



Havering

L O N D O N B O R O U G H

CABINET MEETING
19th JULY 2017

HAVERING LOCAL PLAN
PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY
ASSESSMENT REPORT 2016

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING

PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

ASSESSMENT REPORT

APRIL 2016

Quality, Integrity, Professionalism

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GLOSSARY

3G	Third Generation (artificial grass pitch)
AGP	Artificial Grass Pitch
BC	Bowling Club
CC	Cricket Club
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
CSP	County Sports Partnership
ECB	England and Wales Cricket Board
EH	England Hockey
FA	Football Association
FC	Football Club
FE	Further Education
FPM	Facilities Planning Model
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
HC	Hockey Club
HE	Higher Education
JFC	Junior Football Club
KKP	Knight, Kavanagh and Page
LDF	Local Development Framework
LMS	Last Man Stands
LTA	Lawn Tennis Association
NGB	National Governing Body
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PQS	Performance Quality Standard
PF	Playing Field
PPS	Playing Pitch Strategy
RFL	Rugby Football League
RFU	Rugby Football Union
RUFC	Rugby Union Football Club
RLFC	Rugby League Football Club
S106	Section 106
LBHC	London Borough of Havering Council
TC	Tennis Club
TGR	Team Generation Rate
U	Under

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PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

PART 1: INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This is the Playing Pitch Assessment Report prepared by Knight Kavanagh & Page (KKP) for the London Borough of Havering Council (LBHC) and its partners. This report presents a supply and demand assessment of playing pitch facilities in accordance with Sport England's Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance: An approach to developing and delivering a playing pitch strategy. It has been followed to develop a clear picture of the balance between the local supply of, and demand for, playing pitches and other outdoor sports facilities.

The guidance details a stepped approach to developing a Playing Pitch Strategy. These steps are separated into distinct stages:

- ◀ Stage A: Prepare and tailor the approach (Step 1)
- ◀ Stage B: Gather information and views on the supply of and demand for provision (Steps 2 & 3)
- ◀ Stage C: Assess the supply and demand information and views (Steps 4, 5 & 6)
- ◀ Stage D: Develop the strategy (Steps 7 & 8)
- ◀ Stage E: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date (Steps 9 & 10)

Stages A to C are covered in this report.

Stage A: Prepare and tailor the approach

Why the PPS is being developed

The Council is reviewing its Local Development Framework (LDF) 2008 and has commissioned this study as an integral part of the evidence base needed to support the review of policies and preparation of Havering's Local Plan. The study will have a key role in planning for the provision of open space, outdoor sports and recreation facilities in the Borough. The following drivers are identified:

- ◀ To inform local planning policy in line with National Planning Policy Framework and provide an evidence base for responding to planning applications affecting playing fields.
- ◀ To establish a clear strategic pathway for improvement, investment and protection of playing pitches.
- ◀ To have a robust evidence base upon which to be able to apply for external funding.
- ◀ A recognised need to improve the quality and capacity of existing provision, regardless of ownership or management and to drive participation.
- ◀ A need to assess supply and demand issues with cross-boundary usage of sites in neighbouring local authorities.

The vision for the Playing Pitch Strategy is:

"To ensure that there is a sound evidence base upon which to make informed decisions about the provision of quality and adequate sports playing pitches in Havering for the life of the strategy."

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The key objectives for the Playing Pitch Strategy are:

- ✦ Integration with other strategic work streams and regeneration activity to ensure a co-ordinated and strategic approach to outdoor sports facilities and provision for the Borough.
- ✦ Providing a clear investment strategy for outdoor sports facility provision within the local authority area.
- ✦ Providing a clear framework for all outdoor sports facility providers, including the public, private and third sectors.
- ✦ Clearly addressing the needs of pitch sports within the local area and picking up particular local demand issues and deficiencies in provision, both in distribution and in relation to gaps in provision identified through community consultation.
- ✦ Being future proof and addressing issues of population growth, and or major growth/regeneration areas. The ability for regular monitoring and update processes (in accordance with Stage E of the guidance to enable changes to be identified and assessed against population growth etc.).
- ✦ Addressing issues of cross boundary facility provision.
- ✦ Addressing issues of surplus and deficiency with particular reference to overplay and spare capacity, accessibility, quality and management with regard to facility provision. Note: consideration also needs to be given to the leagues requirements where changing accommodation is specified as essential and our ability to meet this need particularly in relation to the key sports.
- ✦ Being robust, and capable of adoption as a technical document, standing up to scrutiny at a public inquiry and compliant with the National Planning Policy Framework.
- ✦ The project brief has been agreed which sets out clearly the roles and responsibilities of all partners (Borough Council, NGBs / SE and consultants) for each element of the study.

Agreed scope

The following types of outdoor sports facilities were agreed by the steering group for inclusion in the Assessment and Strategy:

- ✦ Football pitches
- ✦ Rugby union pitches
- ✦ Cricket pitches
- ✦ Artificial grass pitches
- ✦ Softball pitches
- ✦ Outdoor tennis courts
- ✦ Outdoor bowling greens

It should be noted that for the non-pitch sports i.e. tennis and bowls, included within the scope of this study the supply and demand principals of Sport England methodology: 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). This is less prescriptive than the PPS guidance. Thus, where applied, the approach to assessing non-pitch sports is a supply/demand assessment based on more a 'light touch' approach.

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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 methodology.

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 representatives from the Council, Sport England and NGBs. It will be important for the Steering Group to continue once the PPS has been finalised for several reasons, including a continuing responsibility to:

- ◀ Be a champion for playing pitch provision in the area and promote the value and importance of the PPS.
- ◀ Ensure implementation of the PPS's recommendations and action plan.
- ◀ Monitor and evaluate the outcomes of the PPS.
- ◀ Ensure that the PPS is kept up to date and refreshed.

What makes Havering different?

The Borough is mainly characterised by suburban development with large areas of protected open space including green belt areas. In contrast, Romford is a major metropolitan centre and to the south the borough extends into the London Riverside Opportunity Area. Hornchurch and Upminster are the other main retail centres with extensive high street shopping areas.

The current resident population in Havering in 2016 is 248,900 (Data source: GLA 2015 round ward population projections - SHLAA-based; Capped Household Size model). There is a lower proportion of 20-44 year olds (Havering 31.5%, Greater London 42.5%). There are, however, more in the age groups from 50-84 (Havering 34.4%, Greater London 24.6%). 17% of the population are from BME communities¹, this differs greatly to the London average of 55%. It is worth noting that the report from which these figures are taken, the term Black Minority Ethnic (BME) refers to ethnic minority groups, including non-British White residents.

Active People Survey (APS) 8 (October 2013-October 2014) shows that under a third (31.5%) of adults participated in at least 1 x 30 minutes moderate intensity sport per week. This was below the national average (35.8%) and the regional average (37.7%). According to the Department of Health's 2009 report 'Be Active Be Healthy', the annual cost to the NHS of physical inactivity in Havering is estimated at £4,306,560.

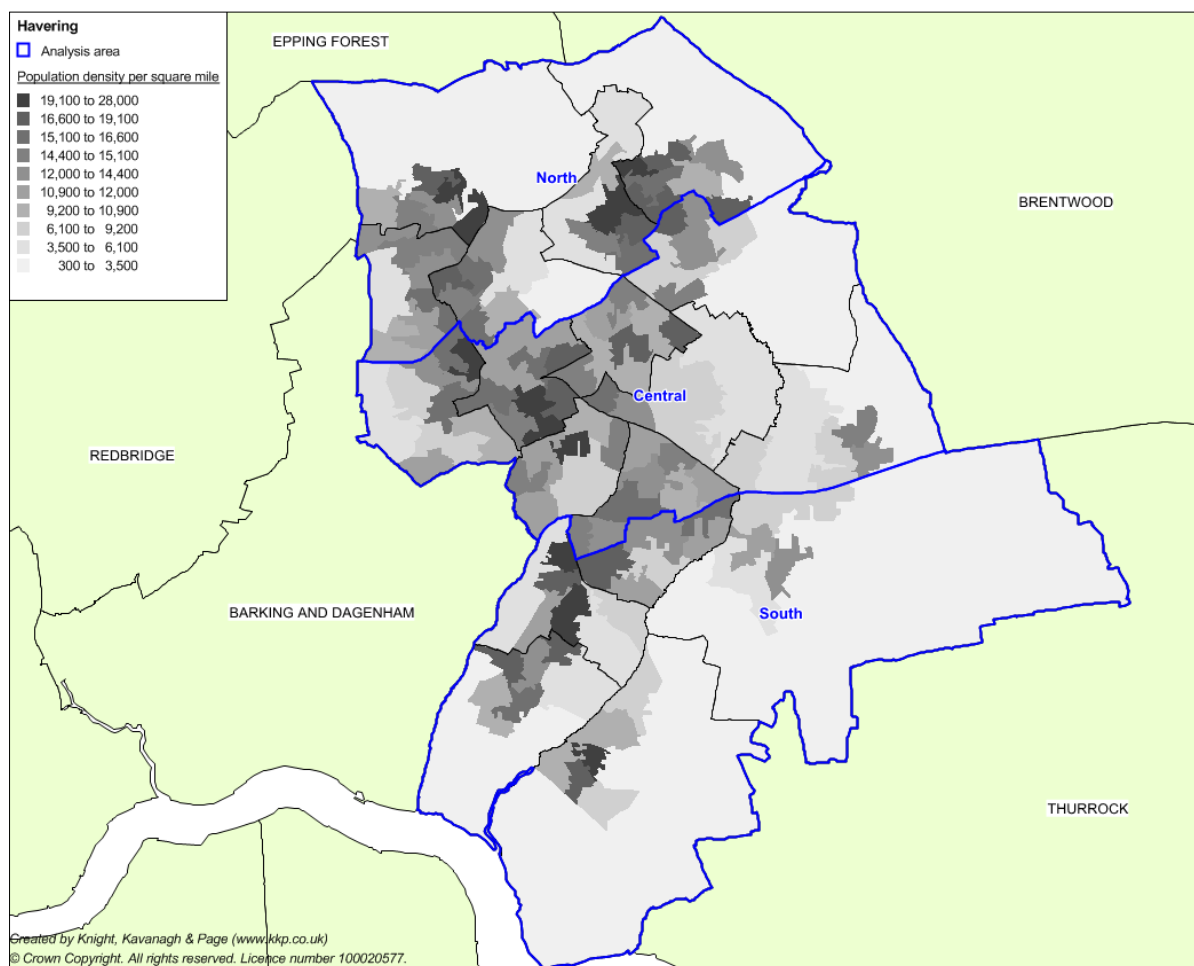
Havering is situated in the north east of London and is an outer London Borough covering 11,227 hectares. It is adjoined by the London Boroughs of Redbridge, Barking and Dagenham and by the Essex Districts of Thurrock, Brentwood and Epping Forest. Further to this, to the South of the Borough it borders the Thames which can create a barrier to travel in that vicinity. Main settlements include Romford, Hornchurch, Upminster and Rainham. Fifty per-cent of Havering's area is designated as Green Belt, accommodating a network of pathways and bridleways that form 'green chains' throughout the countryside.

¹ *Havering London Borough Council, Demographic, Diversity and Socio-economic Profile of Havering's Population in March 2014 (Havering London Borough Council/ONS 2011)*

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The study area is the London Borough of Havering (LBH) boundary area. Further to this sub areas or analysis areas have been created to allow a more localised assessment of provision and examination of playing pitch supply and demand at a local level. Use of analysis areas also allows local circumstances and issues to be taken into account. LBH is divided into three analysis areas, North, Central and South.

Figure 1.1: PPS analysis areas



Further to this, there is a level of imported demand and sports teams from outside the study area that use pitches within Havering. In addition, it is likely that sports teams from inside Havering use facilities outside of the Borough, for example in Thurrock. This cross-boundary movement is taken into consideration within each sports section where relevant following consultation with neighbouring authorities and National Governing Bodies of Sport.

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Stage B: Gather information and views on the supply of and demand for provision

It is essential that a PPS is based on the most accurate and up-to-date information available for the supply of and demand for playing pitches. This section provides details about how this information has been gathered in Havering.

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 2010 'Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order'.²

- ◀ ***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.

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).

Quantity

All playing pitches are included irrespective of ownership, management and use. Playing pitch sites were initially identified using Sport England's Active Places web based database. The Council and NGBs supported 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 as an electronic file):

- ◀ Site name, address (including postcode) and location
- ◀ Ownership and management type
- ◀ Security of tenure
- ◀ Total number, type and quality of pitches

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:

- ◀ ***Available for community use and used*** - 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.
- ◀ ***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 use 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.

². www.sportengland.org>Facilities and Planning> Planning Applications

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- ◀ **Disused** – pitches that are not being used at all by any users and are 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 as a playing field 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 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework).

In addition, there should be a good degree of certainty that the pitch will be available to the community for at least the following three years. A judgement is made based on the information gathered and a record of secured or unsecured community use put against each site.

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. Consultation with clubs was undertaken via either face-to-face meetings or through an online survey, whilst providers were either met with or consulted via telephone/email. The quality scores were also cross checked with the steering group to ensure accuracy.

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 Havering tends to fall within the following categories:

- ◀ Organised competitive play
- ◀ Organised training
- ◀ Informal play

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In addition, unmet and displaced demand for provision is also identified on a sport by sport basis. Unmet 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 available. Displaced demand refers to teams that are generated from residents of the area but due to any number of factors do not currently play within the area.

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.

Population growth

The current resident population in Havering in 2016 is 248,900 (Data source: GLA 2015 round ward population projections - SHLAA-based; Capped Household Size model). By 2031 the Borough's population is projected to increase to 279,729 representing an increase of 30,829 (or equivalent to a percentage increase of 12.4%) according to the same GLA 2015 population projections.

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.

Future demand for pitches is calculated by adding the percentage increases, to the GLA 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).

Stage C: Assess the supply and demand information and views

Supply and demand information gathered within Section B was used to assess the adequacy of playing pitch provision in Havering. It focused on how much use each site could potentially accommodate (on an area by area basis) compared to how much use is currently taking place.

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.

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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.	

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.

Capacity ratings assist in the identification of sites for improvement/development, rationalisation, decommissioning and disposal.

Develop the future picture of provision - scenario testing

Modelling scenarios to assess whether existing provision can cater for unmet, displaced 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.

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 Havering. This report seeks to identify and present the key findings and issues, which should now be checked, challenged and agreed by the Steering Group prior to development of the Strategy (Section D).

The following sections summarise the local administration of the main grass pitch sports in Havering. Each provides a quantitative summary of provision and a map showing the distribution of facilities. It also provides information about the availability of facilities to/for the local community and, the governing body of each sport and regional strategic plan (where they exist). Local league details are provided in order to outline the competitive structure for each sport. The findings of club consultation and key issues for each sport are summarised.

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PART 2: FOOTBALL

2.1: Introduction

The Essex County FA is the primary organisation responsible for the development (and some elements of administration) of football in Havering. It is also responsible for the administration, in terms of discipline, rules and regulations, cup competitions and representative matches, development of clubs and facilities, volunteers, referees, coaching courses and delivering national football schemes.

This section of the report focuses on the supply and demand for grass football pitches. Part 3 captures supply and demand for artificial grass pitches (AGPs). In the future 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.

Consultation

In addition to face to face consultation with key football clubs, an electronic survey was sent to all clubs playing in Havering. Contact details were provided by the Essex County FA, and the invitation to complete the survey was distributed via email. The survey was returned by 40 clubs (including face to face interviews) which equates to high club response rate of 73% and a team response rate of 87%. The results of which consultation are used to inform key issues within this section of the report.

The following clubs were met with face to face:

- ◆ Byron Red Star YFC
- ◆ Collier Row YFC
- ◆ Elite Colts YFC
- ◆ Essex Minors of Hornchurch FC
- ◆ Harold Wood Cougars FC
- ◆ Leaside Colts FC
- ◆ Romford Colts YFC
- ◆ Romford FC
- ◆ Romford Boro FC
- ◆ Tigers JFC
- ◆ Upminster Park Rovers JFC

Additionally, the Essex Olympian League was also consulted.

2.2: Supply

The audit identifies a current total of 170 grass football pitches within Havering across 63 sites. Of these, 151 pitches are available for community use across 48 sites, as presented in the table below. The pitches are relatively evenly spread out across the analysis areas, with 54 found in the South Analysis Area, 50 in the Central Analysis Area and 47 in the North Analysis Area.

