	Newport Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Standard
48	Peasland Road Football Pitch (Walden Ladies FC)	Saffron Walden	Good
50	Quendon Athletic FC	Rural Area	Poor
51	Radwinter Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Good
58	Stansted Airport Pitch	Stansted Mountfitchet	No ancillary provision
62	Takeley Football Club (Fsi Stadium)	Rural Area	Good
63	Takeley Sports Field	Rural Area	Poor
65	Thaxted Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Poor
66	The Causeway Recreation Ground	Great Dunmow	Poor
70	White Roding Sports and Social Club	Rural Area	Good

<sup>5</sup> Based on club consultation due to site being inaccessible for assessment.

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Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Ancillary facility quality
71	Wimbish Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Standard

Most sites (18) have ancillary facilities which are rated as standard quality. Of the remaining sites, 11 are assessed as having poor quality facilities and five are assessed as having good quality facilities. In general, clubs agree with the above quality scores.

Both Saffron Walden Community FC and Plantation Youth FC describe their ancillary facilities at Herbert Farm Playing Fields as being of good quality. This is following Football Foundation funding in 2011 to refurbish the clubhouse.

Specific comments received from clubs in relation to ancillary facilities are shown below.

*Table 2.5: Summary of ancillary facilities quality comments*

Site ID	Site name	Club(s) name	Comments
12	Debden Recreation Ground	Debden FC	Changing facilities require refurbishment.
16	Elsenham Recreation Ground	Elsenham Youth FC	No changing facilities at the site, just toilets within community hall. Believe a sports pavilion is to be provided on the back of local housing development. Space next to the car park has been set aside for this.
33	High Street Recreation Ground	Hatfield Broad Oak Youth FC	No ancillary facilities on site to meet football requirements. As such, club has produced a club development plan which includes working towards a new clubhouse on site.
39	Laundry Lane	Dunmow United FC	The clubhouse at this site is old and does not have showers or running water. Needs refurbishment. This could also support with aspirations to run both female and disability football.
65	Thaxted Recreation Ground	Thaxted Rangers FC	Changing facilities are of poor quality with communal showers. They are in need of improvement to meet purpose, as well as act as a community facility.
47	Newport Recreation Ground	Newport FC	No changing facilities for officials. Also, toilets have no hand washing facility.

### *Car parking*

Clubs indicate the following sites do not have adequate car parking facilities for the number of teams accessing them:

- ◆ Flich Green Community Centre
- ◆ Newport Recreation Ground
- ◆ Elsenham Recreation Ground
- ◆ Laundry Lane



## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

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### ***Security of tenure***

Clubs are generally considered to have secure tenure of pitches across Uttlesford. There is a mixture of tenure agreements in place with some clubs leasing sites and renting others. This is due to the previously mentioned issue of larger clubs having to access several sites to accommodate all their teams. An example of this includes Saffron Walden Community, Plantation Youth and Saffron Walden PSG football clubs, all of which, have security of tenure through a joint long term lease agreement of Herbert Farm Playing Fields between Saffron Walden Town Council. However, all other sites they access are either rented on an annual basis or on a short term lease.

Elsenham Youth FC has security of tenure on one of its sites; Elsenham Recreation Ground, which it rents from Elsenham Parish Council. However, it has no security of tenure on one of its sites; Stansted Airport Playing Fields, which is only available on an annual rental agreement.

Dunmow Rhodes Youth, Great Chesterford Youth, Newport, Radwinter and Debden football clubs all rent their pitches on an annual basis from parish councils.

Thaxted Rangers, Hatfield Broad Oak, Walden Ladies, Barnston, Saffron Walden Town and Dunmow United football clubs all lease their sites on a long term agreement from varying land owners. The latter is in the process of having its lease agreement extended and is currently being negotiated. As such, these clubs are considered to have long term security of tenure. This also applies to Stansted, Takeley and White Roding football clubs, all of which, own their grounds either as a club or through being part of a sports association.

### ***Football pyramid demand***

The football pyramid is a series of interconnected leagues for adult men's football clubs in England. It begins below the football league (the National League) and comprises of seven steps, with various leagues at each level and more leagues lower down the pyramid than at the top. The system has a hierarchical format with promotion and relegation between the levels, allowing even the smallest club the theoretical possibility of rising to the top of the system.

Clubs within the step system must adhere to ground requirements set out by the FA. The higher the level of football being played the higher the requirements. Clubs cannot progress into the league above if the ground requirements do not meet the correct specifications. Ground grading assesses grounds from A to H, with 'A' being the requirement for Step 1 clubs and H being the requirement for Step 7 clubs.

A common issue for clubs entering the pyramid is changing facilities. For Step 7 football (ground grading H), changing rooms must be a minimum size of 18 square metres, exclusive of shower and toilet areas. The general principle for clubs in the football pyramid is that they have to achieve the appropriate grade by March 31<sup>st</sup> of their first season after promotion, which therefore allows a short grace period for facilities to be brought up to standard.

This, however, does not apply to clubs being promoted to Step 7 (as they must meet requirements immediately).

There are four clubs in Uttlesford which compete within the football pyramid identified in the table below.

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Table 2.6: Uttlesford clubs in the football pyramid

Club	Analysis Area	League	Step	Grading category
Barnston FC	Great Dunmow	North West Counties League (Division One South)	7	H
Saffron Walden Town FC	Saffron Walden	Essex Senior League	5	E
Stansted FC	Stansted Mountfitchet	Essex Senior League	5	E
Takeley FC	Rural Area	Essex Senior League	5	E

Catons Lane, home of Saffron Walden Town FC is one of only two pitches rated as good quality. This is attributed to the high levels of maintenance carried out at the site. Other than the pitch being observed through site assessment as having a minor slope, it is noted as having good grass coverage and well maintained grass length.

Ancillary facilities at Catons Lane are rated as standard quality, which is consistent with the Club's views. Although there are shower facilities, these are communal. Additionally, both players and spectators share toilet facilities. Whilst functional, there is a need for modernisation. Club consultation also identifies that parking on site is insufficient due to size.

Takeley Football Club (FSI Stadium) is also rated as good for quality. Following obtaining a long term lease on the site (25 years), the Club has done a lot of work to ensure it can progress into Step 4 should promotion become a possibility. This includes extending its clubhouse and installing new stands, turnstiles and floodlights.

Site assessments report the pitch to have good grass coverage (of which only 18% of pitches are noted to have), an even playing surface and evidence of good maintenance. The Club has a voluntary groundsman at the site which works hard to keep the pitch to a good standard.

Stansted FC accesses Hargrave Park for home matches. The pitch is rated as standard quality through the site assessment. The Club generally agrees with this and states that there are areas of the pitch which become boggy due to being overshadowed by the stand and trees, preventing it from drying out as quickly following rain.

In terms of ancillary provision, the Club believes its changing facilities are adequate, albeit they could be bigger; however, due to being situated underneath one of the stands, this could be difficult. It would also like to have improved spectator toilets. The clubhouse is described as good quality following its refurbishment, which was funded by the Sports Association which manages the site. Further to this, it has applied to The Football Stadia Improvement Fund in order to improve the fencing at the site.

Barnston FC plays its home matches at Barnston Association Football Club. Chelmsford City Ladies (imported demand) also play home matches at this venue. Barnston FC identifies a need to improve pitch quality and employed a different groundsman, which did result in improvements; however, it was unable to sustain this financially. At present the pitch is rated as poor quality which is attributed to lower levels of grass coverage, a slope to the playing surface and evidence of surface water.

It also expresses aspiration to improve the ancillary provision, including the changing facilities. Ideally it would like another changing room to allow for both pitches on site to be used at the same time. It would also like to see separate male and female changing and

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

toilet facilities, which do not have to be shared with spectators. In addition, it states a refurbishment to the clubhouse is required alongside additional storage space.

Should Barnston FC have opportunity to progress to Step 6, pitch quality and available on site changing provision may prevent this from being possible.

### **Women's National League System**

Correspondingly there is a Women's National League System similar to the adult men's which provide structure to the women's game. As seen in the table below this ranges from Step 1 to Step 6 with each step requiring differing ground grading requirements.

*Table 2.7: Summary of ground grading for women's football*

<b>Level</b>	<b>League</b>	<b>Grading category</b>
Step 3 and 4	Women's Super League 1	Grade A
Step 3 and 4	Women's Super League 2	Grade B
Step 5	Northern and Southern Women's Premier League	Grade A
Step 6	Women's Combination Leagues	Grade B
Step 7	Women's Regional Leagues – Premier Divisions	Grade C

Although women's clubs still require to meet ground requirements set out by the FA these differ from the men's National League System. Ratings range from grade A to C each with differing minimum requirements. Step 1 and 2 in the Women's National League System is akin to Step 3 and 4 of the men's National League System, however, not exactly the same. The system is also hierarchical format with promotion and relegation between the levels, allowing even the smallest club the theoretical possibility of rising to the top of the system.

In 2017, the FA announced plans to restructure the women's league for the highest performers in the football pyramid. The changes will be implemented from the start of the 2018-19 season and will see the top league, FA WSL 1, expand from ten clubs to 14 and the creation of a new national league established at tier two for a maximum of 12 teams.

Walden Ladies FC is the only women's team in the District within the Women's National League System and is currently playing at Step 5. As such, the Club requires a ground to meet Grade A requirements. This is equivalent to Step 7 of the male ground grading requirements. The Club does not express any concerns regarding its site or supporting infrastructure. It is currently playing its home matches at Peasland Road, which has a standard quality pitch and good quality changing facilities. Whilst grass coverage and length, as well as gradient, were assessed as being good, there was some evidence of unevenness and surface water on the playing surface. Through consultation, the Club does highlight that waterlogging is a key issue, with six games being postponed last season as a result.

The Club does highlight that it is currently having discussions with Saffron Walden Town Council regarding the site being opened during the summer holidays for local young people to access. This is due to the site being situated within a housing estate. However, it has concerns around this and the likely impact on pitch quality.

### **Training**

As there are currently no 3G pitches in Uttlesford, clubs train on a variety of surfaces across a range of sites. During the winter, clubs train on sand based AGPs (both full and small size)

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and macadam multi use games areas, as well as in sports halls. Some clubs occasionally travel to neighbouring authorities to access 3G pitches.

### 2.3: Demand

Through the audit and assessment, 163 teams from 26 clubs are identified as playing within Uttlesford. This consists of 36 adult men's, two adult women's, 57 youth boys', seven youth girls' teams and 61 mini teams.

*Table 2.8: Summary of competitive teams currently playing in Uttlesford*

Analysis area	No. of teams					Total
	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	
Great Dunmow	3	5	2	7	5	22
Rural Area	27	19	12	11	12	81
Saffron Walden	3	14	9	12	12	50
Stansted Mountfitchet	5	-	3	-	2	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>163</b>

The two largest clubs in the area are Saffron Walden Community Youth FC with a total of 39 teams and Dunmow Rhodes Youth FC with 20 teams. In contrast, there are nine clubs which consist of just one adult male team.

A point to note, the Saffron Walden Analysis Area currently has 50 teams; however, as identified in table 2.3 in the supply section, this analysis area only has 13 grass pitches.

### **Participation trends**

The majority of responding clubs (which have an adult's section) report that adult participation has remained consistent; however, Newport FC does report an increase of two adult male teams, one of which is a veteran's team.

Comparably, Takeley FC lost one adult female team due to player numbers reducing, which appears to be a trend in women's football locally, with Walden Ladies also reporting the loss of two teams.

In contrast, youth and mini football in Uttlesford has seen significant growth. Elsenham Youth, Dunmow Rhodes Youth, Plantation Youth, Dunmow Rhodes Youth, Saffron Walden Community, Thaxted Rangers and Takeley football clubs all report increases across both formats.

Whilst some clubs did not quantify numbers, Elsenham Youth, Takeley and Thaxted Rangers football clubs report an increase of seven, five and two teams within their junior sections respectively over the last three years. The two teams at Thaxted Rangers FC are both mini teams; however, Elsenham Youth and Takeley FC do not specify.

The only two responding clubs to report a decrease in junior teams are Hatfield Broad Oak FC and Stansted FC. The latter states the loss of one mini and one youth team is due to a lack of available pitches, whilst Hatfield Broad Oak FC report the loss of its two mini teams is due to player number. Numbers are growing again and believes these teams could soon be re-established.

### **Imported demand**

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One team; Chelmsford City Ladies is currently playing its home games at Barnston Association Football Club. This demand is imported from the neighbouring authority of Chelmsford.

### **Displaced demand**

Displaced demand refers to demand not currently accommodated by provision available within the study area and as such, travels outside of the study area to access provision. Through consultation no clubs within the Uttlesford area report displaced demand.

### **Latent demand**

Latent demand refers to potential demand; individuals who would like to participate within the sport but do not do so. This can be for a variety of reasons including a lack pitches or appropriate facilities. Clubs in Uttlesford that report latent demand and the reasons provided for this latent demand can be seen in the table below. All latent demand expressed by clubs is included in capacity analysis.

*Table 2.9: Clubs that report latent demand and the reasons provided*

Club	Analysis <sup>6</sup> area	Need for more match pitches	Need for more/better training facilities	Need for better/more appropriate changing provision
Saffron Walden Community FC	Saffron Walden	Yes	Yes	-
Stansted FC	Stansted Mountfitchet	Yes	Yes	-
Plantation Youth FC	Saffron Walden	Yes	Yes	-
Dunmow Rhodes Youth FC	Great Dunmow	Yes	Yes	-
Elsenham Youth FC	Rural Area	Yes	Yes	-
Takeley FC	Rural Area	Yes	Yes	
Thaxted Rangers FC	Rural Area	Yes	Yes	Yes
Barnston FC	Great Dunmow	-	-	Yes
Saffron Walden Town FC	Saffron Walden	Yes	Yes	Yes

Of the responsive clubs that specified reasons for latent demand in the area, nine highlight a need for additional pitches and appropriate training facilities. The latter is unsurprising given there are no 3G pitches within the District. At present, clubs are using either sports halls, sand filled AGPs, areas of grass with portable floodlighting or MUGAs within parks and open spaces.

Three clubs; Thaxted Rangers, Saffron Walden Town and Barnston suggest a need for improved changing provision is also contributing to latent demand.

Clubs report latent demand across all four analysis areas. The majority of latent demand is expressed within the Rural Analysis Area (three mini 5v5 teams, four mini 7v7 teams, two

<sup>6</sup> A number of clubs play across multiple analysis areas. In this instance the analysis areas accommodating the majority of teams has been referenced.

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youth 9v9 teams and seven youth 11v11 teams). This is followed by the Saffron Walden Analysis Area, reported to have latent demand of two mini 5v5 teams, two mini 7v7 teams and two adult teams. This is followed by Great Dunmow Analysis Area (two mini 5v5 teams, one mini 7v7 team, and one youth 9v9 team).

Stansted Mountfitchet Analysis Area has the least latent demand expressed of one youth 11v11 and one adult team.

Thaxted Rangers FC currently identifies the most latent demand, stating that with enough grass pitch provision and 3G FTPs available for training, it could have a team at each age group.

### **Future demand**

Future demand can be defined in two ways, through participation increases and by using population forecasts

#### *Participation increases*

A number of clubs' report aspirations to increase the number of teams they provide but did not quantify numbers, as they state growth is not possible until additional pitches become available. Of the six clubs that did quantify their potential increase, there is a predicted growth of ten teams.

*Table 2.10: Potential team increases identified by clubs*

<b>Club</b>	<b>Analysis area<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Future demand (teams)</b>	<b>Pitch size</b>	<b>Match equivalent sessions<sup>8</sup></b>
Debden FC	Rural Area	1 x Adult	Adult	0.5
Thaxted Rangers FC	Rural Area	1 x Youth	9v9	0.5
		1 x Mini	5v5	0.5
Dunmow Rhodes Youth FC	Great Dunmow	1 x Youth	9v9	0.5
Hatfield Broad Oak FC	Rural Area	1 x Mini	5v5	0.5
Plantation Youth	Saffron Walden	1 x Mini	7v7	0.5
Stansted FC	Stansted Mountfitchet	2 x Youth	11v11	1
Walden Ladies FC	Saffron Walden	1 x Adult	Adult	0.5
Saffron Walden Town FC	Saffron Walden	1 x Adult	Adult	0.5
<b>Total</b>				<b>5</b>

The total future demand expressed, amounts to five match equivalent sessions. When broken down this equates to 1.5 match equivalent sessions on adult pitches, one match equivalent session on youth 9v9 pitches, one match equivalent session on youth 11v11 pitches, one match equivalent sessions on mini 5v5 pitches and 0.5 match equivalent sessions on mini 5v5 pitches.

The majority of future adult demand is likely to arise in the Saffron Walden Analysis Area, with Walden Ladies FC and Saffron Walden Town FC both expressing ambition to add an additional adult team. Plantation Youth also indicate demand for an additional mini 7v7 team in Saffron Walden.

<sup>7</sup> A number of clubs play across multiple analysis areas. In this instance the analysis areas accommodating the majority of teams has been referenced.

<sup>8</sup> Two teams require one pitch to account for playing on a home and away basis; therefore, 0.5 pitches can therefore be seen in the table where there is latent demand for one team.



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Stansted FC contributes all the future demand expressed in Stansted Mountfitchet, which is for two additional youth 11v11 teams. Similarly, Dunmow Rhodes Youth FC is the only club in Great Dunmow to quantify its future demand aspirations; totalling one youth 9v9 team.

In the Rural Analysis Area, future demand aspirations total two mini 5v5 teams, one youth 9v9 team and an adult team.

### Population increases

Team generation rates are used to calculate the number of teams likely to be generated in the future (2033) based on population growth. Using this, it is predicted that there will be a possible increase of one two men's, six youth 11v11 boys', two youth 9v9 boys', four mini 7v7 and two mini 5v5 teams in Uttlesford.

Table 2.11: Team generation rates (2033)<sup>9</sup>

Age group	Current population within age group	Current no. of teams <sup>10</sup>	Team Generation Rate	Future population within age group	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population <sup>11</sup>
Senior Mens (16-45)	14,278	46	1:310	15,056	48	2
Senior Women (16-45)	14,848	2	1:7424	15,506	2	0
Youth Boys (12-15)	2,240	27	1:83	2,757	33	6
Youth Girls (12-15)	2,179	3	1:726	2,595	3	0
Youth Boys (10-11)	1,175	19	1:62	1,323	21	2
Youth Girls (10-11)	1,115	4	1:279	1,261	4	0
Mini-Soccer Mixed (8-9)	2,242	30	1:75	2,537	33	4
Mini-Soccer Mixed (6-7)	2,307	31	1:74	2,443	32	2

Table 2.12: Team generation rates (2033) by analysis area

Age group	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population (by analysis area)				
	Saffron Walden	Stansted Mountfitchet	Great Dunmow	Rural	Total
Senior Men's (16-45)	-	-	-	1	1
Senior Women (16-45)	-	-	-	-	-
Youth Boys (12-15)	2	-	-	3	5
Youth Girls (12-15)	-	-	-	-	-
Youth Boys (10-11)	-	-	-	1	1
Youth Girls (10-11)	-	-	-	-	-
Mini-Soccer Mixed (8-9)	1	-	-	1	2
Mini-Soccer Mixed (6-7)	-	-	-	-	-

As can be seen in the table above, once TGRs are broken down into individual analysis areas it is forecasted that a total of nine teams will be generated, with demand split between each analysis area. The highest level of anticipated growth is youth 11v11 boys.

<sup>9</sup> There is potential that the ONS projections may be under estimating future demand when compared to housing growth figures and as such, this should be subject to periodic review.

<sup>10</sup> Age group team numbers differ from Table 2.6 as forecasts are based on age rather than playing format. U17 and U18 teams affiliate to their respective County FA as juniors, however, are generally considered to play on and require adult pitches and are considered by age boundaries to be in the adult age group

<sup>11</sup> Please note TGR figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

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Both team generation rates and future club aspirational demand are added together and used in the supply and demand analysis later on within this section.

Notwithstanding the above, it must be noted that team generation rates are based exclusively on future population forecasts and do not account for societal factors or changes in the way people may wish to play sport.

Similarly, they cannot account for specific targeted development work within certain areas or focused towards certain groups, such as NGB initiatives or coaching within schools. For example, there is a focus on developing female participation within Essex and nationally which is likely to lead to more women's and girls' teams in the future and therefore increase demand for pitches.

## *SSE Wildcats Centres*

SSE Wildcats Centres work with County FA qualified coaches to deliver local weekly sessions, which provide opportunities for girls aged five to 11 to develop fundamental skills and experience football in a safe and fun environment. There are already 200 established centres which delivered the SSE Wildcats pilot in 2017, with a further 800 centres to be in place for 2018. As part of the expansion process, organisations extending beyond affiliated clubs to include other providers or community groups were invited to apply in late 2017 to become one of the new centres. All organisations delivering Wildcats centres receive a £900 start-up grant and 30 branded footballs in their first year of running the programme to help develop and increase girl's participation.

In light of both FA aspirations to double female participation in football through its Game Changer Strategy and the establishment and foreseen future effect of the SSE Wildcats programme, it is likely that the growth in affiliated women's and girl teams may exceed that shown through TGRs, however, at present to what extent is not quantifiable.

## **2.4: Capacity analysis**

The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over a season is most often determined by quality. As a minimum, the quality and therefore the capacity of a pitch affects the playing experience and people's enjoyment of playing football. In extreme circumstances, it can result in the inability of the pitch to cater for all or certain types of play during peak and off peak times. Pitch quality is often influenced by weather conditions and drainage.

As a guide, the FA has set a standard number of matches that each grass pitch type should be able to accommodate without it adversely affecting its current quality.

Taking into consideration the guidelines on capacity, the following ratings were used in Uttlesford:

Adult pitches		Youth pitches		Mini pitches	
Pitch quality	Matches per week	Pitch quality	Matches per week	Pitch quality	Matches per week
Good	3	Good	4	Good	6
Standard	2	Standard	2	Standard	4
Poor	1	Poor	1	Poor	2



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Table 2.13 applies the above pitch ratings against the actual level of weekly play recorded to determine a capacity rating as follows:

<b>Potential capacity</b>	Play is below the level the site could sustain
<b>At capacity</b>	Play matches the level the site can sustain
<b>Overused</b>	Play exceeds the level the site can sustain

## ***Education sites***

To account for curricular/extra-curricular use of education pitches it is likely that the carrying capacity at such sites will need to be adjusted. The only time this would not happen is when a school does not use its pitches at all and the sole use is community use. The adjustment is typically dependent on the amount of play carried out and the number of pitches on site.

In some cases, where there is no identified community use, there is little capacity to accommodate further play. Internal usage often exceeds recommended pitch capacity, which is further exacerbated by basic maintenance regimes that may not extend beyond grass cutting and line marking.

In Uttlesford, site capacity at education sites has been reduced by one match equivalent session per pitch to account for curricular and extra-curricular use. This is based on consultation with the schools and the discovery that all pitches are in use, as well as from experience of how school sites use their pitches from other playing pitch strategies in the locality and nationally.

## ***Informal use***

A number of football pitches in the area are on open access sites. As such, these pitches are subject to informal use in the form of dog walkers, unorganised games of football and exercise groups. It must be noted, however, that informal use of these sites is not recorded and it is therefore difficult to quantify on a site-by-site basis. Instead, it is recommended that open access sites be protected through an improved maintenance regime to protect quality.

## ***Peak time***

Spare capacity can only be considered as actual spare capacity if pitches are available at peak time. In Uttlesford, peak time is considered to be Saturday PM for adult pitches, youth 9v9 pitches and mini 7v7 pitches and Sunday AM for youth 11v11 and mini 5v5 pitches.

In the table below, please note that, on occasion, spare capacity in the peak period is identified despite the pitch being played to capacity or overplayed or more spare capacity is identified in the peak period than what exists overall. This is because the majority of use occurs outside of the peak period; therefore, the identified spare capacity at peak time should not be utilised over and above overall capacity unless quality improvements are made that increase overall capacity.

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Table 2.13: Football pitch capacity analysis

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Management	Tenure	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Available for community use?	Agreed quality rating	Current play (match sessions)	Site capacity <sup>12</sup> (match sessions)	Overused, At Capacity or Potential to Accommodate additional play	Spare capacity available in peak period (match sessions)	Comments
1	Alcott Playing Field	Rural Area	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Poor	1.5	1	0.5	-	Pitch overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week.
2	Ashdon Villa Football Club	Rural Area	Unknown	Unsecure	Adult		1	Yes	Poor	0	1	1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
3	Barnston Association Football Club	Great Dunmow	Club	Secure	Adult		2	Yes	Poor	1.5	2	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.
4	Birchanger Social Club	Stansted Mountfitchet	Sports Association	Secure	Adult		2	Yes	Poor	2	2	-	-	Pitches currently at capacity due to poor quality.
5	Burns Playing Field	Rural Area	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Poor	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.
6	Calves Pasture	Rural Area	Club	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Poor	0	1	1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.
7	Carver Barracks	Rural Area	MOD	Unsecure	Adult		2	Yes	Poor	3	2	1	-	Pitches overplayed by one match equivalent session per week.
8	Catons Lane	Saffron Walden	Town Council	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Good	5.5	1	4.5	-	Pitch overplayed by 4.5 match equivalent sessions per week.
10	Saffron Walden County High School	Saffron Walden	School	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Yes	Standard	1	2	1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure
					Youth	(9v9)	2	Yes	Standard	1	4	3	2	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
12	Debden Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		2	Yes	Poor	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.
16	Elsenham Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Poor	1.5	1	0.5	-	Pitch overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent sessions.
					Mini	(5v5)	1	Yes	Poor	1.5	2	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.
					Mini	(7v7)	1	Yes	Poor	2.5	2	0.5	-	Pitch overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent sessions.
					Youth	(9v9)	1	Yes	Poor	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.
17	Felsted Playing Field	Rural Area	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Poor	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.
					Youth	(9v9)	1	Yes	Poor	0	1	1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.
19	Flitch Green Community Centre	Rural Area	Parish Council	Secure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Yes	Poor	0	2	2	1	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.
					Mini	(7v7)	2	Yes	Poor	0	4	4	2	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.
					Youth	(9v9)	1	Yes	Poor	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.

<sup>12</sup> Based on pitch quality The FA recommends a maximum number of match equivalent sessions to be accommodate per pitch type. Please refer to Section 2.4 for the full breakdown.

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Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Management	Tenure	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Available for community use?	Agreed quality rating	Current play (match sessions)	Site capacity <sup>12</sup> (match sessions)	Overused, At Capacity or Potential to Accommodate additional play	Spare capacity available in peak period (match sessions)	Comments
20	Forest Hall School/ Forest Hall School/Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre	Stansted Mountfitchet	School	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Yes	Standard	1	2	1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
					Youth	(9v9)	2	Yes	Standard	1	4	3	2	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
21	Great Chesterford Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Standard	0.5	2	1.5	1	Pitch has one match equivalent session of spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate two teams.
23	Hadstock Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Standard	0	2	2	1	Pitch has one match equivalent session of spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate two teams.
24	Hargrave Park	Stansted Mountfitchet	Club	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Standard	1	2	1	-	No actual spare capacity exists on site as being used by two teams at peak period.
27	Helena Romanes School and Sixth Form	Great Dunmow	School	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Yes	Standard	1	2	1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure
29	Herbert Farm Playing Fields	Saffron Walden	Sports Trust	Secure	Mini	(7v7)	1	Yes	Standard	6	4	2	-	Pitch overplayed by 2 match equivalent sessions per week.
					Youth	(11v11)	1	Yes	Standard	5.5	2	3.5	-	Pitch overplayed by 3.5 match equivalent sessions per week.
					Youth	(9v9)	2	Yes	Standard	4	2	2	-	Pitches overplayed by 2 match equivalent sessions per week.
31	High Easter Playing Fields	Rural Area	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Poor	1	1	-	-	Site currently at capacity due to poor quality pitches.
33	High Street Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Poor	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.
					Mini	(5v5)	1	Yes	Poor	1	2	1	-	No spare capacity at peak period.
					Mini	(7v7)	1	Yes	Poor	0	2	2	1	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.
					Youth	(9v9)	1	Yes	Poor	1	1	-	-	Site currently at capacity due to poor quality pitches.
35	Joyce Frankland Academy	Rural Area	School	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Yes	Standard	1	2	1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure
					Youth	(9v9)	1	Yes	Standard	1	2	1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure
36	Jubilee Field	Rural Area	Sports Trust	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Poor	0	1	1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.
37	Katherine Semar Junior School	Saffron Walden	School	Unsecure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Yes	Standard	1.5	4	2.5	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure
					Mini	(7v7)	1	Yes	Standard	1.5	4	2.5	0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure

**UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL  
PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT**

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Management	Tenure	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Available for community use?	Agreed quality rating	Current play (match sessions)	Site capacity <sup>12</sup> (match sessions)	Overused, At Capacity or Potential to Accommodate additional play	Spare capacity available in peak period (match sessions)	Comments
39	Laundry Lane	Rural Area	Town Council	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Poor	1	1	-	-	Site currently at capacity due to poor quality pitches.
					Mini	(5v5)	1	Yes	Poor	2.5	2	0.5	-	Pitch overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week.
					Mini	(7v7)	1	Yes	Poor	1	2	1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.
					Youth	(9v9)	1	Yes	Poor	1.5	1	0.5	-	Pitch overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week.
45	Littlebury Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Poor	0	1	1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality
46	Manuden Village Hall and Sports Trust	Rural Area	Sports Trust	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Poor	2	1	1	-	Pitch overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week.
					Youth	(11v11)	1	Yes	Poor	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality
					Youth	(9v9)	1	Yes	Poor	1	1	-	-	Pitch currently at capacity due to poor quality pitches.
47	Newport Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		2	Yes	Poor	2.5	2	0.5	-	Pitches overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week.
					Youth	(9v9)	2	Yes	Poor	0	2	2	2	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality
48	Peasland Road Football Pitch (Walden Ladies FC)	Saffron Walden	Club	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Poor	1.5	1	0.5	-	Pitch overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week.
					Youth	(9v9)	1	Yes	Poor	1.5	1	0.5	-	Pitch overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week.
50	Quendon Athletic FC	Rural Area	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Poor	0	1	1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality
51	Radwinter Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Parish Council	Secure	Mini	(7v7)	2	Yes	Standard	1	8	7	1	Pitches have one match equivalent session of spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate two teams.
58	Stansted Airport Playing Field	Stansted Mountfitchet	Stansted Airport	Unsecure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Yes	Poor	0.5	2	1.5	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
					Mini	(7v7)	1	Yes	Poor	0	2	2	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
					Youth	(9v9)	2	Yes	Poor	1.5	2	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
62	Takeley Football Club (Fsi Stadium)	Rural Area	Club	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Good	1	3	2	-	No actual spare capacity exists on site as being used by two teams at peak period.
63	Takeley Sports Field	Rural Area	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		2	Yes	Poor	3	2	1	-	Pitches overplayed by 1 match equivalent session per week.

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Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Management	Tenure	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Available for community use?	Agreed quality rating	Current play (match sessions)	Site capacity <sup>12</sup> (match sessions)	Overused, At Capacity or Potential to Accommodate additional play	Spare capacity available in peak period (match sessions)	Comments
					Mini	(5v5)	1	Yes	Poor	0	2	2	1	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality
65	Thaxted Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Club	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Poor	1.5	1	0.5	-	Pitch overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week.
					Mini	(5v5)	1	Yes	Poor	1	2	1	-	No actual spare capacity exists on site as being used by two teams at peak period.
66	The Causeway Recreation Ground	Great Dunmow	Town Council	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Poor	2.5	1	1.5	-	Pitch overplayed by 1.5 match equivalent sessions per week.
					Mini	(5v5)	1	Yes	Poor	2.5	2	0.5	-	Pitch overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week.
					Mini	(7v7)	1	Yes	Poor	3.5	2	1.5	-	Pitch overplayed by 1.5 match equivalent sessions per week.
					Youth	(9v9)	1	Yes	Poor	1	1	-	-	Site currently at capacity due to poor quality pitches.
70	White Roding Sports and Social Club	Rural Area	Club	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Standard	1.5	2	0.5	-	No actual spare capacity exists on site as being used by two teams at peak period.
71	Wimbish Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Poor	2.5	1	1.5	-	Pitch overplayed by 1.5 match equivalent sessions per week.
					Mini	(7v7)	2	Yes	Poor	1	4	4	2	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality
72	Woodfield	Rural Area	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		1	Yes	Poor	0	1	1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality
92	R A Butler Infant & Junior School	Rural Area	School	Unsecure	Mini	(5v5)	2	Yes	Standard	1	8	7	2	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure
93	Henham & Ugley Primary & Nursery School	Rural Area	School	Unsecure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Yes	Standard	1	4	3	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure
					Mini	(7v7)	1	Yes	Standard	1	4	3	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure
94	Takeley Primary School	Great Dunmow	School	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	1	Yes	Standard	1	4	3	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure
95	Great Dunmow Primary School	Great Dunmow	School	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	1	Yes	Standard	1	4	3	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

## **Spare capacity**

To determine 'actual spare capacity', each site with 'potential capacity' identified in the table above has been reviewed. A pitch is only said to have 'actual spare capacity' if it is available for community use and available at the peak time for that format of the game. Any pitch not meeting this criterion has consequently been discounted.

There may also be situations where, although a site is highlighted as potentially able to accommodate some additional play, this should not be recorded as spare capacity against the site. For example, a site may be managed to operate slightly below full capacity to ensure that it can cater for a number of regular friendly matches and activities that take place but are difficult to quantify on a weekly basis.

Pitches that are of a poor quality are not deemed to have actual spare capacity due to the already low carrying capacity of the pitches. Any identified spare capacity should be retained in order to relieve the pitches of use, which in turn will aid the improvement of pitch quality. Furthermore, any pitches with unsecured tenure are not considered to have actual spare capacity as no further play should be encouraged on such sites given that future access cannot be guaranteed.

Given the above, four pitches across three sites are considered to contain some level of actual spare capacity equating to three match equivalent sessions. A large amount of potential spare capacity (26 match equivalent sessions in total) is discounted as a result of poor pitch quality. The table below breaks down the current actual spare capacity.

*Table 2.14: Summary of actual spare capacity*

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Capacity rating (match sessions)
21	Great Chesterford Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Adult	-	1	1
23	Hadstock Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Adult	-	1	1
51	Radwinter Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Mini	7v7	2	1
<b>Total</b>					<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

Two match equivalent sessions of actual spare capacity exist on adult pitches and one match equivalent session of actual; spare capacity exists on mini pitches. All actual spare pitch capacity is located in the Rural Analysis Area, with adult pitches having two match equivalent sessions of spare capacity and mini 7v7 pitches having one match equivalent session of spare capacity.

## **Overplay**

Overplay occurs when there is more play accommodated on a site than it is able to sustain, which can often be due to the low carrying capacity of pitches. This is most commonly a result of poor quality pitches lowering carrying capacity. In Uttlesford, 22 pitches are overplayed by a total of 22.5 match equivalent sessions.



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In the Rural Area, 14 pitches are overplayed by a total of eight match equivalent sessions. Great Dunmow contains three pitches that are currently overplayed by a total of 3.5 match equivalent sessions. The most overplay is identified in Saffron Walden, where five pitches are overplayed by a total of 11 match equivalent sessions.

Table 2.15: Overplay summary

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Capacity rating (match sessions)
1	Alcott Playing Field	Rural Area	Adult		1	0.5
7	Carver Barracks	Rural Area	Adult		2	1
8	Catons Lane	Saffron Walden	Adult		1	4.5
16	Elsenham Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Adult		1	0.5
16	Elsenham Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Mini	(7v7)	1	0.5
29	Herbert Farm Playing Fields	Saffron Walden	Mini	(7v7)	1	2
29	Herbert Farm Playing Fields	Saffron Walden	Youth	(9v9)	1	3.5
39	Laundry Lane	Rural Area	Mini	(5v5)	1	0.5
39	Laundry Lane	Rural Area	Youth	(9v9)	1	0.5
46	Manuden Village Hall and Sports Trust	Rural Area	Adult		1	1
47	Newport Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Adult		2	0.5
48	Peasland Road Football Pitch (Walden Ladies FC)	Saffron Walden	Adult		1	0.5
48	Peasland Road Football Pitch (Walden Ladies FC)	Saffron Walden	Youth	(9v9)	1	0.5
63	Takeley Sports Field	Rural Area	Adult		2	1
65	Thaxted Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Adult		1	0.5
66	The Causeway Recreation Ground	Great Dunmow	Adult		1	1.5
66	The Causeway Recreation Ground	Great Dunmow	Mini	(5v5)	1	0.5
66	The Causeway Recreation Ground	Great Dunmow	Mini	(7v7)	1	1.5
71	Wimbish Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Adult		1	1.5
<b>Total</b>					<b>22</b>	<b>22.5</b>

Poor quality pitches are the key contributor to overplay in Uttlesford, with 19 of the 22 overplayed sites being rated as poor quality through non technical assessment.

### 2.5 Supply and demand analysis

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Having considered supply and demand, the table below identifies the overall spare capacity on each different pitch type, based on match equivalent sessions by analysis area. Current demand also includes expressed latent demand. Future demand is based on population forecasts and club growth aspirations added together.

Table 2.16: Summary of current and future provision of pitches in Saffron Walden Analysis Area

Pitch type	Actual spare capacity (match sessions)	Demand (match sessions per week)				
		Overplay	Latent demand	Total (current)	Future demand	Total future
Mini 5v5	-	-	1	1	-	1
Mini 7v7	-	2	1	3	1	4.5
Youth 9v9	-	0.5	-	0.5	1	1.5
Youth 11v11	-	3.5	-	3.5	1	4.5
Adult	-	5	1	6	1	7
<b>Saffron Walden</b>	-	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>

All pitch configurations in the Saffron Walden Analysis Area are currently identified as having shortfalls. Adult pitches have the largest shortfall of five match equivalent sessions per week. This increases to six with latent demand.

This is followed by youth 11v11 and mini 7v7 pitches, with shortfalls of 3.5 and three match equivalent sessions respectively when considering both current overplay and latent demand. At present, this analysis area has the largest overall shortfall (14 match equivalent sessions).

Shortfalls across all provision types, except for mini 5v5 pitches, increase based on predicted future demand, seeing the overall shortfalls in the Saffron Walden Analysis Area rise from 14 to 18 match equivalent sessions per week. Future shortfalls are most significant on mini 7v7, youth 11v11 and adult pitches, with shortfalls of 4.5, 4.5 and eight match equivalent sessions respectively.

Table 2.17: Summary of current and future provision of pitches in Stansted Mountfitchet Analysis Area

Pitch type	Actual spare capacity (match sessions)	Demand (match sessions per week)				
		Overplay	Latent demand	Total (current)	Future demand	Total future
Mini 5v5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mini 7v7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youth 9v9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youth 11v11	-	-	0.5	0.5	1	1.5
Adult	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.5
<b>Stansted Mountfitchet</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

At present, all pitch types in Stansted Mountfitchet Analysis Area are played to capacity. When considering latent demand, both youth 11v11 and adult pitches have marginal shortfalls of 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week.



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Based on predicted future demand, shortfalls on youth 11v11 pitches will increase to 1.5 match equivalent sessions. The situation on all other pitch types remains the same.

Table 2.18: Summary of current and future provision of pitches in Great Dunmow Analysis Area

Pitch type	Actual spare capacity (match sessions)	Demand (match sessions per week)				
		Overplay (including latent demand)	Latent demand	Total (current)	Future demand	Total future
Mini 5v5	-	0.5	1	1.5	-	1.5
Mini 7v7	-	1.5	0.5	2	-	2
Youth 9v9	-	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	1
Youth 11v11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adult	-	1.5	-	1.5	-	1.5
<b>Great Dunmow</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6</b>

In the Great Dunmow Analysis Area, when considering both overplay and latent demand, youth 11v11 pitches are at capacity, whilst all other pitch types have shortfalls. These shortfalls are; however, minimal. Only youth 9v9 pitches have predicted future demand, which sees the shortfall increase from 0.5 to one match equivalent session per week.

Table 2.19: Summary of current and future provision of pitches in Rural Analysis Area

Pitch type	Actual spare capacity (match sessions)	Demand (match sessions per week)				
		Overplay	Latent demand	Total (current)	Future demand	Total future
Mini 5v5	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	1.5
Mini 7v7	1	0.5	2	1.5	0.5	2
Youth 9v9	-	0.5	1	1.5	0.5	2
Youth 11v11	-	-	3.5	3.5	1.5	5
Adult	2	7	-	5	0.5	5.5
<b>Rural</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>

The Rural Analysis area has the most significant overall shortfall of 13 match equivalent sessions. This is mostly attributed to the shortfalls on adult and youth 11v11 provision, with shortfalls of five and 3.5 match equivalent sessions respectively.

Overall shortfalls in this analysis area increase to 16 match equivalent sessions based on predicted future demand. Again, the largest shortfalls can be seen on adult pitches (five match equivalent sessions per week) and youth 11v11 pitches (3.5 match equivalent sessions per week).

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

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## 2.6 Conclusion

Based on current demand, there are shortfalls on all pitch types in Uttlesford, primarily as a result of overplay. These shortfalls are most significant in the Saffron Walden and Rural analysis areas.

Whilst most shortfalls are minimal, there is a current shortfall of 13 match equivalent sessions per week on adult pitches in the District. Shortfalls on each pitch type are further increased when accounting for future demand.

As previously mentioned, shortfalls are mostly a result of poor pitch quality reducing available capacity, with a total of 27.5 match equivalent sessions per week of potential spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality. There is also a need to explore tenure security on those sites which do not currently provide clubs with security of use. This not only impacts on capacity (discounting 23 match equivalent sessions of potential spare capacity), but also reduces potential funding opportunities to improve pitch quality on such sites, to increase this potential spare capacity further. Addressing these issues will be further explored in the subsequent strategy and action plan document.

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL

## PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

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### Football summary

- ◀ The audit identifies 93 grass pitches across 45 sites in Uttlesford. Of these, 89 pitches across 43 sites are available for community use. Most provision (42%) in the District is adult pitches.
- ◀ Following non-technical site assessment, two pitches are rated as good quality, 28 as standard quality and 61 as poor quality.
- ◀ Most sites (18) have ancillary facilities which are rated as standard quality, 11 are assessed as having poor quality facilities and five are assessed as having good quality facilities. In general, clubs agree with the above quality scores.
- ◀ There are four clubs in Uttlesford which compete within the football pyramid identified. Barnston FC play at Step 7 and Takeley, Saffron Walden Town and Stansted football clubs play at Step 5.
- ◀ Should Barnston FC progress to Step 6, pitch quality and changing provision may prevent this from being possible.
- ◀ Walden Ladies FC is the only women's team in the District within the Women's National League System and is currently playing at Step 5.
- ◀ Clubs are generally considered to have security of tenure across Uttlesford. This is; however, on the assumption that parish and town council sites are not likely to be taken out of use.
- ◀ Through the audit and assessment, 163 teams from 30 clubs are identified as playing within Uttlesford. This consists of 26 adult men's, two adult women's, 57 youth boys', seven youth girls' teams and 61 mini teams.
- ◀ One team; Chelmsford City Ladies is currently playing its home games at Barnston Association Football Club. This demand is imported from the neighbouring authority of Chelmsford.
- ◀ A number of clubs report latent demand. Of the ten which specify a reason, nine attribute this to lack of enough good quality pitches and access to 3G pitch provision.
- ◀ Most latent demand is expressed within the Rural Analysis Area (three mini 5v5 teams, four mini 7v7 teams, two youth 9v9 teams and seven youth 11v11 teams). This is followed by the Saffron Walden Analysis Area, with latent demand of two mini 5v5, two mini 7v7 and two adult teams.
- ◀ Using TGRs, future population is predicted to generate one adult men's, six youth 11v11 boys', two youth 9v9 boys', four mini 7v7 and two mini 5v5 teams in Uttlesford.
- ◀ Further to population growth, several clubs also report *potential* future demand, with a predicted growth of ten teams (five match equivalent sessions).
- ◀ Only four pitches across three sites (all located in the Rural Analysis Area) are considered to contain some level of actual spare capacity, equating to three match equivalent sessions. However, a large amount of potential spare capacity (27.5 match equivalent sessions in total) is discounted as a result of poor pitch quality.
- ◀ In Uttlesford, 22 pitches are overplayed by 22.5 match equivalent sessions. Almost half of this overplay (11 match equivalent sessions) is located on five pitches in Saffron Walden.
- ◀ Based on current demand, there are shortfalls on all pitch types in Uttlesford, primarily as a result of overplay. These shortfalls are most significant in the Saffron Walden and Rural analysis areas. Whilst most shortfalls are minimal, there is a current shortfall of 13 match equivalent sessions per week on adult pitches in the District.

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

## PART 3: THIRD GENERATION TURF (3G) ARTIFICIAL GRASS PITCHES (AGPs)

### 3.1: Introduction

Competitive football can take place on 3G surfaces that have been FIFA or International Matchball Standard (IMS) tested and approved by the FA for inclusion on the FA pitch register. As such, a growing number of 3G pitches are now used for competitive match play, providing that the performance standard meets FIFA quality (previously FIFA One Star), as well as for training purposes. Football training can take place on sand and water based surfaces but is not the preferred option.

World Rugby produced the 'Performance Specification for artificial grass pitches for rugby', more commonly known as 'Regulation 22' that provides the necessary technical detail to produce pitch systems that are appropriate for rugby union. The artificial surface standards identified in Regulation 22 allows matches to be played on surfaces that meet the standard, meaning full contact activity, including tackling, rucking, mauling and lineouts, can take place. For rugby league, the equivalent is known as RFL Community Standard.

England Hockey's (EH) Artificial Grass Playing Surface Policy (June 2016) advises that 3G pitches should not be used for hockey matches or training and that they can only be used for lower level hockey (introductory level) as a last resort when no sand-based or water-based AGPs are available.

*Table 3.1: 3G type and sport suitability*

Surface	Category	Comments
Rubber crumb	Long Pile 3G (60mm with shock pad)	Rugby surface – must comply with World Rugby regulation 22 and/or RFL Community Standard, requires a minimum of 60mm pile.
Rubber crumb	Medium Pile 3G (55-60mm)	Preferred football surface. Suitable for non-contact rugby union/league practice or play.
Rubber crumb	Short Pile 3G (40mm)	Acceptable surface for some competitive football, able to be used for low level curricular hockey.

It should be noted that the FA generally refers to 3G pitches as 3G football turf pitches, though this term is not adopted in this PPS as 3G pitches can be and are used for other sports including rugby union, rugby league, lacrosse and American football, amongst others.

### 3.2 Supply

No full or half sized 3G pitches currently exist in Uttlesford. A full size 3G pitch is considered by the FA to measure at least 100 x 64 metres (106 x 70 metres including run offs).

#### ***FA/FIFA approved pitches***

In order for competitive matches to be played on 3G pitches, the pitch should be FIFA or IMS tested and approved and added to the FA pitch register, which can be found at: <http://3g.thefa.me.uk/>.

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Pitches undergo testing to become a FIFA Quality pitch (previously FIFA One Star) or a FIFA Quality Pro pitch (previously FIFA Two Star), with pitches commonly constructed, installed and tested in situ to achieve either accreditation. This comes after FIFA announced changes to 3G performance in October 2015 following consultation with member associations and licenced laboratories.

The changes are part of FIFA's continued ambition to drive up performance standard in the industry and the implications are that all 3G pitches built through the FA framework will be constructed to meet the new criteria.

The changes from FIFA One Star to FIFA Quality will have minimal impact on the current hours of use guidelines, which suggests that One Star pitches place more emphasis on the product's ability to sustain acceptable performance and can typically be used for 60-85 hours per week with a lifespan of 20,000 cycles. In contrast, pitches built to FIFA Quality Pro performance standards are unlikely to provide the hours of use that some FIFA Two Star products have guaranteed in the past (previously 30-40 hours per week with a lifespan of 5,000 cycles). Typically, a FIFA Quality Pro pitch will be able to accommodate only 20-30 hours per week with appropriate maintenance due to strict performance measurements.

### ***World Rugby compliant pitches***

To enable 3G pitches to host competitive rugby union matches, World Rugby (WR) has developed the Rugby Turf Performance Specification. This is to ensure that the surfaces replicate the playing qualities of good quality grass pitches, provide a playing environment that will not increase the risk of injury and are of an adequate durability. The specification includes a rigorous test programme that assesses ball/surface interaction and player/surface interaction and has been modified to align the standard with that of FIFA. Any 3G pitch used for any form of competitive rugby must comply with this specification and must be tested every two years to retain compliance.

There are currently no World Rugby compliant AGPs in Uttlesford and it is not considered to be a strategic target area for the RFU. It should be noted that for an AGP to be suitable for contact rugby, it must have a 3G surface and must be approved by World Rugby. A World Rugby compliant pitch also enables the transfer of match demand from grass pitches onto 3G pitches, which alleviates overplay of grass pitches and as a result protects quality. The RFU investment strategy into AGPs considers sites where grass rugby pitches are over capacity and where an AGP would support the growth of the game at the host site and for the local rugby partnership, including local clubs and education sites.

### **3.3 Demand**

#### ***Football demand***

The FA considers high quality 3G pitches as an essential tool in promoting coach and player development. The pitches can support intensive use and as such are great assets for football use. Primarily, such facilities have been installed for social use and training, however, they are increasingly used for competition, which The FA wholly supports.

#### ***Training demand***

Getting access to good quality, affordable training facilities is a problem for many clubs throughout the country. In the winter months, midweek training is only possible at floodlit facilities. As previously mentioned, the majority of responsive clubs state demand for additional training facilities, six specifically state a need for increased use of 3G pitches.

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The FA's long-term ambition is to provide every affiliated team in England the opportunity to train once per week on floodlit 3G surface, together with priority access for every Charter Standard Community Club through a partnership agreement. The FA standard is calculated by using the latest Sport England research "AGPs State of the Nation March 2012" assuming that 51% of AGP usage is by sports clubs when factoring in the number of training slots available per pitch at peak times. It is estimated that one full size AGP can service 38 teams.

It is considered that 163 football teams require access to train once per week on floodlit 3G surface in Uttlesford. On this basis, there is a need for four full size 3G pitches (rounded down from 4.2) to serve all training demand. As there are currently no 3G pitches provided, supply is considered insufficient to meet current demand.

When considering future demand of an additional 24 teams (based on population increases and club growth predictions), demand for full size 3G pitches increases to five.

### *Match play demand*

Improving grass pitch quality is one way to increase the capacity at sites but given the cost of doing such work and the continued maintenance required (and associated costs), alternatives need to be considered that can offer a more sustainable model for the future of football. The substitute to grass pitches is the use of 3G pitches for competitive matches, providing that the pitch is FA approved, floodlit and available for community use during the peak period.

The majority of matches played on 3G pitches nationally are mini soccer matches. Demand for 3G pitches for match play will be set out in detail within the subsequent Strategy and Action Plan.

### *Rugby demand*

There are currently 41 competitive rugby union teams playing in Uttlesford, with both clubs; Saffron Walden RFC and Wendens Ambo RFC aspiring to grow further. Both clubs are accessing sites which are identified as being overplayed. Although pitch quality plays a part in the identified overplay, it is difficult for a grass pitch to sustain high levels of training regardless of quality.

## **3.4 Supply and demand analysis**

Using FA calculations, there is a need for four full sized 3G pitches to meet current football training demand and five to meet predicted future demand.

With regards to rugby, overall Saffron Walden Rugby Club is currently overplayed by one match equivalent session. This is attributed to the poor quality of its training pitch and lack of tenure security on part of its site. The pitch at Carver Barracks, as well as one pitch at Joyce Frankland Academy are also overplayed as a result of high levels of use from Wendens Ambo RFC. The latter site as a result of training every Saturday morning alongside school fixtures.

Although pitch quality plays a part in the identified overplay, it is difficult for a grass pitch to sustain high levels of training regardless of quality. At present, across Uttlesford there are 41 competitive teams, with clubs aspiring to grow further. On this basis, there could be consideration for a WR 3G pitch in the Uttlesford area, with such provision desired outcomes of the RFU investment strategy would be met by alleviating overplay to project pitch quality and supporting the growth of the game.

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As it stands there are no 3G pitches located in Uttlesford to accommodate either football or rugby demand and there is a need to address this shortfall, particularly in relation to football training demand. Where 3G provision will be best located within Uttlesford will be further explored in the subsequent Strategy and Action Plan.

### **3G pitch summary**

- ◀ There are currently no 3G pitches in Uttlesford.
- ◀ Using FA training model and based on 163 teams currently affiliating to Uttlesford, there is a need for four full size 3G pitches to service the District.
- ◀ When considering future demand for an additional 24 teams (based on population increases and club growth aspirations), the shortfall increases to five full size 3G pitches.
- ◀ Although pitch quality plays a part in the identified overplay on rugby pitches, it is difficult for a grass pitch to sustain high levels of training regardless of quality. At present, across Uttlesford, there are 41 competitive rugby teams, with clubs aspiring to grow further. On this basis, there could be consideration for a WRC 3G pitch in the Uttlesford area.
- ◀ The most favourable locations for 3G pitch provision will be further explored in the subsequent Strategy and Action Plan document.



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## PART 4: RUGBY UNION

### 4.1: Introduction

The Rugby Football Union (RFU) is the national governing body for rugby union. It is split into six areas across the Country with a workforce team that covers development, coaching, governance and competitions. A full-time development officer is responsible for Uttlesford (as part of the London and South East region) and works closely with all clubs to maximise their potential. This work involves developing club structures, working towards the RFU Club accreditation (Clubmark) and the development of school-club structures.

The rugby union playing season operates from September to May.

#### **Consultation**

There are two rugby clubs in Uttlesford; Saffron Walden RFC and Wendens Ambo RFC. A face to face meeting took place with Saffron Walden RFC, and Wendens Ambo RFC was consulted via telephone, thus achieving a response rate of 100%.

### 4.2: Supply

There are 12 senior, four junior and nine mini rugby pitches in Uttlesford across seven sites. Of these pitches, all are available for community use. Most of the pitches are located at Saffron Walden Rugby Club (located in the Rural Analysis Area), where there are two senior, one junior and eight mini pitches. The first team pitch at this site is floodlit, as well as half of the training pitch.

*Table 4.1: Summary of grass rugby pitches available to the community*

Analysis area	Number of pitches			
	Senior	Junior	Mini	Total
Great Dunmow	1	-	-	1
Rural Area	10	3	8	21
Saffron Walden	1	1	-	2
Stansted Mountfitchet		-	1	1
<b>Uttlesford</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>

As shown in the table above, the vast majority of rugby union provision is located in the Rural Area. Great Dunmow, Saffron Walden and Stansted Mountfitchet contain a total of four rugby union pitches.

Traditionally mini and junior rugby takes place on over marked senior pitches. This is the case at both Joyce Frankland Academy and Carver Barracks, accessed by Wendens Ambo RFC. Saffron Walden RFC has mini pitches marked out for its younger age groups.

The audit only identifies dedicated, line marked pitches. For rugby union pitch dimension sizes please refer to the table overleaf.



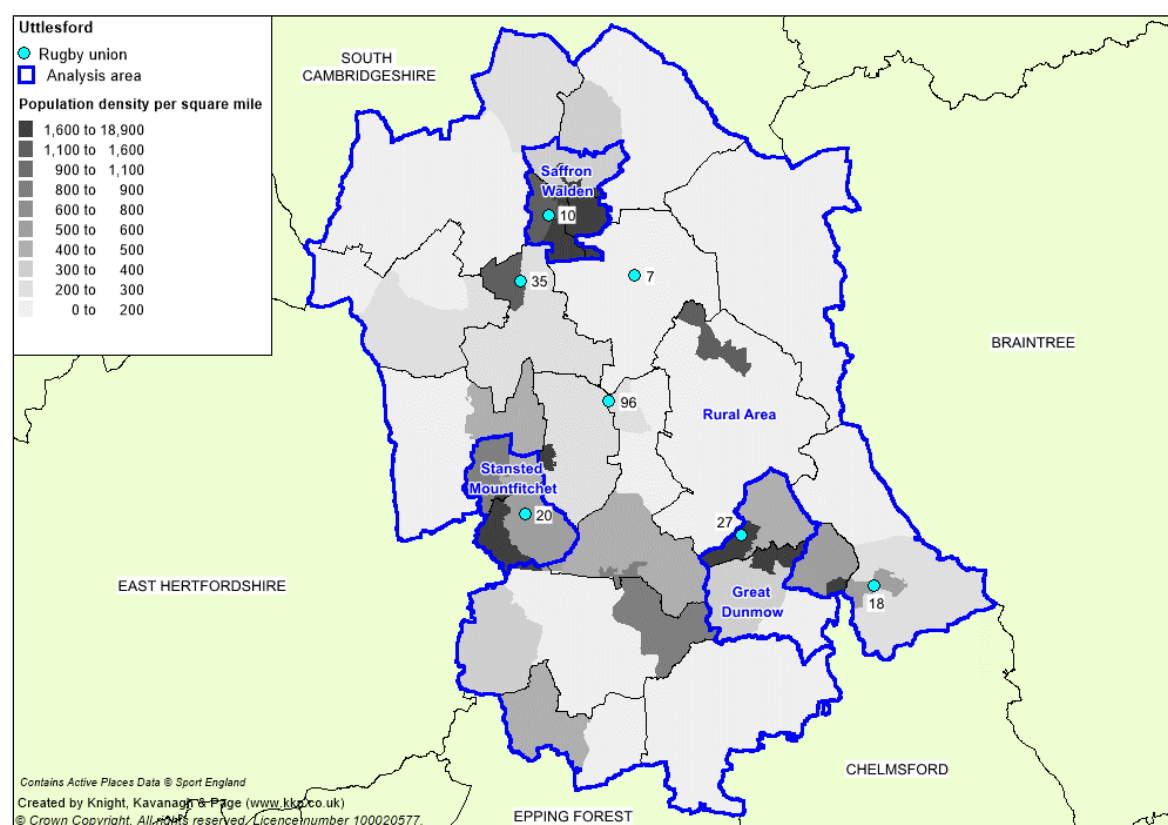
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Table 4.2: Pitch dimensions

Age	Pitch type	Maximum pitch dimensions (metres) <sup>13</sup>
U7	Mini	20 x 12
U8	Mini	45 x 22
U9	Mini	60 x 30
U10	Mini	60 x 35
U11	Mini	60 x 43
U12	Mini	60 x 43
U13	Junior	90 x 60 (60 x 43 for girls)
U14 +	Senior	100 x 70 <sup>14</sup>

Figure 4.1 below shows the location of all rugby union pitches within Uttlesford, regardless of community use. For a key to the map, see Table 4.5.

Figure 4.1: Location of rugby union pitches within Uttlesford



## Future provision

Planning permission has recently been granted for a new school playing field. This sits on the boundary of the neighbouring authority (East Hertfordshire) and will be part of the Hertfordshire & Essex High School; however, this site falls within the Uttlesford District. This will provide one senior grass pitch, which will be subject to a community use agreement.

<sup>13</sup> Recommended run off area for all pitch types requires five-metres each way and a minimum in-goal length of six metres.

<sup>14</sup> Minimum dimensions of 94 x 68 metres are accepted.

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## *Pitch quality*

The methodology for assessing rugby pitch quality looks at two key elements; the maintenance programme and the level of drainage on each pitch. An overall quality based on both drainage and maintenance can then be generated.

The agreed rating for each pitch type also represents actions required to improve pitch quality. A breakdown of actions required based on the ratings can be seen below:

*Table 4.3: Definition of maintenance categories*

Category	Definition
M0	Action is significant improvements to maintenance programme
M1	Action is minor improvements to maintenance programme
M2	Action is no improvements to maintenance programme

*Table 4.4: Definition of drainage categories*

Category	Definition
D0	Action is pipe drainage system is needed on pitch
D1	Action is pipe drainage is needed on pitch
D2	Action is slit drainage is needed on pitch
D3	No action is needed on pitch drainage

*Table 4.5: Quality ratings based on maintenance and drainage scores*

		Maintenance		
		Poor (M0)	Adequate (M1)	Good (M2)
Drainage	Natural Inadequate (D0)	Poor	Poor	Standard
	Natural Adequate (D1)	Poor	Standard	Good
	Pipe Drained (D2)	Standard	Standard	Good
	Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	Standard	Good	Good

The figures are based upon a pipe drained system at 5m centres that has been installed in the last eight years and a slit drained system at 1m centres that has been installed in the last five years.

There is a fairly mixed standard of pitch quality across Uttlesford, with eight being rated as good quality, eight as poor quality and nine as standard quality through non technical assessment. For the full breakdown, see Table 4.5 overleaf.

With the exception of one pitch (located at Saffron Walden Rugby Club) all poor quality pitches are located at school sites, including Joyce Frankland Academy which is accessed by Wendens Ambo RFC for club training every Saturday morning. This is mainly attributed to lower levels of maintenance taking place on these pitches.

Wendens Ambo RFC reports that the pitch quality at the Academy is generally adequate for its needs; however, there are some issues with dog fouling. The Club also accesses Carver Barracks where the pitch receives a standard quality rating. It also describes the pitch quality at this site as adequate. Quality at this site has improved due to having pipe drainage installed.

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The pitch rated as poor quality at Saffron Walden Rugby Club is the training pitch. As such, it is heavily used through the week. The Club reports that this pitch becomes extremely worn through the season, particularly down one side due to half the pitch being floodlit (and this area being most used). Worn patches on the side of the pitch closest to the clubhouse were observed during the site assessment, making grass coverage poor. With the pitch being so heavily used, it is hard to rectify quality through maintenance regimes during the season. It is also reported that the floodlights on this pitch are in need of refurbishment.

The first and second team pitch at Saffron Walden Rugby Club receive a good quality rating. At time of site visit, the pitches were noted as having good grass coverage and length, quality posts and evidence of rigorous maintenance regimes. In addition, the first team pitch has new floodlighting to meet county regulations. This is reflective of the views of the Club, which also describe these pitches as of a good standard.

The remaining pitches (all of which are mini pitches) at Saffron Walden Rugby Club are situated on former farmland adjacent to the main site. The Club has worked hard top soiling and levelling the pitches to bring them up to playing standard. There are now eight pitches marked out and used by the mini section. Whilst no significant quality issues are identified on these pitches, at time of assessment, grass coverage was observed as being slightly lower than the senior pitches. The pitches were also observed as having some areas of unevenness, with the pitches scoring a standard quality rating. This again, mirrors the views of the Club.

The table overleaf shows the quality ratings for each of the pitches in Uttlesford based on a combination of non-technical site assessment scores and user ratings.

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Table 4.6: Site quality ratings

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Community use?	Security of tenure	Pitch type	Maintenance and drainage score	Quality rating	Floodlit?
7	Carver Barracks	Rural Area	Yes	Unsecure	Senior	M1 / D1	Standard	No
10	Saffron Walden County High School	Saffron Walden	Yes-unused	Unsecure	Senior	M0 / D1	Poor	No
					Junior	M0 / D1	Poor	No
18	Felsted School	Rural Area	Yes-unused	Unsecure	Senior	M2 / D3	Good	No
					Senior	M2 / D3	Good	No
					Senior	M2 / D3	Good	No
					Senior	M2 / D3	Good	No
					Senior	M2 / D3	Good	No
20	Forest Hall School	Stansted Mountfitchet	Yes-unused	Unsecure	Mini	M0 / D1	Poor	No
27	Helena Romanes School and Sixth Form	Great Dunmow	Yes-unused	Unsecure	Senior	M0 / D1	Poor	No
35	Joyce Frankland Academy	Rural Area	Yes	Unsecure	Senior	M0 / D1	Poor	No
					Junior	M0 / D1	Poor	No
					Junior	M0 / D1	Poor	No
96	Saffron Walden Rugby Club	Rural Area	Yes	Secure	Senior	M1 / D2	Standard	Yes
					Senior	M1 / D2	Standard	No
					Junior	M0 / D1	Poor	Half floodlit
				Unsecure	Mini	M1 / D1	Standard	No
					Mini	M1 / D1	Standard	No
					Mini	M1 / D1	Standard	No
					Mini	M1 / D1	Standard	No
					Mini	M1 / D1	Standard	No
Mini	M1 / D1	Standard	No					

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Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Community use?	Security of tenure	Pitch type	Maintenance and drainage score	Quality rating	Floodlit?
					Mini	M1 / D1	Standard	No

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### ***Ancillary facilities***

The ancillary facilities at Saffron Walden Rugby Club are rated as poor quality. This is reflective of the views of both the Club and the RFU. The Club explains that the changing rooms are in need of a complete refurbishment, currently failing to meet RFU specifications. This is a key issue for the Club given its first team plays at Level 7 in the London 2 North East League.

The changing facilities and social space are reported to be too small and insufficient to service the amount of pitches at the site. This is also the same for car parking, which is also insufficient to accommodate demand at peak times. Consultation with the RFU expresses similar concerns, stating the ancillary facilities are at capacity. The lack of space and communal showers also makes it difficult to support a women's and girls' section which is an aspiration for the Club.

In response to this, it has had plans drawn up for a clubhouse refurbishment and extension; however, the cost of the project is high due to having to move waste pipes. It currently does not have enough funding to undertake this project. Furthermore, the RFU expresses concern around investing in a site, where should the adjoining field (where all junior pitches are marked out) be taken out of use due to unsecure tenure, would become unsuitable for a club of its size. The Club has since considered other sites, including land behind the Lord Butler Leisure Centre; however, planning permission for a multisport site fell through.

Wendens Ambo RFC report that both sites it has access to; Joyce Frankland Academy and Carver Barracks have pavilions with changing and toilet facilities. The pavilion it accesses at Joyce Frankland Academy is the clubhouse of Saffron Walden Hockey Club. It reports that changing and toilet facilities at both sites are functional albeit basic; however, there is a lack of social space. Being a junior club, social space is important, and as such, it ends up erecting tents to provide enough space and shelter for players and spectators.

Through consultation, both clubs have expressed an interest in working in partnership to have a rugby site able to meet their current and future needs, as well as providing them with full security of tenure.

### ***Security of tenure***

Saffron Walden RFC owns its main site (Saffron Walden Rugby Club), meaning it has security of tenure. However, the adjoining site, on which, all its junior pitches are marked out, is leased from a private land owner. Whilst the lease has 28 years remaining, it has a 12 month break clause, meaning the land owner can terminate the agreement at any time.

Wendens Ambo RFC currently has no security of tenure, renting pitches at Joyce Frankland Academy on a weekly basis. Due to this, occasionally it is unable to access pitches due to school fixtures and must find pitches elsewhere. This occasionally means having to travel outside of Uttlesford to access pitches.

The situation at Joyce Frankland Academy is reflective across all school sites, with a lack of official community use agreement providing any clubs accessing the sites with a lack of tenure security.

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## 4.3: Demand

Demand for rugby pitches in Uttlesford tends to fall within the categories of organised competitive play and organised training.

### **Competitive play**

Two rugby union clubs play within Uttlesford. Wendens Ambo RFC is a junior focused club and as such, only has one adult team. It has a large junior section consisting of nine teams, with most of its players feeding into Saffron Walden RFC once they reach the under 13 age group.

Saffron Walden RFC operates three senior men's, six junior boys' and six mini teams.

In total, there are four senior men's, six junior boys' and 15 (mixed) mini teams provided across the two clubs. A breakdown of teams for each club can be seen in below.

*Table 4.7: Summary of affiliated demand*

Club	No. of rugby union teams				
	Men's	Women's	Boys'	Girls'	Mini
Saffron Walden RFC	3	-	6	-	6
Wendens Ambo RFC	1	-	-	-	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>

Please note that the number of mini teams for each club have been reduced to more accurately reflect the number that is fully competing. Therefore, numbers participating at each age group are likely to be more than is reflected in the number of teams.

In addition to above, Saffron Walden RFC operates organised girls training for U15s up to U18s, as well as organised ladies training on Wednesday evenings at Saffron Walden Rugby Club. The ladies play occasional friendly games on a Sunday afternoon; however, as previously mentioned, changing provision makes this a challenge. As such, it is unable to enter the ladies into an official league.

Once a year, Wendens Ambo RFC runs a mini rugby festival, attracting around 900 players (80 to 90 teams). This takes place at Joyce Frankland Academy.

### *Participation trends*

Following the closure of Walden School in 2017, Wendens Ambo RFC lost a number of players due to having to move training location; however, following advertisement in the local area, the number of players has now significantly increased.

Saffron Walden RFC reports that numbers have remained consistent across both its senior and junior sections.

### **Latent demand**

Wendens Ambo RFC does not currently report any latent demand. In contrast, Saffron Walden RFC reports that it has reached a point where due to capacity, it will have to start putting junior players on a waiting list. Further to this, it is unable to operate a full women's and girls' section. At present, it is only able to run one training session a week for girls aged under 15 to under 18. It reports receiving enquires regarding women's rugby and aspires to

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meet this demand. This is something it has discussed with the RFU. This latent demand will be incorporated into capacity analysis.

### ***Displaced demand***

Wendens Ambo RFC reports occasionally having to travel outside of Uttlesford to access provision. This is on the odd occasion that their use of Joyce Frankland Academy on a Saturday morning clashed with a school fixture.

### ***Training demand***

Teams from Saffron Walden RFC train throughout the season on a dedicated floodlit training pitch. This pitch is used for club training on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. In addition, it is used as a warm up area on match days. Whilst this prevents negative effect on match pitches, the Club reports that the training pitch is of poor quality as a result of significant wear and tear. One side is impacted more due to one side having floodlighting and being heavily used.

Wendens Ambo RFC train on a Saturday morning at Joyce Frankland Academy. This takes place between 9:30 and 12:30am. The Club reports that due to its size, it can struggle for space at this site, especially if one pitch is unavailable due to school fixtures. This can result in it needing to access alternative provision.

### ***Future demand***

Future demand can be defined in two ways, through participation increases and using population forecasts.

#### *Population increases*

Team generation rates are used overleaf as the basis for calculating the number of teams likely to be generated in the future based on population growth (2033).

*Table 4.8: Team generation rates (2033)<sup>15</sup>*

Age group	Current population within age group	Current no. of teams	Team Generation Rate	Future population within age group	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population <sup>16</sup>
Senior Men's (19-45)	12,557	4	1:3139	12,978	4.1	-
Senior Women's (19-45)	13,306	-	-	13,598	-	-
Junior Boys (13-18)	3,416	6	569	4,157	7.3	1
Junior Girls (13-18)	3,199	-	-	3,861	-	-
Mini rugby mixed (7-12)	6,733	15	449	7,671	17.1	2

As can be seen in the table above, population changes until 2033 forecast the creation of one junior boy's and two mini teams.

<sup>15</sup> There is potential that the ONS projections may be under estimating future demand when compared to housing growth figures and as such, this should be subject to periodic review.

<sup>16</sup> Please note TGR figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.



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Table 4.9: Team generation rates by analysis area (2033)

Age group	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population (by analysis area)				
	Saffron Walden	Stansted Mountfitchet	Great Dunmow	Rural	Total
Senior Men's (19-45)	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Women's (19-45)	-	-	-	-	-
Junior Boys (13-18)	-	-	-	1	1
Junior Girls (13-18)	-	-	-	-	-
Mini rugby mixed (7-12)	-	-	-	2	2

As can be seen in the table above, once TGRs are broken down into individual analysis areas, all forecasted demand is located in the Rural Analysis Area. The highest level of anticipated growth is mini rugby teams.

Both team generation rates and future club aspirational demand are added together and used in the supply and demand analysis later on within this section.

### *Participation increases*

Wendens Ambo RFC does not quantify team future demand; however, it states that it would like to keep growing as a club as long as it has capacity to do so.

Saffron Walden RFC highlight a desire to have two teams at every age group from U6 through to U14. This would result in an additional nine mini and one junior boys' team.

Further to this, it would like to start a competitive women's and girl's section, starting with one girls' team, as well as entering its women's team into a competitive league. It plans to do this through creating links into local schools. Should this be a success, in the long term, it aspires to be a centre for women's and girl's rugby.

The RFU is active in developing rugby union in local state schools through the All Schools programme launched in September 2012. The aim is to increase the number of secondary state schools playing rugby union, with such schools linking to a local team of RFU Rugby Development Officers (RDOs). The RDO's deliver coaching sessions and support the schools to establish rugby union as part of the curricular and extracurricular programme. No schools within Uttlesford have been identified as participating in the All Schools programme.

### ***The peak period***

In order to fully establish actual spare capacity, the peak period needs to be established for all types of rugby. For senior teams, it is Saturday PM as all senior teams play at this time. Peak time for mini and junior rugby is Sunday AM.

## **4.4: Capacity analysis**

The capacity for pitches to regularly accommodate competitive play, training and other activity over a season is most often determined by quality. As a minimum, the quality and therefore the capacity of a pitch affects the playing experience and people's enjoyment of playing rugby. In extreme circumstances, it can result in the inability of a pitch to cater for all or certain types of play during peak and off peak times.

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To enable an accurate supply and demand assessment of rugby pitches, the following assumptions are applied to site by site analysis:

- ◀ All sites that are used for competitive rugby matches (regardless of whether this is secured community use) are included on the supply side.
- ◀ Use of school pitches by schools reduces potential capacity by one match equivalent session.
- ◀ All competitive play is on senior sized pitches (except for where mini pitches are provided).
- ◀ From U14 upwards, teams play 15 v15 and use a full pitch.
- ◀ Mini teams (U6-U12) play on half of a senior pitch i.e. two teams per senior pitch or a dedicated mini pitch.
- ◀ For senior and youth teams the current level of play per week is set at 0.5 for each match played based on all teams operating on a traditional home and away basis (assumes half of matches will be played away).
- ◀ For mini teams playing on a senior pitch, play per week is set at 0.25 for each match played based on all teams operating on a traditional home and away basis and playing across half of one senior pitch.
- ◀ Senior rugby generally takes place on Saturday afternoons.
- ◀ Junior rugby generally takes place on Sunday mornings.
- ◀ Mini rugby generally takes place on Sunday mornings.

As a guide, the RFU has set a standard number of matches that each pitch should be able to accommodate:

*Table 4.10: Pitch capacity (matches per week) based on quality assessments*

		Maintenance		
		Poor (M0)	Adequate (M1)	Good (M2)
<b>Drainage</b>	Natural Inadequate (D0)	0.5	1.5	2
	Natural Adequate or Pipe Drained (D1)	1.5	2	3
	Pipe Drained (D2)	1.75	2.5	3.25
	Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	2	3	3.5

Capacity is based upon a basic assessment of the drainage system and maintenance programme ascertained through a combination of the quality assessment and consultation. This guide, however, is only a very general measure of potential pitch capacity. It does not account for specific circumstances at time of use and it assumes average rainfall and an appropriate end of season rest and renovation programme.