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Table 2.1: Summary of grass football pitches available to the community

Analysis area	Available for community use					Totals
	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	
Central	19	3	11	7	10	50
North	16	1	9	12	9	47
South	26	2	10	12	4	54
Havering	61	6	30	31	23	151

The table identifies a large number of adult pitches in Havering when compared to other pitch sizes, which reflects that the majority of teams use adult pitches. It should be noted, however, that many youth 11v11 teams are playing on adult pitches, which is not ideal for players and not in line with the FA Youth Review. In total, 70 of the 128 teams using adult pitches are youth teams, which may be in part due to a lack of dedicated youth 11v11 pitches rather than a preference for adult pitches.

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 110m x 70m. The recommended size of a youth pitch is 100x60 metres for u16s and U15s and 90x55 metres for U14s and U13s. The recommended size for 7v7 pitches is 60x40 metres and for 5v5 pitches it is 40x30 metres.

The sites below contain adult pitches that are used by U13s-U16s teams:

- ◀ Bretons Outdoor Recreation Centre
- ◀ Brittons Playing Field
- ◀ Forest Row
- ◀ Gaynes School
- ◀ Harold Wood Park
- ◀ Haynes Park
- ◀ Henderson's Sports & Social Club
- ◀ Hildene Primary School
- ◀ Rise Park
- ◀ The Brittons Academy Trust
- ◀ Upminster Hall Playing Fields
- ◀ Upminster Park
- ◀ Westlands Playing Fields

Adult pitches at Brittons Playing Field, Gaynes School, Haynes Park, Hildene Primary School and Rise Park are used solely by youth 11v11 teams (U13s-U16s). As a result, no adult teams would be adversely affected by re-configuring the pitches (although there may be a need to retain adult pitches if shortfalls are identified).

Future supply

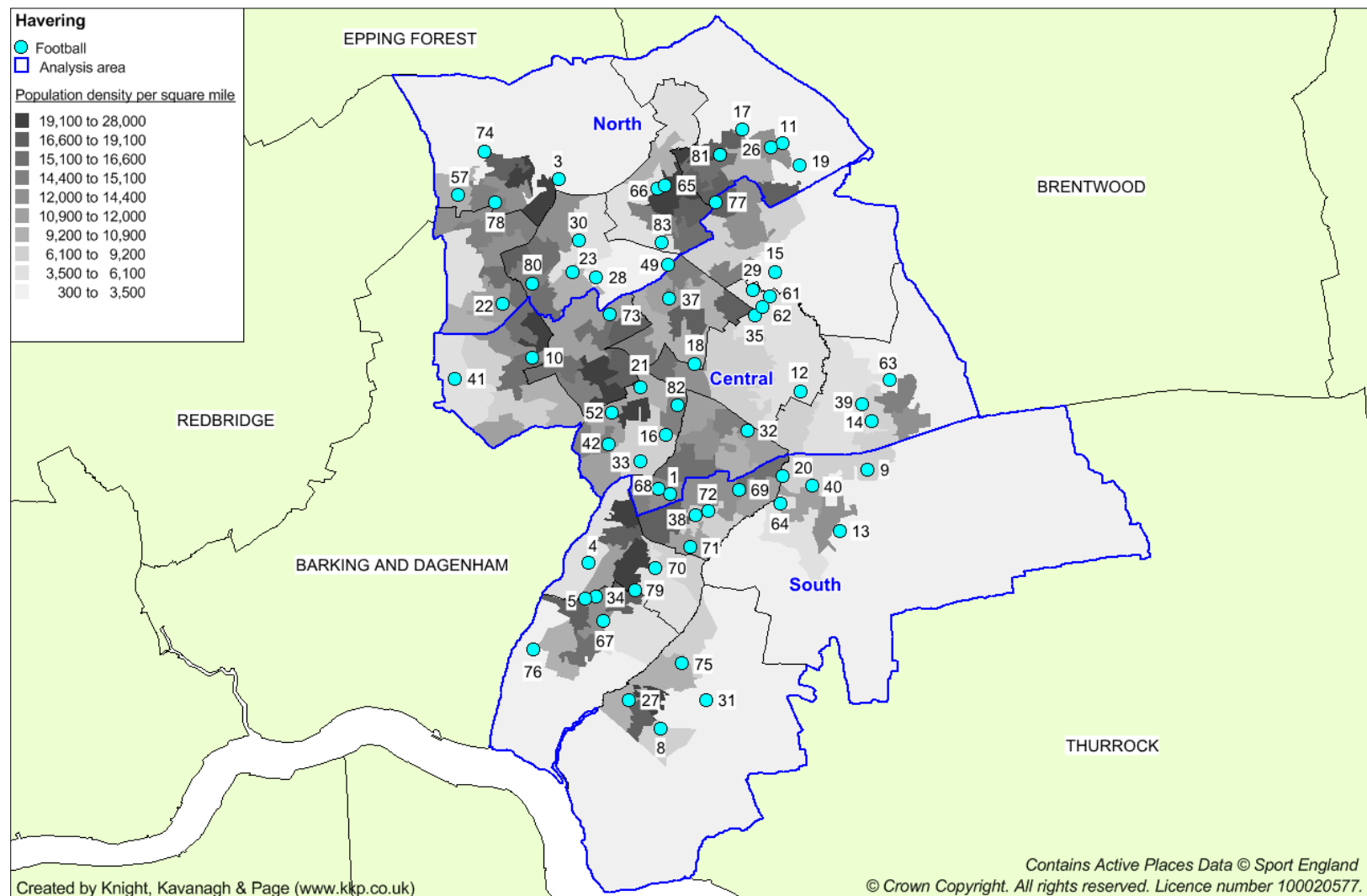
Two new football pitches are to be provided at Noak Hill Sports Complex from Autumn 2016 as part of the sites wider development. A full size 3G pitch is also to be installed that will allow for competitive matches to be played on it (subject to FA testing).

The Royal Liberty School is in the process of developing a 9v9 pitch that should be ready by the beginning of 2016. The pitch, as with all facilities at the site, will not be available for community use, although the School is happy to reconsider this policy should site management issues be resolved.

Figure 2.1 overleaf shows the location of all football pitches currently within Havering.

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Figure 2.1: Location of all football pitches in Havering



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Accessibility

The majority of clubs state that most players travel between two and five miles to access their facilities.

Pitch quality

The quality of football pitches in Havering 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 drainage and maintenance necessary to sustain levels of use. It is likely that pitches which receive little to no ongoing repair or post-season remedial work will be assessed as poor, therefore limiting the number of games able to take place 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 Council parks/playing fields 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. The maintenance of Council sites tends to be less frequent and unofficial use of these sites can further exacerbate quality issues.

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, six pitches are assessed as good quality, 108 as standard quality and 37 are deemed to be poor quality. The quality ratings for each individual pitch can be seen in table 2.14.

Table 2.2: Pitch quality assessments (community use pitches)

Adult pitches			Youth pitches			Mini pitches		
Good	Standard	Poor	Good	Standard	Poor	Good	Standard	Poor
5	42	14	1	28	7	-	38	16

The non-technical pitch quality audit shows that the majority of pitches are poor or standard quality, particularly at local authority sites. All sites managed by the Council receive a basic level of maintenance, with budgets not allowing for any further level of upkeep. The majority of pitches within schools also receive basic maintenance, which in most cases is contracted to external companies. Maintenance of pitches at club sites varies; some clubs hire dedicated ground staff whilst others depend on remedial work by volunteers that is often limited by cost and a lack of specialised equipment.

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Of responding clubs, nine (23%) rate the overall quality of their home pitches as poor quality, 20 (49%) rate quality as standard and 11 (28%) rate quality as good. All clubs assessing their pitches as poor quality access local authority sites, with many reporting that pitches are often not marked out or that they are marked out incorrectly. A lack of post season remedial work is also widely stated as an issue.

Eight clubs (21%) state that quality has worsened since last season, whilst ten clubs (26%) report that quality has improved. The most common factors attributed to pitch improvements are an investment in drainage work and more frequent maintenance, whilst the opposite is true for pitches that are worsening in quality. Specific comments relating to pitch conditions at individual sites can be seen in the table below. The comments are a combination of club feedback and site assessment information.

Table 2.3: Site specific comments

Site ID	Site	Comments
4	Bretons Outdoor Recreation Centre	A lack of post season remedial work on pitches used by Tigers JFC resulted in the Club condemning the pitches until safe and playable.
9	Coopers Company & Coborn School	Pitches have drainage issues and the grass is not cut regularly enough. Otherwise recognised as a good quality site by clubs.
12	Emerson Park Academy	Goalposts are considered old and dangerous and pitch markings are often unclear.
15	Harold Wood Park	Grass cutting is not completed regularly enough during the season, which leads to Harold Wood Cougars FC carrying out maintenance itself.
		Drainage is poor on pitches used by Harold Wood Athletic FC, with high levels of clay found in the soil.
19	Henderson's Sports & Social Club	A new drainage system was put in place last season, however, some pitches remain vulnerable to wet weather. The remaining pitches are considered to be good quality by clubs.
20	Hornchurch Stadium	Considered the best quality site in Havering by clubs.
30	Rise Park	Pitches suffer from poor drainage which leads to many postponements.
31	Spring Farm	Pitches were not marked out in time for the start of the season and the grass is often too long on match days.
32	St Andrews Park	Pitches are marked to an incorrect size.
34	The Brittons Academy Trust	High levels of vandalism and litter caused by nearby skate-park.
39	Upminster Hall Playing Fields	Drainage is considered poor and the grass is not cut short enough.
40	Upminster Park	Maintenance is considered infrequent and basic, whilst unofficial use and dog fouling is also considered to be an issue.
49	Gidea Park Sports Ground	Maintenance is considered poor and the pitches suffer from many pot holes.
57	Forest Row	Pitch quality has improved after pitches were re-seeded in the closed season.

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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 pitches may be marked onto senior pitches or mini matches may be played widthways across adult or youth pitches. This can lead to targeted areas of surface damage due to large amounts 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 a number of football pitches in Havering that are marked onto cricket outfields. This can create availability issues at multi-sport sites as the cricket season begins in April when the football season is still ongoing and the football season begins in August as cricket fixtures are still being played. Harold Wood Cougars YFC reports that this is a particular issue at Harold Wood Park as the Club loses access to four pitches whilst the cricket season is ongoing.

In addition, Tigers JFC reports that it loses access to some of its pitches at Bretons Outdoor Recreation Centre on Sundays due to a model aircraft society using the site. Any spare capacity identified later in the report on pitches which are over marked or contain over markings is discounted. The table below highlights all sites containing over marked pitches.

Table 2.4: Sites containing over marked pitches

Site ID	Site	Comments
3	Bower Park School	An adult pitch is removed in the summer in order to create athletics track.
9	Coopers Company & Coborn School	An adult and a youth 11v11 pitch over mark cricket outfield.
13	Gaynes School	An adult pitch is over marked by a 9v9 pitch.
49	Gidea Park Sports Ground	A youth 11v11, a 9v9 and a 7v7 pitch all over mark cricket outfield.
15	Harold Wood Park	Two adult, two 7v7 and two 5v5 pitches all over mark cricket outfield.
20	Hornchurch Stadium	The pitch is also used as an athletics field in the summer.
23	Marshalls Park School	An adult pitch is over marked by a 9v9 pitch and a 5v5 and a 7v7 pitch over mark senior rugby pitch.
31	Spring Farm Park	Three adult pitches over mark cricket outfield.
39	Upminster Hall Playing Fields	An adult pitch over marks cricket outfield.

Ancillary facilities

The non-technical assessment assesses ancillary facilities servicing pitches. This includes the condition of clubhouses, changing accommodation, toilets, showers, car parking and boundary fencing.

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Of sites in Havering that are serviced by changing facilities, 24% have good quality facilities, 43% have standard quality facilities and 33% have poor quality facilities. All facilities assessed as good quality are located at education sites such as Drapers Academy and The Campion School, whilst facilities assessed as poor quality are found at the following local authority sites:

- ◀ Cottons Park
- ◀ Harold Wood Park
- ◀ Haynes Park
- ◀ Hylands Park
- ◀ Rise Park
- ◀ Upminster Hall Playing Fields

Of clubs rating changing facilities as poor quality, the main complaint is that sites have dated facilities that are small and do not provide enough rooms in relation to the number of pitches. For example, Collier Row FC reports that the facilities at Forest Row are good quality, however, only six changing rooms are provided to service ten pitches. This results in teams often having to share facilities and also causes an issue during crossover when matches are played back to back. Spring Farm is also cited as having a quantity issue as only two changing rooms are provided to service three pitches. There are more changing facilities available, however, these are owned by a cricket club and cannot be accessed by football teams.

Additionally, many clubs report that a lack of changing facilities is causing an issue at some sites, particularly for senior teams which are required by leagues to have access to changing rooms. The following seven sites do not contain changing facilities:

- ◀ Bretons Outdoor Recreation Centre
- ◀ Brittons Playing Field
- ◀ Harrow Lodge Park
- ◀ King George Playing Field
- ◀ Park Lane Recreation Centre
- ◀ St Andrews Park
- ◀ Upminster Park

An absence of changing facilities is also negatively affecting female participation as teams are again required by leagues to have access to adequate provision. Upminster Park Rovers JFC reports that its only girls' team folded last season due to a lack of toilet facilities at Upminster Park, whilst Tigers FC lost a ladies team for a similar reason. A lack of changing facilities is less of a problem when it comes to boys' football as there are no access requirements from leagues. The majority of teams, especially at younger age levels, choose not to access provision due to safeguarding measures and a lack of demand.

Other issues relating to ancillary facilities include the car park at Bretons Outdoor Recreation Centre, which is reported to be too small and poorly surfaced, and a lack of storage space at Spring Farm and Upminster Park.

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Security of tenure

Tenure of sites in Havering is generally secure i.e. through a long term lease or a guarantee that pitches will continue to be provided over the next three years. An exception to this is found at schools and academies that state their own policies and are more likely to restrict levels of community use. For example, Bower Park School previously rented out its grass pitches but now limits access due to quality issues, as does Drapers Academy. The following is a full list of schools which have grass football pitches but do not allow community use:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ✦ Broadford Primary School | ✦ Bower Park School |
| ✦ Drapers Academy | ✦ Drapers Brookside Junior School |
| ✦ Newtons Primary School | ✦ Hall Mead School |
| ✦ Oasis Academy | ✦ Parsonage Farm Primary School |
| ✦ Parklands Junior School | ✦ Scotts Primary School |
| ✦ The Albany School | ✦ St Albans Catholic Primary School |
| ✦ The Royal Liberty School | ✦ The Champion School |
| ✦ Towers Junior School | |

Security of tenure is also considered unsecure at Gaynes School, which is used by Essex Minors of Hornchurch FC. The Club recently invested in new changing facilities at the site, however, the School can stop its lettings at any point and as a result leave the Club without a pitch. This was raised as a concern by the Club during consultation.

It must also be noted, however, that several schools are without such sports facilities and it is therefore equally important to enable them to access provision if there is a demand to do so, either via other schools or via other community facilities.

Collier Row FC currently has 13 years remaining on its lease of Forest Row (from the Council). This requires extending beyond 25 years in order to assist with future funding opportunities. In particular, the Club expresses a need for help funding drainage improvements at the site.

Romford FC is also without security of tenure and is currently displaced and playing outside of Havering, as captured later in this section of the report. Planning permission has been gained for a stadia pitch to be built at Westlands Playing Fields, however, the Council is only able to offer a one year lease arrangement as the site is located within the green belt. As a long term agreement is required, the proposal has been called into the secretary of state in order to provide a solution.

Romford Colts FC, Jets FC and Upminster Park Rovers JFC also report a desire to acquire land on a long term lease, although potential sites have yet to be identified.

Football pyramid

The football pyramid is a series of interconnected leagues for men's association football clubs in England. The system has a hierarchical format leading from Step 1 down to Step 7, with promotion and relegation between the steps.

There are four Havering clubs that play within the football pyramid:

- ✦ AFC Hornchurch – Step 4
- ✦ Romford FC* – Step 4
- ✦ Harold Hill FC – Step 7
- ✦ Harold Wood Athletic FC – Step 7

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**Romford FC is included in the above list as it considers itself to be a Havering based club, despite currently playing in Thurrock.*

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 requirements for Step 1 clubs. These grades are shown in detail in Appendix 2.

All clubs in Havering are currently meet the ground requirements for the step they play at, however, many would require improvements if the clubs were to progress through the system. For instance, The Essex Olympian League, which operates at Step 7 of the pyramid, reports that many clubs are turned away from its league due to poor quality changing facilities.

2.3: Demand

Through the audit and assessment a total of 306 teams (within 55 clubs) are identified as playing within Havering. This consists of six veteran's teams, 51 men's teams, one women's team, 124 youth boys' teams, seven youth girls' teams and 117 mini teams (three of which are girls' only mini teams).