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Table 4.11: Capacity table for community available rugby pitches in Uttlesford

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Community use?	Type of tenure	Pitch type	Number of pitches	Quality rating	Non-tech score	Floodlit?	Match equivalent sessions (per week)	Pitch Capacity (sessions per week)	Capacity rating	Spare capacity available in peak period (match sessions)	Comments	
7	Carver Barracks	Rural Area	Yes	Unsecure	Senior	1	Standard	M1 / D1	No	1.25	2	0.75	-	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.	
10	Saffron Walden County High School	Saffron Walden	Yes	Unsecure	Senior	1	Poor	M0 / D1	No	1	1.5	0.5	-	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.	
10	Saffron Walden County High School	Saffron Walden	Yes	Unsecure	Junior	1	Poor	M0 / D1	No	1	1.5	0.5	-	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.	
18	Felsted School	Rural Area	Yes-unused	Unsecure	Senior	6	Good	M2 / D3	No	6	21	15	-	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure	
20	Forest Hall School/ Forest Hall School/Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre	Stansted Mountfitchet	Yes-unused	Unsecure	Mini	1	Poor	M0 / D1	No	1	1.5	0.5	-	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.	
27	Helena Romanes School and Sixth Form	Great Dunmow	Yes-unused	Unsecure	Senior	1	Poor	M1 / D1	No	1	2	1	-	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.	
35	Joyce Frankland Academy	Rural Area	Yes	Unsecure	Senior	1	Poor	M0 / D1	No	1	1.5	0.5	-	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.	
					Junior	2	Poor	M0 / D1	No	2.25	3	0.75	-	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.	
96	Saffron Walden Rugby Club	Rural Area	Yes	Secure	Senior	2	Standard	M1 / D2	Yes	1	2.5	1.5	-	No actual spare capacity due to pitch being used by two senior teams Saturday pm.	
					M1 / D2			No	2.5	2.5	-	-	Pitch at capacity.		
				Junior	1	Poor	M0 / D1	Half floodlit	4.25	1.5	2.75	-	Pitch overplayed by 2.75 match equivalent session per week due to club training.		
				Unsecure	Mini	8	Standard	M1 / D1	No	3	16	13	-	-	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure
					Mini			M1 / D1	No						
					Mini			M1 / D1	No						
					Mini			M1 / D1	No						
					Mini			M1 / D1	No						
Mini	M1 / D1	No													

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

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## 4.5: Supply and demand analysis

### *Spare capacity*

The next step is to ascertain whether or not any identified 'potential capacity' can be deemed 'actual capacity'. There may be situations where, although a site is highlighted as potentially able to accommodate some additional play, this should not be recorded as spare capacity against the site. For example, a site may be managed to regularly operate slightly below full capacity to ensure that it can cater for a number of regular friendly matches and activities that take place but are difficult to quantify on a weekly basis.

No pitches in Uttlesford currently have actual spare capacity. All potential spare capacity (13 equivalent sessions per week) on the mini pitches at Saffron Walden Rugby Club is discounted due to a lack of secure tenure. Additionally, Saffron Walden County High School, Forest Hall School/ Forest Hall School/Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre, Helena Romanes School and Sixth Form and Felsted School all have potential spare capacity that does not transfer into actual spare capacity due to a combination of poor pitch quality and a lack of secure tenure.

### *Overplay*

There is overplay on rugby pitches in Uttlesford equating to 2.75 match equivalent sessions. This overplay is identified at Saffron Walden Rugby Club, which is located on the Rural Analysis Area. All of this overplay is on the junior pitch and can be attributed to training demand due to half of the pitch being floodlit.

## 4.6: Conclusions

Given the core characteristics of rugby union with clubs preferring to operate on their respective sites, there is a requirement to understand the rugby union landscape on a site by site basis. As such, capacity for both current and future demand is analysed in the table overleaf on a site by site basis.

Future demand from Wendens Ambo RFC could result in an increase of one mini team, equating to 0.25 match equivalent sessions per week. This is based on splitting the two predicted future mini teams from population growth between the two clubs. Wendens Ambo RFC did not quantify growth despite reporting aspirations to expand. Therefore, it should be noted that future demand at these sites may exceed two additional mini teams. The future demand has been accounted for at Carver Barracks based on this being the club's main site.

The remaining demand predicted through population growth (one mini team and one junior team, has been added to future demand at Saffron Walden Rugby Club. Given that Saffron Walden RFC also quantified growth aspirations, this has also been accounted for in future demand calculations. Overall Saffron Walden RFC is predicted to grow by one senior ladies' team, ten mini teams, two junior boys' teams and one junior girls team equating to an additional 4.5 match equivalent sessions. This is based on mini teams playing on senior pitches due to the mini pitch provision currently having unsecure tenure.

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Table 4.13: Summary of current and future provision of pitches

Site	Actual spare capacity <sup>17</sup> (match sessions)	Demand (match sessions per week)				
		Overplay	Latent demand	Total current capacity	Future demand	Total future capacity
Carver Barracks	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.25
Joyce Frankland Academy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saffron Walden Rugby Club	-	2.75	1	3.75	4.5	8.25

Both Carver Barracks and Joyce Frankland Academy are currently at capacity. There is; however, a minimal shortfall of 0.25 match equivalent sessions per week at Carver Barracks when taking future demand into consideration (one mini team). This can be attributed to lack of tenure security and pitch quality. Joyce Frankland Academy remains at capacity.

It is important to note, that this future demand is calculated based in population growth predictions alone, as the Club did not quantify future growth aspirations. Therefore, this shortfall could further increase.

As can be seen in table 4.13, based on current demand, only Saffron Walden Rugby Club is overplayed by 3.75 match equivalent sessions per week (including latent demand). The future shortfall at Saffron Walden Rugby Club increases to 8.25 match equivalent sessions per week. The majority of this overplay is attributed to potential growth of ten mini teams and three junior teams, equating to four match equivalent sessions.

With all future play at Saffron Walden Rugby Club being mini and junior play, the majority would likely be accommodated on the part of the site providing mini pitches, which has potential spare capacity; however, due to a lack of tenure security, this cannot be taken into consideration. Should tenure become secure on the site, shortfalls could be significantly reduced.

The remaining overplay could be further reduced through improving pitch quality and providing floodlights on the second adult pitch to spread some of the training demand. As such, considerations towards programmes to improve pitch quality and floodlighting should be a priority, as should supporting the club with discussions with the landowner to achieve security of tenure across the whole site. Furthermore, should tenure security be obtained, planned refurbishments to the clubhouse would be more feasible.

There should also be priority placed on securing use through a community use agreement at either Carver Barracks and Joyce Frankland Academy for Wendens Ambo RFC, as well as looking to improve pitch quality to eradicate both current and future shortfalls.

Securing use at Carver Barracks may be more challenging given the current uncertainty around the site's future. On this basis, there may be a need to explore options of accessing alternative sites. This would; however, require a community use agreement to be in place, as well as improvement to pitch quality.

<sup>17</sup> In match equivalent sessions

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL

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### Rugby union summary

- ◀ There are 25 rugby pitches in Uttlesford across seven sites, broken down as 12 senior, four junior and nine mini rugby pitches. All are available for community use. 21 of these pitches are located in the Rural Area. Saffron Walden County High School (Saffron Walden), Forest Hall School/ Forest Hall School/Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre (Stansted Mountfitchet) and Helena Romanes School and Sixth Form (Great Dunmow) are the only sites outside of the Rural Area to contain rugby provision.
- ◀ There is a mixed standard of pitch quality across Uttlesford, with eight pitches being assessed as good quality, eight as poor and nine as standard.
- ◀ Saffron Walden RFC has aspiration to extend and refurbish its clubhouse; however, until tenure security can be secured across the whole site, this is not considered feasible.
- ◀ Saffron Walden RFC owns its main site (Saffron Walden Rugby Club), meaning it has security of tenure. However, the adjoining site, is on a lease with 28 years remaining but has a 12 month break clause, meaning the land owner can terminate the agreement at any time.
- ◀ Wendens Ambo RFC currently has no security of tenure as it rents pitches at Joyce Frankland Academy on a weekly basis and occasionally must travel outside of Uttlesford to access pitches.
- ◀ In total, there are 25 teams provided across the two clubs, broken down as four senior men's, six junior boys' and 15 (mixed) mini teams.
- ◀ Saffron Walden RFC reports that it is at capacity and has created a junior waiting list. Further to this, it is unable to operate a full women's and girls' section.
- ◀ Wendens Ambo RFC reports occasionally having to travel outside of Uttlesford to access provision. This is on the odd occasion that use of Joyce Frankland Academy on a Saturday morning clashed with a school fixture.
- ◀ Population growth forecasts the creation of an additional one junior boy's and two mini teams.
- ◀ Wendens Ambo RFC does not quantify team future demand; however, it states that it would like to keep growing as a club as long as it has capacity to do so.
- ◀ Saffron Walden RFC highlights a desire to have two teams at every age group from U6 through to U14 (an additional three mini and two junior boys' teams). It also aspires to start a competitive women's and girl's section, starting with one girls' team, as well as entering its women's team into a competitive league.
- ◀ No sites currently have actual (peak time) spare capacity. This mostly attributed to unsecure tenure, as well as poor pitch quality.
- ◀ Based on current demand, only Saffron Walden Rugby Club is currently overplayed by 3.75 match equivalent sessions per week (including reported latent demand). Both Carver Barracks and Joyce Frankland Academy are currently at capacity.
- ◀ Two sites; Carver Barracks and Saffron Walden Rugby Club have shortfalls when considering future demand. Carver Barracks has a minimal shortfall of 0.25 match equivalent sessions per week. This can be attributed to lack of tenure security and pitch quality.
- ◀ The future shortfall at Saffron Walden Rugby Club is more significant, increasing to 8.25 match equivalent sessions per week. The majority of this overplay is attributed to potential growth of ten mini teams and three junior teams, equating to four match equivalent sessions.
- ◀ With most future play at Saffron Walden Rugby Club being mini and junior play, the majority could be accommodated on the adjacent site. However, due to a lack of secure tenure for continued use of the site, this is not currently an option.
- ◀ On this basis, a priority should be places on securing tenure across sites used for club play in Uttlesford, as well as looking into improvements on pitch quality and floodlights at Saffron Walden Rugby Club to disperse training demand.



# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

## PART 5: CRICKET

### 5.1: Introduction

The Essex County Cricket Board (ECCB) is the main governing and representative body for Cricket within Uttlesford. Working closely with the England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB), it is responsible for the management and development of every form of recreational cricket for men, women and children within the District.

The ECB has unveiled a new strategic plan in 2019; Inspiring Generations, to grow cricket in England and Wales from 2020-24. The strategy will deliver on cricket's purpose and ambition through six priorities; grow and nurture the core, inspire through elite teams, make cricket accessible, engage children and young people, transform women's and girls' cricket, support our communities.

Senior cricket is typically played in leagues on Saturday afternoons; however, some teams play in other leagues on Sundays and Wednesdays. The junior league structure tends to be club-based matches that are played mid-week, meaning there is usually no conflict with access to squares as matches can be played on a variety of days (Monday-Friday).

### Consultation

There are 35 cricket clubs currently playing in Uttlesford. The full list of clubs can be seen in Table 3.1. As part of the consultation process, clubs had the opportunity to attend one of two club focus groups. This was followed up by an online survey.

The focus groups provided clubs with the opportunity to raise any issues in relation to supply of provision, quality of provision, maintenance of sites and ancillary facilities. The follow up survey focused on collating demand information. The table below shows which clubs attended a focus group and which clubs responded to survey requests.

*Table 5.1: Cricket clubs responsive to consultation requests*

Club	Attended focus group	Returned survey
Arkesden CC	No	Yes
Ashdon CC	Yes	Yes
Audley End CC	No	Yes
Aythorpe Roding CC	No	Yes
Birchanger CC	Yes	Yes
Chrishall CC	Yes	Yes
Clavering CC	No	Yes
Cloghams (Village) CC	Yes	Yes
Dunmow CC	Yes	Yes
Eastons CC	Yes	Yes
Elmdon CC	No	Yes
Farnham CC	Yes	Yes
Great Canfield CC	Yes	Yes
Great Chesterfords CC	No	Yes
Hatfield Broad Oak CC	No	Yes
Hatfield Heath CC	Yes	Yes
High Easter CC	No	Yes
High Roding CC	Yes	Yes
Hockerill CC	Yes	Yes

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Club	Attended focus group	Returned survey
Lindsell CC	Yes	Yes
Little Bardfield CC	Yes	Yes
Little Hallingbury CC	Yes	Yes
Manuden CC	No	Yes
Newport CC	Yes	Yes
Radwinter CC	No	Yes
Rickling Ramblers CC	Yes	No
Saffron Walden CC	No	Yes
Sampfords CC	No	Yes
Sewards End CC	No	No
Stansted CC	Yes	Yes
Stansted Hall & Elsenham CC	Yes	Yes
Stebbing CC	Yes	Yes
Takeley CC	Yes	Yes
Thaxted CC	Yes	Yes
Wenden CC	No	Yes
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>33</b>

Of the total number of clubs, 21 attended a focus group and 33 responded to survey requests. Overall across the two consultation methods, 34 clubs have been responsive with only one club; Sewards End CC not providing a response. This equates to a 97% response rate.

### 5.2: Supply

In total, there are 47 grass cricket squares in Uttlesford located across 40 sites, with two sites; Felsted School and Saffron Walden County High School having multiple squares. These sites have seven squares and two squares respectively.

Of the 47 grass cricket squares in Uttlesford 40 are available for community use. None of the seven squares at Felsted School are available for community use. Dame Bradbury School is the only square available for community use which is not currently being utilised.

#### ***Non-turf pitches (NTPs)***

The ECB highlights that NTPs which follow its TS6 guidance on performance standards are suitable for high level, senior play and are considered able to take 60 matches per season although this may include training sessions where on occasions mobile nets may be used as a practice facility.

The ECB Get the Game On campaign<sup>18</sup> is focused on increasing participation and reducing the number of matches cancelled in order to keep people interested and playing. During the campaign's inaugural year in 2015 there were 6% more games played nationally with 5% less matches cancelled. Use of NTPs for league cricket may present a way forward to fulfilling more fixtures and use of NTPs for league cricket may increase in future.

There are seven NTPs in Uttlesford. Three of these accompany grass wickets squares, located at Felsted School, Hockerill Cricket Club and Little Bardfield Cricket Club. Standalone NTPs exist at Saffron Walden County High School, Felsted School, Saffron

<sup>18</sup> <http://getthegameon.co.uk/>



# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Walden Cricket Club and Forest Hall School/ Forest Hall School/Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre. The latter is currently disused due to quality issues. The map below shows the location of all cricket squares (grass and non-turf) currently servicing Uttlesford.

Figure 5.1: Location of cricket pitches in Uttlesford

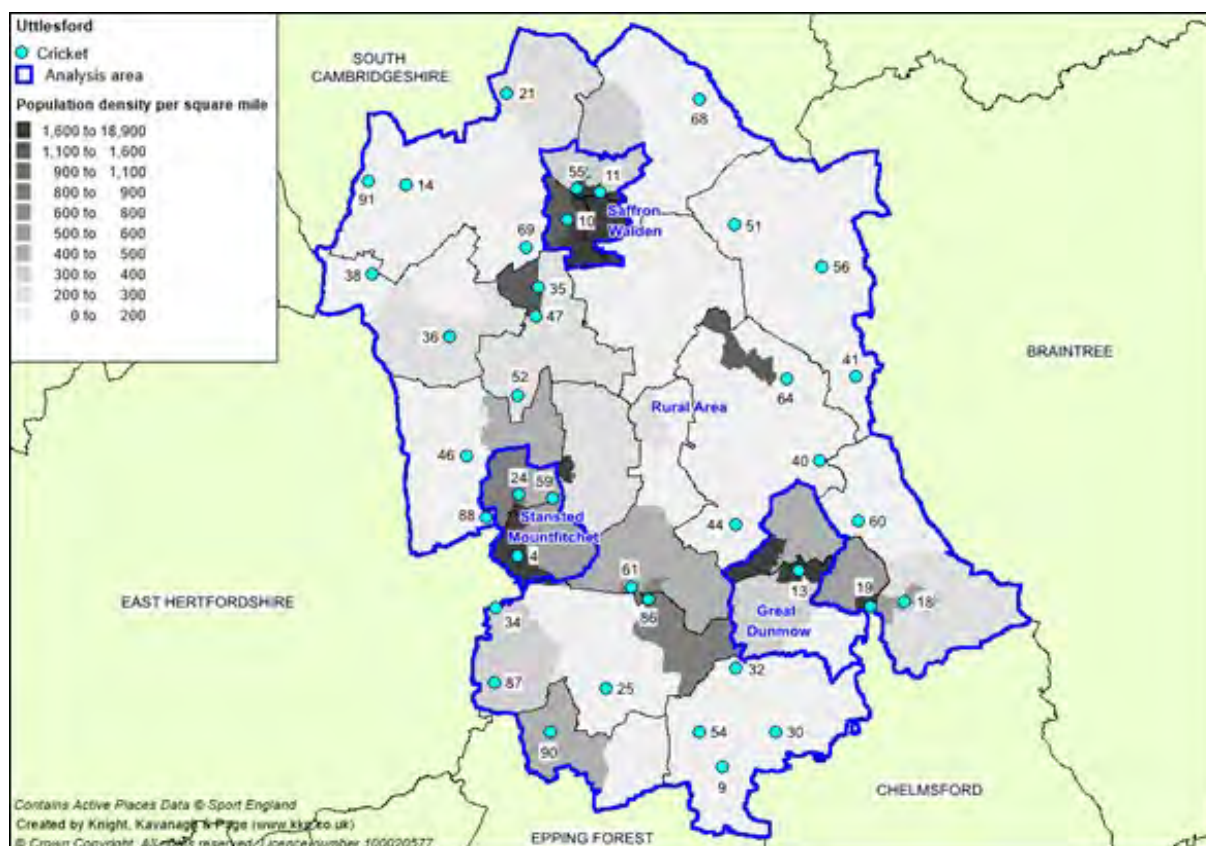


Table 5.2: Key to map of all cricket pitches in Uttlesford

Site ID	Site	Analysis area	Community use?	No. of squares	No. of wickets grass	No. of wickets non-turf
4	Birchanger Social Club	Stansted Mountfitchet	Yes	1	12	-
9	Cloghams Cricket Club (High Roding)	Rural Area	Yes	1	5	-
10	Saffron Walden County High School	Saffron Walden	Yes	1	8	-
			Yes	1	-	1
11	Dame Bradbury School (Saffron Walden)	Saffron Walden	Yes	1	3	-
13	Dunmow Cricket Club (Great Dunmow)	Great Dunmow	Yes	1	12	-
14	Elmdon Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Yes	1	10	-
15	Elsenham Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	1	8	-

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Site ID	Site	Analysis area	Community use?	No. of squares	No. of wickets	
					grass	non-turf
18	Felsted School	Rural Area	No	1	13	-
			No	1	-	1
			No	1	7	-
			No	1	4	1
			No	1	3	-
			No	1	3	-
			No	1	3	-
19	Flich Green Community Centre	Rural Area	Yes	1	6	-
20	Forest Hall School/ Forest Hall School/Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre (Stansted Mountfitchet)	Stansted Mountfitchet	No	1	-	1
21	Great Chesterford Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Yes	1	8	-
24	Hargrave Park (Stansted)	Stansted Mountfitchet	Yes	1	10	-
30	High Easter Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	1	6	-
32	High Roding Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	1	16	-
33	High Street Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Yes	1	8	-
34	Hockerill Cricket Club (Bishop's Stortford)	Rural Area	Yes	1	6	1
			Yes	1	8	-
35	Joyce Frankland Academy (Newport)	Rural Area	Yes	1	8	-
36	Jubilee Field (Saffron Walden)	Rural Area	Yes	1	8	-
38	Langley Village Green	Rural Area	Yes	1	6	-
40	Lindsell Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	1	6	-
41	Little Bardfield Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	1	6	1
44	Little Easton Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Yes	1	7	-
46	Manuden Village Hall and Sports Trust	Rural Area	Yes	1	5	-
47	Newport Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Yes	1	8	-
51	Radwinter Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Yes	1	8	-
52	Rickling Ramblers Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	1	10	-
54	Roundbush Green	Rural Area	Yes	1	10	-
55	Saffron Walden Cricket Club	Saffron Walden	Yes	1	23	-
			Yes	1	-	1
56	Sampfords Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	1	9	-
59	Stansted Hall And Elsenham Cricket Club	Stansted Mountfitchet	Yes	1	8	-
60	Stebbing Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	1	8	-
61	Takeley Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	1	8	-

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Site ID	Site	Analysis area	Community use?	No. of squares	No. of wickets grass	non-turf
64	Thaxted Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	1	10	-
68	Waltons Park	Rural Area	Yes	1	8	-
69	Wenden Cricket Ground	Rural Area	Yes	1	6	-
86	Great Canfield Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	1	8	-
87	Little Hallingbury Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	1	9	-
88	Farnham Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	1	7	-
90	Hatfield Heath Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	1	8	-
91	Chrishall Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	1	4	-
97	Audley End House	Rural Area	Yes	1	7	-

### ***Disused provision***

Two sites; Friends School (Walden School) and Molehill Green Centre, are currently disused. Friends School (Walden School) was closed in 2017 but was previously available for community use. This site provided one square with nine wickets. Its closure resulted in a number of teams having to travel outside of Saffron Walden to access provision. Therefore, should it be brought back into use, opportunity for teams to come back into the analysis area would exist.

Molehill Green Community Centre is not currently maintained as a square following Molehill Green CC folding. There are currently preliminary discussions taking place in relation to Stansted Hall & Elsenham CC accessing this site and bringing it back into use.

### ***Security of tenure***

Of the clubs responsive to consultation requests, 19 are considered to have security of tenure due to either owning or having a long term lease on their ground. It is; however, worth noting that one of these clubs; Hatfield Broad Oak CC only has three years remaining on its lease agreement with the Hatfield Broad Oak Parish Council.

Great Canfield, Stebbing, Hockerill, Birchanger, High Roding, Sampfords, Little Hallingbury, Chrishall, High Roding and Lindsell cricket clubs own their ground.

Clubs not considered to have long term security of tenure due to renting their ground on an annual basis, or only having an annual lease are Clavering, Radwinter, Great Chesterfords, Hatfield Heath, Ashdon, Little Bardfield, High Easter, Wenden, Newport cricket clubs.

One club; Arkesden CC does not have a home ground and as such, is also considered to have no security of tenure. The Club reports that it only plays friendly matches and always plays its fixtures as the 'away' team.

Six clubs; Hatfield Heath, Aythorpe Roding, Saffron Walden, Eastons, Elmdon and Great Chesterfords cricket clubs either lease or rent their ground from parish councils. Takeley Cricket Club leases its site from The Church of England, whilst the remaining clubs either lease or rent from private land owners (Stansted Hall & Elsenham CC, Wenden CC Hatfield Heath CC, Little Bardfield CC and High Easter CC), recreation ground committees (Radrwinter CC) or village community associations (Mauden CC and Stansted CC).

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Audley End CC does not have security of tenure with no lease agreement being in place. There is; however, a covenant on the land to be used for cricket. The land is currently owned by English Heritage.

### ***Pitch quality***

As part of the PPS Guidance, there are three levels to assessing the quality of cricket pitches: good, standard and poor. Maintaining high pitch quality is the most important aspect of cricket; if the wicket is poor, it can affect the quality of the game and can, in some instances, become dangerous.

The non-technical assessment of available grass wicket squares in Uttlesford found seven squares to be good quality, 36 to be standard quality and four to be poor quality.

*Table 5.3: Summary of quality for community available cricket pitches in Uttlesford*

Good	Standard	Poor
7	36	4

*Table 5.4: Quality ratings for community available grass cricket pitches (site by site)*

Site ID	Site	Analysis area	No. of squares	Quality rating
4	Birchanger Social Club	Stansted Mountfitchet	1	Good
9	Cloghams Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Standard
10	Saffron Walden County High School	Saffron Walden	1	Standard
11	Dame Bradbury School	Saffron Walden	1	Standard
13	Dunmow Cricket Club	Great Dunmow	1	Good
14	Elmdon Recreation Ground	Rural Area	1	Standard
15	Elsenham Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Standard
18	Felsted School	Rural Area	1	Standard
			1	Standard
			1	Standard
			1	Standard
			1	Standard
			1	Standard
			1	Standard
19	Flitch Green Community Centre	Rural Area	1	Standard
21	Great Chesterford Recreation Ground	Rural Area	1	Standard
24	Hargrave Park	Stansted Mountfitchet	1	Standard
30	High Easter Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Standard
32	High Roding Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Good
33	High Street Recreation Ground	Rural Area	1	Standard
34	Hockerill Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Standard
			1	Standard
35	Joyce Frankland Academy	Rural Area	1	Standard
36	Jubilee Field	Rural Area	1	Standard
38	Langley Village Green	Rural Area	1	Poor
40	Lindsell Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Good
41	Little Bardfield Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Standard

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Site ID	Site	Analysis area	No. of squares	Quality rating
44	Little Easton Recreation Ground	Rural Area	1	Standard
46	Manuden Village Hall and Sports Trust	Rural Area	1	Good
47	Newport Recreation Ground	Rural Area	1	Standard
51	Radwinter Recreation Ground	Rural Area	1	Standard
52	Rickling Ramblers Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Poor
54	Roundbush Green	Rural Area	1	Standard
55	Saffron Walden Cricket Club	Saffron Walden	1	Good
56	Sampfords Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Standard
59	Stansted Hall And Elsenham Cricket Club	Stansted Mountfitchet	1	Standard
60	Stebbing Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Good
61	Takeley Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Standard
64	Thaxted Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Standard
68	Waltons Park	Rural Area	1	Standard
69	Wenden Cricket Ground	Rural Area	1	Standard
86	Great Canfield Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Standard
87	Little Hallingbury Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Standard
88	Farnham Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Standard
90	Hatfield Heath Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Poor
91	Chrishall Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Poor
97	Audley End House	Rural Area	1	Standard

Through club consultation, three clubs; Birchanger CC, High Roding CC and Saffron Walden CC believe their squares to be of good quality. This is consistent with non-technical assessment findings. In correlation with 77% of cricket squares in Uttlesford being rated as standard quality, most clubs believe their squares to be of standard quality.

The four grass squares assessed as being of poor quality are Langley Village Green, Rickling Ramblers Cricket Club, Hatfield Heath Cricket Club and Chrishall Cricket Club.

Common themes that have resulted in poor quality ratings are uneven outfield, less evidence of regular, appropriate maintenance regimes, such as rolling and wicket repairs, faded line markings and inadequate grass length on the outfield. In addition, two sites; Langley Village Green and Hatfield Heath Cricket Club, have roads running through the outfield, within the boundaries. Whilst these roads are not particularly busy, they can pose a health and safety risk to players.

Hatfield Heath CC reports that the square is maintained by volunteers from the Club; however, due to the square being located within public open space, it is unsurprising that pitch quality is impacted. This being said, the main reason for the square receiving a poor quality rating is the road, which results in the outfield being split in two. The Club has explored options of putting a diversion in place during match times; however, it has not received support from the Parish Council.

Consultation with Langley Parish Council suggests that Langley CC is no longer playing fixtures; however, this is believed to be a temporary decision. Whilst the Club is inactive, the green is still used for regular village activities including village fetes and rounders. This is likely to explain the observed lack of maintenance to the cricket pitch and should it reform and maintenance resume, quality may improve.

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Chrishall Cricket Club receives a poor quality rating due to evidence of large cracks in the playing surface. The Club reports that this issue is becoming progressively worse and it requires support to rectify the problem. In addition, it highlights needing support with general square maintenance. Given the square is located on a primary school playing field, upkeep of the square to a good standard is likely to be challenging.

Whilst other clubs such as Hadfield Heath, Cloghams and Little Bardfield cricket clubs report cracking, this is likely to be attributed to the particularly dry weather experienced during the 2018 season. Other issues reported by clubs in relation to pitch quality can be seen in the table below.

*Table 5.5: Key issues relating to grass square quality identified during club consultation*

<b>Club</b>	<b>Issues identified by clubs</b>
Audley End CC	Occasional issues with outfield being used for events and parking. The Club does; however, have a good relationship with English Heritage (which also carry out elements of maintenance on this site) and this is becoming less of a problem.
Clavering CC	The pitch is on a site that once contained ponds. Therefore, it has heavy clay soil, which has moved greatly in 2017/ 2018 due to weather variances.
Farnham CC	The Club did have a Sunday team accessing the site; however, this club has now folded. Although not overly worried, it is now no longer receiving income from rental of its facilities, which will impact on funds available for general maintenance and upkeep.
Hatfield Heath CC	Road passing through outfield, splitting it into two. Have explored options of diverting traffic during matches; however, the Club has struggled to obtain support around this.
High Easter CC	Club is continuing to invest in the square to improve quality.
High Roding CC	Site does have issues with rabbits. The Club also has concerns regarding the potential future sale of land running along the edge of the boundary, as this would impact on the outfields size and quality.
Lindsell CC	With the Mower being owned by a local farmer and both the Mower & Roller due to be unfit for its service we are struggling to find the funds to replace either of them.
Little Hallingbury CC	Club describes outfield as being uneven.
Newport CC	The Club fees it needs to improve its square.
Radwinter CC	Club aspires to renovate its square, which is believes to be of poor quality.
Stansted Hall & Elsenham CC	Dry summer has had an impact on quality of square.
Stebbing CC	Club is working to improve square quality.
Thaxted CC	Ground is small with busy road to one side. Club has been offered a large field across the road; however, it would require substantial funding and lot of work from the club.

To obtain a full technical assessment of wicket and pitches, the ECB recommends a Performance Quality Standard (PQS) assessment. The PQS looks at a cricket square to ascertain whether the pitch meets the Performance Quality Standards, which are benchmarked by the Institute of Groundsman.



## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Table 5.6: Performance Quality Standard ratings

Quality rating	Details
Premier (High)	Where the surface is intended for Premier League play, with those within the top quartile capable of holding minor county and 1st class one day matches. May include some of the better schools and university pitches
Club (Standard)	A Club pitch suitable for league, school and junior cricket
Basic	An acceptable level suitable for recreational cricket and where the surface is designed and maintained within tight financial limitations such as local authorities
Unsuitable	This is where the surface is deemed unfit or unsafe for play

Clubs can contact the ECB to arrange for a pitch advisor to complete three different reports (comprehensive/mini/verbal) that vary in cost. A fully comprehensive report includes soil testing and guidance on machinery and corrective procedures, a mini report includes guidance on machinery and corrective procedures and a verbal report is a spoken version of a mini report.

### **Ancillary facilities**

All grass cricket squares in Uttlesford, except those at High Street Recreation Ground and Elsenham Cricket Club, are accompanied by ancillary facilities. The majority of sites are assessed as having good ancillary provision (16 sites), with the remaining sites receiving a standard quality rating (14 sites) or poor quality rating (eight sites). These findings are generally consistent with the views of responsive clubs.

Aforementioned, Elsenham Cricket Club does not have any ancillary facilities. This is the result of the pavilion being burnt down in 2016. Stansted Hall & Elsenham CC were accessing this site; however, due to a lack of facilities and the levels of funding required to develop new provision, it is exploring the possibility of using Molehill Green and lease agreement is currently being explored. This being said, there will be investment required at the Molehill Green site to bring both the pitch and ancillary facilities up to the required standard.

The Club explains how a lack of ancillary provision is impacting on player retention and the growth of its junior teams, as well as its ability to continue to run disability cricket sessions.

Audley End CC also has aspiration around ancillary provision at Audley End House. At present, its pavilion is old and does not contain any toilet provision. As such, it is working closely with English Heritage around developing a new pavilion on site, which is supportive of the proposal. At present, the Club is facing some challenging around development of the pavilion due to restrictions to building regulations on the site as a result of its historical importance.

The pavilion will be developed in links with Wendens Ambo CC. Audley End CC currently accesses Wendens Cricket Ground for some of its matches and this would allow Wendens CC to also use Audley End House. Audley End CC reports that a new clubhouse would support with its aspirations to re-establish its junior section, as well as explore the options of starting a women's team as identified in its club development plan.

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Table 5.7: Ancillary facilities quality (grass wicket squares, site by site)

Site ID	Site	Analysis area	No. of squares	Ancillary facility quality rating
4	Birchanger Social Club	Stansted Mountfitchet	1	Good
9	Cloghams Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Standard
10	Saffron Walden County High School	Saffron Walden	2	Standard
11	Dame Bradbury School	Saffron Walden	1	Standard
13	Dunmow Cricket Club	Great Dunmow	1	Poor
14	Elmdon Recreation Ground	Rural Area	1	Good
15	Elsenham Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	No ancillary facilities
18	Felsted School	Rural Area	7	Poor
19	Flitch Green Community Centre	Rural Area	1	Good
21	Great Chesterford Recreation Ground	Rural Area	1	Standard
24	Hargrave Park	Stansted Mountfitchet	1	Standard
30	High Easter Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Good
32	High Roding Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Standard
33	High Street Recreation Ground	Rural Area	1	No ancillary facilities
34	Hockerill Cricket Club	Rural Area	2	Good
35	Joyce Frankland Academy	Rural Area	1	Poor
36	Jubilee Field	Rural Area	1	Standard
38	Langley Village Green	Rural Area	1	Good
40	Lindsell Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Good
41	Little Bardfield Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Poor
44	Little Easton Recreation Ground	Rural Area	1	Poor
46	Manuden Village Hall and Sports Trust	Rural Area	1	Good
47	Newport Recreation Ground	Rural Area	1	Poor
51	Radwinter Recreation Ground	Rural Area	1	Good
52	Rickling Ramblers Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Standard
54	Roundbush Green	Rural Area	1	Good
55	Saffron Walden Cricket Club	Saffron Walden	1	Standard
56	Sampfords Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Standard
59	Stansted Hall And Elsenham Cricket Club	Stansted Mountfitchet	1	Standard
60	Stebbing Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Standard
61	Takeley Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Good
64	Thaxted Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Good
68	Waltons Park	Rural Area	1	Good
69	Wenden Cricket Ground	Rural Area	1	Standard
86	Great Canfield Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Good
87	Little Hallingbury Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Standard
88	Farnham Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Good
90	Hatfield Heath Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Poor
91	Chrishall Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	Good
97	Audley End House	Rural Area	1	Poor



## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

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The majority of club consultation identifies that clubs view their facilities as functional and appropriate to meet their needs.

Several high scoring ancillary facilities have recently undergone renovation. These include the pavilions at Lindsell Cricket Club, Farnham Cricket club and Radwinter Recreation Ground. The latter two pavilions now provide separate social and changing areas and kitchen facilities. Radwinter Recreation Ground is now being accessed by Radwinter CC, which is in the process of re-establishing itself. The pavilion at Farnham CC was fully funded by the Club itself.

The pavilion at Flitch Green Community Centre are also relatively new, having been developed in 2016; however, this site is not currently being used by a club. Consultation with Flitch Green Community Centre highlights aspirations to bring a club to this site. It has been in talks with the ECB about this, as well as the potential of providing a kitchen in the pavilion to allow production of food and hot drinks for clubs using the site, as well as giving income opportunity. This will also benefit the football teams accessing this site.

Of the eight sites with poor ancillary provision, seven; Little Bardfield Cricket Club, Little Easton Recreation Ground, Newport Recreation Ground, Saffron Walden Cricket Club, Audley End House, Dunmow Cricket Club and Hatfield Heath Cricket Club are accessed by clubs. Hatfield Heath CC explains that its pavilion is only a temporary building, which is now in a poor condition. High Roding CC also rely on a porta cabin for its changing provision. The Club has aspirations to develop a new clubhouse, which would include both male and female changing rooms.

Saffron Walden CC reports that its pavilion is not fit for purpose, with no differentiated male and female changing facilities or disabled access. The latter being a key issue due to it having a disabled team. It is currently drawing up plans to carry out renovations.

Dunmow CC and Newport CC both describe the quality of their pavilions as poor, with a need for refurbishment due to age of the building. Neither club; however, has enough funds to carry out renovations. Similarly, Cloghams CC reports how a lack of funding means it cannot afford to replace its pavilions thatched roof, which is reaching the end of its lifespan. It has concerns that this will soon become a problem. This being said, it has recently been able to refurbish its kitchen through the England and Wales Cricket Trust Small Grant Scheme.

Little Eastons CC built its own clubhouse in the 80's and as such, does not have electricity, showers or toilets.

Audley End CC has a very basic clubhouse which is without toilet provision. Instead it has to access toilet facilities around 100m from its main clubhouse. This is not ideal and has had plans drawn up to improve its ancillary provision.

The ECB has highlighted that in order to ensure the future sustainability of cricket clubs across the District, investment (including through opportunities presented for developer contributions) should be directed to support clubs to improve the quality of facilities.

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

## ***NTP Quality***

Of the NTPs in Uttlesford one, at Little Bardfield Cricket Club, is rated as good quality. Two are rated as poor and are located at Forest Hall School/ Forest Hall School/Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre and Saffron Walden County High School, both of which are school sites. The remaining three NTPs at Felsted School and Hockerill Cricket Club are assessed as standard quality.

## ***Training facilities***

Of the clubs in Uttlesford, 75% report having training facilities. Such facilities as Farnham, Hatfield Heath and Ashdon cricket clubs are; however, of poor quality. Two of these clubs, Farnham CC and Ashdon CC express no need to refurbish their practice facilities due to a lack of use. This is mainly attributed to these clubs not having a junior section. Similarly, although being functional, the practice facilities at Stebbing CC are mostly unused due to only having one men's team.

In contrast, due to demand Hatfield Heath CC is soon to develop a two-strip practice area with nets, a project it has secured funds to undertake.

Two clubs; High Roding CC and Lindsell CC have functional training facilities, albeit they do not meet ECB regulations. Eastons, Cloghams and Hockerill cricket clubs, have poor quality practice facilities and Hockerill CC expresses a need to reinstate these facilities.

Dunmow CC describes its training facilities as being of good quality despite being eight years old. The nets were originally provided by ECB funding.

A number of school sites offer indoor cricket training facilities. These sites are Dame Bradbury School, Felsted School, Joyce Frankland Academy and Saffron Walden County High School. Consultation identifies that there is; however, a need to improve the quality of these facilities. Whilst Dame Bradbury is highlighted as a good quality facility, it does not meet ECB indoor cricket dimensions. Additionally, the floor at Saffron Walden County High School is a sprung floor, making it unsuitable for cricket play.

There is a need for better quality indoor training facilities, which is resulting in exported demand for training, with clubs travelling to neighbouring authorities, including East Hertfordshire to access provision. For more information relating to indoor cricket, please see the Sports Facilities & Recreation Strategy Assessment Report that is being produced in conjunction with this report.

## **5.3: Demand**

In total, there are 132 teams playing in Uttlesford from 34 clubs. As a breakdown, this equates to 68 senior men's, two senior women's, 61 junior boy's teams and one girl's junior team. The distribution of these teams across the clubs can be seen below.

*Table 5.8: Summary of teams playing in Uttlesford*

Club name	Analysis area	No. of competitive teams			
		Senior men's	Senior women's	Junior boys'	Junior girls'
Great Canfield CC	Rural Area	1	-	-	-
Stansted CC	Stansted Mountfitchet	3	-	3	-

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Club name	Analysis area	No. of competitive teams			
		Senior men's	Senior women's	Junior boys'	Junior girls'
Stansted Hall & Elsenham CC	Stansted Mountfitchet	4	-	2	-
Hatfield Heath CC	Rural Area	2	-	-	-
Radwinter CC	Rural Area	1	1	1	-
Saffron Walden CC	Saffron Walden	9	1	21	1
Ashdon CC	Rural Area	2	-	-	-
Newport CC	Rural Area	2	-	-	-
Birchanger CC	Stansted Mountfitchet	2	-	-	-
Farnham CC	Rural Area	1	-	-	-
Takeley CC	Rural Area	2	-	-	-
Thaxted CC	Rural Area	3	-	2	-
Hockerill CC	Rural Area	5	-	3	-
Little Bardfield CC	Rural Area	2	-	-	-
Rickling Ramblers CC	Rural Area	1	-	-	-
Chrishall CC	Rural Area	1	-	-	-
Stebbing CC	Rural Area	1	-	-	-
Lindsell CC	Rural Area	1	-	-	-
Aythorpe Roding CC	Rural Area	1	-	2	-
High Roding CC	Rural Area	2	-	12	-
Cloghams CC	Rural Area	1	-	-	-
Dunmow CC	Great Dunmow	3	-	3	-
Eastons CC	Rural Area	1	-	-	-
Little Hallingbury CC	Rural Area	2	-	-	-
Arkesden CC	<sup>19</sup>	1	-	-	-
Audley End CC	Rural Area	1	-	-	-
Wenden CC	Rural Area	2	-	12	-
Hatfield Broad Oak CC	Rural Area	1	-	-	-
High Easter CC	Rural Area	1	-	-	-
Sampfords CC	Rural Area	2	-	-	-
Great Chesterfords CC	Rural Area	2	-	-	-
Manuden CC	Rural Area	1	-	-	-
Clavering CC	Rural Area	1	-	-	-
Elmdon CC	Rural Area	3	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1</b>

The largest club in Uttlesford is Saffron Walden CC, consisting of nine senior men's teams, one senior women's team, 21 junior boys' teams and one junior girls' team. In total, this equates to 32 teams across both the senior and junior sections. Wenden CC and High Roding CC are also both large clubs with a total of 14 teams each.

At present only, Saffron Walden CC and Radwinter CC have competitive women's teams; however, a number of clubs have female members.

<sup>19</sup> Arkesden CC do not have a home ground. Therefore, all of their fixtures are played away from home.

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

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It is worth noting that 20 of the junior teams accounted for in Table 3.8 are U10s through to U7s and as such, play Kwik cricket or softball formats of the game. These types of cricket are often played on the outfield or, where available, NTPs rather than on the main square, to protect wickets from additional use.

Across Uttlesford there are a high number of one team clubs. These clubs often find it difficult to field a full team due to a lack of players and as such some have made the decision to only play friendly fixtures. Clubs generally acknowledge that there is a need for a more joined up approach between clubs in the area in order to increase sustainability of provision and prevent clubs from folding.

### ***Displaced demand***

Whilst no teams from cricket clubs in Uttlesford are travelling outside of the authority to play matches, they are accessing indoor training facilities within neighbouring authorities.

Additionally, clubs report that due to the draw of big clubs, particularly in Chelmsford, players are playing for clubs that are not located within their authority of residence.

### ***Participation trends***

The ECB has unveiled a new strategic plan in 2019 to grow cricket in England and Wales from 2020-24. The strategy will deliver on cricket's purpose and ambition through six priorities; grow and nurture the core, inspire through elite teams, make cricket accessible, engage children and young people, transform women's and girls' cricket, support our communities.

The National Player Survey (NPS) conducted over the past three years by the ECB reveals that the nature of participation in traditional league cricket is currently suffering a decline, although this is being offset by a rapid increase in non-traditional formats (such as LMS and T20 competitions).

Despite the national decline, over half of responsive clubs (67%) report that number of senior players have remained static over the last three years, with a further three clubs; Wenden, Radwinter and High Roding, report an increase in senior players.

With regards to junior players, six clubs report member increases: Takeley, Hockerill, Wenden, High Roding, Stansted and Little Hallingbury cricket clubs. In contrast, Aythorpe Roding, Stansted Hall & Elsenham, Dunmow and Little Bardfield cricket clubs report a decrease in junior players.

As well as seeing an increase in both senior men's and junior players, Radwinter CC has also seen an increase in women's players, resulting in the formation of a women's team. This increase is attributed to the fact the Club is in the process of re-establishing itself.

This being said, whilst more dominant clubs in the District are seeing growth, due to the high number of clubs, some are finding it difficult to retain players. Aforementioned, clubs generally acknowledge that there is a need for a more joined up approach between clubs in the area in order to increase sustainability of provision and prevent clubs from folding.

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

### *Future demand*

Future demand can be defined in two ways, through participation increases and using population forecasts.

#### *Participation increases*

Nine responding clubs report plans to increase their number of teams in the future. This amounts to an increase of ten senior teams (including one women's team at Audley End CC) and 13 junior teams. All remaining clubs report no future demand, with focus instead placed on retaining current participation levels.

*Table 5.9: Summary of future demand expressed by clubs*

Club	Analysis area	No. of competitive teams	
		Senior	Junior
Audley End CC	Rural Area	1	1
Aythorpe Roding CC	Rural Area	1	1
Hatfield Broad Oak CC	Rural Area	1	1
Hatfield Heath CC	Rural Area	1	1
High Roding CC	Rural Area	1	1
Little Bardfield CC	Rural Area	-	1
Radwinter CC	Rural Area	1	1
Saffron Walden CC	Saffron Walden	2	2
Stansted Hall & Elsenham CC	Stansted Mountfitchet	2	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>

From the table above, it can be seen that the majority of future demand is likely to be located in the Rural Area. Only Saffron Walden and Stansted Hall & Elsenham cricket clubs quantify future demand aspirations outside the Rural Area; in Saffron Walden and Stansted Mountfitchet respectively.

Within Essex significant resource is going into growing female participation, including through the Cluster Clubs Programme. This allows clubs to maintain their identity, whilst also working together and sharing resources to meet the needs of and grow various aspects of the game. In Uttlesford, it is hoped this will support with growing the women's and girl's game, allowing access to cricket for women and girls within 30 minutes of home. It is anticipated there will be four new cluster groups within the District. This will sit alongside further development programmes such as All Stars Cricket and the ECB's refreshed strategy called "Inspiring Generations" which was announced in January 2019.

On this basis, the ECB estimates the number of girls and women's teams to grow to eight and four respectively.

#### *Population forecasts*

In addition, team generation rates are used below as the basis for calculating the number of teams likely to be generated in the future (2033) based on population growth. Using this, an increase of one senior men's team and nine junior boys' teams is expected.

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Table 5.10: Population growth by District (2033)<sup>20</sup>

Age group	Current population within age group	Current no. of teams	Team Generation Rate <sup>21</sup>	Future population within age group	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population
Senior Mens (18-55)	20,047	68	1:295	20,407	69	1
Senior Womens (18-55)	20,965	2	1:20965	21,466	1	0
Junior Boys (7-18)	6,879	53	1:130	8,085	62	9
Junior Girls (7-18)	6,469	1	1:6469	7,603	1	0

Table 5.11: Population growth by analysis area (2033)

Age group	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population (by analysis area)				
	Saffron Walden	Stansted Mountfitchet	Great Dunmow	Rural	Total
Senior Mens (18-55)	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Womens (18-55)	-	-	-	-	-
Junior Boys (7-18)	2	-	-	5	7
Junior Girls (7-18)	-	-	-	-	-

As can be seen in the table above, once future demand is broken down into individual analysis areas, it is forecasted that a total of seven teams will be generated, with demand split between the Rural and Saffron Walden analysis areas with five and two teams respectively.

Both population increases and future club aspirational demand will be used in the supply and demand analysis later on within this section.

Changes to media coverage could see an increased interest in cricket. In June 2017, the ECB announced new five-year media rights deals totalling £1.1 billion for first-class county and international matches played at home, from 2020-2024. The new deals include a continuation of the ECB relationship with Sky Sports, now extending beyond broadcasting as a genuine partnership to secure significant investment and commitment to increase participation and drive engagement, shaped by the Sky Ride initiative model Sky Sports previously developed with British Cycling.

The new deals also include a return to free to air television for live cricket, with the BBC to show coverage of international T20 matches, as well as domestic T20 competitions including the women's and new City-based franchise competition proposed for 2020. Together, significant investment in participation and increased free to air media coverage could see future demand increase to levels in excess of those anticipated through the PPS and the impact should be reviewed over coming years.

<sup>20</sup>There is potential that the ONS projections may be under estimating future demand when compared to housing growth figures and as such, this should be subject to periodic review.

<sup>21</sup>Please note TGR figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

### **Summary of future demand**

The table below highlights predicted future demand from the accumulation of club growth aspirations, future population (by analysis area) and ECB predictions for participation increases for women's and girls' cricket. This future demand will be carried forward into the supply and demand analysis tables later in this section.

Match equivalent sessions for future demand have been calculated using the average number of matches played per season (seven for senior matches and five for junior matches).

*Table 5.12: Summary of future demand by analysis area*

<b>Analysis area</b>	<b>Future demand (teams)</b>	<b>Future demand (MES)</b>
Saffron Walden	x2 senior men's teams x2 senior women's teams x2 junior girls' teams x4 junior boys' teams	58
Stansted Mountfitchet	x2 senior men's teams x4 junior boys' teams	34
Great Dunmow	No predicted future growth	-
Rural	x6 senior men's teams x2 Senior women's teams x2 junior girls' teams x12 junior boys' teams	126
<b>Uttlesford</b>	<b>x10 senior men's teams</b> <b>x4 senior women's teams</b> <b>x4 junior girls' teams</b> <b>x20 junior boys' teams</b>	<b>218</b>

### **Last Man Stands**

Last Man Stands (LMS) is a social outdoor eight-a-side T20 cricket game that is played midweek, lasts approximately two hours and is generally played on non-turf wickets. All eight wickets are required to bowl a team out so when the seventh wicket falls, the 'Last Man Stands' on his own.

This shorter format of the game has encouraged more people to participate in the sport and is increasing in popularity. There is currently no LMS venue operating in Uttlesford with the closest venue located in Chelmsford.

### **Chance to Shine**

Chance to Shine is a national charity which works closely with all 39 County Cricket Boards to reverse the decline in cricket within state schools. The Chance to Shine school programme is operating in all primary schools across Uttlesford to get both boys and girls playing and learning through cricket. This programme has direct links with clubs operating an All Stars Cricket programme.



# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

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## **All Stars Cricket**

In partnership with the ECB and Chance to Shine, Stansted Hall & Elsenham CC and Aythorpe Roding CC are registered All Stars Cricket (ASC) centres.

Once registered, a club can deliver the programme which aims to introduce cricket to children aged from five to eight. Subsequently, this may lead to increased interest and demand for junior cricket at clubs and in turn have an effect on the usage and availability of provision. The programme seeks to achieve the following aims:

- ◀ Increase cricket activity for five to eight year olds in the school and club environment
- ◀ Develop consistency of message in both settings to aid transition
- ◀ Improve generic movement skills for children, using cricket as the vehicle
- ◀ Make it easier for new volunteers to support and deliver in the club environment
- ◀ Use fun small sided games to enthuse new children and volunteers to follow and play the game

Flitch Green Community Centre expresses aspirations to be an All Stars Cricket centre, starting in the 2019 season.

## **Peak time demand**

An analysis of match play identifies peak time demand for senior cricket as Saturday, with the majority of teams (34) playing on this day. There is; however, a significant amount of senior cricket being played on a Sunday, with 22 senior teams playing matches on this day.

For junior cricket, peak time demand is considered mid-week. It should be noted that mid-week cricket has the potential to be spread across numerous days (Monday-Friday) and, as a result, pitches have greater capacity to carry junior demand (providing the pitches are not overplayed).

## **5.4: Capacity analysis**

Capacity analysis for cricket is measured on a seasonal rather than a weekly basis as it is for other grass pitch sports. This is due to playability (as only one match is generally played per pitch per day at weekends or weekday evening) and because wickets are rotated throughout the season to reduce wear and tear and to allow for repair.

The capacity of a pitch to accommodate matches is driven by the number and quality of wickets. This section of the report presents the current pitch stock available for cricket and illustrates the number of competitive matches per season per square.

To help calculate spare capacity, the ECB suggests that a good quality grass wicket should be able to take five (senior) matches per season (e.g. a square with 12 grass wickets can accommodate 60 matches) and a standard quality grass wicket should be able to accommodate four (senior) matches per season (e.g. a square with 12 grass wickets can accommodate 48 matches).

Where pitches are considered to be of poor quality, they are deemed to pose as a potential health and safety risk and consequently should not be accommodating match play. Subsequently, all sites assessed as being of poor quality will be considered to have no carrying capacity.



## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

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These guidelines are used to allocate capacity ratings as follows:

<b>Potential capacity</b>	Play is below the level the site could sustain
<b>At capacity</b>	Play matches the level the site can sustain
<b>Overused</b>	Play exceeds the level the site can sustain

The ECB also suggests that a non-turf pitch can accommodate 60 matches per season. Only one non-turf pitch is reported as accommodating demand at The Grange Sports Ground. Earls Barton CC states that all its junior play takes place on the NTP, which equates to 14 match sessions per season.

Given that no non turf pitches are recorded as accommodating more than 60 matches per season in Uttlesford, they are all considered to have spare capacity. This translates to actual spare capacity as they are generally accessed midweek by junior teams and can be used on a variety of days. For this reason, non-turf wicket capacity has been discounted from the table overleaf so that it does not distort the picture on grass wickets.

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Table 5.13: Cricket pitch capacity

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Community use?	Clubs using site	No. of squares	Pitch quality	No. of grass wickets	Capacity (sessions per season)	Actual play (sessions per season) <sup>22</sup>	Capacity rating (sessions per season)
4	Birchanger Social Club	Stansted Mountfitchet	Yes	Birchanger CC	1	Good	12	60	17	43
9	Cloghams Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	Cloghams CC	1	Standard	5	20	10	10
10	Saffron Walden County High School	Saffron Walden	Yes	Saffron Walden CC	1	Standard	8	32	40	8
11	Dame Bradbury School	Saffron Walden	Yes	-	1	Standard	3	12	-	-
13	Dunmow Cricket Club	Great Dunmow	Yes	Dunmow CC	1	Good	12	60	33	27
14	Elmdon Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Yes	Elmdon CC	1	Standard	10	40	20	20
15	Elsenham Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	Stansted Hall & Elsenham CC	1	Standard	8	32	11	21
18	Felsted School	Rural Area	No	-	1	Standard	13	52	-	-
			No	-	1	Standard	7	28	-	-
			No	-	1	Standard	4	16	-	-
			No	-	1	Standard	3	12	-	-
			No	-	1	Standard	3	12	-	-
			No	-	1	Standard	3	12	-	-
			No	-	1	Standard	3	12	-	-
19	Fritch Green Community Centre	Rural Area	Yes	-	1	Standard	6	24	-	24

<sup>22</sup> At school sites which are unused for club cricket, it can be difficult to quantify use. In the capacity table they are listed as having no play; however, this will not be carried forward into calculations of actual spare capacity (table 3.12) due to unsecure tenure. As such, they are recorded as being at capacity.

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Community use?	Clubs using site	No. of squares	Pitch quality	No. of grass wickets	Capacity (sessions per season)	Actual play (sessions per season) <sup>22</sup>	Capacity rating (sessions per season)
21	Great Chesterford Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Yes	Great Chesterford s CC	1	Standard	8	32	12	20
24	Hargrave Park	Stansted Mountfitchet	Yes	Stansted CC	1	Standard	10	40	23	17
30	High Easter Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	High Easter CC	1	Standard	6	24	9	15
32	High Roding Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	High Roding CC	1	Good	16	80	68	12
33	High Street Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Yes	Hatfield Health CC	1	Standard	8	32	4	28
34	Hockerill Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	Hockerill CC	1	Standard	6	24	24	-
			Yes		1	Standard	8	32	28	4
35	Joyce Frankland Academy	Rural Area	Yes	-	1	Standard	8	32	-	-
36	Jubilee Field	Rural Area	Yes	Clavering CC	1	Standard	8	32	10	22
38	Langley Village Green	Rural Area	Yes	-	1	Poor	6	-	-	-
40	Lindsell Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	Lindsell CC	1	Good	6	30	9	21
41	Little Bardfield Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	Little Bardfield CC	1	Standard	6	24	13	11
44	Little Easton Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Yes	Easton CC	1	Standard	7	28	5	23
46	Manuden Village Hall and Sports Trust	Rural Area	Yes	Manuden CC	1	Good	5	25	7	18
47	Newport Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Yes	Newport CC	1	Standard	8	32	17	15
51	Radwinter Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Yes	Radwinter CC	1	Standard	8	32	10	22

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Community use?	Clubs using site	No. of squares	Pitch quality	No. of grass wickets	Capacity (sessions per season)	Actual play (sessions per season) <sup>22</sup>	Capacity rating (sessions per season)
52	Rickling Ramblers Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	Rickling Ramblers CC	1	Poor	10	-	10	10
54	Roundbush Green	Rural Area	Yes	Aythorpe Roding CC	1	Standard	10	40	20	20
55	Saffron Walden Cricket Club	Saffron Walden	Yes	Saffron Walden CC	1	Good	23	115	72	43
56	Sampfords Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	Sampfords CC	1	Standard	9	36	9	27
59	Stansted Hall & Elsenham Cricket Club	Stansted Mountfitchet	Yes	Stansted Hall & Elsenham CC	1	Standard	8	32	23	9
60	Stebbing Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	Stebbing CC	1	Good	8	40	8	32
61	Takeley Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	Takeley CC	1	Standard	8	32	9	23
64	Thaxted Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	Thaxted CC	1	Standard	10	40	12	28
68	Waltons Park	Rural Area	Yes	Saffron Walden CC Ashdon CC	1	Standard	8	32	36	4
69	Wenden Cricket Ground	Rural Area	Yes	Wenden CC	1	Standard	6	24	22	2
86	Great Canfield Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	Great Canfield CC	1	Standard	8	32	6	26
87	Little Hallingbury Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	Little Hallingbury CC	1	Standard	9	36	7	29
88	Farnham Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	Farnham CC	1	Standard	7	28	12	16

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Community use?	Clubs using site	No. of squares	Pitch quality	No. of grass wickets	Capacity (sessions per season)	Actual play (sessions per season) <sup>22</sup>	Capacity rating (sessions per season)
90	Hatfield Heath Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	Hatfield Heath CC	1	Poor	8	-	18	18
91	Chrishall Cricket Club	Rural Area	Yes	Chrishall CC	1	Poor	4	-	4	4
97	Audley End House	Rural Area	Yes	Audley End CC	1	Standard	7	28	17	11

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

## *Spare capacity*

The table below ascertains whether any identified 'potential capacity' can be deemed 'spare capacity'. There may be situations where, although a site is highlighted as potentially able to accommodate some additional play, this should not be recorded as spare capacity against the site. For example, a site may be managed to operate slightly below full capacity to ensure that it can cater for a number of regular training sessions, or to protect the quality of the site.

There are 30 squares that show potential spare capacity on grass wickets in Uttlesford, totalling 615 match equivalent sessions per season. Where there is a significant amount of potential capacity available, this may not represent actual spare capacity, i.e. whether a pitch is available at the peak time.

Wenden Cricket Ground has been excluded from the capacity analysis on the basis that it does not exhibit enough spare capacity to accommodate another senior club team, based on an average of ten home matches per team each season. This is determined based on an average of seven home matches per team each season.

The following table therefore explores where spare capacity is identified on a Saturday (peak period) as this can be deemed actual spare capacity. Due to a high number of men's senior teams also playing their matches on a Sunday, actual spare capacity at this time is also analysed.

*Table 5.14: Summary of actual spare capacity*

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Spare capacity (MES)	Pitches available in the peak period (Saturday)	Pitches available on Sunday	Comments
4	Birchanger Social Club	Stansted Mountfitchet	43	-	1	No actual spare capacity at peak period due to two senior teams already accessing the site for matches; however, due to site having spare capacity, could accommodate an additional two senior teams on a Sunday. It could also accommodate additional midweek play.
9	Cloghams Cricket Club	Rural Area	10	0.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate an additional senior team based on capacity. Site could alternatively accommodate play on a Sunday or midweek (either junior or up to one adult team).
13	Dunmow Cricket Club	Great Dunmow	27	-	-	No actual spare capacity at peak period due to two senior teams already accessing the site for matches. The same applies for Sunday. With spare capacity existing at the site, it could; however, accommodate additional play midweek.

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Spare capacity (MES)	Pitches available in the peak period (Saturday)	Pitches available on Sunday	Comments
14	Elmdon Recreation Ground	Rural Area	20	-	0.5	No actual spare capacity at peak period due to two senior teams already accessing the site for matches; however, it could accommodate one additional senior team on a Sunday. Alternatively, it could accommodate additional midweek play.
15	Elsenham Cricket Club	Rural Area	21	1	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate and additional two senior teams. Site could alternatively accommodate an additional senior team on a Sunday or be used for more midweek play. This being said, there is no ancillary provision currently available at this site, which will impact on potential use of the site.
19	Fritch Green Community Centre	Rural Area	24	1	1	Actual spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate and additional two senior teams. The same applies for Sunday; however, based on existing spare capacity, the site could only provide for up to three senior teams in total.
21	Great Chesterford Recreation Ground	Rural Area	20	0.5	1	Actual spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate an additional senior team. Site could alternatively accommodate two senior teams on a Sunday or midweek.
24	Hargrave Park	Stansted Mountfitchet	17	-	0.5	No actual spare capacity at peak period due to two senior teams already accessing the site for matches; however, due to site having spare capacity, site could accommodate an additional senior team on a Sunday based on site capacity. It could accommodate additional midweek play.
30	High Easter Cricket Club	Rural Area	15	0.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate an additional senior team. Site could alternatively accommodate addition play on a Sunday or midweek (either junior or up to one adult team).

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Spare capacity (MES)	Pitches available in the peak period (Saturday)	Pitches available on Sunday	Comments
32	High Roding Cricket Club	Rural Area	12	-	-	No actual spare capacity at peak period due to two senior teams already accessing the site for matches; however, due to site having spare capacity, it could accommodate additional midweek play.
33	High Street Recreation Ground	Rural Area	28	0.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate an additional senior team based on site capacity. Site could alternatively accommodate addition play on a Sunday or midweek (either junior or up to one adult team).
36	Jubilee Field	Rural Area	22	1	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate and additional two senior teams. Site could also accommodate one additional senior team on a Sunday or midweek play (either junior or up to two adult teams).
40	Lindsell Cricket Club	Rural Area	21	0.5	1	Actual spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate an additional senior team. Site has potential to provide for two teams on a Sunday; however, based on existing spare capacity, site could only accommodate for a total of two more senior teams.
41	Little Bardfield Cricket Club	Rural Area	11	0.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate an additional senior team based on capacity. Site could alternatively accommodate addition play on a Sunday or midweek (either junior or up to one adult team).
44	Little Easton Recreation Ground	Rural Area	23	1	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate and additional two senior teams. Site could also accommodate addition play on a Sunday or midweek (either junior or up to one adult team).
46	Manuden Village Hall and Sports Trust	Rural Area	18	0.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate an additional senior team based on capacity. Site could alternatively accommodate addition play on a Sunday or midweek (either junior or up to one adult team).



## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Spare capacity (MES)	Pitches available in the peak period (Saturday)	Pitches available on Sunday	Comments
47	Newport Recreation Ground	Rural Area	15	-	0.5	No actual spare capacity at peak period due to two senior teams already accessing the site for matches. The site could; however, accommodate addition play on a Sunday or midweek (either junior or up to one adult team).
51	Radwinter Recreation Ground	Rural Area	22	1	1.5	Actual spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate and additional two senior teams. Could also accommodate three senior teams on a Sunday or midweek; however, based on existing spare capacity, the site could only provide for three more senior teams in total.
54	Roundbush Green	Rural Area	20	0.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate an additional senior team. The same applies on a Sunday. Alternatively, site could accommodate play midweek.
55	Saffron Walden Cricket Club	Saffron Walden	43	-	-	No actual spare capacity at peak period due to two senior teams already accessing the site for matches; however, due to site having spare capacity, could accommodate additional midweek play.
56	Sampfords Cricket Club	Rural Area	27	1	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate an additional two senior team. Site could alternatively accommodate addition play on a Sunday or midweek (either junior or up to two adult teams).
59	Stansted Hall & Elsenham Cricket Club	Stansted Mountfitchet	9	-	-	No actual spare capacity at peak period due to two senior teams already accessing the site for matches; however, due to site having spare capacity, could accommodate additional midweek play.
60	Stebbing Cricket Club	Rural Area	32	1	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate and additional two senior teams. Site could also accommodate an additional senior team on a Sunday or for midweek play.

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Spare capacity (MES)	Pitches available in the peak period (Saturday)	Pitches available on Sunday	Comments
61	Takeley Cricket Club	Rural Area	23	-	1	No actual spare capacity at peak period due to two senior teams already accessing the site for matches; however, due to site having spare capacity, could accommodate two additional senior teams on a Sunday. Also potential for more midweek play.
64	Thaxted Cricket Club	Rural Area	28	0.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate an additional senior team. This also applies on a Sunday. Additionally, there is potential for additional midweek play.
86	Great Canfield Cricket Club	Rural Area	26	1	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate and additional two senior teams. Site could alternatively accommodate an additional senior team on a Sunday, or more midweek play.
87	Little Hallingbury Cricket Club	Rural Area	29	0.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate an additional senior team. This also applies on a Sunday. Additionally, there is potential for additional midweek play.
88	Farnham Cricket Club	Rural Area	16	0.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate an additional senior team based on capacity. Site could alternatively accommodate addition play on a Sunday or midweek (either junior or up to one adult team).
97	Audley End House	Rural Area	11	0.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak period. Could accommodate an additional senior team based on capacity. Site could alternatively accommodate addition play on a Sunday or midweek (either junior or up to one adult team).

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Of the sites with potential spare capacity, 20 have actual spare capacity at peak period (Saturday). This being said, a number of these squares are rated as standard quality. This should be taken into account when considering the potential for them to accommodate additional play. It is important to ensure any additional play is not further detrimental to their quality.

The vast majority of spare capacity of cricket squares in Uttlesford is located in the Rural Area. Hargrave Park and Birchanger Social Club are the only sites outside of the Rural Area (both located in Stansted Mountfitchet) to have actual spare capacity, offering a total of 1.5 match equivalent sessions on Sunday.

All sites that have spare capacity but are unavailable at peak time (Saturday) are able to accommodate additional senior play on a Sunday, midweek or both. This is; however, again dependant on pitch quality.

### **Overplay**

It is considered that five sites in Uttlesford are overplayed, totalling 48 matches per season. Four of the overplayed sites are located in the Rural Area, totalling 40 matches of overplay per season. The remaining site is Saffron Walden County High School, located in Saffron Walden. This square is currently overplayed by eight matches per season. This can be seen in the table below.

*Table 5.15: Summary of overplay*

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	No. of squares	Overplay (matches per season)
10	Saffron Walden County High School	Saffron Walden	1	8
52	Rickling Ramblers Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	10
68	Waltons Park	Rural Area	1	6
90	Hatfield Heath Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	18
91	Chrishall Cricket Club	Rural Area	1	4
<b>Total</b>				<b>48</b>

The majority of identified overplay is a result of poor quality squares, with 32 match sessions being a result of squares having discounted capacity. Therefore, should the quality of these pitches be improved to a minimum of standard quality, only 22 match sessions of overplay would remain and would see spare capacity increase.

Squares which are of standard quality and identified as having overplay are Waltons Park, and Saffron Walden County High. Should quality at the latter be improved, making the square good quality, this would address any overplay at this site. At Waltons Park, if quality was again, improved to create a good quality square, overplay would be eradicated.

Although it is possible to sustain certain, minimal levels of overplay providing that a regular, sufficient maintenance regime is in place, a resolution is recommended on overplayed squares.

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

## 3.5: Supply and demand analysis

Consideration must be given to the extent to which current provision can accommodate current and future demand. The tables below look at available spare capacity at peak time for senior cricket (Saturdays) considered against overplay and future demand highlighted through club and ECB consultation and TGRs based on population growth. This is broken down by analysis area.

Match equivalent sessions for future demand have been calculated using the average number of matches played per season (seven matches for senior matches and five matches for junior teams).

*Table 5.16: Capacity of grass wicket squares at peak period (Saturday) in the Saffron Walden Analysis Area*

Actual spare capacity (sessions per season)	Demand (match sessions)				
	Overplay	Displaced demand	Current total	Future demand	Total
-	8	-	8	58	66

At present, there is a shortfall of eight match sessions per season in Saffron Walden at peak period. Whilst this is fairly minimal, based on future demand this will increase to a shortfall of 66 match sessions per season. This picture is mirrored when looking at current and future capacity on a Sunday. The only capacity currently available on grass cricket provision in the Saffron Walden Analysis Area is midweek (43 match equivalent sessions per season).

In contrast, as can be seen below, Stansted Mountfitchet Analysis Area currently has actual spare capacity of 60 match equivalent sessions per season. Whilst this is reduced based on current demand, 26 match equivalent sessions of capacity remain. As such, there is enough provision within this analysis area to accommodate both current and potential future demand

*Table 5.17: Capacity of grass wicket squares at peak period (Saturday) in the Stansted Mountfitchet Analysis Area*

Actual spare capacity (sessions per season)	Demand (match sessions)				
	Overplay	Displaced demand	Current total	Future demand	Total
60	-	-	60	34	26

Grass cricket provision in the Great Dunmow Analysis Area is currently at capacity. Based on no anticipated future demand being generated within the analysis area, the theme remains the same moving forwards. This picture is mirrored when looking at current and future capacity on a Sunday. The only spare capacity currently available on grass cricket provision in this analysis areas is midweek (27 match equivalent sessions per season).

*Table 5.18: Capacity of grass wicket squares at peak period (Saturday) in the Great Dunmow Analysis Area*

Actual spare capacity (sessions per season)	Demand (match sessions)				
	Overplay	Displaced demand	Current total	Future demand	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Rural Analysis Area currently has a significant amount of capacity on grass cricket provision during peak period (386 match equivalent sessions). Whilst this reduces based on predicted future demand, 260 match equivalent sessions per season remain. As such, there is enough provision within this analysis area to accommodate both current and future demand.

*Table 5.19: Capacity of grass wicket squares at peak period (Saturday) Rural Analysis Area*

Actual spare capacity (sessions per season)	Demand (match sessions)				
	Overplay	Displaced demand	Current total	Future demand	Total
424	38	-	386	126	260

### Summary

In conclusion, overall there is sufficient cricket provision in Uttlesford to accommodate both current and future cricket demand; however, when broken down by analysis area, shortfalls are highlighted in the Saffron Walden Analysis Area. Whilst the current shortfall could be eradicated through pitch quality improvements at Saffron Walden County High School, which is overplayed by eight match sessions per season, the remaining future shortfall could not be accommodated on provision in the Saffron Walden Analysis Area alone.

Given that 43 match equivalent sessions per season do exist midweek within the Saffron Walden Analysis Area, there could be some consideration towards midweek participation through different formats of the game such as T20 cricket. It is the norm for junior cricket to be played midweek. With 30 of the 43 future match equivalent sessions per season being junior play, there would be 20 match equivalent sessions per season remaining midweek that could be utilised for senior cricket.

This being said, should all senior cricket demand take place on a Saturday, which is the most likely scenario additional capacity would be required in the Saffron Walden Analysis Area. This will be further explored in the subsequent Strategy and Action Plan.

Should the overplayed squares across the District improve in quality, this would significantly reduce overplay and further increase overall capacity. On this basis, there should be a priority placed on improving quality of poor and standard quality squares.

Further to this, with a high number of clubs identifying issues with membership numbers (as reflected in the demand section), and consequent concerns regarding sustainability, it is clear that a joined up, strategic approach to cricket development across Uttlesford is required. This will be further explored in the subsequent strategy and action plan report.

The ECB highlights that in order to ensure the future sustainability of cricket clubs across the District, it should be a priority to direct investment (including through opportunities presented for developer contributions) to support clubs to improve the quality of facilities. This includes ancillary facilities and training facilities where required.

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

### Cricket summary

- ◀ In total, there are 47 grass cricket squares in Uttlesford located across 40 sites, with two sites; Felsted School and Saffron Walden County High School having multiple squares. These sites have seven and two squares respectively.
- ◀ There are seven NTPs in Uttlesford. Three of these accompany grass wickets squares and four are standalone.
- ◀ The only cricket provision unavailable for community use in Uttlesford is at Felsted School.
- ◀ The non-technical assessment of available grass wicket squares found five squares to be good quality, 37 to be standard quality and five to be poor quality.
- ◀ Most clubs are considered to have security of tenure due to either owning or having a long term lease on their ground. Further to this, most clubs view their facilities as functional and appropriate to meet their needs.
- ◀ Of the eight sites with poor ancillary provision, seven; Little Bardfield Cricket Club, Little Easton Recreation Newport Recreation Ground, Saffron Walden Cricket Club, Audley End House, Dunmow Cricket Club and Hatfield Heath Cricket Club are accessed by clubs.
- ◀ Training facilities at Farnham, Hatfield Heath and Ashdon cricket clubs are of poor quality. However, Farnham CC and Ashdon CC report no need to refurbish these due to lack of use.
- ◀ In total, there are 132 teams playing in Uttlesford from 34 clubs. As a breakdown, this equates to 68 senior men's, two senior women's, 61 junior boy's teams and one girl's junior team.
- ◀ Despite the national decline, over half of responsive clubs (67%) report that number of senior players have remained static over the last three years, with a further three clubs; Wenden, Radwinter and High Roding, report an increase in senior players. Six clubs report junior member increases.
- ◀ Whilst the more dominant clubs in the District are seeing growth, a high number of clubs identify issues with membership numbers (as reflected in the demand section), and consequent concerns regarding future sustainability.
- ◀ Eight responding clubs report plans to increase the number of teams in the future, amounting to an increase of nine senior and 12 junior teams.
- ◀ The ECB estimates the number of girls and women's teams to grow to eight and four respectively, as a result of the Cluster Clubs Programme running alongside existing development programmes.
- ◀ Peak time demand for senior cricket is Saturday, whereas for junior cricket it is midweek.
- ◀ Of the sites with potential spare capacity, 20 have actual spare capacity at peak period (Saturday). This being said, a number of these squares are rated as standard quality.
- ◀ Six sites in Uttlesford are overplayed, totalling 48 matches per season. Four of these sites are in the Rural Area, totalling 40 matches of overplay per season.
- ◀ The majority of identified overplay is a result of poor quality squares, with 32 match sessions being a result of squares having discounted capacity.
- ◀ Overall, there is enough cricket provision in Uttlesford to accommodate both current and future cricket demand; however, when broken down by analysis area, shortfalls are highlighted in the Saffron Walden Analysis Area. Whilst the current shortfall could be alleviated through pitch quality improvements at Saffron Walden County High School, which is overplayed by eight match sessions per season, the remaining future shortfall could not be accommodated on provision in the Saffron Walden Analysis Area alone.

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

## PART 6: HOCKEY

### 6.1: Introduction

Hockey in England is governed by England Hockey (EH) and is administered locally by the Essex Hockey Association.

Competitive league hockey matches and training can only be played on sand filled, sand dressed or water based artificial grass pitches (AGPs). Although competitive, adult and junior club training cannot take place on third generation turf pitches (3G), 40mm pitches may be suitable at introductory level, such as school curriculum low level hockey. EH's Artificial Grass Playing Surface Policy details suitability of surface type for varying levels of hockey, as shown below.

*Table 6.1: England Hockey guidelines on artificial surface types suitable for hockey*

Category	Surface	Playing Level	Playing Level
England Hockey Category 1	Water surface approved within the FIH Global/National Parameters	<b>Essential</b> International Hockey - Training and matches	<b>Desirable</b> Domestic National Premier competition Higher levels of EH Player Pathway Performance Centres and upwards England
England Hockey Category 2	Sand dressed surfaces within the FIH National Parameter	<b>Essential</b> Domestic National Premier competition Higher levels of player pathway: Academy Centres and Upwards	<b>Desirable</b> All adult and junior League Hockey Intermediate or advanced School Hockey
England Hockey Category 3	Sand based surfaces within the FIH National Parameter	<b>Essential</b> All adult and junior club training and league Hockey EH competitions for clubs and schools Intermediate or advanced schools hockey	EH competitions for clubs and schools (excluding domestic national league)
England Hockey Category 4	All 3G surfaces	<b>Essential</b> None	<b>Desirable</b> Lower level hockey (Introductory level) when no category 1-3 surface is available.

For senior teams, a full-size pitch for competitive matches must measure at least 91.4 x 55 metres excluding surrounding run off areas, which must be a minimum of two metres at the sides and three metres at the ends. EH's preference is for four-metre side and five-metre end run offs, with a preferred overall area of 101.4 x 63 metres, though a minimum overall area of 97.4 x 59 metres is accepted.

It is considered that a hockey pitch can accommodate a maximum of four matches on one day (peak time) provided the pitch has floodlighting. Training is generally midweek and requires access to a pitch and floodlights.



# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

## **Club consultation**

There is currently one hockey club; Saffron Walden HC playing in Uttlesford, which completed an online survey. In addition, three hockey clubs are based just outside Uttlesford (Braintree HC and Chelmsford HC) and were consulted to ensure any imported and exported demand was fully captured. Bishops Stortford HC was also contacted but arrangements for consultation were unsuccessful.

## **6.2: Supply**

There are currently five full size, hockey suitable AGPs across four sites in Uttlesford. Two of the pitches are located at Felsted School, one of which, is sand filled whilst the other is sand dressed. The remaining three AGPs are also sand dressed and are located at Dunmow Leisure Centre, Joyce Frankland Academy and Saffron Walden County High School.

Saffron Walden County High School is marginally under full size (5m in width) at 100m by 60m and has no floodlighting.

All full size AGPs, with the exception of the sand dressed AGP at Felsted School are available for community use.