Table 2.5: Summary of competitive teams currently playing in Havering

Analysis area	No. of teams playing					Total
	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	
Central	26	22	13	12	18	91
North	16	28	19	29	21	113
South	16	28	21	22	15	102
Havering	58	78	53	63	54	306

The majority of teams play in the North Analysis Area (113), whilst the least amount of teams play in the Central Analysis Area (91). Despite this, more adult teams play in this analysis area (26) when compared to the other two (both 16). The most prevalent playing format across all analysis areas is the youth 11v11 category (78).

Responding clubs were asked whether there has been a change in the number of teams over the previous three years. The response rates for those that answered this question can be seen in the table below:

Table 2.6: Change in the number of teams over the previous three years

Team type	Clubs response		
	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same
Adult	15%	19%	66%
Youth	21%	14%	73%
Mini	25%	8%	68%

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The highest increase in teams is seen in mini football, with 25% of clubs reporting an increase over the last three years and only 8% reporting a decrease. Likewise, 21% of clubs report an increase in youth teams whilst 14% report a decrease. Conversely, whilst 15% of clubs report an increase in adult teams over the previous three years, 19% report a decrease. It must be noted that this figure would be much higher if the number of adult-only clubs that have folded during this time were included, however, this is difficult to quantify.

It would be expected that an increase in mini and youth teams would eventually translate into more adult teams, however, as seen above, this is not always the case. The way in which people, especially adult men, want to play football is changing. There is a national trend of players opting to play small sided versions of the game as people want to be able to fit it into busy lifestyles. Shorter versions of the sport allow players to do this and if this trend continues there is likely to be demand for more access to 3G pitches.

Similarly, participation in veteran's football has increased nationwide as players in open age leagues want to move to veteran's football earlier than in the past as the schedule is less intrusive on their lives. The Essex Olympian League reports that its number of adult teams has reduced over the last three years, but states that the number of veteran's teams in the area has grown.

For clubs reporting a reduction in youth and mini teams, reasons include a lack of coaches, coaches moving teams to other clubs, a lack of available pitches and poor quality facilities.

Displaced demand

Displaced demand refers to teams that are currently accessing pitches for their home fixtures outside of the area in which they are registered, normally because their pitch requirements cannot be met. There are high levels of displaced demand in Havering, as seen in the table below.

Table 2.7: Displaced demand

Club	Team	Where displaced to?
Eva Hart FC	Mens 1 st	Warren Sports Centre, Dagenham
Evan Almighty FC	Mens 1 st	Warren Sports Centre, Dagenham
Goodmayes FC	u9s	Mayfield School, Redbridge
	u10s	Mayfield School, Redbridge
	u11s a	Mayfield School, Redbridge
	u11s b	Mayfield School, Redbridge
	u12s	Mayfield School, Redbridge
	u13s	Mayfield School, Redbridge
	u14s	Mayfield School, Redbridge
Grove United FC	Mens 1 st	Westwood Recreation Ground, Ilford
Hornchurch Urchins FC	u7s a	Old Parkonians FC, Ilford
	u7s b	Old Parkonians FC, Ilford
	u7s c	Old Parkonians FC, Ilford
	u8s	Old Parkonians FC, Ilford
	u9s a	Old Parkonians FC, Ilford
	u11s a	Old Parkonians FC, Ilford
	u11s b	Old Parkonians FC, Ilford
	u12s	Old Parkonians FC, Ilford
	u13s	Old Parkonians FC, Ilford

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Club	Team	Where displaced to?
	u14s	Old Parkonians FC, Ilford
	u15s	Ford Sports Ground, Ilford
	u16s a	Ford Sports Ground, Ilford
	u16s b	Ford Sports Ground, Ilford
Hornminster Vets FC	Vets 1 st	Westwood Recreation Ground, Ilford
Iona FC	Mens 1 st	Ford Sports Ground, Ilford
Jets FC	u7s a	Valence Park, Dagenham
	u7s b	Valence Park, Dagenham
	u8s	Valence Park, Dagenham
	u9s a	Valence Park, Dagenham
	u9s b	Valence Park, Dagenham
	u10s	Valence Park, Dagenham
	Mens 1 st	Warren Sports Centre, Dagenham
Regeneration FC	Mens 1 st	Warren Sports Centre, Dagenham
Roneo Colts FC	u8s	Robert Clack School, Dagenham
	u9s	Robert Clack School, Dagenham
	u11s	Robert Clack School, Dagenham
	u15s	Robert Clack School, Dagenham
	u16s	Robert Clack School, Dagenham
	Mens 1 st	Robert Clack School, Dagenham
Romford FC	Mens 1 st	Thurrock FC, Thurrock
Romford Boro FC	u9s	Ford Sports Ground, Ilford
	u10s	Ford Sports Ground, Ilford
	u11s	Ford Sports Ground, Ilford
	u12s a	Ford Sports Ground, Ilford
	u12s b	Ford Sports Ground, Ilford
	u12s c	Ford Sports Ground, Ilford
	u12s d	Ford Sports Ground, Ilford
	u12s e	Ford Sports Ground, Ilford
	u13s	Ford Sports Ground, Ilford
	u13s girls	Ford Sports Ground, Ilford
	u14s a	Ford Sports Ground, Ilford
	u14s b	Ford Sports Ground, Ilford
	u14s c	Redbridge Sports Centre, Barking
	u15s	Redbridge Sports Centre, Barking
Romford Dynamos FC	Mens 1 st	Valence Park, Dagenham
Rowham FC	Mens 1 st	Warren Sports Centre, Dagenham
Sungate FC	Mens 1 st	Selex Sports Ground, Basildon
	Mens 2 nd	Selex Sports Ground, Basildon
	Vets 1 st	Fairlop Oak Playing Field, Ilford
	Vets 2 nd	Fairlop Oak Playing Field, Ilford
Young Stars Football First FC	u7s	Warren Sports Centre, Dagenham
	u9s	Warren Sports Centre, Dagenham
	u11s	Warren Sports Centre, Dagenham
	u14s	Warren Sports Centre, Dagenham

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In total there are 64 teams registered to Havering that currently play outside of the local authority area. As a breakdown (based on teams playing home and away) this equates to 7.5 match equivalent sessions on adult pitches (15 teams), eight match equivalents on youth 11v11 pitches (16 teams), seven match equivalents on 9v9 pitches (14 teams), five match equivalents on 7v7 pitches (10 teams) and 4.5 match equivalents on 5v5 pitches (nine teams).

Reasons for the displaced demand varies. For example, Romford Dynamos FC and Rowham FC report that they both access pitches in Dagenham due to cheaper pitch hire costs, whilst Goodmayes FC reports that it accesses pitches in Redbridge as the quality is perceived to be better. Jets FC and Romford Boro FC report that no available sites in Havering have the capacity to accommodate all their teams (seven and 14 respectively), meaning they instead choose to play on larger sites in Dagenham and Ilford respectively.

Whilst priority should be placed on ensuring displaced demand returns to the area, it must be noted that some clubs expressing displaced demand would remain displaced regardless of improvements made. This implies to Young Stars Football First FC, Eva Hart FC and Evan Almighty FC, all of which state that they currently play at their preferred home ground. As such, this demand has been discounted from the conclusions tables later in this section.

Unmet demand

Unmet demand is existing demand that is not getting access to pitches. It is usually expressed, for example, when a team is already training but is unable to access a match pitch, or when a league has a waiting list due to a lack of pitch provision which is in turn hindering its growth.

In Havering, no current unmet demand is identified, although Tigers FC reports that it previously had a ladies team that could not be fielded due to a lack of changing facilities at Bretons Outdoor Recreation Centre. The team has now moved to a different club (Collier Row FC) where it can play competitively.

Latent demand

During the consultation process a number of clubs identify that if more pitches were available at their home ground or in the local area they could develop more teams in the future (latent demand). The table below highlights latent demand expressed by the clubs (where quantified) that could *potentially* be fielded if more pitches were available.

Table 2.8: Summary of latent demand expressed by clubs

Club	Analysis area	Latent demand	Pitch type	Match equivalents
Crumpled Horn FC	South	1 x Adult	Adult	0.5
Harold Wood Athletic	Central	1 x Adult	Adult	0.5
Leaside Colts FC	South	1 x Youth	Youth 11v11	0.5
Leytonstone United FC	North	1 x Adult	Adult	0.5
Romford Boro FC	Central	2 x Mini 2 x Youth	Mini 5v5	0.5
			Mini 7v7	0.5
			Youth 9v9	0.5
			Youth 11v11	0.5

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Club	Analysis area	Latent demand	Pitch type	Match equivalents
Tigers FC	Central	2 x Mini 4 x Youth	Mini 5v5 Mini 7v7 Youth 9v9 Youth 11v11	0.5 0.5 1 1
Totals			Adult	1.5
			Youth 11v11	2
			Youth 9v9	1.5
			Mini 7v7	1
			Mini 5v5	1

The largest amount of latent demand is expressed in the Central Analysis Area, equating to 0.5 match equivalent sessions on adult pitches, 1.5 match equivalents on youth 11v11 and 9v9 pitches and one match equivalent on 7v7 and 5v5 pitches. In the South Analysis Area there is latent demand totalling 0.5 match equivalents on both adult and youth 11v11 pitches, whilst the North Analysis Area has latent demand for 0.5 match equivalents on adult pitches.

In addition to the table, eight clubs indicate that they would field more teams if more or better training facilities were available, and seven clubs state that teams would increase if ancillary provision improved.

Future demand

Future demand can be defined in two ways, through participation increases and using population forecasts.

Population increases

Team generation rates are used to calculate the number of teams likely to be generated in the future (2031) based on population growth. It is predicted that there will be an increase of four adult teams (two match equivalents), 40.5 youth teams (20 match equivalents) and 21 mini teams (10.5 match equivalents).

Table 2.9: Team generation rates

Age group	Current population within age group (2016) ³	Current no. of teams	Team Generation Rate	Future population within age group (2031) ³	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population
Adult Men (16-45)	38,772	57	1:680	41,329	60.8	3.8
Adult Women (16-45)	40,696	1	1:40,696	43,490	1.1	0.1
Youth Boys (10-15)	6,338	124	1:51	8,281	162.0	38
Youth Girls (10-15)	6,102	7	1:872	8,282	9.5	2.5
Mini-Soccer Mixed (6-9)	7,847	117	1:67	9,249	137.9	20.9

³ Data source: GLA 2015 round ward population projections - SHLAA-based; Capped Household Size model

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Participation increases

A number of clubs report aspirations to increase the number of teams they provide. Of the clubs that quantify their *potential* increase, there is a predicted growth of five adult, 26 youth and 15 mini teams. Latent demand highlighted earlier in the report has been discounted in the table below, as it is presumed to be absorbed in future growth.

Table 2.10: Potential team increases identified by clubs

Club	Analysis area	Latent demand	Pitch type	Match equivalents
Alliance United YFC	South	1 x Youth	Youth 9v9	0.5
Collier Row FC	North	2 x Adult 4 x Youth 3 x Mini	Adult Youth 11v11 Youth 9v9 Mini 7v7 Mini 5v5	1 1 1 0.5 1
Emerson Oak FC	Central	1 x Adult 2 x Youth	Adult Youth 11v11 Youth 9v9	0.5 0.5 0.5
Essex Minors of Hornchurch FC	South	5 x Youth 4 x Mini	Youth 11v11 Youth 9v9 Mini 7v7 Mini 5v5	0.5 2 1 1
Harold Hill YFC	North	1 x Adult	Adult	0.5
Harold Wood Cougars FC	Central	2 x Youth 3 x Mini	Youth 9v9 Mini 7v7 Mini 5v5	1 0.5 1
Leaside Colts FC	South	2 x Youth 1 x Mini	Youth 11v11 Youth 9v9 Mini 7v7	0.5 0.5 0.5
Romford Boro FC	Central	2 x Youth 2 x Mini	Youth 11v11 Youth 9v9 Mini 7v7 Mini 5v5	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5
Romford Colts FC	North	6 x Youth 2 x Mini	Youth 11v11 Youth 9v9 Mini 7v7	1 2 1
United Amateurs FC	South	2 x Youth	Youth 11v11 Youth 9v9	0.5 0.5
Upminster FC	Central	1 x Adult	Adult	0.5

The total future demand expressed equates to 23 match equivalent sessions. This is broken down by pitch type and by analysis area in the table below. The majority of future demand is expressed for 9v9 pitches and in the North Analysis Area.

Table 2.11: Future demand by analysis area

Analysis area	Future demand (match equivalent sessions)					
	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	Total
Central	1	1	2	1	1.5	6.5

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Analysis area	Future demand (match equivalent sessions)					
	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	Total
North	1.5	2	3	1.5	1	9
South	-	1.5	3.5	1.5	1	7.5
Total	2.5	4.5	8.5	4	3.5	23

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 a pitch to cater for all or certain types of play during peak and off peak times. Pitch quality is often influenced by weather conditions, drainage and maintenance.

As a guide, The FA has set a standard number of match equivalent sessions that each grass pitch type should be able to accommodate without adversely affecting current quality (pitch capacity).

Taking into consideration the guidelines on capacity the following ratings were used in Havering:

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

Table 2.14 applies the above pitch ratings against the actual level of weekly play recorded to determine a capacity rating as follows:

Potential capacity	Play is below the level the site could sustain
At capacity	Play matches the level the site can sustain
Overused	Play exceeds the level the site can sustain

Training

The majority of clubs prefer to access AGPs for winter training purposes, however, this is limited in Havering to use of sand-based pitches or a half size 3G pitch at The Brittons Academy Trust. As such, many teams leave the area to access full size 3G pitches in Dagenham or other neighbouring local authorities. For more information in relation to use of AGPs please see Part 3: 3G pitches and Part 6: Hockey.

Alternatively, local authority sites containing grass pitches can be accessed by clubs for training purposes through acquiring a training permit at an additional cost. The permit provides clubs with access to a designated pitch at a designated time i.e. Saturday 9am-11am throughout the football season. Many clubs choose this route as it is cheaper than accessing an AGP.

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In addition, grass pitches at some school and private sites are also accessed for training purposes throughout the season. The table below highlights all sites used regularly for training in Havering, regardless of ownership.

Table 2.12: Grass pitches used for training

Site ID	Site used	Club users
4	Bretons Outdoor Recreation Centre	County Park FC
		Tigers JFC
		United Amateurs FC
5	Brittons Playing Field	Leaside Colts FC
17	Havering College	Romford Town FC
19	Henderson's Sports & Social Club	Harold Hill FC
30	Rise Park	Bryon Red Star FC
40	Upminster Park	Upminster Park Rovers FC
49	Gidea Park Sports Ground	Raphael Park Rovers FC
65	Hilldene Primary School	Romford Colts FC
83	The Gallows	Harold Hill FC

Disadvantages of using grass pitches include not being able to access sites during the winter due to dark nights and inclement weather (most clubs instead choose to train on a weekend morning), as well as extra wear and tear that can affect overall quality. As such, training demand on grass pitches needs to be factored into overall usage. One match equivalent session has therefore been added to the current play (in Table 2.14) on each pitch at the sites in the above table.

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. This adjustment is dependent on the amount of play carried out and also the number of pitches on site. 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 table below identifies the school sites and adjusted capacity where required.

Table 2.13: Capacity adjustment of educational sites

Site ID	School/College name	Capacity comments/actions
1	Abbs Cross Academy	The School was unresponsive to consultation requests. Estimated school usage reduces capacity by 1.5 match equivalent sessions per pitch. Community use is recorded.
3	Bower Park School	Community use is not allowed on the grass pitches due to poor drainage and weekend management issues. School use reduces capacity by one match equivalent session per pitch, with the majority of demand taking place on the sites AGP.
8	The Chafford School	The School shares its site with Chafford Sports Complex. All football pitches are available to hire (through the School) however no use is currently recorded. School use reduces capacity by 1.5 match equivalent session per pitch.