*Table 6.2: Summary of full size hockey suitable AGPs in Uttlesford*

Site ID	Site	Analysis area	Community use?	Floodlit?	Surface type	Size (metres)
10	Saffron Walden County High School	Saffron Walden	Yes	No	Sand dressed	100x60
18	Felsted School	Rural Area	Yes	Yes	Sand filled	100x65
			No	Yes	Sand dressed	100x65
35	Joyce Frankland Academy	Rural Area	Yes	Yes	Sand dressed	100x65
76	Dunmow Leisure Centre	Great Dunmow	Yes	Yes	Sand dressed	100x65

In addition, there are also three smaller size sand AGPs at Dame Bradbury School, Carver Barracks and Manuden Village Hall and Sports Trust. All three of these are sand filled and are mainly used for football training by local clubs.

Please refer to Figure 6.1 overleaf for the location of all hockey suitable AGPs in Uttlesford, regardless of size.

## **Future provision**

As set out in the local plan, should the residential development take place on the current Helena Romanes School, land west and south-west of Great Dunmow will provide land for the provision of a new secondary school site, which will mitigate the loss of the former natural and artificial pitch provision. This will include the replacement of the full size, floodlit AGP (part of the adjoining Dunmow Leisure Centre site).

A recent proposal by Saffron Walden HC for a second AGP at Joyce Frankland Academy has had planning permission refused following changes to a housing development in close proximity. This may; however, be revisited in the future but would need to be considered in line with other AGPs in the area and strategic need.

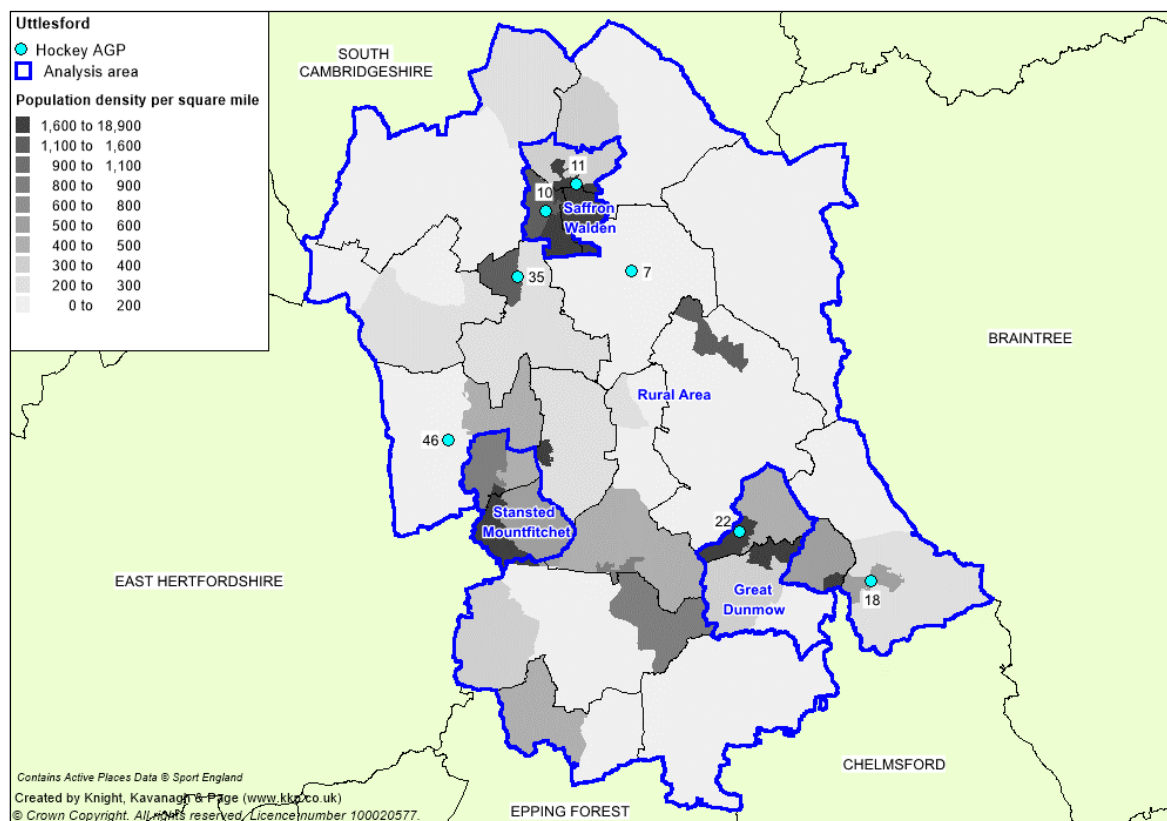


# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

## Management

The pitches at Felsted School and Saffron Walden County High School are solely managed by the schools themselves. The pitch at Dunmow Leisure Centre is managed by the site leisure operator; 1Life and the Joyce Frankland Academy pitch is managed by Saffron Walden HC.

Figure 6.1: Location of hockey suitable AGPs in Uttlesford



## Availability

Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM) applies an overall peak period for AGPs of 34 hours per week (Monday to Thursday 17:00-21:00; Friday 17:00-19:00; Saturday and Sunday 09:00-17:00).

On this basis, Joyce Frankland Academy and Dunmow Leisure Centre are readily available to the community, being available for the full 34 hours during the peak period.

The pitch at Felsted School is available for 13 hours during the peak period. This is due to the pitch only being accessible between 18:00 and 21:00 Monday to Friday. Saffron Walden County High School has limited usage at peak period. This is mainly attributed to a lack of floodlighting. At present, the pitch is only accessible on a Saturday 9:00-15:00.

## Security of tenure

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Saffron Walden HC is considered to have security of tenure for the use of the AGP at Joyce Frankland Academy. The Club currently rents from the Charity Swancat, which holds the AGP in trust. The hockey club has first refusal on the pitch, with any remaining slots being let out to clubs from other sports (mainly football). Joyce Frankland School also hold the same agreement as the hockey club, having first refusal on use through the day for an annual fee.

### Quality

Depending on use, it is considered that the carpet of an AGP usually lasts for approximately ten years and it is the age of the surface, together with maintenance levels, that most commonly affects quality. An issue for hockey nationally is that many providers did not financially plan to replace the carpet when first installed and as such, sinking funds were not established.

Table 6.3: Age (where known) and quality of full size hockey suitable AGPs

Site ID	Site	Analysis area	Surface	Year installed/resurfaced	Quality
10	Saffron Walden County High School	Saffron Walden	Sand dressed	1998	Poor
18	Felsted School	Rural Area	Sand filled	2010	Good
			Sand dressed	2005	Standard
35	Joyce Frankland Academy	Rural Area	Sand dressed	1994	Poor
76	Dunmow Leisure Centre	Great Dunmow	Sand dressed	2003	Standard

Of the five full size AGPs in Uttlesford, two pitches are rated as poor quality, two as standard quality and one as good quality following non technical assessment.

Based on the guidance of a ten year carpet life, all AGPs, except for the sand filled pitch at Felsted School, are due for a resurface.

The sand filled pitch at Felsted School is the only AGP which is assessed as good quality. The pitch is, however, nine years old and therefore approaching its recommended lifespan. It is observed as having good grip underfoot, clear line markings, dugouts and good quality nets. Whilst the sand dressed pitch has similar attributes, it does have a diminished underfoot grip. This is likely a result of carpet age, as well as being used for a range of curricular and extracurricular sport activity. This includes tennis during the summer months.

The two oldest pitches; Saffron Walden County High School and Joyce Frankland are both rated as poor quality. Both these pitches are currently accessed by Saffron Walden HC. Saffron Walden County High School is observed as having rips in the carpet and minor undulations, as well as having a less grip underfoot. In addition, the pitch does not have floodlighting. Consultation with the School highlights plans for identified rips to be repaired in the near future.

Saffron Walden HC is in agreement with the poor quality score from non technical assessment at the aforementioned sites. The Club states that the pitch at Joyce Frankland Academy needs to be resurfaced, with quality deteriorating each season. As a result of age, the pitch is observed through non technical assessment as having reduced underfoot grip, wear and tear to the playing surface and less prominent line markings.

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

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It reports that the charity through which it rents the pitch is looking into relaying the surface in the near future, using the sinking fund that was put in place when the pitch was developed in 1994. This is the only AGP in the District believed to have a sinking fund in place.

Dunmow Leisure Centre is not reported to have any specific quality issues. The main reasons for its quality score are its age and subsequent evidence of wear. This is unsurprising given it is used by pupils of Helena Romanes School throughout the day and then used by the community during evenings and weekends.

### ***Ancillary provision***

The AGP at Joyce Frankland Academy is served by a clubhouse belonging to Saffron Walden HC. The Club describes its ancillary facilities as adequate but in need of improvement. It has aspirations to extend and refurbish its clubhouse. The improvements would see the kitchen and social area extended and its changing rooms modernised. In addition, a new physio room and medic room would be added to the footprint of the building.

It had applied for planning permission for this as part of a housing development planning application, which was to be in close proximity to the site; however, following planning permission being rejected, the clubhouse improvements are now on hold.

The pitches at Felsted School and Saffron Walden County High School are both accompanied by changing facilities located within the school building. Whilst these are basic, they are functional and provide separate male and female changing, shower and toilet facilities.

### **6.3: Demand**

There is one hockey club in Uttlesford; Saffron Walden HC, which has a total of 495 members (including junior members only attending training sessions). The Club has 32 competitive teams. When broken down this equates to eight men's, six women's, nine junior boys' and nine junior girl's teams. It reports having grown significantly over the last three years in both its senior and junior sections.

England Hockey suggests that Saffron Walden HC, Bishop Stortford HC and Braintree HC all service the Uttlesford area, meaning that there is exported demand.

Braintree HC reports that it services the Dunmow area of Uttlesford, as well as the whole of Braintree. Chelmsford HC also identifies that a number of players which attend Felsted School play at the Club. It suggests that most exported demand will be to Bishops Stortford HC.

### ***EH Player Pathway***

The Player Pathway (PP) is the junior talent development pathway. It encompasses the whole of the hockey landscape which includes club and school activity as well as the PP Development Centres (DCs). The purpose of the PP is to provide development opportunities for young people, which is fair, equitable and consistent. It is to ensure that a suitable level of coaching and competition is offered for people at the appropriate stage of their development and to maximise the chance they have of fulfilling their potential whether that potential is as a club or International player, coach or official. The PP can be accessed by playing at school, a local club or attending one of the local centres. There is one entry point into the PP centres which is at DC level. The first time a player accesses the player pathway they must enter at DC level.

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## *Development Centres (DCs) and Academy Centres (ACs)*

DCs and ACs are local training centres for the U13 to U17 age groups. DCs are open to any hockey player who has been nominated by their club, school or coach, with ACs open to any player who has been nominated by a DC coach. After attending a DC, an AC is the next step on the player pathway. Included in the DCs/ACs are Goalkeeper (GK) Academies, which provide specific coaching sessions for goalkeepers.

## **Latent demand**

Sport England's Market Segmentation Tool enables an analysis of 'the percentage of adults that would like to participate in hockey within Uttlesford but are not currently doing so'. The tool identifies latent demand of 250 people, the majority of which are within the segment 'Chloe – Young image-conscious females keeping fit and trim' (22%) and Ben – Male, recent graduates with a 'work hard, play hard' attitude' (20%).

In comparison to the neighbouring authorities of Chelmsford and Cambridge, latent demand in Uttlesford is lower; however, both of these are cities, whilst Uttlesford is significantly more rural in its characteristics.

## **Future demand**

Future demand can be defined in two ways, through participation increases and using population forecasts.

### *Population forecasts*

Team generation rates (TGRs) are used below as the basis for calculating the number of teams likely to be generated in the future based on population growth.

*Table 6.4: Team generation rates (up to 2033)<sup>23</sup>*

Age group	Current population within age group	Current no. of teams	Team generation rate	Future population within age group	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population <sup>24</sup>
Senior Men's (16-55)	21,210	8	1:2651	21,812	8	0
Senior Women's (16-55)	21,990	6	1:3665	22,758	6	0
Junior Boys (11-15)	2,853	10	1:285	3,427	12	2
Junior Girls (11-15)	2,739	6	1:457	3,223	7	1

Team generation rates based on future population, applied District wide, forecast one additional junior girls' team and two additional junior boys' teams to be generated by 2033.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>23</sup> There is potential that the ONS projections may be under estimating future demand when compared to housing growth figures and as such, this should be subject to periodic review.

<sup>24</sup> Please note TGR figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Table 6.5: Team generation rates by analysis area (2033)

Age group	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population (by analysis area)				
	Saffron Walden	Stansted Mountfitchet	Great Dunmow	Rural	Total
Senior Mens (16-55)	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Womens (16-55)	-	-	-	-	-
Junior Boys (11-15)	-	-	-	1	1
Junior Girls (11-15)	-	-	-	1	1

Once TGRs are broken down into individual analysis areas it is forecasted that a total of two teams will be generated (one junior boy's and one junior girls' team), both in the Rural Analysis Area.

Team generation rates (TGRs) are based exclusively on future population forecasts and do not account for societal factors or changes in the way people may wish to play sport. Similarly, TGRs cannot account for specific targeted development work within certain areas or focused towards certain groups, such as NGB initiatives or coaching within schools. For example, nationally, since 2012, hockey has seen a 65% increase in juniors taking up the sport within the club environment. This increase is expected to continue across all age groups in the future, especially given the success of Great Britain's women's team in the 2016 Rio Olympics and the anticipated legacy impact.

Though there remains a desire from EH to increase participation within the club/league based game, not all future demand may be realised entirely as new formalised teams playing at peak time. Some clubs may decide to offer pay and play opportunities to participants or offer small sided formats such in a bid to increase participation and club memberships by providing a different hockey offer.

Increased demand from new participants will lead to a requirement for increased capacity on available AGPs at peak time, but also midweek and on Sundays to deliver other formats of hockey activity. At present, it is not necessarily clear as to what format this may take or when it is likely to take place, however, it is clear that there will be a requirement for access to increased capacity on AGPs across the Borough. This should be considered when assessing demand for AGPs in the future, as not only will they be needed for peak match play times and midweek training to accommodate increased participation within the formalised hockey environment, but also throughout the week and at non-peak times to offer wider opportunities for play.

### *Participation increases*

Saffron Walden HC believes there will be increases in the number of teams across all age and gender groups. A large club already, Saffron Walden HC aspires to grow further across both its senior and junior section. It states it aspires to grow by one more senior women's, four junior boys' and four junior girls' teams.

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

## Usage

The following table summarises the usage of the AGPs within the District.

Table 6.6: Usage of AGPs

Site ID	Site name	Hours available	Hours available in the peak period	Comments
10	Saffron Walden County High School	Saturday: 12:00-15:00	Saturday: 12:00-15:00 <b>Total: 3 hours in peak period</b>	Used by Saffron Walden HC for adult matches on a Saturday.
18	Felsted School	Monday: 17.30-21.00 Tuesday: 18:30-21:00 Saturday: 14:00-21:00 Sunday: 9:00-21:00	Mon: 17.30-21.00 3.5 hrs Tues: 18:30-21:00: 2.5 hrs Sat: 14:00-21:00: 3 hrs Sunday: 9:00-21:00: 8 hrs <b>Total: 17 hours in peak period</b>	Currently accessed by Blue Hornets (Braintree HC) 9:00-14:00 on a Sunday. Also used by Dunmow United FC 18:30-19:30 on a Tuesday and 18:00-19:00 on a Thursday.
35	Joyce Frankland Academy	Mon-Fri: 17.00-22.00 Saturday: 09.00-17.00 Sunday: 09.00-17.00	Mon-Thurs: 17:00-21:00- 16 hours Fri: 17.00-19.00- 2 hour Sat-Sunday: 09.00-17.00- 16 hours <b>Total: 34 hours in the peak period</b>	Used by Saffron Walden HC for adult matches on a Saturday and junior training/matches on a Sunday. The Club also access the AGP for training 18:00-19:30 on a Monday, 19:00-22:00 on both Mondays and Thursdays, 19:00-20:30 on a Wednesday and 18:00-20:30 on a Friday.
76	Dunmow Leisure Centre	Mon-Fri: 17.00-22.00 Saturday: 09.00-17.00 Sunday: 09.00-17.00	Mon-Thurs: 17:00-21:00- 16 hours Fri: 17.00-19.00- 2 hour Sat-Sunday: 09.00-17.00- 16 hours <b>Total: 34 hours in the peak period</b>	Not much hockey use. Occasionally used as an overspill site for Braintree HC; however, site is well used for football training.

## 6.4: Supply and demand analysis

England Hockey recommends that a full size, floodlit AGP can generally accommodate four matches in the peak period (Saturday) or eight teams playing on a home and away basis.

At present there are eight senior teams using the AGP at Joyce Frankland Academy for home matches (four matches in the peak period on a home and away basis) and as such, this pitch is played to capacity.

The remaining six senior teams play matches at Saffron Walden County High School. In theory, this would see three matches being played on the AGP per week at peak period; however, due to the Club only having access to the pitch for three hours on a Saturday (due to school fixtures) and there being no floodlighting, in reality only two matches per week are being played. This relies on fixtures for teams across the two sites accessed by Saffron



## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

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Walden HC being well coordinated and often playing more away matches. On this basis, this site cannot accommodate any further play at peak period.

When considering future demand at peak time (based on both population and club growth aspirations) it is predicted that one additional senior (women's) team will be created. Given that there are a further two available hockey suitable AGPs in Uttlesford, hypothetically this additional demand could be accommodated. However, due to the distance between the current sites, and the AGPs at Felsted School (35-minute drive time) and Dunmow Leisure Centre (25-minute drive time) this is most likely to be unfeasible.

This being said, England Hockey reports that Saffron Walden HC does have players from the south of the District. As such, travel distance may not necessarily be a barrier to participation and requires further exploration.

Alternative options could consist of future developments providing additional AGP provision should future demand be realised or accessing provision in neighbouring authorities, where AGPs may be better located in terms of distance. This will; however, require further exploration, particularly with regards to supply and demand in that area.

In order to maintain sufficient supply to accommodate current demand, there is an imminent need to address pitch quality. Whilst this is likely to be possible at Joyce Frankland Academy due to Swancat having a sinking fund in place, this will be more challenging at Saffron Walden County High School given the lack of sinking fund and restriction on funding opportunities due to a lack of floodlighting. As previously mentioned, some efforts are; however, being made to address quality issues at this site with the rips in the carpet soon to be repaired.

With regards to junior demand, Saffron Walden HC does not identify any concerns with accommodating either current or future demand. This is likely due to the fact that junior hockey fixtures, especially for younger age groups, are played on a more ad hoc basis. Furthermore, younger age groups do not play on a full-size pitch, allowing more matches to take place at once if necessary.

### **Hockey summary**

- ◀ There are currently five full size, hockey suitable AGPs in Uttlesford, located across four sites. Two are located at Felsted School. There are also three smaller sized, hockey suitable AGPs.
- ◀ Three of the full-size AGPs are located in the Rural Area, with one full-size AGP located in each the Saffron Walden and Great Dunmow analysis areas. There is no hockey suitable provision in the Stansted Mountfitchet Analysis Area.
- ◀ The pitch located at Saffron Walden County High School is not floodlit and falls just short of the full size pitch dimensions (by 5m in width).
- ◀ All AGPs, with the exception of the sand filled AGP at Felsted School are available for community use.
- ◀ Of the five full size AGPs in Uttlesford, two are assessed as poor quality, two as standard and one as good.
- ◀ All AGPs, except for the sand filled pitch at Felsted School, are due to be resurfaced. The pitch at Felsted School is also approaching a likely resurface requirement.
- ◀ Joyce Frankland Academy and Dunmow Leisure Centre are readily available to the community, being available for the full 34 hours during the peak period.
- ◀ The pitch at Felsted School is available for 13 hours during the peak period. Saffron Walden County High School has limited usage at peak time. This is mainly attributed to a lack of floodlighting.
- ◀ There is one hockey club; Saffron Walden HC based in Uttlesford providing a total of 20 teams.
- ◀ Braintree HC, Chelmsford HC and Bishops Stortford HC are all likely to service parts of Uttlesford.
- ◀ Population growth (applied through TGRs) predict an additional junior girls' and two junior

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

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boys' teams to be generated by 2033.

- ◀ Saffron Walden HC reports likely growth across all age and gender groups. It states it would like to grow by one senior women's, four more junior boys' and four more junior girls' teams.
- ◀ In theory there is enough hockey suitable AGP provision to accommodate both current and future demand in Uttlesford. However, this would require securing access to sites which are located a significant distance away from current home grounds.
- ◀ Further to this, there is an imminent need to address pitch quality at the two AGPs which are currently in use for club hockey to ensure continued use.
- ◀ Whilst this is likely to be possible at Joyce Frankland Academy due to Swancat having a sinking fund in place, this will be more challenging at Saffron Walden County High School given the lack of sinking fund and restriction on funding opportunities due to a lack of floodlighting.



# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

## PART 7: BOWLS

### 7.1: Introduction

All bowling greens in Uttlesford are flat green. Bowls England is the governing body responsible for ensuring effective governance of outdoor flat green bowls across the Country. The flat green bowling season runs from May to September.

#### Consultation

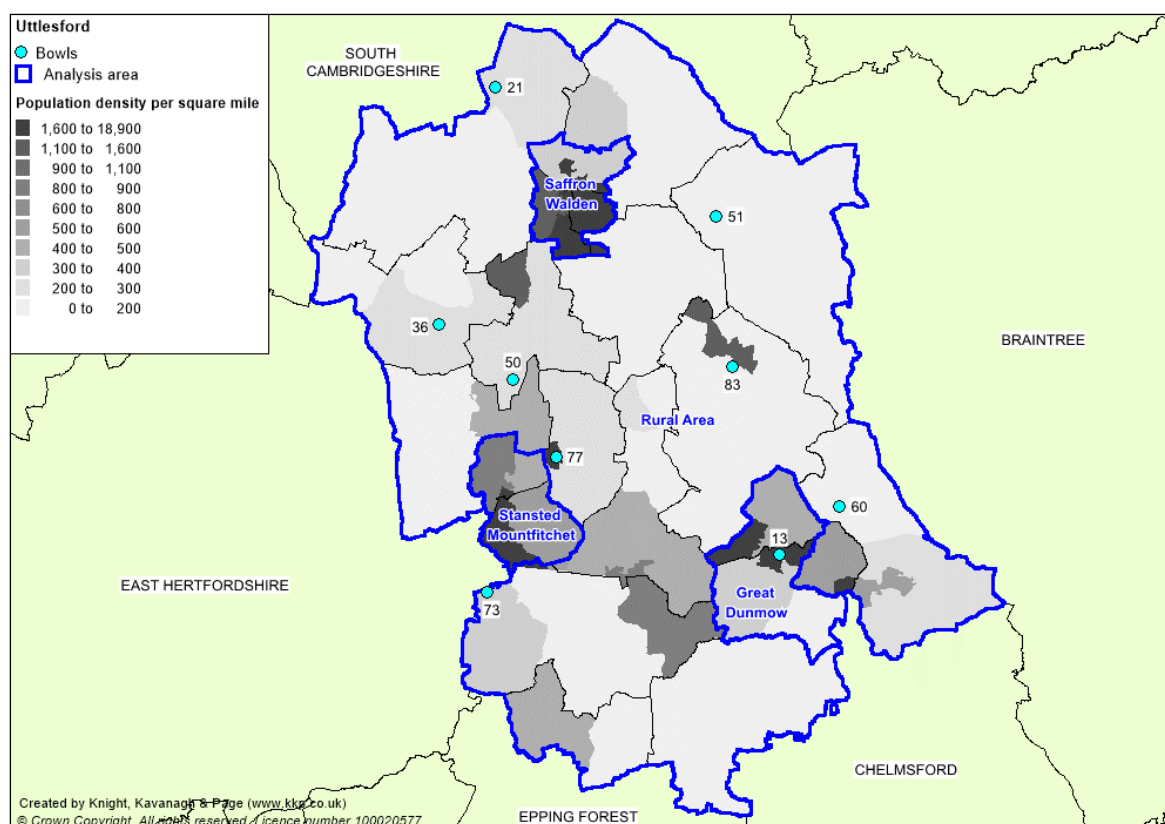
There are ten bowls clubs identified as playing in Uttlesford. All clubs were sent consultation requests in the form of an online survey with unresponsive clubs chased via telephone where contact details were identified. Four clubs; Eisenham BC, Radwinter BC, Stansted Mountfitchet BC and Thaxted BC were responsive whilst Quendon BC, Saffron Walden BC, Dunmow BC and Great Chesterford BC. Stebbing BC and Clavering BC were unresponsive. This results in a 40% response rate.

### 7.2: Supply

#### Quantity

There are 11 bowling greens in Uttlesford, located across ten sites. Two of these are located at Bishop's Stortford Bowling Club. All 11 greens are available for community use.

Figure 7.1: The map below shows the location of the ten greens across Uttlesford



# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Table 7.1: Key to map

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Type	Floodlit?	Number of greens
13	Dunmow Bowls Club	Great Dunmow	Flat	Yes	1
21	Great Chesterford Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Flat	No	1
50	Quendon Bowls Club	Rural Area	Flat	No	1
36	Jubilee Field	Rural Area	Flat	No	1
51	Radwinter Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Flat	No	1
60	Stebbing Bowls Club	Rural Area	Flat	No	1
73	Bishop's Stortford Bowls Club	Rural Area	Flat	No	2
77	Elsenham Bowls Club	Rural Area	Flat	No	1
83	Thaxted Bowls Club	Rural Area	Flat	No	1
98	Stansted Recreation Ground	Stansted Mountfitchet	Flat	No	1

In addition, Turpin Indoor Bowls Club is the only indoor bowls facility in Uttlesford. A purpose-built centre, it was built in 1996 and refurbished in 2004. It has six rinks and is rated above average quality. There is an aspiration to increase footfall at the site and consideration is being given to modifying its design to generate better links with users of the skatepark on the site (via café/vending facilities). For more information relating to indoor bowls, please see the Sports Facilities & Recreation Strategy Assessment Report that is being produced in conjunction with this report.

## Security of tenure

Of the responsive clubs, two; Stansted Mountfitchet BC (which plays at Stanstead Recreation Ground) and Thaxted BC own their ground. As such, these clubs are considered to have security of tenure. Elsenham BC is also considered to have security of tenure, with 37 years remaining on its 60 year lease from Elsenham Parish Council.

Radwinter BC has an agreement with Radwinter Parish Council whereby if the Club maintains the green, it does not have to pay rent. This does not; however, provide security of tenure.

## Quality

Following a non-technical assessment of greens in Uttlesford, nine greens are assessed as good quality and two as standard quality. The table below summarises the quality on a site-by-site basis.

Table 7.2: Summary of bowling green quality

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Management	Number of greens	Quality of green
13	Dunmow Bowls Club	Great Dunmow	Sports Club	1	Good
21	Great Chesterford Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Parish Council	1	Good
36	Jubilee Field	Rural Area	Trust	1	Good
50	Quendon Bowls Club	Rural Area	Club	1	Good
51	Radwinter Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Sports Club	1	Good
60	Stebbing Bowls Club	Rural Area	Club	1	Good
73	Bishop's Stortford Bowls Club	Rural Area	Sports Club	2	Good

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Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Management	Number of greens	Quality of green
77	Elsenham Bowls Club	Rural Area	Sports Club	1	Good
83	Thaxted Bowls Club	Rural Area	Sports Club	1	Standard
98	Stansted Recreation Ground	Stansted Mountfitchet	Sports Club	1	Standard

Of the responsive clubs, two; Stansted Mountfitchet BC and Radwinter BC feel the non-technical site assessments are reflective of their views of green quality.

Thaxted BC believes that its green is of standard quality; however, does report some issues with grass coverage and drainage, as well as the green having a slight slope. These issues are representative of observations from site visit.

Elsenham BC states that its green is of standard quality rather than good quality due issues with drainage and dog fouling.

In general, except for Thaxted Bowling Club, the grass coverage on greens is identified as being good, as is the evenness of the playing surface, condition of the ditches and boards and the surrounding pathways.

### **Accessibility**

Responding clubs state that players generally travel between two and five miles to access facilities. The only exception to this is Stansted Mountfitchet BC, that reports players are traveling five or more miles to access its facilities.

The clubs also report that the proportion of players from outside Uttlesford using their facilities is between one and 25%.

### **Ancillary facilities**

All responding clubs report having access to a clubhouse or pavilion. Radwinter BC and Elsenham BC describe having good ancillary facilities, with toilets, a kitchen and storage space. Both also have disabled access. Elsenham BC rents its facility out for events; however, feels it could be better utilised by the local community. This would also provide additional income and increase sustainability.

Whilst content with the facilities it has access to, Radwinter BC does highlight issues with electricity supply to its pavilion. At present, supply is connected to the former larger recreation ground pavilion, which is soon to be closed following the development of a new one. It expresses that it would like more support from the charity running the recreation ground.

Thaxted BC believes its ancillary facilities are of standard quality. Whilst Stansted Mountfitchet BC describes its facilities as poor and in need of refurbishment. Whilst it would like to expand the footprint of its pavilion, this is not possible due to a lack of space.

### **Floodlighting**

The green located at Dunmow Cricket Club has floodlights. Floodlighting provides additional opportunity for access for training and matches during the evenings and increases a sites capacity, especially during the winter. Floodlit bowling greens are; however, relatively rare across the country.

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

## 7.4: Demand

### *Current demand*

There are ten bowls clubs playing in Uttlesford. Across the four responsive clubs there is a total of 209 members. Where known, this is broken down into male, female and junior members in the table overleaf.

*Table 7.3: Current club membership for bowls clubs in Uttlesford<sup>26</sup>*

Club name	Current			
	Senior male	Senior female	Juniors	Total
Stansted Mountfitchet BC	34	14	0	48
Elsenham BC	40	20	2	62
Thaxted BC	39	18	0	57
Radwinter BC	31	10	1	42
Quendon BC	-	-	-	-
Saffron Walden BC	-	-	-	-
Stebbing BC	-	-	-	-
Clavering BC	-	-	-	-
Dunmow BC	-	-	-	-
Great Chesterford BC	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>209</b>

Based on known club information, the largest club playing in Uttlesford is currently Elsenham BC, with a total of 62 members. This is closely followed by Thaxted BC, with a total of 57 members.

Two responsive clubs; Elsenham and Radwinter report having junior members. These clubs have two members and one member respectively.

Despite there being a decline in senior membership for bowls nationally, both Stansted Mountfitchet BC and Elsenham BC report an increase in senior members over the last three years and Radwinter BC describes membership numbers as remaining consistent.

Only one club; Elsenham BC, reports decreases in membership. This is across both its senior and junior sections. This is attributed to players mainly leaving the area or moving to different clubs.

### *Future demand*

Using ONS projections (2016-2041), the number of persons aged 65 and over living in Uttlesford is likely to increase continuously from 17,096 in 2017 to 29,783 in 2041, representing an increase of 74.2%. Due to this age band being the most likely to play bowls, demand for bowling greens may increase greatly over this period.

All four responsive clubs describe aspirations to increase membership. Where quantified this can be seen below.

<sup>26</sup> The demand information for Quendon, Saffron Walden, Stebbing and Clavering bowls clubs is unknown.

# UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Table 7.4: Future membership aspirations quantified by clubs

Club name	Current		
	Senior male	Juniors	Total
Stansted Mountfitchet BC	20	10	30
Elsenham Bowls Club	40	40	80
Thaxted Bowling Club	10	4	14
Radwinter Bowls Club <sup>27</sup>	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>124</b>

Elsenham BC has the most ambitious growth aspirations. It reports wanting to increase both its senior and junior section by 40 members. It plans to do this through open days, including ones with schools and local groups. It would also like to run junior competitions with free entry and offer of cash prizes.

Stansted Mountfitchet BC would like to increase by 20 senior and ten junior members. It hopes to achieve this through open days, as well as advertising in the parish council information pack and through business networking.

Thaxted BC would like to increase by ten senior and four junior members. Similarly, to the other two clubs, it plans to hold open days, as well as offer coaching sessions and advertise more through its newsletter and website.

## **Latent demand**

Sport England's Segmentation Tool enables analysis of 'the percentage of adults that would like to participate in bowls but are not currently doing so'. The tool identifies latent demand of 119 people who would like to participate in the sport within Uttlesford. The most dominant segment is 'Ralph and Phyllis' - Retired couples, enjoying active and comfortable lifestyles (30%).

## **7.5 Capacity analysis**

Capacity is very much dependent on the leagues and the day that they operate. A green may have no spare capacity on an afternoon/evening when a popular league is operating but may be empty for the rest of the week.

Although Bowls England does not have any specific guidance on bowling green capacity, it does recognise that any outdoor bowls club (six rinks) that doesn't have 60 members would have 'capacity' to accommodate more members. On this basis, we have used 60 members as a guide to whether greens may be overplayed or requires further investigation to fully determine its capacity. Further to this, as a guide, at least 20 members are required for a green to generally be sustainable.

<sup>27</sup> Radwinter BC does not quantify its growth aspirations.

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Table 7.5: Current and future bowling green capacity

Site ID	Site	Analysis area	Quality	Total members (current demand)	Number of greens	Recommended site capacity (members)	Overused, at capacity or potential to accommodate additional members	Future capacity based on growth aspirations of clubs (where specified)
13	Dunmow Bowls Club	Great Dunmow	Good	-	1	60	-	-
21	Great Chesterford Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Good	-	1	60	-	-
36	Jubilee Field	Rural Area	Good	-	1	60	-	-
50	Quendon Bowls Club	Rural Area	Good	-	-	-	-	-
51	Radwinter Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Good	42	1	60	18	-
60	Stebbing Bowls Club	Rural Area	Good	-	-	-	-	-
73	Bishop's Stortford Bowls Club	Rural Area	Good	-	2	120	-	-
77	Elsenham Bowls Club	Rural Area	Good	62	1	60	2	82
83	Thaxted Bowls Club	Rural Area	Standard	57	1	60	3	11
98	Stansted Recreation Ground	Stansted Mountfitchet	Standard	48	1	60	12	18

Based on current demand (where known), one green; Elsenham Bowl Club, is overplayed. This is; however, only a minimal amount of overplay by just two members and can therefore be accommodated. The remaining three greens have enough spare capacity to accommodate more play, although it is also worthy of note that some of the greens may also accommodate pay and play which is not factored into the capacity figures.

In terms of future capacity, Elsenham BC highlights aspiration to grow by a total of 80 members. This would increase the greens current overplay of two to 82 members. However, achieving this full level of increase is highly ambitious. Based on aspirations for membership growth, both Thaxted Bowls Club and Stansted Recreation Ground would also become overplayed by 11 and 18 members respectively.

Radwinter BC does not quantify growth aspirations; however, capacity on the green at Radwinter Recreation Ground would allow for an increase of 18 members before the green reaches its recommended capacity based on Bowls England guidelines. As previously mentioned, the 60-member capacity is just a guideline and further investigation to fully determine capacity is required for each individual green.

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### 7.6 Conclusions

In summary, where membership is known, greens can support current demand, with potential to accommodate further club members. This is with the exception of Elsenham Bowls Club, which has a minimal overplay of two members.

When looking at the future picture based on club growth aspirations, the overplay at Elsenham Bowls Club would increase significantly if the level of growth is achieved. However, given the green is assessed as good quality, if this is sustained, then certainly in the short term overplay is likely to be manageable with future growth being monitored.

In addition, both Thaxted Bowls Club and Stansted Recreation Ground would become overplayed by 11 and 18 members respectively if future growth was achieved. Although this level of overplay is likely to be manageable, there is a clear need to improve the quality of both greens which are identified as poor and standard quality respectively.

Therefore, priority should be placed on ensuring that existing levels of provision are sustained, and green quality and ancillary provision is improved where necessary to allow for continued use and to accommodate future growth.

#### **Bowls summary**

- ◀ There are 11 flat greens located across ten sites in Uttlesford. Two are located at Bishop's Stortford Bowls Club. Eight bowling greens are located in the Rural Area, with one green located in each the Stansted Mountfitchet and Great Dunmow analysis areas.
- ◀ Of the responsive clubs, three; Stansted Mountfitchet BC Thaxted BC and Elsenham BC, are considered to have security of tenure.
- ◀ Two clubs; Stansted Mountfitchet BC and Thaxted BC own their greens, whilst Elsenham BC has a long term lease. Radwinter BC is not considered to have security of tenure due to a non-contractual agreement.
- ◀ Following a non-technical assessment of greens in Uttlesford, nine greens are assessed as good quality and two as standard quality.
- ◀ All responding clubs report having access to a clubhouse to pavilion.
- ◀ Whist content with the facilities it has access to, Radwinter BC does highlight issues with electricity supply to the bowling club pavilion.
- ◀ There are ten bowls clubs playing in Uttlesford. Across the four responsive clubs there is a total of 209 members.
- ◀ Despite there being a decline in senior membership for bowls nationally, both Stansted Mountfitchet BC and Elsenham BC report an increase in senior members over the last three years and Radwinter BC describes membership numbers as remaining consistent.
- ◀ All four responsive clubs describe aspirations to increase membership number.
- ◀ Using ONS projections (2016-2041), the number of persons aged 65 and over living in Uttlesford is likely to increase continuously from 17,096 in 2017 to 29,783 in 2041, representing an increase of 74.2%. Due to this age band being the most likely to play bowls, demand for bowling greens may increase greatly over this period.
- ◀ In summary, where membership numbers are known, greens can support current demand, with potential to accommodate further club members. Except for Elsenham Bowls Club, which has a minimal overplay of two members.
- ◀ When looking at the future picture based on club growth aspirations, the overplay at Elsenham Bowls Club would increase (if achieved) and both Thaxted Bowls Club and Stansted Recreation would become overplayed by 11 and 18 members respectively. However, further investigation to fully determine capacity is required for each individual green.



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## **PART 8: TENNIS**

### **8.1: Introduction**

The Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) is the organisation responsible for the governance of tennis and administers the sport locally across Uttlesford. The LTA has recently restructured its strategic approach to targeting a number of national focus areas, with a priority on developing tennis at park sites.

#### ***Consultation***

There are 11 tennis clubs in Uttlesford; Of these, nine were responsive to consultation requests totalling a response rate of 82%. The two clubs which were unresponsive were Dunmow TC and The Sampfords TC. As such, any information regarding these clubs has been obtained through online research.

### **8.2: Supply**

There are 58 outdoor tennis courts identified in Uttlesford across 20 sites, with 56 courts being available for community use across 19 sites. The only site which is not available for community use is Dame Bradbury School. There are no indoor tennis courts provided in Uttlesford.

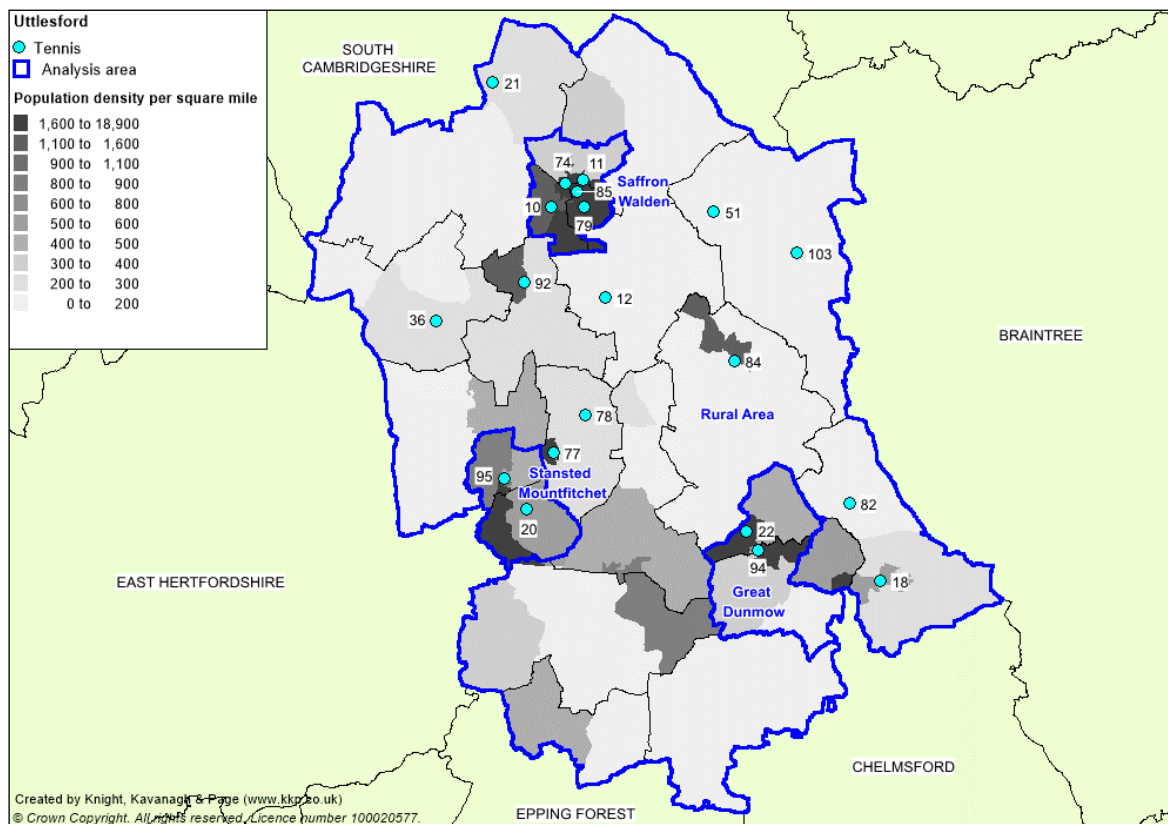
The majority of tennis provision is located in the Rural and Saffron Walden analysis areas, containing 27 and 22 courts respectively. The Stansted Mountfitchet and Great Dunmow analysis areas have comparable levels of provision, with four courts located in the former. Great Dunmow contains the remaining five courts.

For the purposes of this report, availability for community use refers to courts in public, voluntary, private or commercial ownership or management recorded as being available for hire by individuals, teams or clubs. This also includes availability for social use or pay and play. Figure 8.1 identifies the location of current tennis courts in Uttlesford. For a key to the map, see Table 8.1.



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Figure 8.1: Location of tennis provision in Uttlesford



## Disused provision

Friends School (Walden School) was closed in 2017. There were two macadam tennis courts at the site which are now disused.

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Table 8.1: Summary of provision site by site

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Site user	Management	Community use?	No. of courts	Floodlit?	Court type	Court quality
10	Saffron Walden County High School	Saffron Walden	-	School	Yes - unused	7	No	Macadam	Poor
11	Dame Bradbury School	Saffron Walden	-	School	No	2	No	Macadam	Poor
12	Debden Recreation Ground	Rural Area	-	Parish Council	Yes - unused	2	No	Concrete	Poor
16	Elsenham Recreation Ground	Rural Area	Elsenham TC	Sports Club	Yes	2	Yes	Macadam	Good
18	Felsted School	Rural Area	-	School	Yes - unused	8	No	Macadam	Poor
						3	No	Grass	Poor
20	Forest Hall School/ Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre	Stansted Mountfitchet	-	School	Yes - unused	2	No	Macadam	Poor
21	Great Chesterford Recreation Ground <sup>28</sup>	Rural Area	-	Parish Council	Yes - unused	2	Yes	Macadam	Good
22	Great Dunmow Leisure Centre	Great Dunmow	-	Local Authority	Yes - unused	3	Yes	Macadam	Poor
36	Jubilee Field	Saffron Walden	Clavering TC	Local Authority	Yes	2	No	Macadam	Good
51	Radwinter Recreation Ground	Rural Area	-	Parish Council	Yes - unused	1	No	Macadam	Standard
74	Castle Hill Tennis Club	Saffron Walden	Castle Hill TC	Sports Club	Yes	1	No	Macadam	Standard
						2	No	Grass	Standard
78	Henham Tennis Club	Rural Area	Henham TC	Sports Club	Yes	2	No	Macadam	Standard
79	Lord Butler Fitness & Leisure Centre	Saffron Walden	-	Local Authority	Yes - unused	2	Yes	Concrete	Standard
82	Stebbing Tennis Club	Rural Area	Stebbing TC	Sports Club	Yes	3	Yes	Macadam	Good
84	Thaxted Tennis Club	Rural Area	Thaxted TC	Sports Club	Yes	2	Yes	Astroturf	Standard
85	Grove Tennis Club	Saffron Walden	Grove TC	Sports Club	Yes	4	Yes	Astroturf	Good

<sup>28</sup> Junior tennis courts

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Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Site user	Management	Community use?	No. of courts	Floodlit?	Court type	Court quality
						1	No	Macadam	Standard
92	Newport Village Tennis Club	Rural Area	Newport Village TC	Sports Club	Yes	2	No	Macadam	Good
94	Dunmow Tennis Club	Great Dunmow	Dunmow TC	Sports Club	Yes	2	Yes	Macadam	Standard
95	Stansted Tennis Club	Stansted Mountfitchet	Stansted TC	Sports Club	Yes	2	Yes	Macadam	Good
103	The Sampfords Lawn Tennis Club	Saffron Walden	The Sampfords LTC	Sports Club	Yes	1	No	Macadam	Standard

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## **Development plans**

The following clubs have outlined development plans to increase the quality of existing provision at of their respective sites. There are no identified plans to create additional tennis court provision in Uttlesford.

*Table 8.2: Club development plans*

Site ID	Club	Development plans
74	Castle Hill TC	The Club plans to create one hard court in replacement of a pre-existing grass court.
78	Henham TC	Two courts need resurfacing and fencing. Potential need to refurbish floodlighting.
82	Stebbing TC	Courts and floodlighting to be resurfaced in next ten years.
84	Thaxted TC	Resurface Astroturf courts and install new fencing.
85	Grove TC	Resurfacing of a macadem court to an astro turf surface.
92	Newport Village TC	Plans for courts to be repainted/relined in 2019.

## **Floodlighting**

Of the 56 courts available for community use, 22 are floodlit across nine sites. There are four club sites which are not floodlit. Providing floodlighting could provide opportunities to increase capacity and boost participation where required. Club courts without floodlighting are:

- ◀ Clavering TC (Silver Jubilee Field)
- ◀ Castle Hill TC
- ◀ Henham TC
- ◀ The Sampfords Lawn TC

## **Court type**

Macadam is the most common playing surface for community available courts within Uttlesford, with 43 courts (74%) courts being this type. The remaining courts types are artificial turf (10%), grass (9%) or concrete (7%).

## **Quality**

Of the courts which are available for community use, 17 are good quality (30%), 14 are standard quality (25%) and 25 are poor quality (45%).

*Table 8.3: Summary of court quality (community use only)*

Good	Standard	Poor
17	14	25

The 17 good quality tennis courts are situated across seven sites. Of these, six are associated with tennis clubs. Great Chesterford Recreation Ground is the only good quality site without an attached club, although it should be noted that both courts located at this site are specifically for junior tennis and as such, would be unsuitable to accommodate the majority of demand associated with a community tennis club.

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The following clubs are identified as having access to good quality courts:

- ◀ Elsenham TC
- ◀ Clavering TC
- ◀ Newport Village TC
- ◀ Stebbing TC
- ◀ The Grove TC
- ◀ Stansted TC

Of the standard quality courts, 11 are accessed by clubs; located at Castle Hill, Henham, Thaxted, Grove and Dunmow tennis clubs.

The remaining standard quality courts are located at Radwinter Recreation Ground and Lord Butler Fitness & Leisure Centre; however, these courts are not currently used by any community tennis club.

Thaxted TC highlight that its courts have continually decreased in quality over the past three years due to ageing and subsequent wear and tear. The Club does; however, highlight plans to resurface both courts and improve the surrounding fencing.

No community tennis clubs are identified as accessing poor quality courts. The courts assessed as poor quality through non-technical assessment share similar characteristics including lack of grip underfoot, loose gravel and evidence of moss. The latter resulting in courts being slippery, particularly during wet weather.

The maintenance of non club courts is also considered to be basic and infrequent, as opposed to club maintained courts, which tend to receive more specialised and dedicated maintenance regimes. In the main, sites which are identified as being poor quality are located at school sites are used for curricular activity aside from tennis, such as netball.

### ***Ancillary provision***

Grove, Thaxted, Stebbing and Stansted tennis clubs assess their ancillary facilities to be either of good or adequate quality, meeting the needs of current members.

Elsenham, Castle Hill and Henman tennis clubs highlight that changing facilities at their home site are of overall poor quality. This is mostly a consequence of age and high levels of use. Whilst functional, these facilities would benefit from refurbishment.

Newport Village TC highlight that its clubhouse has no water or electricity and consequently during the winter months, the facility is not fit for purpose.

### ***Ownership and management***

There is a mix of ownership and management of tennis courts within Uttlesford. All nine clubs which were responsive to consultation manage their respective home sites on a day to day basis and are responsible for the upkeep of the facilities.

Ownership of the facilities, however, varies; Elsenham, Henman, Stebbing and Thaxted tennis clubs all own their home facilities, whilst facilities at both Grove TC and Newport Village TC are owned by charitable trusts.

Facilities at Stansted TC and Clavering TC are owned by parish councils and Castle Hill TC is owned by a private estate. Management and ownership of Dunmow TC and The Sampfords LTC is unknown.

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## **Security of tenure**

In the main, security of tenure for tennis clubs in Uttlesford is considered to be secure. Stansted TC did highlight that its existing 21 year lease arrangement with Stansted Mountfitchet Parish Council is coming to its conclusion; however, it does not envisage any issues with lease renewal.

Clavering TC highlights that it has no formal arrangement regarding use of Jubilee Field; however, this is not perceived to be an issue for the Club.

## **8.3: Demand**

There are 11 tennis clubs in Uttlesford which collectively account for 1,328 members (senior members and 551 junior members), as shown in the table below.

*Table 8.4: Summary of club membership*

Name of club	Number of members		Total
	Seniors	Juniors	
Clavering TC	70	30	100
Elsenham TC	50	20	70
Henham TC	70	30	100
Castle Hill TC	46	15	61
Grove TC	160	150	310
Stansted TC	60	40	100
Stebbing TC	110	85	195
Thaxted TC	51	23	74
Newport Village TC	75	25	100
Dunmow TC	69	126	195
The Sampfords LTC	16	7	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>1,328</b>

Grove TC is by far the largest club in the area, serving 160 senior and 150 junior members. In comparison, the smallest club is Castle Hill TC, which caters for 61 members (46 senior and 15 junior).

## **Future demand**

Four clubs outline plans to increase membership, this is quantified in the table below. Planned membership growths equates to a total of 60 members.

*Table 8.5: Potential future demand identified by clubs*

Club	Senior future demand	Junior future demand	Total future demand
Elsenham TC	5	5	10
Thaxted TC	10	15	25
Stebbing TC	15	-	15
Newport Village TC	5	5	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>60</b>

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### ***Unmet and latent demand***

Unmet demand is existing demand that is not getting access to courts. At present there is no identified unmet demand in Uttlesford.

Latent demand is demand that evidence suggests may be generated from the current population, should they have access to more or better provision. Both Castle Hill TC and Stebbing TC reports that if they had access to additional tennis courts at their respective home sites, they would be able to accommodate additional demand.

### ***Parks tennis***

Parks tennis leagues are less formal in comparison to established club play, offering greater flexibility and an opportunity for all abilities to engage in competition at local venues. The leagues are run by Local Tennis Leagues which affiliates to the LTA and are available to all aged 18 years and above, with administration and support based online. Players are organised into mixed sex leagues of eight based on similar ability levels, with matches arranged between the two players at whatever time and court is agreed. The flexibility of play is conducive to the use of park sites which are typically more easily accessible.

There is not a Parks Tennis League currently operating in Uttlesford.

### ***Tennis Tuesdays***

After being trialled in London in 2014, the LTA launched Tennis Tuesdays in partnership with sportswear brand Nike. The initiative focuses on increasing women's participation in tennis and skill development with a key fundamental social element, seeking to engage women in new and innovative ways to help break down barriers to female participation. Sessions are available to all abilities and are structured based on four ability levels ranging from beginner to advanced, each week based on one of six themes ranging from improving specific techniques to tactical awareness and match play. Sessions run from May to October, taking place every Tuesday evening for an hour.

As it stands there are no Tennis Tuesdays sessions running within Uttlesford and there are also none running in neighbouring local authorities.

### ***Informal tennis***

It is considered that all courts in Uttlesford that are not accessed by clubs have spare capacity for a growth in demand, although this is difficult to quantify as use is not recorded due to the open access nature of some sites. The majority of current use is assumed to take place at parish council sites throughout the summer months following events such as Wimbledon, whereas no education sites report any regular demand.

### ***LTA Clubspark Programme***

The LTA has recently developed a programme to change the way in which people access local authority managed tennis courts, mainly at park sites. As well as providing free access the programme can also operate a remotely managed charging policy and seeks to secure courts through an online booking system (Clubspark) which allows members access through using a fob or access code system through electronic gates.

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Not only does this deter misuse use of courts but it also allows genuine tennis participation to be more effectively tracked and monitored, thus providing data on how well and how often courts are being accessed and used. This online booking system sends an automated email as evidence as part of a self-policing system for managing court bookings.

Another advantage of securing access is to make tennis courts revenue generating rather than open access. This revenue generation acts to form a sinking fund for the repair and eventual resurfacing of the courts at each site, therefore making courts more sustainable in the long-term.

### ***Tennis opened up***

The vision within the new LTA strategy is 'Tennis opened up'. This focuses on increasing participation by making tennis relevant, accessible, welcoming and enjoyable. In order to make this a reality there will be seven key areas of focus; visibility, innovation, investment, accessibility, engagement, performance and leadership.

In relation to facilities, in making tennis more accessible, there will be a focus on increasing the awareness of affordable tennis opportunities and making it easy for people to find and access tennis facilities.

With regards to investment, there will be support for community facilities and schools, with the LTA evolving its facility investment strategy to deliver the right tennis facilities and operating models. Furthermore, there will be support for clubs around growth, membership retention, increasing participation and financial sustainability.

### **8.4: Supply and demand analysis**

The LTA advises that a non-floodlit hard court can accommodate a maximum of 40 members, whereas a floodlit hard court can accommodate 60 members. Indoor courts can accommodate 200 members with air domed courts being able to host 100. As grass courts are only available for 12 weeks of the year they are not included in membership numbers. Club membership, where known and club home site capacity is summarised in the table overleaf.

*Table 8.6: Supply and demand analysis*

Name of club	Current demand	Future demand	Site capacity	Capacity rating
Clavering TC	100	-	80	20
Elsenham TC	70	10	120	40
Henham TC	100	-	80	20
Castle Hill TC	61	-	40	21
Grove TC	310	-	280	30
Stansted TC	100	-	180	80
Stebbing TC	195	15	180	30
Thaxted TC	74	25	120	21
Newport Village TC	100	10	80	30
Dunmow TC	195	-	120	75
The Sampfords LTC	23	-	40	17



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### 8.5: Conclusion

Seven club sites are identified as operating over the recommended capacity, based on guidelines provided by the LTA. At present, this is most significant at Dunmow Tennis Club, which is currently operating over capacity by 75 members.

As previously identified, both Castle Hill TC and Stebbing TC outline latent demand and therefore a lack of capacity is already a prominent issue at both sites. The four remaining clubs with identified overplay do not identify capacity as being problem.

Targeted work is required at specific club sites to better accommodate current demand and future growth. This may involve exploring the potential of satellite sites for clubs across sites which are not currently being accessed or are underutilised. It is also recommended to protect and where possible enhance the existing stock of tennis club facilities via appropriate maintenance and management support. This will be further explored in the proceeding Strategy & Action Plan.

Whilst the available analysis highlights that there is likely an adequate supply of tennis courts across the area (when also considering courts not currently accessed by clubs), it is important to also consider the critical factors of how people access and discover courts to play tennis. LTA insight demonstrates that over 50% of all people who play between 1-11 times a year will do so in a non-club environment, for those who play monthly this figure remains at 40%. For those who play weekly the percentage share does split more evenly, showing 40% of weekly players doing so in clubs vs 30% in a non-club environment.

Therefore, its recommended to protect and where possible enhance the existing stock of tennis facilities via appropriate maintenance and management support to ensure adequate provision remains for those who seek regular tennis activity, whilst also encouraging consideration of how access and use can be improved across all tennis facilities to enable more informal play. This could include clubs creating links with other courts in close proximity to provide overspill or cater for pay and play users.

#### **Tennis summary**

- ◀ There are 58 tennis courts identified in Uttlesford, of which, 56 courts are available for community use. The Rural and Saffron Walden analysis areas contain the majority of tennis provision in Uttlesford, with a total of 49 courts located within the two areas.
- ◀ Of the 56 courts available for community use, 22 are floodlit across nine sites.
- ◀ Most courts have a macadam surface, representing 74% of existing supply.
- ◀ Of courts which are available for community use; 17 courts assessed as good quality, 14 as standard quality and 25 as poor quality.
- ◀ There are 11 tennis clubs in Uttlesford which collectively account for 1,328 members (senior members and 551 junior members).
- ◀ Seven club sites are identified as operating over capacity guidelines, with two clubs (Castle Hill TC and Stebbing TC) outlining that lack of capacity is a prominent issue.
- ◀ Targeted work is required at specific club sites to better accommodate current demand and future growth. This may involve exploring the potential of satellite sites for clubs at sites which are not currently being accessed for community tennis.

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## PART 9: NETBALL

### 9.1: Introduction

England Netball governs netball in England. Levels of participation are quickly increasing, with over 100,000 affiliated members and at least one million women and girls playing during a typical week. The NGBs aim is to provide its members and partners with the best possible service and experience in sport.

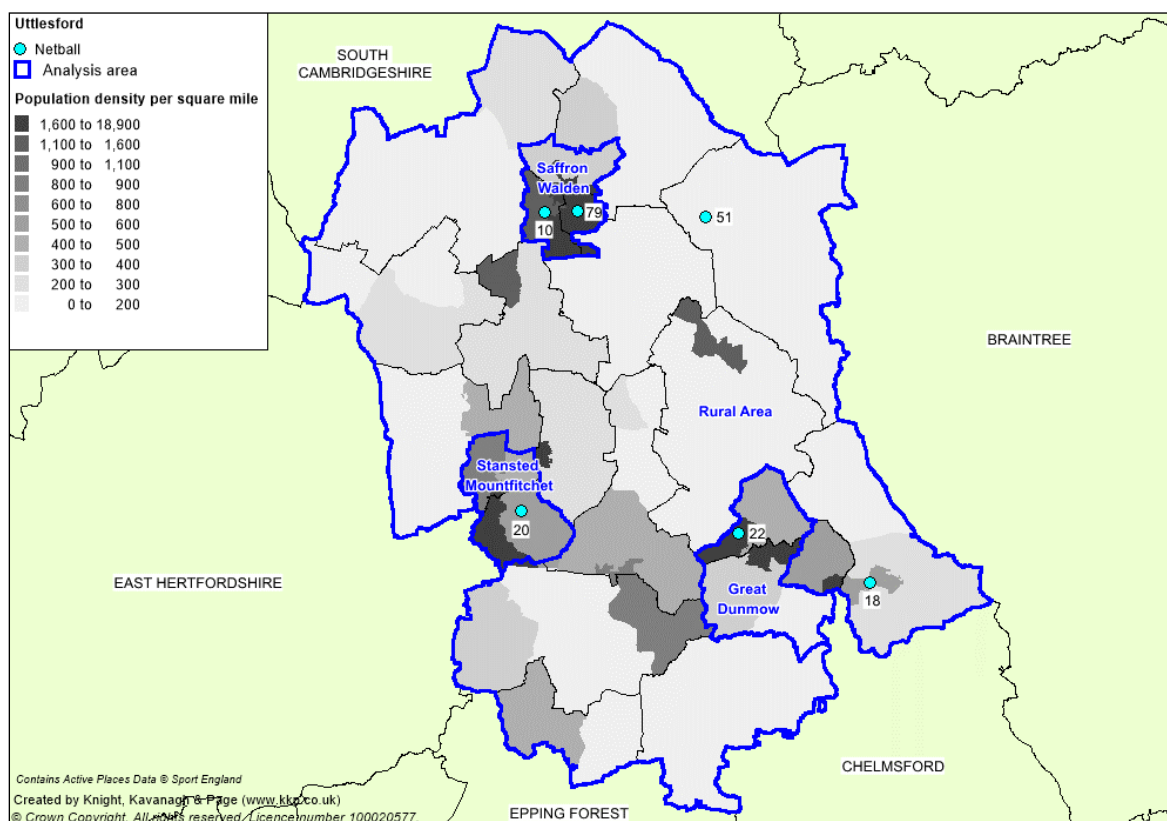
#### **Consultation**

Phone call consultation was carried out with England Netball, as well as a representative from Swan NC. Great Dunmow Junior NC and Saffron Hawks NC were unresponsive to consultation requests. Any information regarding these two clubs has been obtained through internet research.

### 9.2: Supply

There are 24 outdoor netball courts in Uttlesford located across six sites. The Figure below shows the location of all netball courts in the area.

Figure 9.1: Location of netball courts in Uttlesford



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Table 9.1: Key to map

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	No. of courts	Floodlit?	Community use?	Quality rating
10	Saffron Walden County High School	Saffron Walden	7	No	Yes - unused	Poor
18	Felsted School	Rural Area	8	No	Yes - unused	Poor
20	Forest Hall School/ Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre	Stansted Mountfitchet	2	Yes	Yes - unused	Poor
22	Great Dunmow Leisure Centre	Great Dunmow	4	Yes	Yes	Standard
51	Radwinter Recreation Ground	Rural Area	1	No	Yes - unused	Poor
79	Lord Butler Fitness & Leisure Centre	Saffron Walden	2	Yes	Yes	Standard

As shown in the table above, netball courts are relatively evenly distributed in Uttlesford. The Rural and Saffron Walden analysis areas both contain nine courts. However, these are all of poor quality, except for those located at Lord Butler Fitness & Leisure Centre in Saffron Walden. The Stansted Mountfitchet and Great Dunmow analysis areas contain two and four courts respectively.

## **Court type**

All outdoor netball courts in Uttlesford have a macadam surface. The estimated lifespan of a macadam court is ten years, depending on levels of use and maintenance levels.

## **Overmarking**

Whilst it does help with usage levels and sustainability, an issue for netball nationally is that many of its courts are dual use tennis courts. This limits accessibility (especially during the summer when tennis nets are often permanently in place) and also impacts on quality due to higher levels of wear and tear. In Uttlesford, all 26 courts are overmarked with tennis markings.

## **Floodlighting**

Floodlit outdoor netball courts enable all year round evening use, thus allowing winter netball activity to take place as well as the more common summer netball activity. In Uttlesford nine courts are floodlit across three sites; Forest Hall School/Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre, Lord Butler Fitness & Leisure Centre and Great Dunmow Leisure Centre.

## **Quality**

Following site assessments, most netball courts (18) are assessed as poor quality. These courts are located at Saffron Walden County High School, Felsted School, Forest Hall School/ Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre and Radwinter Recreation Ground.

Poor quality ratings at all of these sites are attributed to evidence of moss or lichen on the playing surface, resulting in poor grip under foot. Site assessment also identifies fading line markings at Felsted School and Forest Hall School/ Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre. The latter is also reported to have loose gravel and a sloping gradient, which is also

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identified as a quality issue at Saffron Walden County High School. Forest Hall School/ Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre is currently accessed by Swan NC.

In the main, sites which are identified as being poor quality are located at school sites. School courts are often heavily used for multiple curricular activities including tennis. Further to this, the maintenance of such courts is often considered to be basic and more infrequent. This is likely to play a factor in school sites in Uttlesford remaining unused despite being available for community use.

The courts at Great Dunmow Leisure Centre, which are accessed by Great Dunmow Junior NC are assessed as standard quality, alongside the courts at Lord Butler Fitness & Leisure Centre, which are used by Swan NC.

The courts at Great Dunmow Leisure Centre do not receive a good quality rating due to fading of line markings and a sloping to the court surface.

A point to note, Swan NC believes the courts at Lord Butler Fitness & Leisure Centre and Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre to be of poor quality. The Club states that there is a lack of good quality outdoor courts in the Uttlesford area. As such, it is looking at using a new leisure centre being developed in neighbouring East Hertfordshire (providing six, floodlit courts), to start a new junior league next season. This league will run alongside the adult league already in operation.

It is also considering the potential of having this site as its home facility; however, it has concerns given that a high number of club members are from the Saffron Walden area and would have to travel a distance to access the new site.

### **9.3: Demand**

There are three netball clubs active in Uttlesford. Consultation highlights that whilst these clubs train indoors, they play their matches on outdoor courts.

Swan NC currently has 160 junior and 60 adult members. In the junior section, the Club is currently operating two teams per age group, with three teams at u15's.

The junior section currently plays all its matches at a central venue (Great Baddow High School) in neighbouring Chelmsford. This is the central venue for the Chelmsford & District Junior Netball League, with all matches being played on a Saturday.

Adult teams from the Club play in either the Cambridgeshire League or the Bishop's Stortford Netball League and play matches at Lord Butler Fitness & Leisure Centre and Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre.

Through online research, it is believed that Saffron Hawks NC has four adult and five junior teams. The teams are playing across four leagues; Hertfordshire County Netball League, Chelmsford Ladies Winter League, Broxbourne Netball League and Cambridge District Junior League.

### ***Training***

Consultation with Swan NC suggests the majority of its training takes place indoors at leisure centres and schools; however, due to sports halls being in high demand, it is hard to obtain any additional space for increases in demand.

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The Club states that should good quality, floodlit outdoor courts be available, it would be keen to move some training demand outside. Especially as this would better replicate match play conditions, with all matches being played on outdoor courts. Should it be able to expand its volunteer and coaching network, it could also use this as an opportunity to grow as a club, with additional capacity being created.

### ***Play Netball***

Play Netball provides a pay and play netball league that is designed for more casual, social players and teams. It requires no affiliation to England Netball and enables participants to join as individuals, with Play Netball then assigning them to a team. All leagues are held on outdoor courts, with a new season beginning as soon as the previous season ends (meaning activity takes place all year round).

There are currently no Play Netball Leagues in Uttlesford. The nearest Play Netball league is located in Cambridge.

### ***Powerplay Netball***

Powerplay is a commercial company operating football, cricket, basketball and netball leagues throughout the UK, available for all to join. There are currently no Powerplay Netball Leagues in Uttlesford. The nearest Powerplay netball league is located in Cambridge.

### ***Back to Netball***

Back to Netball sessions are running across England and provide women of all ages a gentle re-introduction to the sport. Sessions cover the basics of the game including passing, footwork and shooting and finish with a friendly game. Since its creation in 2010, over 60,000 women have taken part.

Swan NC runs Back to Netball sessions three times a week. Two sessions take place at Lord Butler Leisure Centre (one Thursday evening 8:00pm-9:00pm and one Saturday morning 10:00am-11:00am). A session also runs on a Wednesday evening 8:00pm-9:00pm at the Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre. The Club reports that it has 50 regular attendees to these sessions.

### ***Walking netball***

Walking netball has evolved from a growing demand for walking sports. It is a slower version of the game and has been designed so that anyone can play, regardless of age and fitness levels.

Swan NC runs a walking netball session on the indoor courts at Lord Butler Leisure Centre. This takes place at the same time as its Back to Netball Session from 10:00am- 11:00am.

### ***High 5***

High 5 is a version of netball that has five players instead of the usual seven, eliminating the positions of wing attack and defence. It is designed specifically for children aged 9-11, using fun and variety to get them into the game, polish skills and aid fitness. A key part of High 5 is players rotating around positions as this allows all participants to experience every position.

The Chelmsford & District Junior Netball League runs a High 5 league at Great Baddow High School in the neighbouring authority of Chelmsford.

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### ***Latent demand***

Sport England's Market Segmentation Tool<sup>29</sup> enables an analysis of 'the percentage of adults that would like to participate in netball within Uttlesford but are not currently doing so'. The tool identifies latent demand of 284 people, which is generally in line with authorities of similar size.

This is mostly made up of 'Chloe' - Young image-conscious females keeping fit and trim (34%), 'Alison – Mums with comfortable, but busy, lifestyle (20%) and 'Helena' – Single professional women, enjoying life in the fast lane (17%).

In addition to above, Swan NC reports it has waiting lists of up to 16 for each age group. At present it does not have access to enough good quality courts, or sufficient resources with regards to coaches and volunteers to accommodate this demand.

### **9.4 Conclusion**

It appears there is a reasonable level of demand for netball in Uttlesford, as well as latent demand. Whilst there is likely enough provision to accommodate this demand, the quality of available outdoor courts available needs improvement.

Based on the above, priority should be placed on improving the existing provision, with a focus on sites currently being accessed by clubs (Forest Hall School/Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre, Lord Butler Fitness & Leisure Centre and Great Dunmow Leisure Centre).

Good quality, floodlit courts could provide opportunity for clubs wishing to expand. This will; however, need further exploration. Furthermore, this will need to be considered in line with the potential of Swan NC moving to the neighbouring authority of East Hertfordshire.

#### **Netball summary**

- ◀ There are 26 outdoor netball courts in Uttlesford across seven sites, all of which are available for community use. Provision is relatively evenly spread across the District, with nine courts located in the Saffron Walden and Rural analysis areas and four courts in each of the Stansted Mountfitchet and Great Dunmow analysis areas.
- ◀ All outdoor netball courts in Uttlesford have a macadam surface.
- ◀ In Uttlesford, all 26 courts are overmarked with tennis markings.
- ◀ Following site assessments, most netball courts (18) are assessed as poor quality. These courts are located at Saffron Walden County High School, Felsted School, Forest Hall School/Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre, Great Dunmow Leisure Centre and Radwinter Recreation Ground.
- ◀ Swan NC states that there is a lack of good quality outdoor courts in the Uttlesford area. As such, it is looking at using a new leisure centre being developed in neighbouring East Hertfordshire for both training and setting up a new junior league.
- ◀ In Uttlesford nine courts are floodlit across three sites; Forest Hall School/Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre, Lord Butler Fitness & Leisure Centre and Great Dunmow Leisure Centre.
- ◀ There are three netball clubs active in Uttlesford. Consultation highlights that whilst these clubs train indoors, they play their matches on outdoor courts.
- ◀ Great Baddow High School in neighbouring Chelmsford is the central venue for the Chelmsford & District Junior Netball League. As such, there is some exported demand for junior match play.
- ◀ Swan NC are running walking netball, Back to Netball sessions across two sites; Forest Hall School/Mountfitchet Romeera Leisure Centre and Lord Butler Leisure Centre.
- ◀ The Chelmsford & District Junior Netball League runs a High 5 league at Great Baddow High School in the neighbouring authority of Chelmsford.
- ◀ There is a high demand for netball in Uttlesford, as well as latent demand. Whilst there is likely

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<sup>29</sup> See Appendix 2

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enough provision to accommodate this demand, the quality of courts available needs improvement.



### **PART 10: ATHLETICS**

#### **10.1: Introduction**

Athletics is administered across the United Kingdom by UK Athletics, including responsibility for developing and implementing the rules and regulations of the sport, anti-doping protocol, health and safety, facilities and, training and coach education and permitting and licensing.

Locally, the sport is governed through England Athletics (EA) and many of the functions EA delivers to support clubs locally is through the Club Support Manager (CSM) network. The role of the CSM is to work strategically to provide high-quality support and guidance to a number of affiliated clubs and groups in the area. This work is to support clubs in building long-term sustainable structures and high-quality environments for current and new members and the wider local community.

#### ***Consultation***

Saffron Walden Striders and Walden Triathlon Club were both consulted via telephone. However, attempts to contact Bishops Stortford Running Club were unsuccessful.

#### **10.2: Supply**

There are currently no purpose-built athletics facilities in Uttlesford.

Running clubs generally use a variety of other spaces such as parks and recreation grounds, for example, Great Dunmow Recreation Ground and also the general road network to participate. It is therefore essential to ensure that particularly in parks that the infrastructure is adequately able to accommodate such high levels of usage in relation to ensure path quality, access to toilet facilities and car parking.

There is a link to be made in relation to cross referencing with the Uttlesford Open Space Study which is currently being developed alongside this PPS in relation to both open space provision including parks provision but also in relation to the public rights of way (PROW). For example, ensuring the quality of key footpaths is maintained and road crossings are adequately provided.

#### **10.3: Demand**

There are three prominent running clubs; Saffron Striders Running Club, Bishops Stortford Running Club and Yak Yak.

Saffron Striders Running Club meet on a Tuesday evening at Lord Butler Leisure Centre, whilst Bishops Stortford Running Club meets at its clubhouse on Beldams Lane, also on a Tuesday evening. At present Yak Yak is using accessible open spaces to run sessions across a variety of days. Additionally, there is a triathlon club; WaldenTri, located in Uttlesford.

#### ***Bishops Stortford Running Club***

Bishops Stortford Running Club has several hundred members from across East Herts and West Essex. The Club also has a multi-sport section (Stortford Tri), providing triathlon, duathlon, swimming and biking coaching and activities.



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It caters for all abilities, offering coaching and racing opportunities for both on and off-road running.

### ***Saffron Striders Running Club***

Saffron Striders Running Club has around 170 members, which is made up of male and female members. The Club caters for all levels of runner. It meets at Lord Butler Leisure Centre every Tuesday evening, as well as running circuit training on Thursdays through the summer months and a ten-week beginner course each spring. It is this beginners' course that it attributes to a significant increase in members. The catchment of this club covers Saffron Walden and the surrounding villages.

The Club reports having between 50 and 60 members attending its Tuesday road running sessions. With regards to competing, it participates in the Essex Championships for both road running and track running, as well as competing in the cross-country series. In addition, it organises an annual 5k league.

It aspires to have a dedicated clubhouse as its main base. It also wants to develop a junior section; however, without a dedicated site, where it can provide none road running activities this is difficult.

### **Yak Yak**

Yak Yak is an informal running club for women and children in the Saffron Walden area. The club has grown significantly over the last few years and now has approximately 70 members, which range significantly in age. The aim of the Club is to provide an opportunity for women and children to get active in a friendly environment, where they can feel comfortable and confident to participate in running. Sessions include fun activities, as well as running technique and development advice.

It used to run its sessions as Friends School (Walden School); however, this site closed in 2017. At present, sessions are being held at varying times, including during the school holidays and taking place on available, accessible open space.

It aspires to have a base such as a clubhouse to further increase the social opportunities which are important to its members. It highlights it would be happy to share this space with other clubs in the area. Whilst some formal athletics provision would be welcomed, should this not be possible, it expresses a need for well lit, well maintained open spaces, with pathways suitable for running activity. Lighting both within the open spaces and the pathways and green corridors connecting them are also identified to be key. Especially for those members who chose to meet to run around the local area.

### ***WaldenTri***

WaldenTri is made up of both an adult and junior section. Both of these sections have grown over the last few years, now with approximately 84 and 180 members respectively.

The Club is currently using Grange Paddocks Leisure Centre for swim training (adult section on a Wednesday evening and junior section every other Saturday); however, it does not have a specific base for either running or cycling sessions. Whilst it meets at the Lord Butler Leisure Centre before going road running, this is not a dedicated club facility. Similarly to running, for cycling sessions it is training on the roads. This is; however, reported as not being ideal for beginners or individuals who are not confident to ride on the road.

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Through the summer, the junior section trains on a Monday evening at Carver Barracks. There are also occasional open water swimming sessions in Bishops Stortford and the neighbouring authority of Cambridge.

Both WaldenTri and Saffron Striders Running Club are both linked to a recently developed club; Walden Track and Field, which aims to get local young people involved in a variety of athletic disciplines. The Club hopes to expand through links to local secondary schools following previous success of establishing a local primary school cross country league. This involved 11 primary schools across the Saffron Walden and took place at the Walden School Playing Fields. The league ran for several years before the closure of the school in 2017.

Consultation with both WaldenTri and Saffron Striders sees an expressed demand for a home base. Not just to support with the growth of junior participation but also to allow for revenue generation. Both clubs would be happy to consider a joined up approach, potentially alongside other sporting clubs in the area to make such a facility more sustainable.

Further to this, there is a desire for more off road provision for running and cycling not just to allow for better connections between Saffron Walden and surrounding rural villages but also to provide a safer option for participation in the sports both within a club setting and for those choosing to participate recreationally.

### ***Parkrun***

Parkrun is a series of weekly five kilometre(k) runs held on Saturday mornings in areas of parks and open space across 850 locations in 12 countries including the UK. They are open to all, free, and are safe and easy to take part in. Parkrun events are all ability runs open to all aged 14 years and older, whilst there are shorter 2k Junior Parkrun events available on Sunday mornings for runners aged four to fourteen years old. In order to take part, runners must first register online in order to receive a printed barcode which gives them access to all Parkrun events.

Parkrun actively promotes local clubs as part of its weekly events in order to advertise them to runners who may potentially be interested in joining a club, whilst approximately 10% of current Parkrun participants are already associated to running clubs. It is common for local clubs to also support Parkrun events through volunteering.

There is currently a Parkrun event at Great Dunmow Recreation Ground. This may; however, soon be moving to a site in Saffron Walden.

### ***Great Run Local***

Great Run Local is a network of running events which operate very much like Parkrun in that they too are free, weekly and volunteer driven. It differs, however, in that distances offered are flexible, but generally include two routes at 2k and 5k in order to encourage participation of all abilities.

There are no Great Run Local events currently hosted in Uttlesford, with the nearest event at Newmarket in the Forest Heath District.

### ***Couch to 5k***

Couch to 5k is a national health initiative promoted by the National Health Service (NHS) to encourage absolute beginners get into running as part of establishing and maintaining an active and healthy lifestyle including regular exercise.

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The plan consists of three runs per week and a day of rest in between, with a different schedule for each of the nine weeks to completion. It starts with a mix of running and walking, to gradually build up fitness and stamina, in order to create realistic expectations and a sense of achievability to encourage participants to stick with it. The end goal of the plan is for the participant to be able to run 5k.

Through the Couch to 5k plan the NHS particularly promotes the health benefits of running and regular exercise which underpin the initiative, such as improved heart and lung health, weight loss and possible increases in bone density which can help protect against bone diseases such as osteoporosis. This also includes mental benefits of running through goal setting and challenge setting, which can help boost confidence and self-belief. Furthermore, running regularly has been linked to combating depression.

It is believed that an increase in people running through the Couch to 5k plan may increase interest and possibly have a knock-on effect leading to increased demand at running groups and clubs as people may wish to continue develop their running further.

### ***RunTogether***

RunTogether is an official England Athletics recreational running project which aims to get the whole nation running. The role of RunTogether is to provide enjoyable, supportive and inclusive running opportunities across England in the form of set routes, running groups and access to programmes such as Find a Guide and Mental Health Ambassadors.

Saffron Striders Running Club and Bishops Stortford Running Club are RunTogether groups.

### ***Latent demand***

Sport England's Segmentation Tool enables analysis of 'the percentage of adults that would like to participate in athletics but are not currently doing so'. The tool identifies latent demand of 1,730 people who would like to participate in the sport within Uttlesford. The most dominant segment is 'Tim' – settling down males, sporty male professionals, buying a house and settling down with partner (21%).

Saffron Walden Striders reports latent demand, with regular enquires as to whether it operates a junior section.

### ***Future demand***

England Athletics reports that there is generally a current growth being experienced in relation to athletics and running.

It is to be expected that the popularity of the Parkrun events and national running events, as well as demand for RunTogether groups, will increase in the future following national trends.

### ***Compact athletic facilities***<sup>30</sup>

England Athletics has adopted UKA's strategic position that we should concentrate on preserving and improving the existing stock of 400m tracks rather than seeking to build additional ones. However, there are areas in the country where journey time to the nearest full size outdoor track is longer than ideal, and there are places where good coaching has created significant demand despite the lack of a local athletics facility.

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<sup>30</sup> More details of this concept can be found at [REDACTED]

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The Compact Athletics concept is intended to fill this gap, providing training facilities in places where there is insufficient demand, funding or land to accommodate a full-size track.

A Compact Athletics facility can take a number of forms, but essentially provides a strip of synthetic track plus some capacity for jumps and throws, enabling core athletic skills to be taught, enjoyed and developed.

### **Athletics summary**

- ◀ There is currently no purpose-built athletics facility in Uttlesford.
- ◀ There are three prominent running clubs; Saffron Striders Running Club, Bishops Stortford Running Club and Yak Yak, as well as a successful triathlon club operating in the area; WaldenTri.
- ◀ Saffron Striders Running Club and Bishops Stortford Running Club are also RunTogether groups.
- ◀ WaldenTri, Saffron Striders and Yak Yak report demand for a dedicated home base, to support with the growth of junior participation and increase social opportunities, as well as allowing for revenue generation. The clubs would be happy to consider a joined-up approach, potentially alongside other sporting clubs in the area to make such a facility more sustainable.
- ◀ In addition to latent demand expressed through Sport England's Segmentation Tool, Saffron Striders also reports latent demand to establish a junior section. However, it currently feels unable to achieve this without a dedicated clubhouse base.
- ◀ It is to be expected that the popularity of the Parkrun events and national running events, as well as demand for RunTogether groups, will increase in the future following national trends.
- ◀ Based on latent demand in the area, there is likely demand to consider operating more running events such as Parkrun in the area.

### APPENDIX 1: SPORTING CONTEXT

The following section outlines a series of national, regional and local policies pertaining to the study and which will have an important influence on the Strategy.

#### National context

The provision of high quality and accessible community outdoor sports facilities at a local level is a key requirement for achieving the targets set out by the Government and Sport England. It is vital that this strategy is cognisant of and works towards these targets in addition to local priorities and plans.

#### ***Department of Media Culture and Sport Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation (2015)***

The Government published its strategy for sport in December 2015. This strategy confirms the recognition and understanding that sport makes a positive difference through broader means and that it will help the sector to deliver five simple but fundamental outcomes: physical health, mental health, individual development, social and community development and economic development. In order to measure its success in producing outputs which accord with these aims it has also adopted a series of 23 performance indicators under nine key headings, as follows:

- ◀ More people taking part in sport and physical activity.
- ◀ More people volunteering in sport.
- ◀ More people experiencing live sport.
- ◀ Maximising international sporting success.
- ◀ Maximising domestic sporting success.
- ◀ Maximising domestic sporting success.
- ◀ A more productive sport sector.
- ◀ A more financially and organisationally sustainable sport sector.
- ◀ A more responsible sport sector.

#### ***Sport England: Towards an Active Nation (2016-2021)***

Sport England has recently released its new five year strategy 'Towards an Active Nation'. The aim is to target the 28% of people who do less than 30 minutes of exercise each week and will focus on the least active groups; typically women, the disabled and people from lower socio-economic backgrounds.

Sport England will invest up to £30m on a plan to increase the number of volunteers in grassroots sport. Emphasis will be on working with a larger range of partners with less money being directed towards National Governing Bodies.

The Strategy will help deliver against the five health, social and economic outcomes set out in the Government's Sporting Future strategy.

- ◀ Physical Wellbeing
- ◀ Mental Wellbeing
- ◀ Individual Development
- ◀ Social & Community Development
- ◀ Economic Development

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### ***National Planning Policy Framework***

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out planning policies for England. It details how these changes are expected to be applied to the planning system. It also provides a framework for local people and their councils to produce distinct local and neighbourhood plans, reflecting the needs and priorities of local communities.

The NPPF states the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It identifies that the planning system needs to focus on three themes of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. A presumption in favour of sustainable development is a key aspect for any plan-making and decision-taking processes. In relation to plan-making the NPPF sets out that Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs. Whilst the NPPF was updated was reviewed in 2018, policies relating to sport having not significantly changed.

The 'promoting healthy and safe communities' theme identifies that 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. Specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficiencies or surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.

As a prerequisite, the NPPF states existing open space, sports and recreation buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- ◀ An assessment has been undertaken, which has clearly shown that the open space, buildings or land is surplus to requirements.
- ◀ 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.
- ◀ The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

In order for planning policies to be 'sound' local authorities are required to carry out a robust assessment of need for open space, sport and recreation facilities.

### ***The FA National Football Facilities Strategy (2018-28)***

The Football Association's (FA) National Football Facilities Strategy (NFFS) provides a strategic framework that sets out key priorities and targets for the national game (i.e., football) over a ten-year period. The Strategy is presently in draft and is due for publication in 2018.

The Strategy sets out shared aims and objectives it aims to deliver on in conjunction with The Premier League, Sport England and the Government, to be delivered with support of the Football Foundation.

These stakeholders have clearly identified the aspirations for football to contribute directly to nationally important social and health priorities. Alongside this, the strategy is clear that traditional, affiliated football remains an important priority and a core component of the game, whilst recognising and supporting the more informal environments used for the community and recreational game.

Its vision is: *"Within 10 years we aim to deliver great football facilities, wherever they are needed"*



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£1.3 billion has been spent by football and Government since 2000 to enhance existing football facilities and build new ones. However, more is needed if football and Government's shared objectives for participation, individual well-being and community cohesion are to be achieved. Nationally, direct investment will be increased – initially to £69 million per annum from football and Government (a 15% increase on recent years).

The NFFS investment priorities can be broadly grouped into six areas, recognising the need to grow the game, support existing players and better understand the different football environments:

- ◀ **Improve 20,000 Natural Turf pitches**, with a focus on addressing drop off due to a poor playing experience;
- ◀ **Deliver 1,000 3G AGP 'equivalents'** (mix of full size and small sided provision, including MUGAs - small sided facilities are likely to have a key role in smaller / rural communities and encouraging multi-sport offers), enhancing the quality of playing experience and supporting a sustainable approach to grass roots provision;
- ◀ **Deliver 1,000 changing pavilions/clubhouses**, linked to multi-pitch or hub sites, supporting growth (particularly in women and girls football), sustainability and providing a facility infrastructure to underpin investment in coaching, officials and football development;  
**Support access to flexible indoor spaces**, including equipment and court markings, to support growth in futsal, walking football and to support the education and skills outcomes, exploiting opportunities for football to positively impact on personal and social outcomes for young people in particular;
- ◀ **Refurbish existing stock to maintain current provision**, recognising the need to address historic under-investment and issues with refurbishment of existing facilities;
- ◀ **Support testing of technology and innovation**, building on customer insight to deliver hubs for innovation, testing and development of the game.

### ***Local Football Facility Plans***

To support in delivery of both the current and superseding FA National Games Strategy, the FA has commissioned a national piece of work. Over the next two years, a Local Football Facility Plan (LFFP) will be produced for every local authority across England. Each plan will be unique to its area as well as being diverse in its representation, including currently underrepresented communities.

Identifying strategic priorities for football facilities across the formal, recreational and informal game, LFFPs will establish a ten-year vision for football facilities that aims to transform the playing pitch stock in a sustainable way. They will identify key projects to be delivered and act as an investment portfolio for projects that require funding. As such, around 90% of all national football investment (FA, Premier League and DCMS) will be identified via LFFPs.

It is important to recognise that a LFFP is an investment portfolio of priority projects for potential investment - it is not a detailed supply and demand analysis of all pitch provision in a local area. Therefore, it cannot be used as a replacement for a Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) and it will not be accepted as an evidence base for site change of use or disposal.

A LFFP will; however, build on available/existing local evidence and strategic plans and may adopt relevant actions from a PPS and/or complement these with additional investment priorities.

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## ***The FA National Game Strategy (2015 – 2019)***

The Football Association's (FA) National Game Strategy provides a strategic framework that sets out key priorities, expenditure proposals and targets for the national game (i.e., football) over a four year period. The main issues facing grassroots football are identified as:

- ◀ Sustain and Increase Participation.
- ◀ Ensure access to education sites to accommodate the game.
- ◀ Help players to be the best that they can be and provide opportunities for them to progress from grassroots to elite.
- ◀ Recruit, retain and develop a network of qualified referees
- ◀ Support clubs, leagues and other competition providers to develop a safe, inclusive and positive football experience for everyone.
- ◀ Support Clubs and Leagues to become sustainable businesses, understanding and serving the needs of players and customers.
- ◀ Improve grass pitches through the pitch improvement programme to improve existing facilities and changing rooms.
- ◀ Deliver new and improved facilities including new Football Turf Pitches.
- ◀ Work with priority Local Authorities enabling 50% of mini-soccer and youth matched to be played on high quality artificial grass pitches.

## ***England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) Cricket Unleashed 5 Year Plan (2016-2021)***

The England and Wales Cricket Board unveiled a new strategic five-year plan in 2016 (available at [REDACTED]). Its success will be measured by the number of people who play, follow or support the whole game.

The plan sets out five important headline elements and each of their key focuses, these are:

- ◀ ***More Play*** – make the game more accessible and inspire the next generation of players, coaches, officials and volunteers. Focus on:
  - *Clubs and leagues*
  - *Kids*
  - *Communities*
  - *Casual*
- ◀ ***Great Teams*** – deliver winning teams who inspire and excite through on-field performance and off-field behaviour. Focus on:
  - *Pathway*
  - *Support*
  - *Elite Teams*
  - *England Teams*
- ◀ ***Inspired Fans*** – put the fan at the heart of our game to improve and personalise the cricket experience for all. Focus on:
  - *Fan focus*
  - *New audiences*
  - *Global stage*
  - *Broadcast and digital*
- ◀ ***Good Governance and Social Responsibility*** – make decisions in the best interests of the game and use the power of cricket to make a positive difference. Focus on:
  - *Integrity*
  - *Community programmes*
  - *Our environments*
  - *One plan*



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- ◀ **Strong Finance and Operations** – increase the game’s revenues, invest our resources wisely and administer responsibly to secure the growth of the game. Focus on:
  - *People*
  - *Revenue and reach*
  - *Insight*
  - *Operations*

### ***Inspiring Generations Strategy***

The ECB’s refreshed strategy called “Inspiring Generations” was announced in January 2019. It builds on the strong foundations laid by Cricket Unleashed and supports the growth of cricket in England and Wales between 2020 and 2024. At the heart of this strategy is a single unifying purpose, which gets to the core of what the game can do for society both on and off the field to ensure that cricket is in an even stronger position that it is in 2019.

Inspire Generations has six key priorities and activities including transforming women’s and girls’ cricket to increase the representation of women in every level of cricket by:

- ◀ Growing the base through participation and facilities investment.
- ◀ Launching centres of excellence and a new elite domestic structure.
- ◀ Investing in girls’ county age group cricket.
- ◀ Delivering a girls’ secondary school programme.

There will be a structured pathway for women and girls in both softball and hardball cricket.

### ***The Rugby Football Union Strategic Plan (2017-2021)***

The RFU has released its new strategic vision for rugby in England. The strategy is based on four main elements which are; Protect, Engage, Grow and Win. It covers all elements of rugby union ranging from elite rugby to grassroots, although the general relevancy to the PPS is centred around growing the game.

The RFU exists to promote and develop rugby union in England and ensure the long-term sustainability of clubs by growing player numbers and retaining them across all age groups. Responding to wider market influences, work will continue on developing new ways to take part in all forms of the game, without comprising the sports traditions. This will ensure a lasting legacy from elite success by attracting new players and encouraging current male and female adult players to play.

The four key aims to ensure long term sustainability are to:

- ◀ Improve player transition from age grade to adult 15-a-side rugby
- ◀ Expand places to play through Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs)
- ◀ Engage new communities in rugby
- ◀ Create a community 7’s offering

### ***England Hockey Strategy***

England Hockey’s Facilities Strategy can be found [REDACTED]

**Vision:** For every hockey club in England to have appropriate and sustainable facilities that provide excellent experiences for players.

**Mission:** More, Better, Happier Players with access to appropriate and sustainable facilities

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The 3 main objectives of the facilities strategy are:

## 1. PROTECT: To conserve the existing hockey provision

- There are currently over 800 pitches that are used by hockey clubs (club, school, universities) across the country. It is important to retain the current provision where appropriate to ensure that hockey is maintained across the country.

## 2. IMPROVE: To improve the existing facilities stock (physically and administratively)

- The current facilities stock is ageing and there needs to be strategic investment into refurbishing the pitches and ancillary facilities. England Hockey works to provide more support for clubs to obtain better agreements with facilities providers & education around owning an asset.

## 3. DEVELOP: To strategically build new hockey facilities where there is an identified need and ability to deliver and maintain. This might include consolidating hockey provision in a local area where appropriate.

- England Hockey has identified key areas across the country where there is a lack of suitable hockey provision and there is a need for additional pitches, suitable for hockey. There is an identified demand for multi pitches in the right places to consolidate hockey and allow clubs to have all of their provision catered for at one site.

### ***British Tennis Strategy 2019***

The new LTA Strategy includes seven strategies relating to three objectives which are built around the following vision and mission:

**Vision:** tennis opened up

**Mission:** to grow tennis by making it relevant, accessible, welcoming and enjoyable

### **Objectives**

- ◀ Increase the number of fans on our database from [623,602] to [1,000,000] by 2023.
- ◀ More people playing more often;
  - Increase the number of adults playing tennis each year from [7.7% (4,018,600)] of the population to [8.5% (4,420,460)], and the frequency of adults playing tennis twice a month from [1.9% (858,700)] of the population to [2.2% (1,000,000)] by 2023.
  - The number of children playing tennis from [x] to [y] by 2023 (to be finalised December 2018 on publication of Sport England's new Child Participation Survey).
- ◀ Enable 5 new players to break into the top 100 by 2023 and inspire the tennis audience.

### **Strategies**

1. Visibility -Broaden relevance and increase visibility of tennis all year round to build engagement and participation with fans and players.
2. Innovation - Innovate in the delivery of tennis to widen its appeal.
3. Investment - Support community facilities and schools to increase the opportunities to play
4. Accessibility - Make the customer journey to playing tennis easier and more accessible for anyone

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5. Engagement - Engage and collaborate with everyone involved in delivering tennis in Britain, particularly coaches and volunteers to attract and maintain more people in the game.
6. Performance - Create a pathway for British champions that nurtures a diverse team of players, people and leaders.
7. Leadership - Lead tennis in Britain to the highest standard so it is a safe, welcoming, well-run sport.

### ***Bowls England: Strategic Plan 2014-2017***

Although the Plan is currently being updated, this version remains the most up to date available. Bowls England will provide strong leadership and work with its stakeholders to support the development of the sport of bowls in England for this and future generations. The overall vision of Bowls England is to:

- ◀ Promote the sport of outdoor flat green bowls.
- ◀ Recruit new participants to the sport of outdoor flat green bowls.
- ◀ Retain current and future participants within the sport of flat green bowls.

In order to ensure that this vision is achieved, ten key performance targets have been created, which will underpin the work of Bowls England up until 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017.

- ◀ 115,000 individual affiliated members.
- ◀ 1,500 registered coaches.
- ◀ Increase total National Championship entries by 10%.
- ◀ Increase total national competition entries by 10%.
- ◀ Medal places achieved in 50% of events at the 2016 World Championships.
- ◀ County development officer appointed by each county association.
- ◀ National membership scheme implemented with 100% uptake by county associations.
- ◀ Secure administrative base for 1st April 2017.
- ◀ Commercial income to increase by 20%.

Despite a recent fall in affiliated members, and a decline in entries into National Championships over the last five years, Bowls England believes that these aims will be attained by following core values. The intention is to:

- ◀ Be progressive.
- ◀ Offer opportunities to participate at national and international level.
- ◀ Work to raise the profile of the sport in support of recruitment and retention.
- ◀ Lead the sport.
- ◀ Support clubs and county associations.

### ***England Netball - Your Game, Your Way 2013-17***

Even though this Plan is out of date, England Netball remains committed to its '10-1-1' mission, vision and values that form the fundamentals for its strategic planning for the future for the sport and business.

To facilitate the successful achievement of Netball 10:1:1 and Goal 4, England Netball will:

- ◀ Accelerate the participation growth by extending our market penetration and reach through the activation of a range of existing and new participant-focused products and programmes that access new and targeted markets.
- ◀ Increase the level of long-term participant retention through targeting programmes at known points of attrition and easy transition through the market segments, supported by

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an infrastructure that reflects the participant needs and improves their netball experience.

- ◀ Build a sustainable performance pathway and system built on the principles of purposeful practice and appropriate quality athlete coach contact time.
- ◀ Develop sustainable revenue streams through the commercialisation of a portfolio of products and programmes and increasing membership sales. This will also include the creation of cost efficiencies and improved value for money through innovative partnerships and collaborations in all aspects of the business.
- ◀ Establish high standards of leadership and governance that protect the game and its people and facilitates the on-going growth and transformation of the NGB and sport.

### ***England Athletics Strategic Plan – Athletics & Running: for everyone, forever – 2017 and beyond***

This plan sets out England Athletics' mission, vision and strategic priorities that will direct how they work as an organisation during the coming years: what they do and how they will do it.

**Vision:** Make athletics and running the most inclusive and popular sport in England, led by a network of progressive clubs and organisations and supported by a sustainable, respected and trusted governing body.

For England Athletics to achieve this vision, they will focus on three values:

- Pride – taking pride in their work and demonstrating to athletes that they recognise the importance of their role in bettering athletics.
- Integrity – demonstrate integrity to earn respect and to build effective partnerships.
- Inclusivity – promote inclusivity in all their actions.

**Mission:** To grow opportunities for everyone to experience athletics and running, to enable them to reach their full potential.

In order to achieve their mission, England Athletics will have three strategic priorities.

1. To expand the capacity of the sport by supporting and developing its volunteers and other workforce. The target is to achieve a 6% increase every year of licensed leaders, coaches and officials.
2. To sustain and increase participation and performance levels in our sport. To achieve this, England Athletics' current targets are to increase the number of club registered athletes from (149,000 to 172,000), engage 135,000 people through the RunTogether programme and to increase athlete performance levels across all events and disciplines by 1% every year.
3. To influence participation in the wider athletics market. Their target here is to increase the number of regular athletes or runners by at least one million.

### ***England Athletics Facility Strategy (2018 – 2025)***

The purpose of this document is to set out our long term vision for athletics facilities in England. Facilities form a vital component of the overall England Athletics strategy.

The development, protection and enhancement of facilities will support our strategic plan and help England Athletics contribute to the delivery of the Department for Culture, Media and Sport's Sporting Futures: A New Strategy for Sport and Sport England's strategy Towards an Active Nation. Appropriate facilities help to attract and inspire new participants and provide the foundation and focus for a significant proportion of the England Athletics family.

## UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

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The England Athletics Strategic Plan notes that the sport increasingly needs to become financially sustainable and that a business-like and innovative approach is a vital component of its future success. Facilities are fundamental, but they are also expensive to create and to maintain. The sport therefore faces a significant challenge to develop, improve and maintain facilities, most of which are currently operated and funded by third parties.

This strategy sets out a challenge to all those involved with the delivery of the sport to be innovative and business like in the operation and development of facilities at a time of financial challenge, as it aims “To create an innovative and inspiring network of sustainable athletic facilities, with the capacity to meet both current and future demand across England”.

### ***UK Athletics Facilities Strategy (2014-2019)***

Facilities are essential to attracting, retaining and developing athletes of the future. Having the right facilities in the right place will be crucial in meeting growing demand, increasing participation in physical activity and athletics, improving the health of the nation and supporting a new generation of athletes in clubs and schools through to national and world class level.

UKA and the Home Country Athletics Federations (HCAFs) recognise the challenges faced by facility owners and venue operators, and the 5 year Facility Strategy (2014-2019) uses a Track & Field facility model designed to support a sustainable UK network of development, training and competition venues that meet Home Country needs aligned to UKA’s Athlete/Participant Development Model. In addition to Track and Field provision, UKA recognises the huge amount of club activity that takes place on roads, paths and trails and the strategy also maps out a plan for future “running” facilities.

## Update of Saffron Walden Traffic Study

This technical note summarises previous reports submitted as part of the earlier withdrawn UDC Local Plan proposals. It then provides an update using latest traffic data of the situation that is likely to occur at the Radwinter Road/Thaxted Road junction without and with an eastern link road. It should be noted that further data regarding traffic routing across the town is still awaited and this note will be updated once it is available.

### Overview of town impacts (March 2014 TA Update App C)

The previous work established that mitigation measures would be required to minimise Local Plan development impacts on highway network in Saffron Walden, as summarised in Table 5-1, copied below.

For simplicity the analysis results have been categorised to give a broad indication of the situation in each scenario. These categories are:

- ✓ No capacity issues in either peak hour
- ⊘ One or more arms approaching capacity in either of the peak hours
- ✗ One or more arms at or exceeding capacity in either of the peak hours

Table 5-1: Summary of Saffron Walden Junction Capacity Status

	Junction	2012	2018		2031	
		Base	Committed	Committed + ULP	Committed	Committed + ULP
1	B185 Thaxted Rd / B1053 Radwinter Rd	⊘	⊘	✗	✗	✗
2	B184 Thaxted Rd / Peaslands Rd	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘	✗
3	Mount Pleasant Rd / Debden Rd (existing layout)	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘
4	B1052 London Rd / Debden Rd	⊘	⊘	⊘	✗	✗
5	B184 High St / B184 George St	✓	⊘	✗	✗	✗
6	B184 High St / Castle St	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	B184 High St / Church St	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗



	Junction	2012	2018		2031	
		Base	Committed	Committed + ULP	Committed	Committed + ULP
8	B184 Audley Rd / B184 High St	⊘	⊘	⊘	×	×
9	B184 East St / Fairycroft Rd / Cates Cnr	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	B1052 London Rd / Borough Ln	✓	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘
10b	B1052 Newport Rd / Audley End Rd	⊘	×	×	×	×

With Link Road in place the operation of some junctions improved, but further measures would be required, as shown in Table 5-2 copied below. In particular, it should be noted that the Link Road results in additional congestion at the Thaxted Rd / Peaslands Rd junction as more traffic routes through it to and from the new road.

Table 5-2: Summary of Saffron Walden Junction Capacity Status: 2031 with Link Road

	Junction	2031		
		Committed	Committed + ULP	With Link Rd
1	B185 Thaxted Rd / B1053 Radwinter Rd	×	×	⊘
2	B184 Thaxted Rd / Peaslands Rd	⊘	×	×
3	Mount Pleasant Rd / Debden Rd (signals)	✓	✓	✓
4	B1052 London Rd / Debden Rd	×	×	×
5	B184 High St / B184 George St	×	×	×
6	B184 High St / Castle St	✓	✓	✓
7	B184 High St / Church St	×	×	×
8	B184 Audley Rd / B184 High St	×	×	×
9	B184 East St / Fairycroft Rd / Cates Cnr	✓	✓	✓
10	B1052 London Rd / Borough Ln	⊘	⊘	⊘
10b	B1052 Newport Rd / Audley End Rd	×	×	×

With the full range of highway Mitigation Measures and with LP development in place it was concluded that (with the exception of the Mountpleasant/Debden Rd junction) there would be either no overall change or an improvement over the forecast year with committed development in the town.

**Table 5-3: Saffron Walden Junction Capacity Analysis Summary: 2031 with Mitigation Measures**

	Junction	2031			
		Committed	Committed + ULP	With Link Rd	With Link Rd & Mitigation Measures
1	B185 Thaxted Rd / B1053 Radwinter Rd	✗	✗	⊘	✓
2	B184 Thaxted Rd / Peaslands Rd	⊘	✗	✗	✓
3	Mount Pleasant Rd / Debden Rd (signals)	✓	✓	✓	✗
4	B1052 London Rd / Debden Rd	✗	✗	✗	⊘
5	B184 High St / B184 George St	✗	✗	✗	✗
6	B184 High St / Castle St	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	B184 High St / Church St	✗	✗	✗	✗
8	B184 Audley Rd / B184 High St	✗	✗	✗	✗
9	B184 East St / Fairycroft Rd / Cates Cnr	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Junction	2031			
		Committed	Committed + ULP	With Link Rd	With Link Rd & Mitigation Measures
10	B1052 London Rd / Borough Ln	⊘	⊘	⊘	✓
10b	B1052 Newport Rd / Audley End Rd	✗	✗	✗	✗

It is reiterated that the 2014 traffic study identified a suite of junction and routing/mitigation improvements which sought to reduce traffic impact through the town. As such, the eastern link road is a key element of this suite, without which it is unlikely that the other elements would deliver the desired impact.



## Overview of Radwinter Road / Thaxted Road Junction (March 2014 TA Update App C)

**Existing network:** Optimised signals junction operates ~85% with queuing on all arms in 2012.

With committed development in place in 2018 the junction would be at capacity, and with ULP would be over capacity, a situation which worsens by 2031.

**Table 1c: B184 Thaxted Road / B1053 Radwinter Road AM Peak (Cycle Time=120sec, Optimised)**

Approach & Lane		2012 AM Base		2018 AM with committed development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q
B1053 Radwinter Rd	1	61.0%	13	68.3%	15	73.5%	17	69.0%	15	73.9%	17
B184 Thaxted Rd	1	86.6%	19	92.2%	23	98.5%	29	97.4%	28	110.0%	54
B184 East St	1	79.6%	14	91.8%	18	112.3%	46	95.0%	20	110.6%	44

**Table 1d: B184 Thaxted Road / B1053 Radwinter Road PM Peak (Cycle Time=120sec, Optimised)**

Approach & Lane		2012 PM Base		2018 PM with committed development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q
B1053 Radwinter Rd	1	54.8%	11	59.8%	13	63.3%	14	62.9%	14	66.0%	15
B184 Thaxted Rd	1	84.4%	17	92.4%	22	97.0%	26	102.1%	34	117.5%	73
B184 East St	1	80.7%	17	94.0%	23	103.3%	36	103.9%	38	112.7%	62

### Mitigation measures – Link Road

A range of assumptions made for the Study with regard to possible re-routing of traffic around the town as a consequence of the link road being constructed were:

The eastern link road, which would connect Thaxted Road with Radwinter Road, would be expected to relieve the Thaxted Road/Radwinter Road junction, which is a recognised bottleneck on the network. The link road would be enabled through ULP development on the Saffron Walden Policy 1 site and be built in conjunction with that development. Such a route would help to not only relieve the traffic flows at the junction of Thaxted Road and Radwinter Road, but also help to channel traffic away from the centre of the town. It would, however, lead to additional traffic on the alternative route of Peaslands Road/Mount Pleasant Road and Borough Lane and Debden Road, to the south of the town centre.

The key movements which were considered likely to transfer to the link road are:

- Northbound and southbound along Thaxted Road which is destined towards or originating from Radwinter Road.
- Westbound from Radwinter Road to Newport Road through the town, which would have used East Street, Audley End Road and London Road.
- Eastbound from Newport Road to Radwinter Road through town, which would have used London Road, George Street and East Street.

Assumptions have been made with regard to the proportions of traffic movements which would transfer to the link road and Peaslands Road-Mount Pleasant Road-Borough Lane/ Debden Road route and how the flows would reassign on the local road network. This methodology has been developed using a combination of observed junction turning movements and professional judgement. In broad terms it was assumed that:

10% of Radwinter Road westbound traffic going straight ahead at the Thaxted Road junction would use the link road and Peaslands Road route instead;

50% of Radwinter Road westbound traffic going left at the Thaxted Road junction would use the link road instead and just over 50% of this diverted traffic would then turn towards Peaslands Road, the remainder travelling south away from the town;

50% of Thaxted Road northbound traffic right-turning at the Radwinter Road junction is assumed to use the link road;

10% of eastbound London Road traffic approaching from the west of the town is assumed to divert to Borough Lane and Mount Pleasant Road and thence to the link road.

Analysis indicated that implementation of the Link Road in isolation would improve the junction operation in the AM but PM it would still be at capacity in 2031 with committed, ULP and the link road in place.

**Table 1c-LR: B184 Thaxted Road / B1053 Radwinter Road AM Peak (Cycle Time=120sec, Optimised)**

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Road	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q
B1053 Radwinter Rd	1	73.9%	17	55.4%	17
B184 Thaxted Rd	1	110.0%	54	84.0%	26
B184 East St	1	110.6%	44	69.9%	19

**Table 1d-LR: B184 Thaxted Road / B1053 Radwinter Road PM Peak (Cycle Time=120sec, Optimised)**

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Road	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q
B1053 Radwinter Rd	1	66.0%	15	52.2%	10
B184 Thaxted Rd	1	117.5%	73	95.8%	23
B184 East St	1	112.7%	62	84.8%	20

With both the Link Road and with Thaxted Rd with a northbound closure in place:

**Table 1c-LR-MM1: B184 Thaxted Rd/B1053 Radwinter Rd AM Peak (Cycle Time=120sec, Optimised)**

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q
B1053 Radwinter Rd	1	73.9%	17	55.4%	17	60.3%	14
B184 Thaxted Rd	1	110.0%	54	84.0%	26	78.1%	8
B184 East St	1	110.6%	44	69.9%	19	67.5%	12

Table 1d-LR-MM1: B184 Thaxted Rd/B1053 Radwinter Rd PM Peak (Cycle Time=120sec, Optimised)

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q
B1053 Radwinter Rd	1	66.0%	15	52.2%	10	51.4%	11
B184 Thaxted Rd	1	117.5%	73	95.8%	23	84.0%	10
B184 East St	1	112.7%	62	84.8%	20	65.8%	15

## 2016 Impact Analysis Update

### Radwinter Rd/Thaxted Rd Junction Analysis – Existing Network

**Note:** For simplicity this analysis uses the same committed and Local Plan development assumptions for Saffron Walden as were used for the 2013/4 work. However, the base traffic flows have been updated to 2016, making use of the new surveys which were undertaken in April 2016. Growth factors have been adjusted accordingly.

AM	2016 Base		2018+CD+ULP		2033 +CD+ULP	
Approach	Deg Sat%	MMQ	Deg Sat%	MMQ	Deg Sat%	MMQ
Radwinter Rd	66.90%	15	71.4%	17	74.4%	18
Thaxted Rd	81.60%	17	94.8%	23	105.3%	38
East St	81.40%	15	94.3%	21	101.4%	29
PM	2016 Base		2018+CD+ULP		2033 +CD+ULP	
Approach	Deg Sat%	MMQ	Deg Sat%	MMQ	Deg Sat%	MMQ
Radwinter Rd	58.40%	12	105.2%	37	119.1%	71
Thaxted Rd	87.80%	18	107.1%	42	122.2%	82
East St	85.40%	19	104.3%	38	119.7%	80

The updated traffic flows have resulted in a worsening of forecast capacity in 2018 with committed and LP development in place in the AM peak hour, and a slight improvement in the PM peak hour. However, the junction would still be considered to be at capacity in the AM and over capacity in the PM peak hours.

The forecast for 2033 indicates that the junction would be over capacity in both peak hours with committed and LP development in place. The situation is not quite as congested as previously forecast for the AM peak, but worse in the PM peak, where all arms would be expected to be over capacity.

### Radwinter Rd/Thaxted Rd Junction Analysis – With Link Road in place

**Note:** Due to technical problems with the ANPR survey outputs no comparison has yet been made against the Link Road reassignment assumptions made in the 2013/4 work and those indicated by the 2016 surveys. This information will be updated once the ANPR outputs have been resolved.

The tables below show the estimated capacity at the Radwinter Rd/Thaxted Rd junction with the link road in place. The first columns show the situation without the link road, the next columns with only 25% of estimated traffic reassigned to the alternative route, the next with only 50% of this traffic, and the last columns with all of the estimated traffic reassigned.

## ECC Saffron Walden Traffic Study Update, November 2016

AM	2033 +CD+ULP		2033+CD+ULP+Link25%		2033+CD+ULP+Link50%		2033+CD+ULP+Link	
Approach	Deg Sat%	MMQ	Deg Sat%	MMQ	Deg Sat%	MMQ	Deg Sat%	MMQ
Radwinter Rd	74.4%	18	72.4%	17	69.1%	16	63.5%	14
Thaxted Rd	105.3%	38	97.4%	25	92.7%	21	80.7%	15
East St	101.4%	29	96.9%	23	89.1%	18	78.7%	15
PM	2033 +CD+ULP		2033+CD+ULP+Link25%		2033+CD+ULP+Link50%		2033+CD+ULP+Link	
Approach	Deg Sat%	MMQ	Deg Sat%	MMQ	Deg Sat%	MMQ	Deg Sat%	MMQ
Radwinter Rd	119.1%	71	116.4%	62	109.7%	45	54.5%	11
Thaxted Rd	122.2%	82	115.8%	64	112.7%	55	90.9%	19
East St	119.7%	80	114.7%	67	110.1%	55	89.6%	22

It can be seen that the junction would not be expected to operate within capacity without a significant proportion of the traffic reassigning to the link road. For the AM peak somewhere between 50% and 100% of the traffic would be needed to reassign to fully relieve the junction, and for the PM peak even if all the traffic were to reassign the junction would still be at capacity.

### Link Road: Estimated Daily Flows

Using ATC surveys from both Thaxted Road and Radwinter Road, the estimated level of reassigned daily traffic that would be likely to use the Link Road is of the order of 3,300 vehicles a day. Currently, on Thaxted Road approximately 7% of vehicles are LGV/MGV/HGVs, and on Radwinter Road these types of vehicle comprise 6% of daily flows.

### Conclusion

As set out in the earlier Traffic Study, there are a number of junctions within Saffron Walden which would require mitigation measures in order to deliver the LP growth. The eastern link road is a key element for delivering these measures, particularly in encouraging traffic to circumnavigate the town centre. The town centre, including the Radwinter Rd/Thaxted Rd junction is an AQMA, and the ability to address some of the congestion issues which could exacerbate the air quality would be compromised if the eastern link road is not of sufficient standard to encourage traffic to use it.

The Essex Design Guide states:

*Within new residential areas, vehicular movement should be convenient, safe and pleasant, but vehicular access is to be provided for in such a way as to be consistent with the achievement of an attractive environment and the needs of the pedestrian or cyclist who have to share the same space. Through traffic is to be excluded from new residential areas, and the layout and attractiveness of the environment should be such as to discourage the use of the car for local trips and encourage walking and cycling. To achieve these aims, the environmental requirements of the urban space within which each road is located should determine the width and speed of alignment of the road. This*

*means that the character and pleasantness of the space takes precedence over the speed and throughput of traffic to be carried by the road contained within it. By 'calming' traffic in residential areas in this way, there should be a corresponding benefit in increased pedestrian safety and thus the pleasantness and usefulness of the environment to the pedestrian.*

The ECC Development Management Policies document provides guidance on the categorisation of routes and their functions. It would be expected that the eastern link road would fulfil the function of a Secondary Distributor Route, PR2, to accord with the existing function of Thaxted Road; Radwinter Road is a Radial Feeder, PR1. Traffic volumes in excess of 3,000 vehicles per day, including HGVs are, as per the Essex Design Guide, unsuitable for residential roads of the type being proposed by the site promoters.

Therefore, for the reasons set out above, it is recommended that the eastern link road is routed appropriately around the Manor Oaks development and routed sensitively through or around the LP sites to the south. It should be of a standard that will attract traffic to reassign to it, should not compromise the environment of the residential development, and should enable other highway mitigation measures to be implemented across the town.

Whilst we still await the final analysis of traffic routeing, from the work that we have done so far, we are reasonably confident that the estimated level of traffic using the eastern link road would be at least as much as the earlier work assumed, which lends weight to our recommendation that the link road should be direct and not traverse the centre of the development.

If this is not reconcilable then we would not recommend further development in the east of Saffron Walden as it would not be possible to improve the existing road network within the town to accommodate the additional traffic.

Essex County Council  
Transportation Strategy & Engagement  
15<sup>th</sup> November 2016



# Uttlesford Draft Local Plan

Highway Impact Assessment of Draft Local Plan to 2031

March 2014





# Document Control Sheet

Essex Highways  
Victoria House  
Victoria Road  
Chelmsford  
Essex, CM1 1JP

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## Record of Issue

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## Distribution

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## Executive Summary

This study follows on from the October 2013 report in which Essex Highways assessed the potential impact on the highway network of various development and site allocation proposals within Uttlesford District up to 2026. This report considers the updated development proposals as detailed by Uttlesford District Council officers and a new assessment year of 2031. Consistent with the earlier study, the same development trip rates have been used, but updated traffic growth factors have been applied to reflect the 2031 assessment year.

National statistics demonstrate that Uttlesford, as a rural district, has:

- higher than average household car ownership (only 10% of households do not have a car, compared with 26% nationally),
- higher than average cars per household (1.6 compared with 1.2 nationally),
- higher than average level of travel to work by car (41% compared with 38% nationally),
- lower than average travel to work by train (0.5% compared with 2.6% nationally), and
- journeys to work are longer than average (44% of journeys are longer than 10km, compared with 28% nationally).

### Sustainable Development

Delivering sustainable development is at the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework and Travel Plans are a recognised mechanism for managing travel demand. It is recommended that, given the demographics of Uttlesford residents, development Travel Plans make provision for relevant travel surveys, a review and monitoring strategy, objectives and SMART targets (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time-bound), sustainable transport measures, additional mitigation measures, timescales, phasing programme and on-site management responsibilities. Consideration should also be given to encouraging Travel Plan Co-ordinators to work together to deliver sustainable initiatives.

Further travel demand management can be achieved through the use of Smarter Choices, whereby personalised travel planning is provided to existing residents and businesses, and improved bus service, footpath and cycleway provision can be actively promoted.

## Highway Impact

As with the October 2013 study, three key areas for development have been assessed: Saffron Walden, Great Dunmow and Elsenham. The site allocations comprise various land uses including housing, retail, education and employment.

### Saffron Walden

The 2031 assessments include a number of previously identified mitigation measures to accommodate the level of development being proposed in Saffron Walden. These include a new road linking Thaxted Road with Radwinter Road, traffic management schemes and, where possible, individual junction improvements. Of the 11 junctions assessed in the town, the various measures result in either no overall change in junction capacity or an improvement over the 'without ULP development' scenario. The exception is the Mount Pleasant Road / Debden Road junction which is expected to experience delays on both the southern and western arms as a result of the re-routeing of traffic caused to the traffic restriction mitigation measures. Mitigation measure costs are estimated to be in the order of £1m.

### Great Dunmow

Five key junctions have been assessed in Great Dunmow, two of which have required mitigation measures. The Hoblongs junction improvement scheme combines an improvement to both the B1256 / Chelmsford Road junction and the intersection of the B1256 with the A120 grade separated junction. The Stortford Road / Rosemary Lane mini-roundabout is shown to be approaching capacity in the forecast year, but it is likely that this will be further relieved by the Dunmow western bypass, and the reassignment of some traffic over and above that assumed in the study and so no mitigation is proposed.

### Elsenham

Formal highway assessments of the cumulative effect that developments and site allocations in Elsenham would be likely to have on the local highway network have not been undertaken. However, mitigation measures have been proposed, including demand management, improvements to Hall Road, and a western link towards the B1383 (costing between £7-10m excluding land acquisition).

It should be noted that, due to the location of the major site allocation in Elsenham, and the distance from it to the major road network, traffic is likely to use a number of routes to reach it. A more detailed study using a detailed highway assignment route choice model would provide more confident predictions of the site allocations' impact, and it is recommended that this is provided as part of any planning application submission. There are, however, limited options to reduce development traffic impact, and these

hinge on demand management, reducing the need to travel and high quality provision of alternative modes of travel to key attractors.

### Strategic Road Network

The analysis of the impact of the UDC LP on the strategic road network has concentrated on the M11 J8. The assessment has been done assuming that the Stansted Airport G1 (35mppa), Bishops Stortford North ASRs development, and background growth is in place.

The previously identified mitigation measure has been revised, which provides a new exit from the motorway service area (MSA) onto the eastbound A120, improves this section of the A120 between J8 and the A120/A1250 roundabout, and also provides improved capacity on the approaches to the A120/A1250 junction.

However, as a strategic junction, it is anticipated that even with the mitigation measures in place, J8 will be over capacity in 2031 without the ULP traffic. It is emphasised that the assessment methodology, using spreadsheet assignment, is overly robust, as it does not allow for any changes in travel choices, routeing, journey timing or destination changes. The subsequent assignment of ULP traffic to the junction, particularly that arising from the Elsenham site, is subject to significant variation, and with sensitivity testing, only a very broad conclusion can be reached about its future capacity without more detailed highway assignment modelling with route choice capability.

The J8 mitigation measure, which is likely to cost in the region of £5m, would free up capacity at the junction for all traffic. As such, funding contributions should not be linked to any one development site. Essex County Council (ECC), as highway authority, will also be applying for funding to support M11 corridor schemes, which include J8, from the South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP) Strategic Economic Plan (SEP).

# 1. Introduction

Essex Highways were commissioned in 2012 by Uttlesford District Council (UDC) to undertake a study to assess the draft Uttlesford Local Plan (ULP) site allocation proposals. This subsequent study provides an update and extension to the earlier study, following the rebasing of the Local Plan to 2031. The aim of the study is to assess the implications of the ULP in highways terms in key areas, and to re-evaluate the previously identified mitigation measures and to identify if any additional measures are required. As before, two future years, 2018 and 2031 have been assessed, with a base year of 2012. This is in order to more clearly understand the impact of already committed development, and then the cumulative effect of the ULP proposals.

Updated committed and proposed ULP development site information has been provided by UDC and the assessment year changed from 2026 to 2031. This report summarises the updated junction assessment results in the key study areas.

The previous Essex Highways report, *Uttlesford Local Plan Highway Impact Assessment: Assessment of Highway Impact of Potential Local Plan Sites*, October 2013, should be read in conjunction with this report.

The specific objectives of this study were to estimate the impact of the preferred ULP options on key junctions in Saffron Walden, Great Dunmow and on the strategic road network. Where this was subsequently determined to be appropriate, mitigation measures were investigated and their effectiveness reviewed. All methodologies remain the same as previously reported.

The Newport assessments have not been revisited as there was no change to site allocation information and no junction issues were identified in the earlier study.

The key change over the earlier study is the inclusion of a significant level of additional housing in Elsenham and this area has been evaluated in more detail as a consequence.

## 1.1 Travel Demographics

Uttlesford is a rural district where household car ownership is recognised as being higher than the national average; nationally 26% of households have no car, in Essex 18% have no car, while in Uttlesford only 10% of households are without a car. The number of



cars per household is also higher than nationally, with the average number of vehicles per household being 1.2 nationally, 1.4 in Essex and 1.6 in Uttlesford<sup>1</sup>.

For the main journey purpose during peak periods, travel to work is made by train by only 0.5% of Uttlesford residents (1.5% Essex, 2.6% England). Travel to work by car, whether as a driver or passenger, is made by 41% of Uttlesford residents, 42% of Essex residents and 38% nationally. A higher percentage of Uttlesford residents do, however, work from home, 11%, with 7% of Essex residents, and 6.6% nationally<sup>2</sup>.

Uttlesford residents travel comparatively further to work, as shown in Table 1-1, which is taken from the 2001 Census<sup>3</sup> as the equivalent 2011 Census data is not yet available. This shows that 44% of Uttlesford journeys to work are more than 10km, compared with 39% in Essex, and 28% nationally.

**Table 1-1: 2001 Census: Distance Travelled to Work (All modes)**

	England	Essex	Uttlesford
More than 20km	13%	24%	28%
10-20km	15%	15%	16%
5-10km	18%	13%	12%
Less than 5km	40%	33%	26%

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<sup>1</sup> “2011 Census: Car or van availability, local authorities in the United Kingdom”, Office of National Statistics, Table KS404UK, October 2013.

<sup>2</sup> “2011 Census: Method of travel to work”, Table CT0015, Office of National Statistics, November 2013

<sup>3</sup> “Distance Travelled to Work (UV35)”, Neighbourhood Statistics Geographies, 2001.

## 2. Sustainable Development

Delivering sustainable development is at the heart of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and in order to promote the sustainable transport opportunities available, NPPF states that all developments which generate significant amounts of movement should be required to provide a Travel Plan.

A Travel Plan is a long term management tool offering a package of measures and initiatives that aim to reduce car journeys and encourage healthy and sustainable transport choices. Travel Plans should make provision for relevant travel surveys, a review and monitoring strategy, objectives and SMART targets (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time-bound), sustainable transport measures, additional mitigation measures, timescales, phasing programme and on-site management responsibilities. The cost of each measure and the funding source should be specified in the Action Plan to show a commitment to delivering the proposed measures. A commitment to appointing a Travel Plan Coordinator (TPC) should be stated in the Travel Plan for when the site end-users are known.

Before development on site commences, clear Travel Planning proposals for the development as a whole should be submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Travel Plan will need to demonstrate that the development traffic is within the predicted levels in the transport assessment. It will be subject to regular reviews by both the site TPC and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) in order to ensure objectives and targets are being achieved.

Demand responsive travel options like taxi-buses and car pools will be supported and the Council will continue to work in partnership to provide community transport schemes like Uttlesford Community Transport which provides transport for people who, through age, disability or rural isolation find it difficult to access public transport.

As detailed in Section 1.1, car use is higher than the national average in Uttlesford and so robust site Travel Plans are vital to ensure there any detrimental effect on the surrounding highway network is minimised. Good connections to the public transport network should be provided and high quality footpaths and cycle paths are essential. With a high percentage of Uttlesford residents working from home, measures which facilitate this are vital, including high speed broadband connection as well as flexible ticketing opportunities on public transport services.

Wherever possible, it is recommended that either site-specific TPCs work together to deliver packages of sustainable improvements, or that developers collaborate to provide

an overall TPC for a given area. In this way economies of scale can be achieved, to lend greater weight to any initiatives.

Consideration should also be given to the rolling out of Smarter Choices, which is a methodology for providing personalised travel information to existing residents and businesses, to encourage their use of more sustainable travel modes. This is most effective when combined with improvements to alternative travel, including bus service improvements and footway and cycle schemes. This offers a mechanism to help to manage travel demand on the local road network and developers could be encouraged to use this to offset the possible impact of new development in addition to their own travel planning initiatives.

### 3. Future Development Sites & Study Areas

The revised site allocation information used in this study was provided by UDC officers in October 2013 in the form of a spreadsheet which included individual development details and the projected trajectories for both committed and ULP sites. This spreadsheet is reproduced at Appendix A, and the capacity assessments subsequently undertaken and reported are based on this information. It should be noted that any subsequent changes in policy, or development assumptions, could be expected to have an impact on the reported analysis.

#### 3.1 Residential Development in Uttlesford

Table 3-1 below shows the total numbers of dwellings in each settlement arising from the list of committed and ULP developments provided by UDC and their expected completion period. The last column shows the change in dwelling numbers compared to the previous study. The details of each site allocation can be found in Appendix A.

**Table 3-1: Total committed and ULP dwelling numbers by settlement and future year**

Area	No. of Dwellings			Change from previous study
	2012-2018	2019-2031	2012-2031	
Saffron Walden	784	676	1,460	+207
Great Dunmow	890	2,061	2,951	+578
Stansted Mountfitchet	450	0	450	+79
Takeley	491	53	544	+44
Thaxted	123	0	123	+8
Newport	81	60	141	0
Elsenham	707	1,900	2,607	+2154
Felsted	34	190	224	+27
Great Chesterford	65	30	95	-5
Other villages & small sites	518	675	1,193	+763
Totals	4,143	5,645	9,788	+3855

### 3.2 Non-residential Sites in Uttlesford

The employment sites that have been identified throughout the district, together with other non-residential land uses included in the assessment, are detailed in Appendix A. These are broadly summarised by general location and land use in Table 3-2.

**Table 3-2: Employment and Non-residential land use developments by area**

Area	Land use
Saffron Walden	Warehousing (industrial & retail); convenience retail; discount foodstore; primary school; B1 (a,b,c), B2, B8; care home; local centre; café/restaurant/pub; hotel;
Great Dunmow	Primary schools; retail foodstore; care home; B1 office
Newport	Care home
Elsenham	B1a office & mixed use
Chesterford	R&D; B1 office
Start Hill	B1 office; industrial; warehousing
Stansted Airport: airport-related	B1 office; industry; warehousing
Stansted Airport: non-airport-related	Offices; warehousing
Wendens Ambo	B1a
Fritch Green	Retail unit

### 3.3 Study Areas

Both the Saffron Walden and Great Dunmow areas have been reassessed for this updated study, together with M11 Junction 8.

For this update Elsenham has been included as a study area due to the significant additional development proposed. Its extent has been established with reference to the site allocations and key areas of the road network that would be likely to be affected. Accordingly, nearby Stansted Mountfitchet has been included in the evaluation.

## 4. Methodology

### 4.1 Previous Work

The methodology as set out in the 2013 study report has been maintained for this updated work. Where methodology varies this is detailed herein.

### 4.2 Scenarios

The evaluation has been done for a series of scenarios, as set out in Table 4-1 below, which correspond to those in the earlier study other than the change in forecast year to 2031.

**Table 4-1: Assessment Scenarios and variations**

	Saffron Walden	Gt Dunmow	J8 / A120
2012 Base	✓	✓	✓
2018 Base + CD	✓	With bypass	✓
2018 Base + CD + ULP	✓	With bypass	✓
2018 Base + CD + ULP	+ Mitigation measures	+ Mitigation measures	+ Mitigation measures
2031 Base + CD	✓	With bypass	✓
2031 Base + CD + ULP	✓	With bypass	✓
2031 Base + CD + ULP	+ Link Road		
2031 Base + CD + ULP	+ Mitigation measures	+ Mitigation Measures	+ Mitigation measures

### 4.3 Forecast Traffic Flows

Section 4 of the 2013 study details the methodology used to determine the forecast traffic flows for all future scenarios. This has only been varied inasmuch as the forecast year has changed and therefore the growth values for 2031 vary accordingly.

#### 4.3.1 Future Assessment Years & Background Traffic Growth

Background traffic growth from 2012 to the forecast years has been updated in the models using TEMPRO growth and alternative planning assumptions. All assumptions outlined in the previous study were used again to calculate the growth factors for 2031. The growth rates used are set out in Table 4-2 below.

**Table 4-2: Growth factors calculated by area for 2012-2018 and 2012-2031**

Area	Traffic Growth Period			
	2012-2018		2012-2031	
	AM	PM	AM	PM
<b>TEMPRO calculated values</b>				
Saffron Walden	1.038	1.055	1.071	1.134
Great Dunmow	1.036	1.059	1.067	1.142
Uttlesford	1.035	1.055	1.064	1.134
<b>TEMPRO &amp; NTM calculated values</b>				
M11 & Services (Motorway)	1.002	1.005	1.119	1.128
A120 east of J8 (Trunk Road)	1.009	1.012	1.130	1.139
A120 west of J8 (Principal Dual)	1.001	1.003	1.089	1.097
Dunmow Road (Local Route)	1.002	1.005	1.098	1.107

### 4.4 Development Trip Generation & Assignment

Section 5 of the 2013 study outlines the trip generation and assignment methodology used.

#### 4.4.1 Trip Rates

The trip rates detailed in the earlier report were maintained for this updated study. In some instances, ie committed development in Elsenham, Stansted Mountfitchet and the G1 Stansted Airport development, where trip generation was available from submitted Transport Assessments or traffic models, forecast trip generation was taken directly from these documents.

All committed and ULP developments trip generation information is detailed in Appendix B.

#### **4.4.2 Distribution & Assignment of Future Development Trips**

The distribution and assignment methodology outlined in Section 5 of the previous report was again used when assigning trips for new development locations, with the exception of committed development in Elsenham, where this was based on submitted TA information.

### **4.5 Mitigation Measures**

#### **4.5.1 Demand Management**

The most effective way of minimising the impact of development on the local and strategic road network is to minimise the need to travel, to reduce reliance on the car and to actively encourage the use of more sustainable travel modes. In a rural district such as Uttlesford, with the travel characteristics as set out in section 1.1, it is important to locate development close to existing facilities, or to ensure that such facilities can be delivered as part of the development proposal.

The latter point is key to the site allocation at Elsenham; a mixed use development will help to optimise the number of internal trips so that trip purposes are satisfied without the need to leave the development. However, while planning can specify the type of land use that is to be delivered, if there is insufficient demand (either not enough workers living in the vicinity, or not enough workplaces available) it is difficult to ensure that there is a balanced provision of facilities from the outset.

Without this in place when a site begins to be occupied, it is difficult to then manage the consequent travel demand as journeys become defined, and there is only limited opportunity to change travel modes. It is important, therefore, to ensure that there is good provision for travel by public transport (bus and train), as well as good walking and cycling links to existing local facilities, when residents first move in so that their initial travel choices can be positively influenced.

It should be noted that the use of Smarter Choices, where existing residents are encouraged to change travel mode to reduce demand on the network, is more difficult to employ in a largely rural population, due to the diversity of travel origins and destinations.

#### **4.5.2 Saffron Walden Mitigation Measures**

One of the planning criteria for the implementation of Saffron Walden Policy 1 is to provide a link road between Thaxted Road and Radwinter Road. Given that development information provided by UDC indicates that the majority of the housing on this site is not likely to be built until after 2020/21, for the purposes of the ULP assessment, the link road is not assumed to be in place until 2031.



#### **4.5.3 Great Dunmow Mitigation Measures**

A scheme to improve the Hoblongs junction has been identified and is linked to the development of nearby Smiths Farm. As such, the scheme has been evaluated as part of the updated study work and included in both forecast years.

#### **4.5.4 Elsenham Mitigation Measures**

Assessment of the likely impact of the site allocations in Elsenham and Stansted Mountfitchet has indicated that mitigation measures may be needed. These are discussed in section 7.2.

### **4.6 Junction Analysis Methodology**

As detailed in Section 6 of the previous report, junctions have been assessed using standard industry software. More detail is given of the junction analysis methodology and outputs in the Technical Note included at Appendix C.

## 5. Impact of ULP Site Allocations in Saffron Walden

As in the earlier study, the impact of traffic from the proposed ULP sites on the main highway links in Saffron Walden has been assessed in terms of the anticipated effect on the operation of each junction. The individual junction capacity analyses are discussed in more detail in the Technical Note, contained in Appendix C. This section summarises the overall findings for each of the scenarios set out in Table 4-1. The mitigation measures are the same as those previously proposed.

For simplicity the analysis results have been categorised to give a broad indication of the situation in each scenario. These categories are:

- ✓ No capacity issues in either peak hour
- ⊘ One or more arms approaching capacity in either of the peak hours
- ✗ One or more arms at or exceeding capacity in either of the peak hours

### 5.1 Junction Impacts

Table 5-1 summarises the capacity status of each of the key junctions in Saffron Walden assuming that no network changes have been, showing the worst situation in either of the peak hours.

Table 5-1: Summary of Saffron Walden Junction Capacity Status

	Junction	2012	2018		2031	
		Base	Committed	Committed + ULP	Committed	Committed + ULP
1	B185 Thaxted Rd / B1053 Radwinter Rd	⊘	⊘	✗	✗	✗
2	B184 Thaxted Rd / Peaslands Rd	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘	✗
3	Mount Pleasant Rd / Debden Rd (existing layout)	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘
4	B1052 London Rd / Debden Rd	⊘	⊘	⊘	✗	✗
5	B184 High St / B184 George St	✓	⊘	✗	✗	✗
6	B184 High St / Castle St	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	B184 High St / Church St	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

	Junction	2012	2018		2031	
		Base	Committed	Committed + ULP	Committed	Committed + ULP
8	B184 Audley Rd / B184 High St	⊘	⊘	⊘	×	×
9	B184 East St / Fairycroft Rd / Cates Cnr	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	B1052 London Rd / Borough Ln	✓	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘
10b	B1052 Newport Rd / Audley End Rd	⊘	×	×	×	×

Of the eleven junctions that have been reviewed, seven are expected to exceed capacity in the forecast year with all development in place, and two would be approaching capacity. The evaluation of the policy proposal and mitigation measures aimed at addressing the capacity issues are discussed in the next section.

## 5.2 Saffron Walden Policy 1 – Link road to east of town

As detailed in the previous report, one of the planning criteria for the implementation of Saffron Walden Policy 1 is to provide a link road between Thaxted Road and Radwinter Road, and the impact of this link road on the capacity of junctions in the town has been evaluated in 2031. Further details of the link road and the assumptions made on the resulting transfer of trips can be found in Section 7.2 of the 2013 report.

Table 5-2: Summary of Saffron Walden Junction Capacity Status: 2031 with Link Road

	Junction	2031		
		Committed	Committed + ULP	With Link Rd
1	B185 Thaxted Rd / B1053 Radwinter Rd	×	×	⊘
2	B184 Thaxted Rd / Peaslands Rd	⊘	×	×
3	Mount Pleasant Rd / Debden Rd (signals)	✓	✓	✓
4	B1052 London Rd / Debden Rd	×	×	×
5	B184 High St / B184 George St	×	×	×
6	B184 High St / Castle St	✓	✓	✓
7	B184 High St / Church St	×	×	×
8	B184 Audley Rd / B184 High St	×	×	×
9	B184 East St / Fairycroft Rd / Cates Cnr	✓	✓	✓
10	B1052 London Rd / Borough Ln	⊘	⊘	⊘
10b	B1052 Newport Rd / Audley End Rd	×	×	×

While the link road would help to relieve the Thaxted Road / Radwinter Road junction, the overall impact is expected to result in six junctions being over capacity in the forecast year, and two would be approaching capacity.

The additional mitigation measures identified in the earlier study were then evaluated to assess their likely effect and are reported in the next section.

### 5.3 Saffron Walden Mitigation Measures

A number of mitigation measures were identified as part of the 2013 study in order to relieve congestion at a number of key junctions. Section 7.3 of the previous study sets out the details of each mitigation measure, and they are summarised below:

- MM1: Thaxted Road northbound traffic restriction at Thaxted Road / Radwinter Road junction,

- MM2: Debden Road northbound traffic restriction at Mount Pleasant Road/ Borough Lane junction,
- MM3: B184 Thaxted Road / B1053 Radwinter Road junction reconfiguration,
- MM4: B184 Thaxted Road / Peaslands Road junction reconfiguration,
- MM5: Mount Pleasant Road / Debden Road junction reconfiguration,
- MM6: B1052 London Road / Debden Road junction reconfiguration,
- MM7: B184 High Street / B184 George Street junction reconfiguration, and
- MM8: B1052 London Road / Borough Lane & B1052 Newport Road / Audley End Road junctions reconfiguration.

The assessment of several mitigation measures together is simplistic, as drivers would be likely to vary their journey in the light of the network changes. The outputs reported herein are, therefore, an estimation based on current movements, and professional judgement and do not take account of possible local re-routing which will undoubtedly occur.

### 5.3.1 Saffron Walden Mitigation Measures Summary Results

The cumulative impact in 2031 of all of these mitigation measures is summarised in Table 5-3, again with the worst peak hour impact denoted.

**Table 5-3: Saffron Walden Junction Capacity Analysis Summary: 2031 with Mitigation Measures**

	Junction	2031			
		Committed	Committed + ULP	With Link Rd	With Link Rd & Mitigation Measures
1	B185 Thaxted Rd / B1053 Radwinter Rd	×	×	⊘	✓
2	B184 Thaxted Rd / Peaslands Rd	⊘	×	×	✓
3	Mount Pleasant Rd / Debden Rd (signals)	✓	✓	✓	×
4	B1052 London Rd / Debden Rd	×	×	×	⊘
5	B184 High St / B184 George St	×	×	×	×
6	B184 High St / Castle St	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	B184 High St / Church St	×	×	×	×
8	B184 Audley Rd / B184 High St	×	×	×	×
9	B184 East St / Fairycroft Rd / Cates Cnr	✓	✓	✓	✓

		2031			
	Junction	Committed	Committed + ULP	With Link Rd	With Link Rd & Mitigation Measures
10	B1052 London Rd / Borough Ln	⊘	⊘	⊘	✓
10b	B1052 Newport Rd / Audley End Rd	✗	✗	✗	✗

The implementation of the previously identified mitigation measures result in either no overall change or an improvement over the 2031 with committed development situation for almost all the junctions reviewed. The exception is the Mount Pleasant Road / Debden Road junction which would be expected to experience additional delays on the Debden Road south approach and on Mount Pleasant Road in both peak periods. As previously stated, the traffic assignment assumptions have been based on existing observations and professional judgement. Using this methodology it is not possible to allow for more intricate local re-routeing which is likely to result from the cumulative impact of the mitigation measures proposed. The adverse impact on the Mount Pleasant Road / Debden Road junction is, therefore, likely to be a worst case based on the simplistic modelling methodology used.

Costs of the mitigation measures are detailed in the October 2013 report, and are estimated to total in the region of £1m.

## 6. Impact of ULP Site Allocations in Great Dunmow

As in the earlier study, the impact of traffic from the proposed ULP sites on the main highway links in Great Dunmow has been assessed in terms of the anticipated effect on the operation of each junction. The individual junction capacity analyses are discussed in more detail in the Technical Note, contained in Appendix C. This section summarises the overall findings for each of the scenarios set out in Table 4-1. The mitigation measures are the same as those previously proposed. The symbols used are the same as those set out on the first page of the previous section.

### 6.1 Western Bypass

The analysis of the network impact of potential ULP sites in Great Dunmow has been undertaken with the assumption that the western bypass is in place, using the same reassignment assumptions as the earlier study (see Appendix H in earlier report).

### 6.2 Junction Impacts

Table 6-1 summarises the capacity status of the existing layout of each of the key junctions under the forecast year scenarios, showing the worst situation in either of the peak hours, assuming that the bypass is in place in all future years.

**Table 6-1: Summary of Great Dunmow Junction Capacity Status**

	Junction	2012	2018		2031	
		Base	Committed	Committed + ULP	Committed	Committed + ULP
1	B1256 / Chelmsford Rd (Hoblong's)	⊘	✓	✗	✗	✗
2	B184 High St / Stortford Rd / Market PI	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Stortford Rd / Rosemary Ln	⊘	✓	⊘	⊘	✗
4	A120 / B1256 Interchange (north rbt)	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✗
5	A120 / B1256 Interchange (south rbt)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The analysis has indicated that three junctions could have capacity issues in the forecast year, one of which (Hoblongs) would be over capacity without ULP traffic, the other two with the additional ULP traffic in 2031:

- B1256 / Chelmsford Road (Hoblongs)
- Stortford Road / Rosemary Lane
- A120 / B1256 Interchange (northern ‘dumbbell’ roundabout)

### 6.3 Great Dunmow Mitigation Measures

The Rosemary Lane junction is shown to experience capacity issues on its western arm during the PM peak. As some of the traffic at this junction could also use the western bypass, it may be that the level of traffic reassignment to the bypass has been underestimated in the study. No mitigation measure is, therefore, proposed, particularly as the junction is shown to be only just at capacity in one time period.

#### 6.3.1 Great Dunmow Mitigation Measures Summary Results

The Hoblongs and A120 northern dumbbell junction junctions have been reassessed for 2031, to show the effect of the proposed mitigation scheme and the results are summarised in Table 6-2, again with the worst peak hour impact specified.

**Table 6-2: Great Dunmow Junction Capacities with all Mitigation Measures Implemented**

	Junction	2031		
		Committed	Committed + ULP	Committed + ULP + Mitigation
1	B1256 / Chelmsford Rd (Hoblong's)	✘	✘	✓
4	A120 / B1256 Interchange (north rbt)	⊘	✘	⊘

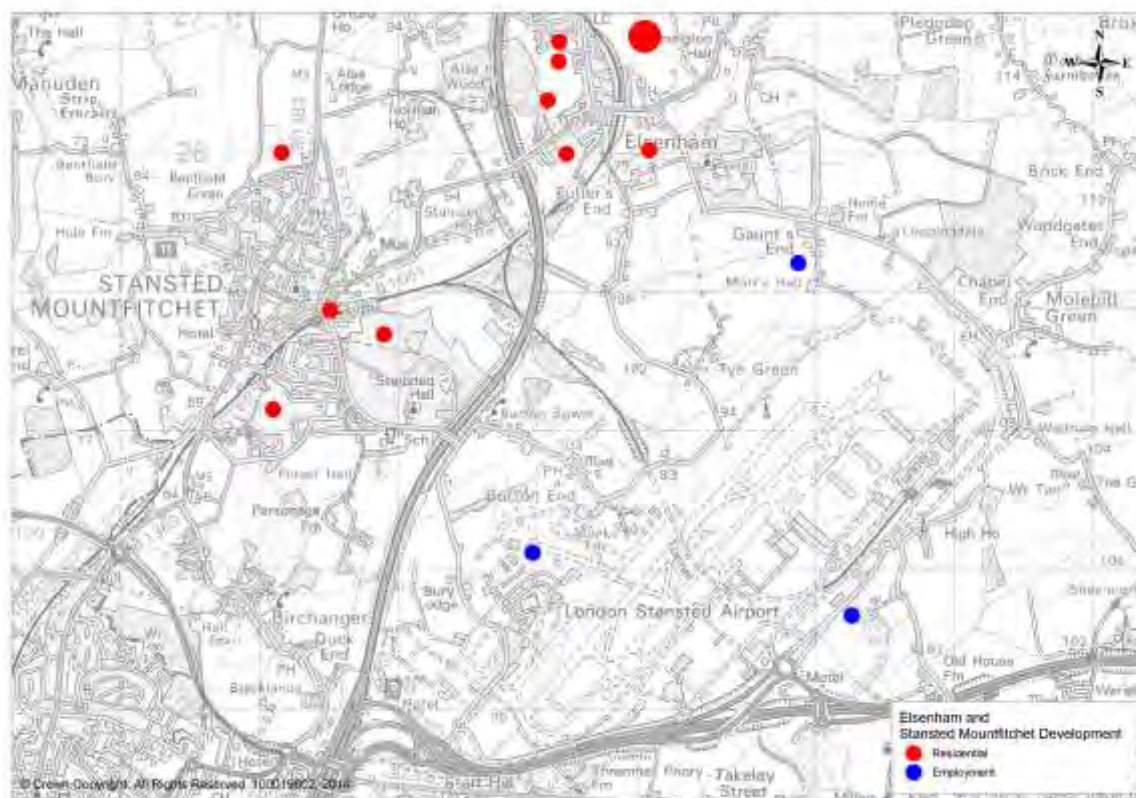
The B1256 approach to the A120 northern dumbbell would operate at a level near to capacity in both the AM and PM peak hour. However, the improved two lane southbound approach to the interchange would offer a significant benefit over the existing one lane plus flare layout, and it is anticipated that the junction will operate satisfactorily. There is no detrimental impact on either of the A120 off-slips.



## 7. Impact of ULP Site Allocations in Elsenham

The key element in this further study is the change in site allocations for housing development in Elsenham. Including already committed development, this has meant an increase from around 450 to more than 2,600 homes in the village. Given the location of the village it is important to assess the likely impact of the proposal on the local road network and its interaction with the wider road network. The extent of the area of interest is shown in Figure 7-1.

**Figure 7-1 Elsenham Study Area**



### 7.1 Current conditions

Elsenham can be considered to be in a more sustainable development area as there is a mainline rail station in the village, immediately adjacent to the major site allocation site. The frequency of trains at the station reflects its position on the 'stopping' line between London and Cambridge. Stansted Mountfitchet rail station is just under 2 miles distance, Stansted Airport rail station is some 3.5 miles distance, and Bishop's Stortford rail station is some 5 miles distance. The frequency, and London-bound journey times for Elsenham, Stansted Airport and Bishop's Stortford rail stations are set out in Table 7-1.

**Table 7-1: Train Journey Times to London**

	Elsenham	Stansted Mountfitchet	Stansted Airport	Bishop's Stortford
To Liverpool St	2/hr, 56 mins	2/hr, 41*-52 mins	4/hr, 47 mins	4/hr, 37-47 mins
To Stratford	n/a	n/a	n/a	2/hr, 55 mins

In 2011/12 the London service at Stansted Mountfitchet was enhanced\*, with the Stansted Airport Express service stopping once per hour at the station. This improved the London journey time for one of the two services to 41 mins, and passenger numbers increased at the station by 16% that year, and by a further 6% the following year; over the same period passenger numbers at Elsenham have reduced slightly, and at Bishop's Stortford have increased by 14%<sup>4</sup>. This indicates that Stansted Mountfitchet and Bishop's Stortford stations may be more attractive to rail passengers, and Elsenham residents may be tending to travel to other stations with better services (for comparison, passenger numbers at Audley End station have increased by more than 8% over the same period).

As previously stated, Uttlesford residents are more likely to own cars and to use them to travel to work, which is likely to be a higher than national average distance away. Travel to work by train forms a very small percentage, 0.5%, of Uttlesford residents' journeys to work. Looking at 2011 Census ward data for the Elsenham and Henham ward, car ownership is even higher than at District level, with only 7% of households without a car, and with an average of 1.8 cars per household<sup>5</sup>.

With car ownership in Elsenham even higher than average and, without adequate measures to encourage the use of non-car modes, or the provision of adequate facilities to reduce the need to travel, the site allocations in the village would be likely to lead to a significant increase in the level of traffic on the local road network.

The village is not immediately accessible to the strategic road network, being some 4.5 miles from the A120 to the south via Hall Road, 3.5 miles to the A120 at Bishops Stortford via Grove Hill, and 5 miles to the M11 J8 via Grove Hill or 6.3 miles via Hall Road.

In addition to the Hall Road or Grove Hill routes, there are a number of more minor roads which could be used by drivers in order to avoid the Lower Street area of Stansted Mountfitchet, particularly during peak periods. These include Tye Green Road / Bury Lodge Lane / Church Road / Forest Hall Road, a route which, although tortuous, is more direct for drivers heading towards the south west, ie Bishop's Stortford and Sawbridgeworth, and the A120W/Bishop's Stortford bypass.

<sup>4</sup> Station usage, 2012-13 report, Office of Rail Regulator, February 2013

<sup>5</sup> Table KS101EW Households and car ownership at ward level, Office of National Statistics, March 2014

The nature of the road network in Stansted Mountfitchet means that there is little that can be done within the village centre to facilitate more free-flowing traffic conditions, particularly in the Grove Hill, Lower Street and Chapel Hill areas.

## **7.2 Potential Mitigation Measures**

### **7.2.1 Demand Management**

As previously discussed in section 4.5.1, the most effective way of minimising the impact of development on the local road network is to minimise the need to travel, and to reduce reliance on the car and encourage the use of more sustainable travel modes. Stipulating that the major site includes a range of land uses, to satisfy as many of the needs of the new (and existing) residents, as well as very good connections to the public transport network, will be essential in order to reduce its impact on the network.

It is recommended that high quality frequent bus services to the key attractors of Stansted Airport and Stansted Mountfitchet, are provided from the initial occupation of the major allocation site to encourage its residents (and other Elsenham residents) to use alternative travel modes. The Airport is itself a major travel interchange, having both rail and extensive onward bus connections, as well as being a major source of employment. Consideration should also be given to improving bus services to Bishop's Stortford, as car journeys to this town would be very likely to either route through Stansted Mountfitchet, or to find alternative routes through the country lanes.

Education trips can have a significant impact on the network. Primary school trips are likely to be more localised, with the proposed on-site school serving local demand. Secondary school provision is currently available in Stansted Mountfitchet; if the senior school is re-located to within the site allocation development, consideration should be given to supporting the travel of any pupils transferring from the existing site as a planning condition, as these are unlikely to qualify for free school transport due to the comparatively short distance involved.

### **7.2.2 Hall Road Improvement**

Developers have put forward the suggestion that the Hall Road route to the south should be improved to encourage traffic to use this road in preference to travelling through Stansted Mountfitchet. Evaluation of journey times using online tools indicates that, currently, it would take the same amount of time to travel to the M11 J8 via Hall Road as via Stansted Mountfitchet, although the latter route is 1.3 miles shorter.

During peak periods the shorter route would be likely to be subject to more delays and journey time variability as this route also includes several key junctions and roads restricted by on-street parking, ie Grove Hill, Lower St, Lower St/Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill/Silver St, and B1383/A120. Conversely, the Hall Road route would be expected to be mainly free-flowing, as it does not pass through any junctions or links which are known to currently experience significant delays.