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Site ID	School/College name	Capacity comments/actions
9	The Coopers' Company & Coborn School	School use reduces capacity by one match equivalent session per pitch, with the sites AGP more regularly used. Both grass football pitches are available to hire by the community, although only the adult pitch is currently being used.
11	Drapers Academy	Community use is not allowed on the pitches due to drainage issues. School use reduces capacity by 1.5 match equivalent sessions per pitch.
12	Emerson Park Academy	Sport and community lettings are a priority for the School, with all football pitches currently in use. School use reduces capacity by one match equivalent session per pitch, with the sites AGP more regularly used.
13	Gaynes School	Pitches are let out to junior and mini teams only in order to protect quality. School use reduces capacity by 1.5 match equivalent session per pitch.
14	Hall Mead School	The School was unresponsive to consultation requests. Estimated school usage reduces capacity by 1.5 match equivalent sessions per pitch. Community use is recorded.
17	Havering College	The solitary football pitch is available to the community and well used. Use by the College reduces capacity by one match equivalent session.
23	Marshalls Park School	Community use is available at the School however bookings are often turned away due to poor quality. School usage reduces capacity by 1.5 match equivalent sessions per pitch.
29	Redden Court School	The School was unresponsive to consultation requests. Estimated school usage reduces capacity by 1.5 match equivalent sessions per pitch. Community use is recorded.
33	The Albany School	The School does not let out its grass pitches due to site management issues. School usage reduces capacity by 1.5 match equivalent session per pitch.
34	The Brittons Academy	All pitches are available to the community and used. The School has access to two AGPs and rotates its grass pitches in order to protect quality. Capacity reduced by 0.5 match equivalent sessions per pitch.
35	The Champion School	Football is not a priority sport for the School as rugby union is more commonly played. Use of its solitary football pitch reduces capacity by one match equivalent session. The pitch is available and used by the community.
36	The Frances Bardsley Academy for Girls	The School does not contain any grass pitches and does not access any off-site. A generic grass field and an AGP satisfies demand.
37	The Royal Liberty School	No community use is allowed due to site management issues. School use reduces capacity of solitary football pitch by two match equivalent sessions, although this is expected to reduce with development of a 9v9 pitch.

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Site ID	School/College name	Capacity comments/actions
38	The Sanders Draper School & Specialist Science College	School use reduces capacity by 1.5 match equivalent session per pitch. All grass football pitches are used by the community.
60	Sacred Heart of Mary Girl's School	The School does not contain any grass pitches and does not access any off-site, nor does it have demand to do so.
-	St Edwards Church of England School	The School has no grass provision of its own and instead uses Westlands Playing Fields (Site ID 41). Capacity of this site is therefore reduced by one match equivalent session per pitch.

Capacity of independent, primary and special school sites has not been adjusted except for at sites where the School has quantified use for matches/curriculum use.

Peak time

Spare capacity can only be considered as such if pitches are available at peak time (actual spare capacity). The peak time for each pitch type in Havering is considered to be Sunday AM.

In total, 77 teams access adult pitches on Sunday mornings, compared to 28 that access adult pitches on Saturday afternoons, two that access adult pitches on Sunday afternoons and four that access adult pitches mid-week. Of teams accessing adult pitches on Sunday mornings, 48 are youth 11v11 teams (u13s-u16s) and should ideally be accessing youth 11v11 pitches.

Of teams accessing youth 11v11 pitches, 11 access pitches on Sunday mornings, with the remaining three accessing pitches on Sunday afternoons. For 9v9 pitches, 50 teams access pitches on Sunday mornings, with the remaining three teams accessing pitches on Sunday afternoons. In terms of mini football, 55 out of 63 7v7 teams and 41 out of 54 5v5 teams access pitches on Sunday mornings.

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Table 2.14: Football pitch capacity analysis

Site ID	Site name <i>*Indicates adult pitches that accommodate U13-U16 youth teams</i>	Available for community use?	Type of tenure ⁴	Management	Analysis area	Pitch type	Pitch size	Agreed quality rating	No. of pitches	Current play (match sessions)	Site capacity ⁵ (match sessions)	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Pitches available in peak period
1	Abbs Cross Academy & Arts College	Yes	Unsecured	School	Central	Adult		Standard	2	1	1	0	2
1	Abbs Cross Academy & Arts College	Yes	Unsecured	School	Central	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	2	1.5	5	-3.5	0.5
1	Abbs Cross Academy & Arts College	Yes	Unsecured	School	Central	Mini	(5v5)	Standard	2	1	5	-4	1
3	Bower Park School	No	Unsecured	School	North	Adult		Poor	1	0	0	0	-
3	Bower Park School	No	Unsecured	School	North	Youth	(9v9)	Poor	1	0	0	0	-
4	Bretons Outdoor Recreation Centre*	Yes	Secured	Council	South	Adult		Standard	10	18.5	20	-1.5	1.5
4	Bretons Outdoor Recreation Centre	Yes	Secured	Council	South	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	6	14	12	+2	3
4	Bretons Outdoor Recreation Centre	Yes	Secured	Council	South	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	3	8	12	-4	0
4	Bretons Outdoor Recreation Centre	Yes	Secured	Council	South	Mini	(5v5)	Standard	3	14	12	+2	2
5	Brittons Playing Field*	Yes	Secured	Council	South	Adult		Standard	2	4.5	4	+0.5	0.5
5	Brittons Playing Field	Yes	Secured	Council	South	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	1	2	2	0	0.5
5	Brittons Playing Field	Yes	Secured	Council	South	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	3	4	-1	0
8	Chafford Sports Complex	Yes-unused	Secured	School	South	Adult		Standard	1	0	0.5	-0.5	0.5
8	Chafford Sports Complex	Yes-unused	Secured	School	South	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	1	0	0.5	-0.5	0.5
8	Chafford Sports Complex	Yes-unused	Secured	School	South	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	0	2.5	-2.5	1
9	Coopers Company & Coborn School	Yes	Unsecured	School	South	Adult		Good	1	1.5	2	-0.5	0
9	Coopers Company & Coborn School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	School	South	Youth	(11v11)	Good	1	0	2	-2	1
10	Cottons Park	Yes	Secured	Council	Central	Adult		Poor	1	1	1	0	1
11	Drapers Academy	No	Unsecured	School	North	Adult		Standard	2	0	1.5	-1.5	1.5
11	Drapers Academy	No	Unsecured	School	North	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	1	0	1.5	-1.5	1
12	Emerson Park Academy*	Yes	Secured	School	Central	Adult		Standard	1	1	1	0	0.5
12	Emerson Park Academy	Yes	Secured	School	Central	Youth	(11v11)	Standard	1	1	1	0	0
12	Emerson Park Academy	Yes	Secured	School	Central	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	1	1	1	0	0
13	Gaynes School Language College*	Yes	Unsecured	School	South	Adult		Standard	2	1.5	1	+0.5	1.5
13	Gaynes School Language College	Yes	Unsecured	School	South	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	1	3	0.5	+2.5	0
13	Gaynes School Language College	Yes	Unsecured	School	South	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	0.5	2.5	-2	0.5
13	Gaynes School Language College	Yes	Unsecured	School	South	Mini	(5v5)	Standard	1	1	2.5	-1.5	0
14	Hall Mead School*	Yes-unused	Unsecured	School	Central	Adult		Standard	1	0	0.5	-0.5	0.5
14	Hall Mead School	Yes	Unsecured	School	Central	Youth	(11v11)	Standard	1	1	0.5	+0.5	0
14	Hall Mead School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	School	Central	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	1	0	0.5	-0.5	0.5
15	Harold Wood Park*	Yes	Secured	Council	Central	Adult		Poor	5	6	5	+1	2
15	Harold Wood Park	Yes	Secured	Council	Central	Mini	(7v7)	Poor	2	2.5	4	-1.5	0
15	Harold Wood Park	Yes	Secured	Council	Central	Mini	(5v5)	Poor	2	2.5	4	-1.5	1.5
16	Harrow Lodge Park*	Yes	Secured	Council	Central	Youth	(11v11)	Standard	1	2	2	0	0
16	Harrow Lodge Park	Yes	Secured	Council	Central	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	1	2	2	0	0
16	Harrow Lodge Park	Yes	Secured	Council	Central	Mini	(5v5)	Standard	2	3	8	-5	0
17	Havering College	Yes	Unsecured	College	North	Adult		Standard	1	2	1	+1	1
18	Haynes Park*	Yes	Secured	Council	Central	Adult		Poor	2	1	2	-1	1
19	Hendersons Sports & Social Club*	Yes	Secured	Club	North	Adult		Good	3	9.5	9	+0.5	0
20	Hornchurch Stadium	Yes	Secured	Club	South	Adult		Good	1	1.5	3	-1.5	1
21	Hylands Park	Yes	Secured	Council	Central	Adult		Poor	1	0.5	1	-0.5	0.5
21	Hylands Park	Yes-unused	Secured	Council	Central	Mini	(5v5)	Poor	1	0	1	-1	1
22	King George Playing Field (Mawney Park)*	Yes	Secured	Council	North	Adult		Poor	2	2.5	2	+0.5	0

⁴ Unless local information suggests otherwise it can be assumed that the availability of all pitches in Council and sports club ownership will be secure.

⁵ Based on pitch quality The FA recommends a maximum number of match sessions to be accommodate per pitch type. Please refer to Section 2.4 for the full breakdown.

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING

PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Site ID	Site name <i>*Indicates adult pitches that accommodate U13-U16 youth teams</i>	Available for community use?	Type of tenure ⁴	Management	Analysis area	Pitch type	Pitch size	Agreed quality rating	No. of pitches	Current play (match sessions)	Site capacity ⁵ (match sessions)	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Pitches available in peak period
22	King George Playing Field (Mawney Park)	Yes	Secured	Council	North	Youth	(9v9)	Poor	2	2	2	0	0
22	King George Playing Field (Mawney Park)	Yes	Secured	Council	North	Mini	(7v7)	Poor	2	4	4	0	0
22	King George Playing Field (Mawney Park)	Yes	Secured	Council	North	Mini	(5v5)	Poor	2	1.5	4	-2.5	0.5
23	Marshalls Park School	Yes	Unsecured	School	North	Adult		Poor	2	0.5	0	+0.5	2
23	Marshalls Park School	Yes	Unsecured	School	North	Youth	(9v9)	Poor	1	0.5	0	+0.5	0.5
23	Marshalls Park School	Yes	Unsecured	School	North	Mini	(7v7)	Poor	1	1.5	0.5	+1	0
23	Marshalls Park School	Yes	Unsecured	School	North	Mini	(5v5)	Poor	1	1	0.5	+0.5	0
26	Pyrgo Priory School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	School	North	Youth	(9v9)	Poor	1	0	2	-2	1
26	Pyrgo Priory School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	School	North	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	0	4	-4	1
27	Rainham Village Primary School	Yes	Unsecured	School	South	Adult		Standard	1	1.5	2	-0.5	0
28	Raphael Park	Yes	Secured	Council	North	Youth	(9v9)	Poor	1	0.5	1	-0.5	0.5
28	Raphael Park	Yes	Secured	Council	North	Mini	(7v7)	Poor	1	0.5	2	-1.5	0.5
29	Redden Court School	Yes	Unsecured	School	Central	Adult		Standard	1	0.5	0.5	0	0.5
29	Redden Court School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	School	Central	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	1	0	0.5	-0.5	0.5
30	Rise Park*	Yes	Secured	Council	North	Adult		Standard	3	6.5	6	+0.5	0
30	Rise Park	Yes	Secured	Council	North	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	1.5	4	-3.5	0.5
30	Rise Park	Yes	Secured	Council	North	Mini	(5v5)	Poor	1	2.5	4	-1.5	0
31	Spring Farm Park	Yes	Secured	Council	South	Adult		Standard	3	3	6	-3	0
32	St Andrews Park	Yes	Secured	Council	Central	Mini	(5v5)	Standard	2	2.5	8	-5.5	0
33	The Albany	No	Unsecured	School	Central	Adult		Standard	1	0	0.5	-0.5	-
33	The Albany	No	Unsecured	School	Central	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	1	0	0.5	-0.5	-
34	The Brittons Academy Trust*	Yes	Secured	School	South	Adult		Standard	2	2	3	-1	0
34	The Brittons Academy Trust	Yes	Secured	School	South	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	1	1	1.5	-0.5	0
35	The Champion School	No	Unsecured	School	Central	Adult		Standard	1	0.5	1	-0.5	-
37	The Royal Liberty School	No	Unsecured	School	Central	Adult		Standard	1	0	0	0	-
38	The Sanders Draper School And Specialist Science College	Yes	Unsecured	School	South	Adult		Standard	2	0.5	1	-0.5	0.5
39	Upminster Hall Playing Fields*	Yes	Secured	Council	Central	Adult		Standard	3	2.5	6	-3.5	0.5
40	Upminster Park*	Yes	Secured	Council	South	Adult		Standard	1	3	2	+1	0
40	Upminster Park	Yes	Secured	Council	South	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	1	4	-3	1
41	Westlands Playing Fields*	Yes	Secured	Council	Central	Adult		Standard	2	6	2	+4	0
41	Westlands Playing Fields	Yes	Secured	Council	Central	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	2	1	2	-1	1
42	Wykeham Primary School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	School	Central	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	1	0	2	-2	1
49	Gidea Park Sports Ground*	Yes	Unsecured	Club	North	Youth	(11v11)	Standard	1	1.5	2	-0.5	0.5
49	Gidea Park Sports Ground	Yes	Unsecured	Club	North	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	1	1	2	-1	0.5
49	Gidea Park Sports Ground	Yes	Unsecured	Club	North	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	2.5	4	-1.5	0
52	Park Lane Recreation Ground	Yes	Secured	Council	Central	Youth	(9v9)	Poor	1	0.5	1	-0.5	0.5
57	Forest Row*	Yes	Secured	Club	North	Adult		Standard	4	7	8	-1	1
57	Forest Row	Yes	Secured	Club	North	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	1	2.5	2	+0.5	0
57	Forest Row	Yes	Secured	Club	North	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	2	2.5	8	-5.5	0
57	Forest Row	Yes	Secured	Club	North	Mini	(5v5)	Standard	3	2	12	-10	3
61	Harold Wood Primary School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	School	Central	Youth	(9v9)	Poor	1	0	1	-1	1
61	Harold Wood Primary School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	School	Central	Mini	(7v7)	Poor	1	0	2	-2	1
62	Prospect Road Playing Field	Yes	Secured	Council	Central	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	2	2	4	-2	0
63	Engayne School	Yes	Unsecured	School	Central	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	2	2	0	0
64	Branfil Primary School	Yes	Unsecured	School	South	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	1.5	4	-2.5	0
65	Hilldene Primary School*	Yes	Unsecured	School	North	Adult		Standard	1	2	2	0	0
65	Hilldene Primary School	Yes	Unsecured	School	North	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	1	3.5	2	+1.5	0

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Site ID	Site name <i>*Indicates adult pitches that accommodate U13-U16 youth teams</i>	Available for community use?	Type of tenure ⁴	Management	Analysis area	Pitch type	Pitch size	Agreed quality rating	No. of pitches	Current play (match sessions)	Site capacity ⁵ (match sessions)	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Pitches available in peak period
66	St Ursula's Catholic Junior School	Yes	Unsecured	School	North	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	2	4	-2	0
66	St Ursula's Catholic Junior School	Yes	Unsecured	School	North	Mini	(5v5)	Standard	1	3	4	-1	0
67	Whybridge School	Yes	Unsecured	School	South	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	0.5	4	-3.5	0.5
68	Benhurst Primary School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	School	Central	Mini	(7v7)	Poor	1	0	2	-2	1
69	Hacton Primary School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	School	South	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	0	4	-4	1
70	R J Mitchell Primary School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	School	South	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	0	4	-4	1
71	Scotts Primary School	No	Unsecured	School	South	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	0	4	-4	-
72	Suttons Primary School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	School	South	Youth	(11v11)	Standard	1	0	2	-2	1
72	Suttons Primary School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	School	South	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	0	4	-4	1
73	Gidea Park Primary School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	School	Central	Mini	(5v5)	Poor	1	0	2	-2	1
74	Oasis Academy	No	Unsecured	School	North	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	0	4	-4	-
75	Parsonage Farm Primary School	No	Unsecured	School	South	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	2	0	4	-4	-
76	Newtons Primary School	No	Unsecured	School	South	Youth	(11v11)	Standard	1	0	2	-2	-
77	Broadford Primary School	No	Unsecured	School	Central	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	0	4	-4	-
78	Clockhouse Primary School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	School	North	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	0	4	-4	1
79	St Albans Catholic Primary School	No	Unsecured	School	South	Mini	(5v5)	Poor	1	0	2	-2	-
80	Parklands Junior School	No	Unsecured	School	North	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	0	4	-4	-
81	Drapers Brookside Junior School	No	Unsecured	School	North	Mini	(7v7)	Poor	1	0	2	-2	-
82	Towers Junior School	No	Unsecured	School	Central	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	0	4	-4	-
83	The Gallows	Yes	Secured	Club	North	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	1	2.5	2	+0.5	0
83	The Gallows	Yes	Secured	Club	North	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	3	4	-1	0
83	The Gallows	Yes	Secured	Club	North	Mini	(5v5)	Standard	1	2.5	4	-1.5	0

2.5: Supply and demand analysis

Spare capacity

The next step is to ascertain whether or not any identified 'potential capacity' can be deemed 'actual 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 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.

The table below considers site by site the capacity of the pitches to accommodate further play and for them to be deemed as having 'actual spare capacity'. 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 criteria has been discounted.

Pitches that are of a poor quality or are over marked in any way 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 quality. In addition, it must be taken into account that teams do not want to play on poor quality pitches.

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Table 2.15: Actual spare capacity

Site ID	Site name	Available for community use?	Type of tenure	Analysis area	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Current play (match sessions)	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Match equivalent sessions available in peak period	Comments
1	Abbs Cross Academy & Arts College	Yes	Unsecured	Central	Mini	(7v7)	2	1.5	-3.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity.
1	Abbs Cross Academy & Arts College	Yes	Unsecured	Central	Mini	(5v5)	2	1	-4	1	Actual spare capacity.
4	Bretons Outdoor Centre	Yes	Secured	South	Adult		10	18.5	-1.5	1.5	Actual spare capacity.
9	Coopers Company & Coborn School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	South	Youth	(11v11)	1	0	-2	1	Actual spare capacity.
13	Gaynes School Language College	Yes	Unsecured	South	Mini	(7v7)	1	0.5	-2	0.5	Actual spare capacity.
14	Hall Mead School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	Central	Adult		1	0	-0.5	0.5	Minimal spare capacity discounted to protect quality.
15	Harold Wood Park	Yes	Secured	Central	Mini	(5v5)	2	2.5	-1.5	1.5	Spare capacity discounted due to poor quality.
18	Haynes Park	Yes	Secured	Central	Adult		2	1	-1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to poor quality.
20	Hornchurch Stadium	Yes	Secured	South	Adult		1	1.5	-1.5	1	Actual spare capacity.
21	Hylands Park	Yes	Secured	Central	Adult		1	0.5	-0.5	0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to poor quality.
21	Hylands Park	Yes-unused	Secured	Central	Mini	(5v5)	1	0	-1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to poor quality.
22	King George Playing Field (Mawney Park)	Yes	Secured	North	Mini	(5v5)	2	1.5	-2.5	0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to poor quality.
28	Raphael Park	Yes	Secured	North	Youth	(9v9)	1	0.5	-1	0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to poor quality.
28	Raphael Park	Yes	Secured	North	Mini	(7v7)	1	0.5	-2	0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to poor quality.
29	Redden Court School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	Central	Youth	(9v9)	1	0	-0.5	0.5	Minimal spare capacity discounted to protect quality.
30	Rise Park	Yes	Secured	North	Mini	(7v7)	1	0.5	-3.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity.
38	The Sanders Draper School And Specialist Science College	Yes	Unsecured	South	Adult		2	0.5	-0.5	0.5	Minimal spare capacity discounted to protect quality.
39	Upminster Hall Playing Fields	Yes	Secured	Central	Adult		3	2.5	-3.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity.
40	Upminster Park	Yes	Secured	South	Mini	(7v7)	1	1	-1	1	Actual spare capacity.
41	Westlands Playing Field	Yes	Secured	Central	Youth	(9v9)	2	1	-1	1	Actual spare capacity.
49	Gidea Park Sports Ground	Yes	Secured	North	Youth	(11v11)	1	1.5	2	0.5	Minimal spare capacity discounted to protect quality.
49	Gidea Park Sports Ground	Yes	Secured	North	Youth	(9v9)	1	1	2	0.5	Actual spare capacity.
52	Park Lane Recreation Ground	Yes	Secured	Central	Youth	(9v9)	1	0.5	-0.5	0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to poor quality.
57	Forest Row	Yes	Secured	North	Adult		4	7	-1	1	Actual spare capacity.
57	Forest Row	Yes	Secured	North	Mini	(5v5)	3	2	-10	3	Actual Spare capacity.
67	Whybridge School	Yes	Unsecured	South	Mini	(7v7)	1	0.5	-3.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity.

In addition, there are a number of pitches that are reported to be available to the community but are currently located at unused education sites. Although these sites may have potential future capacity they are not currently classified as actual spare capacity and are highlighted in the table below. Further investigation with the schools is required to fully understand community use aspects.

Site ID	Site name	Available for community use?	Type of tenure	Analysis area	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Current play	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Match equivalent sessions available in peak period	Comments
8	Chafford Sports Complex	Yes-unused	Secured	South	Adult		1	0	-0.5	1	No pitches considered available in peak period.
8	Chafford Sports Complex	Yes-unused	Secured	South	Youth	(9v9)	1	0	-0.5	1	No pitches considered available in peak period.
8	Chafford Sports Complex	Yes-unused	Secured	South	Mini	(7v7)	1	0	-2.5	1	No pitches considered available in peak period.
26	Pyrgo Priory School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	North	Youth	(9v9)	1	0	-2	1	No pitches considered available in peak period.
26	Pyrgo Priory School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	North	Mini	(7v7)	1	0	-4	1	No pitches considered available in peak period.
42	Wykeham Primary School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	Central	Youth	(9v9)	1	0	-2	1	No pitches considered available in peak period.
61	Harold Wood Primary School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	Central	Youth	(9v9)	1	0	-1	1	No pitches considered available in peak period.
61	Harold Wood Primary School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	Central	Mini	(7v7)	1	0	-2	1	No pitches considered available in peak period.
68	Benhurst Primary School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	Central	Mini	(7v7)	1	0	-2	1	No pitches considered available in peak period.
69	Hacton Primary School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	South	Mini	(7v7)	1	0	-4	1	No pitches considered available in peak period.

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Site ID	Site name	Available for community use?	Type of tenure	Analysis area	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Current play	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Match equivalent sessions available in peak period	Comments
70	R J Mitchell Primary School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	South	Mini	(7v7)	1	0	-4	1	No pitches considered available in peak period.
72	Suttons Primary School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	South	Youth	(11v11)	1	0	-2	1	No pitches considered available in peak period.
72	Suttons Primary School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	South	Mini	(7v7)	1	0	-4	1	No pitches considered available in peak period.
73	Gidea Park Primary School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	Central	Mini	(5v5)	1	0	-2	1	No pitches considered available in peak period.
78	Clockhouse Primary School	Yes-unused	Unsecured	North	Mini	(7v7)	1	0	-4	1	No pitches considered available in peak period.

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Actual spare capacity has been aggregated up by area and by pitch type in the table below.

Table 2.16: Actual spare capacity summary

Analysis area	Actual spare capacity (match sessions per week)				
	Adult	Youth (11v11)	Youth (9v9)	Mini (7v7)	Mini (5v5)
Central	0.5	-	1	0.5	1
North	1	-	0.5	0.5	3
South	2.5	1	-	2	-
Havering	4	1	1.5	3	4

The table shows a total of 13.5 match equivalent sessions of actual spare capacity across Havering, the majority of which is on adult and 5v5 pitches.

Overplay

Overplay occurs when there is more play accommodated on a site than it is able to sustain. In Havering, 40 pitches are overplayed across 15 sites by a total of 21.5 match equivalent sessions.

The majority of overplayed pitches are located at local authority sites, all of which are poor or standard quality and as such have low carrying capacity. An improvement in quality at these sites will result a reduction in overplay.

Many pitches located at education sites are also overplayed. This is due to a combination of curriculum PE use and extra-curricular use including school fixtures that results in only minimal (if any) spare capacity remaining for the community.

Table 2.17: Overplay on pitches

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Capacity rating
4	Bretons Outdoor Recreation Centre	South	Youth	(9v9)	6	+2
			Mini	(5v5)	3	+2
5	Britons Playing Field	South	Adult		2	+0.5
13	Gaynes School Language College	South	Adult		2	+0.5
			Youth	(9v9)	1	+2.5
14	Hall Mead School	Central	Youth	(11v11)	1	+0.5
15	Harold Wood Park	Central	Adult		5	+1
17	Havering College	North	Adult		1	+1
19	Hendersons Sports & Social Club	North	Adult		3	+0.5
22	King George Playing Field (Mawney Park)	North	Adult		2	+0.5
23	Marshalls Park School	North	Adult		2	+0.5
			Youth	(9v9)	1	+0.5
			Mini	(7v7)	1	+1
			Mini	(5v5)	1	+0.5
30	Rise Park	North	Adult		3	+0.5

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Capacity rating
40	Upminster Park	South	Adult		1	+1
41	Westlands Playing Fields	Central	Adult		2	+4
57	Forest Row	North	Youth	(9v9)	1	+0.5
65	Hildene Primary School	North	Youth	(9v9)	1	+1.5
83	The Gallows	North	Youth	(9v9)	1	+0.5

The majority of overplay occurs on adult pitches and in the South Analysis Area, although overplay is evident in each analysis area and on each pitch type. Incidentally, all overplayed adult pitches, with the exception of three, are accessed by youth 11v11 teams.

Table 2.18: Overplay summary

Analysis area	Overplay (match sessions per week)				
	Adult	Youth (11v11)	Youth (9v9)	Mini (7v7)	Mini (5v5)
Central	5	0.5	-	-	-
North	3	-	3	1	0.5
South	2	-	4.5	-	2
Havering	10	0.5	7.5	1	2.5

2.6: Conclusions

Having considered supply and demand, the tables below identify the extent to which the current stock of pitches can meet demand both currently (i.e. spare capacity taking away overplay) and in the future (based on latent demand, displaced demand and future demand) in each of the analysis areas.

As team generation rates (TGRs) cannot be quantified by analysis area, the total has been added to the Havering total in the future demand column (which includes demand expressed by clubs) for each pitch type. The same applies to displaced demand in the displaced demand column.

Table 2.19: Spare capacity/overplay of adult pitches

Analysis area	Match equivalent sessions						
	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total	Latent demand	Displaced demand	Future demand	Total
Central	0.5	5	4.5	1	-	1	6.5
North	1	3	2	1	-	1.5	4.5
South	2.5	2	0.5	1	-	-	0.5
Havering	4	10	6	3	7.5	4.5⁶	21

Overall in Havering there is a current shortfall of six match equivalent sessions on adult pitches. When accounting for future demand there is an overall shortfall of 21 match equivalent sessions.

⁶ Includes two match equivalent sessions from TGRs

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Table 2.20: Spare capacity/overplay of youth 11v11 pitches

Analysis area	Match equivalent sessions						
	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total	Latent demand	Displaced demand	Future demand	Total
Central	-	0.5	0.5	1.5	-	1	3
North	-	-	0	-	-	2	2
South	1	-	1	0.5	-	1.5	1
Havering	1	0.5	0.5	2	8	14.5⁷	24

The table above shows that for youth 11v11 pitches there is minimal current spare capacity amounting to 0.5 match equivalent sessions, although a shortfall exists in the Central Analysis Area. Based on future demand, there are shortfalls in each analysis area and an overall shortfall of 24 match equivalent sessions.

In addition to the above, please note that a further 35 youth 11v11 match equivalent sessions (70 U13-U16 teams) are recorded as taking place on adult pitches and as such the shortfall of youth pitches is exacerbated. Should this play be transferred to youth 11v11 pitches, there is a clear need for an increase in provision.

Table 2.21: Spare capacity/overplay of youth 9v9 pitches

Analysis area	Match equivalent sessions						
	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total	Latent demand	Displaced demand	Future demand	Total
Central	1	-	1	1.5	-	2	2.5
North	0.5	3	2.5	-	-	3	5.5
South	-	4.5	4.5	-	-	3.5	8
Havering	1.5	7.5	6	1.5	7	18.5⁸	33

The current picture on 9v9 pitches shows that there is a shortfall of six match equivalent sessions overall. With future demand taken into consideration, there is an overall shortfall of 33 match equivalent sessions.

Table 2.22: Spare capacity/overplay of mini 7v7 pitches

Analysis area	Match equivalent sessions						
	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total	Latent demand	Displaced demand	Future demand	Total
Central	0.5	-	0.5	1	-	1	1.5
North	0.5	1	0.5	-	-	1.5	2
South	2	-	2	-	-	1.5	0.5
Havering	3	1	2	1	5	9.5⁹	13.5

⁷ Includes 10 match equivalent sessions from TGRs

⁸ Includes 10 match equivalent sessions from TGRs

⁹ Includes 5.5 match equivalent sessions from TGRs

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There is current spare capacity amounting to two match equivalent sessions overall on 7v7 pitches. However, an overall shortfall of 13.5 match equivalent sessions is evident when taking into account future demand.

Table 2.23: Spare capacity/overplay of mini 5v5 pitches

Analysis area	Match equivalent sessions						
	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total	Latent demand	Displaced demand	Future demand	Total
Central	1	-	1	1	-	1.5	1.5
North	3	0.5	2.5	-	-	1	1.5
South	-	2	2	-	-	1	3
Havering	4	2.5	1.5	1	4.5	8.5¹⁰	12.5

Havering as a whole has minimal current spare capacity equating to 1.5 match equivalent sessions, however, future demand results in a shortfall of 12.5 match equivalent sessions.

In order to reduce shortfalls on both 7v7 and 5v5 pitches it is recommended that community use options are explored at unused school sites.

Football – grass pitch summary

- ✦ The audit identifies a total of 170 football pitches across 63 sites in Havering. Of these, 151 are available, at some level, for community use.
- ✦ Of the community available pitches, six are assessed as good quality, 108 as standard quality and 37 are deemed to be poor quality.
- ✦ Of sites serviced by changing facilities, 24% have good quality facilities, 43% have standard quality facilities and 33% have poor quality facilities. Additionally, clubs report that a lack of changing facilities is causing an issue at some sites.
- ✦ Essex Minors of Hornchurch FC reports an issue with security of tenure at Gaynes School, Collier Row FC requires its lease extending at Forest Row and Romford FC requires a long term lease at Westlands Playing Fields in order to build a stadia pitch.
- ✦ A total of 306 teams were recognised as playing within Havering across 55 clubs. This consists of six veterans, 51 men's, one women's, 124 youth boys', seven youth girls' and 117 mini teams.
- ✦ There has been an increase in mini and youth teams over the past three years, with 25% of clubs reporting an increase in mini teams and 21% reporting an increase in youth teams. Only 15% of clubs report an increase in adult teams, whilst 19% report a decrease.
- ✦ There are 64 teams registered to Havering that currently play outside of the local authority.
- ✦ There is latent demand equating to 1.5 adult, two youth 11v11, 1.5 9v9, one 7v7 and one 5v5 match equivalent session.
- ✦ Team generation rates predict there will be an increase of four adult teams (two match equivalents), 40.5 youth teams (20 match equivalents) and 21 mini teams (10.5 match equivalents).
- ✦ There is a total of nine match equivalent sessions of actual spare capacity across Havering, the majority of which is on 5v5 pitches and in the North Analysis Area.
- ✦ There are 61 pitches overplayed across 16 sites by a total of 49.5 match equivalent sessions.
- ✦ There is either minimal current spare capacity or shortfalls across all pitch types. Further to this future demand results in shortfalls across each pitch type.

¹⁰ Includes 5 match equivalent sessions from TGRs

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PART 3: THIRD GENERATION TURF (3G) ARTIFICIAL GRASS PITCHES (AGPS)

3.1 Introduction

Competitive football can take place on 3G surfaces with an FA approved certificate and a growing number of 3G pitches are now used for competitive match play, particularly at mini and youth level. The preferred surface is medium pile 3G (55-60mm). Only competition up to (but not including) regional standard can take place on short pile 3G (40mm).

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 a long pile 3G (65mm with shock pad) surface which meets 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.

Table 3.1: 3G type and sport suitability

Surface	Category	Comments
Rubber crumb	Long Pile 3G (65mm with shock pad)	Rugby surface – must comply with World Rugby type 22, requires a minimum of 60mm. Football surface.
Rubber crumb	Medium Pile 3G (55-60mm)	Preferred football surface.
Rubber crumb	Short Pile 3G (40mm)	Acceptable surface for some competitive football.

3.2 Supply

Although there are currently no full size 3G pitches within Havering, one is under development at Noak Hill Sports Complex. The pitch is expected to be provided from Autumn 2016 and is expected to be available for competitive matches (subject to FA testing) as well as for training demand.

Provision is currently limited to a smaller sized pitch at The Brittons Academy Trust which measures 50x30 metres and to several smaller sized pitches at King Georges that are ran by PlayFootball. Both sites are available to the community and have some formal usage; however, the majority of use is from social groups for informal purposes as many clubs consider it too small to satisfy training demand. Instead, most clubs either train on sand based pitches (see Part 6: Hockey) or access 3G pitches in neighbouring local authorities, such as at Robert Clack Leisure Centre in Dagenham or at St Clare's School in Thurrock.

Alternatively, some clubs continue to access grass pitches for winter training (as reported in Part 2: Football), which can cause extra wear and tear and as a result reduces a sites overall capacity. This demand should ideally be transferred to 3G pitches in order to alleviate use of grass pitches (overplay), improve quality and create additional spare capacity where possible.

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3.3 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

Accessing 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, which for clubs in Havering is limited to sand based pitches or 3G pitches outside of the area. This leads to some clubs instead accessing grass pitches on Saturday mornings, which is not considered best practice given that the majority of matches are played on a Sunday.