Even if traffic is encouraged to use Hall Road, there would still be additional traffic passing between Elsenham and Stansted Mountfitchet as a result of the site allocations, which would increase pressure on the Grove Hill signals, and the Lower St/Chapel Hill junction, and other links in Stansted Mountfitchet. In itself, this congestion would further discourage through traffic from using the Grove Hill route but would be detrimental to travellers to and from Stansted Mountfitchet itself.

### **7.2.3 Point Closure**

Increased congestion in Stansted Mountfitchet would be likely to further encourage drivers to use the more minor rural routes to the south and west of Elsenham, as mentioned above. For instance, a point closure of Tye Green Road may be necessary in order to discourage traffic from using this route, the timing of its implementation and the exact location of which would need to be agreed.

### **7.2.4 Western Link**

While conditions are difficult to improve within the eastern side of Stansted Mountfitchet, it may be possible to provide a link road through from the B1051 Stansted Road to the west of Elsenham, across the north of Stansted Mountfitchet, to the B1383 in the vicinity of High Lane. This would enable traffic to bypass the eastern side of Stansted Mountfitchet and to reach the route which was the old A11 and, as such, is a more suitable route for traffic to take to reach Bishop's Stortford etc. Such a link, which would be approximately 1.1km in length, would cost in the region of £7.5-10m, excluding land costs, and would need to be subject to a more detailed feasibility assessment. An indicative sketch of the link is included at Appendix D.

The link would bypass the Lower Street area, but southbound traffic would still need to pass through the central area of the village, which is itself subject to delays caused by the manoeuvring of parked vehicles and pedestrian crossings.

Provision of the western link may lead to some existing traffic diverting from the B1383 to use the link to reach destinations towards the south-east, eg the Airport, Takeley, and the A120 east, using Hall Road. This may have further adverse impacts on traffic levels in Elsenham High Street.

## **7.3 Traffic Assignment**

This work has highlighted the difficulty of evaluating the impact of development traffic when there are several routing options available. While the study has relied on Census Journey to Work information to inform the spreadsheet evaluations, this is a coarse tool, which does not provide sufficient information to determine the most appropriate routes.

While journey time surveys help to determine the current routes' attractions in terms of delays, the change in journey times as a result of additional traffic and the change in driver behaviour over time as a consequence, is dependent on a considerable range of assumptions.

A more detailed study using a detailed highway assignment route choice model would provide more confident predictions of the site allocations' impact, and it is recommended that this is provided as part of any planning application submission. This would also enable testing of future routeing proposals.

## 8. Impact of ULP Site Allocations on Strategic Road Network

Assignment of the committed and site allocations traffic onto the strategic road network is subject to a number of considerations, given that there is no local highway assignment model available. While routing from more distant locations is relatively easily arrived at using the spreadsheet methodology, that from site allocations closer to the M11 is subject to more variation, given that there are a number of routes that can be taken to reach the motorway at J8.

### 8.1 M11 Junction 8

#### 8.1.1 Previous modelling

The work carried out in 2013 showed that in its existing state, Junction 8 would experience a significant increase in delay in 2018 and 2026 with the addition of background growth, committed development and ULP traffic, with several approaches operating over capacity and with lengthy queuing. Table 8-1 provides an overall summary of the total delay at the junction across the scenarios previously modelled.

**Table 8-1: Junction 8 Analysis undertaken in 2013 for 2018 and 2026 future years**

Scenario	Total Traffic (PCUs)	PRC (%)	Total Delay (PCU Hrs)	Ave Delay per PCU (secs)
<b>AM</b>				
2012 Base	6161	-1.2%	106	62
2018 Base + Committed + G1	6325	-21.8%	177	101
2018 Base + Committed + G1 + ULP	6649	-51.5%	411	223
2026 Base + Committed + G1	6948	-108.3%	668	346
2026 Base + Committed + G1 + ULP	7729	-118.6%	1115	519
<b>PM</b>				
2012 Base	6385	-7.1%	112	63
2018 Base + Committed + G1	6483	-10.0%	115	64
2018 Base + Committed + G1 + ULP	6864	-85.2%	545	286
2026 Base + Committed + G1	7068	-90.2%	597	304
2026 Base + Committed + G1 + ULP	7928	-157.8%	1195	543



More specifically, the modelling highlighted that congestion would potentially be significant in the 2026 traffic flow scenarios on the following junction approaches:

- M11 northbound off-slip
- Services exit (and on the circulatory carriageway in the AM peak)
- A120 eastbound
- A120 westbound (Thremhall Avenue)
- B1256 Dunmow Road
- On the circulatory carriageway at the intersection with the cut-through in the south-eastern section of the junction.

Mitigation measures were devised for the western side of the junction to improve the delay on the circulatory between the M11 northbound off-slip and the A120 eastbound. The scheme considered removed the exit onto the junction from the motorway service area (MSA) and its associated signalling and stop-lines, and relocated the exit on to the eastbound A120 between Junction 8 and the A120/A1250 roundabout to the west. This also included widening the eastern end of this section of the A120 eastbound carriageway from two lanes to three lanes and widening the corresponding westbound A120 approach to four lanes.

The results of the modelling showed that these mitigation measures provided some benefit, removing all delay associated with the services exit from Junction 8 and significantly reducing the queuing on the A120 eastbound approach. However, the mitigation was found to unduly affect the A120/A1250 roundabout, due to the need for some MSA exiting traffic to u-turn at the roundabout in order to return to J8. The Highways Agency asked that this be reviewed, as there was a risk that eastbound traffic would tail back to J8.

### **8.1.2 Updated Modelling**

The recent updated modelling of J8 has made use of the earlier Linsig model, and the future base cases include background growth, suitably adjusted for the Local Plan proposals up to a revised 2031 future year, the growth associated with Stansted Airport G1 (to 35mppa), and that related to the Bishop's Stortford North recently committed development.

The review of the J8 mitigation measure, to reduce the impact on the A120/A1250 junction, resulted in a revised scheme being drawn up. This enabled MSA exiting traffic to turn either left or right to rejoin the network, and no longer required a u-turn manoeuvre. The proposed design is attached at Appendix E.

The subsequently updated Linsig model has assumed that the following mitigation measures are in place:

- Removing the exit from the MSA onto J8 and its associated signals and stop-lines;

- Relocating the MSA exit to the eastern A120 between J8 and the A120/A1250 roundabout to the west of Junction 8, with three lanes available enabling both left and right turns to be made via a signalised junction arrangement which would operate under two stages;
- Widening of the A120 westbound carriageway from two to three lanes between the A120/A1250 roundabout and the proposed MSA junction;
- Widening the A120 eastbound carriageway from two to three lanes west of the proposed MSA junction, and from two to four lanes between the proposed junction and J8;
- Widening the A120 eastbound and A1250 northbound approaches to the A120/A1250 Dunmow Road roundabout to two full lanes.

The overall results of the analysis are shown in Table 8-2; the cycle time under all scenarios is 75 seconds.

**Table 8-2: Junction 8 Analysis, including MSA exit improvement**

	Total Traffic (PCUs)	PRC %	Total Delay (PCU Hrs)	Ave Delay per PCU (secs)
<b>AM:</b>				
2012 Base	6161	-20.3	116	68
2018 Base	6634	-12.5	115	62
2018 Base + ULP	7025	-11.9	125	64
2031 Base	7618	-54.1	354	167
2031 Base + ULP	8687	-130.9	737	305
<b>PM:</b>				
2012 Base	6385	20.2	75	42
2018 Base	6882	8.5	95	50
2018 Base + ULP	7307	-64.9	298	147
2031 Base	7957	-188.6	601	272
2031 Base + ULP	9099	-195.5	891	353

It is evident that, overall, the additional traffic from committed development and in particular the ULP development would lead to a significant rise in delay at the junction despite the mitigation measures being proposed. However, it is noticeable that when compared to the results obtained from the previous 2026 modelling work for the existing layout, in spite of the significant increases in flows in the 2031 scenarios, the total delay at the junction is considerably lower as a result of the mitigation measures proposed.

The modelling shows that the mitigation measures would be expected to relieve a notable amount of congestion on the western side of J8, with queuing removed on the circulatory carriageway at the site of the existing MSA exit and queuing notably reduced



on the A120 eastbound approach. However, the results suggest that in the 2031 traffic flow scenarios there would be significant congestion on the following approaches:

- M11 northbound off-slip,
- A120 westbound approach (Thremhall Avenue)
- The circulatory carriageway itself at the intersection of the north:south cut-through route within the roundabout.

In the case of the likely queuing on the M11 northbound off-slip, the modelling showed that this could potentially stretch back on to the M11 northbound main carriageway in the AM and PM peak of both the 2031 with and without ULP development scenarios.

The mitigation measure which has been devised for J8 is expected to cost in the region of £5m which includes the improvement works to the A120/A1250 junction. The J8 mitigation measure would free up capacity at the junction for all traffic. As such, funding contributions should not be linked to any one development site. ECC, as highway authority, will also be applying for funding to support M11 corridor schemes, which include J8, from the South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP) Strategic Economic Plan (SEP)<sup>6</sup>.

### **8.1.3 Sensitivity Testing**

The junction analysis has assumed that the Elsenham site allocation will make use of the Hall Road route in preference to the Grove Hill route. While this means that development traffic heading for the M11S will use J8a and so not pass through J8, it also means that traffic heading towards the west, ie the A120W and Bishop's Stortford and Sawbridgeworth etc, will also travel through J8.

While it is possible to undertake some sensitivity testing, to see how an assignment with more Elsenham traffic using the B1383 would affect the capacity of J8, this then assumes a greater level of traffic would either travel through Grove Hill and Lower Street, or that there is a greater need for the Stansted Mountfitchet northern link.

## **8.2 A120 junctions**

The routing of ULP traffic from the major site allocation would also have an effect on the likely impact on the two A120 junctions to the west of J8. As such no detailed modelling of the westernmost junction (A120 / B1383) has been undertaken, and the easternmost (A120/A1250) junction has only been evaluated with the Hall Road use assumptions in place.

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<sup>6</sup> More information on the Strategic Economic Plan can be found at <http://www.southeastlep.com/about-us/activities/262-developing-a-growth-strategy-and-prioritising-investment-in-the-south-east>

Capacity issues at the A120 / B1383 roundabout have already been highlighted as part of the Bishop's Stortford North application, which includes a contribution towards future works. It is recommended that its capacity is evaluated as part of any planning submission for the Elsenham allocation. However, any subsequently identified improvement scheme cost should not be borne by any one development site.

### **8.3 Modelling caveats**

It should also be noted that, as set out in the previous chapter, the spreadsheet methodology used to derive development traffic flows makes no allowance for background traffic reassignment, variable demand in terms of travel mode and time choices, and changes in destinations, as a consequence of increased traffic on the network.

As such, junction evaluations are likely to be overly robust in estimating the forecast traffic flows that need to be accommodated in 2036.



# Appendices





## Appendices

- Appendix A UDC Development Information 2012-2031
- Appendix B Trip Generation Information
- Appendix C Highways Assessment Technical Note
- Appendix D Indicative sketch of Stansted Mountfitchet Link
- Appendix E Indicative drawing of M11 J8 Mitigation Measure
- Appendix F M11 Junction 8 Analysis Output Files



# Appendix A

ULP Development Trajectory





ASSESSMENT OF HIGHWAY IMPACT ON LOCAL PLAN SITES 2013

UPDATED INFORMATION ON LOCAL PLAN SITES OCT 2013

**TABLE 2-3 SAFFRON WALDEN ULP HOUSING DEVELOPMENT**

Site Name & Location	No. of Dwellings			Update/ Comment	Site Name & Location	Capacity	Current year & years 1-5	Years 6- 11	Years 12- 17	
	2012- 2018	2019- 2026	2012- 2026				2013/14- 2018/19	2019/20- 2024/25	2025/26- 2030/31	
Saffron Walden 1	0	800	800		Saffron Walden Policy 1: Land between Radwinter Road and Thaxted Road	800	150	450	200	UTT/13/2060/OP X 300 dec pending
Saffron Walden 2	60	0	60		Saffron Walden Policy Area 2: Former Willis and Gambier Site, Radwinter Road	60	60			UTT/13/1982/FUL x 52 dec pending
Saffron Walden 3	20	0	20	now committed						
					SAFFRON WALDEN Land at Ashdon Road Commercial Centre	167	150	17		NEW

**TABLE 2-8 SAFFRON WALDEN COMMITTED DEVELOPMENTS: DWELLINGS**

Bell College South Road	37	0	37	BUILT						
McCarthy & Stone, South Road	27	0	27	BUILT						
Friends School	45	0	45		Land at Friends School	44	44			UTT/0188/10
Friends School (RSL)	31	0	31	BUILT						
Lt Walden Road	15	0	15		Land west of Little Walden Road	15	15			UTT/1576/12/DFO
8 Station Road	10	0	10	EXPIRED						
Ashdon Road	130	0	130		Land south of Ashdon Road	130	130			UTT/1572/12/DFO
Paxtons Depot	12	0	12		Goddards Yard, Thaxted Road	14	14			UTT/13/0669/FUL
Thaxted Rd (Kiln Court)	23	9	32		Land rear of The Kilns, Thaxted Road	52	52			UTT/13/1937/OP
Former Gas Works Thaxted Rd	9	0	9		Former Gas Works Site, Radwinter Road	5	5			built 13/14
8-10 King Street	16	0	16		8- 10 King Street	8	8			UTT/0280/12/REN
Emson Close	9	0	9		Land at Emson Close	9		9		UTT/0609/11/REN
					The Sun Inn Gold Street	6	6			UTT/0681/12
					Lodge Farm, Radwinter Road (part of Jossaumes site)	31	31			UTT/12/5226/FUL Sheltered housing
					Saffron Walden Policy 3: Tudor Works Debden Road	24	24			UTT/1252/12/OP

TABLE 2-4 GREAT DUNMOW ULP HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS										
Site Name & Location	No. of Dwellings			Update/ Comment	Site Name & Location	Capacity	Current year & years 1-5	Years 6- 11	Years 12- 17	
	2012- 2018	2019- 2026	2012- 2026				2013/14- 2018/19	2019/20- 2024/25	2025/26- 2030/31	
Great Dunmow 1	0	850	850		Great Dunmow Policy 1: Land west of Woodside Way	850	150	460	240	UTT/13/2107/OP x 790 Dec Pending
Great Dunmow 2	100	180	280		Great Dunmow Policy 2: Land west of Chelmsford Road	350	200	150		UTT/13/1684/OP x 370 dec pending
					GREAT DUNMOW Land west of Great Dunmow and south of Stortford Road	400		50	350	NEW
					Redevelopment of Helena Romanes school	100			100	NEW
TABLE 2-9 GREAT DUNMOW COMMITTED DEVELOPMENTS: DWELLINGS										
Riverside	5	0	5	EXPIRED						
Springfields	25	0	25	BUILT						
Woodlands Pk Sector 1 Emblems	50	55	105		Outstanding development at Woodlands Park Sectors 1-3	864	153	264	447	
Woodlands Pk Sector 2	120	232	352		Woodlands Park Sector 4	124	124			
Woodlands Pk Sector 3	120	233	353							
Woodlands Pk Sector 3 RSL	61	0	61							
Perkins Garage	12	0	12		Perkins Garage, Stortford Road	12	12			UTT/0193/10
Council Depot, High Street	0	10	10	no longer included						
Land Adj Holmans Yard	6	0	6		Land adjacent Harmans Yard	6	6			UTT/0912/10
9 Stortford Road	6	0	6	d -						
Former Council Offices, 46 High Street	10	0	10		Former Council Offices, 46 High Street	2	2			UTT/2116/10
South of Ongar Road	100	0	100		South of Ongar Road	100	100			UTT/13/1979/FUL Dec Pending
North of Ongar Road	73	0	73		Land north of Ongar Road	73	43			UTT/1147/12
Woodlands Park Sector 4	125	0	125							
					Barnetson Court, Braintree Road	10	10			UTT/1519/12/FUL
					Land at Brick Kiln Farm, St Edmunds Lane	65	65			UTT/13/0847/OP

TABLE 2-5 NEWPORT ULP HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS										
Site Name & Location	No. of Dwellings			Update/ Comment	Site Name & Location	Capacity	Current year & years 1-5	Years 6- 11	Years 12- 17	
	2012- 2018	2019- 2026	2012- 2026				2013/14- 2018/19	2019/20- 2024/25	2025/26- 2030/31	
Newport 1	0	60	60		Newport Policy Area 1	84	84			UTT/13/1769/OP
Newport 2	70	0	70		Newport Policy Area 2	70		70		
TABLE 2-10 NEWPORT COMMITTED DEVELOPMENTS: DWELLINGS										
The Maltings Station Rd	11	0	11	BUILT						
					Carnation Nurseries, London Road	22	22			UTT/12/5198/OP
					Hillside and land to rear, Bury Water Lane	45	45			UTT/13/1817/OP care home + 45

TABLE 2-6 OTHER ULP HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS										
Site Name & Location	No. of Dwellings			Update/ Comment	Site Name & Location	Capacity	Current year & years 1-5	Years 6- 11	Years 12- 17	
	2012- 2018	2019- 2026	2012- 2026				2013/14- 2018/19	2019/20- 2024/25	2025/26- 2030/31	
Stansted 1: 14-28 Cambridge Road	11	0	11							
Stansted 2: Land at 10 Cambridge Road	14	0	14							
Stansted 3: St Mary's Primary School, St Johns Rd	45	0	45		Stansted Mountfitchet Policy 3: St Mary's Primary School. St Johns Road	35	35			sheltered housing
Takeley 1: Land at and to the rear of Takeley Primary School	60	0	60		Takeley/Little Canfield Policy 1: Land at and to the rear of former Takeley Primary School, Roseacres	75	75			
					Takeley/Little Canfield Policy 2: Land south of Dunmow Road and west of The Pastures/Orchard Fields	41	41			UTT/1335/12/FUL
Takeley 3: North View and 3 Warren Close	55	0	55	now committed	Takeley/Little Canfield Policy 3: North View and 3 The Warren	45	45			UTT/13/1779/FUL X 46
Takeley 4: Land at Former Takeley Service Station and between Ridge House and Remarc	15	0	15		Takeley/Little Canfield Policy 4: Land at Former Takeley Service Station and between Ridge House and Remarc	15	15			
Takeley 5: Land to the south of the B1256 between Olivias and New Cambridge House	30	0	30	committed in part	Part of Takeley Policy 5: WITH permission - land adjacent Olivias, Dunmow Road	6	6			12/5142/FUL x 6
					Part of Takeley Policy 5:WITHOUT permission - land adjacent Olivias, Dunmow Road	14		14		
Thaxted 1: Sampford Road	60	0	60	now committed	Thaxted Policy 1: Land south of Sampford Road	60	60			UTT/5754/12

Elsenham 1: Land west of Station Road (Planning permission granted June 2012 UTT/0142/12/OP)	155	0	155	now committed	Elsenham Policy 1 land west of Station Road	155	155			UTT/0142/12/OP
Elsenham 2: Land west of Hall Road	40	75	115	now committed	Elsenham Policy 2: Land west of Hall Road	130	130			UTT/13/0177/OP
Elsenham 3: Land south Stansted Road	0	130	130	now committed	Elsenham Policy 3: Land south of Stansted Road	165	165			UTT/13/1790/OP
					ELSENHAM Land to the north east of Elsenham	2100	200	950	950	NEW
Great Chesterford 1: New World Timber and Great Chesterford Nursery, London Road	20	20	40		Great Chesterford Policy 1: New World Timber and Great Chesterford Nursery, London Road	35	15	20		
Great Chesterford 2: Land south of Stanley Road	30	30	60	committed in part	Part of Great Chesterford Policy 2: Land south of Stanley Road	60	50	10		UTT/12/5513/OP x 5
Clavering 1: Land to the rear of the shop and Oxleys Close	14	0	14	now committed	CLAVERING Policy 1: Land rear of the shop and Oxleys Close	14	14			UTT/2251/11/FUL
Henham 2: land north of Chickney Road and west of Lodge Cottages	30	0	30	now committed	HENHAM Policy 2: Land north of Chickney Road and west of Lodge Cottages	14	14			UTT/13/0909/OP
					NEW HENHAM Policy 1: Land at Blossom Hill Farm, Chickney Road	25				
Radwinter 1: Land north of Walden Road	40	0	40		RADWINTER Policy 1: Land north of Walden Road	40				
Stebbing 1: Land to east of Parkside and Garden Fields	10	0	10		STEBBING Policy 1: Land east of Parkside and Garden Fields	10				

Table 2-11 OTHER UTTLESFORD COMMITTED DEVELOPMENTS										
Site Name & Location	No. of Dwellings			Update/ Comment	Site Name & Location	Capacity	Current year & years 1-5	Years 6- 11	Years 12- 17	
	2012- 2018	2019- 2026	2012- 2026				2013/14- 2018/19	2019/20- 2024/25	2025/26- 2030/31	
S. Mountfitchet Almont House	7	0	7	EXPIRED						
S. Mountfitchet 8 Water Lane	8	0	8	EXPIRED						
S. Mountfitchet Rochford Nurseries	193	0	193		STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET Outstanding development at Foresthall Park	85	85			
S. Mountfitchet Rochford RSL	54	0	54	BUILT						
					STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET 68-70 Bentfield Road	6	6			UTT/2479/11
					STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET 2 Lower Street	14	14			UTT/1522/12/FUL
					STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET Mead Court, Cannons Mead	2	2			UTT/13/0749/FUL x 29 (& loss of 27 units)
					STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET Land at Walpole Farm, Cambridge Road	160	160			UTT/13/1618/OP
					STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET Elms Farm, Church Road	51	51			UTT/13/1959/OP
S. Mountfitchet Rochford Nurseries (Former school site)	39	0	39							
S. Mountfitchet Land at Mont House	4		4	BUILT						
Takeley, Island Sites Priors Green	9	24	33		TAKELEY/LT CANFIELD Outstanding development on Priors Green "Island Sites" WITHOUT planning permission	39		24	15	
Takeley, Island Sites Priors Green	18	30	48		TAKELEY/ LT CANFIELD Outstanding development on Priors Green "Island Sites" WITH planning permission	19	19			

Takeley, Priors Green	178	0	178		TAKELEY/Lt CANFIELD Outstanding development on Priors Green	84	84			
					TAKELEY Stansted Motel and 2 Hamilton Rd	13	13			UTT/0240/12
					TAKELEY South of Dunmow Road, Brewers End	100	100			UTT/13/1393/op
					TAKELEY Land at Chadhurst, Dunmow Road	12	12			UTT/13/1518/FUL
Takeley, Priors Green RSL	74	0	74	BUILT						
Takeley, Takeley Nurseries	7	0	7	BUILT						
Thaxted Wedow Road	55	0	55		THAXTED Land off Wedow Road	55	55			UTT/13/1153/DFO
					THAXTED Land east of Barnard's Fields	8	8			UTT/13/0108
Elsenham, The Orchard	53	0	53		ELSENHAM The Orchard, Station Road	51	51			UTT/1500/09/OP UTT/2166/11/DFO
					ELSENHAM Land at Alsa Leys, Elsenham	6	6			UTT/12/5508/ful
Felsted/Little Dunmow, Flitch Green	0	68	68		FLITCH GREEN Phase 6 and village centre WITHOUT planning permission	147			147	
Felsted/Little Dunmow, Flitch Green RSL	0	86	86		FLITCH GREEN Land at Webb Road and Hallet Road	9	9			UTT/13/1123/FUL
Felsted Hartford End Brewery	0	43	43		FELSTED Harford End Brewery	43		43		UTT/2310/10/FUL
					FELSTED land at Watch House Green	25	25			UTT/13/0989/OP
Great Easton	20	20	40	BUILT						
Gt Hallingbury, Newlands, Woodside Cottage & Oakside, Church Rd,	6	0	6	now included in windfall allowance						
High Roding Meadow House Nursery	25	0	25		HIGH RODING Land at Meadow House	25	25			utt/1823/08 13/1767 x 30 dec pending
Littlebury Peggys Walk	14	0	14	BUILT						
Manuden, Site off the Street	14	0	14		MANUDEN land off The Street	10	10			UTT/0692/12/FUL



TABLE 2-7 ULP EMPLOYMENT SITE & NON-RESIDENTIAL LAND USE DEVELOPMENTS										
Site Name & Location	Land Use				Policy	Land Use	Current year & years 1-5	Years 6-11	Years 12-17	
							2013/14-2018/19	2019/20-2024/25	2025/26-2030/31	
Saffron Walden: Land between Radwinter Rd & Thaxted Rd	Industrial warehousing	0	6ha	6ha	Saffron Walden Policy 1	employment	6ha			
	Retail warehousing	0	4,500	4,500		Primary school		210 pupil		
	Primary school	0	210 pupil	210 pupil		convenience retail	790m2			
					Saffron Walden Policy XX – Land North of Thaxted Road	retail warehousing	2,973m2			
						discount foodstore	1,523m2			
						B1/B2/B8	0.63 ha			
Great Dunmow: Land north of Stortford Rd & west of Woodside Way	Primary school	0	210 pupil	210 pupil	Great Dunmow Policy 1: Land west of Woodside Way			210 pupil		
	Retail food store	0	2,322	2,322		?	?	?		
Great Dunmow: Land west of Chelmsford Rd	Primary school	0	210 pupil	210 pupil	Great Dunmow Policy 2: Land west of Chelmsford Road	Primary school		210 pupil		
	Warehousing	0	7,432	7,432		retail foodstore	1400			UTT/13/1884/OP x 1850m2
	Care home	0	130 residents	130 residents		care home	70 bed			
Great Dunmow: Waste Transfer Centre	B1 office	1.7ha	0	1.7ha (site area)	Great Dunmow: Waste Transfer Centre	B1 office	1.7ha			
Newport: Bury Water Ln	Care home	0	50 residents	50 residents	Newport: Hillside and land to rear, Bury Water Lane	Care home	125			120 extra care and 5 respite

Elsenham: Gaunts End	B1a Office and Mixed Use	6,967	7,000	13,967	Elsenham: Gaunts End	B1a Office and Mixed Use	6,967	7,000	13,967	
Chesterford Research Park	Business Park	6,000	18,000	24,000	Chesterford Research Park	Business Park	6,000	18,000	24,000	
Chesterford Research Park	Business Park	6,000	18,000	24,000	Chesterford Research Park	Business Park	6,000	18,000	24,000	
Stansted Airport - Airport-related	Business, Industry, Warehousing	9,800	19,580	29,380	Stansted Airport - Airport-related	Business, Industry, Warehousing	9,800	19,580	29,380	
Stansted Mountfitchet,: land north east of Bury Lodge Lane	Offices	6,300	12,700	19,000	Stansted Mountfitchet,: land north east of Bury Lodge Lane	Offices	6,300	12,700	19,000	
	Warehousing	12,300	24,700	37,000		Warehousing	12,300	24,700	37,000	
Wendens Ambo, N of B1039, W of B1383	B1a office	900	0	900	Wendens Ambo, N of B1039, W of B1383	B1a office	900	0	900	
					FLITCH GREEN Land at Webb Road and Hallet Road	1 x retail unit	386m2			
					Elsenham Policy 1 land west of Station Road	care home	55			
					STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET Land at Walpole Farm, Cambridge	B1		600		
					Gt Dunmow: Land west of Great Dunmow and South of Stortford Road	secondary school			12 ha	
						medical centre				
					Saffron Walden: Ashdon Road Commercial Centre					
					1.25 hectares of land to be used as a Builders Merchant and Yard (Use Class B8)	Builders Yard B8	1.25 ha			
					up to 0.47 hectares of land to be used as Offices (B1(a))	offices B1a		0.47 ha		

					up to 0.4 hectares of land to be used for Offices and/or Research and Development and/or Light Industrial (Use Class B1 (a), (b) and (c)),	offices/R&D B1 (a), (b) and ©		0.4 ha		
					up to 1.16ha of land for use as Business, General Industrial and Storage and Distribution uses (Use Classes B1, B2 and/or B8),	B1, B2 and/or B8		1.16 ha		
					a Local Centre of up to 0.86ha for uses falling within Use Class A1, including a local retail store (with the net A1 retail floor space limited to 279m2)	Local Centre/Retail		325m2		
					cafe/restaurant/public house (Use Classes A3 and A4), a	A3/A4/C1		335 m2		
					hotel (Use Class C1),	Hotel 40 rooms		1000m2		

## **Appendix B**

Trip Generation



### *Saffron Walden Residential ULP Vehicle Trips*

The vehicle trip generation rates produced as part of the 2013 study have been applied to the number of ULP dwellings for Saffron Walden, and the results shown in Table 1.

*Table 1: Summary of Saffron Walden ULP Residential Generated Vehicle Trips*

ULP Site	2018 ULP Development				2031 ULP Development			
	AM Peak		PM Peak		AM Peak		PM Peak	
	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP
Houses Privately owned	37	96	96	56	59	153	143	86
Houses Rented	4	7	9	5	12	22	27	16
Flats Privately owned	2	10	8	3	7	30	26	11
Flats Rented	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>116</b>

### *Great Dunmow Residential ULP Vehicle Trips*

The same process was undertaken for each key town and the resultant trips for Great Dunmow are shown below in Table 2.

*Table 2: Summary of Great Dunmow ULP Residential Generated Vehicle Trips*

ULP Site	2018 ULP Development				2031 ULP Development			
	AM Peak		PM Peak		AM Peak		PM Peak	
	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP
Houses Privately owned	31	80	74	44	74	193	179	108
Houses Rented	6	12	14	9	15	29	35	21
Flats Privately owned	4	16	14	6	10	39	34	14
Flats Rented	1	2	2	2	3	5	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>147</b>

### *Wider Uttlesford Area Residential ULP Vehicle Trips*

The resultant trips for the remaining wider area ULP developments are shown in Table 3.

*Table 3: Summary of Wider Area ULP Residential Generated Vehicle Trips*

ULP Site	2018 ULP Development				2031 ULP Development			
	AM Peak		PM Peak		AM Peak		PM Peak	
	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP
Houses Privately owned	37	102	97	58	241	683	634	378
Houses Rented	8	15	18	11	51	96	113	69
Flats Privately owned	4	8	8	4	1	6	2	1
Flats Rented	3	3	3	3	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>448</b>

*Total Residential ULP Vehicle Trips*

The information on the ULP proposals as set out in the preceding tables has been summarised in Table 4 to provide an overall indication of the total generated trips associated with the Local Plan.

*Table 4: Summary of Total ULP Residential Generated Vehicle Trips*

ULP Site	2018 ULP Development				2031 ULP Development			
	AM Peak		PM Peak		AM Peak		PM Peak	
	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP
Houses Privately owned	111	294	282	167	379	1043	969	580
Houses Rented	19	36	44	27	79	149	177	108
Flats Privately owned	11	37	33	14	19	78	64	27
Flats Rented	5	6	6	6	5	10	7	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>1280</b>	<b>1218</b>	<b>722</b>

Please note this table includes the Newport ULP residential generated vehicle trips as outlined in the previous study.

*Other Land Use ULP Vehicle Trip Generation*

The estimated total trips arising from the potential employment sites and other non-residential land uses in the UDC area are shown in Table 5, which have been calculated from the trip rates shown in Table 3-2 of the main report and the site information shown in Table 6 in Appendix B.

Table 5: Summary of ULP Employment sites' attracted Vehicle Trips

ULP Site	2018 ULP Development				2031 ULP Development			
	AM Peak		PM Peak		AM Peak		PM Peak	
	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP
Saffron Walden: Land between Radwinter Rd & Thaxted Rd	38	10	6	36	0	0	0	0
Saffron Walden: Former Willis and Gambier Site, Radwinter Rd	5	4	3	5	0	0	0	0
Saffron Walden: Land at Ashdon Rd Commercial Centre	0	0	0	0	39	-20*	10	-5*
Saffron Walden: Land north of Thaxted Rd	98	26	52	114	0	0	0	0
Great Dunmow: Land north of Stortford Rd & west of Woodside Way	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Dunmow: Land west of Chelmsford Rd	36	23	65	71	0	0	0	0
Great Dunmow: Waste Transfer Centre	37	6	7	43	0	0	0	0
Newport: Bury Water Ln	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	4
Elsenham: Gaunts End	147	32	66	178	147	32	66	178
Chesterford Research Park	182	32	30	175	231	36	44	259
Start Hill, Great Hallingbury, S of B1256	77	15	16	82	77	22	16	82
Stansted Airport – Airport related	50	9	8	42	100	18	15	84
Stansted Airport - Non Airport related	195	40	43	204	392	80	86	412
Wendens Ambo, N of B1039, W of B1383	20	3	4	23	0	0	0	0



ULP Site	2018 ULP Development				2031 ULP Development			
	AM Peak		PM Peak		AM Peak		PM Peak	
	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP
Fitch Green, land at Webb Road and Hallet Road	19	13	34	35	0	0	0	0

\*Please note the negative figures are derived from the difference in trip rates calculated from the existing similar development compared to the future, smaller development proposed to be located here, extracted from the Transport Assessment submitted for the planning application of this site.

#### *Development Trip Generation: Committed*

The estimated total trips arising from the committed sites in the UDC area are shown below in Table 6, which have been calculated from the trips rates shown in Table 3-2 of the main report and the site information shown in Table 7, Table 8, Table 9 and Table 10 in Appendix B.

For Stansted Airport, while the G1 employment trips are included in TEMPRO, passenger trips are not. The passenger traffic associated with the G1 Stansted Airport development, as shown in Table 6, has therefore been extracted from the G1 documents: Environmental Statement Vol 16 Air Traffic Data, April 2006, and Vol 11 Addendum Update, Surface Access Transport Assessment, July 2007. This has utilised predicted passenger hourly flow profiles, mode share and vehicle occupancy. As previously stated, passenger levels in 2012 were less than 18mppa.

For the purposes of this assessment it has been assumed that the airport operated at 17.5mppa in 2012, and will be operating at 25mppa in 2018, and at 35mppa in 2031. The 10mppa level has been calculated by subtracting the G1 35mppa profiles from the 25mppa profiles, and these values have been factored for the 7.5mppa level. For 2018, therefore, an additional 7.5mppa would be expected to be on the network, and in 2031 a further 10mppa, and these are the trips set out in the table.

*Table 6: Summary of Committed development Vehicle Trips*

Committed Development Site	2018 Committed Development				2031 Committed Development			
	AM Peak		PM Peak		AM Peak		PM Peak	
	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP
Saffron Walden	47	122	116	68	1	3	3	2
Great Dunmow	63	166	156	90	86	223	211	123
Newport	1	3	3	2	0	0	0	0
Other areas	234	613	568	328	100	260	76	44
Stansted Airport px	55	227	3	72	74	302	4	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1131</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>266</b>

## **Appendix C**

### Junction Modelling Technical Note



# Uttlesford Local Plan Highway Impact Assessment

Junction Analysis Technical Note – Assessment Year 2031

February 2014

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## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Document Control Sheet

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Essex Highways	Mary Young	1

# Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

## 1. Introduction

### Junction Analysis:

The results shown in the next section have been obtained from junction capacity assessments of selected priority, roundabout and signalised junctions within Saffron Walden and Great Dunmow. The evaluation of M11 Junction 8 is also reported. These are for the AM and PM peak hours for the 2012 Base year, 2018 and 2031 forecast years with Committed Development, and the latter two scenarios again with the addition of ULP development.

We would note that the modelled results for the Base Year evaluations have not been directly calibrated against on-site observations although the outputs have been checked to ensure that the results offer a satisfactory assessment of junction capacities.

### Junction Analysis with Infrastructure Change:

For Saffron Walden, the ULP includes a policy proposal for the provision of a new link road. This is not likely to be in place until 2031, and so analysis has been undertaken to estimate its impact on junctions within the town at that time, which involves reassignment of background traffic.

### Junction Analysis with Mitigation Measures:

Several further mitigation measures have been proposed in order to address junction capacity issues in Saffron Walden. The results for the 2031 with committed and ULP development, with link road and with each individual mitigation measure, are reported in this section.

### Technical:

The LinSig program was used to undertake the assessments of the signalised junctions and the ARCADY program for the assessments of the priority and roundabout junctions. In order to show how close to capacity the junction approaches are for each scenario, we have presented a Degree of Saturation (DoS) % figure, which represents both the Ratio of Flow to Capacity (RFC) values obtained from the ARCADY assessments and a Degree of Saturation (DoS) value from the LinSig assessments, these being in effect the same unit.

RFC values below 0.85 are generally accepted as representing stable operating conditions; generally RFC values in excess of 0.85 represent overloaded conditions (i.e., congested conditions), although for LinSig, the threshold value is more usually considered to be 90%. The queue lengths shown are mean maximum queue lengths calculated by the software over the hour period and are in equivalent passenger car units (PCUs).

The majority of the roundabout junctions assessed are mini-roundabouts, and this option has been selected within the ARCADY software. However, for the London Road / Debden Road junction in Saffron Walden, the use of the standard roundabout option was found to produce a closer correlation to existing conditions and so this option was used and is reported herein.

This Technical Note should be read in conjunction with the September 2013 Highway Impact Report as it contains more information on the proposed mitigation measures.

# Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

## 2. Junction Analysis – Existing Layouts

### 2.1. Saffron Walden

#### Junction 1: B184 Thaxted Rd / B1053 Radwinter Rd

The junction currently operates using MOVA, which takes account of live traffic conditions at this junction and automatically adjusts signal timings accordingly. Undertaking the analysis with a fixed cycle time (as shown in Tables 1a and 1b below) does not represent the flexible nature of the MOVA function. However, the proprietary software does not provide an option for evaluation of MOVA. Instead we have re-analysed the junction using a shorter cycle time and in the Optimisation Mode in order to try and replicate this function. The outputs from this are illustrated in Tables 1c and 1d below.

**Table 1a: B184 Thaxted Road / B1053 Radwinter Road AM Peak (Fixed Cycle Time=180sec)**

Approach & Lane		2012 AM Base		2018 AM with committed development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q
B1053 Radwinter Rd	1	92.8%	27	102.5%	40	112.6%	65	105.5%	47	119.8%	85
B184 Thaxted Rd	1	95.1%	32	101.3%	42	105.6%	53	104.4%	49	109.0%	63
B184 East St	1	68.2%	18	78.2%	21	85.8%	24	80.9%	22	88.3%	26

#### Base Year:

The capacity assessment of this signal controlled junction shows that in the AM peak hour the Thaxted Road and Radwinter Road approaches are operating at capacity. The analysis also shows extensive queuing on all arms.

#### Future Years:

As would be expected the addition of the committed development takes the junction over capacity.

**Table 1b: B184 Thaxted Road / B1053 Radwinter Road PM Peak (Fixed Cycle Time=180sec)**

Approach & Lane		2012 PM Base		2018 PM with committed development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q
B1053 Radwinter Rd	1	83.8%	23	91.5%	27	96.8%	32	98.1%	34	106.8%	52
B184 Thaxted Rd	1	94.3%	29	103.3%	43	108.4%	56	111.1%	64	121.0%	95
B184 East St	1	71.5%	22	83.0%	27	92.1%	31	96.9%	37	107.1%	60

#### Base Year:

The results for the PM peak are broadly comparable to those seen for the AM peak, albeit with slightly better results on Radwinter Road, reflecting the lower westbound flows at this time of day. There are still, however, lengthy queues on all approaches and the Thaxted Road arm is shown to be operating at capacity.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Future Years:

Conditions on Thaxted Road, already the most congested arm, continue to worsen with the addition of committed development.

**Table 1c: B184 Thaxted Road / B1053 Radwinter Road AM Peak (Cycle Time=120sec, Optimised)**

Approach & Lane		2012 AM Base		2018 AM with committed development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q
B1053 Radwinter Rd	1	61.0%	13	68.3%	15	73.5%	17	69.0%	15	73.9%	17
B184 Thaxted Rd	1	86.6%	19	92.2%	23	98.5%	29	97.4%	28	110.0%	54
B184 East St	1	79.6%	14	91.8%	18	112.3%	46	95.0%	20	110.6%	44

### Base Year - Optimised:

Optimisation of the junction clearly theoretically improves its capacity although queuing still occurs on all arms.

### Future Years - Optimised:

Thaxted Road and East Street are both shown to be over capacity with committed development, but the optimisation 'shares' some of the congestion between these links, which moderates the impact of the additional traffic.

**Table 1d: B184 Thaxted Road / B1053 Radwinter Road PM Peak (Cycle Time=120sec, Optimised)**

Approach & Lane		2012 PM Base		2018 PM with committed development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q
B1053 Radwinter Rd	1	54.8%	11	59.8%	13	63.3%	14	62.9%	14	66.0%	15
B184 Thaxted Rd	1	84.4%	17	92.4%	22	97.0%	26	102.1%	34	117.5%	73
B184 East St	1	80.7%	17	94.0%	23	103.3%	36	103.9%	38	112.7%	62

### Base Year - Optimised:

Optimisation of the junction clearly theoretically improves its capacity although queuing still occurs on all arms.

### Future Years - Optimised:

As with the morning peak analysis Thaxted Road and East Street are both shown to be over capacity with committed development, but the optimisation 'shares' some of the congestion between these links, which moderates the impact of the additional traffic.



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### Junction 2: B184 Thaxted Rd / Peaslands Rd

Table 2a: B184 Thaxted Road / Peaslands Road AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 AM Base		2018 AM with committed development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B184 Thaxted Rd N	1	0.40	1	0.43	1	0.49	1	0.45	1	0.52	1
B184 Thaxted Rd S	1	0.60	1	0.65	2	0.69	2	0.67	2	0.95	12
Peaslands Rd	1	0.74	3	0.81	4	0.92	8	0.84	5	1.07	29

#### Base Year:

It is evident from the assessments that, in the AM peak hour, the mini-roundabout junction approaches operate within capacity and with only minimal queuing.

#### Future Years:

The junction continues to operate satisfactorily with the addition of committed development, however, in 2031 both Thaxted Rd S and Peaslands Road reach or exceed capacity with ULP development.

Table 2b: B184 Thaxted Road / Peaslands Road PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 PM Base		2018 PM with committed development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B184 Thaxted Rd N	1	0.78	3	0.85	5	0.89	7	0.93	9	1.15	59
B184 Thaxted Rd S	1	0.36	1	0.42	1	0.45	1	0.46	1	0.65	2
Peaslands Rd	1	0.72	2	0.79	4	0.83	4	0.86	5	1.12	47

#### Base Year:

As with the AM peak assessments, the PM peak analysis indicates that all approaches operate within capacity and with very little queuing.

#### Future Years:

The junction continues to operate satisfactorily with the addition of committed development until 2031, when the Thaxted Road N arm is expected to reach capacity. In 2031 with ULP development both this arm and Peaslands Road are over capacity.

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### Junction 3: Debden Rd / Mount Pleasant Rd / Borough Ln

Table 3a: Debden Road / Mount Pleasant Road / Borough Lane AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 AM Base		2018 AM with committed development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Debden Rd N	1	0.04	0	0.04	0	0.04	0	0.04	0	0.05	0
Mount Pleasant Rd	1	0.40	1	0.50	1	0.56	1	0.53	1	0.98	10
Debden Rd S	1	0.20	0	0.23	0	0.24	0	0.24	0	0.26	0
Borough Ln	1	0.33	1	0.37	1	0.50	1	0.39	1	0.56	1

#### Base Year:

The analysis indicates that this priority cross roads junction is operating within capacity for both the AM and PM peak hours.

#### Future Years:

The junction continues to operate satisfactorily in both time periods with all development with the priority cross roads layout, although Mount Pleasant Rd is indicated to be reaching capacity in 2031 with ULP development. As previously mentioned no allowance has been made for possible re-assignment of existing traffic as a result of the SE link road being implemented. This may lead to additional traffic using Mount Pleasant Road to avoid the town centre at peak periods.

Table 3b: Debden Road / Mount Pleasant Road / Borough Lane PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 PM Base		2018 PM with committed development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Debden Rd N	1	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.02	0
Mount Pleasant Rd	1	0.40	0	0.48	1	0.52	1	0.56	1	0.95	8
Debden Rd S	1	0.17	0	0.21	0	0.21	0	0.23	0	0.26	0
Borough Ln	1	0.45	1	0.53	1	0.57	1	0.59	1	0.83	4

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 4: Debden Rd / London Rd

As stated previously, the use of the standard roundabout option in ARCADY was found to produce a closer correlation to existing conditions at this junction than the mini-roundabout option and so the former was used.

Table 4a: Debden Road / B1052 London Road AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 AM Base		2018 AM with committed development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 Debden Rd N	1	0.76	3	0.81	4	0.83	5	0.84	5	0.87	6
Debden Rd S	1	0.51	1	0.59	1	0.60	1	0.61	2	0.68	2
B1052 London Rd	1	0.42	1	0.45	1	0.46	1	0.47	1	0.48	1

#### Base Year:

The analysis of this mini-roundabout junction indicates that the junction operates satisfactorily in the base year in both time periods. Any queuing which currently observed along London Road is as a result of traffic backing up from adjacent junctions.

#### Future Years:

During the PM period, the northern arm operates above 0.85, and exceeds capacity with ULP development in 2031, which is likely to be a consequence of vehicles turning right into Debden Road, which adversely impacts the capacity of the northern arm.

Table 4b: Debden Road / B1052 London Road PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 PM Base		2018 PM with committed development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 Debden Rd N	1	0.85	5	0.93	10	0.94	11	1.01	24	1.06	40
Debden Rd S	1	0.31	0	0.34	1	0.34	1	0.38	1	0.40	1
B1052 London Rd	1	0.45	1	0.49	1	0.50	1	0.53	1	0.55	1

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 5: B184 High St / B184 George St

Table 5a: B184 High Street / B184 George Street AM Peak (Fixed Cycle=80sec)

Approach & Lane		2012 AM Base		2018 AM with committed development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q
High St N	1	82.2%	11	86.8%	12	91.7%	14	89.6%	13	96.5%	18
High St S	1 (LT/SA)	85.8%	5	91.4%	5	93.1%	5	94.5%	5	100.7%	5
	2 (RT)		8		17		19		21		34

#### Base Year:

The results of the analysis of this signal-controlled junction show that in the AM and PM peaks both the High Street north and south approaches operate within capacity. However there are queues during both time periods, and those to the north would be likely to block back across the turning to King Street at peak periods.

#### Future Years:

In the AM peak with committed development the queues on the northern arm increase marginally until 2031 with ULP development when the queue is slightly greater. The southern arm reaches capacity in 2018 with committed development, the main problem on this arm being the right-turning traffic. The northern arm exceeds capacity with the addition of committed development in 2018.

Table 5b: B184 High Street / B184 George Street PM Peak (Fixed Cycle=80sec)

Approach & Lane		2012 PM Base		2018 PM with committed development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q
High St N	1	87.9%	13	96.7%	18	98.8%	21	104.0%	30	114.0%	53
High St S	1 (LT/SA)	89.1%	5	97.1%	5	100.6%	5	104.2%	5	110.7%	5
	2 (RT)		11		24		32		45		72

#### Future Years:

In the PM peak the junction reaches capacity in 2018 with the addition of committed development and worsens with the addition of all ULP traffic.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 6: B184 Bridge St / Castle St

Table 6a: B184 Bridge Street / Castle Street AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 AM Base		2018 AM with committed development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B184 Bridge St	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B184 High St	1	0.15	0	0.16	0	0.16	0	0.16	0	0.17	0

#### Base Year:

The operation of this uncontrolled priority junction is affected by right-turning traffic from Bridge Street into Castle Street which leads to the straight ahead northbound traffic being held up. Delays to southbound traffic would be primarily caused by traffic slowing down to turn left into Castle Street, but this is not shown in the junction analysis. The junction is shown to operate satisfactorily in both peak periods.

#### Future Years:

The addition of committed and ULP development indicates that the junction would continue to operate satisfactorily in both time periods.

Table 6b: B184 Bridge Street / Castle Street PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 PM Base		2018 PM with committed development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B184 Bridge St	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B184 High St	1	0.19	0	0.21	0	0.22	0	0.24	0	0.26	0

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 7: B184 High St / Church St

Table 7a: B184 High Street / Church Street AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 AM Base		2018 AM with committed development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Church St	1	1.11	37	1.23	66	1.31	90	1.28	80	1.42	128

#### Base Year:

This priority junction has restricted movements in that Church Street is one-way, approaching the High Street. It is also a narrow street and there is little or no opportunity for two lanes of traffic to form. While the northbound High Street traffic would be intermittent as a result of the George Street traffic signals, a greater proportion of traffic turns right from Church Street during both time periods (during the AM approx. 70% of traffic turns right, and during the PM approx. 60%). This traffic then requires sufficient gap in both directions of traffic on the High Street in order to exit from Church Street. The analysis clearly shows delays to traffic during both time periods at this junction.

#### Future Years:

The situation worsens in both time periods with the addition of committed and ULP development traffic.

Table 7b: B184 High Street / Church Street PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 PM Base		2018 PM with committed development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Church St	1	0.84	5	0.98	13	1.03	19	1.03	20	1.13	38

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 8: B184 Audley Rd / High St

Table 8a: B184 Audley Road / High Street AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 AM Base		2018 AM with committed development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B184 Audley Rd	1	0.82	4	0.91	7	0.96	11	0.95	10	1.02	18
	2	0.53	1	0.58	1	0.61	2	0.60	1	0.68	2

#### Base Year:

The results show that this restricted movement priority junction operates just within capacity in the AM and PM peaks, with small queues shown in the Audley End left and right turn lanes. Given that right turning traffic has to give way to traffic from both directions on the High Street, this movement has lower capacity available than the left turn lane.

#### Future Years:

With the addition of committed development the right turn lane approaches capacity in both time periods, and exceeds capacity in 2031 with the ULP traffic.

Table 8b: B184 Audley Road / High Street PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 PM Base		2018 PM with committed development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B184 Audley Rd	1	0.86	5	0.92	8	0.95	10	1.02	18	1.10	32
	2	0.50	1	0.49	1	0.54	1	0.55	1	0.66	2

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 9: Fairycroft Rd / Cates Corner

Table 9a: Fairycroft Road / Cates Corner AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 AM Base		2018 AM with committed development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Fairycroft Rd	1	0.06	0	0.07	0	0.07	0	0.07	0	0.07	0
	2	0.07	0	0.07	0	0.07	0	0.07	0	0.07	0

#### Base Year:

The AM and PM peak assessments for this restricted movement priority junction show that the junction has plenty of capacity.

#### Future Years:

This situation does not change with the addition of committed and ULP development traffic.

Table 9b: Fairycroft Road / Cates Corner PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 PM Base		2018 PM with committed development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Fairycroft Rd	1	0.11	0	0.11	0	0.11	0	0.12	0	0.12	0
	2	0.29	0	0.31	0	0.32	0	0.35	1	0.36	1



## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 10: B1052 London Rd / Borough Ln

Table 10a: B1052 London Road / Borough Lane AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 AM Base		2018 AM with committed development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 London Rd N	1	0.75	3	0.84	5	0.89	7	0.87	5	0.93	10
Borough Ln	1	0.34	1	0.59	1	0.64	2	0.62	2	0.79	3
B1052 London Rd S	1	0.73	3	0.75	3	0.80	4	0.77	3	0.84	5

#### Base Year:

The results for the AM and PM peak hours show that all approaches to the mini-roundabout function are within capacity and with little queuing.

#### Future Years:

In the AM period the London Road N arm is approaching capacity in 2031 with the addition of committed development, which is slightly worsened with the addition of the ULP traffic in the same year.

In the PM period both London Road arms are approaching capacity in 2031 with the addition of committed development, which, like in the AM period, is slightly worsened with the addition of the ULP traffic in the same year.

Table 10b: B1052 London Road / Borough Lane PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 PM Base		2018 PM with committed development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 London Rd N	1	0.78	3	0.81	4	0.83	5	0.83	5	0.89	7
Borough Ln	1	0.52	1	0.38	1	0.41	1	0.41	1	0.54	1
B1052 London Rd S	1	0.71	2	0.80	4	0.84	5	0.86	6	0.98	16

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 10b: B1052 Newport Road / Audley End Road

Table 10c: B1052 Newport Road / Audley End Road AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 AM Base		2018 AM with committed development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 Newport Road	1	0.95	13	1.03	29	1.07	43	1.06	40	1.17	88
Audley End Road	1	0.79	3	0.84	4	0.90	7	0.87	5	0.93	9
B1052 London Rd	1	0.53	1	0.56	1	0.59	1	0.58	1	0.62	2

#### Base Year:

The results for the AM peak show that Newport Road is currently operating close to capacity.

#### Future Years:

In the AM period the Newport Road arm reaches capacity in 2018 with the addition of committed development and this worsens notably with the addition of the ULP traffic in the same year and then in the 2031 scenarios. Audley End Road is also approaching capacity.

In the PM period Newport Road is approaching capacity in 2018 and 2031 with committed development. The addition of ULP traffic pushes the arm over capacity in 2031. The other arms have sufficient spare capacity in the future year scenarios, with the exception of London Road in 2031 post ULP development which is predicted to be approaching capacity.

Table 10d: B1052 Newport Road / Audley End Road PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 PM Base		2018 PM with committed development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 Newport Road	1	0.83	4	0.89	7	0.91	8	0.97	14	1.05	35
Audley End Road	1	0.53	1	0.60	1	0.65	2	0.66	2	0.79	4
B1052 London Rd	1	0.63	2	0.69	2	0.72	2	0.77	3	0.85	5

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### 2.2 Great Dunmow (Western Bypass assumed open in future years)

#### Junction 11: Hoblongs Junction - B1256 / Chelmsford Rd

Table 11a: B1256 / Chelmsford Road (Hoblongs Junction) AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 AM Base		2018 AM with committed development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Chelmsford Rd	1	0.29	0	0.18	0	0.39	1	0.24	0	1.30	10
	2	0.85	5	0.68	2	0.87	5	0.76	3	1.26	39
B1256 (north)	1	0.27	0	0.29	0	0.30	0	0.32	0	0.37	1

It is recognised that there is an existing capacity issue at this junction on the Chelmsford Road arm, particularly in the evening peak period and designs are being developed to address this issue and to facilitate planned growth.

The analysis of its existing configuration shows that the right-turn lane on this arm is approaching capacity in both the AM and PM peaks, with corresponding queuing. In 2018 the situation improves in the AM with the completion of the western bypass and associated reassignment of traffic from Chelmsford Road to the B1256. However, there is no corresponding improvement in the PM, mainly due to a smaller reduction in traffic turning right, a reduction in vehicles turning left into Chelmsford Road, and an increase in northbound through flows on the B1256. This means there are fewer opportunities for vehicles to turn right out of Chelmsford Rd.

In 2031 with committed development, during the AM the junction continues to operate satisfactorily. However, once ULP development flows are added, the Chelmsford Road arm would be over capacity. During the PM peak, with the committed development and ULP traffic, the junction would be expected to be over capacity.

Table 11b: B1256 / Chelmsford Road (Hoblongs Junction) PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 PM Base		2018 PM with committed development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Chelmsford Rd	1	0.40	1	0.42	1	1.05	7	1.03	7	1.41	23
	2	0.86	5	0.84	4	1.04	17	1.02	14	1.45	75
B1256 (north)	1	0.09	0	0.10	0	0.11	0	0.13	0	0.15	0

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 12: High St / Stortford Rd / B184 Market Pl

Table 12a: High Street / Stortford Road / B184 Market Place AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 AM Base		2018 AM with committed development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Stortford Rd	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B184 Market Pl	1	0.41	1	0.28	0	0.29	0	0.30	0	0.33	1
	2	0.27	0	0.24	0	0.25	0	0.26	0	0.28	0
B184 High St	1	0.46	1	0.27	0	0.28	0	0.29	0	0.31	0

The results show that in the AM and PM peak hours this priority junction currently operates with all approaches well within capacity. In 2031 with committed and ULP development traffic, the junction is likely to operate with greater capacity than at present in both time periods, due to the relief resulting from the construction of the bypass.

Table 12b: High Street / Stortford Road / B184 Market Place PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 PM Base		2018 PM with committed development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Stortford Rd	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B184 Market Pl	1	0.50	1	0.27	0	0.28	0	0.32	0	0.35	1
	2	0.29	0	0.24	0	0.25	0	0.27	0	0.30	0
B184 High St	1	0.50	1	0.18	0	0.19	0	0.22	0	0.26	0

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 13: Stortford Rd / Rosemary Ln

Table 13a: Stortford Road / Rosemary Lane AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 AM Base		2018 AM with committed development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Rosemary Ln	1	0.83	4	0.59	1	0.60	1	0.64	2	0.69	2
Stortford Rd E	1	0.45	1	0.43	1	0.44	1	0.46	1	0.50	1
Stortford Rd W	1	0.68	2	0.56	1	0.56	1	0.59	1	0.61	2

The Rosemary Lane arm of this mini-roundabout is shown in the AM peak to be approaching capacity, although the queuing levels are not significant. With the construction of the bypass the junction operates well within capacity in 2031 with all committed and ULP traffic on the network.

Table 13b: Stortford Road / Rosemary Lane PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 PM Base		2018 PM with committed development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Rosemary Ln	1	0.57	1	0.44	1	0.44	1	0.50	1	0.53	1
Stortford Rd E	1	0.50	1	0.51	1	0.52	1	0.56	1	0.62	2
Stortford Rd W	1	0.98	16	0.84	5	0.85	5	0.93	10	1.00	22

During the PM peak hour, the Stortford Road west arm operates at capacity. This is likely to be due to the weight of traffic arriving from the west, some 800 PCUs, which means that even very low opposing traffic movements (ie traffic turning right from the eastern arm) have a disproportionate impact on the capacity of the western arm of the junction. This is somewhat relieved by the bypass, although this arm of junction may continue to have capacity issues with all development in place. It should be noted that a simplistic method of reassigning traffic to the bypass has been used and it is quite possible the transfer could have been under-estimated. It is also likely that should any future delays occur at this junction it would further encourage appropriate traffic to use the bypass.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 14: A120 / B1256 Interchange (north roundabout)

Table 14a: A120 eastbound off-slip / B1256 / B1008 Interchange (north roundabout) AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 AM Base		2018 AM with committed development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1256 southbound	1	0.71	2	0.79	4	0.85	5	0.86	6	1.01	26
A120 eastbound off-slip	1	0.38	1	0.41	1	0.45	1	0.44	1	0.50	1

The results show that in the AM and PM peaks, the northern dumbbell of this junction is operating within capacity in 2012. In the AM peak it continues to operate satisfactorily in 2018 with committed and ULP development traffic. In 2031, committed development traffic leads to the junction approaching capacity in the AM peak, and with ULP traffic, the northern arm would exceed capacity.

Table 14b: A120 eastbound off-slip / B1256 / B1008 Interchange (north roundabout) PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 PM Base		2018 PM with committed development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1256 southbound	1	0.64	2	0.72	3	0.78	3	0.82	4	1.00	22
A120 eastbound off-slip	1	0.50	1	0.57	1	0.61	2	0.63	2	0.73	3

The junction is expected to operate satisfactorily in the PM peak in 2031 with committed development, but the addition of ULP traffic means that the northern arm would be expected to be at capacity.

It should be noted that the A120 eastbound off-slip is not expected to experience capacity issues with its current configuration.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 15: A120 / B1256 Interchange (south roundabout)

Table 15a: A120 / B1256 / B1008 Interchange (south roundabout) AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 AM Base		2018 AM with committed development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
A120 westbound off-slip	1	0.35	<b>1</b>	0.39	<b>1</b>	0.41	<b>1</b>	0.42	<b>1</b>	0.52	<b>1</b>
B1008 northbound	1	0.63	<b>2</b>	0.68	<b>2</b>	0.70	<b>2</b>	0.72	<b>3</b>	0.81	<b>4</b>

The southern element of the A120 dumb-bell junction is expected to operate well within capacity in both time periods and with all committed and ULP development traffic in 2031.

Table 15b: A120 / B1256 / B1008 Interchange (south roundabout) PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 PM Base		2018 PM with committed development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
A120 westbound off-slip	1	0.18	<b>0</b>	0.21	<b>0</b>	0.23	<b>0</b>	0.24	<b>0</b>	0.27	<b>0</b>
B1008 northbound	1	0.43	<b>1</b>	0.47	<b>1</b>	0.49	<b>1</b>	0.53	<b>1</b>	0.60	<b>1</b>

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### 2.3 M11 Junction 8 (Existing Layout)

Table 16a: M11 Junction 8 AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 AM Base		2018 AM with committed development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
<b>M11 northbound off-slip</b>	1	87.6%	11	91.4%	14	86.8%	11	128.7%	115	205.1%	257
	2	11.6%	1	11.1%	1	17.5%	2	16.7%	1	46.9%	3
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with M11 northbound off-slip	1	84.5%	12	79.5%	11	80.8%	12	71.5%	12	79.4%	7
	2	82.0%	8	72.8%	14	74.2%	14	69.4%	13	63.2%	9
	3	20.4%	1	63.6%	7	60.3%	2	62.5%	3	60.2%	3
<b>Services exit</b>	1	109.1%	20	109.1%	20	109.1%	20	122.5%	34	122.5%	34
	2	100.0%	12	100.0%	12	100.0%	12	112.1%	23	112.1%	23
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with Services exit	1	65.2%	8	61.4%	7	61.3%	5	60.0%	6	68.5%	5
	2	54.8%	2	62.5%	2	70.3%	8	64.5%	7	56.7%	7
	3	35.6%	1	45.3%	3	45.8%	1	53.1%	1	61.6%	2
	4	7.5%	0	8.0%	0	9.8%	2	8.2%	2	12.3%	3
<b>A120 eastbound</b>	1	100.1%	36	216.5%	366	161.4%	300	174.3%	335	267.2%	649
	2	56.4%	9	121.0%	71	77.2%	13	91.7%	18	109.2%	53
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with A120 eastbound	1	40.7%	5	33.7%	6	44.9%	6	47.6%	6	49.0%	6
	2	61.9%	6	33.6%	6	44.6%	6	47.5%	6	49.4%	6
	3	16.1%	2	9.6%	1	12.8%	2	12.0%	1	11.8%	2
	4	26.7%	5	16.8%	3	24.3%	5	20.9%	3	24.2%	4
<b>M11 southbound off-slip</b>	1	70.5%	8	43.2%	5	87.0%	9	118.3%	65	182.2%	194
	2	33.6%	4	20.6%	3	56.5%	5	57.3%	4	73.9%	5
	3	33.7%	4	30.7%	4	80.5%	8	115.4%	35	188.8%	115
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with M11 southbound off-slip	1	35.3%	2	31.2%	3	27.6%	2	24.5%	1	24.6%	2
	2	49.3%	2	38.7%	3	34.2%	2	30.8%	1	28.9%	1
	3	60.3%	12	69.6%	5	52.9%	14	55.5%	16	51.2%	16
<b>A120 westbound (Thremhall Avenue)</b>	1	60.6%	10	51.8%	7	58.9%	9	65.4%	11	74.2%	14
	2	56.8%	10	52.4%	8	59.9%	10	66.4%	12	73.6%	15
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with A120 westbound	1	35.3%	4	60.3%	3	47.6%	4	50.2%	4	62.6%	4
	2	35.7%	4	60.5%	3	47.9%	4	50.1%	4	62.7%	4
<b>B1256 Dunmow Road</b>	1	61.5%	6	94.2%	12	77.8%	8	145.9%	109	108.3%	36
	2	39.2%	4	70.4%	6	50.8%	5	113.5%	24	89.8%	9



## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

Approach & Lane		2012 AM Base		2018 AM with committed development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with B1256 Dunmow Road	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
	2	56.6%	1	48.8%	1	56.1%	1	53.6%	2	67.3%	5
	3	56.8%	1	53.4%	1	61.2%	2	58.4%	4	70.9%	6
Southbound hamburger cut-through at intersection with circulatory carriageway	1	68.0%	11	64.8%	9	76.5%	10	81.7%	10	92.2%	13
	2	68.5%	7	68.3%	9	75.2%	11	82.5%	11	93.1%	14
	3	20.5%	1	48.4%	5	48.1%	6	53.5%	7	45.7%	5
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with cut-through	1	18.0%	4	20.0%	0	21.8%	0	15.8%	0	20.4%	5
	2	83.2%	14	79.8%	15	84.4%	15	83.2%	14	95.9%	35
	3	78.2%	10	79.3%	14	84.0%	14	89.2%	17	97.7%	39

The results suggest that the additional traffic would in the 2018 AM peak lead to the currently saturated A120 eastbound approach operating with significant queuing, while in 2031 the addition of committed and ULP traffic would be likely to result in the following approaches operating in excess of capacity and with associated extensive queuing:

- M11 northbound off-slip
- A120 eastbound
- M11 southbound off-slip
- B1256 Dunmow Road
- Southbound cut-through
- Circulatory carriageway at intersection with cut-through

The results show that the issue of congestion on the Services exit and at the associated circulatory carriageway stop-lines would be exacerbated by the additional traffic estimated in 2018 and 2031 with the queues from this part of the junction potentially stretching back to the M11 northbound mainline.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

Table 16b: M11 Junction 8 PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2012 PM Base		2018 PM with committed development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
<b>M11 northbound off-slip</b>	1	98.8%	24	86.7%	13	103.3%	38	157.7%	234	294.4%	424
	2	11.1%	1	13.8%	2	21.1%	2	24.8%	2	60.8%	3
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with M11 northbound off-slip	1	80.2%	19	82.9%	14	79.0%	16	72.6%	17	80.0%	10
	2	71.0%	12	78.7%	11	72.8%	11	70.6%	15	78.4%	15
	3	21.6%	0	62.5%	4	54.3%	2	57.6%	9	48.8%	1
<b>Services exit</b>	1	118.7%	29	119.2%	31	119.2%	30	133.9%	47	133.9%	48
	2	99.6%	12	100.0%	12	100.0%	12	112.5%	24	112.5%	24
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with Services exit	1	61.0%	5	55.0%	4	60.9%	7	59.2%	8	68.5%	5
	2	53.6%	4	69.7%	5	75.4%	11	66.0%	7	72.2%	7
	3	32.8%	1	39.0%	0	40.6%	1	48.8%	2	56.0%	2
	4	5.6%	0	8.0%	1	9.0%	2	8.8%	2	9.8%	3
<b>A120 eastbound</b>	1	103.2%	55	183.1%	340	144.9%	259	186.5%	394	245.8%	586
	2	50.9%	8	81.7%	13	62.9%	10	81.3%	14	94.5%	20
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with A120 eastbound	1	46.2%	6	36.5%	6	49.2%	6	47.4%	7	48.8%	6
	2	63.0%	6	36.6%	6	49.4%	6	47.7%	7	48.1%	6
	3	20.5%	3	13.0%	2	16.7%	2	14.2%	1	13.0%	1
	4	26.4%	4	18.8%	2	26.2%	4	21.4%	3	21.4%	4
<b>M11 southbound off-slip</b>	1	88.2%	13	68.6%	8	70.8%	8	78.1%	10	79.8%	11
	2	40.6%	5	42.0%	5	44.2%	5	49.5%	6	45.8%	6
	3	39.7%	4	42.0%	5	44.0%	5	51.1%	6	48.6%	7
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with M11 southbound off-slip	1	50.4%	4	37.6%	3	46.4%	5	41.5%	6	43.7%	3
	2	51.6%	4	42.0%	3	52.5%	5	45.5%	4	47.8%	5
	3	58.0%	9	61.9%	5	63.9%	4	68.0%	16	78.4%	8
<b>A120 westbound (Thremhall Avenue)</b>	1	50.9%	8	51.8%	8	65.2%	11	76.2%	15	99.1%	37
	2	48.2%	8	52.9%	8	69.1%	13	78.6%	16	99.3%	37
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with A120 westbound	1	41.9%	4	51.2%	4	41.2%	4	39.5%	4	40.5%	4
	2	42.1%	4	51.3%	4	41.3%	4	39.5%	4	40.6%	4
<b>B1256 Dunmow Road</b>	1	99.9%	13	52.1%	4	89.8%	9	110.1%	29	111.6%	34
	2	75.4%	5	35.2%	3	48.0%	3	77.5%	5	108.4%	18
	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

Approach & Lane		2012 PM Base		2018 PM with committed development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with B1256 Dunmow Road	2	37.2%	4	49.1%	2	47.8%	2	50.6%	5	67.0%	8
	3	37.4%	4	52.9%	2	52.8%	4	53.8%	6	68.5%	16
Southbound hamburger cut-through at intersection with circulatory carriageway	1	46.9%	8	66.4%	11	69.7%	10	92.5%	13	88.5%	13
	2	68.1%	12	63.6%	7	69.6%	7	97.7%	18	95.3%	17
	3	16.1%	0	23.3%	1	34.8%	2	58.0%	6	54.7%	3
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with cut-through	1	11.4%	3	11.8%	3	14.0%	3	11.1%	0	15.5%	0
	2	75.9%	14	75.7%	15	82.1%	13	75.5%	17	97.7%	25
	3	71.4%	12	75.8%	12	78.3%	7	75.3%	16	99.6%	37

As with the AM peak assessment, these results suggest that the additional traffic would lead in the 2018 PM peak to the currently saturated A120 eastbound approach operating with significant queuing, while in 2031 the addition of committed and ULP traffic would be likely to result in the following approaches operating in excess of capacity and with associated extensive queuing:

- M11 northbound off-slip
- A120 eastbound
- A120 westbound (Thremhall Avenue)
- B1256 Dunmow Road
- Southbound cut-through
- Circulatory carriageway at intersection with cut-through

The results show that the issue of congestion at the Services exit and at the associated circulatory carriageway stop-lines would be exacerbated by the additional traffic estimated in 2018 and 2031 with the queues from this part of the junction potentially stretching back to the M11 northbound mainline.

Mitigation measures, identified as part of the October 2013 work, have been further revised and are reported in Section 4.3.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### 3 Junction Analysis with Infrastructure Change

#### 3.1 Saffron Walden – with Link Road

One of the planning criteria for the implementation of Saffron Walden Policy 1 is to provide for a link road between Thaxted Road and Radwinter Road. Given that development information provided by UDC indicates that the majority of the housing on this site is not likely to be built until after 2020/21, for the purposes of the ULP assessment, the link road is not assumed to be in place until 2031. Further information about the link road and spreadsheet model traffic reassignment can be found in Section 7.2 of the October 2013 Highway Impact Report.

This section provides a comparison of junction capacities, without and with the link road. It has been assumed that background traffic will re-assign to the link road, if it is a feasible alternative.

Each table in this section is directly comparable with its equivalent in the previous section, the last column of which is reproduced, together with the evaluation with the link road in place, providing an indication of the likely impact of the new infrastructure.

#### Junction 1: B184 Thaxted Rd / B1053 Radwinter Rd

Table 1a-LR: B184 Thaxted Road / B1053 Radwinter Road AM Peak (Fixed Cycle Time=180sec)

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Road	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q
B1053 Radwinter Rd	1	119.8%	85	100.3%	36
B184 Thaxted Rd	1	109.0%	63	90.0%	28
B184 East St	1	88.3%	26	81.1%	22

Table 1b-LR: B184 Thaxted Road / B1053 Radwinter Road PM Peak (Fixed Cycle Time=180sec)

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Road	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q
B1053 Radwinter Rd	1	106.8%	52	82.9%	22
B184 Thaxted Rd	1	121.0%	95	95.8%	31
B184 East St	1	107.1%	60	84.0%	29

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

Table 1c-LR: B184 Thaxted Road / B1053 Radwinter Road AM Peak (Cycle Time=120sec, Optimised)

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Road	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q
B1053 Radwinter Rd	1	73.9%	<b>17</b>	55.4%	<b>17</b>
B184 Thaxted Rd	1	<b>110.0%</b>	<b>54</b>	84.0%	<b>26</b>
B184 East St	1	<b>110.6%</b>	<b>44</b>	69.9%	<b>19</b>

Table 1d-LR: B184 Thaxted Road / B1053 Radwinter Road PM Peak (Cycle Time=120sec, Optimised)

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Road	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q
B1053 Radwinter Rd	1	66.0%	<b>15</b>	52.2%	<b>10</b>
B184 Thaxted Rd	1	<b>117.5%</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>95.8%</b>	<b>23</b>
B184 East St	1	<b>112.7%</b>	<b>62</b>	84.8%	<b>20</b>

With the exception of the AM period with Fixed Cycle Time, the assessment indicates that the junction would operate satisfactorily were the estimated level of re-assignment of traffic to the link road to take place. However the Thaxted Road arm would be likely to be approaching congested conditions.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 2: B184 Thaxted Rd / Peaslands Rd

Table 2a-LR: B184 Thaxted Road / Peaslands Road AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Road	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B184 Thaxted Rd N	1	0.52	<b>1</b>	0.45	<b>1</b>
B184 Thaxted Rd S	1	<b>0.95</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>13</b>
Peaslands Rd	1	<b>1.07</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>41</b>

Table 2b-LR: B184 Thaxted Road / Peaslands Road PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Road	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B184 Thaxted Rd N	1	<b>1.15</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>32</b>
B184 Thaxted Rd S	1	0.65	<b>2</b>	0.72	<b>2</b>
Peaslands Rd	1	<b>1.12</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>65</b>

A consequence of traffic diverting to the link road is that the Peasland Road junction would become more congested in both time periods.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 3: Debden Rd / Mount Pleasant Rd / Borough Ln

Table 3a-LR: Debden Road / Mount Pleasant Road / Borough Lane AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Road	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Debden Rd N	1	0.05	0	0.05	0
Mount Pleasant Rd	1	0.98	10	1.09	19
Debden Rd S	1	0.26	0	0.26	0
Borough Ln	1	0.56	1	0.72	2

Table 3b-LR: Debden Road / Mount Pleasant Road / Borough Lane PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Road	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Debden Rd N	1	0.02	0	0.02	0
Mount Pleasant Rd	1	0.95	8	1.05	15
Debden Rd S	1	0.26	0	0.26	0
Borough Ln	1	0.83	4	1.00	13

As with the Peasland Road junction, the capacity of the Mount Pleasant Road junction would reduce with the new link road in place in both time periods. The introduction of the eastern link road increases pressure on the Mount Pleasant Road arm as some of the traffic previously routing via the town centre from the east would switch to this route. Borough Lane is similarly affected by movements in the opposite direction in the PM peak.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 4: Debden Rd / London Rd

Table 4a-LR: Debden Road / B1052 London Road AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Road	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 Debden Rd N	1	0.87	6	0.84	5
Debden Rd S	1	0.68	2	0.66	2
B1052 London Rd	1	0.48	1	0.43	1

Table 4b-LR: Debden Road / B1052 London Road PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Road	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 Debden Rd N	1	1.06	40	1.03	30
Debden Rd S	1	0.40	1	0.40	1
B1052 London Rd	1	0.55	1	0.51	1

The capacity of the London Road / Debden Road junction is likely to improve very slightly following traffic reassignment with the link road in place, but it would still be over capacity on the northern arm during the PM period.



## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 5: B184 High St / B184 George St

Table 5a-LR: B184 High Street / B184 George Street AM Peak (Fixed Cycle=80sec)

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Road	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q
High St N	1	96.5%	18	96.5%	18
High St S	1 (LT/SA)	100.7%	5	97.6%	5
	2 (RT)		34		21

Table 5b-LR: B184 High Street / B184 George Street PM Peak (Fixed Cycle=80sec)

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Road	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q
High St N	1	114.0%	53	114.0%	53
High St S	1 (LT/SA)	110.7%	5	102.9%	5
	2 (RT)		72		36

The capacity of the High Street / George Street junction is likely to improve very slightly following traffic reassignment with the link road in place, but it would remain over capacity during both time periods.

### Junction 6: B184 Bridge St / Castle St

The traffic flows at this junction are unaffected by the proposed link road. Therefore the 2031 Committed & ULP Development results detailed on page 10 are unchanged.

### Junction 7: B184 High St / Church St

The traffic flows at this junction are unaffected by the proposed link road. Therefore the 2031 Committed & ULP Development results detailed on page 11 are unchanged.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 8: B184 Audley Rd / High St

Table 8a-LR: B184 Audley Road / High Street AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Road	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B184 Audley Rd	1	1.02	18	0.94	9
	2	0.68	2	0.67	2

Table 8b-LR: B184 Audley Road / High Street PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Road	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B184 Audley Rd	1	1.10	32	1.04	21
	2	0.66	2	0.66	2

The capacity of the High Street / Audley Road junction would be likely to improve slightly, but would remain over capacity in both time periods.

### Junction 9: Fairycroft Rd / Cates Corner

The traffic flows at this junction are unaffected by the proposed link road. Therefore the 2031 Committed & ULP Development results detailed on page 13 are unchanged.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 10: B1052 London Rd / Borough Ln

Table 10a-LR: B1052 London Road / Borough Lane AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Road	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 London Rd N	1	0.93	10	0.92	8
Borough Ln	1	0.79	3	0.83	4
B1052 London Rd S	1	0.84	5	0.84	5

Table 10b-LR: B1052 London Road / Borough Lane PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Road	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 London Rd N	1	0.89	7	0.95	11
Borough Ln	1	0.54	1	0.59	1
B1052 London Rd S	1	0.98	16	0.98	16

The capacity of the London Road / Borough Lane junction is likely to be marginally improved in the AM with the new link road in place, but would be approaching capacity in both time periods.

### Junction 10b: B1052 Newport Rd / Audley End Rd

The traffic flows at this junction are unaffected by the proposed link road. Therefore the 2031 Committed & ULP Development results detailed on page 15 are unchanged.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### 4 Junction Analysis with Mitigation Measures

#### 4.1 Saffron Walden

##### Measure 1: Thaxted Road No Entry Northbound at Peasland Road junction

As shown in the Link Road evaluation in the previous section, several junctions in Saffron Walden would be likely to continue to experience capacity issues in 2031 with committed and ULP developments. Several mitigation measures have been identified, the first one of which is to restrict northbound movements on Thaxted Road north of its junction with Peasland Road, by introducing a No Entry restriction for all vehicles except buses and cycles.

The consequence of this measure is likely to be an increase in traffic on Peasland Road, as well as greater use of the link road. A benefit would be a reduction in traffic at the Thaxted Road / Radwinter Road junction. The evaluation has been done, using professional judgement guided by reference to existing junction turning movements, of the likely reassignment patterns, and the results are reported below. Information about the assumptions made in reassigning the traffic in the model can be found in Section 7.3.1 of the September 2013 Highway Impacts Report.

Each table in this section is directly comparable with its equivalent in the previous section, with an additional column to report on the mitigation measure impact, annotated as MM1.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 1: B184 Thaxted Rd / B1053 Radwinter Rd

Table 1a-LR-MM1: B184 Thaxted Road/B1053 Radwinter Road AM Peak (Fixed Cycle Time=180sec)

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q
B1053 Radwinter Rd	1	119.8%	85	100.3%	36	132.9%	124
B184 Thaxted Rd	1	109.0%	63	90.0%	28	37.7%	8
B184 East St	1	88.3%	26	81.1%	22	81.1%	22

Table 1b-LR-MM1: B184 Thaxted Road/B1053 Radwinter Road PM Peak (Fixed Cycle Time=180sec)

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q
B1053 Radwinter Rd	1	106.8%	52	82.9%	22	105.8%	50
B184 Thaxted Rd	1	121.0%	95	95.8%	31	49.4%	11
B184 East St	1	107.1%	60	84.0%	29	100.3%	41

Table 1c-LR-MM1: B184 Thaxted Rd/B1053 Radwinter Rd AM Peak (Cycle Time=120sec, Optimised)

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q
B1053 Radwinter Rd	1	73.9%	17	55.4%	17	60.3%	14
B184 Thaxted Rd	1	110.0%	54	84.0%	26	78.1%	8
B184 East St	1	110.6%	44	69.9%	19	67.5%	12

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

Table 1d-LR-MM1: B184 Thaxted Rd/B1053 Radwinter Rd PM Peak (Cycle Time=120sec, Optimised)

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q
B1053 Radwinter Rd	1	66.0%	<b>15</b>	52.2%	<b>10</b>	51.4%	<b>11</b>
B184 Thaxted Rd	1	<b>117.5%</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>95.8%</b>	<b>23</b>	84.0%	<b>10</b>
B184 East St	1	<b>112.7%</b>	<b>62</b>	84.8%	<b>20</b>	65.8%	<b>15</b>

The junction would be expected to operate satisfactorily with the traffic restriction in place on Thaxted Road with an optimised 120 second cycle time. While the existing layout would be expected to work, consideration has been given to changing the layout and reverting to a priority junction, which could give additional space to pedestrians and cyclists. This is layout is explored later in the Technical Note.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 2: B184 Thaxted Rd / Peaslands Rd

Table 2a-LR-MM1: B184 Thaxted Road / Peaslands Road AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B184 Thaxted Rd N	1	0.52	<b>1</b>	0.45	<b>1</b>	0.52	<b>1</b>
B184 Thaxted Rd S	1	<b>0.95</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>13</b>	0.78	<b>3</b>
Peaslands Rd	1	<b>1.07</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>41</b>	0.60	<b>1</b>

Table 2b-LR-MM1: B184 Thaxted Road / Peaslands Road PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B184 Thaxted Rd N	1	<b>1.15</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>78</b>
B184 Thaxted Rd S	1	0.65	<b>2</b>	0.72	<b>2</b>	0.50	<b>1</b>
Peaslands Rd	1	<b>1.12</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>65</b>	0.80	<b>4</b>

While the junction would be expected to operate satisfactorily in the AM peak period with the traffic restriction in place, during the PM peak period, the northern arm would be likely to experience delays. This is likely to be due to there being fewer opportunities to enter the roundabout from the northern arm as the western arm traffic would be unopposed.

A further mitigation measure would be to signalise the junction, a proposal which is currently being put forward as part of the planning discussions at the proposed KIER site east of Thaxted Road.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 3: Debden Rd / Mount Pleasant Rd / Borough Ln

Table 3a-LR-MM1: Debden Road / Mount Pleasant Road / Borough Lane AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Debden Rd N	1	0.05	0	0.05	0	0.04	0
Mount Pleasant Rd	1	0.98	10	1.09	19	1.51	84
Debden Rd S	1	0.26	0	0.26	0	0.12	0
Borough Ln	1	0.56	1	0.72	2	0.64	2

Table 3b-LR-MM1: Debden Road / Mount Pleasant Road / Borough Lane PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Debden Rd N	1	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.02	0
Mount Pleasant Rd	1	0.95	8	1.05	15	1.27	37
Debden Rd S	1	0.26	0	0.26	0	0.17	0
Borough Ln	1	0.83	4	1.00	13	0.87	5

During the AM peak period Mount Pleasant Road would be become notably more congested, and during the PM peak period both this and the Borough Lane arm would experience increased delays. The closure of Thaxted Road is likely to lead to traffic to / from the south using the Mount Pleasant Road as the best alternative route to / from the town centre.

Further mitigation measures to change the priority of this junction, prevent traffic from entering Debden Road in a northbound direction at this junction ('No Entry'), and to introduce traffic signals are discussed later.



## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 4: Debden Rd / London Rd

Table 4a-LR-MM1: Debden Road / B1052 London Road AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 Debden Rd N	1	0.87	6	0.84	5	0.78	3
Debden Rd S	1	0.68	2	0.66	2	1.03	23
B1052 London Rd	1	0.48	1	0.43	1	0.53	1

Table 4b-LR-MM1: Debden Road / B1052 London Road PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 Debden Rd N	1	1.06	40	1.03	30	1.00	23
Debden Rd S	1	0.40	1	0.40	1	0.59	1
B1052 London Rd	1	0.55	1	0.51	1	0.59	1

It is likely that the Thaxted Road traffic restriction would have an adverse effect on the London Rd / Debden Rd junction, as shown in the tables above. This is as a result of traffic diverting to this link from Thaxted Road. A possible solution is to introduce a similar restriction on Debden Road at its junction with Mount Pleasant Road, as referenced above. This would facilitate the junction reverting to a priority configuration, enabling B1052 traffic to move without restriction.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 5: B184 High St / B184 George St

Table 5a-LR-MM1: B184 High Street / B184 George Street AM Peak (Fixed Cycle=80sec)

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q
High St N	1	96.5%	18	96.5%	18	116.8%	50
High St S	1 (LT/SA)	100.7%	5	97.6%	5	112.6%	5
	2 (RT)		34		21		96

Table 5b-LR-MM1: B184 High Street / B184 George Street PM Peak (Fixed Cycle=80sec)

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q
High St N	1	114.0%	53	114.0%	53	119.2%	64
High St S	1 (LT/SA)	110.7%	5	102.9%	5	120.4%	5
	2 (RT)		72		36		120

The Thaxted Road traffic restriction is expected to have a significant impact on the capacity of the High Street / George Street junction in both time periods as traffic reassigns to the High Street.

It is suggested that a peak period parking restriction is introduced on the High Street to enable two lanes of traffic to access the junction from the south. From the north, the junction capacity is hampered by the pedestrian crossing and the need for the stop line to be set back some distance from George Street. Consideration should therefore be given to relocating the pedestrian crossing and bringing the stop line further south, and this is explored later in this Technical Note.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 6: B184 Bridge St / Castle St

Table 6a-LR-MM1: B184 Bridge Street / Castle Street AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B184 Bridge St	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
B184 High St	1	0.17	0	0.17	0	0.25	0

Table 6b-LR-MM1: B184 Bridge Street / Castle Street PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B184 Bridge St	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
B184 High St	1	0.26	0	0.26	0	0.35	1

The capacity of the Bridge Street / Castle Street junction is likely to be unchanged following implementation of the Thaxted Road restriction.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 7: B184 High St / Church St

Table 7a-LR-MM1: B184 High Street / Church Street AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Church St	1	1.42	128	1.42	128	1.26	70

Table 7b-LR-MM1: B184 High Street / Church Street PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Church St	1	1.13	38	1.13	38	0.95	10

The capacity of the High Street / Church Street junction would be likely to improve following implementation of the Thaxted Road restriction. This also results in a nil detriment situation, when compared to the 2018 with committed development analysis, as reported in the tables on page 11.

In terms of further mitigation, while traffic signals would be expected to relieve the congestion at this junction, there is insufficient space in which to install the equipment and still maintain adequate and safe footways.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 8: B184 Audley Rd / High St

Table 8a-LR-MM1: B184 Audley Road / High Street AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B184 Audley Rd	1	1.02	18	0.94	9	0.83	4
	2	0.68	2	0.67	2	0.68	2

Table 8b-LR-MM1: B184 Audley Road / High Street PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B184 Audley Rd	1	1.10	32	1.04	21	1.00	15
	2	0.66	2	0.66	2	0.69	2

During the AM peak period the capacity of the High Street / Audley Road junction would be likely to improve. However, it is predicted to still be at capacity in the PM peak with the introduction of the Thaxted Road restriction.

### Junction 9: Fairycroft Rd / Cates Corner

The capacity of the Fairycroft Road / Cates Corner junction would not be expected to change with the Thaxted Road restriction in place.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 10: B1052 London Rd / Borough Ln

Table 10a-LR-MM1: B1052 London Road / Borough Lane AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 London Rd N	1	0.93	10	0.92	8	0.84	5
Borough Ln	1	0.79	3	0.83	4	0.79	3
B1052 London Rd S	1	0.84	5	0.84	5	0.88	6

Table 10b-LR-MM1: B1052 London Road / Borough Lane PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 London Rd N	1	0.89	7	0.95	11	0.91	7
Borough Ln	1	0.54	1	0.59	1	0.58	1
B1052 London Rd S	1	0.98	16	0.98	16	1.03	29

While the capacity of the London Road / Borough Lane junction is likely to be marginally improved in the AM peak period, its capacity reduces during the PM peak period with the Thaxted Road restriction in place, most notably on the London Road south arm which is predicted to just exceed capacity.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Measure 2: Debden Road No Entry Northbound at Mount Pleasant/Borough Lane junction

A second mitigation measure has been considered involving the prohibition of northbound traffic along Debden Road north of the junction with Mount Pleasant Road and Borough Lane. The introduction of a No Entry restriction (except for Buses and cycles) at this location would prevent northbound through-movements and significantly reduce the flow approaching the junction with London Road.

The consequence of this measure is likely to be a substantial increase in traffic on Borough Lane and London Road west of the junction with Debden Road. The evaluation has been done, using professional judgement, of the likely reassignment patterns. Information about the assumptions made in reassigning the traffic in the model can be found in Section 7.3.2 of the September 2013 Highway Impacts Report.

Note that only three of the junctions already assessed within this study would be directly affected by this particular closure:

- Debden Road / Mount Pleasant Road / Borough Lane
- B1052 London Road / Borough Lane
- Debden Road / B1052 London Road

Each table in this section is directly comparable with its equivalent in the previous section, with an additional column to report on the mitigation measures cumulative impact, annotated as MM2.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 3: Debden Rd / Mount Pleasant Rd / Borough Ln

Table 3a-LR-MM1-MM2: Debden Road / Mount Pleasant Road / Borough Lane AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Debden Rd N	1	0.05	0	0.05	0	0.04	0	0.10	0
Mount Pleasant Rd	1	0.98	10	1.09	19	1.51	84	1.70	112
Debden Rd S	1	0.26	0	0.26	0	0.12	0	0.43	1
Borough Ln	1	0.56	1	0.72	2	0.64	2	0.08	0

Table 3b-LR-MM1-MM2: Debden Road / Mount Pleasant Road / Borough Lane PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Debden Rd N	1	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.08	0
Mount Pleasant Rd	1	0.95	8	1.05	15	1.27	37	1.55	73
Debden Rd S	1	0.26	0	0.26	0	0.17	0	0.63	2
Borough Ln	1	0.83	4	1.00	13	0.87	5	0.16	0

It has been assumed that the prohibition of entry to Debden Road for northbound traffic at the junction would not alter the traffic levels on the approaches but would simply change routing through the junction. Therefore, the measure would be unlikely to have a marked impact in either peak hour and Mount Pleasant Road is expected to continue to encounter congestion problems under such conditions.

It may well be the case, however, that local traffic would find alternative routes to their destinations, which could reduce traffic flows at the junction. Additional mitigation measures have been explored and are reported later, which seek to further reduce congestion at the junction.



## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 4: Debden Rd / London Rd

Table 4a-LR-MM1-MM2: Debden Road / B1052 London Road AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 Debden Rd N	1	0.87	6	0.84	5	0.78	3	0.82	4
Debden Rd S	1	0.68	2	0.66	2	1.03	23	0.13	0
B1052 London Rd	1	0.48	1	0.43	1	0.53	1	0.91	9

The reassignment of traffic away from the Debden Road south approach and onto London Road would invariably lead to longer queues on both the London Road and Debden Road north approaches. This is a consequence of a higher traffic flow on London Road and a greater number of vehicles turning right into Debden Road south. In the AM peak, the London Road south approach would see the largest impact of the reassignment and be near its capacity, while in the PM peak the Debden Road north approach would see the most noteworthy impact, with the approach exceeding capacity and with longer queues. However, as could be expected, the queues on Debden Road south are effectively removed.

Table 4b-LR-MM1-MM2: Debden Road / B1052 London Road PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 Debden Rd N	1	1.06	40	1.03	30	1.00	23	1.06	40
Debden Rd S	1	0.40	1	0.40	1	0.59	1	0.09	0
B1052 London Rd	1	0.55	1	0.51	1	0.59	1	0.83	5

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 10: B1052 London Rd / Borough Ln

Table 10a-LR-MM1-MM2: B1052 London Road / Borough Lane AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 London Rd N	1	0.93	10	0.92	8	0.84	5	0.68	2
Borough Ln	1	0.79	3	0.83	4	0.79	3	1.98	433
B1052 London Rd S	1	0.84	5	0.84	5	0.88	6	0.86	5

This junction would see the most significant impact of the Debden Road northbound closure as much, if not all, of the reassigned traffic would be likely to channel along Borough Lane and pass through the junction to head north towards the town centre road network. The results suggest that the Borough Lane approach would not be able to accommodate the estimated level of traffic, mainly due to its single lane approach to the London Road junction. The London Road south approach would also be heavily impacted by such a reassignment of traffic as vehicles on this approach would have greatly reduced opportunities to enter the roundabout due to the level of traffic turning right from Borough Lane.

Table 10b-LR-MM1-MM2: B1052 London Road / Borough Lane PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 London Rd N	1	0.89	7	0.95	11	0.91	7	0.69	2
Borough Ln	1	0.54	1	0.59	1	0.58	1	1.27	80
B1052 London Rd S	1	0.98	16	0.98	16	1.03	29	0.94	11

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Measures 3 to 9: Mitigation Measures at Junctions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 10

As in the previous Technical Note, a number of further measures likely to be required to accommodate the knock-on effects of the traffic resulting from Mitigation Measures 1 and 2 have been modelled (the link road and prohibition of northbound traffic at the Peaslands Road junction). These are specifically focussed upon providing improvements to some of the key junctions within the town. The Mitigation Measures are outlined below:

- MM3: priority junction arrangement at B184 Thaxted Road / B1053 Radwinter Road;
- MM4: signalised junction layout at B184 Thaxted Road / Peaslands Road mini-roundabout;
- MM5: signalised junction layout at Mount Pleasant Road / Debden Road;
- MM6: priority junction arrangement at B1052 London Road / Debden Road mini-roundabout;
- MM7: two lane approach on High Street south and relocation of the pedestrian crossing at B184 High Street / B184 George Street;
- MM8: signalisation arrangement and one way approach on Borough Lane at B1052 London Road / Borough Lane;
- MM9: priority junction layout with pedestrian crossing facilities at B1052 Newport Road / Audley End Road.

Further information and outline junction improvements plans can be found in Sections 7.3.3 to 7.3.9 of the October 2013 Highway Impact Report.

Each table in this section is directly comparable with its equivalent in the previous sections, with an additional column to report on the mitigation measure impact, annotated as MM3-MM9.

We have undertaken some further reassignment of traffic for these measures due to the scheme proposed in Measure 8 which involves banning eastbound traffic along Borough Lane from its junction with London Road. This diverted traffic would be likely to use Debden Road southbound or to percolate along the routes to the south of Borough Lane to head east across the town.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Measure 3a: Conversion of Junction 1 - B184 Thaxted Rd / B1053 Radwinter Rd from signalised operation to priority layout.

Given the reduced flow on the Thaxted Road approach due to the prohibition of northbound traffic at the junction with Peaslands Road, as well as the link road, the junction layout has been revised from its current signalised layout to a priority junction arrangement, with traffic on the Thaxted Road approach giving way to the two-way flow between Radwinter Road and East Street. A ban on right-turns from Radwinter Road into Chaters Hill has also been modelled.

Table 1c-LR-MM1-MM3a: B184 Thaxted Rd/B1053 Radwinter Rd AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM3a	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q	RFC	Q
B1053 Radwinter Rd	1	73.9%	17	55.4%	17	60.3%	14	0.12	0
B184 Thaxted Rd	1	110.0%	54	84.0%	26	78.1%	8	0.72	2
B184 East St	1	110.6%	44	69.9%	19	67.5%	12	0.58	1

Table 1d-LR-MM1-MM3a: B184 Thaxted Rd/B1053 Radwinter Rd PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM3a	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q	RFC	Q
B1053 Radwinter Rd	1	66.0%	15	52.2%	10	51.4%	11	0.15	0
B184 Thaxted Rd	1	117.5%	73	95.8%	23	84.0%	10	0.85	5
B184 East St	1	112.7%	62	84.8%	20	65.8%	15	0.64	2

The combination of the likely reassignment of traffic to the link road and the prohibition of northbound traffic on Thaxted Road, together with the reconfiguration of the junction demonstrated that the junction would be likely to operate within capacity with all ULP in place in 2031.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Measure 4: Signalisation of Junction 2 - B184 Thaxted Rd / Peaslands Road

The increase in flows at the junction resulting from the introduction of the link road would require changes in operation to be made to restore the junction to a state below capacity. A signalised layout has been drawn and assessed within LinSig to help mitigate the impact of the link road. The results are shown below:

**Table 2a-LR-MM1-MM4: B184 Thaxted Road / Peaslands Road AM Peak**

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM4	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	DoS	Q
B184 Thaxted Rd N	1	0.52	<b>1</b>	0.45	<b>1</b>	0.52	<b>1</b>	47.0%	<b>3</b>
B184 Thaxted Rd S	1	<b>0.95</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>13</b>	0.78	<b>3</b>	50.8%	<b>4</b>
Peaslands Rd	1	<b>1.07</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>41</b>	0.60	<b>1</b>	44.5%	<b>3</b>

**Table 2b-LR-MM1-MM4: B184 Thaxted Road / Peaslands Road PM Peak**

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM4	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	DoS	Q
B184 Thaxted Rd N	1	<b>1.15</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>78</b>	70.8%	<b>6</b>
B184 Thaxted Rd S	1	0.65	<b>2</b>	0.72	<b>2</b>	0.50	<b>1</b>	37.5%	<b>3</b>
Peaslands Rd	1	<b>1.12</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>65</b>	0.80	<b>4</b>	73.1%	<b>6</b>

The analysis suggests that the measure would lead to the junction operating satisfactorily with a notable reduction in queuing on Thaxted Road north.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Measure 5: Signalisation of Junction 3 - Debden Road / Mount Pleasant Road / Borough Lane

As part of a S106 condition for the Friends School development, a signalised arrangement has been approved for installation at this junction. This will give all the approaches appropriate green time based on demand. A pedestrian stage has been included within the modelling as the area has a high number of pedestrian movements. Whilst it is recognised that the signalised arrangement will be in place before 2031, for the purposes of this study only 2031 with MM1 and MM2 has been tested.

Table 3a-LR-MM1-MM2-MM5: Debden Road / Mount Pleasant Road / Borough Lane AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2 & MM5b	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	DoS	Q
Debden Rd N	1	0.05	0	0.05	0	0.04	0	0.10	0	38.2%	5
Mount Pleasant Rd	1	0.98	10	1.09	19	1.51	84	1.70	112	101.0%	30
Debden Rd S	1	0.26	0	0.26	0	0.12	0	0.43	1	103.6%	35
Borough Ln	1	0.56	1	0.72	2	0.64	2	0.08	0	4.1%	0

Table 3b-LR-MM1-MM2-MM5: Debden Road / Mount Pleasant Road / Borough Lane PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2 & MM5b	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	DoS	Q
Debden Rd N	1	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.08	0	62.0%	11
Mount Pleasant Rd	1	0.95	8	1.05	15	1.27	37	1.55	73	103.2%	29
Debden Rd S	1	0.26	0	0.26	0	0.17	0	0.63	2	104.8%	30
Borough Ln	1	0.83	4	1.00	13	0.87	5	0.16	0	8.8%	2

The modelling shows that converting the junction to a signalised crossroads layout would enable the demand at the junction to be managed in a more effective way, with queuing on Mount Pleasant Road significantly reduced, albeit at the cost of increased queues on the other approaches, most notably Debden Road South. The introduction of a pedestrian stage to the junction would, as expected, lead to increased delay on each approach, although not to a significant extent.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Measure 6: Conversion of Junction 4 - Debden Road / London Road from a mini-roundabout to a priority junction

The closure of Debden Road northbound from north of the junction with Mount Pleasant Road and Borough Lane would lead to a relatively small flow on Debden Road approaching this junction from the south. Taking into account this reduction in flow on the route and the Air Quality Management Area status of the surrounding area, it was decided that the junction could be transformed into a priority junction with the London Road and Debden Road north approaches operating with priority over the Debden Road south approach. Such an arrangement would remove the instances of queuing on the Debden Road north approach and limit the requirement to queue on the London Road approach to only occasions where a vehicle is turning right into Debden Road south.

Table 4a-LR-MM1-MM2-MM6: Debden Road / B1052 London Road AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2 & MM6	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 Debden Rd N	1	0.87	6	0.84	5	0.78	3	0.82	4	-	-
Debden Rd S	1	0.68	2	0.66	2	1.03	23	0.13	0	0.34	1
B1052 London Rd	1	0.48	1	0.43	1	0.53	1	0.91	9	0.67	5

Table 4b-LR-MM1-MM2-MM6: Debden Road / B1052 London Road PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2 & MM6	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 Debden Rd N	1	1.06	40	1.03	30	1.00	23	1.06	40	-	-
Debden Rd S	1	0.40	1	0.40	1	0.59	1	0.09	0	0.27	0
B1052 London Rd	1	0.55	1	0.51	1	0.59	1	0.83	5	0.93	19

The results suggest that the revised layout would only lead to moderate queuing on the London Road approach in the PM peak hour and provide an overall benefit over a mini-roundabout option, largely due to the removal of any queuing on Debden Road north.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Measure 7: Provision of additional capacity at Junction 5 – High Street / George Street

As discussed earlier, a scheme involving banning parking on High Street south of the junction to allow for two full approach lanes has been tested, in addition to relocating the pedestrian crossing further north of the junction in line with the pedestrian desire lines to Swan Meadow car park.

Table 5a-LR-MM1-MM7: B184 High Street / B184 George Street AM Peak (Fixed Cycle=80sec)

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM7	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q
High St N	1	96.5%	18	96.5%	18	116.8%	50	89.7%	14
High St S	1 (LT/SA)	100.7%	5	97.6%	5	112.6%	5	71.7%	12
	2 (RT)		34		21		96	87.8%	16

Table 5b-LR-MM1-MM7: B184 High Street / B184 George Street PM Peak (Fixed Cycle=80sec)

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM7	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q
High St N	1	114.0%	53	114.0%	53	119.2%	64	98.0%	22
High St S	1 (LT/SA)	110.7%	5	102.9%	5	120.4%	5	53.1%	7
	2 (RT)		72		36		120	104.0%	37

The results indicate that the scheme would provide satisfactory junction performance in the AM peak hour. However, the PM peak would encounter some queuing problems, but they would be significantly reduced on both approaches. It should be noted that this mitigation is likely to provide a nil detriment situation at the junction, over the 2018 with committed development scenario reported at page 9.



## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Measure 8: Conversion of Junction 10 – B1052 London Road / Borough Lane junction to signalised operation

The northbound closures of Thaxted Road and Debden Road to through traffic would be likely to result in vehicles using Borough Lane as an alternative route to access the wider road network.

In addition, we have tested a number of further measures which would require widening or route closures at the junction to seek the best possible option. These options are as follows:

- Further measures #2: Two components would be included. The first being the widening of the eastbound London Road carriageway between the junctions with Newport Road and Borough Lane to incorporate a right-turn lane for traffic wishing to turn right into Borough Lane. The second measure would include the construction of a three-vehicle long flare on Borough Lane to accommodate left-turning traffic.
- Further measures #3: Instead of providing an extra lane for the right-turners into Borough Lane, the movement would be banned and traffic would be required to seek an alternative route. A left-turn flare would still be provided on Borough Lane.
- Further measures #4: Including the measures listed in #3, this would also incorporate a ban on eastbound traffic along Borough Lane. Such a measure would free up roadscape for two full length lanes on the Borough Lane approach to the junction.

It has been assumed within all option testing that an all red stage for pedestrians would be included at the junction which would be a significant safety improvement over the existing situation.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

Table 10a-LR-MM1-MM2-MM8: B1052 London Road / Borough Lane AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2 & MM8	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	DoS	Q
B1052 London Rd N	1	0.93	10	0.92	8	0.84	5	0.68	2	57.1%	13
Borough Ln	1	0.79	3	0.83	4	0.79	3	1.98	433	126.1%	146
B1052 London Rd S	1	0.84	5	0.84	5	0.88	6	0.86	5	65.4%	15

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2 & MM8 + Further Measures #2		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2 & MM8 + Further Measures #3		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2 & MM8 + Further Measures #4	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q
B1052 London Rd N	1	67.5%	14	70.7%	15	76.8%	12
Borough Ln	1	102.6%	54	99.4%	44	45.0%	7
						82.6%	16
B1052 London Rd S	1	77.3%	18	81.0%	19	84.7%	15

Signalising the junction would enable Borough Lane to operate with reduced delay, however the amount of queuing would, in the AM peak, remain at a significantly high level and also cause the London Road south approach to experience greater delay than with the existing mini-roundabout layout. By introducing Further Measures #2, the junction would operate with greater capacity, although in the AM peak there would still be lengthy queuing on the Borough Lane and London Road south approaches. Implementing a right-turn ban into Borough Lane in Further Measures #3 would help to further reduce the delay at the junction, although the effects of such a tactic on other junctions would need to be studied separately. The Further measures #4 scheme to additionally ban eastbound movements along Borough Lane and introduce two full approach lanes on the approach would add a significant amount of additional capacity to the junction. However, whilst the results would suggest that the junction would operate within capacity, queuing levels would still be relatively high. The interaction of this junction with the Newport Road / Audley End Road junction would remain affected by the queuing back on London Road south.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

Table 10b-LR-MM1-MM2-MM8: B1052 London Road / Borough Lane PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development & Link Rd		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2		2031 PM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2 & MM8	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	DoS	Q
B1052 London Rd N	1	0.89	7	0.95	11	0.91	7	0.69	2	46.0%	10
Borough Ln	1	0.54	1	0.59	1	0.58	1	1.27	80	109.6%	55
B1052 London Rd S	1	0.98	16	0.98	16	1.03	29	0.94	11	58.4%	14

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2 & MM8 + Further Measures #2		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2 & MM8 + Further Measures #3		2031 AM with committed & ULP development, Link Rd & MM1 & MM2 & MM8 + Further Measures #4	
		DoS	Q	DoS	Q	DoS	Q
B1052 London Rd N	1	58.3%	7	56.2%	7	65.9%	8
Borough Ln	1	91.0%	12	95.2%	14	58.5%	5
						81.2%	8
B1052 London Rd S	1	74.1%	10	71.4%	10	80.7%	11

Assessments of signalisation at the junction in the PM peak suggest that more balanced queuing could be achieved on the approaches with London Road south in particular seeing a large reduction. However, queuing levels would increase on London Road north and remain lengthy on Borough Lane and London Road south. Implementing the Further Measures #2 would significantly reduce queuing at the junction to manageable levels, although queuing back on London Road south would still impact on the Newport Road / Audley End Road junction. Introducing the right-turn ban as part of Further measures #3 would not provide any benefit over introducing a right-turn lane for vehicles turning into Borough Lane in the PM peak assessments, whilst the addition of two approach lanes in Further Measures #4 would again not offer any discernible benefit over Further Measures #2.

However, it is felt that the right-turn ban on London Road south and one-way system on Borough Lane included in Further Measures #4 would be the most feasible scheme to implement.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Measure 9: Mitigation Measure at Newport Road / Audley End Road / London Road junction

This three-arm mini-roundabout junction falls outside of our existing study area but is in close proximity to the studied London Road / Borough Lane junction and the two junctions can therefore influence one another.

The B1052 London Road to/from B1052 Newport Road is the priority route with Audley End Road being a local route of some importance but one subject to a 7.5 tonne weight restriction. Therefore, we have considered the idea of changing the junction layout to a priority junction arrangement to prioritise the flow between London Road and Newport Road while also allowing for any queues stretching back from the London Road / Borough Lane junction to be more suitably accommodated. This new layout has been tested and compared against the results for the existing mini-roundabout arrangement.

#### Junction 10b: B1052 Newport Road / Audley End Road

Table 10c: B1052 Newport Road / Audley End Road AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development + MM9	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 Newport Road	1	0.93	65	-	-
Audley End Road	1	0.62	2	0.71	2
	2			0.60	1
B1052 London Rd	1	1.17	88	1.06	11

Table 10d: B1052 Newport Road / Audley End Road PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development + MM9	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1052 Newport Road	1	0.79	4	-	-
Audley End Road	1	0.85	5	1.07	21
	2			1.02	9
B1052 London Rd	1	1.05	35	0.67	2

While it is clear that such a scheme would remove the queuing on the Newport Road approach to the junction, the results suggest that the change in layout would lead to London Road operating over capacity in the AM peak as a result of traffic waiting to turn right into Audley Road. Associated queuing could also stretch back to the Borough Lane junction. Furthermore, the analysis suggests that Audley End Road would be over capacity in the PM peak as the relatively large flow on the approach waits to enter the main carriageway.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### 4.2 Great Dunmow

#### Measure 10: New signalised gyratory at Chelmsford Road at B1256 / Chelmsford Road (Hoblongs) junction

The addition of ULP development traffic to the town would place this junction, which is already operating close to capacity, under significant pressure and lead to excessive queuing on the Chelmsford Road approach. Signalisation of the existing layout was considered and modelled, however this was shown to be inadequate in providing the necessary additional capacity required. Therefore a more radical layout has been devised. This involves creating a form of gyratory which allows B1256 northbound traffic from the A120 interchange to head directly into Chelmsford Road via a new stretch of road and also provides for two lanes to link in to the B1256 / A120 Interchange. The circulatory on the B1256 / A120 interchange roundabout would also be restored enabling u-turners from the B1256 to complete the movement at this roundabout and not be required to pass around the southern roundabout. Further information and a revised junction layout plan can be found in Section 8.3.1 and Section 8.3.2 of the October 2013 Highway Impact Report.

Assessments have been carried out to gauge the impact of this revised layout at the Hoblong's junction and at the B1256 / A120 interchange northern roundabout. The results are shown below in the tables alongside the 2018 and 2031 ULP flow scenario assessment results, and are noted down under the MM10 heading.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 11: Hoblongs Junction - B1256 / Chelmsford Rd

Table 11a: B1256 / Chelmsford Road (Hoblongs Junction) AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development + MM10		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development + MM10	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Chelmsford Rd	1	0.39	<b>1</b>	0.49	<b>1</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>10</b>	0.58	<b>1</b>
	2	<b>0.87</b>	<b>5</b>			<b>1.26</b>	<b>39</b>		
B1256 (north)	1	0.30	<b>0</b>	0.31	<b>0</b>	0.37	<b>1</b>	0.38	<b>1</b>

The junction capacity assessment results show that the new layout would offer a significant improvement over the existing layout, with queues reduced to negligible amounts in both the AM and PM peak.

Table 11b: B1256 / Chelmsford Road (Hoblongs Junction) PM Peak

Approach & Lane		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development + MM10		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development + MM10	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Chelmsford Rd	1	<b>1.05</b>	<b>7</b>	0.31	<b>0</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>22</b>	0.42	<b>1</b>
	2	<b>1.04</b>	<b>17</b>			<b>1.45</b>	<b>75</b>		
B1256 (north)	1	0.11	<b>0</b>	0.47	<b>1</b>	0.15	<b>0</b>	0.58	<b>1</b>

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### Junction 14: A120 / B1256 Interchange (north roundabout)

Table 12a: A120 eastbound off-slip / B1256 / B1008 Interchange (north roundabout) AM Peak

Approach & Lane	2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development + MM10		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development + MM10	
	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1256 southbound	0.85	5	0.82	4	1.01	26	0.97	18
A120 eastbound off-slip	0.45	1	0.49	1	0.50	1	0.57	1

The results suggest that by implementing two lanes on the B1256 approach to the roundabout would result in reasonable junction performance in both AM and PM peaks in 2031 post development. However this is on the proviso that the two lane southbound approach has a minimum 6.5m approach road width.

Table 12b: A120 eastbound off-slip / B1256 / B1008 Interchange (north roundabout) PM Peak

Approach & Lane	2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development + MM10		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development + MM10	
	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
B1256 southbound	0.78	3	0.70	2	1.00	22	0.89	7
A120 eastbound off-slip	0.61	2	0.64	2	0.73	3	0.77	3

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

### 4.3 M11 Junction 8

#### Measure: Removal of Services exit from Junction 8 to a new signalised junction with the A120, west of J8

The addition of future development traffic to the junction, which is already operating close to capacity, would lead to several of the approaches operating in excess of capacity and with resultant excessive queuing.

Two minor measures to improve capacity, as originally tested by WSP, were first considered, including switching the location of the flare on the M11 northbound approach from the inside lane to the outside lane in order to provide two full approach lanes on the inside of the approach to serve traffic headed to the A120 west and the motorway services. An alteration was also made to the lane markings at the Services junction to ensure that two circulatory carriageway lanes were dedicated to vehicles exiting the junction at the A120 westbound arm.

However, the apparent operational issues caused by the additional traffic in 2031 brought about a need to consider more developed measures to mitigate against the impact of the estimated future year traffic flows.

The following mitigation measures were considered and modelled:

- The removal of the Services exit and associated stop-lines on the circulatory carriageway from Junction 8 to a new signalised junction on the A120, west of Junction 8.
- The widening of the A120 eastbound approach from two lanes plus a flare to four lanes and the widening of the A120 eastbound carriageway to the west of the new signalised junction
- The widening of the A120 westbound carriageway from two lanes to three lanes up to the A120 / A1250 roundabout.

See Appendix E for a plan of the proposed mitigation measures.

The results of the assessments inclusive of the mitigation measures are shown below in the tables alongside the 2018 and 2031 ULP flow scenario assessment results, and are noted down under the Mitigation heading.



## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

Table 13a: M11 Junction 8 AM Peak

Approach & Lane		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development + Mitigation		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development + Mitigation	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
<b>M11 northbound off-slip</b>	1	86.8%	11	87.9%	11	205.1%	257	204.7%	127
	2	17.5%	2	90.4%	12	46.9%	3	207.8%	176
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with M11 northbound off-slip	1	80.8%	12	81.4%	10	79.4%	7	67.3%	2
	2	74.2%	14	77.0%	16	63.2%	9	83.3%	21
	3	60.3%	2	51.4%	1	60.2%	3	40.6%	0
<b>Services exit (via A120 in Mitigation scenario)</b>	1	109.1%	20	64.1%	4	122.5%	34	66.7%	5
	2	100.0%	12	67.6%	5	112.1%	23	71.7%	6
	3	-	-	39.8%	2	-	-	36.2%	2
<b>A120 westbound carriageway at new junction with services</b>	1	-	-	58.9%	6	-	-	54.5%	4
	2	-	-	62.6%	14	-	-	59.2%	5
<b>A120 eastbound carriageway at new junction with services exit</b>	1	-	-	41.2%	5	-	-	55.0%	8
	2	-	-	46.4%	6	-	-	60.6%	10
	3	-	-	41.8%	5	-	-	54.5%	8
<b>A120 eastbound</b>	1	161.4%	300	49.8%	7	267.2%	649	59.7%	9
	2	77.2%	13	50.7%	6	109.2%	53	75.8%	10
	3	-	-	55.7%	6	-	-	73.7%	8
	4	-	-	71.7%	9	-	-	85.3%	18
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with A120 eastbound	1	44.9%	6	56.5%	6	49.0%	6	60.0%	8
	2	44.6%	6	56.3%	6	49.4%	6	68.8%	9
	3	12.8%	2	4.2%	0	11.8%	2	0.9%	0
	4	24.3%	5	19.2%	3	24.2%	4	9.9%	2
<b>M11 southbound off-slip</b>	1	87.0%	9	52.4%	6	182.2%	194	74.5%	9
	2	56.5%	5	19.9%	2	73.9%	5	26.4%	3
	3	80.5%	8	51.4%	7	188.8%	115	73.7%	10
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with M11 southbound off-slip	1	27.6%	2	54.0%	3	24.6%	2	70.0%	2
	2	34.2%	2	60.8%	5	28.9%	1	63.3%	3
	3	52.9%	14	68.8%	3	51.2%	16	72.7%	2
<b>A120 westbound (Thremhall Avenue)</b>	1	58.9%	9	72.1%	13	74.2%	14	92.2%	25
	2	59.9%	10	68.6%	13	73.6%	15	88.9%	23

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

Approach & Lane		2018 AM with committed & ULP development		2018 AM with committed & ULP development + Mitigation		2031 AM with committed & ULP development		2031 AM with committed & ULP development + Mitigation	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with A120 westbound	1	47.6%	4	43.7%	4	62.6%	4	49.2%	4
	2	47.9%	4	43.8%	4	62.7%	4	49.6%	4
<b>B1256 Dunmow Road</b>	1	77.8%	8	62.3%	6	108.3%	36	148.9%	100
	2	50.8%	5	46.8%	5	89.8%	9	134.7%	46
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with B1256 Dunmow Road	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
	2	56.1%	1	63.6%	4	67.3%	5	65.2%	6
	3	61.2%	2	64.0%	4	70.9%	6	66.0%	12
Southbound hamburger cut-through at intersection with circulatory carriageway	1	76.5%	10	100.7%	20	92.2%	13	98.5%	19
	2	75.2%	11	99.8%	18	93.1%	14	97.9%	18
	3	48.1%	6	87.5%	5	45.7%	5	89.6%	13
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with cut-through	1	21.8%	0	20.1%	1	20.4%	5	15.8%	1
	2	84.4%	15	90.5%	22	95.9%	35	113.9%	110
	3	84.0%	14	90.0%	21	97.7%	39	115.1%	117

The AM peak assessment results provide the following key points:

- The mitigation measures would significantly reduce queuing on the A120 eastbound approach to Junction 8, with the four lanes providing sufficient additional capacity to accommodate the estimated 2031 with development flows.
- The removal of the Services exit and associated stop-lines would reduce overall delay at Junction 8, while the transfer of the Services exit to a new junction with the A120 would be unlikely to lead to any congestion issues in 2031 at the layout provided.
- The M11 northbound off-slip continues to operate with lengthy queuing in 2031 despite the mitigation measures. The transfer of the approach flare from the inside to the outside would result in sharing the extensive queue across two lanes instead of one, however the length of these queues modelled would remain likely to stretch back to the M11 northbound main carriageway.
- The modelling suggests that the presence of a lengthy queue on the M11 southbound carriageway in 2031 would be indirectly reduced by the mitigation layout being in place.
- The Dunmow Road approach and its associated circulatory carriageway would be likely to experience congestion in 2031 and the mitigation measures to the west of the junction may indirectly worsen its operation.
- Similarly, the intersection between the southbound hamburger cut-through link and the circulatory carriageway may be indirectly negatively impacted by the mitigation measures.

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

**Table 13b: M11 Junction 8 PM Peak**

Approach & Lane		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development + Mitigation		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development + Mitigation	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
<b>M11 northbound off-slip</b>	1	103.3%	38	148.0%	92	294.4%	424	262.6%	194
	2	21.1%	2	148.4%	120	60.8%	3	265.9%	257
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with M11 northbound off-slip	1	79.0%	16	71.7%	7	80.0%	10	73.0%	8
	2	72.8%	11	73.5%	14	78.4%	15	84.7%	21
	3	54.3%	2	36.3%	1	48.8%	1	30.8%	1
Services exit (via A120 in Mitigation scenario)	1	119.2%	30	64.4%	5	133.9%	48	71.8%	5
	2	100.0%	12	69.0%	6	112.5%	24	75.6%	6
	3	-	-	15.2%	1	-	-	35.5%	2
A120 westbound carriageway at new junction with services	1	-	-	55.7%	5	-	-	56.1%	9
	2	-	-	61.2%	13	-	-	58.6%	11
A120 eastbound carriageway at new junction with services exit	1	-	-	43.6%	6	-	-	50.8%	7
	2	-	-	47.6%	7	-	-	57.4%	9
	3	-	-	45.0%	6	-	-	53.7%	7
<b>A120 eastbound</b>	1	144.9%	259	40.2%	7	245.8%	586	52.2%	4
	2	62.9%	10	52.7%	5	94.5%	20	78.1%	12
	3	-	-	57.5%	8	-	-	80.9%	11
	4	-	-	59.6%	6	-	-	76.2%	11
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with A120 eastbound	1	49.2%	6	63.1%	8	48.8%	6	50.9%	8
	2	49.4%	6	62.9%	8	48.1%	6	51.6%	8
	3	16.7%	2	2.9%	0	13.0%	1	1.3%	0
	4	26.2%	4	16.8%	1	21.4%	4	8.9%	1
<b>M11 southbound off-slip</b>	1	70.8%	8	74.2%	9	79.8%	11	85.2%	12
	2	44.2%	5	46.0%	5	45.8%	6	51.9%	7
	3	44.0%	5	49.9%	6	48.6%	7	53.4%	7
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with M11 southbound off-slip	1	46.4%	5	59.2%	6	43.7%	3	81.7%	14
	2	52.5%	5	62.1%	7	47.8%	5	77.2%	12
	3	63.9%	4	60.9%	5	78.4%	8	73.3%	11
<b>A120 westbound (Thremhall Avenue)</b>	1	65.2%	11	76.4%	14	99.1%	37	127.5%	157

## Technical Note: ULP Highway Assessment 2031

Approach & Lane		2018 PM with committed & ULP development		2018 PM with committed & ULP development + Mitigation		2031 PM with committed & ULP development		2031 PM with committed & ULP development + Mitigation	
		RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q	RFC	Q
	2	69.1%	13	75.4%	14	99.3%	37	127.0%	146
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with A120 westbound	1	41.2%	4	41.2%	4	40.5%	4	38.8%	4
	2	41.3%	4	41.1%	4	40.6%	4	39.0%	4
<b>B1256 Dunmow Road</b>	1	89.8%	9	89.2%	8	111.6%	34	105.4%	30
	2	48.0%	3	79.1%	6	108.4%	18	112.6%	23
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with B1256 Dunmow Road	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
	2	47.8%	2	48.1%	5	67.0%	8	53.0%	8
	3	52.8%	4	49.0%	5	68.5%	16	53.5%	10
Southbound hamburger cut-through at intersection with circulatory carriageway	1	69.7%	10	84.1%	10	88.5%	13	97.7%	18
	2	69.6%	7	82.5%	10	95.3%	17	96.9%	17
	3	34.8%	2	55.8%	7	54.7%	3	71.7%	8
Circulatory carriageway at intersection with cut-through	1	14.0%	3	13.4%	0	15.5%	0	15.8%	0
	2	82.1%	13	89.9%	15	97.7%	25	96.3%	29
	3	78.3%	7	89.0%	15	99.6%	37	96.9%	30

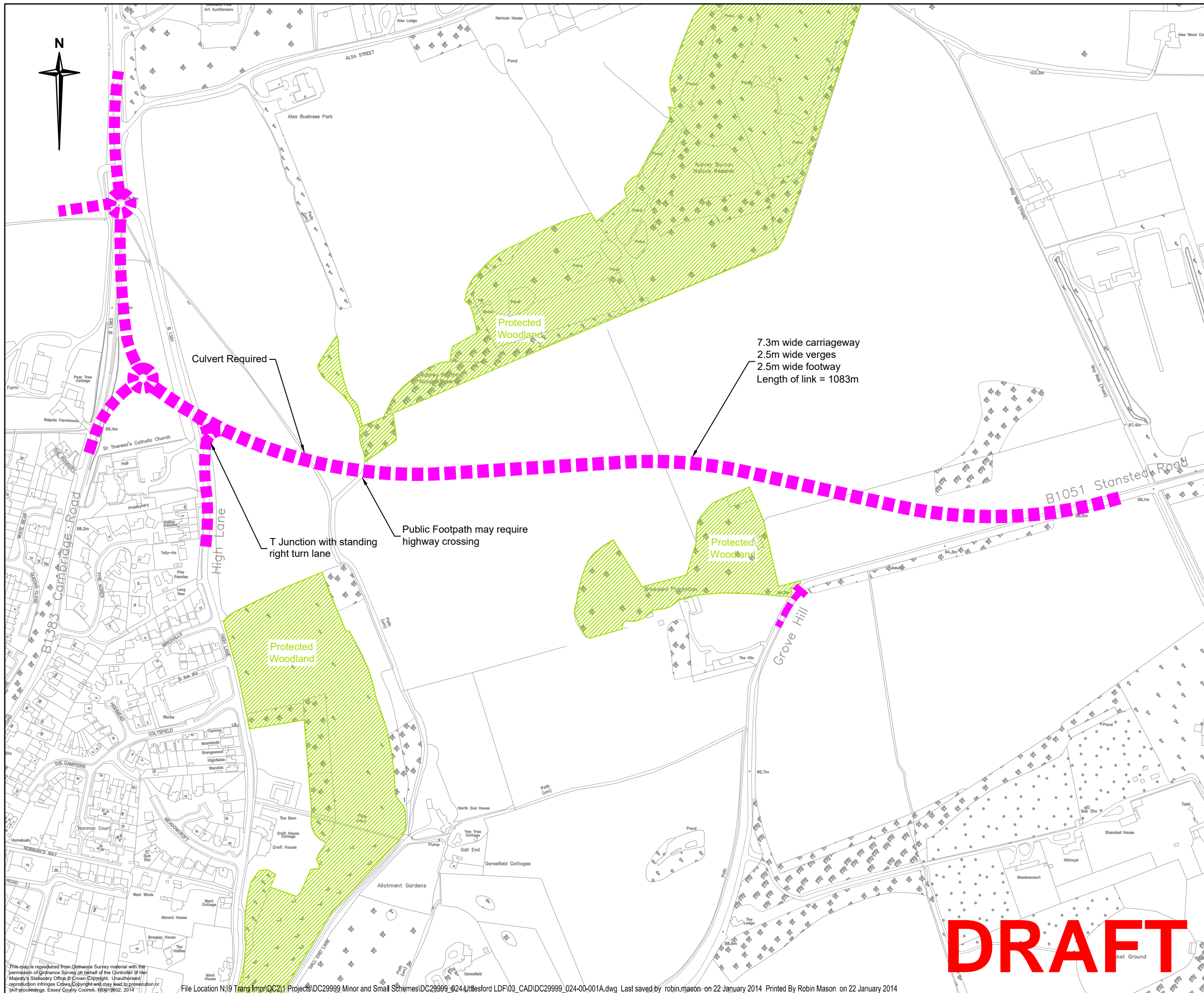
The PM peak assessment results provide the following key points:

- The mitigation measures would significantly reduce queuing on the A120 eastbound approach to Junction 8, with the four lanes providing sufficient additional capacity to accommodate the estimated 2031 with development flows.
- The removal of the Services exit and associated stop-lines would reduce overall delay at Junction 8, while the transfer of the Services exit to a new junction with the A120 would be unlikely to lead to any congestion issues in 2031 at the layout provided.
- The M11 northbound off-slip continues to operate with lengthy queuing in 2031 despite the mitigation measures. The transfer of the approach flare from the inside to the outside would result in sharing the extensive queue across two lanes instead of one, however the length of these queues modelled would remain likely to stretch back to the M11 northbound main carriageway.
- The A120 westbound approach and its associated circulatory carriageway would be likely to experience congestion in 2031 and the mitigation measures to the west of the junction may indirectly worsen its operation, possibly as a result of the measures releasing queuing traffic from the A120 eastbound approach through the junction.
- The Dunmow Road approach and its associated circulatory carriageway would be likely to experience congestion in 2031 and the mitigation measures to the west of the junction may indirectly worsen its operation.
- Similarly, the intersection between the southbound hamburger cut-through link and the circulatory carriageway may be indirectly negatively impacted by the mitigation measures.

## **Appendix D**

B1051 – B1351 Link Road





- Notes**
1. Do not scale.
  2. This proposal is based on a desktop study.

REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHECKED
A	01/13	Link extended to B1383	RDM	

DRAWING STATUS  
**FEASIBILITY**



Ringway Jacobs working in partnership with Essex County Council  
 Mark Rowe, Service Director, Essex Highways  
 County Hall, Chelmsford, CM1 1QH  
 Tel: 0845 6037631 © Essex County Council

SCHEME TITLE  
**UTTLESFORD LDF**

DRAWING TITLE  
**B1051-B1351 LINK ROAD**

DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	REVIEWED	APPROVED
RDM	RDM	PM	RDM	ME
DATE JAN 14	DATE JAN 14	DATE JAN 14	DATE JAN 14	DATE JAN 14

DRAWING UNITS U.N.O. METRES SCALE AT A3 (420x297mm) NTS

DRAWING No. **DC29999\_024-00-001** REV. **A**

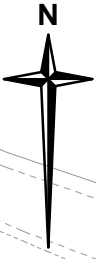
**DRAFT**

## **Appendix E**

M11 Junction 8 Mitigation Measures

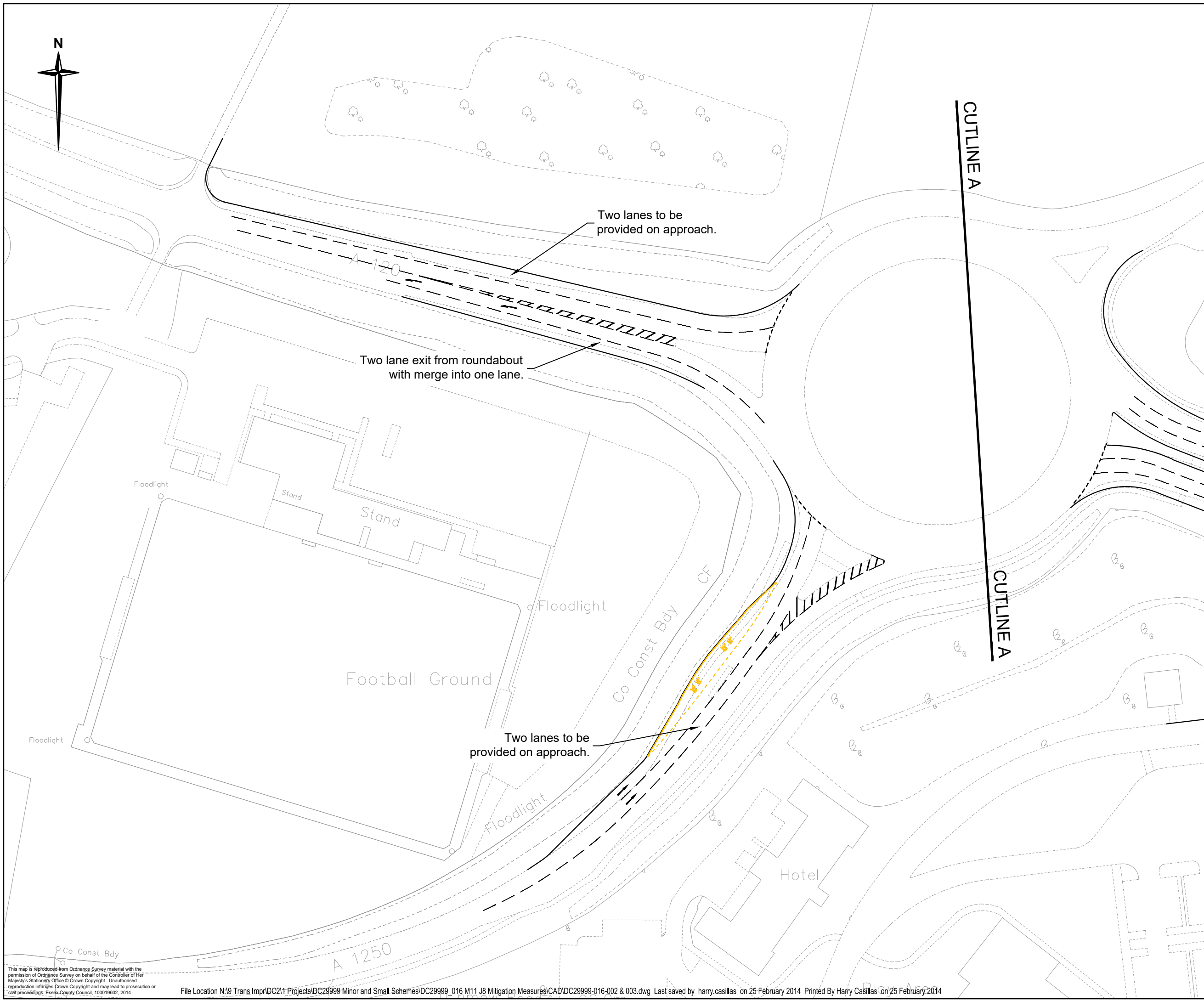






**Notes**

- 1. Do not scale.



REV	DATE	AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHECKED

DRAWING STATUS  
**FEASIBILITY**



Ringway Jacobs working in partnership with Essex County Council

Mark Rowe, Service Director, Essex Highways  
County Hall, Chelmsford, CM1 1QH  
Tel: 0845 6037631 © Essex County Council

SCHEME TITLE  
**M11 JUNCTION 8**

DRAWING TITLE  
**PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES SHEET 1 OF 2**

DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	REVIEWED	APPROVED
JO	KJH	RDM	PM	
DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE
JAN 14	JAN 14	FEB 14	FEB 14	

DRAWING UNITS U.N.O.  
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES  
LEVELS IN METRES

SCALE AT A3 (420x297mm)  
**1:1,000**

DRAWING No.  
**DC29999-016-002**

REV.  
-

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CUTLINE A

CUTLINE A

Three lane Service Exit (Signalised) allowing for two sole right turning lanes and one joint right/left turning lane.

Three Lanes

Four Lanes

Two Lanes flare out to three lanes on approach to junction.

Existing Service Exit Stopped Up

Pond

Depot

Gantry

Play Area

**Notes**

- 1. Do not scale.

Rev	Date	Description of revision	Drawn	Checked	Review'd	Approv'd
A	Feb 14	Alignment changes at J8	KJHRDM	PM		

DRAWING STATUS  
**FEASIBILITY**

**Essex Highways**

Ringway Jacobs working in partnership with Essex County Council

Mark Rowe, Service Director, Essex Highways  
 County Hall, Chelmsford, CM1 1QH  
 Tel: 0845 6037631 © Essex County Council

SCHEME TITLE  
**M11 JUNCTION 8**

DRAWING TITLE  
**PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES SHEET 2 OF 2**

DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	REVIEWED	APPROVED
JO	KJH	RDM	PM	MY
DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE
JAN 14	JAN 14	FEB 14	FEB 14	FEB 14

DRAWING UNITS U.N.O.  
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES  
LEVELS IN METRES

SCALE AT A3 (420x297mm)  
**1:1,000**

DRAWING No. **DC29999-016-003** REV. **A**

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## **Appendix F**

M11 Junction 8 Analysis Output Files



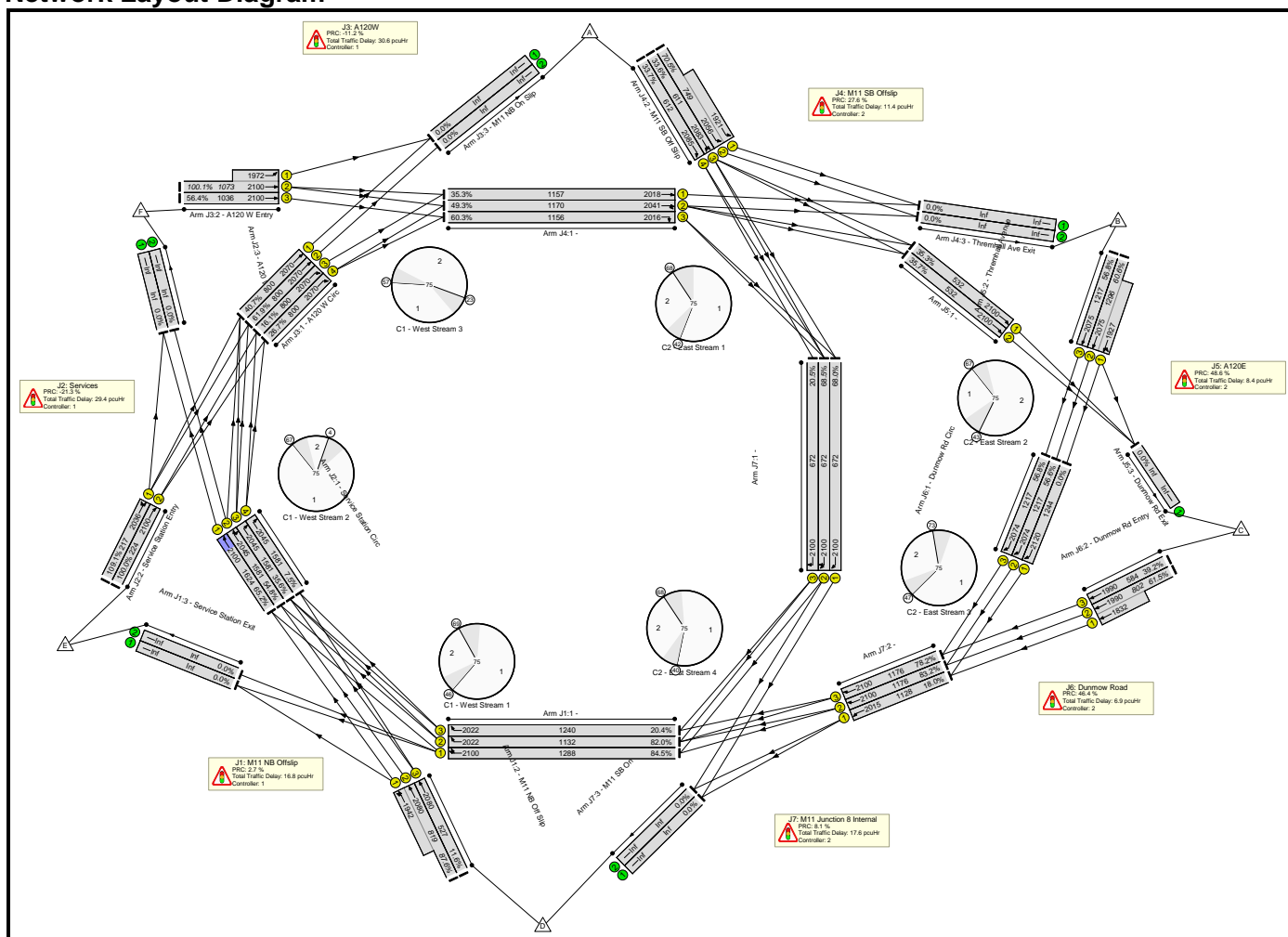
# M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

## User and Project Details

<b>Project:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8 Model - Existing Layout</b>
<b>Location:</b>	M11 J8 Essex
<b>File name:</b>	M11 J8 Network - Existing Layout.lsg3x
<b>Author:</b>	Mark Scroggs
<b>Company:</b>	Jacobs UK Ltd
<b>Address:</b>	Chelmsford, Essex
<b>Notes:</b>	Based on May 2012 surveys.

## Scenario 1: '2012 AM Existing' (FG1: '2012 AM Existing', Plan 1: 'AM Existing')

### Network Layout Diagram



M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

**Network Results**

Item	Lane Description	Lane Type	Full Phase	Arrow Phase	Num Greens	Total Green (s)	Arrow Green (s)	Demand Flow (pcu)	Sat Flow (pcu/Hr)	Capacity (pcu)	Deg Sat (%)	Mean Max Queue (pcu)
<b>Network: M11 Junction 8 Model - Existing Layout</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>109.1%</b>	-
<b>J1: M11 NB Offslip</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>87.6%</b>	-
1/1	Ahead Right	U	C1:A		1	45	-	1088	2100	1288	84.5%	12.0
1/2	Right	U	C1:A		1	45	-	929	2022	1132	82.0%	8.0
1/3	Right	U	C1:A		1	45	-	253	2022	1240	20.4%	0.5
2/2+2/1	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:B		1	18	-	718	2080:1942	819	87.6%	11.4
2/3	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead	U	C1:B		1	18	-	61	2080	527	11.6%	1.0
<b>J2: Services</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>109.1%</b>	-
1/1	Service Station Circ Ahead	U	C1:C		1	57	-	1059	2100	1624	65.2%	7.6
1/2	Service Station Circ Ahead Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	867	2045	1581	54.8%	1.9
1/3	Service Station Circ Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	563	2045	1581	35.6%	0.6
1/4	Service Station Circ Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	119	2045	1581	7.5%	0.2
2/1	Service Station Entry Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:D		1	7	-	237	2036	217	109.1%	19.5
2/2	Service Station Entry Ahead	U	C1:D		1	7	-	224	2100	224	100.0%	12.1
<b>J3: A120W</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>100.1%</b>	-
1/1	A120 W Circ Ahead	U	C1:E		1	28	-	340	2070	800	40.7%	5.2
1/2	A120 W Circ Ahead	U	C1:E		1	28	-	497	2070	800	61.9%	5.6
1/3	A120 W Circ Right	U	C1:E		1	28	-	129	2070	800	16.1%	1.9
1/4	A120 W Circ Right	U	C1:E		1	28	-	214	2070	800	26.7%	4.6
2/2+2/1	A120 W Entry Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:F		1	36	-	1074	2100:1972	1073	100.1%	36.4
2/3	A120 W Entry Ahead	U	C1:F		1	36	-	584	2100	1036	56.4%	9.1
<b>J4: M11 SB Offslip</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>70.5%</b>	-

M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

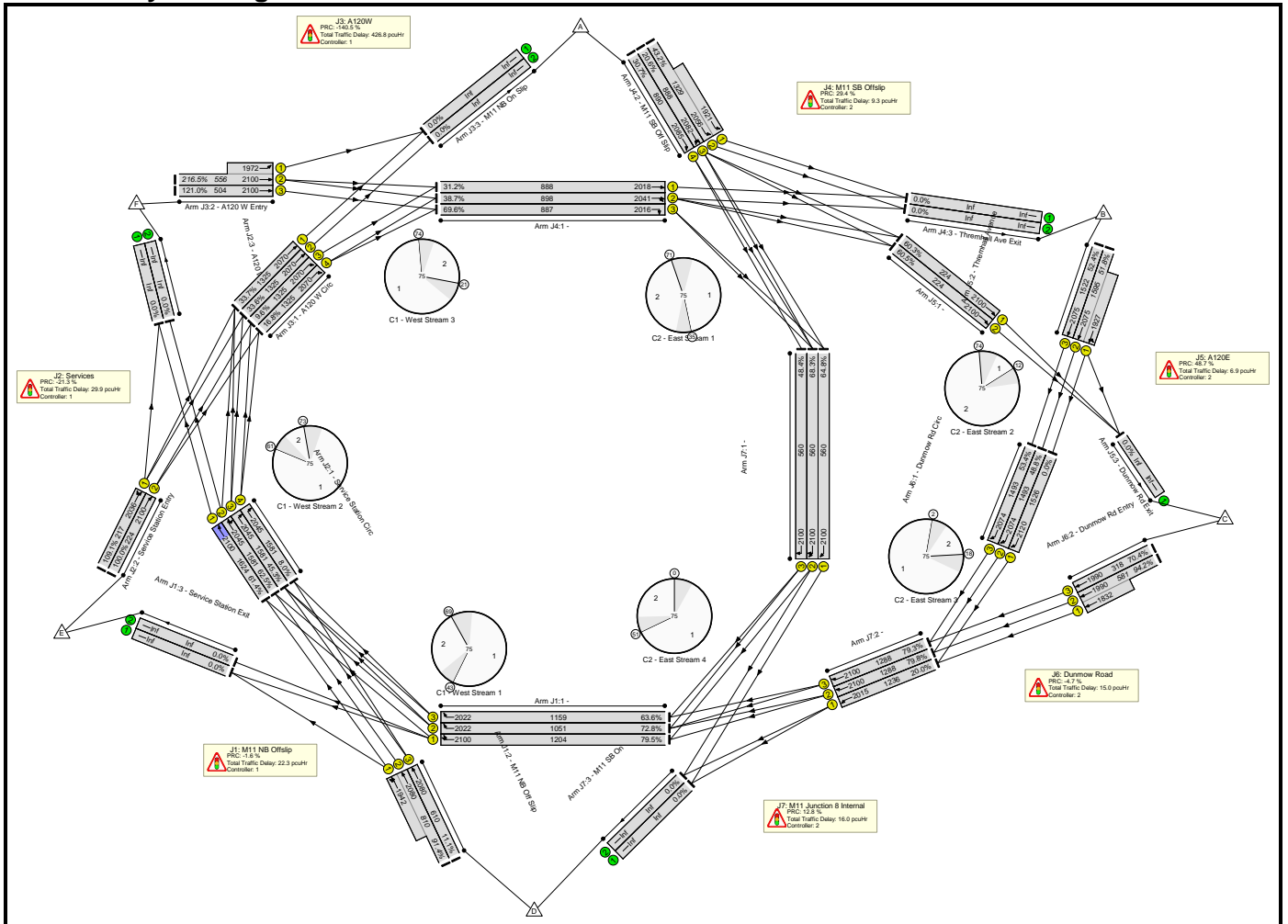
1/1	Ahead	U	C2:A	1	42	-	409	2018	1157	35.3%	2.3
1/2	Ahead Ahead2	U	C2:A	1	42	-	577	2041	1170	49.3%	2.4
1/3	Right	U	C2:A	1	42	-	697	2016	1156	60.3%	12.0
2/2+2/1	M11 SB Off Slip Left	U	C2:B	1	21	-	528	2056:1921	749	70.5%	8.3
2/3	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	U	C2:B	1	21	-	205	2083	611	33.6%	3.6
2/4	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead	U	C2:B	1	21	-	206	2085	612	33.7%	3.6
<b>J5: A120E</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>60.6%</b>	-
1/1	Ahead	U	C2:C	1	18	-	188	2100	532	35.3%	3.8
1/2	Ahead	U	C2:C	1	18	-	190	2100	532	35.7%	3.9
2/2+2/1	Thremhall Avenue Left Ahead	U	C2:D	1	46	-	785	2075:1927	1296	60.6%	9.6
2/3	Thremhall Avenue Ahead	U	C2:D	1	46	-	691	2075	1217	56.8%	9.5
<b>J6: Dunmow Road</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>61.5%</b>	-
1/1	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	43	-	0	2120	1244	0.0%	0.0
1/2	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	43	-	689	2074	1217	56.6%	1.2
1/3	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	43	-	691	2074	1217	56.8%	1.2
2/2+2/1	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	U	C2:F	1	21	-	493	1990:1832	802	61.5%	5.8
2/3	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	U	C2:F	1	21	-	229	1990	584	39.2%	4.1
<b>J7: M11 Junction 8 Internal</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>83.2%</b>	-
1/1	Right	U	C2:H	1	23	-	457	2100	672	68.0%	10.5
1/2	Right Right2	U	C2:H	1	23	-	460	2100	672	68.5%	7.3
1/3	Right	U	C2:H	1	23	-	138	2100	672	20.5%	0.8
2/1	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	41	-	203	2015	1128	18.0%	4.1
2/2	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	41	-	979	2100	1176	83.2%	14.1
2/3	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	41	-	920	2100	1176	78.2%	10.1



## M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

C1 - West	Stream: 1	PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)	2.7	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr)	16.80	Cycle Time (s)	75
C1 - West	Stream: 2	PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)	-21.3	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr)	29.37	Cycle Time (s)	75
C1 - West	Stream: 3	PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)	-11.2	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr)	30.61	Cycle Time (s)	75
C2 - East	Stream: 1	PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)	27.6	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr)	11.40	Cycle Time (s)	75
C2 - East	Stream: 2	PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)	48.6	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr)	8.37	Cycle Time (s)	75
C2 - East	Stream: 3	PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)	46.4	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr)	6.94	Cycle Time (s)	75
C2 - East	Stream: 4	PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)	8.1	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr)	17.64	Cycle Time (s)	75
		PRC Over All Lanes (%)	-21.3	Total Delay Over All Lanes(pcuHr)	121.12		

M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment  
**Scenario 2: '2018 AM Base + Committed'** (FG2: '2018 AM Base + Committed', Plan 1: 'AM Existing')  
**Network Layout Diagram**



M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

**Network Results**

Item	Lane Description	Lane Type	Full Phase	Arrow Phase	Num Greens	Total Green (s)	Arrow Green (s)	Demand Flow (pcu)	Sat Flow (pcu/Hr)	Capacity (pcu)	Deg Sat (%)	Mean Max Queue (pcu)
<b>Network: M11 Junction 8 Model - Existing Layout</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>216.5%</b>	-
<b>J1: M11 NB Offslip</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>91.4%</b>	-
1/1	Ahead Right	U	C1:A		1	42	-	959	2100	1204	79.5%	11.4
1/2	Right	U	C1:A		1	42	-	765	2022	1051	72.8%	13.8
1/3	Right	U	C1:A		1	42	-	737	2022	1159	63.6%	7.4
2/2+2/1	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:B		1	21	-	740	2080:1942	810	91.4%	14.3
2/3	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead	U	C1:B		1	21	-	68	2080	610	11.1%	1.1
<b>J2: Services</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>109.1%</b>	-
1/1	Service Station Circ Ahead	U	C1:C		1	57	-	997	2100	1624	61.4%	6.8
1/2	Service Station Circ Ahead Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	988	2045	1581	62.5%	2.3
1/3	Service Station Circ Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	716	2045	1581	45.3%	3.3
1/4	Service Station Circ Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	126	2045	1581	8.0%	0.3
2/1	Service Station Entry Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:D		1	7	-	237	2036	217	109.1%	19.8
2/2	Service Station Entry Ahead	U	C1:D		1	7	-	224	2100	224	100.0%	12.1
<b>J3: A120W</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>216.5%</b>	-
1/1	A120 W Circ Ahead	U	C1:E		1	47	-	455	2070	1325	33.7%	5.7
1/2	A120 W Circ Ahead	U	C1:E		1	47	-	453	2070	1325	33.6%	5.7
1/3	A120 W Circ Right	U	C1:E		1	47	-	127	2070	1325	9.6%	1.2
1/4	A120 W Circ Right	U	C1:E		1	47	-	223	2070	1325	16.8%	2.6
2/2+2/1	A120 W Entry Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:F		1	17	-	1203	2100:1972	556	216.5%	365.9
2/3	A120 W Entry Ahead	U	C1:F		1	17	-	610	2100	504	121.0%	70.7
<b>J4: M11 SB Offslip</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>69.6%</b>	-

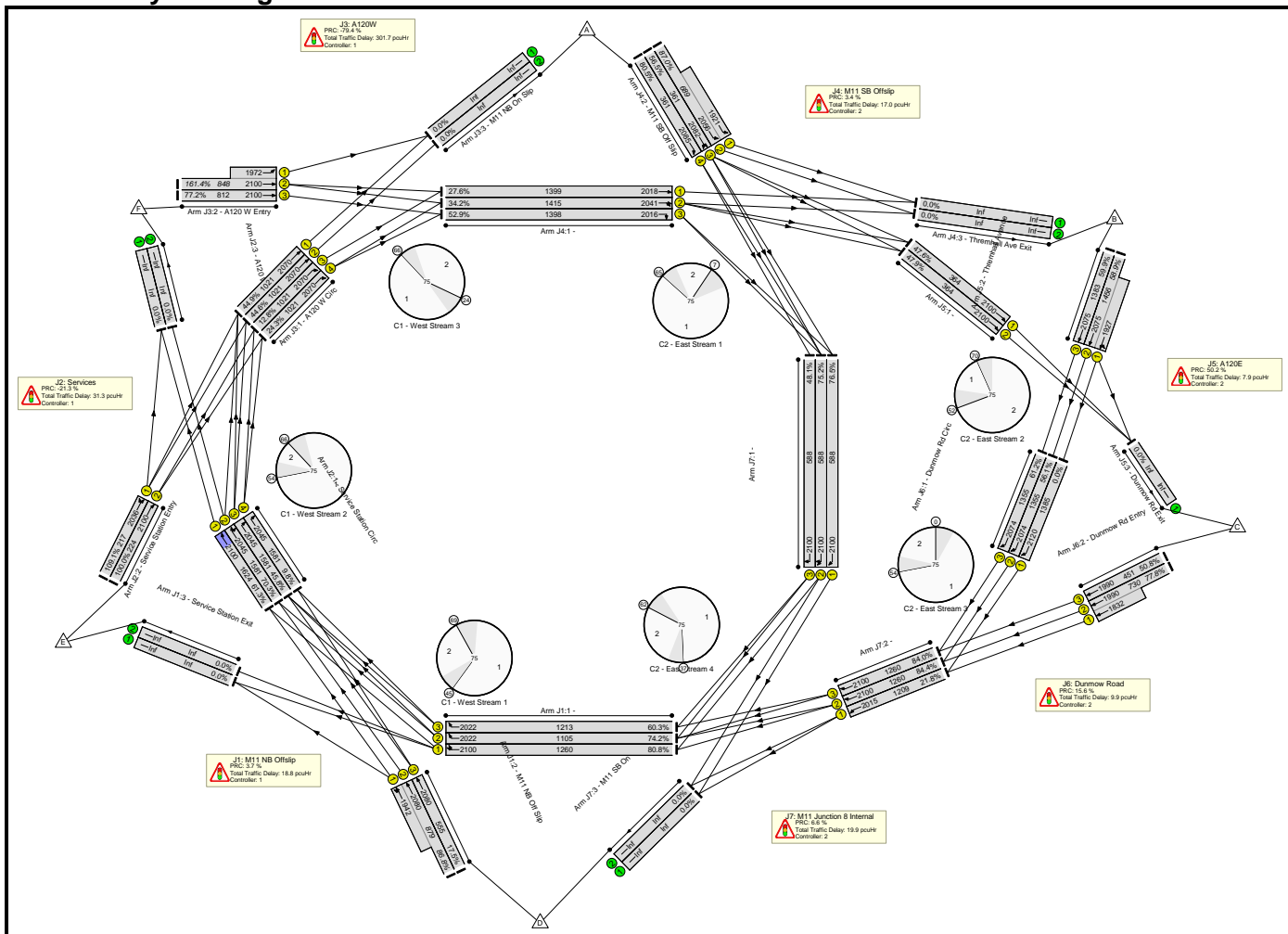
M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