Of clubs that responded to consultation, 72% state that they require additional training facilities, of which, 87% specifically mention demand for 3G pitches. The FA's long term ambition is to provide every affiliated team in England the opportunity to train once per week on a 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".

The FA estimates that one full size AGP can service 42 teams. Using this calculation, there is a current need for eight 3G pitches in Havering based on demand from 306 teams. The table below considers the number of 3G pitches required if every team was to remain within their respective analysis area.

Table 3.2: Current demand for 3G pitches in Havering by analysis area

Analysis area	Current number of teams	3G requirement	Current number of 3G pitches	Potential shortfall
Central	91	3	-	3
North	113	3	-	3
South	102	3	-	3
Havering	306	9	-	9

There is a shortfall of three 3G pitches in each analysis area. This equates to an overall need for nine pitches in Havering as a whole whilst leaving some spare capacity for growth in each analysis area. When the proposed 3G pitch is developed at Noak Hill Sports Complex, the deficit will reduce to two pitches in the North Analysis Area and to eight pitches overall.

The table below uses the same calculation but includes future demand. Based on this, there is a need for ten 3G pitches.

Table 3.3: Future demand for 3G pitches in Havering by analysis area

Analysis area	Future number of teams	3G requirement	Current number of 3G pitches	Potential shortfall
Central	104	3	-	3
North	131	4	-	4

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Analysis area	Future number of teams	3G requirement	Current number of 3G pitches	Potential shortfall
South	117	3	-	3
Havering	306	10	-	10

Moving match play to 3G pitches

Improving pitch quality is one way to increase the capacity at sites but given the cost of doing such work and the continued maintenance required other options need to be considered that can offer a more sustainable model for the future of football. The alternative is to use 3G pitches for competitive matches and this is something that the FA is supporting, particularly for mini and youth football. In order for competitive matches to take place the pitch must be FA tested and approved (to either FA or FIFA standard) and it will then appear on the FA Pitch Register, which can be found at: <http://3g.thefa.me.uk/>.

The table below tests a scenario if all 5v5 and 7v7 football was to be moved to 3G pitches in Havering. A programme of play has been created based on the current peak time (Sunday AM).

Table 3.3: Moving all mini matches to 3G pitches

Time	AGP	Total games/teams
9.30am – 10.30am	4 x 5v5	4/8
10.30am – 11.30am	2 x 7v7	2/4
11.30am – 12.30pm	2 x 7v7	2/4
12.30pm – 1.30pm	2 x 7v7	2/4

Based on the above programming and separate start times for 5v5 and 7v7 matches, the overall need is for seven 3G pitches to accommodate all mini football demand. This is calculated as 54 teams playing 5v5 football require seven pitches (rounded up from 6.75) and 63 teams playing 7v7 football require six pitches (rounded up from 5.25).

The table below tests a similar scenario for 9v9 matches. Based on 53 teams playing 9v9 football in Havering, there is demand for five 3G pitches (rounded up from 4.42).

Table 3.4: Moving all 9v9 matches to 3G pitches

Time	AGP 1	Total games/teams
10am – Noon	2 x 9v9	2/4
Noon – 2pm	2 x 9v9	2/4
2pm – 4pm	2 x 9v9	2/4

3.4 Supply and demand analysis

Priority should be placed on the creation of new 3G pitches in order to reduce shortfalls, therefore, potential sites which can suitably accommodate a pitch should be highlighted within each analysis area. It is also important to ensure the pitch at Noak Hill Sports Complex is provided to a high standard and that it is FA tested in order to host competitive matches. Partnership clubs should be identified so that the pitch is used to its maximum potential.

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3G summary

- ◀ There are no full size 3G pitches within Havering, although one is under development at Noak Hill Sports Complex.
- ◀ Most clubs either train on sand based pitches or access 3G pitches in neighbouring local authorities. Alternatively, some clubs continue to access grass pitches for winter training.
- ◀ The FA estimates that one full size AGP can service 42 teams. Using this calculation, there is a current need for eight 3G pitches in Havering based on demand from 306 teams.
- ◀ If each team was to stay with their respective analysis area, there is a shortfall of three 3G pitches in each analysis area.
- ◀ Based on future demand, there is a shortfall of ten 3G pitches overall.
- ◀ Moving all mini football matches to 3G would result in the need for seven pitches, whilst moving all 9v9 football matches would require five pitches.

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PART 4: CRICKET

4.1: Introduction

The Essex County Cricket Board is the main governing and representative body for cricket within Havering. Its aim is to promote the game at all levels through partnerships with professional and recreational cricket clubs and other appropriate agencies.

Consultation

There are 11 clubs identified as playing within Havering, all of which were consulted via an online survey request resulting in a 100% response rate. The Shepherd Neame Essex League was also consulted.

4.2: Supply

Grass wickets

There are 16 grass wicket pitches in Havering located across 14 separate sites. Both Harold Wood Park and Gidea Park Sports Ground contain two pitches. All are available for community use and used.

Table 4.1: Summary of all grass wicket pitches

Analysis area	Number of grass wicket pitches
Central	7
North	6
South	3
Havering	16

Please see Table 4.2 for a full breakdown.

Non-turf wickets

There is a non-turf wicket accompanying the grass wickets at The Champion School. In addition, there are standalone non-turf wicket pitches at the following sites:

- ◆ Abbs Cross Academy
- ◆ Coopers Company & Coborn School
- ◆ Hall Mead School
- ◆ Harold Wood Primary School
- ◆ The Royal Liberty School
- ◆ Westlands Playing Fields

Of these pitches, The Champion School and Harold Wood Primary School are used by the community. Westlands Playing Fields, Abbs Cross Academy and Hall Mead School are available but unused. The Royal Liberty School is unavailable for community use.

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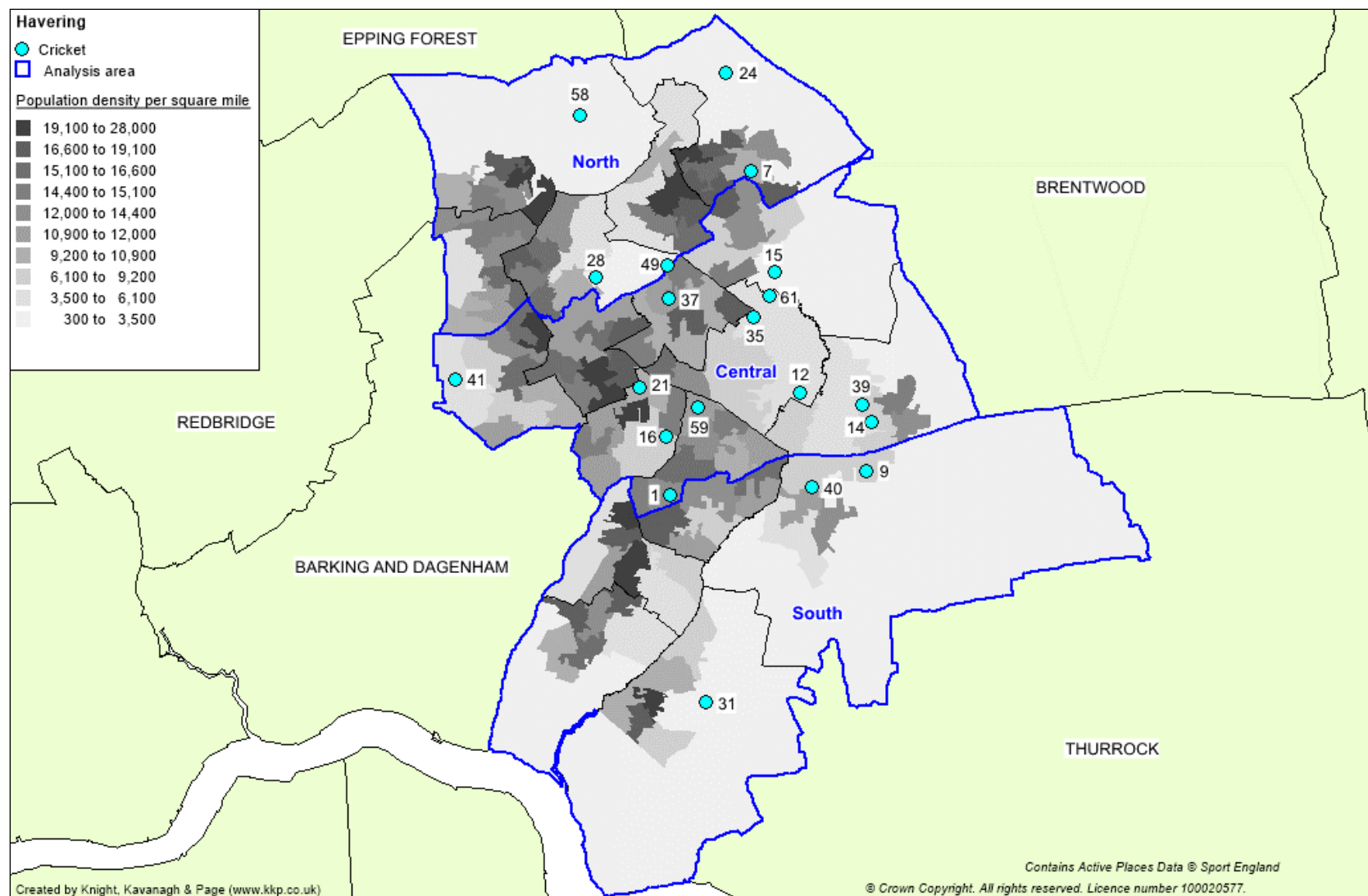
Competitive senior cricket is not generally sanctioned by leagues on non-turf wickets, however, they can be used for junior cricket and for training purposes with the aid of mobile nets. They are also used for Last Man Stands (LMS) which is explored later within this section of the report.

The ECB's TS6 Guidance on performance standards sets requirements for match pitches that are non-turf wickets. The ECB highlights that pitches which follow this guidance are suitable for high level play. It should be noted that this guidance is for clubs and not standards.

Figure 4.1 below shows the location of all cricket squares (grass and non-turf) within Havering. For a key to the map please see Table 4.2.

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Figure 4.1: Location of cricket pitches in Havering



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Table 4.2: Key to the map of cricket pitches

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Community use?	No. of grass wicket pitches	No. of grass wicket pitches with non-turf wickets	No. of standalone non-turf wicket pitches
1	Abbs Cross Academy	Central	Yes-unused	-	-	1
7	Central Park	North	Yes	1	-	-
9	Coopers Company & Coborn School	South	Yes	1	-	2
12	Emerson Park Academy	Central	Yes	1	-	-
59	Fielders Sports Ground	Central	Yes	1	-	-
49	Gidea Park Sports Ground	North	Yes	2	-	-
14	Hall Mead School	Central	Yes-unused	-	-	1
15	Harold Wood Park	Central	Yes	2	-	-
61	Harold Wood Primary School	Central	Yes	-	-	1
16	Harrow Lodge Park	Central	Yes	1	-	-
58	Havering-atte-Bower Cricket Club	North	Yes	1	-	-
21	Hylands Park	Central	Yes	1	-	-
24	Noak Hill Sports Ground	North	Yes	1	-	-
28	Raphael Park	North	Yes	1	-	-
31	Spring Farm Park	South	Yes	1	-	-
35	The Champion School	Central	Yes	-	1	-
37	The Royal Liberty School	Central	No	-	-	1
39	Upminster Hall Playing Field	Central	Yes	1	-	-
40	Upminster Park	South	Yes	1	-	-
41	Westlands Playing Fields	Central	Yes-unused	-	-	1

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Future supply

The cricket pitch at Upminster Hall Playing Fields will no longer be used from next season as is to be replaced by rugby pitches. The site was used last season (2015) on a Saturday by St Andrews CC for first team matches and by Havering-atte-Bower CC for third team matches. St Andrews CC, will transfer its demand outside of Havering to Hannakins Farm, Billericay, whilst it is unclear what the plans are for Havering-atte-Bower CC albeit most of its teams play at its home ground Havering-atte-Bower Cricket Club.

Management and security of tenure

Six clubs in Havering lease their main home pitch, whilst the remaining five clubs rent their pitch from the Council. The clubs which lease their pitch are as follows:

- ✦ Gidea Park & Romford CC
- ✦ Harold Wood CC
- ✦ Havering-atte-Bower CC
- ✦ Hornchurch Athletic CC
- ✦ Noak Hill Taverners CC
- ✦ Upminster CC

Of these clubs, none have lease agreements beyond 25 years. It is therefore recommended that all arrangements are extended where possible in order to provide the clubs with greater security of tenure and to also help clubs gain funding for any future development plans.

Of greatest concern are the agreements for Gidea Park CC at Gidea Park Sports Ground (expires 2017) and for Harold Wood CC at Harold Wood Park (expires 2020) as both clubs have less than five years remaining on their current lease. Hornchurch Athletic CC has the longest agreement in place, which is until 2037 at Hylands Park. Upminster CC and Noak Hill Taverners CC have lease agreements at their home grounds (Upminster Park and Noak Hill Sports Ground respectively) until 2035, whilst Havering-atte-Bower CC has a lease until 2030 at Havering-atte-Bower Cricket Club.

Many clubs also rent secondary pitches, often at school sites, in addition to their main home ground due to capacity issues. This is the case for Harold Wood CC at Harold Wood Primary School, Hornchurch CC at Emerson Park Academy and Upminster CC at The Champion School and Coopers Company & Coborn School. It is recommended that the clubs enter community use agreements with the schools in order to provide security of tenure.

It must also be noted, however, that several schools are without such sports facilities and it is therefore equally important to enable them to access provision if there is a demand to do so, either via other schools or via other community facilities.

All clubs renting their home grounds from the Council report that they are happy with the current arrangement and as such tenure of these sites is considered secure. St Andrews CC, however, is unhappy that the Club were not informed earlier about Upminster Hall Playing Fields being transferred to a rugby only site.

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Quality

As part of the PPS methodology there are three levels to assess quality; good, standard and poor. The audit of grass wicket pitches in Havering found three pitches to be good quality and the remaining 14 pitches to be standard quality. No pitches were assessed as poor quality. All non-turf wicket pitches were assessed as standard quality.

The good quality pitches are Hylands Park, Upminster Park and Havering-atte-Bower Cricket Club.

Table 4.3: Grass wicket pitch quality ratings

Good	Standard	Poor
3	14	0

Further to site assessments, clubs were asked to rate the overall quality of pitches they used. Five clubs rate quality as good, four clubs rate quality as standard and two clubs rate quality as poor. St Andrews CC rates Upminster Hall Playing Fields as poor quality as the site has not been maintained to its usual standard given its impending change to rugby pitches. Gidea Park & Romford CC rates Gidea Park Sports Ground as poor quality due to poor levels of council maintenance which results in grass cuttings being left on the outfield and inconsistent wicket quality.

Gidea Park & Romford CC also reports that football pitches being overmarked on the cricket outfield causes quality issues. This is also the case at Harold Wood Park, Upminster Hall Playing Fields, Spring Farm Park and Coopers Company & Coborn School.

Of clubs rating pitch quality as standard, only Noak Hill Taverners CC report any major issues. The Club states that the drainage at Noak Hill Sports Ground is poor, which leads to many games being called off each season during inclement weather spells.

The Shephard Neame Cricket League reports that ground maintenance has reduced recently due to financial constraints and due to groundsmen being given more time onerous schedules which prevents them from undertaking as much work as in the past. The League also states that clubs are now having to undertake a lot maintenance work themselves, as opposed to the Council. which often relies on volunteers and suffers from a lack of specialised equipment.

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. 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 Groundsmanship. The report identifies surface issues and suggests options for remediation together with likely costs. For further guidance on this, please contact the ECB.

In Havering, only Gidea Park Sports Ground has undergone a PQS assessment and the Club, Gidea Park & Romford CC, is currently awaiting the results.

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Ancillary facilities

All clubs in Havering have access to changing room facilities at their home ground and all clubs rate the overall quality of their clubhouse/pavilion as being good (six clubs) or acceptable (five clubs). As a result, no major issues were reported during consultation.

Training facilities

Access to cricket nets is important, particularly for pre-season/winter training. In Havering, four clubs report a demand for additional training facilities. Harold Wood CC, Ardleigh Green CC and St Andrews CC express demand for practice nets to be installed at their home grounds, whilst Noak Hill Taverners CC expresses demand for a non-turf wicket at Noak Hill Sports Ground.

The following sites are not currently serviced by practice nets:

- ✦ Central Park
- ✦ Harold Wood Park
- ✦ Emerson Park Academy
- ✦ Noak Hill Sports Ground
- ✦ Raphael Park
- ✦ The Royal Libery School
- ✦ Upminster Hall Playing Fields

Harold Wood CC reports that it has a grant in place for the installation of practice nets at Harold Wood Park and the Club is now dealing with the Council in order to get this implemented. Clubs without access to practice nets are often forced to use indoor sports halls all year round, or are required to pay hire fees for use of nets at other sites, which as a result impacts on the clubs financially and can be difficult to organise.