1/1	Ahead	U	C2:A	1	32	-	451	2018	888	31.2%	2.6
1/2	Ahead Ahead2	U	C2:A	1	32	-	624	2041	898	38.7%	2.6
1/3	Right	U	C2:A	1	32	-	723	2016	887	69.6%	4.6
2/2+2/1	M11 SB Off Slip Left	U	C2:B	1	31	-	574	2056:1921	1329	43.2%	4.5
2/3	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	U	C2:B	1	31	-	183	2082	888	20.6%	2.5
2/4	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead	U	C2:B	1	31	-	273	2085	890	30.7%	3.9
<b>J5: A120E</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>60.5%</b>	-
1/1	Ahead	U	C2:C	1	7	-	198	2100	224	60.3%	2.8
1/2	Ahead	U	C2:C	1	7	-	198	2100	224	60.5%	2.8
2/2+2/1	Thremhall Avenue Left Ahead	U	C2:D	1	57	-	826	2075:1927	1595	51.8%	6.6
2/3	Thremhall Avenue Ahead	U	C2:D	1	57	-	797	2075	1522	52.4%	7.6
<b>J6: Dunmow Road</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>94.2%</b>	-
1/1	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	53	-	0	2120	1526	0.0%	0.0
1/2	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	53	-	728	2074	1493	48.8%	1.2
1/3	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	53	-	797	2074	1493	53.4%	1.3
2/2+2/1	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	U	C2:F	1	11	-	547	1990:1832	581	94.2%	12.2
2/3	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	U	C2:F	1	11	-	224	1990	318	70.4%	5.5
<b>J7: M11 Junction 8 Internal</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>79.8%</b>	-
1/1	Right	U	C2:H	1	19	-	422	2100	560	64.8%	8.5
1/2	Right Right2	U	C2:H	1	19	-	429	2100	560	68.3%	8.7
1/3	Right	U	C2:H	1	19	-	271	2100	560	48.4%	4.9
2/1	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	45	-	247	2015	1236	20.0%	0.1
2/2	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	45	-	1028	2100	1288	79.8%	14.9
2/3	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	45	-	1021	2100	1288	79.3%	14.2
C1 - West Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):						Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		22.29		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C1 - West Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):						Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		29.86		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C1 - West Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):						Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		426.76		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):						Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		9.31		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):						Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		6.94		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):						Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		15.03		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 4 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):						Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		16.04		Cycle Time (s): 75	
PRC Over All Lanes (%):						Total Delay Over All Lanes(pcuHr):		526.22			

## M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

Scenario 3: '2018 AM Base + Committed + ULP' (FG3: '2018 AM Base + Committed + ULP', Plan 1: 'AM Existing')  
 Network Layout Diagram



M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

**Network Results**

Item	Lane Description	Lane Type	Full Phase	Arrow Phase	Num Greens	Total Green (s)	Arrow Green (s)	Demand Flow (pcu)	Sat Flow (pcu/Hr)	Capacity (pcu)	Deg Sat (%)	Mean Max Queue (pcu)
<b>Network: M11 Junction 8 Model - Existing Layout</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>161.4%</b>	-
<b>J1: M11 NB Offslip</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>86.8%</b>	-
1/1	Ahead Right	U	C1:A		1	44	-	1018	2100	1260	80.8%	12.0
1/2	Right	U	C1:A		1	44	-	820	2022	1105	74.2%	13.6
1/3	Right	U	C1:A		1	44	-	732	2022	1213	60.3%	2.3
2/2+2/1	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:B		1	19	-	763	2080:1942	879	86.8%	11.3
2/3	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead	U	C1:B		1	19	-	97	2080	555	17.5%	1.6
<b>J2: Services</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>109.1%</b>	-
1/1	Service Station Circ Ahead	U	C1:C		1	57	-	996	2100	1624	61.3%	5.4
1/2	Service Station Circ Ahead Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	1112	2045	1581	70.3%	8.4
1/3	Service Station Circ Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	725	2045	1581	45.8%	0.5
1/4	Service Station Circ Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	155	2045	1581	9.8%	2.0
2/1	Service Station Entry Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:D		1	7	-	237	2036	217	109.1%	19.5
2/2	Service Station Entry Ahead	U	C1:D		1	7	-	224	2100	224	100.0%	12.1
<b>J3: A120W</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>161.4%</b>	-
1/1	A120 W Circ Ahead	U	C1:E		1	36	-	466	2070	1021	44.9%	6.0
1/2	A120 W Circ Ahead	U	C1:E		1	36	-	463	2070	1021	44.6%	5.9
1/3	A120 W Circ Right	U	C1:E		1	36	-	131	2070	1021	12.8%	1.7
1/4	A120 W Circ Right	U	C1:E		1	36	-	248	2070	1021	24.3%	4.7
2/2+2/1	A120 W Entry Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:F		1	28	-	1369	2100:1972	848	161.4%	300.2
2/3	A120 W Entry Ahead	U	C1:F		1	28	-	627	2100	812	77.2%	13.0
<b>J4: M11 SB Offslip</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>87.0%</b>	-

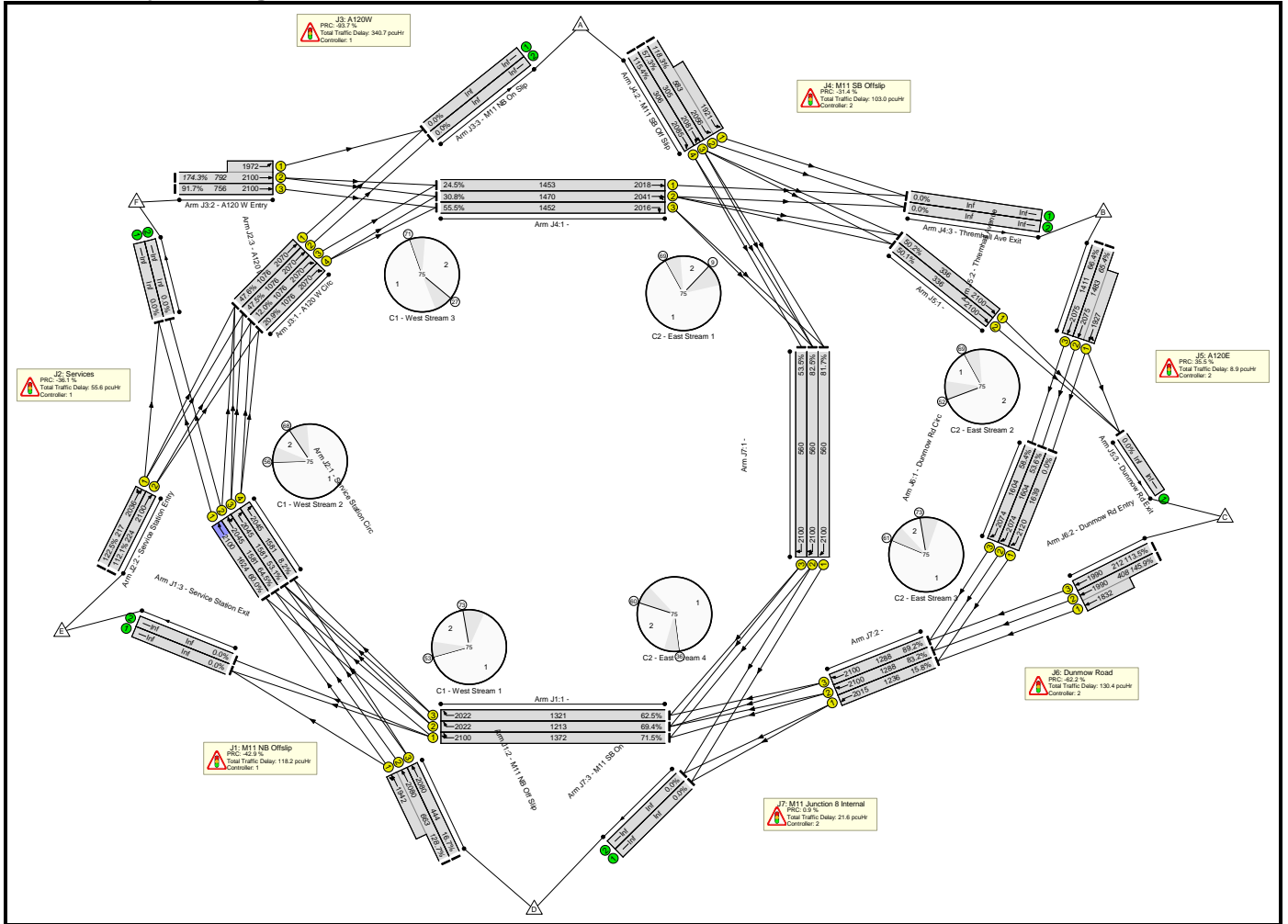
M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

1/1	Ahead	U	C2:A	1	51	-	544	2018	1399	27.6%	1.5
1/2	Ahead Ahead2	U	C2:A	1	51	-	699	2041	1415	34.2%	2.1
1/3	Right	U	C2:A	1	51	-	740	2016	1398	52.9%	13.7
2/2+2/1	M11 SB Off Slip Left	U	C2:B	1	12	-	600	2056:1921	689	87.0%	9.4
2/3	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	U	C2:B	1	12	-	204	2082	361	56.5%	4.5
2/4	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead	U	C2:B	1	12	-	291	2085	361	80.5%	7.8
<b>J5: A120E</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>59.9%</b>	-
1/1	Ahead	U	C2:C	1	12	-	220	2100	364	47.6%	4.0
1/2	Ahead	U	C2:C	1	12	-	221	2100	364	47.9%	4.0
2/2+2/1	Thremhall Avenue Left Ahead	U	C2:D	1	52	-	858	2075:1927	1456	58.9%	8.9
2/3	Thremhall Avenue Ahead	U	C2:D	1	52	-	829	2075	1383	59.9%	10.2
<b>J6: Dunmow Road</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>77.8%</b>	-
1/1	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	48	-	0	2120	1385	0.0%	0.0
1/2	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	48	-	760	2074	1355	56.1%	1.4
1/3	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	48	-	829	2074	1355	61.2%	1.9
2/2+2/1	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	U	C2:F	1	16	-	568	1990:1832	730	77.8%	7.5
2/3	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	U	C2:F	1	16	-	229	1990	451	50.8%	4.6
<b>J7: M11 Junction 8 Internal</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>84.4%</b>	-
1/1	Right	U	C2:H	1	20	-	450	2100	588	76.5%	9.9
1/2	Right Right2	U	C2:H	1	20	-	442	2100	588	75.2%	10.5
1/3	Right	U	C2:H	1	20	-	283	2100	588	48.1%	6.4
2/1	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	44	-	264	2015	1209	21.8%	0.3
2/2	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	44	-	1064	2100	1260	84.4%	14.9
2/3	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	44	-	1058	2100	1260	84.0%	13.5
C1 - West Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				3.7		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		18.81		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C1 - West Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-21.3		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		31.33		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C1 - West Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-79.4		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		301.69		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				3.4		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		16.99		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				50.2		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		7.94		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				15.6		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		9.92		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 4 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				6.6		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		19.87		Cycle Time (s): 75	
PRC Over All Lanes (%):				-79.4		Total Delay Over All Lanes(pcuHr):		406.55			



## M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment  
**Scenario 4: '2031 AM Base + Committed'** (FG4: '2031 AM Base + Committed', Plan 1: 'AM Existing')  
**Network Layout Diagram**



M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

**Network Results**

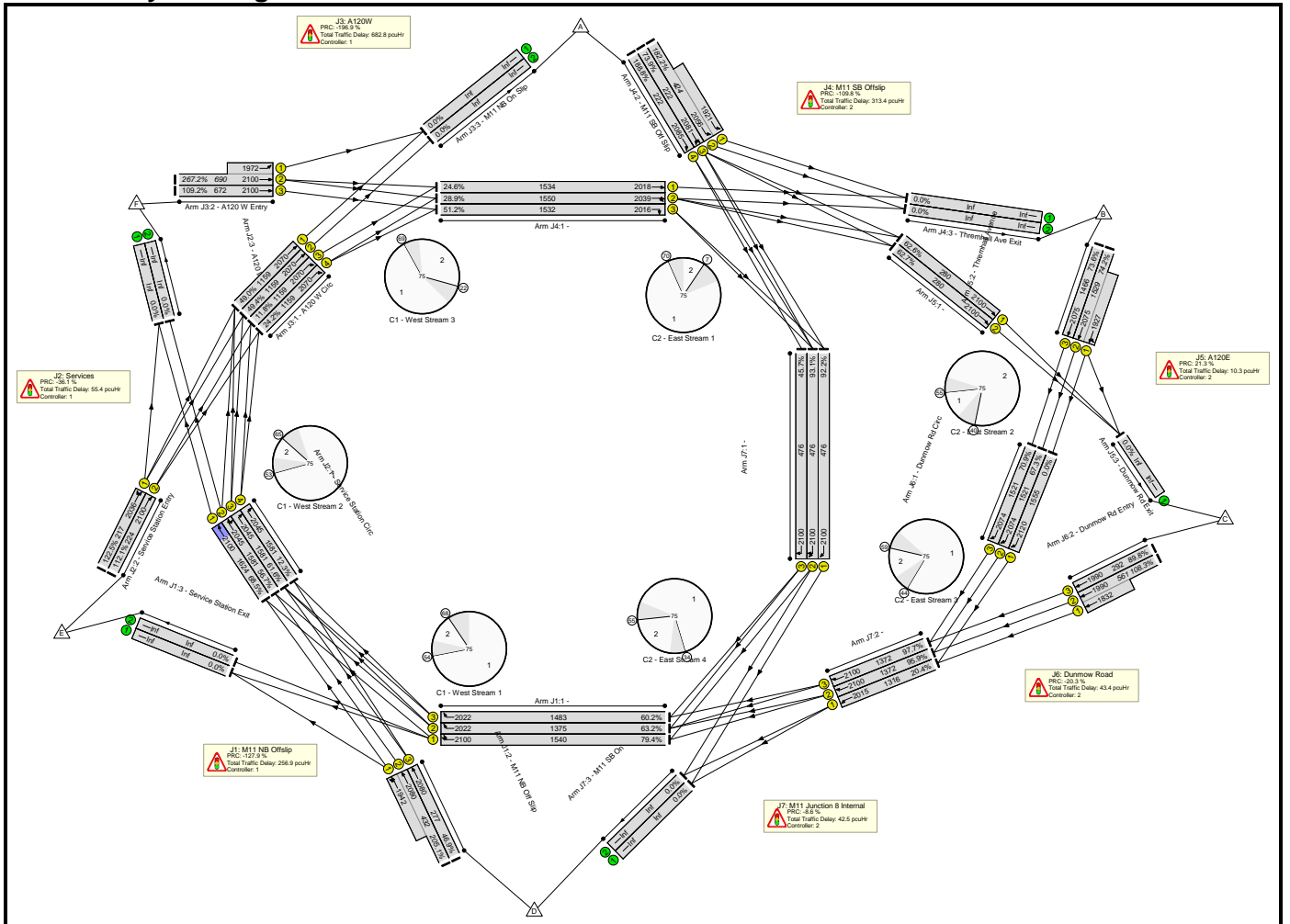
Item	Lane Description	Lane Type	Full Phase	Arrow Phase	Num Greens	Total Green (s)	Arrow Green (s)	Demand Flow (pcu)	Sat Flow (pcu/Hr)	Capacity (pcu)	Deg Sat (%)	Mean Max Queue (pcu)
<b>Network: M11 Junction 8 Model - Existing Layout</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>174.3%</b>	-
<b>J1: M11 NB Offslip</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>128.7%</b>	-
1/1	Ahead Right	U	C1:A		1	48	-	1090	2100	1372	71.5%	11.8
1/2	Right	U	C1:A		1	48	-	902	2022	1213	69.4%	13.0
1/3	Right	U	C1:A		1	48	-	844	2022	1321	62.5%	3.2
2/2+2/1	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:B		1	15	-	853	2080:1942	663	<b>128.7%</b>	<b>115.7</b>
2/3	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead	U	C1:B		1	15	-	74	2080	444	16.7%	1.4
<b>J2: Services</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>122.5%</b>	-
1/1	Service Station Circ Ahead	U	C1:C		1	57	-	1130	2100	1624	60.0%	<b>6.2</b>
1/2	Service Station Circ Ahead Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	1149	2045	1581	64.5%	<b>6.9</b>
1/3	Service Station Circ Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	853	2045	1581	53.1%	1.0
1/4	Service Station Circ Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	138	2045	1581	8.2%	1.5
2/1	Service Station Entry Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:D		1	7	-	266	2036	217	<b>122.5%</b>	34.2
2/2	Service Station Entry Ahead	U	C1:D		1	7	-	251	2100	224	<b>112.1%</b>	23.2
<b>J3: A120W</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>174.3%</b>	-
1/1	A120 W Circ Ahead	U	C1:E		1	38	-	537	2070	1076	47.6%	6.2
1/2	A120 W Circ Ahead	U	C1:E		1	38	-	537	2070	1076	47.5%	6.2
1/3	A120 W Circ Right	U	C1:E		1	38	-	146	2070	1076	12.0%	1.3
1/4	A120 W Circ Right	U	C1:E		1	38	-	243	2070	1076	20.9%	3.1
2/2+2/1	A120 W Entry Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:F		1	26	-	1381	2100:1972	792	<b>174.3%</b>	<b>335.7</b>
2/3	A120 W Entry Ahead	U	C1:F		1	26	-	693	2100	756	<b>91.7%</b>	18.4
<b>J4: M11 SB Offslip</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>118.3%</b>	-

M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

1/1	Ahead	U	C2:A	1	53	-	540	2018	1453	24.5%	1.4
1/2	Ahead Ahead2	U	C2:A	1	53	-	711	2041	1470	30.8%	1.0
1/3	Right	U	C2:A	1	53	-	819	2016	1452	55.5%	16.0
2/2+2/1	M11 SB Off Slip Left	U	C2:B	1	10	-	690	2056:1921	583	118.3%	65.0
2/3	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	U	C2:B	1	10	-	175	2081	305	57.3%	4.0
2/4	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead	U	C2:B	1	10	-	353	2085	306	115.4%	35.2
<b>J5: A120E</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.4%	-
1/1	Ahead	U	C2:C	1	11	-	230	2100	336	50.2%	3.9
1/2	Ahead	U	C2:C	1	11	-	229	2100	336	50.1%	3.9
2/2+2/1	Thremhall Avenue Left Ahead	U	C2:D	1	53	-	969	2075:1927	1483	65.4%	10.5
2/3	Thremhall Avenue Ahead	U	C2:D	1	53	-	937	2075	1411	66.4%	12.2
<b>J6: Dunmow Road</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145.9%	-
1/1	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	57	-	0	2120	1639	0.0%	0.0
1/2	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	57	-	859	2074	1604	53.6%	1.7
1/3	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	57	-	937	2074	1604	58.4%	3.6
2/2+2/1	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	U	C2:F	1	7	-	595	1990:1832	408	145.9%	109.3
2/3	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	U	C2:F	1	7	-	241	1990	212	113.5%	23.9
<b>J7: M11 Junction 8 Internal</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89.2%	-
1/1	Right	U	C2:H	1	19	-	469	2100	560	81.7%	10.4
1/2	Right Right2	U	C2:H	1	19	-	465	2100	560	82.5%	11.2
1/3	Right	U	C2:H	1	19	-	346	2100	560	53.5%	6.8
2/1	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	45	-	271	2015	1236	15.8%	0.1
2/2	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	45	-	1183	2100	1288	83.2%	14.4
2/3	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	45	-	1178	2100	1288	89.2%	16.6
C1 - West Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-42.9		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		118.17		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C1 - West Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-36.1		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		55.62		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C1 - West Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-93.7		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		340.69		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-31.4		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		103.01		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				35.5		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		8.87		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-62.2		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		130.36		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 4 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				0.9		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		21.64		Cycle Time (s): 75	
PRC Over All Lanes (%):				-93.7		Total Delay Over All Lanes(pcuHr):		778.35			

## M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment  
**Scenario 5: '2031 AM Base + Committed + ULP'** (FG5: '2031 AM Base + Committed + ULP', Plan 1: 'AM Existing')  
**Network Layout Diagram**



M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

**Network Results**

Item	Lane Description	Lane Type	Full Phase	Arrow Phase	Num Greens	Total Green (s)	Arrow Green (s)	Demand Flow (pcu)	Sat Flow (pcu/Hr)	Capacity (pcu)	Deg Sat (%)	Mean Max Queue (pcu)
<b>Network: M11 Junction 8 Model - Existing Layout</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>267.2%</b>	-
<b>J1: M11 NB Offslip</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>205.1%</b>	-
1/1	Ahead Right	U	C1:A		1	54	-	1251	2100	1540	79.4%	7.2
1/2	Right	U	C1:A		1	54	-	1064	2022	1375	63.2%	8.8
1/3	Right	U	C1:A		1	54	-	893	2022	1483	60.2%	2.5
2/2+2/1	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:B		1	9	-	885	2080:1942	432	<b>205.1%</b>	<b>257.2</b>
2/3	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead	U	C1:B		1	9	-	130	2080	277	46.9%	2.9
<b>J2: Services</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>122.5%</b>	-
1/1	Service Station Circ Ahead	U	C1:C		1	57	-	1289	2100	1624	68.5%	<b>5.0</b>
1/2	Service Station Circ Ahead Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	1272	2045	1581	56.7%	<b>6.5</b>
1/3	Service Station Circ Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	975	2045	1581	61.6%	1.5
1/4	Service Station Circ Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	194	2045	1581	12.3%	2.7
2/1	Service Station Entry Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:D		1	7	-	266	2036	217	<b>122.5%</b>	33.9
2/2	Service Station Entry Ahead	U	C1:D		1	7	-	251	2100	224	<b>112.1%</b>	23.0
<b>J3: A120W</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>267.2%</b>	-
1/1	A120 W Circ Ahead	U	C1:E		1	41	-	589	2070	1159	49.0%	6.2
1/2	A120 W Circ Ahead	U	C1:E		1	41	-	590	2070	1159	49.4%	6.3
1/3	A120 W Circ Right	U	C1:E		1	41	-	146	2070	1159	11.8%	1.5
1/4	A120 W Circ Right	U	C1:E		1	41	-	299	2070	1159	24.2%	3.9
2/2+2/1	A120 W Entry Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:F		1	23	-	1843	2100:1972	690	<b>267.2%</b>	<b>649.0</b>
2/3	A120 W Entry Ahead	U	C1:F		1	23	-	734	2100	672	<b>109.2%</b>	52.7
<b>J4: M11 SB Offslip</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>188.8%</b>	-

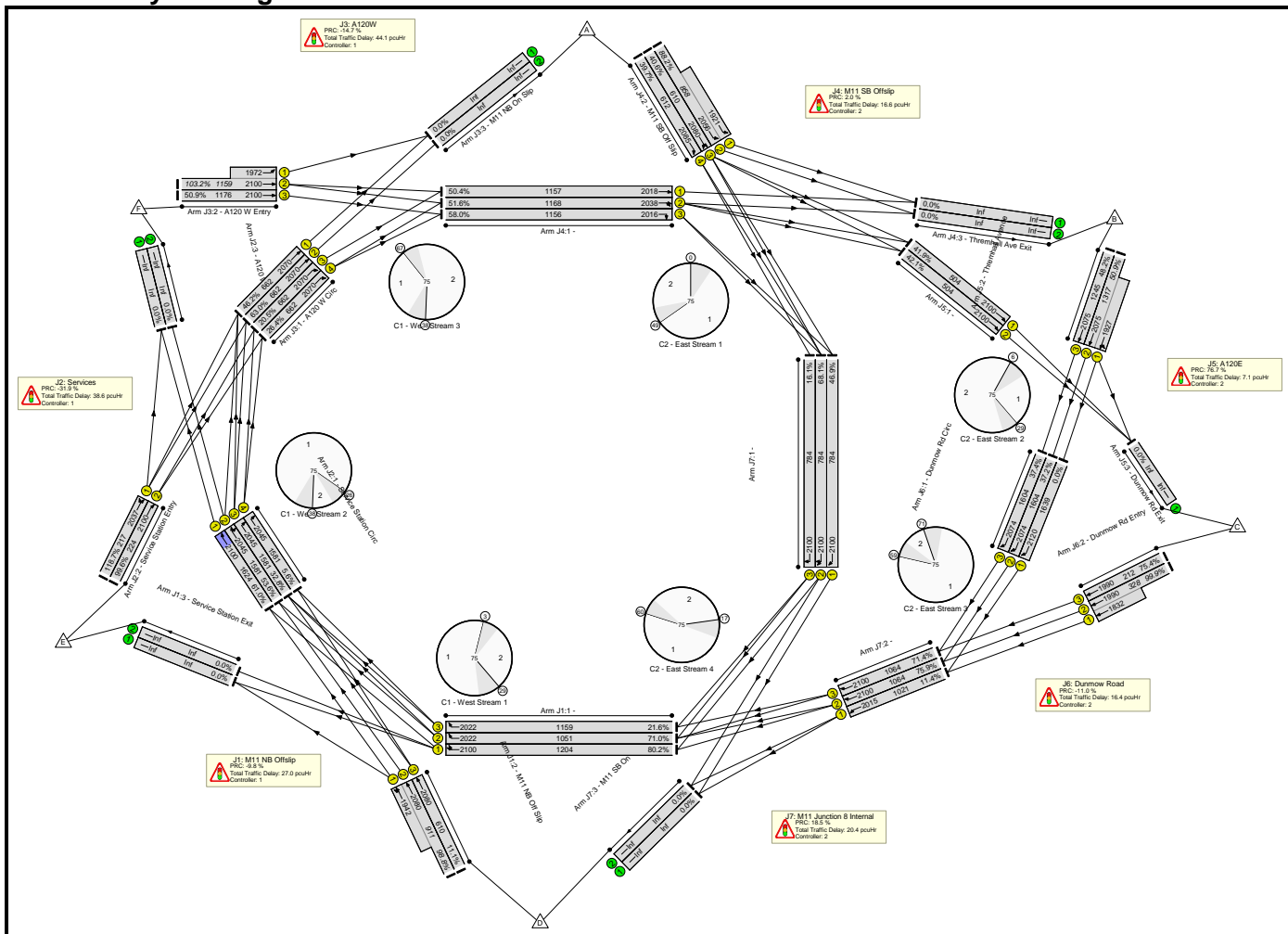
M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

1/1	Ahead	U	C2:A	1	56	-	786	2018	1534	24.6%	1.6
1/2	Ahead Ahead2	U	C2:A	1	56	-	921	2039	1550	28.9%	1.1
1/3	Right	U	C2:A	1	56	-	860	2016	1532	51.2%	16.3
2/2+2/1	M11 SB Off Slip Left	U	C2:B	1	7	-	773	2056:1921	424	182.2%	194.3
2/3	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	U	C2:B	1	7	-	164	2081	222	73.9%	4.6
2/4	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead	U	C2:B	1	7	-	420	2085	222	188.8%	115.7
<b>J5: A120E</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>74.2%</b>	-
1/1	Ahead	U	C2:C	1	9	-	271	2100	280	62.6%	4.0
1/2	Ahead	U	C2:C	1	9	-	271	2100	280	62.7%	4.0
2/2+2/1	Thremhall Avenue Left Ahead	U	C2:D	1	55	-	1134	2075:1927	1529	74.2%	13.9
2/3	Thremhall Avenue Ahead	U	C2:D	1	55	-	1079	2075	1466	73.6%	14.9
<b>J6: Dunmow Road</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>108.3%</b>	-
1/1	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	54	-	0	2120	1555	0.0%	0.0
1/2	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	54	-	1024	2074	1521	67.3%	5.1
1/3	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	54	-	1079	2074	1521	70.9%	6.4
2/2+2/1	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	U	C2:F	1	10	-	607	1990:1832	561	108.3%	36.4
2/3	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	U	C2:F	1	10	-	262	1990	292	89.8%	8.9
<b>J7: M11 Junction 8 Internal</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>97.7%</b>	-
1/1	Right	U	C2:H	1	16	-	482	2100	476	92.2%	13.2
1/2	Right Right2	U	C2:H	1	16	-	480	2100	476	93.1%	14.0
1/3	Right	U	C2:H	1	16	-	411	2100	476	45.7%	5.0
2/1	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	48	-	291	2015	1316	20.4%	4.7
2/2	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	48	-	1340	2100	1372	95.9%	34.8
2/3	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	48	-	1341	2100	1372	97.7%	39.1
C1 - West Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):		-127.9		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		256.91		Cycle Time (s):		75	
C1 - West Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):		-36.1		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		55.43		Cycle Time (s):		75	
C1 - West Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):		-196.9		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		682.85		Cycle Time (s):		75	
C2 - East Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):		-109.8		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		313.44		Cycle Time (s):		75	
C2 - East Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):		21.3		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		10.31		Cycle Time (s):		75	
C2 - East Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):		-20.3		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		43.42		Cycle Time (s):		75	
C2 - East Stream: 4 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):		-8.6		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		42.46		Cycle Time (s):		75	
PRC Over All Lanes (%):		-196.9		Total Delay Over All Lanes(pcuHr):		1404.82					



## M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment  
**Scenario 6: '2012 PM Existing'** (FG6: '2012 PM Existing', Plan 2: 'PM Existing')  
**Network Layout Diagram**



M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

**Network Results**

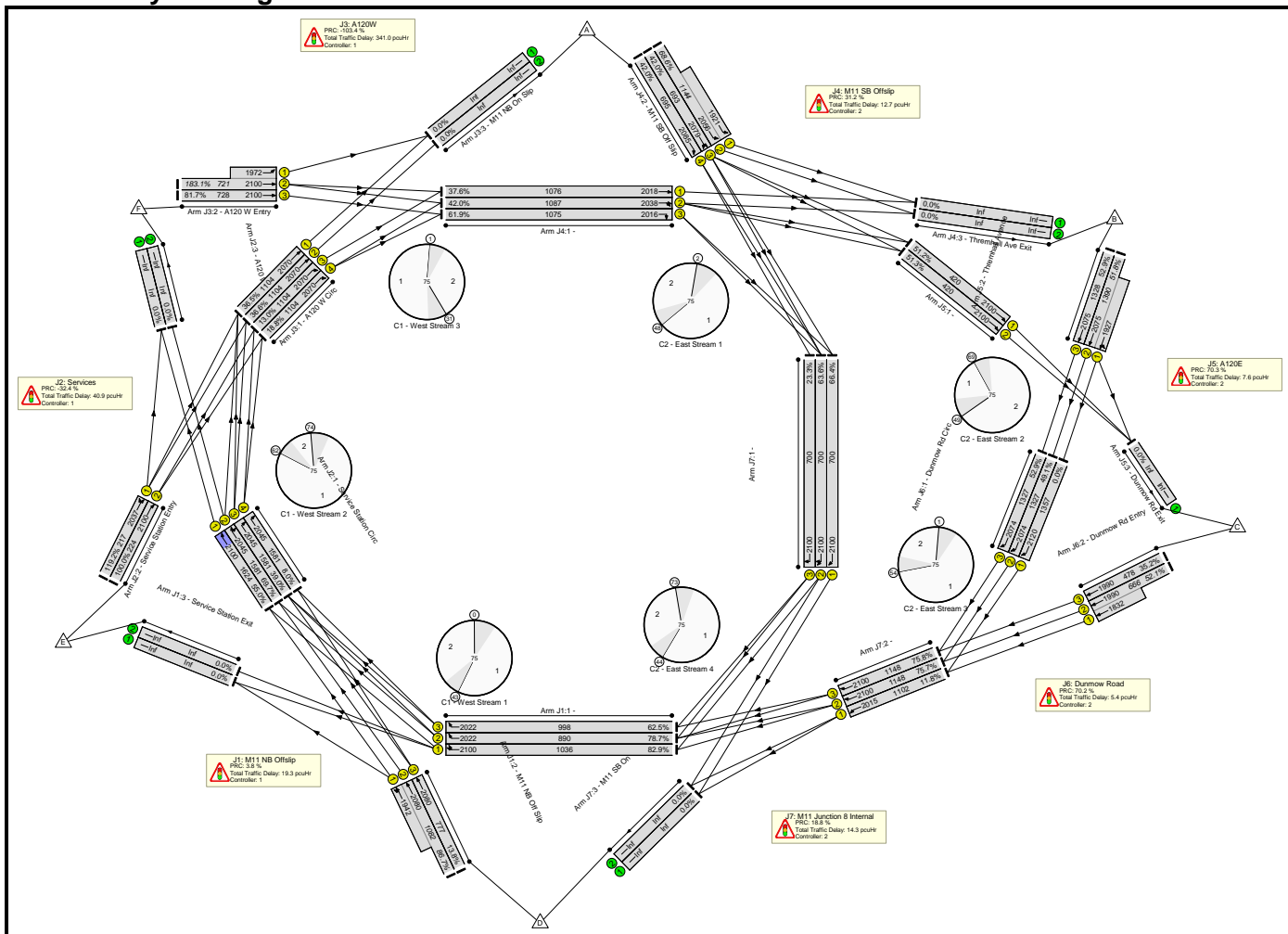
Item	Lane Description	Lane Type	Full Phase	Arrow Phase	Num Greens	Total Green (s)	Arrow Green (s)	Demand Flow (pcu)	Sat Flow (pcu/Hr)	Capacity (pcu)	Deg Sat (%)	Mean Max Queue (pcu)
<b>Network: M11 Junction 8 Model - Existing Layout</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>118.7%</b>	-
<b>J1: M11 NB Offslip</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>98.8%</b>	-
1/1	Ahead Right	U	C1:A		1	42	-	966	2100	1204	80.2%	18.5
1/2	Right	U	C1:A		1	42	-	746	2022	1051	71.0%	12.0
1/3	Right	U	C1:A		1	42	-	250	2022	1159	21.6%	0.4
2/2+2/1	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:B		1	21	-	900	2080:1942	911	<b>98.8%</b>	24.3
2/3	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead	U	C1:B		1	21	-	68	2080	610	11.1%	1.1
<b>J2: Services</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>118.7%</b>	-
1/1	Service Station Circ Ahead	U	C1:C		1	57	-	990	2100	1624	61.0%	<b>4.6</b>
1/2	Service Station Circ Ahead Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	848	2045	1581	53.6%	3.5
1/3	Service Station Circ Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	519	2045	1581	32.8%	0.7
1/4	Service Station Circ Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	88	2045	1581	5.6%	0.2
2/1	Service Station Entry Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:D		1	7	-	258	2037	217	<b>118.7%</b>	29.4
2/2	Service Station Entry Ahead	U	C1:D		1	7	-	223	2100	224	<b>99.6%</b>	11.8
<b>J3: A120W</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>103.2%</b>	-
1/1	A120 W Circ Ahead	U	C1:E		1	23	-	340	2070	662	46.2%	5.7
1/2	A120 W Circ Ahead	U	C1:E		1	23	-	417	2070	662	63.0%	5.9
1/3	A120 W Circ Right	U	C1:E		1	23	-	136	2070	662	20.5%	2.5
1/4	A120 W Circ Right	U	C1:E		1	23	-	175	2070	662	26.4%	3.7
2/2+2/1	A120 W Entry Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:F		1	41	-	1196	2100:1972	1159	<b>103.2%</b>	54.5
2/3	A120 W Entry Ahead	U	C1:F		1	41	-	599	2100	1176	50.9%	8.2
<b>J4: M11 SB Offslip</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>88.2%</b>	-

M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

1/1	Ahead	U	C2:A	1	42	-	597	2018	1157	50.4%	4.4
1/2	Ahead Ahead2	U	C2:A	1	42	-	619	2038	1168	51.6%	3.6
1/3	Right	U	C2:A	1	42	-	670	2016	1156	58.0%	9.1
2/2+2/1	M11 SB Off Slip Left	U	C2:B	1	21	-	757	2056:1921	858	88.2%	12.8
2/3	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	U	C2:B	1	21	-	248	2080	610	40.6%	4.5
2/4	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead	U	C2:B	1	21	-	243	2085	612	39.7%	4.3
<b>J5: A120E</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>50.9%</b>	-
1/1	Ahead	U	C2:C	1	17	-	214	2100	504	41.9%	4.0
1/2	Ahead	U	C2:C	1	17	-	215	2100	504	42.1%	4.0
2/2+2/1	Thremhall Avenue Left Ahead	U	C2:D	1	47	-	671	2075:1927	1317	50.9%	7.5
2/3	Thremhall Avenue Ahead	U	C2:D	1	47	-	600	2075	1245	48.2%	7.5
<b>J6: Dunmow Road</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>99.9%</b>	-
1/1	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	57	-	0	2120	1639	0.0%	0.0
1/2	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	57	-	596	2074	1604	37.2%	4.1
1/3	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	57	-	600	2074	1604	37.4%	4.1
2/2+2/1	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	U	C2:F	1	7	-	328	1990:1832	328	99.9%	13.3
2/3	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	U	C2:F	1	7	-	160	1990	212	75.4%	4.7
<b>J7: M11 Junction 8 Internal</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>75.9%</b>	-
1/1	Right	U	C2:H	1	27	-	368	2100	784	46.9%	8.1
1/2	Right Right2	U	C2:H	1	27	-	534	2100	784	68.1%	11.6
1/3	Right	U	C2:H	1	27	-	126	2100	784	16.1%	0.2
2/1	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	37	-	116	2015	1021	11.4%	2.5
2/2	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	37	-	808	2100	1064	75.9%	13.8
2/3	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	37	-	760	2100	1064	71.4%	11.8
C1 - West Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-9.8		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		27.00		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C1 - West Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-31.9		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		38.61		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C1 - West Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-14.7		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		44.10		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				2.0		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		16.62		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				76.7		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		7.09		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-11.0		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		16.36		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 4 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				18.5		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		20.43		Cycle Time (s): 75	
PRC Over All Lanes (%):				-31.9		Total Delay Over All Lanes(pcuHr):		170.21			

## M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment  
**Scenario 7: '2018 PM Base + Committed'** (FG7: '2018 PM Base + Committed', Plan 2: 'PM Existing')  
**Network Layout Diagram**



M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

**Network Results**

Item	Lane Description	Lane Type	Full Phase	Arrow Phase	Num Greens	Total Green (s)	Arrow Green (s)	Demand Flow (pcu)	Sat Flow (pcu/Hr)	Capacity (pcu)	Deg Sat (%)	Mean Max Queue (pcu)
<b>Network: M11 Junction 8 Model - Existing Layout</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>183.1%</b>	-
<b>J1: M11 NB Offslip</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>86.7%</b>	-
1/1	Ahead Right	U	C1:A		1	36	-	859	2100	1036	82.9%	13.5
1/2	Right	U	C1:A		1	36	-	700	2022	890	78.7%	11.0
1/3	Right	U	C1:A		1	36	-	623	2022	998	62.5%	3.7
2/2+2/1	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:B		1	27	-	938	2080:1942	1082	86.7%	12.6
2/3	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead	U	C1:B		1	27	-	107	2080	777	13.8%	1.5
<b>J2: Services</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>119.2%</b>	-
1/1	Service Station Circ Ahead	U	C1:C		1	57	-	894	2100	1624	55.0%	4.4
1/2	Service Station Circ Ahead Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	1102	2045	1581	69.7%	5.0
1/3	Service Station Circ Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	616	2045	1581	39.0%	0.3
1/4	Service Station Circ Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	127	2045	1581	8.0%	0.6
2/1	Service Station Entry Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:D		1	7	-	259	2037	217	<b>119.2%</b>	30.6
2/2	Service Station Entry Ahead	U	C1:D		1	7	-	224	2100	224	<b>100.0%</b>	12.1
<b>J3: A120W</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>183.1%</b>	-
1/1	A120 W Circ Ahead	U	C1:E		1	39	-	422	2070	1104	36.5%	5.6
1/2	A120 W Circ Ahead	U	C1:E		1	39	-	421	2070	1104	36.6%	5.7
1/3	A120 W Circ Right	U	C1:E		1	39	-	143	2070	1104	13.0%	1.7
1/4	A120 W Circ Right	U	C1:E		1	39	-	208	2070	1104	18.8%	1.9
2/2+2/1	A120 W Entry Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:F		1	25	-	1319	2100:1972	721	<b>183.1%</b>	<b>340.3</b>
2/3	A120 W Entry Ahead	U	C1:F		1	25	-	595	2100	728	81.7%	13.4
<b>J4: M11 SB Offslip</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>68.6%</b>	-

M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

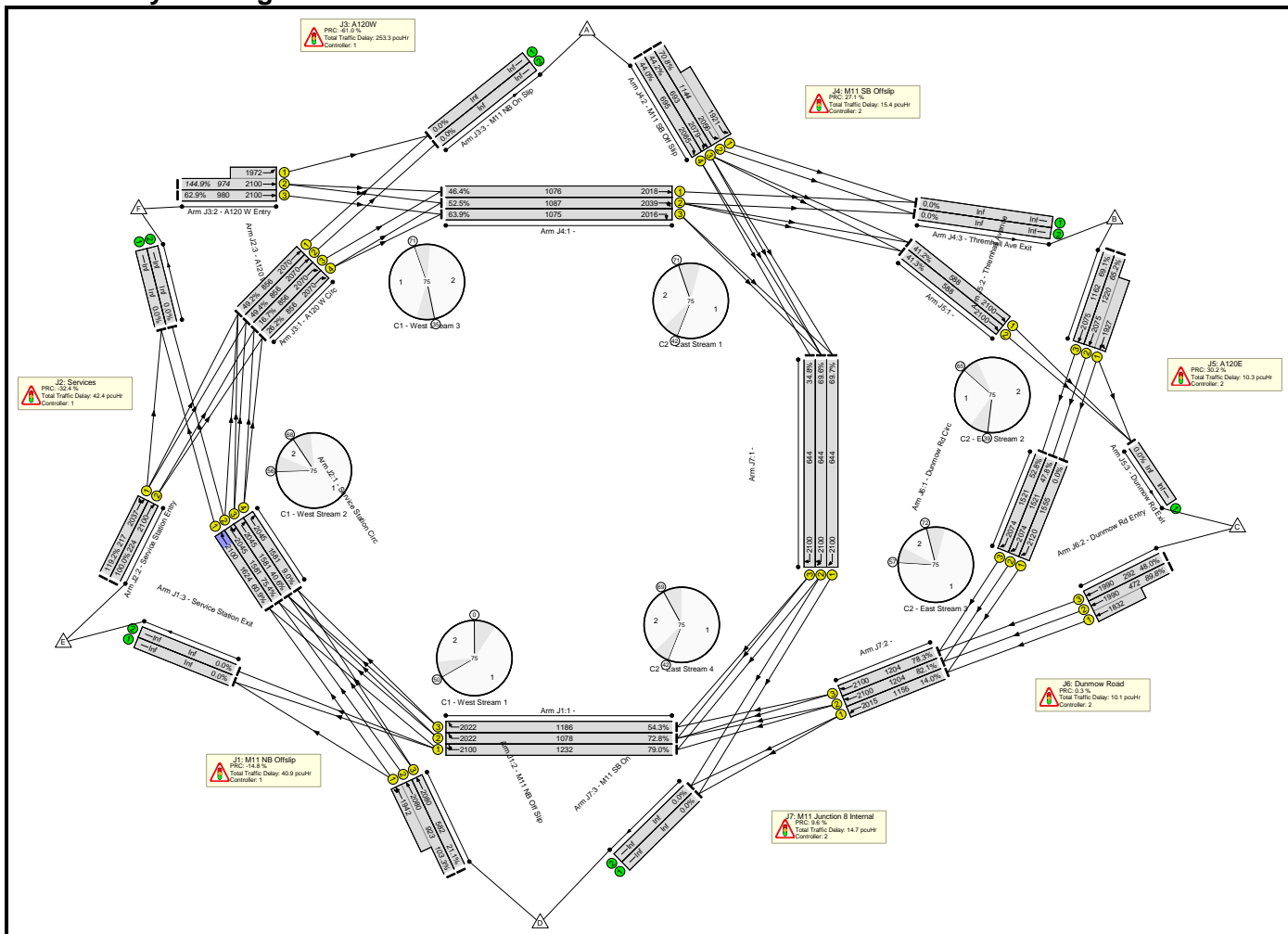
1/1	Ahead	U	C2:A	1	39	-	622	2018	1076	37.6%	2.6
1/2	Ahead Ahead2	U	C2:A	1	39	-	721	2038	1087	42.0%	3.1
1/3	Right	U	C2:A	1	39	-	666	2016	1075	61.9%	5.3
2/2+2/1	M11 SB Off Slip Left	U	C2:B	1	24	-	785	2056:1921	1144	68.6%	8.1
2/3	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	U	C2:B	1	24	-	291	2079	693	42.0%	5.0
2/4	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead	U	C2:B	1	24	-	292	2085	695	42.0%	5.1
<b>J5: A120E</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>52.9%</b>	-
1/1	Ahead	U	C2:C	1	14	-	264	2100	420	51.2%	3.7
1/2	Ahead	U	C2:C	1	14	-	264	2100	420	51.3%	3.7
2/2+2/1	Thremhall Avenue Left Ahead	U	C2:D	1	50	-	720	2075:1927	1390	51.8%	7.6
2/3	Thremhall Avenue Ahead	U	C2:D	1	50	-	702	2075	1328	52.9%	8.4
<b>J6: Dunmow Road</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>52.9%</b>	-
1/1	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	47	-	0	2120	1357	0.0%	0.0
1/2	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	47	-	652	2074	1327	49.1%	2.2
1/3	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	47	-	702	2074	1327	52.9%	2.3
2/2+2/1	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	U	C2:F	1	17	-	347	1990:1832	666	52.1%	4.3
2/3	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	U	C2:F	1	17	-	168	1990	478	35.2%	3.2
<b>J7: M11 Junction 8 Internal</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>75.8%</b>	-
1/1	Right	U	C2:H	1	24	-	465	2100	700	66.4%	10.5
1/2	Right Right2	U	C2:H	1	24	-	445	2100	700	63.6%	7.0
1/3	Right	U	C2:H	1	24	-	163	2100	700	23.3%	1.3
2/1	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	40	-	130	2015	1102	11.8%	2.6
2/2	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	40	-	869	2100	1148	75.7%	15.0
2/3	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	40	-	870	2100	1148	75.8%	11.5
C1 - West Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				3.8		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		19.32		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C1 - West Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-32.4		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		40.91		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C1 - West Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-103.4		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		341.04		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				31.2		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		12.66		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				70.3		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		7.58		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				70.2		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		5.39		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 4 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				18.8		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		14.32		Cycle Time (s): 75	
PRC Over All Lanes (%):				-103.4		Total Delay Over All Lanes(pcuHr):		441.22			



## M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

Scenario 8: '2018 PM Base + Committed + ULP' (FG8: '2018 PM Base + Committed + ULP', Plan 2: 'PM Existing')  
 Network Layout Diagram



M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

**Network Results**

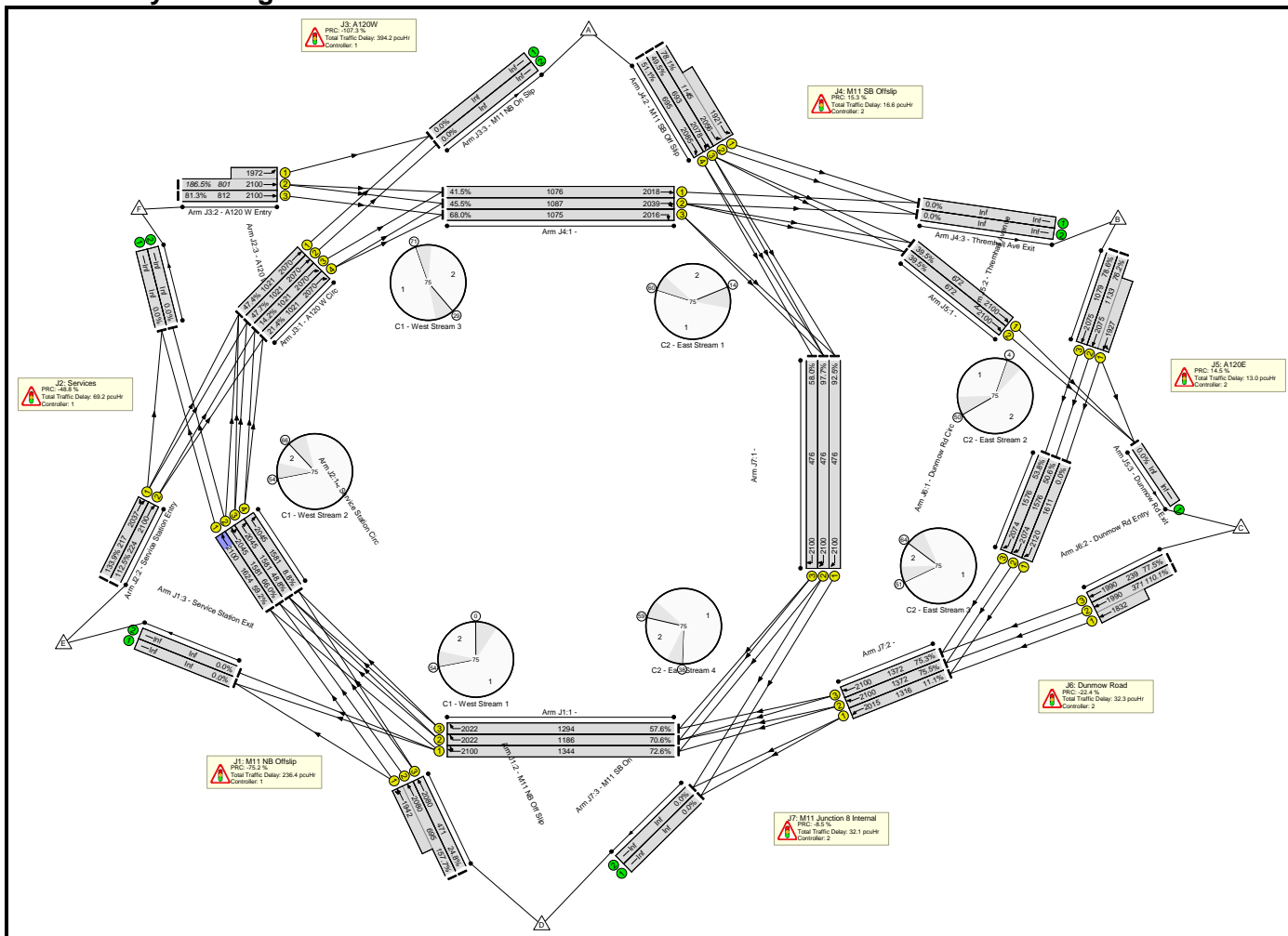
Item	Lane Description	Lane Type	Full Phase	Arrow Phase	Num Greens	Total Green (s)	Arrow Green (s)	Demand Flow (pcu)	Sat Flow (pcu/Hr)	Capacity (pcu)	Deg Sat (%)	Mean Max Queue (pcu)
<b>Network: M11 Junction 8 Model - Existing Layout</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>144.9%</b>	-
<b>J1: M11 NB Offslip</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>103.3%</b>	-
1/1	Ahead Right	U	C1:A		1	43	-	973	2100	1232	79.0%	15.9
1/2	Right	U	C1:A		1	43	-	785	2022	1078	72.8%	10.6
1/3	Right	U	C1:A		1	43	-	644	2022	1186	54.3%	1.7
2/2+2/1	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:B		1	20	-	954	2080:1942	923	<b>103.3%</b>	37.6
2/3	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead	U	C1:B		1	20	-	123	2080	582	21.1%	2.1
<b>J2: Services</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>119.2%</b>	-
1/1	Service Station Circ Ahead	U	C1:C		1	57	-	999	2100	1624	60.9%	<b>7.0</b>
1/2	Service Station Circ Ahead Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	1207	2045	1581	75.4%	<b>10.6</b>
1/3	Service Station Circ Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	642	2045	1581	40.6%	0.6
1/4	Service Station Circ Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	143	2045	1581	9.0%	2.4
2/1	Service Station Entry Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:D		1	7	-	259	2037	217	<b>119.2%</b>	30.4
2/2	Service Station Entry Ahead	U	C1:D		1	7	-	224	2100	224	<b>100.0%</b>	12.1
<b>J3: A120W</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>144.9%</b>	-
1/1	A120 W Circ Ahead	U	C1:E		1	30	-	439	2070	856	49.2%	5.9
1/2	A120 W Circ Ahead	U	C1:E		1	30	-	440	2070	856	49.4%	5.9
1/3	A120 W Circ Right	U	C1:E		1	30	-	143	2070	856	16.7%	1.7
1/4	A120 W Circ Right	U	C1:E		1	30	-	224	2070	856	26.2%	3.7
2/2+2/1	A120 W Entry Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:F		1	34	-	1411	2100:1972	974	<b>144.9%</b>	<b>258.6</b>
2/3	A120 W Entry Ahead	U	C1:F		1	34	-	616	2100	980	62.9%	10.4
<b>J4: M11 SB Offslip</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>70.8%</b>	-

M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

1/1	Ahead	U	C2:A	1	39	-	660	2018	1076	46.4%	4.5
1/2	Ahead Ahead2	U	C2:A	1	39	-	758	2039	1087	52.5%	5.3
1/3	Right	U	C2:A	1	39	-	687	2016	1075	63.9%	3.7
2/2+2/1	M11 SB Off Slip Left	U	C2:B	1	24	-	810	2056:1921	1144	70.8%	8.4
2/3	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	U	C2:B	1	24	-	306	2079	693	44.2%	5.3
2/4	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead	U	C2:B	1	24	-	306	2085	695	44.0%	5.3
<b>J5: A120E</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>69.1%</b>	-
1/1	Ahead	U	C2:C	1	20	-	277	2100	588	41.2%	3.9
1/2	Ahead	U	C2:C	1	20	-	277	2100	588	41.3%	3.9
2/2+2/1	Thremhall Avenue Left Ahead	U	C2:D	1	44	-	795	2075:1927	1220	65.2%	11.0
2/3	Thremhall Avenue Ahead	U	C2:D	1	44	-	803	2075	1162	69.1%	12.9
<b>J6: Dunmow Road</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>89.8%</b>	-
1/1	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	54	-	0	2120	1555	0.0%	0.0
1/2	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	54	-	727	2074	1521	47.8%	2.2
1/3	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	54	-	803	2074	1521	52.8%	4.0
2/2+2/1	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	U	C2:F	1	10	-	424	1990:1832	472	89.8%	9.1
2/3	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	U	C2:F	1	10	-	140	1990	292	48.0%	3.1
<b>J7: M11 Junction 8 Internal</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>82.1%</b>	-
1/1	Right	U	C2:H	1	22	-	449	2100	644	69.7%	10.4
1/2	Right Right2	U	C2:H	1	22	-	448	2100	644	69.6%	7.4
1/3	Right	U	C2:H	1	22	-	224	2100	644	34.8%	1.6
2/1	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	42	-	162	2015	1155	14.0%	2.9
2/2	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	42	-	989	2100	1204	82.1%	13.3
2/3	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	42	-	943	2100	1204	78.3%	7.3
C1 - West Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-14.8		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		40.88		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C1 - West Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-32.4		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		42.43		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C1 - West Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-61.0		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		253.30		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				27.1		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		15.44		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				30.2		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		10.32		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				0.3		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		10.05		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 4 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				9.6		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		14.74		Cycle Time (s): 75	
PRC Over All Lanes (%):				-61.0		Total Delay Over All Lanes(pcuHr):		387.17			

## M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment  
**Scenario 9: '2031 PM Base + Committed'** (FG9: '2031 PM Base + Committed', Plan 2: 'PM Existing')  
**Network Layout Diagram**



M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

**Network Results**

Item	Lane Description	Lane Type	Full Phase	Arrow Phase	Num Greens	Total Green (s)	Arrow Green (s)	Demand Flow (pcu)	Sat Flow (pcu/Hr)	Capacity (pcu)	Deg Sat (%)	Mean Max Queue (pcu)
<b>Network: M11 Junction 8 Model - Existing Layout</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>186.5%</b>	-
<b>J1: M11 NB Offslip</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>157.7%</b>	-
1/1	Ahead Right	U	C1:A		1	47	-	998	2100	1344	72.6%	17.3
1/2	Right	U	C1:A		1	47	-	839	2022	1186	70.6%	14.9
1/3	Right	U	C1:A		1	47	-	746	2022	1294	57.6%	8.6
2/2+2/1	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:B		1	16	-	1095	2080:1942	695	<b>157.7%</b>	<b>233.6</b>
2/3	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead	U	C1:B		1	16	-	117	2080	471	24.8%	2.1
<b>J2: Services</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>133.9%</b>	-
1/1	Service Station Circ Ahead	U	C1:C		1	57	-	1146	2100	1624	59.2%	<b>7.9</b>
1/2	Service Station Circ Ahead Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	1193	2045	1581	66.0%	<b>7.4</b>
1/3	Service Station Circ Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	771	2045	1581	48.8%	2.0
1/4	Service Station Circ Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	139	2045	1581	8.8%	2.2
2/1	Service Station Entry Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:D		1	7	-	291	2037	217	<b>133.9%</b>	47.4
2/2	Service Station Entry Ahead	U	C1:D		1	7	-	252	2100	224	<b>112.5%</b>	23.6
<b>J3: A120W</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>186.5%</b>	-
1/1	A120 W Circ Ahead	U	C1:E		1	36	-	516	2070	1021	47.4%	<b>6.9</b>
1/2	A120 W Circ Ahead	U	C1:E		1	36	-	518	2070	1021	47.7%	6.9
1/3	A120 W Circ Right	U	C1:E		1	36	-	160	2070	1021	14.2%	0.9
1/4	A120 W Circ Right	U	C1:E		1	36	-	231	2070	1021	21.4%	3.0
2/2+2/1	A120 W Entry Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:F		1	28	-	1495	2100:1972	801	<b>186.5%</b>	<b>393.7</b>
2/3	A120 W Entry Ahead	U	C1:F		1	28	-	660	2100	812	81.3%	14.4
<b>J4: M11 SB Offslip</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>78.1%</b>	-

M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

1/1	Ahead	U	C2:A	1	39	-	723	2018	1076	41.5%	5.7
1/2	Ahead Ahead2	U	C2:A	1	39	-	800	2039	1087	45.5%	4.0
1/3	Right	U	C2:A	1	39	-	740	2016	1075	68.0%	16.0
2/2+2/1	M11 SB Off Slip Left	U	C2:B	1	24	-	894	2056:1921	1145	78.1%	10.0
2/3	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	U	C2:B	1	24	-	343	2078	693	49.5%	6.1
2/4	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead	U	C2:B	1	24	-	355	2085	695	51.1%	6.4
<b>J5: A120E</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>78.6%</b>	-
1/1	Ahead	U	C2:C	1	23	-	326	2100	672	39.5%	4.0
1/2	Ahead	U	C2:C	1	23	-	326	2100	672	39.5%	4.0
2/2+2/1	Thremhall Avenue Left Ahead	U	C2:D	1	41	-	863	2075:1927	1133	76.2%	14.8
2/3	Thremhall Avenue Ahead	U	C2:D	1	41	-	848	2075	1079	78.6%	15.9
<b>J6: Dunmow Road</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>110.1%</b>	-
1/1	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	56	-	0	2120	1611	0.0%	0.0
1/2	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	56	-	797	2074	1576	50.6%	5.1
1/3	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	56	-	848	2074	1576	53.8%	6.3
2/2+2/1	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	U	C2:F	1	8	-	409	1990:1832	371	110.1%	29.2
2/3	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	U	C2:F	1	8	-	185	1990	239	77.5%	5.3
<b>J7: M11 Junction 8 Internal</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>97.7%</b>	-
1/1	Right	U	C2:H	1	16	-	448	2100	476	92.5%	13.1
1/2	Right Right2	U	C2:H	1	16	-	466	2100	476	97.7%	17.9
1/3	Right	U	C2:H	1	16	-	276	2100	476	58.0%	6.4
2/1	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	48	-	146	2015	1316	11.1%	0.2
2/2	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	48	-	1060	2100	1372	75.5%	16.8
2/3	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	48	-	1033	2100	1372	75.3%	16.0
C1 - West Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-75.2		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		236.43		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C1 - West Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-48.8		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		69.23		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C1 - West Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-107.3		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		394.25		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				15.3		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		16.59		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				14.5		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		12.96		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-22.4		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		32.30		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 4 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-8.5		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		32.08		Cycle Time (s): 75	
PRC Over All Lanes (%):				-107.3		Total Delay Over All Lanes(pcuHr):		793.84			

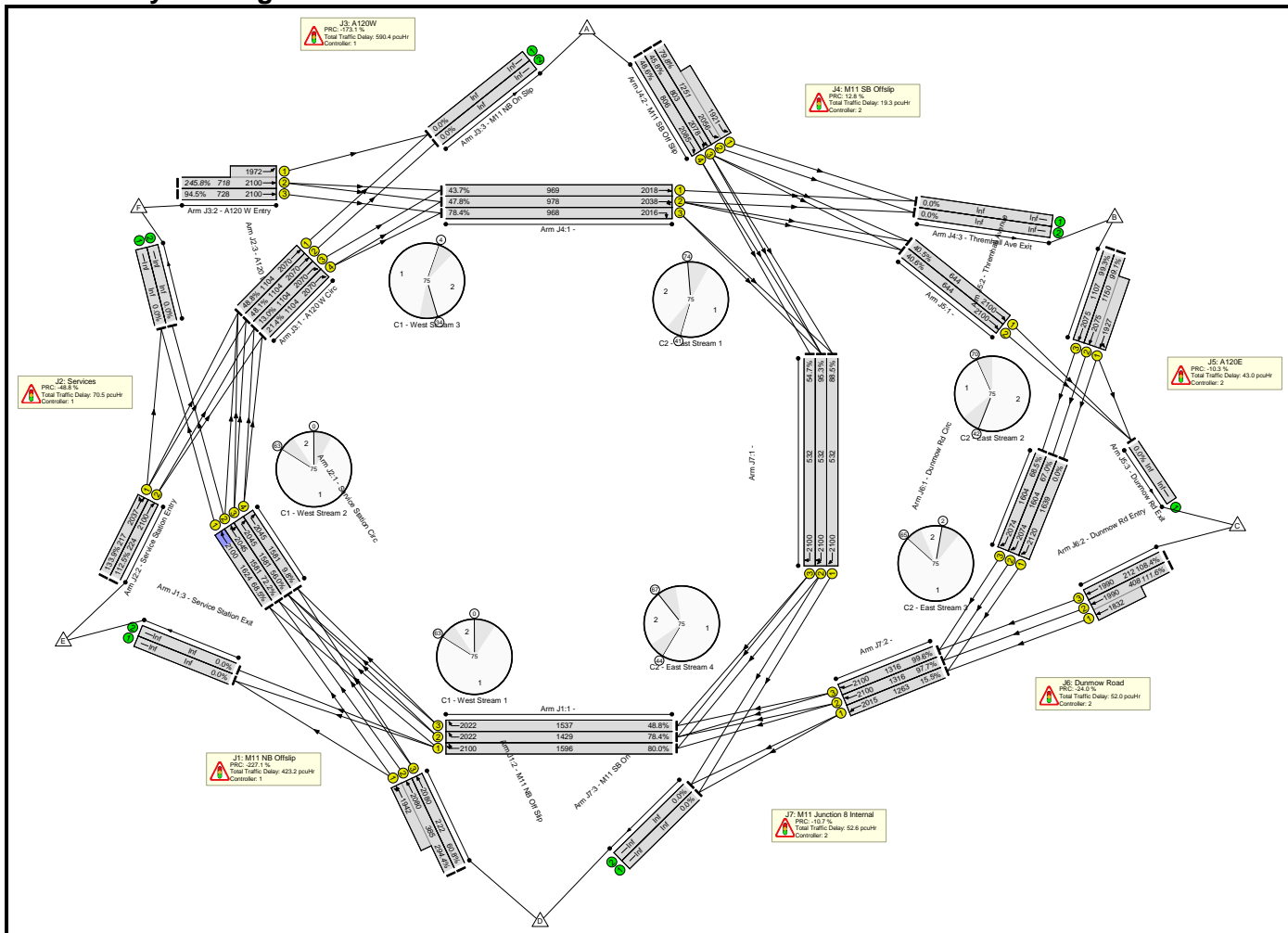


## M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

Scenario 10: '2031 PM Base + Committed + ULP' (FG10: '2031 PM Base + Committed + ULP', Plan 2: 'PM Existing')

Network Layout Diagram



M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

**Network Results**

Item	Lane Description	Lane Type	Full Phase	Arrow Phase	Num Greens	Total Green (s)	Arrow Green (s)	Demand Flow (pcu)	Sat Flow (pcu/Hr)	Capacity (pcu)	Deg Sat (%)	Mean Max Queue (pcu)
<b>Network: M11 Junction 8 Model - Existing Layout</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>294.4%</b>	-
<b>J1: M11 NB Offslip</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>294.4%</b>	-
1/1	Ahead Right	U	C1:A		1	56	-	1312	2100	1596	80.0%	9.7
1/2	Right	U	C1:A		1	56	-	1133	2022	1429	78.4%	15.4
1/3	Right	U	C1:A		1	56	-	757	2022	1537	48.8%	0.6
2/2+2/1	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:B		1	7	-	1134	2080:1942	385	<b>294.4%</b>	<b>424.0</b>
2/3	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead	U	C1:B		1	7	-	135	2080	222	60.8%	3.4
<b>J2: Services</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>133.9%</b>	-
1/1	Service Station Circ Ahead	U	C1:C		1	57	-	1462	2100	1624	68.5%	<b>5.3</b>
1/2	Service Station Circ Ahead Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	1415	2045	1581	72.2%	<b>6.9</b>
1/3	Service Station Circ Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	891	2045	1581	56.0%	1.5
1/4	Service Station Circ Right	U	C1:C		1	57	-	157	2045	1581	9.8%	2.8
2/1	Service Station Entry Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:D		1	7	-	291	2037	217	<b>133.9%</b>	47.6
2/2	Service Station Entry Ahead	U	C1:D		1	7	-	252	2100	224	<b>112.5%</b>	23.8
<b>J3: A120W</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>245.8%</b>	-
1/1	A120 W Circ Ahead	U	C1:E		1	39	-	569	2070	1104	48.8%	6.0
1/2	A120 W Circ Ahead	U	C1:E		1	39	-	567	2070	1104	48.1%	5.8
1/3	A120 W Circ Right	U	C1:E		1	39	-	160	2070	1104	13.0%	1.2
1/4	A120 W Circ Right	U	C1:E		1	39	-	249	2070	1104	21.4%	3.7
2/2+2/1	A120 W Entry Ahead Ahead2	U	C1:F		1	25	-	1765	2100:1972	718	<b>245.8%</b>	<b>586.4</b>
2/3	A120 W Entry Ahead	U	C1:F		1	25	-	688	2100	728	<b>94.5%</b>	20.3
<b>J4: M11 SB Offslip</b>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>79.8%</b>	-

M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

1/1	Ahead	U	C2:A	1	35	-	849	2018	969	43.7%	3.3
1/2	Ahead Ahead2	U	C2:A	1	35	-	913	2038	978	47.8%	5.3
1/3	Right	U	C2:A	1	35	-	768	2016	968	78.4%	8.1
2/2+2/1	M11 SB Off Slip Left	U	C2:B	1	28	-	998	2056:1921	1251	79.8%	10.7
2/3	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	U	C2:B	1	28	-	368	2078	803	45.8%	6.0
2/4	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead	U	C2:B	1	28	-	392	2085	806	48.6%	6.6
<b>J5: A120E</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>99.3%</b>	-
1/1	Ahead	U	C2:C	1	22	-	341	2100	644	40.5%	3.9
1/2	Ahead	U	C2:C	1	22	-	341	2100	644	40.6%	3.9
2/2+2/1	Thremhall Avenue Left Ahead	U	C2:D	1	42	-	1140	2075:1927	1150	99.1%	37.3
2/3	Thremhall Avenue Ahead	U	C2:D	1	42	-	1099	2075	1107	99.3%	37.4
<b>J6: Dunmow Road</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>111.6%</b>	-
1/1	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	57	-	0	2120	1639	0.0%	0.0
1/2	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	57	-	1074	2074	1604	67.0%	7.9
1/3	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	U	C2:E	1	57	-	1099	2074	1604	68.5%	15.5
2/2+2/1	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	U	C2:F	1	7	-	455	1990:1832	408	111.6%	34.1
2/3	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	U	C2:F	1	7	-	230	1990	212	108.4%	18.4
<b>J7: M11 Junction 8 Internal</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>99.6%</b>	-
1/1	Right	U	C2:H	1	18	-	479	2100	532	88.5%	13.2
1/2	Right Right2	U	C2:H	1	18	-	508	2100	532	95.3%	16.6
1/3	Right	U	C2:H	1	18	-	291	2100	532	54.7%	3.1
2/1	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	46	-	206	2015	1263	15.5%	0.1
2/2	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	46	-	1323	2100	1316	97.7%	24.9
2/3	Ahead	U	C2:G	1	46	-	1329	2100	1316	99.6%	36.8
C1 - West Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-227.1		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		423.18		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C1 - West Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-48.8		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		70.48		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C1 - West Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-173.1		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		590.37		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				12.8		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		19.33		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-10.3		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		43.03		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-24.0		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		51.97		Cycle Time (s): 75	
C2 - East Stream: 4 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%):				-10.7		Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):		52.56		Cycle Time (s): 75	
PRC Over All Lanes (%):				-227.1		Total Delay Over All Lanes(pcuHr):		1250.92			

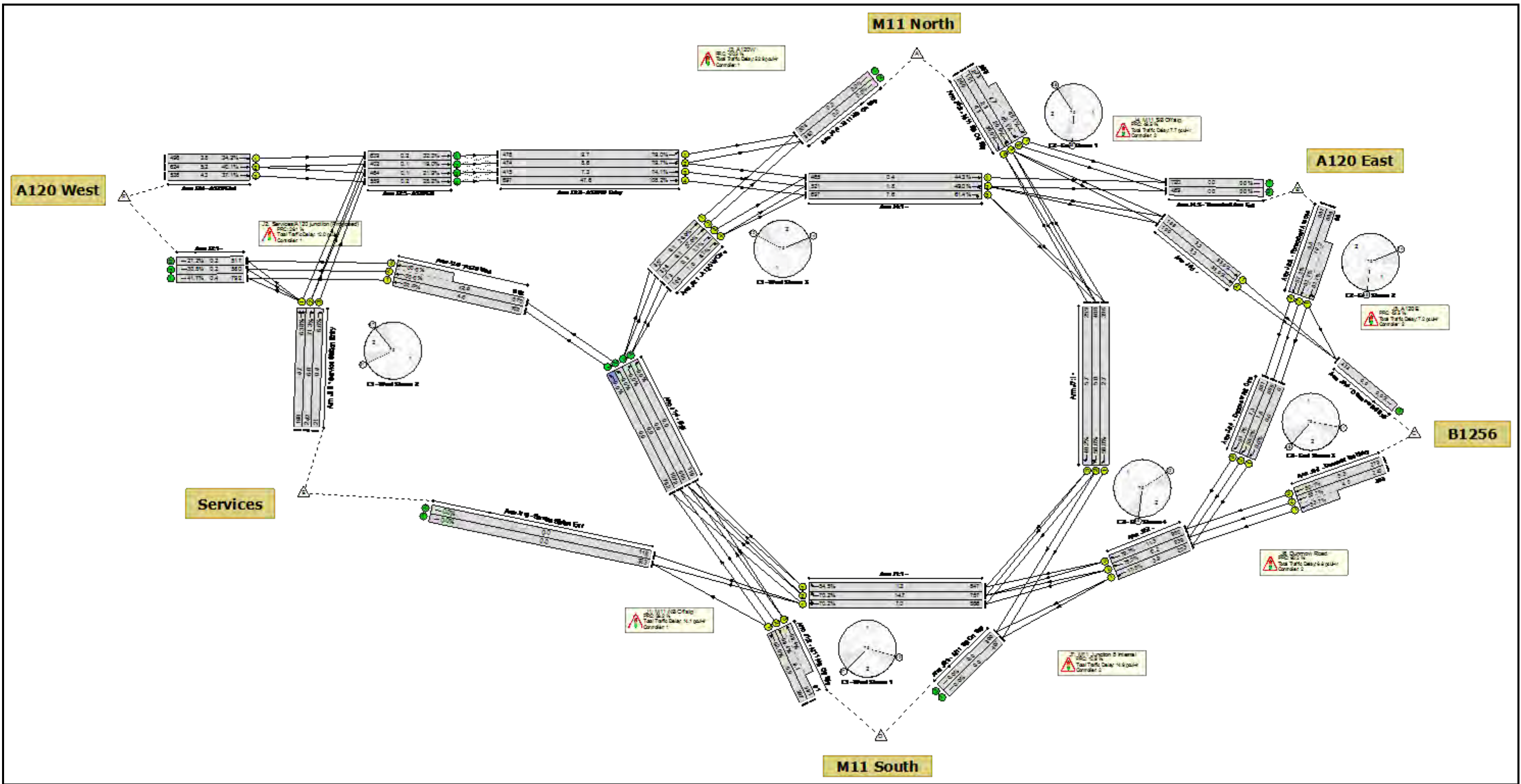
## M11 J8 Existing Layout Linsig Assessment

## M11 J8 & New Services Junction on A120 LinSig Assessment

Scenario 1: '2012 Base AM' (FG1: '2012 Base AM', Plan 1: 'AM & PM Existing')

### Project and User Details

<b>Project:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8 Model</b>
<b>Location:</b>	M11 J8 Essex
<b>File name:</b>	M11 J8 Network + New Services Junction on A120 (2031) - MLR checked.lsg3x
<b>Author:</b>	Mark Scroggs
<b>Company:</b>	Jacobs UK Ltd
<b>Address:</b>	Chelmsford, Essex
<b>Notes:</b>	Services exit removed from J8 roundabout and relocated on A120 west of J8 via a new signalised junction. A120 also widened to west of Junction 8 in both eastbound and westbound directions.
<b>Linsig Version:</b>	3, 2, 16, 0