Accessibility

The majority of clubs state that most players travel between two and five miles to access their facilities.

6.3: Demand

Cricket clubs in Havering tend to be large clubs offering several senior and junior teams at different age groups, although there are two clubs which field just one team (Maylands Green CC and St Andrews CC). In total, the 11 clubs consist of 46 men's teams, one women's team and 35 junior boys' teams.

The majority of teams play in the Central Analysis Area (41), which correlates to it containing the most number of pitches. There are 26 teams playing in the North Analysis Area and 15 teams playing in the South Analysis Area.

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Table 4.4: Summary of teams by analysis area

Analysis area	No. of competitive teams		
	Senior men	Senior women	Junior
Central	24	1	16
North	9	-	6
South	13	-	13
Havering	46	1	35

In correlation with a national recognition that cricket is currently experiencing a reduction in participation, four clubs report that their number of senior teams has decreased over the previous three years, whilst only one club reports an increase. The clubs reporting a decrease are as follows:

- ◆ Ardleigh Green CC
- ◆ Gidea Park & Romford CC
- ◆ Havering-atte-Bower CC
- ◆ Upminster CC

All the above clubs cite difficulty retaining players as the main reason for a reduction in participation. Players are now seemingly less likely to give up their weekends to play cricket. In the past, club members would play for teams on both a Saturday and a Sunday, whereas many now opt to play on just one day, normally a Saturday. It is also widely accepted that less junior players are making the transition from junior cricket to senior cricket which results in a lack of youngsters coming through as older players retire.

In contrast, Rainham CC reports an increase in its number of senior teams and states that increased advertising and word of mouth has helped the Club grow. It also reports an increase in junior teams due once again to advertising and also due to improved school links. Overall, three clubs report a reduction in junior teams whilst Rainham CC is the only club which reports a growth.

The Shephard Neame Cricket League, which services the whole of Essex, reports that its number of teams has remained relatively static for a number years. The League does accept, however, that some clubs are struggling to sustain participation, although this is balanced out by teams which are experiencing a growth.

Women's and girls' cricket

Women's and girls' cricket is a national priority for the ECB. There is a target to establish more female teams in every local authority over the next five years and 8-10% of the Whole Sport Plan funding is focused around women and girls and talent identification.

Harold Wood CC currently fields the only female team in Havering; a senior team which plays in the Womens Cricket Southern League. The Club has plans to develop an additional senior team in the future, whilst Gidea Park & Romford CC also expresses demand for a senior team. Upminster CC expresses demand for a junior team and currently has girls playing in mixed junior teams.

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Last Man Stands

Last Man Stands (LMS) was founded in 2005, in London. The social outdoor eight-a-side T20 cricket game 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 particularly popular in Essex with leagues running in Basildon, Chelmsford, Colchester and Havering.

The League in Havering is played at Harold Wood Primary School, adjacent to Harold Wood Park, and last season consisted of seven teams. Matches are played midweek on a variety of days and the season runs from May until August. Although Harold Wood Primary School has the capacity to cater for demand currently, and additional venue will be required should the LMS continue to grow in popularity.

Displaced demand

St Andrews CC will become displaced out of Havering from next season as its current home ground will be replaced by rugby pitches. This one team club reports that it would rather continue to play in Havering and is disappointed that it was not consulted before the decision was made regarding Upminster Hall Playing Fields. The Club will now play at Hannakins Farm, Billericay.

The third team from Havering-atte-Bower CC also played at Upminster Hall Playing Fields and it is now unclear where the team will play next season.

Future demand

Future demand can be defined in two ways, through participation increases and using population forecasts.

Team generation rates are used below as the basis for calculating the number of teams likely to be generated in the future (2031) based on population growth. Using these figures, an increase of one senior and nine junior teams is to be expected.

Table 4.5: Team generation rates based on population growth

Age group	Current population within age group (2016) ¹¹	Current no. of teams	Team Generation Rate	Future population within age group (2031) ¹¹	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population
Senior Men (18-55)	51,186	46	1:1,113	52,761	47.4	1.4
Senior Women (18-55)	54,266	1	1:54,266	56,873	1.0	0.0
Junior Boys (7-17)	12,938	35	1:370	16,104	43.6	8.6
Junior Girls (7-17)	12,660	0	0	16,176	0.0	0.0

¹¹ Data source: GLA 2015 round ward population projections - SHLAA-based; Capped Household Size model

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In addition to potential increases from population growth, six clubs report that they wish to increase their number of teams, as outlined below.

Table 4.6: Club growth aspirations

Club	Analysis area	No. of competitive teams		
		Senior men	Senior women	Junior
Gidea Park & Romford CC	North	1	1	1
Harold Wood CC	Central	1	1	3
Havering-atte-Bower CC	Central	1	-	1
Hornchurch CC	Central	-	-	5
Rainham CC	South	1	-	-
Upminster CC	South	-	-	4

There are clubs within each analysis area that wish to grow. Overall this amounts to three senior and nine junior teams in the Central Analysis Area, two senior and one junior team in the North Analysis Area and one senior and four junior teams in the South Analysis Area.

Peak time demand

An analysis of match play identifies that peak time demand for senior cricket is Saturdays, with 31 teams playing on this day compared to 16 which play on Sundays. Teams competing on a Saturday play in either the Shepherd Neame Essex League or the Trippon Mid-Essex League, whilst teams competing on a Sunday play in the Essex Sunday League.

All junior teams compete in the Havering & Metropolitan Junior League. Peak time demand is considered to be midweek as 21 teams play at this time compared to 14 teams which play on a Sunday. It should therefore be noted that midweek cricket has the potential to be spread across five days and as a result pitches have greater capacity to carry demand (providing the pitches are not overplayed).

6.4 Capacity analysis

Capacity analysis for cricket is measured on a seasonal rather than a weekly basis. 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 also 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 grass and artificial cricket wickets per pitch
- ◆ Number of competitive matches per season per pitch

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To help calculate pitch capacity, the ECB suggests that a good quality wicket should be able to take:

- 5 matches per season per grass wicket (adults).
- 60 matches per season per synthetic wicket (adults).

This information is used to allocate capacity ratings as follows:

Potential capacity	Play is below the level the site could sustain
At capacity	Play matches the level the site can sustain
Overused	Play exceeds the level the site can sustain

As no senior teams (other than LMS demand) are recorded as playing on non-turf wickets they have been discounted from the table below. No non-turf wickets are recorded as accommodating more than 60 matches per season and therefore they are all considered to have spare capacity. This translates to actual spare capacity as they are generally accessed during mid-week by junior teams (peak time) and as a result can be used on a variety of days. Spare capacity for junior cricket is therefore considered to exist.

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Table 4.7: Cricket pitch capacity for pitches used for community use

Site ID	Site name	Clubs using the site	Analysis area	No. of grass wicket pitches	No. of grass wickets	No. of standalone non-turf wicket pitches	Pitch quality	Capacity (sessions per season)	Actual play (sessions per season)	Capacity rating (sessions per season)
7	Central Park, Romford	Ardleigh Green CC	North	1	11		Standard	55	58	+3
9	Coopers Company & Coborn School	Upminster CC	South	1	9		Standard	45	40	-5
12	Emerson Park Academy	Hornchurch CC	Central	1	8		Standard	40	18	-22
59	Fielders Sports Ground	Hornchurch CC	Central	1	11		Standard	55	36	-19
49	Gidea Park Sports Ground	Gidea Park & Romford CC	North	2	17		Standard	85	76	-9
15	Harold Wood Park	Harold Wood CC	Central	2	20		Standard	100	90	-10
61	Harold Wood Primary School	Harold Wood CC	Central			1	Standard	60	24	-36
16	Harrow Lodge Park	Hornchurch CC	Central	1	12		Standard	60	60	0
58	Havering-atte-Bower Cricket Club	Havering-atte-Bower CC	North	1	12		Good	60	40	-20
21	Hylands Park	Hornchurch Athletic CC Maylands Green CC	Central	1	15		Good	75	59	-16
24	Noak Hill Sports Ground	Noak Hill Taverners CC	North	1	12		Standard	60	45	-15
28	Raphaels Park	Hornchurch Athletic CC	North	1	7		Standard	35	20	-15
31	Spring Farm Park	Rainham CC	South	1	14		Standard	70	60	-10
35	The Champion School	Upminster CC	Central	1	5		Standard	25	22	-3

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Site ID	Site name	Clubs using the site	Analysis area	No. of grass wicket pitches	No. of grass wickets	No. of standalone non-turf wicket pitches	Pitch quality	Capacity (sessions per season)	Actual play (sessions per season)	Capacity rating (sessions per season)
39	Upminster Hall Playing Fields	St. Andrews CC	Central	1	10		Standard	50	20	-30
40	Upminster Park	Upminster CC	South	1	12		Good	60	52	-8

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6.5: Supply and demand analysis

Spare capacity

The next step is to ascertain whether or not 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 regularly 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 15 grass wicket pitches in Havering which show potential spare capacity. This amounts to 182 match equivalent sessions per season. The table below shows which sites have spare capacity during peak time (Saturdays) and whether this can be considered actual spare capacity. A site with spare capacity which is not available at peak time is not considered to have actual spare capacity.

Table 4.8: Actual spare capacity on grass wicket pitches

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	No. of pitches	Spare capacity (sessions per season)	Pitches available in peak period	Comments
9	Coopers Company & Coborn School	South	1	-5	0	No spare capacity on a Saturday.
12	Emerson Park Academy	Central	1	-22	0.5	Used by one team on a Saturday which leaves spare capacity for one team.
15	Harold Wood Park	Central	2	-10	0	No spare capacity on a Saturday.
21	Hylands Park	Central	1	-16	0	No spare capacity on a Saturday.
24	Noak Hill Sports Ground	North	1	-15	0	No spare capacity on a Saturday.
28	Raphaels Park	North	1	-15	0	No spare capacity on a Saturday.
31	Spring Farm Park	South	1	-10	0	No spare capacity on a Saturday.
35	The Champion School	Central	1	-3	0	No spare capacity on a Saturday.
39	Upminster Hall Playing Fields	Central	1	-30	-	No spare capacity as pitch will not be available next season.
40	Upminster Park	South	1	-8	0	No spare capacity on a Saturday.
49	Gidea Park Sports Ground	North	2	-9	1	Minimal spare capacity to be retained in order to protect quality.
58	Havering-atte-Bower Cricket Club	North	1	-20	0	No spare capacity on a Saturday.
59	Fielders Sports Ground	Central	1	-19	0	No spare capacity on a Saturday.

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Although a large amount of spare capacity has been identified it is not as simple as to aggregate this into a general oversupply of cricket pitches. Despite 15 pitches showing spare capacity there are only two sites available during peak time for senior cricket. Of these, Gidea Park Sports Ground does not provide enough spare capacity to accommodate an additional team (based on a senior team playing an average of 12 matches per season) and therefore this capacity is discounted. As a result, only Emerson Park Academy is considered to have actual spare capacity which amounts to 0.5 pitches (one additional team based on playing home and away fixtures).

Overplay

As a guidance, pitches receiving more than five matches per wicket per season are adjudged to be overplayed. On this basis, Central Park is overplayed in Havering by three match equivalent sessions. As the pitch is assessed as standard quality it is recommended that quality is improved to good in order to ensure that usage can be sustained. Alternatively, play can be transferred to a site with actual spare capacity provided that the arrangement suits all parties involved.

6.6 Conclusions

Consideration must be given to the extent in which current provision can accommodate current and future demand.

As mentioned earlier, junior teams can play on non-turf wickets and generally play mid-week on a variety of days. Therefore, spare capacity is considered to exist for junior matches both now and in the future as no non-turf wicket pitches are at capacity or overplayed.

The table below looks at available spare capacity at peak time for senior cricket considered against overplay and future demand highlighted during consultation. Demand from Upminster Hall Playing Fields (two teams which both play on Saturdays) has also been included as displaced demand as it needs to be accommodated elsewhere (although St Andrews CC has relocated to a pitch in Billericay the Club would rather play in Havering).

As two teams require one pitch to account for playing on a home and away basis, demand for 0.5 pitches can be seen where there is demand for one team. In order to quantify overplay in pitches an average square of ten wickets (50 match equivalent sessions) has been used. Overplay of current pitches equates to three match sessions meaning it can be accommodated on one wicket (0.1 of a pitch).

Table 4.9: Capacity of grass wicket cricket pitches

Analysis area	Actual spare capacity (pitches)	Demand (pitches)				
		Overplay	Displaced demand	Current total	Future demand	Total
Central	0.5	-	1	0.5	1.5	2
North	-	-	-	0	1	1
South	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.5	0.6
Havering	0.5	0.1	1	0.6	3	3.6

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Taking into account current demand only there is a shortfall of pitches for senior cricket in the Central and South analysis areas equating to 0.5 and 0.1 pitch respectively, whilst the North Analysis Area is being played to capacity.

The shortfall in the Central Analysis Area is due to displaced demand caused by Upminster Hall Playing Fields no longer providing a cricket pitch from next season. In order for both teams to be accommodated in Havering there is a clear need for an additional pitch to be provided. Alternatively, St Andrews CC can play in Billericay as planned and Havering-atte-Bower CC can utilise the spare capacity at Emerson Park Academy. To that end, further investigation is advised in relation to the School to ensure it is available for additional community use and that it is affordable to potential users.

The shortfall in the South Analysis Area is solely due to overplay at Central Park. Whilst pitch quality improvements can ensure the excessive use is sustained, an alternative would be to provide a non-turf wicket at the site. There are currently three junior teams using the grass wickets for matches and transferring this demand to a non-turf wicket would alleviate overplay as well as leaving spare capacity for growth.

Taking into account future demand, the shortfalls worsens in the Central and South analysis areas and there is also a shortfall in the North Analysis Area. Should this increase in teams be realised on Saturdays then a need for more pitches to be provided is apparent, although an increase in Sunday teams could be accommodated on the current pitch stock.

Cricket summary

- ✦ There are 17 grass wicket cricket pitches in Havering all of which are available for community use and used.
- ✦ Upminster Hall Playing Fields will no longer be used from next season as the cricket pitch is to be replaced by rugby pitches.
- ✦ It is recommended that lease agreements are extended where possible to provide clubs with greater security of tenure.
- ✦ The audit of grass wicket pitches in found three pitches to be good quality and the remaining 14 pitches to be standard quality.
- ✦ All clubs have access to changing room facilities at their home ground and all clubs rate the overall quality of their clubhouse/pavilion as being good or acceptable.
- ✦ Four clubs report a demand for additional training facilities.
- ✦ In total, the 11 clubs consist of 46 men's, one women's and 35 junior boys' teams.
- ✦ Four clubs report that their number of senior teams has decreased over the previous three years, whilst only one club reports an increase. Three clubs report a decrease in junior teams and one club reports an increase.
- ✦ Last Man Stands is played at Harold Wood Primary School and consists of seven teams.
- ✦ St Andrews CC will become displaced out of Havering next season whilst the third team from Havering-atte-Bower CC will be without a home pitch.
- ✦ Based on population growth an increase of one senior and nine junior teams is to be expected. Clubs express demand to grow by six senior and 14 junior teams.
- ✦ Despite 15 grass wicket pitches in Havering showing potential spare capacity, only Emerson Park Academy is considered to have actual spare capacity.
- ✦ Central Park is overplayed by three match equivalent sessions.
- ✦ As junior teams can play on non-turf wickets and generally play mid-week on a variety of days spare capacity is considered to exist for junior matches both now and in the future.
- ✦ Taking into account current demand there is a shortfall of pitches for senior cricket in the Central and South analysis areas, whilst the North Analysis Area is played to capacity.
- ✦ Future demand results in a shortfall in each analysis area.

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PART 5: HOCKEY

5.1: Introduction

Hockey in England is governed by England Hockey (EH) and is administered locally by the East Hockey Association.

Competitive league hockey matches can only be played on sand based, sand dressed or water based artificial grass pitches (AGPs). Although competitive play cannot take place on third generation turf pitches (3G), 40mm pitches may be suitable, in some instances, for school training and are preferred to poor grass or tarmac surfaces. For senior teams, a full size pitch for competitive matches must measure at least 91.40m x 55m (100 x 60 yards) for the pitch, plus a four metre side line run off and five metre backline run off.

It is considered that a hockey pitch can accommodate a maximum of four matches on one day (peak time) provided that the pitch has floodlighting.

Club consultation

There are two clubs located within Havering, Upminster Hockey Club and Havering Hockey Club. Both clubs responded to consultation requests.