**Network Results**

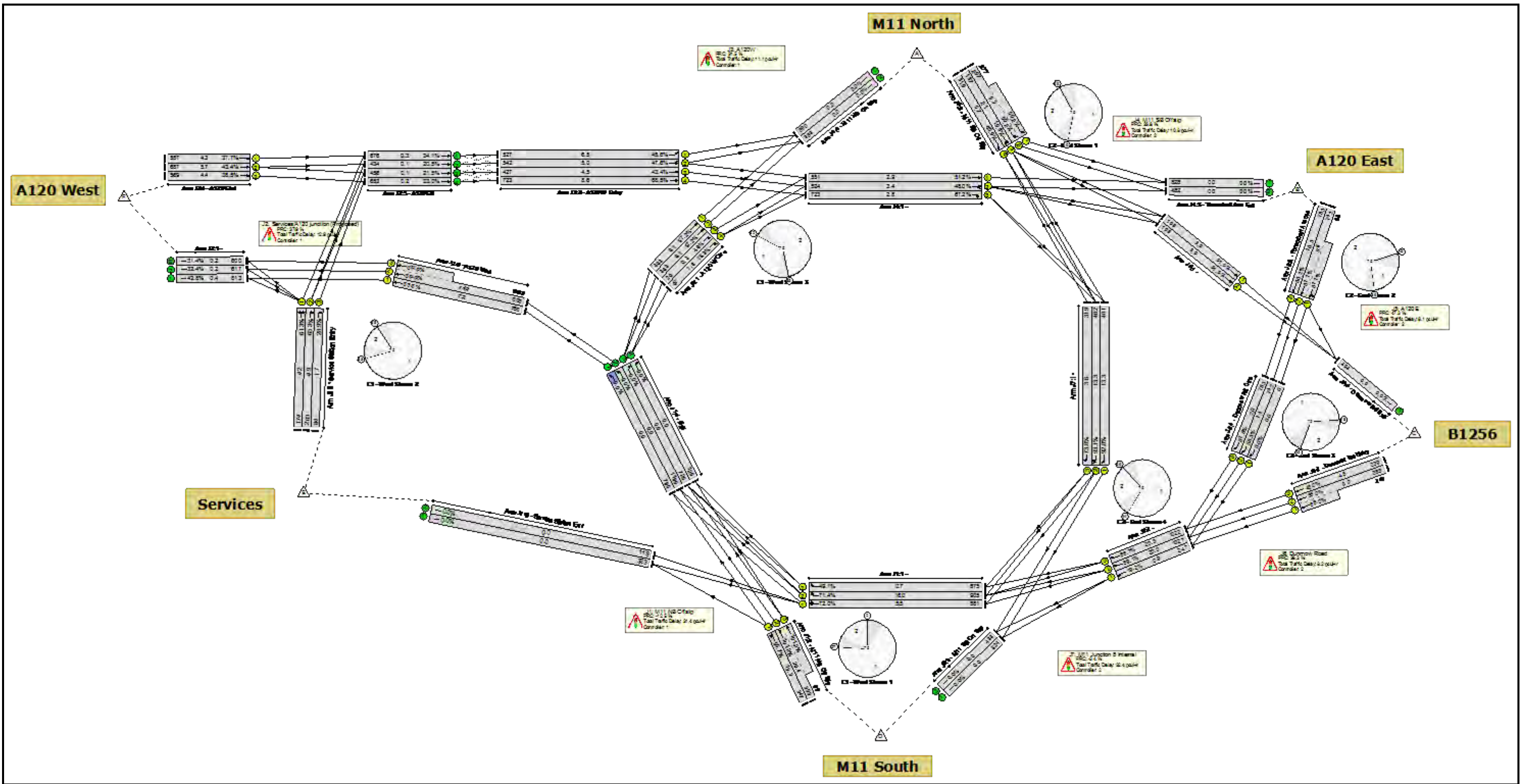
Item	Lane Description	Demand Flow (pcu)	Deg Sat (%)	Total Delay (pcuHr)	Av. Delay Per PCU (s/pcu)
J1:1/1	Ahead Right	866	70.2%	2.4	9.9
J1:1/2	Right	757	70.2%	3.9	18.8
J1:1/3	Right	647	54.5%	0.8	4.6
J1:2/1	M11 NB Off Slip Left Ahead	337	62.0%	3.0	32.2
J1:2/2+J1:2/3	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead	442	68.4 : 68.4%	3.9	32.0
J2:1/1		792	41.7%	0.4	1.6
J2:1/2		580	30.5%	0.2	1.4
J2:1/3		517	27.2%	0.2	1.3
J2:2/1	Service Station Entry Left Right	198	63.8%	2.5	45.2
J2:2/2	Service Station Entry Right	242	71.3%	3.2	47.9
J2:2/3	Service Station Entry Right	21	6.6%	0.2	33.0
J2:3/1	A120 Wbd Ahead	762	52.9%	0.8	4.0
J2:3/2+J2:3/3	A120 Wbd Ahead	1072	55.6 : 55.6%	1.2	4.0
J2:4/1	A120 Ebd Ahead	496	34.2%	0.8	5.4
J2:4/2	A120 Ebd Ahead	624	40.1%	1.0	5.7
J2:4/3	A120 Ebd Ahead	538	37.1%	0.8	5.6
J2:5/1	A120 EB Ahead	639	32.3%	0.2	1.3
J2:5/2	A120 EB Ahead	402	19.0%	0.1	1.0
J2:5/3	A120 EB Ahead	464	21.9%	0.1	1.1
J2:5/4	A120 EB Ahead	559	28.2%	0.2	1.3
J3:1/1	A120 W Circ Ahead	327	26.9%	1.1	12.4
J3:1/2	A120 W Circ Ahead	328	27.0%	1.1	12.5
J3:1/3	A120 W Circ Right	13	1.1%	0.0	13.8
J3:1/4	A120 W Circ Right	106	8.7%	0.2	7.1
J3:2/1	A120 W Entry Ahead	478	79.0%	4.0	30.1
J3:2/2	A120 W Entry Ahead Ahead2	474	79.7%	4.4	33.6
J3:2/3	A120 W Entry Ahead	415	74.1%	3.8	33.3
J3:2/4	A120 W Entry Ahead	697	108.2%	38.1	197.0
J4:1/1	Ahead	465	44.3%	0.4	3.2
J4:1/2	Ahead Ahead2	521	49.0%	0.9	5.9
J4:1/3	Right	697	61.4%	0.8	4.6
J4:2/2+J4:2/1	M11 SB Off Slip Left	528	45.1 : 45.1%	3.1	21.3
J4:2/3	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	151	20.9%	0.9	20.4
J4:2/4	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead	260	36.0%	1.6	22.2
J5:1/1	Ahead	188	33.6%	0.8	15.0
J5:1/2	Ahead	190	33.9%	0.8	15.3
J5:2/2+J5:2/1	Thremhall Avenue Left Ahead	795	62.7 : 62.7%	3.0	13.6
J5:2/3	Thremhall Avenue Ahead	681	57.2%	2.6	13.7
J6:1/1	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0
J6:1/2	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	699	56.2%	0.7	3.4
J6:1/3	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	681	54.7%	0.6	3.3
J6:2/2+J6:2/1	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	443	53.7 : 53.7%	3.3	26.7
J6:2/3	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	279	50.1%	2.3	29.1
J7:1/1	Right	396	56.8%	1.5	14.8
J7:1/2	Right Right2	400	58.6%	2.3	21.7
J7:1/3	Right	259	40.2%	2.7	38.0
J7:2/1	Ahead	203	17.6%	0.5	8.8
J7:2/2	Ahead	939	78.0%	3.8	14.7
J7:2/3	Ahead	960	79.7%	4.1	15.4
C1 - West Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		28.2	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	14.08	Cycle Time (s): 75
C1 - West Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		26.1	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	10.52	Cycle Time (s): 75
C1 - West Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		-20.3	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	52.92	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		46.5	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	7.68	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		43.5	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	7.18	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		60.2	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	6.83	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 4 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		12.9	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	14.94	Cycle Time (s): 75
PRC Over All Lanes (%)		-20.3	Total Delay Over All Lanes(pcuHr):	115.60	



**Scenario 2: '2018 Base (includes Committed + G1) AM'** (FG2: '2018 Base (includes Committed + G1) AM', Plan 1: 'AM & PM Existing')

**Project and User Details**

<b>Project:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8 Model</b>
<b>Location:</b>	M11 J8 Essex
<b>File name:</b>	M11 J8 Network + New Services Junction on A120 (2031) - MLR checked.lsg3x
<b>Author:</b>	Mark Scroggs
<b>Company:</b>	Jacobs UK Ltd
<b>Address:</b>	Chelmsford, Essex
<b>Notes:</b>	Services exit removed from J8 roundabout and relocated on A120 west of J8 via a new signalised junction. A120 also widened to west of Junction 8 in both eastbound and westbound directions.
<b>Linsig Version:</b>	3, 2, 16, 0



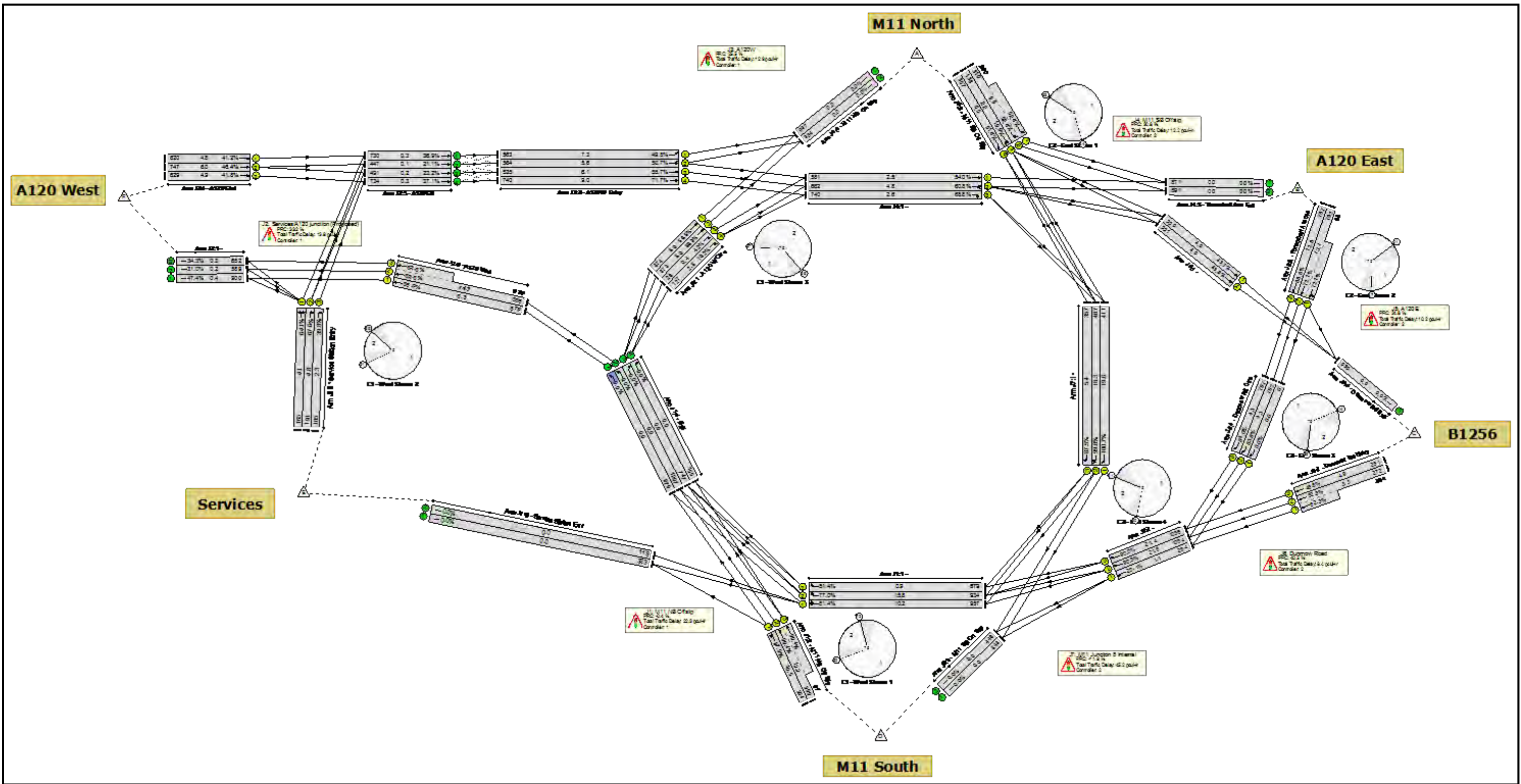
**Network Results**

Item	Lane Description	Demand Flow (pcu)	Deg Sat (%)	Total Delay (pcuHr)	Av. Delay Per PCU (s/pcu)
J1:1/1	Ahead Right	881	72.0%	1.8	7.5
J1:1/2	Right	905	71.4%	3.8	15.2
J1:1/3	Right	675	49.1%	0.5	2.9
J1:2/1	M11 NB Off Slip Left Ahead	347	95.7%	9.1	94.7
J1:2/2+J1:2/3	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead	461	101.2 : 101.2%	16.1	126.0
J2:1/1		813	42.8%	0.4	1.7
J2:1/2		617	32.4%	0.2	1.4
J2:1/3		600	31.4%	0.2	1.4
J2:2/1	Service Station Entry Left Right	174	61.3%	2.2	46.2
J2:2/2	Service Station Entry Right	203	65.3%	2.6	46.6
J2:2/3	Service Station Entry Right	84	28.9%	0.9	37.2
J2:3/1	A120 Wbd Ahead	786	53.6%	1.5	6.9
J2:3/2+J2:3/3	A120 Wbd Ahead	1189	59.9 : 59.9%	1.3	3.9
J2:4/1	A120 Ebd Ahead	557	37.7%	0.8	5.3
J2:4/2	A120 Ebd Ahead	687	43.4%	1.1	5.6
J2:4/3	A120 Ebd Ahead	569	38.5%	0.8	5.4
J2:5/1	A120 EB Ahead	676	34.1%	0.3	1.4
J2:5/2	A120 EB Ahead	434	20.5%	0.1	1.1
J2:5/3	A120 EB Ahead	456	21.5%	0.1	1.1
J2:5/4	A120 EB Ahead	653	33.0%	0.2	1.4
J3:1/1	A120 W Circ Ahead	363	57.2%	1.5	15.2
J3:1/2	A120 W Circ Ahead	363	57.2%	1.5	14.9
J3:1/3	A120 W Circ Right	29	4.6%	0.2	23.4
J3:1/4	A120 W Circ Right	97	15.3%	1.0	36.9
J3:2/1	A120 W Entry Ahead	527	45.6%	1.4	9.3
J3:2/2	A120 W Entry Ahead Ahead2	542	47.6%	1.5	10.1
J3:2/3	A120 W Entry Ahead	427	43.4%	1.3	11.3
J3:2/4	A120 W Entry Ahead	723	68.5%	2.7	13.4
J4:1/1	Ahead	551	51.2%	1.1	7.4
J4:1/2	Ahead Ahead2	524	48.0%	1.4	9.6
J4:1/3	Right	723	67.2%	1.6	8.1
J4:2/2+J4:2/1	M11 SB Off Slip Left	574	50.2 : 50.2%	3.6	22.6
J4:2/3	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	137	19.8%	0.8	21.1
J4:2/4	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead	319	45.9%	2.2	24.5
J5:1/1	Ahead	198	51.6%	1.5	26.5
J5:1/2	Ahead	198	51.6%	1.5	26.7
J5:2/2+J5:2/1	Thremhall Avenue Left Ahead	840	61.1 : 61.1%	2.6	11.1
J5:2/3	Thremhall Avenue Ahead	783	60.2%	2.6	11.9
J6:1/1	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0
J6:1/2	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	742	58.3%	0.9	4.3
J6:1/3	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	783	61.6%	1.0	4.6
J6:2/2+J6:2/1	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	532	66.0 : 66.0%	4.4	30.0
J6:2/3	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	239	45.0%	1.9	29.1
J7:1/1	Right	401	92.8%	7.7	68.7
J7:1/2	Right Right2	402	93.1%	7.6	67.7
J7:1/3	Right	319	73.8%	2.9	32.6
J7:2/1	Ahead	247	19.2%	0.4	5.4
J7:2/2	Ahead	1027	89.1%	6.9	24.1
J7:2/3	Ahead	1022	88.7%	7.0	24.7
C1 - West Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		-12.5	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	31.44	Cycle Time (s): 75
C1 - West Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		37.9	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	11.25	Cycle Time (s): 75
C1 - West Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		31.5	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	11.15	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		33.8	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	10.75	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		47.3	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	8.09	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		36.3	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	8.23	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 4 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		-3.4	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	32.37	Cycle Time (s): 75
PRC Over All Lanes (%)		-12.5	Total Delay Over All Lanes (pcuHr):	114.89	

Scenario 3: '2018 Base plus ULP AM' (FG3: '2018 Base plus ULP AM', Plan 1: 'AM & PM Existing')

**Project and User Details**

<b>Project:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8 Model</b>
<b>Location:</b>	M11 J8 Essex
<b>File name:</b>	M11 J8 Network + New Services Junction on A120 (2031) - MLR checked.lsg3x
<b>Author:</b>	Mark Scroggs
<b>Company:</b>	Jacobs UK Ltd
<b>Address:</b>	Chelmsford, Essex
<b>Notes:</b>	Services exit removed from J8 roundabout and relocated on A120 west of J8 via a new signalised junction. A120 also widened to west of Junction 8 in both eastbound and westbound directions.
<b>Linsig Version:</b>	3, 2, 16, 0



A120 West

M11 North

A120 East

B1256

Services

M11 South

Junction 10 Junction 10 Internal  
 PRC 95.5%  
 Total Traffic Delay: 0.8 gph  
 Controller: 1

Junction 10 Junction 10 Internal  
 PRC 95.5%  
 Total Traffic Delay: 1.0 gph  
 Controller: 2

Junction 10 Junction 10 Internal  
 PRC 95.5%  
 Total Traffic Delay: 1.0 gph  
 Controller: 3

Junction 10 Junction 10 Internal  
 PRC 95.5%  
 Total Traffic Delay: 0.8 gph  
 Controller: 1

Junction 10 Junction 10 Internal  
 PRC 95.5%  
 Total Traffic Delay: 0.8 gph  
 Controller: 2

Junction 10 Junction 10 Internal  
 PRC 95.5%  
 Total Traffic Delay: 0.8 gph  
 Controller: 3

**Network Results**

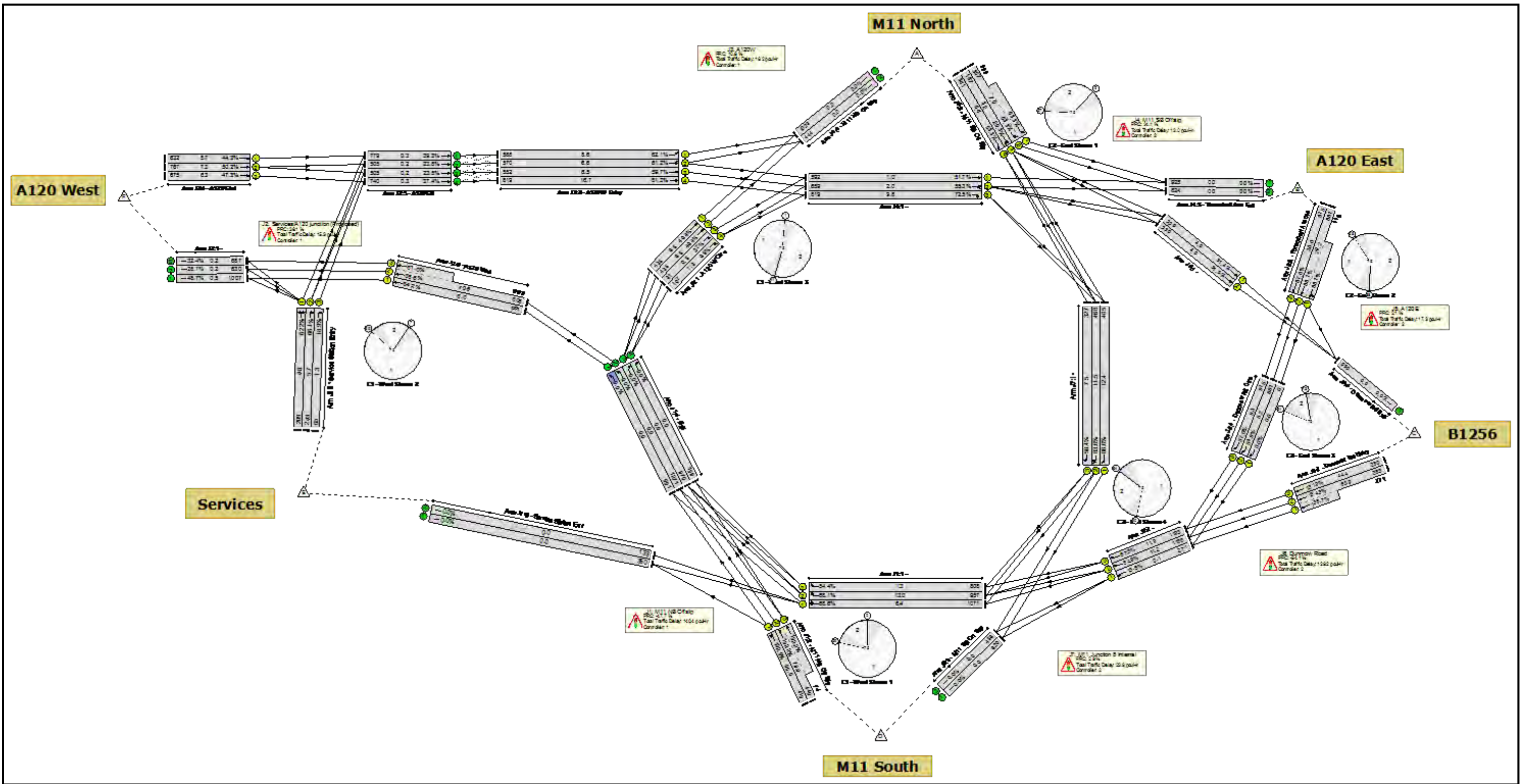
Item	Lane Description	Demand Flow (pcu)	Deg Sat (%)	Total Delay (pcuHr)	Av. Delay Per PCU (s/pcu)
J1:1/1	Ahead Right	957	81.4%	2.8	10.4
J1:1/2	Right	934	77.0%	4.9	19.0
J1:1/3	Right	679	51.4%	0.6	3.2
J1:2/1	M11 NB Off Slip Left Ahead	364	87.9%	6.1	60.3
J1:2/2+J1:2/3	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead	496	90.4 : 90.4%	7.9	57.3
J2:1/1		900	47.4%	0.4	1.8
J2:1/2		589	31.0%	0.2	1.4
J2:1/3		652	34.3%	0.3	1.4
J2:2/1	Service Station Entry Left Right	165	64.1%	2.3	49.9
J2:2/2	Service Station Entry Right	191	67.6%	2.7	50.2
J2:2/3	Service Station Entry Right	105	39.8%	1.2	41.0
J2:3/1	A120 Wbd Ahead	879	58.9%	1.5	6.0
J2:3/2+J2:3/3	A120 Wbd Ahead	1207	62.6 : 62.6%	1.5	4.3
J2:4/1	A120 Ebd Ahead	620	41.2%	0.9	5.2
J2:4/2	A120 Ebd Ahead	747	46.4%	1.1	5.4
J2:4/3	A120 Ebd Ahead	629	41.8%	0.9	5.2
J2:5/1	A120 EB Ahead	730	36.9%	0.3	1.4
J2:5/2	A120 EB Ahead	447	21.1%	0.1	1.1
J2:5/3	A120 EB Ahead	491	23.2%	0.2	1.1
J2:5/4	A120 EB Ahead	734	37.1%	0.3	1.4
J3:1/1	A120 W Circ Ahead	374	56.5%	1.5	14.3
J3:1/2	A120 W Circ Ahead	373	56.3%	1.5	14.2
J3:1/3	A120 W Circ Right	28	4.2%	0.2	25.3
J3:1/4	A120 W Circ Right	127	19.2%	1.3	37.7
J3:2/1	A120 W Entry Ahead	563	49.8%	1.5	9.9
J3:2/2	A120 W Entry Ahead Ahead2	564	50.7%	1.8	11.3
J3:2/3	A120 W Entry Ahead	535	55.7%	2.0	13.4
J3:2/4	A120 W Entry Ahead	740	71.7%	3.1	14.8
J4:1/1	Ahead	581	54.0%	1.3	7.7
J4:1/2	Ahead Ahead2	662	60.8%	2.0	11.1
J4:1/3	Right	740	68.8%	1.7	8.5
J4:2/2+J4:2/1	M11 SB Off Slip Left	600	52.4 : 52.4%	3.8	22.9
J4:2/3	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	138	19.9%	0.8	21.1
J4:2/4	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead	357	51.4%	2.5	25.4
J5:1/1	Ahead	220	43.7%	1.2	20.3
J5:1/2	Ahead	221	43.8%	1.2	20.3
J5:2/2+J5:2/1	Thremhall Avenue Left Ahead	890	72.1 : 72.1%	4.0	16.4
J5:2/3	Thremhall Avenue Ahead	797	68.6%	3.7	16.7
J6:1/1	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0
J6:1/2	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	792	63.6%	1.1	4.9
J6:1/3	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	797	64.0%	1.1	4.9
J6:2/2+J6:2/1	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	536	62.3 : 62.3%	4.2	28.1
J6:2/3	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	261	46.8%	2.1	28.4
J7:1/1	Right	411	100.7%	14.0	122.4
J7:1/2	Right Right2	407	99.8%	12.5	110.8
J7:1/3	Right	357	87.5%	4.8	48.2
J7:2/1	Ahead	264	20.1%	0.4	5.6
J7:2/2	Ahead	1064	90.5%	6.8	23.0
J7:2/3	Ahead	1058	90.0%	6.7	22.8
C1 - West Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		-0.4	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	22.30	Cycle Time (s): 75
C1 - West Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		33.2	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	12.00	Cycle Time (s): 75
C1 - West Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		25.5	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	12.85	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		30.8	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	12.19	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		24.8	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	10.23	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		40.5	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	8.42	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 4 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		-11.9	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	45.18	Cycle Time (s): 75
PRC Over All Lanes (%)		-11.9	Total Delay Over All Lanes(pcuHr):	124.97	

Scenario 4: '2031 Base (includes Committed + G1 + BSN) AM' (FG4: '2031 Base (includes committed + G1 + BSN) AM', Plan 1: 'AM & PM Existing')

**Project and User Details**

<b>Project:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8 Model</b>
<b>Location:</b>	M11 J8 Essex
<b>File name:</b>	M11 J8 Network + New Services Junction on A120 (2031) - MLR checked.lsg3x
<b>Author:</b>	Mark Scroggs
<b>Company:</b>	Jacobs UK Ltd
<b>Address:</b>	Chelmsford, Essex
<b>Notes:</b>	Services exit removed from J8 roundabout and relocated on A120 west of J8 via a new signalised junction. A120 also widened to west of Junction 8 in both eastbound and westbound directions.
<b>Linsig Version:</b>	3, 2, 16, 0







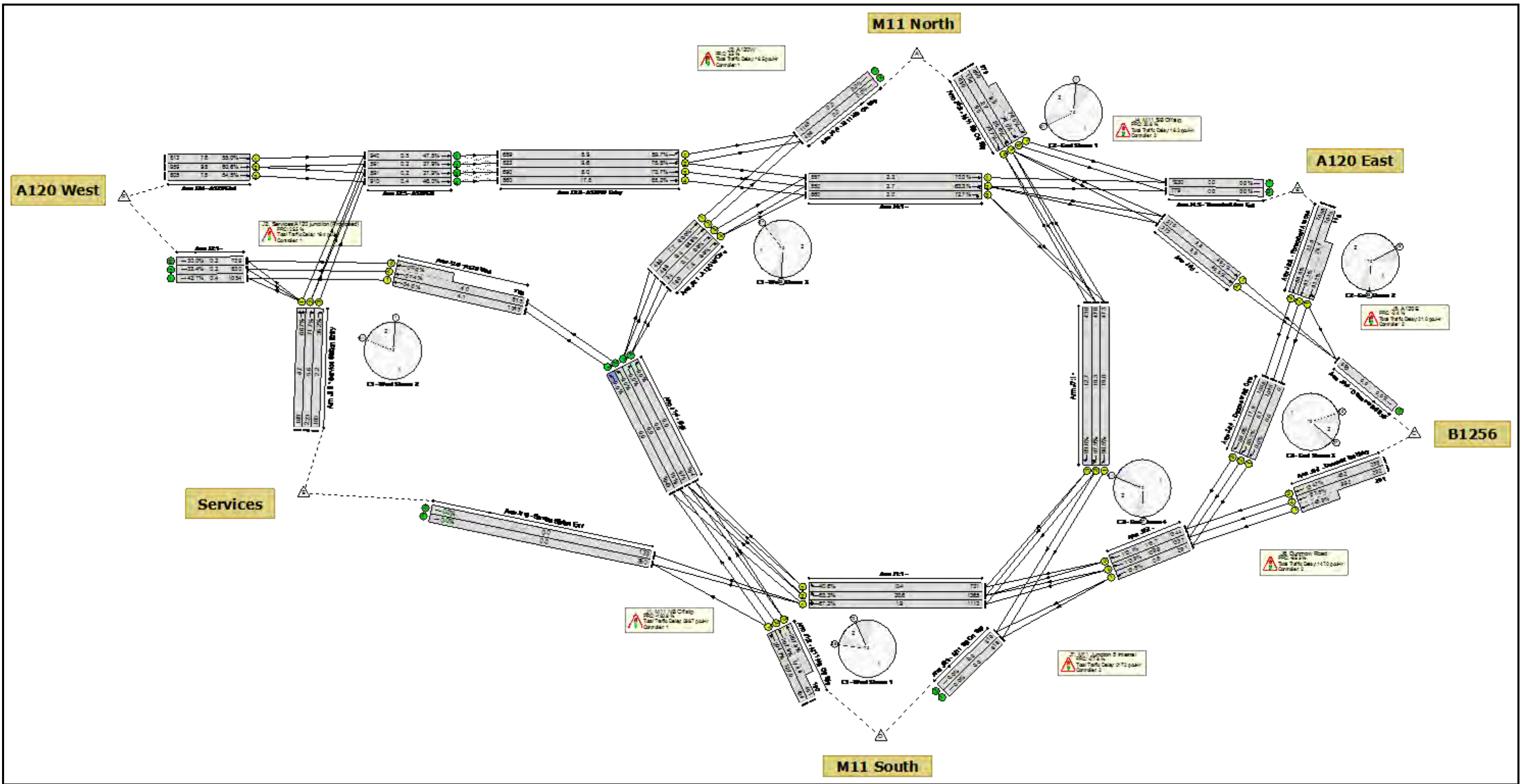
**Network Results**

Item	Lane Description	Demand Flow (pcu)	Deg Sat (%)	Total Delay (pcuHr)	Av. Delay Per PCU (s/pcu)
J1:1/1	Ahead Right	1071	68.6%	1.7	6.1
J1:1/2	Right	957	68.1%	3.5	14.1
J1:1/3	Right	808	54.4%	0.6	3.0
J1:2/1	M11 NB Off Slip Left Ahead	413	132.9%	61.1	532.2
J1:2/2+J1:2/3	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead	514	132.2 : 132.2%	73.4	514.2
J2:1/1		1007	48.7%	0.5	1.8
J2:1/2		630	28.7%	0.2	1.3
J2:1/3		687	32.4%	0.2	1.4
J2:2/1	Service Station Entry Left Right	209	62.2%	2.5	42.8
J2:2/2	Service Station Entry Right	243	66.1%	2.9	43.2
J2:2/3	Service Station Entry Right	65	18.9%	0.6	33.0
J2:3/1	A120 Wbd Ahead	991	64.2%	1.7	6.9
J2:3/2+J2:3/3	A120 Wbd Ahead	1271	58.8 : 61.0%	1.8	5.9
J2:4/1	A120 Ebd Ahead	632	44.3%	1.2	6.6
J2:4/2	A120 Ebd Ahead	767	50.2%	1.5	7.0
J2:4/3	A120 Ebd Ahead	675	47.3%	1.3	6.9
J2:5/1	A120 EB Ahead	779	39.3%	0.3	1.5
J2:5/2	A120 EB Ahead	505	23.8%	0.2	1.1
J2:5/3	A120 EB Ahead	505	23.8%	0.2	1.1
J2:5/4	A120 EB Ahead	740	37.4%	0.3	1.5
J3:1/1	A120 W Circ Ahead	435	49.4%	1.4	12.2
J3:1/2	A120 W Circ Ahead	435	49.4%	1.4	12.2
J3:1/3	A120 W Circ Right	31	2.7%	0.1	15.0
J3:1/4	A120 W Circ Right	107	9.5%	0.6	24.5
J3:2/1	A120 W Entry Ahead	588	62.1%	2.5	15.4
J3:2/2	A120 W Entry Ahead Ahead2	570	61.2%	2.6	16.2
J3:2/3	A120 W Entry Ahead	552	59.7%	2.7	17.3
J3:2/4	A120 W Entry Ahead	819	81.3%	4.9	21.6
J4:1/1	Ahead	592	51.7%	0.7	4.3
J4:1/2	Ahead Ahead2	659	55.3%	1.0	6.0
J4:1/3	Right	819	72.5%	1.4	6.1
J4:2/2+J4:2/1	M11 SB Off Slip Left	690	63.3 : 63.3%	5.0	26.3
J4:2/3	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	187	29.3%	1.2	23.8
J4:2/4	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead	341	53.3%	2.6	27.6
J5:1/1	Ahead	229	31.4%	1.1	17.8
J5:1/2	Ahead	230	31.6%	1.1	17.9
J5:2/2+J5:2/1	Thremhall Avenue Left Ahead	991	88.1 : 88.1%	7.7	28.1
J5:2/3	Thremhall Avenue Ahead	915	87.0%	7.4	28.9
J6:1/1	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0
J6:1/2	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	881	54.9%	0.6	2.5
J6:1/3	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	915	57.0%	0.7	2.6
J6:2/2+J6:2/1	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	556	134.3 : 138.7%	86.6	561.0
J6:2/3	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	280	131.9%	41.3	531.2
J7:1/1	Right	485	86.6%	4.4	32.5
J7:1/2	Right Right2	468	83.6%	5.1	39.0
J7:1/3	Right	327	58.4%	4.6	51.0
J7:2/1	Ahead	271	15.8%	0.1	1.7
J7:2/2	Ahead	1166	84.9%	4.5	14.9
J7:2/3	Ahead	1195	87.5%	5.2	16.5
C1 - West Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		-47.7	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	140.36	Cycle Time (s): 75
C1 - West Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		36.1	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	13.49	Cycle Time (s): 75
C1 - West Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		10.8	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	16.16	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		24.1	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	12.03	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		2.1	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	17.27	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		-54.1	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	129.23	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 4 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		2.8	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	23.85	Cycle Time (s): 75
PRC Over All Lanes (%)		-54.1	Total Delay Over All Lanes(pcuHr):	354.24	

Scenario 5: '2031 Base plus ULP AM' (FG5: '2031 Base plus All ULP AM', Plan 1: 'AM & PM Existing')

**Project and User Details**

<b>Project:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8 Model</b>
<b>Location:</b>	M11 J8 Essex
<b>File name:</b>	M11 J8 Network + New Services Junction on A120 (2031) - MLR checked.lsg3x
<b>Author:</b>	Mark Scroggs
<b>Company:</b>	Jacobs UK Ltd
<b>Address:</b>	Chelmsford, Essex
<b>Notes:</b>	Services exit removed from J8 roundabout and relocated on A120 west of J8 via a new signalised junction. A120 also widened to west of Junction 8 in both eastbound and westbound directions.
<b>Linsig Version:</b>	3, 2, 16, 0



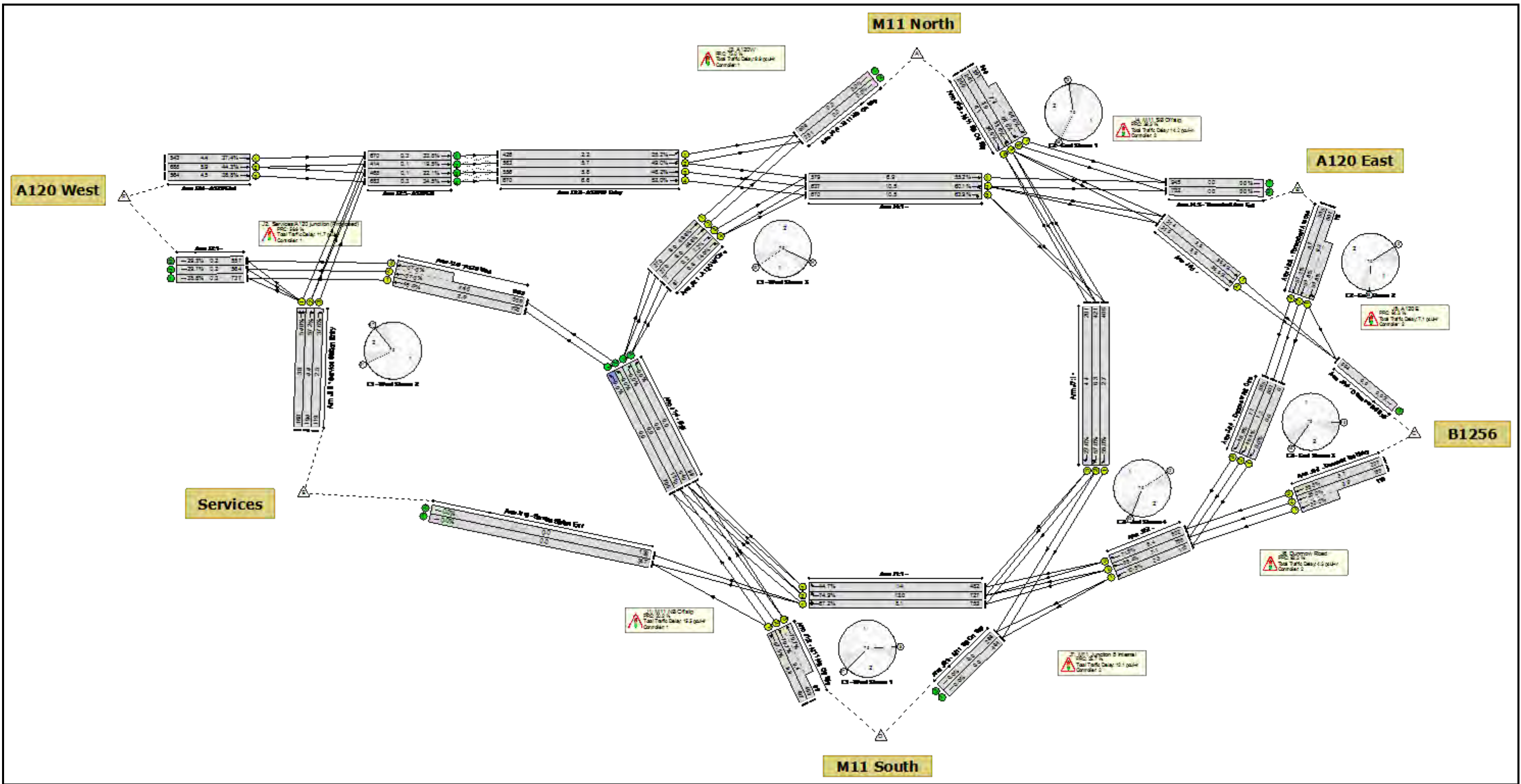
**Network Results**

Item	Lane Description	Demand Flow (pcu)	Deg Sat (%)	Total Delay (pcuHr)	Av. Delay Per PCU (s/pcu)
J1:1/1	Ahead Right	1112	67.3%	1.2	4.7
J1:1/2	Right	1365	83.3%	5.4	16.2
J1:1/3	Right	731	40.6%	0.4	2.0
J1:2/1	M11 NB Off Slip Left Ahead	424	204.7%	122.5	1040.4
J1:2/2+J1:2/3	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead	591	207.8 : 207.8%	170.3	1037.1
J2:1/1		1054	42.7%	0.4	1.7
J2:1/2		830	32.4%	0.2	1.4
J2:1/3		739	30.0%	0.2	1.4
J2:2/1	Service Station Entry Left Right	189	66.7%	2.6	49.0
J2:2/2	Service Station Entry Right	223	71.7%	3.1	50.4
J2:2/3	Service Station Entry Right	105	36.2%	1.1	38.5
J2:3/1	A120 Wbd Ahead	1043	54.5%	1.1	4.9
J2:3/2+J2:3/3	A120 Wbd Ahead	1518	57.4 : 59.2%	1.4	4.5
J2:4/1	A120 Ebd Ahead	813	55.0%	1.5	6.8
J2:4/2	A120 Ebd Ahead	959	60.6%	1.9	7.3
J2:4/3	A120 Ebd Ahead	805	54.5%	1.5	6.7
J2:5/1	A120 EB Ahead	940	47.5%	0.5	1.7
J2:5/2	A120 EB Ahead	591	27.9%	0.2	1.2
J2:5/3	A120 EB Ahead	591	27.9%	0.2	1.2
J2:5/4	A120 EB Ahead	910	46.0%	0.4	1.7
J3:1/1	A120 W Circ Ahead	489	60.0%	1.9	16.9
J3:1/2	A120 W Circ Ahead	486	68.8%	2.2	16.5
J3:1/3	A120 W Circ Right	34	0.9%	0.0	20.2
J3:1/4	A120 W Circ Right	160	9.9%	0.8	42.6
J3:2/1	A120 W Entry Ahead	659	59.7%	2.1	11.6
J3:2/2	A120 W Entry Ahead Ahead2	823	75.8%	3.7	16.2
J3:2/3	A120 W Entry Ahead	690	73.7%	3.4	18.0
J3:2/4	A120 W Entry Ahead	860	85.3%	5.2	21.8
J4:1/1	Ahead	857	70.0%	1.4	5.9
J4:1/2	Ahead Ahead2	850	63.3%	1.5	7.1
J4:1/3	Right	860	72.7%	1.5	6.1
J4:2/2+J4:2/1	M11 SB Off Slip Left	773	74.5 : 74.5%	6.6	30.9
J4:2/3	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	154	26.4%	1.1	25.2
J4:2/4	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead	430	73.7%	4.3	36.0
J5:1/1	Ahead	270	49.2%	1.7	26.1
J5:1/2	Ahead	272	49.6%	1.7	26.2
J5:2/2+J5:2/1	Thremhall Avenue Left Ahead	1155	92.2 : 92.2%	9.6	30.0
J5:2/3	Thremhall Avenue Ahead	1058	88.9%	7.9	26.9
J6:1/1	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0
J6:1/2	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	1045	65.2%	1.1	3.9
J6:1/3	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	1058	66.0%	1.2	4.0
J6:2/2+J6:2/1	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	583	137.6 : 148.9%	100.8	622.3
J6:2/3	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	286	134.7%	43.9	552.9
J7:1/1	Right	473	98.5%	11.0	83.8
J7:1/2	Right Right2	470	97.9%	11.3	86.3
J7:1/3	Right	430	89.6%	9.5	79.8
J7:2/1	Ahead	291	15.8%	0.3	6.3
J7:2/2	Ahead	1337	113.9%	89.1	255.0
J7:2/3	Ahead	1344	115.1%	96.0	272.0
C1 - West Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		-130.9	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	299.70	Cycle Time (s): 75
C1 - West Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		25.5	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	14.31	Cycle Time (s): 75
C1 - West Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		5.5	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	19.45	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		20.8	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	16.31	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		-2.4	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	20.97	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		-65.5	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	147.02	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 4 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		-27.8	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	217.20	Cycle Time (s): 75
PRC Over All Lanes (%)		-130.9	Total Delay Over All Lanes (pcuHr):	737.05	

Scenario 6: '2012 Base PM' (FG6: '2012 Base PM', Plan 1: 'AM & PM Existing')

**Project and User Details**

<b>Project:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8 Model</b>
<b>Location:</b>	M11 J8 Essex
<b>File name:</b>	M11 J8 Network + New Services Junction on A120 (2031) - MLR checked.lsg3x
<b>Author:</b>	Mark Scroggs
<b>Company:</b>	Jacobs UK Ltd
<b>Address:</b>	Chelmsford, Essex
<b>Notes:</b>	Services exit removed from J8 roundabout and relocated on A120 west of J8 via a new signalised junction. A120 also widened to west of Junction 8 in both eastbound and westbound directions.
<b>Linsig Version:</b>	3, 2, 16, 0





**Network Results**

Item	Lane Description	Demand Flow (pcu)	Deg Sat (%)	Total Delay (pcuHr)	Av. Delay Per PCU (s/pcu)
J1:1/1	Ahead Right	753	67.2%	2.9	13.8
J1:1/2	Right	727	74.9%	3.8	19.0
J1:1/3	Right	482	44.7%	0.8	6.1
J1:2/1	M11 NB Off Slip Left Ahead	437	67.5%	3.6	30.0
J1:2/2+J1:2/3	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead	531	70.7 : 70.7%	4.3	29.0
J2:1/1		737	38.8%	0.3	1.5
J2:1/2		564	29.7%	0.2	1.3
J2:1/3		557	29.3%	0.2	1.3
J2:2/1	Service Station Entry Left Right	168	54.0%	1.9	41.4
J2:2/2	Service Station Entry Right	194	57.2%	2.2	41.4
J2:2/3	Service Station Entry Right	119	37.6%	1.2	37.2
J2:3/1	A120 Wbd Ahead	705	48.9%	0.8	4.0
J2:3/2+J2:3/3	A120 Wbd Ahead	1112	57.5 : 57.5%	1.1	3.6
J2:4/1	A120 Ebd Ahead	543	37.4%	0.9	5.7
J2:4/2	A120 Ebd Ahead	688	44.3%	1.2	6.0
J2:4/3	A120 Ebd Ahead	564	38.8%	0.9	5.8
J2:5/1	A120 EB Ahead	670	33.8%	0.3	1.4
J2:5/2	A120 EB Ahead	414	19.5%	0.1	1.1
J2:5/3	A120 EB Ahead	468	22.1%	0.1	1.1
J2:5/4	A120 EB Ahead	683	34.5%	0.3	1.4
J3:1/1	A120 W Circ Ahead	270	46.6%	2.0	26.4
J3:1/2	A120 W Circ Ahead	270	46.6%	2.0	26.4
J3:1/3	A120 W Circ Right	7	1.2%	0.0	24.8
J3:1/4	A120 W Circ Right	81	14.0%	0.3	13.4
J3:2/1	A120 W Entry Ahead	426	35.2%	0.7	5.6
J3:2/2	A120 W Entry Ahead Ahead2	583	49.0%	1.6	10.0
J3:2/3	A120 W Entry Ahead	556	46.2%	1.5	9.6
J3:2/4	A120 W Entry Ahead	670	52.0%	1.8	9.8
J4:1/1	Ahead	579	55.2%	1.6	10.1
J4:1/2	Ahead Ahead2	637	60.1%	2.4	13.5
J4:1/3	Right	670	63.9%	2.2	11.6
J4:2/2+J4:2/1	M11 SB Off Slip Left	757	64.6 : 64.6%	5.1	24.1
J4:2/3	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	241	33.4%	1.5	21.9
J4:2/4	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead	250	34.6%	1.5	22.0
J5:1/1	Ahead	214	36.4%	1.2	20.4
J5:1/2	Ahead	215	36.6%	1.2	20.5
J5:2/2+J5:2/1	Thremhall Avenue Left Ahead	676	54.8 : 54.8%	2.4	13.0
J5:2/3	Thremhall Avenue Ahead	595	51.2%	2.2	13.4
J6:1/1	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0
J6:1/2	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	601	49.4%	0.5	3.1
J6:1/3	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	595	48.9%	0.5	3.0
J6:2/2+J6:2/1	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	281	35.0 : 35.0%	1.9	23.7
J6:2/3	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	207	35.5%	1.5	25.7
J7:1/1	Right	406	55.8%	1.5	13.3
J7:1/2	Right Right2	421	57.8%	2.4	20.9
J7:1/3	Right	201	27.6%	1.7	30.8
J7:2/1	Ahead	116	10.8%	0.4	12.9
J7:2/2	Ahead	766	68.4%	2.8	13.3
J7:2/3	Ahead	802	71.6%	3.2	14.3
C1 - West Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		20.2	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	15.46	Cycle Time (s): 75
C1 - West Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		56.6	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	10.20	Cycle Time (s): 75
C1 - West Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		73.0	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	9.88	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		39.3	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	14.24	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		64.3	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	7.09	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		82.2	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	4.34	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 4 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		25.7	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	12.11	Cycle Time (s): 75
PRC Over All Lanes (%)		20.2	Total Delay Over All Lanes(pcuHr):	74.82	

**Scenario 7: '2018 Base (includes Committed + G1) PM'** (FG7: '2018 Base (includes Committed + G1) PM', Plan 1: 'AM & PM Existing')

**Project and User Details**

<b>Project:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8 Model</b>
<b>Location:</b>	M11 J8 Essex
<b>File name:</b>	M11 J8 Network + New Services Junction on A120 (2031) - MLR checked.lsg3x
<b>Author:</b>	Mark Scroggs
<b>Company:</b>	Jacobs UK Ltd
<b>Address:</b>	Chelmsford, Essex
<b>Notes:</b>	Services exit removed from J8 roundabout and relocated on A120 west of J8 via a new signalised junction. A120 also widened to west of Junction 8 in both eastbound and westbound directions.
<b>Linsig Version:</b>	3, 2, 16, 0





**Network Results**

Item	Lane Description	Demand Flow (pcu)	Deg Sat (%)	Total Delay (pcuHr)	Av. Delay Per PCU (s/pcu)
J1:1/1	Ahead Right	776	78.9%	3.9	18.0
J1:1/2	Right	795	79.7%	5.0	22.8
J1:1/3	Right	611	55.3%	1.7	10.3
J1:2/1	M11 NB Off Slip Left Ahead	451	72.6%	4.1	33.0
J1:2/2+J1:2/3	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead	594	78.6 : 78.6%	5.4	32.7
J2:1/1		766	40.3%	0.3	1.6
J2:1/2		674	35.5%	0.3	1.5
J2:1/3		588	30.9%	0.2	1.4
J2:2/1	Service Station Entry Left Right	180	57.8%	2.1	42.7
J2:2/2	Service Station Entry Right	208	61.3%	2.5	42.9
J2:2/3	Service Station Entry Right	95	30.0%	0.9	35.9
J2:3/1	A120 Wbd Ahead	739	51.3%	0.9	4.3
J2:3/2+J2:3/3	A120 Wbd Ahead	1248	64.9 : 64.9%	1.3	3.8
J2:4/1	A120 Ebd Ahead	583	40.2%	0.9	5.9
J2:4/2	A120 Ebd Ahead	726	46.7%	1.3	6.2
J2:4/3	A120 Ebd Ahead	605	41.7%	1.0	6.0
J2:5/1	A120 EB Ahead	722	36.5%	0.3	1.4
J2:5/2	A120 EB Ahead	458	21.6%	0.1	1.1
J2:5/3	A120 EB Ahead	476	22.5%	0.1	1.1
J2:5/4	A120 EB Ahead	700	35.4%	0.3	1.4
J3:1/1	A120 W Circ Ahead	313	49.3%	3.0	34.6
J3:1/2	A120 W Circ Ahead	312	49.1%	3.0	34.5
J3:1/3	A120 W Circ Right	10	1.6%	0.1	45.4
J3:1/4	A120 W Circ Right	117	18.4%	0.5	15.8
J3:2/1	A120 W Entry Ahead	471	40.7%	1.4	10.8
J3:2/2	A120 W Entry Ahead Ahead2	676	59.4%	2.1	11.0
J3:2/3	A120 W Entry Ahead	543	55.2%	1.9	12.8
J3:2/4	A120 W Entry Ahead	666	63.1%	2.2	12.0
J4:1/1	Ahead	683	61.9%	1.4	7.6
J4:1/2	Ahead Ahead2	660	59.2%	1.9	10.4
J4:1/3	Right	666	60.4%	1.3	7.2
J4:2/2+J4:2/1	M11 SB Off Slip Left	785	70.2 : 70.2%	5.9	27.0
J4:2/3	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	290	43.6%	2.0	24.9
J4:2/4	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead	293	43.9%	2.0	25.0
J5:1/1	Ahead	263	40.6%	1.3	17.7
J5:1/2	Ahead	265	40.9%	1.3	17.7
J5:2/2+J5:2/1	Thremhall Avenue Left Ahead	726	68.5 : 68.5%	4.0	19.7
J5:2/3	Thremhall Avenue Ahead	696	69.9%	4.1	21.2
J6:1/1	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0
J6:1/2	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	658	52.9%	0.6	3.1
J6:1/3	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	696	55.9%	0.6	3.3
J6:2/2+J6:2/1	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	348	46.9 : 46.9%	2.5	26.1
J6:2/3	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	167	30.0%	1.2	25.8
J7:1/1	Right	406	76.9%	3.7	32.7
J7:1/2	Right Right2	408	77.3%	4.2	37.0
J7:1/3	Right	259	49.1%	2.5	34.9
J7:2/1	Ahead	130	11.0%	0.4	11.2
J7:2/2	Ahead	876	83.0%	3.7	15.3
J7:2/3	Ahead	863	81.7%	3.3	13.9
C1 - West Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		12.9	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	20.20	Cycle Time (s): 75
C1 - West Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		38.8	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	10.98	Cycle Time (s): 75
C1 - West Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		42.7	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	14.27	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		28.1	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	14.61	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		28.8	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	10.67	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		60.9	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	4.92	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 4 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		8.5	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	17.86	Cycle Time (s): 75
PRC Over All Lanes (%)		8.5	Total Delay Over All Lanes(pcuHr):	95.19	

Scenario 8: '2018 Base plus ULP PM' (FG8: '2018 Base plus ULP PM', Plan 1: 'AM & PM Existing')

**Project and User Details**

<b>Project:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8 Model</b>
<b>Location:</b>	M11 J8 Essex
<b>File name:</b>	M11 J8 Network + New Services Junction on A120 (2031) - MLR checked.lsg3x
<b>Author:</b>	Mark Scroggs
<b>Company:</b>	Jacobs UK Ltd
<b>Address:</b>	Chelmsford, Essex
<b>Notes:</b>	Services exit removed from J8 roundabout and relocated on A120 west of J8 via a new signalised junction. A120 also widened to west of Junction 8 in both eastbound and westbound directions.
<b>Linsig Version:</b>	3, 2, 16, 0



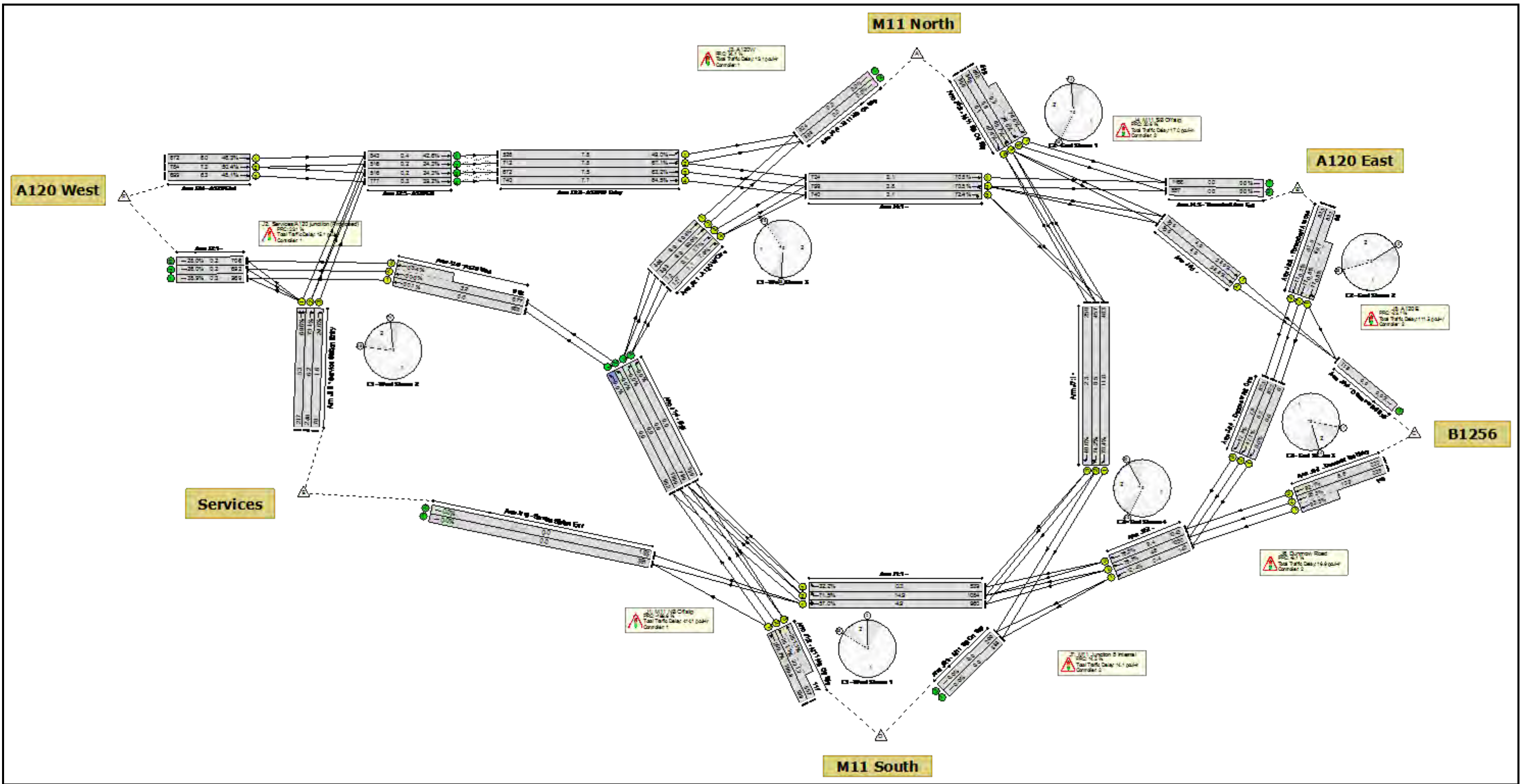
**Network Results**

Item	Lane Description	Demand Flow (pcu)	Deg Sat (%)	Total Delay (pcuHr)	Av. Delay Per PCU (s/pcu)
J1:1/1	Ahead Right	912	71.7%	2.2	8.9
J1:1/2	Right	971	73.5%	3.7	13.6
J1:1/3	Right	519	36.3%	0.3	2.3
J1:2/1	M11 NB Off Slip Left Ahead	460	148.0%	86.7	678.2
J1:2/2+J1:2/3	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead	617	148.4 : 148.4%	114.5	667.8
J2:1/1		905	43.4%	0.4	1.7
J2:1/2		645	29.2%	0.2	1.3
J2:1/3		678	31.9%	0.2	1.4
J2:2/1	Service Station Entry Left Right	201	64.4%	2.5	45.5
J2:2/2	Service Station Entry Right	234	69.0%	3.0	46.5
J2:2/3	Service Station Entry Right	48	15.2%	0.5	33.9
J2:3/1	A120 Wbd Ahead	884	55.7%	1.2	5.5
J2:3/2+J2:3/3	A120 Wbd Ahead	1303	58.8 : 61.2%	2.1	6.5
J2:4/1	A120 Ebd Ahead	633	43.6%	1.1	6.1
J2:4/2	A120 Ebd Ahead	740	47.6%	1.3	6.3
J2:4/3	A120 Ebd Ahead	654	45.0%	1.1	6.2
J2:5/1	A120 EB Ahead	793	40.1%	0.3	1.5
J2:5/2	A120 EB Ahead	488	23.0%	0.1	1.1
J2:5/3	A120 EB Ahead	486	22.9%	0.1	1.1
J2:5/4	A120 EB Ahead	702	35.5%	0.3	1.4
J3:1/1	A120 W Circ Ahead	331	63.1%	3.8	40.9
J3:1/2	A120 W Circ Ahead	330	62.9%	3.7	40.7
J3:1/3	A120 W Circ Right	15	2.9%	0.2	46.9
J3:1/4	A120 W Circ Right	128	16.8%	0.2	7.3
J3:2/1	A120 W Entry Ahead	507	40.2%	1.1	8.0
J3:2/2	A120 W Entry Ahead Ahead2	654	52.7%	1.5	8.3
J3:2/3	A120 W Entry Ahead	621	57.5%	1.9	10.9
J3:2/4	A120 W Entry Ahead	687	59.6%	1.8	9.4
J4:1/1	Ahead	669	59.2%	1.4	7.6
J4:1/2	Ahead Ahead2	749	62.1%	1.8	9.3
J4:1/3	Right	687	60.9%	1.3	7.0
J4:2/2+J4:2/1	M11 SB Off Slip Left	810	74.2 : 74.2%	6.5	29.0
J4:2/3	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	293	46.0%	2.1	26.2
J4:2/4	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead	319	49.9%	2.4	26.9
J5:1/1	Ahead	277	41.2%	1.3	18.7
J5:1/2	Ahead	277	41.1%	1.3	18.6
J5:2/2+J5:2/1	Thremhall Avenue Left Ahead	826	76.4 : 76.4%	5.0	21.6
J5:2/3	Thremhall Avenue Ahead	772	75.4%	4.8	22.4
J6:1/1	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0
J6:1/2	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	758	48.1%	0.5	2.2
J6:1/3	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	772	49.0%	0.5	2.3
J6:2/2+J6:2/1	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	375	89.2 : 89.2%	6.9	66.5
J6:2/3	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	189	79.1%	3.5	65.8
J7:1/1	Right	424	84.1%	4.9	41.8
J7:1/2	Right Right2	416	82.5%	4.9	42.6
J7:1/3	Right	281	55.8%	2.7	34.6
J7:2/1	Ahead	162	13.4%	0.1	1.8
J7:2/2	Ahead	971	89.9%	5.1	18.7
J7:2/3	Ahead	961	89.0%	4.7	17.4
C1 - West Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		-64.9	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	207.37	Cycle Time (s): 75
C1 - West Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		30.5	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	12.82	Cycle Time (s): 75
C1 - West Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		42.6	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	14.18	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		21.2	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	15.64	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		17.8	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	12.43	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		0.9	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	11.33	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 4 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		0.1	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	22.32	Cycle Time (s): 75
PRC Over All Lanes (%)		-64.9	Total Delay Over All Lanes(pcuHr):	297.83	

**Scenario 9: '2031 Base (includes Committed + G1 + BSN) PM'** (FG9: '2031 Base (includes committed + G1 + BSN) PM', Plan 1: 'AM & PM Existing')  
**Project and User Details**

<b>Project:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8 Model</b>
<b>Location:</b>	M11 J8 Essex
<b>File name:</b>	M11 J8 Network + New Services Junction on A120 (2031) - MLR checked.lsg3x
<b>Author:</b>	Mark Scroggs
<b>Company:</b>	Jacobs UK Ltd
<b>Address:</b>	Chelmsford, Essex
<b>Notes:</b>	Services exit removed from J8 roundabout and relocated on A120 west of J8 via a new signalised junction. A120 also widened to west of Junction 8 in both eastbound and westbound directions.
<b>Linsig Version:</b>	3, 2, 16, 0





**Network Results**

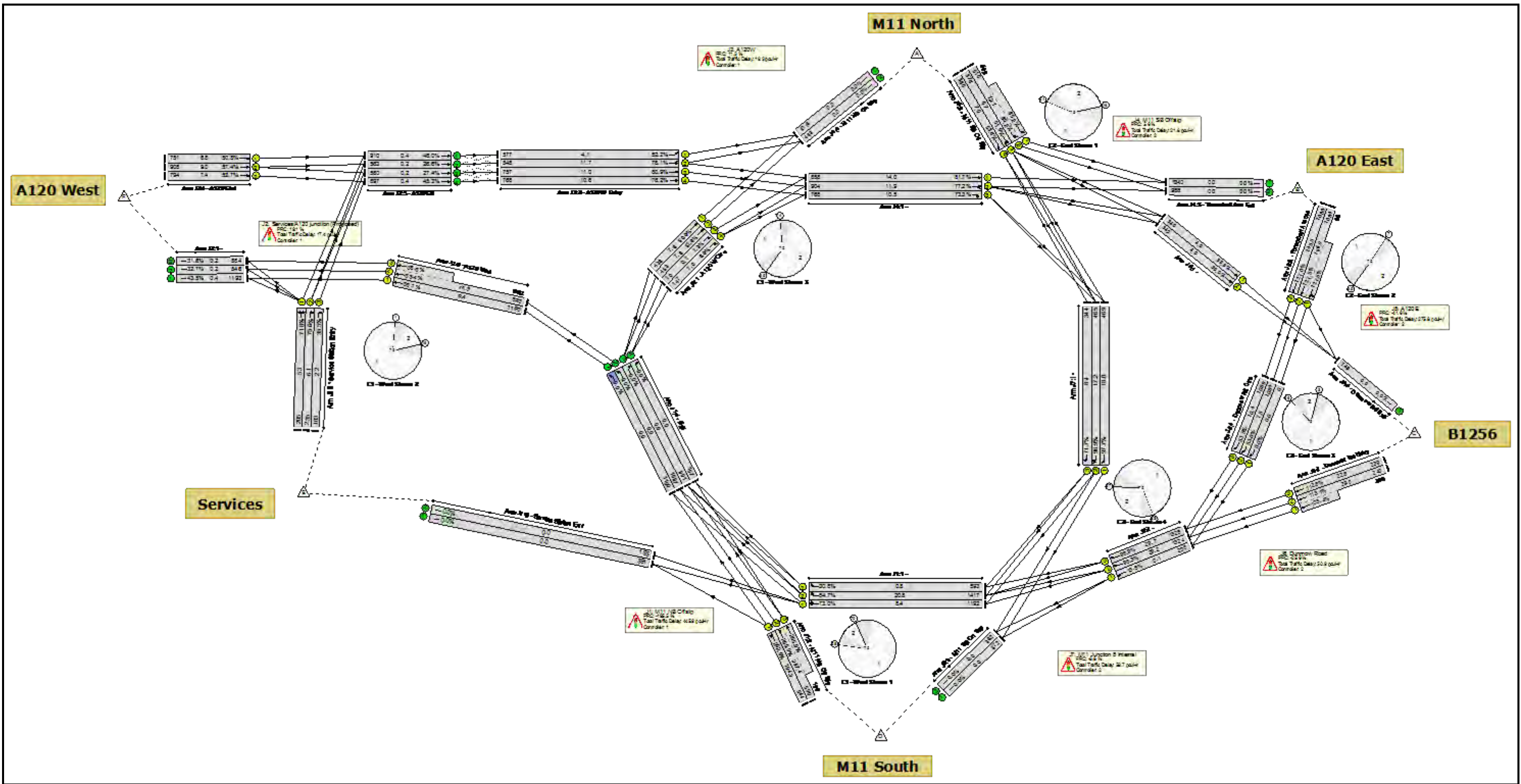
Item	Lane Description	Demand Flow (pcu)	Deg Sat (%)	Total Delay (pcuHr)	Av. Delay Per PCU (s/pcu)
J1:1/1	Ahead Right	960	57.0%	1.2	4.7
J1:1/2	Right	1084	71.5%	2.3	8.0
J1:1/3	Right	539	32.2%	0.2	1.8
J1:2/1	M11 NB Off Slip Left Ahead	538	259.7%	185.2	1239.0
J1:2/2+J1:2/3	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead	674	251.1 : 251.1%	225.2	1202.7
J2:1/1		969	38.9%	0.3	1.5
J2:1/2		692	26.0%	0.2	1.3
J2:1/3		706	28.0%	0.2	1.3
J2:2/1	Service Station Entry Left Right	217	69.6%	2.9	48.3
J2:2/2	Service Station Entry Right	248	73.1%	3.4	49.2
J2:2/3	Service Station Entry Right	78	24.6%	0.8	35.1
J2:3/1	A120 Wbd Ahead	952	50.1%	1.2	5.9
J2:3/2+J2:3/3	A120 Wbd Ahead	1369	50.5 : 53.4%	1.2	4.5
J2:4/1	A120 Ebd Ahead	672	46.3%	1.2	6.3
J2:4/2	A120 Ebd Ahead	784	50.4%	1.4	6.6
J2:4/3	A120 Ebd Ahead	699	48.1%	1.3	6.5
J2:5/1	A120 EB Ahead	843	42.6%	0.4	1.6
J2:5/2	A120 EB Ahead	516	24.3%	0.2	1.1
J2:5/3	A120 EB Ahead	516	24.3%	0.2	1.1
J2:5/4	A120 EB Ahead	777	39.2%	0.3	1.5
J3:1/1	A120 W Circ Ahead	396	50.4%	1.3	13.1
J3:1/2	A120 W Circ Ahead	393	50.0%	1.3	12.8
J3:1/3	A120 W Circ Right	12	1.7%	0.0	13.7
J3:1/4	A120 W Circ Right	127	7.9%	0.5	34.8
J3:2/1	A120 W Entry Ahead	528	49.0%	1.6	10.6
J3:2/2	A120 W Entry Ahead Ahead2	712	67.1%	2.8	14.1
J3:2/3	A120 W Entry Ahead	672	63.2%	2.8	14.8
J3:2/4	A120 W Entry Ahead	740	64.5%	2.8	13.4
J4:1/1	Ahead	724	70.8%	1.9	9.6
J4:1/2	Ahead Ahead2	799	70.5%	2.2	11.0
J4:1/3	Right	740	72.4%	2.0	9.9
J4:2/2+J4:2/1	M11 SB Off Slip Left	894	74.6 : 74.6%	6.4	25.7
J4:2/3	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	342	45.7%	2.2	22.8
J4:2/4	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead	356	47.4%	2.3	23.1
J5:1/1	Ahead	326	28.9%	1.4	17.1
J5:1/2	Ahead	326	28.8%	1.4	17.2
J5:2/2+J5:2/1	Thremhall Avenue Left Ahead	888	110.8 : 110.8%	57.3	232.4
J5:2/3	Thremhall Avenue Ahead	823	110.2%	51.4	225.0
J6:1/1	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0
J6:1/2	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	822	47.1%	0.5	2.2
J6:1/3	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	823	47.4%	0.5	2.2
J6:2/2+J6:2/1	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	374	95.5 : 95.5%	9.6	92.1
J6:2/3	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	220	92.1%	6.1	99.4
J7:1/1	Right	483	78.4%	4.3	32.0
J7:1/2	Right Right2	457	74.2%	3.8	29.9
J7:1/3	Right	250	40.6%	1.5	22.1
J7:2/1	Ahead	146	12.4%	0.2	5.2
J7:2/2	Ahead	1050	78.7%	2.2	8.3
J7:2/3	Ahead	1043	78.5%	2.1	7.7
C1 - West Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		-188.6	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	414.06	Cycle Time (s): 75
C1 - West Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		23.1	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	13.36	Cycle Time (s): 75
C1 - West Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		34.1	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	13.06	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		20.6	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	17.04	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		-23.1	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	111.52	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		-6.1	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	16.56	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 4 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		14.3	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	14.13	Cycle Time (s): 75
PRC Over All Lanes (%)		-188.6	Total Delay Over All Lanes (pcuHr):	601.42	



**Scenario 10: '2031 Base plus ULP PM'** (FG10: '2031 Base plus All ULP PM', Plan 1: 'AM & PM Existing')

**Project and User Details**

<b>Project:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>M11 Junction 8 Model</b>
<b>Location:</b>	M11 J8 Essex
<b>File name:</b>	M11 J8 Network + New Services Junction on A120 (2031) - MLR checked.lsg3x
<b>Author:</b>	Mark Scroggs
<b>Company:</b>	Jacobs UK Ltd
<b>Address:</b>	Chelmsford, Essex
<b>Notes:</b>	Services exit removed from J8 roundabout and relocated on A120 west of J8 via a new signalised junction. A120 also widened to west of Junction 8 in both eastbound and westbound directions.
<b>Linsig Version:</b>	3, 2, 16, 0



**Network Results**

Item	Lane Description	Demand Flow (pcu)	Deg Sat (%)	Total Delay (pcuHr)	Av. Delay Per PCU (s/pcu)
J1:1/1	Ahead Right	1192	73.0%	2.0	7.1
J1:1/2	Right	1417	84.7%	4.6	13.7
J1:1/3	Right	593	30.8%	0.2	1.8
J1:2/1	M11 NB Off Slip Left Ahead	544	262.6%	188.6	1248.3
J1:2/2+J1:2/3	M11 NB Off Slip Ahead	725	265.9 : 265.9%	250.5	1243.8
J2:1/1		1193	43.5%	0.4	1.7
J2:1/2		846	32.7%	0.2	1.4
J2:1/3		884	31.6%	0.2	1.4
J2:2/1	Service Station Entry Left Right	205	71.8%	3.0	52.2
J2:2/2	Service Station Entry Right	235	75.6%	3.5	53.5
J2:2/3	Service Station Entry Right	103	35.5%	1.1	38.4
J2:3/1	A120 Wbd Ahead	1190	56.1%	1.4	5.9
J2:3/2+J2:3/3	A120 Wbd Ahead	1687	63.4 : 58.6%	1.9	5.8
J2:4/1	A120 Ebd Ahead	751	50.8%	1.3	6.4
J2:4/2	A120 Ebd Ahead	908	57.4%	1.7	6.9
J2:4/3	A120 Ebd Ahead	794	53.7%	1.5	6.6
J2:5/1	A120 EB Ahead	910	46.0%	0.4	1.7
J2:5/2	A120 EB Ahead	563	26.6%	0.2	1.2
J2:5/3	A120 EB Ahead	580	27.4%	0.2	1.2
J2:5/4	A120 EB Ahead	897	45.3%	0.4	1.7
J3:1/1	A120 W Circ Ahead	438	50.9%	2.4	25.0
J3:1/2	A120 W Circ Ahead	453	51.6%	2.4	24.5
J3:1/3	A120 W Circ Right	10	1.3%	0.0	5.2
J3:1/4	A120 W Circ Right	147	8.9%	0.6	33.8
J3:2/1	A120 W Entry Ahead	577	52.2%	1.4	8.5
J3:2/2	A120 W Entry Ahead Ahead2	848	78.1%	4.1	17.5
J3:2/3	A120 W Entry Ahead	757	80.9%	4.6	21.8
J3:2/4	A120 W Entry Ahead	768	76.2%	3.8	17.6
J4:1/1	Ahead	858	81.7%	3.2	13.3
J4:1/2	Ahead Ahead2	904	77.2%	2.6	11.4
J4:1/3	Right	768	73.3%	2.1	9.7
J4:2/2+J4:2/1	M11 SB Off Slip Left	998	85.2 : 85.2%	8.7	31.5
J4:2/3	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead Ahead2	374	51.9%	2.6	24.7
J4:2/4	M11 SB Off Slip Ahead	386	53.4%	2.7	25.0
J5:1/1	Ahead	340	38.8%	1.2	14.5
J5:1/2	Ahead	342	39.0%	1.2	14.5
J5:2/2+J5:2/1	Thremhall Avenue Left Ahead	1150	127.5 : 127.5%	141.2	442.0
J5:2/3	Thremhall Avenue Ahead	1089	127.0%	132.2	437.1
J6:1/1	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0
J6:1/2	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	1084	53.0%	0.6	2.4
J6:1/3	Dunmow Rd Circ Right	1089	53.5%	0.6	2.4
J6:2/2+J6:2/1	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	446	113.1 : 105.4%	29.5	238.2
J6:2/3	Dunmow Rd Entry Ahead	239	112.6%	20.2	304.7
J7:1/1	Right	469	97.7%	11.2	85.7
J7:1/2	Right Right2	465	96.9%	11.0	85.3
J7:1/3	Right	344	71.7%	4.4	45.5
J7:2/1	Ahead	206	15.8%	0.1	1.7
J7:2/2	Ahead	1324	96.3%	16.1	54.5
J7:2/3	Ahead	1328	96.9%	16.9	57.0
C1 - West Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		-195.5	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	445.93	Cycle Time (s): 75
C1 - West Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		19.1	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	15.33	Cycle Time (s): 75
C1 - West Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		11.3	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	19.28	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 1 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		5.6	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	21.79	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 2 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		-41.6	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	275.81	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 3 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		-25.6	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	50.88	Cycle Time (s): 75
C2 - East Stream: 4 PRC for Signalled Lanes (%)		-8.6	Total Delay for Signalled Lanes (pcuHr):	59.66	Cycle Time (s): 75
PRC Over All Lanes (%)		-195.5	Total Delay Over All Lanes(pcuHr):	890.74	