In addition, Plashet Hockey Club and Romford Hockey Club are both currently located outside of the authority but have links with Havering. Romford Hockey Club responded but Plashet Hockey Club did not respond to consultation requests.

Results of the consultation are used to inform key issues within this section of the study.

5.2: Supply

Quantity

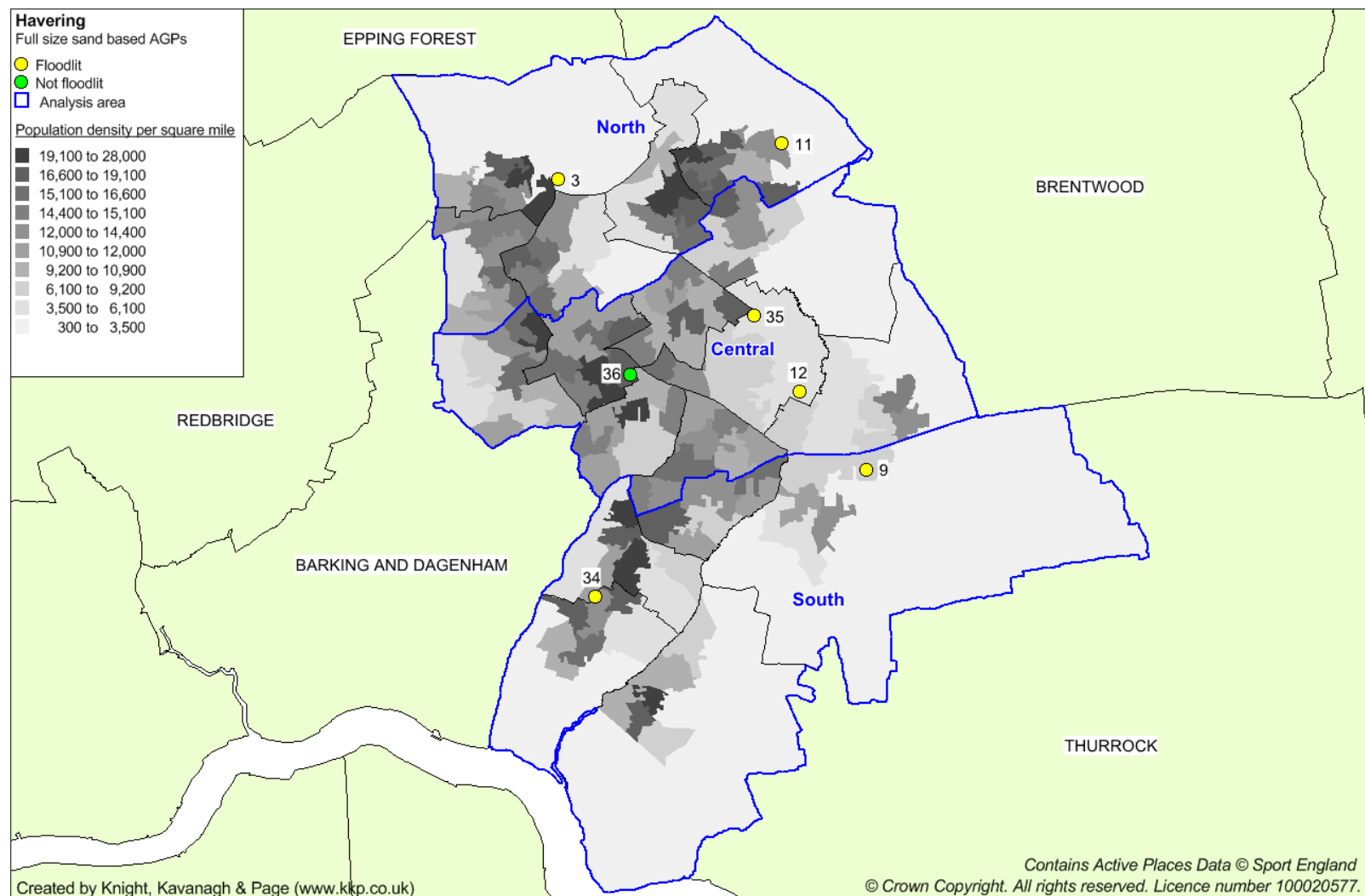
There are seven full size sand based AGPs in Havering, two in the North Analysis Area, two in the South Analysis Area and three in the Central Analysis Area. Figure 5.1 illustrates the location of the AGPs. It appears that there is a good spread of sand based AGPs across the authority.

Table 5.1: Full size sand based AGPs by location

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Pitch size	Floodlit?
3	Bower Park Academy	North	Full size	Yes
9	Coopers Company & Coborn School	South	Full size	Yes
11	Drapers Academy	North	Full size	Yes
12	Emerson Park Academy	Central	Full size	Yes
34	The Brittons Academy Trust	South	Full size	Yes
35	The Champion School	Central	Full size	Yes
36	The Frances Bardsley School For Girls	Central	Full size	No

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Figure 5.1: Full sized sand based AGPs in Havering



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Other facilities

There is also one smaller AGP located at the Forest Row Centre. This is one third of the size of a full size pitch and has limited use but is available for junior training sessions.

Ownership/management

All full size AGPs are located on school sites and managed in house by the school. All seven schools are academies.

Security of tenure

Upminster Hockey Club pays an annual fee to hire Coopers Company and Coborn School. The Club also hire Emerson Park School when necessary. Havering Hockey Club hire Campion School. There are no long term lease arrangements in place.

Floodlights

All AGPs are floodlit, aside from the AGP at The Frances Bardsley School for Girls located in the Central Analysis Area which does not have floodlights.

Accessibility

The majority of clubs state that most players travel between two and five miles to access their facilities.

Quality

In terms of quality, sand based AGPs are rated on the scale below.

Table 5.2: Sand based AGP quality scale

Good	Standard	Poor

Through an audit assessment of the AGPs, two are rated as good quality, three are rated as standard and two are poor quality.

The AGP at Drapers Academy is poor quality; suffering from frequent vandalism and consequently the goal posts and carpet have been damaged. It is eight years old and remains from the old Kingswood School. There is no hockey use of the facility.

The other poor quality AGP is at The Brittons Academy Trust. The pitch suffers from vandalism and goal posts are frequently damaged and occasionally damage to the surface occurs. For this reason there is no hockey use on this pitch.

It is considered that the carpet of an AGP usually lasts for approximately ten years (dependant on levels of use). The AGP at Frances Bardsley School for Girls is ten years old and there is no sinking fund in place. The AGP at Bower Park School is eight years old and there is no sinking fund in place for major repair work. The facility is used extensively for football and played to capacity. At Coopers Company and Coborn School, the AGP is nine years old and floodlit, there is a sinking fund in place for repairs/resurfacing.

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Emerson Park Academy has a good quality AGP, it is five years old AGP and regularly maintained by a sub-contractor, however, there is currently no sinking fund in place. The Campion School AGP is also good quality. It is ten years old but has recently been resurfaced.

5.3: Quality ratings of sand based AGPs in Havering

PPS Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Quality rating
3	Bower Park School	North	Standard
9	Coopers Company & Coborn School	South	Standard
11	Drapers Academy	North	Poor
12	Emerson Park Academy	Central	Good
34	The Brittons Academy Trust	South	Poor
35	The Campion School	Central	Good
36	The Frances Bardsley School For Girls	Central	Standard

Ancillary facilities

The quality of ancillary facilities servicing AGPs is generally standard or good. These are outlined below. Havering HC also rates ancillary facilities at The Campion School as good, however, Upminster HC rates ancillary facilities at Coopers Company and Coborn School, as standard. This will be based on user experience and includes car parking, which could reduce the overall opinion on quality. In comparison the non-technical assessment criteria is based on the quality of the facilities available.

As seen below, all facilities were assessed with the exception of The Frances Bardsley School For Girls as access was not granted.

Table 5.4: Quality of ancillary facilities

Site ID	Site name	Quality rating
3	Bower Park School	Standard
9	Coopers Company & Coborn School	Good
11	Drapers Academy	Good
12	Emerson Park Academy	Standard
34	The Brittons Academy Trust	Standard
35	The Campion School	Good
36	The Frances Bardsley School For Girls	Not assessed

5.3: Demand

Current demand

Upminster HC and Havering HC are similar in size and field 33 teams between them. In addition both clubs run training sessions. Havering HC has training sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings and Sunday mornings at The Campion School. Upminster HC runs training sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings and Sunday mornings at Coopers Company and Coborn School. Matches are played on Saturdays or some junior fixtures can be on Sunday mornings.

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Table 5.5: Demand from hockey clubs

Club	Analysis area	No. of hockey teams			Total
		Male senior	Female senior	Junior	
Upminster Hockey Club	South	5	5	7	17
Havering Hockey Club	Central	5	4	7	16
Total		10	9	14	33

There is no apparent demand for facilities in the North of Havering and both clubs are based at their preferred grounds. Upminster HC has lost one men's team in the previous three years due to lower membership numbers. However, the Club does plan to regain this lost team for next season.

Havering HC has lost one junior side in the last three years, due to insufficient players in an age group. The Club report that numbers fluctuate depending on interest at each age group but it has no plans to actively increase the number of teams.

Future demand

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 5.6: Future demand based on team generation rates

Age group	Current population within age group (2016) ¹²	Current no. of teams	Team generation rate	Future population within age group (2031) ¹²	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams generated from the increased population
Senior Mens (16-45)	38,772	10	3877	41,329	10.7	0.7
Senior Womens (16-45)	40,696	9	4522	43,490	9.6	0.6
Junior Boys (11-15)	5,072	7	725	6,594	9.1	2.1
Junior Girls (11-15)	4,885	6	814	6,616	8.1	2.1

Team generation rates indicate that population increases are significant enough to result in the likely creation of two senior teams and four junior teams. This is a potential increase of six hockey teams.

It is important to note that TGRs are based on population figures and cannot account for specific targeted development work within certain areas or focused towards certain groups, such as NGB initiatives or coaching within schools.

¹² Data source: GLA 2015 round ward population projections - SHLAA-based; Capped Household Size model

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Exported demand

Romford HC, as the name suggests, originated from Romford in Havering. The Club has five senior teams and is currently developing a junior section. It is currently based at the Robert Clack Leisure Centre in Barking and Dagenham (outside the study area), while the clubhouse is in Gidea Park, Havering.

Romford HC has previously used the AGP at The Frances Bardsley School for Girls, however, pitch accessibility and availability is slightly more favourable at the Robert Clack Leisure Centre. The Club still does, however, struggle to secure the pitch at the times needed. For example, there are no early Saturday morning slots due to an existing football booking, which makes fixtures difficult. Nor can the Club move training from a Tuesday to a Wednesday to attract a coach, as the football bookings are not flexible.

Parking is very difficult at the Robert Clack Leisure Centre due to the presence of a new 3G AGP, which creates a lot of traffic. However, this is the only facility on offer locally so the Club has no choice but to use it. Ideally Romford HC would move closer to its clubhouse if there was a suitable facility available.

Plashet HC also exports demand from Havering to neighbouring authorities, using the Robert Clack Leisure Centre in Barking and Dagenham for training and Plashet Park in the London Borough of Newham for matches. However, the Club did not respond to consultation so little else is known.

Usage

The following table summarises the availability of full size AGPs for community use in Havering. In addition, it records the availability of provision within the peak period. Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM) applies an overall peak period for AGPs of 34 hours a week (Monday to Thursday 17:00-21:00; Friday 17:00-19:00; Saturday and Sunday 09:00-17:00).

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Table 5.7: Community opening times of full size sand AGPs

Site ID	Site name	Hours available for community use	Hours available in the peak period	Usage comments
3	Bower Park School	Mon-Fri: 18:00-20:00 Weekend: Closed	Mon-Thurs:18.00-20.00- 8 hours Fri: 18.00-19.00- 1 hour Total: 9 hours in the peak period	Closed on weekends. Used heavily for football training midweek. No hockey use.
9	Coopers Company & Coborn School	Mon-Fri: 18.00-21.30 Saturday: 09.00-18.00 Sunday: 09.00-18.00	Mon-Thurs: 18.00-21.00- 12 hours Fri: 18.00-19.00- 1 hour Sat: 09.00-17.00- 8 hours Sun:09.00-17.00- 8 hours Total: 29 hours in the peak period	Main home ground for Upminster HC and accommodates all of its teams. Midweek bookings tend to be for football training.
11	Drapers Academy	Mon-Fri: 18.00-21.00 Saturday: 09.00-16.00 Sunday: Closed	Mon-Thurs: 18.00-21.00- 12 hours Fri: 18.00-19.00- 1 hour Sat:09.00-16.00- 7 hours Total: 20 house in the peak period	Due to the quality issues at the site there is no hockey use. Any community bookings are for football training.
12	Emerson Park Academy	Mon-Fri: 18.00-21.00 Saturday: 09.00-16.00 Sunday: 09.00-16.00	Mon-Thurs: 18.00-21.00- 12 hours Fri: 18.00-19.00- 1 hour Sat:09.00-16.00- 7 hours Sun:09.00-16.00- 7 hours Total: 27 hours in the peak period	Used as a second venue for Upminster HC when necessary due to fixture clashes at Coburn School. Midweek bookings tend to be for football training.
34	The Brittons Academy Trust	Mon-Fri: 18.00-21.00 Saturday: 09.00-16.00 Sunday: 09.00-16.00	Mon-Thurs: 18.00-21.00- 12 hours Fri: 18.00-19.00- 1 hour Sat: 09.00-16.00- 7 hours Sun: 09.00-16.00- 7 hours Total: 27 hours in the peak period	Used largely for football for midweek training.

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Site ID	Site name	Hours available for community use	Hours available in the peak period	Comments
35	The Champion School	Mon-Fri: 17.30-21.30 Weekend: 09.00-17.00	Mon-Thurs: 17.30-21.00- 14 hours Fri: 17.30-19.00- 1.5 hours Sat: 09.00-17.00- 8 hours Sun: 09.00-17.00- 8 hours Total: 31.5 hours in the peak period	Home ground to Havering HC and also used by numerous football teams midweek for training. Currently running at capacity for hockey and cannot accommodate any further bookings.
36	The Frances Bardsley School for Girls	N/A	N/A	No official opening times, available on an ad hoc basis only.

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5.4 Supply and demand analysis

A full size floodlit hockey AGP is able to accommodate up to four hockey matches at senior peak time (Saturday). Given that there are 19 senior teams currently playing in Havering, a minimum of three pitches are required to accommodate current demand, taking into account a home and away fixture basis. As there are currently seven full size pitches, supply is deemed sufficient to meet demand.

In addition, Romford HC currently play outside of Havering but would be keen to utilise an accessible pitch near its clubhouse. This club has five senior teams, taking the number of teams in Havering to 24, meaning the total number of teams currently servicing Havering can still be accommodated on three AGPs.

In quantity terms existing supply is also adequate to accommodate current demand; however, access and quality issues result in only three AGPs currently being used for hockey in Havering.

England Hockey is keen that Emerson Park Academy AGP is protected as an overspill when necessary for Upminster HC. However, there may be opportunity for discussion for it to also accommodate Romford HC. In addition the pitch at the Frances Bardsley School for Girls would not be suitable for training sessions as there are no floodlights, however, there may be some opportunity to negotiate regular access for match play.

Future demand from population growth could increase the potential number of senior teams to 28, therefore increasing the requirement to four pitches.

Hockey summary

- ◀ There are seven full size sand based AGPs located in Havering, all located on school sites.
- ◀ Two AGPs are rated as good, three are standard and two are assessed as poor quality with Drapers Academy and The Brittons Academy Trust being poor.
- ◀ The general stock of AGPs in Havering is aging and will need resurfacing in the next few years. At least three of the AGPs have no sinking funds in place for future replacement.
- ◀ The Frances Bardsley School for Girls AGP has no regular opening hours available for community access. Further to this, the Draper Academy and the Britton Academy Trust have no hockey use due to poor quality.
- ◀ Upminster Hockey Club and Havering Hockey Club both currently play in Havering and provide a total of 33 teams, including 19 senior teams.
- ◀ Romford HC with five senior teams is displaced to Barking and Dagenham, despite having a clubhouse in Havering. This is due to a perceived lack of accessible pitches in Havering.
- ◀ Given that there are 19 senior teams currently playing in Havering, a minimum of three pitches are required to accommodate current demand. To accommodate displaced demand from Romford HC this would stay at three pitches.
- ◀ Team generation rates indicate that population increases are significant enough to result in the likely creation of two senior teams and four junior teams. This is a potential increase of six hockey teams.
- ◀ In quantity terms existing supply is adequate to accommodate current and future demand for hockey; however, access and quality issues result in only three AGPs currently being used for hockey in Havering.

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PART 6: RUGBY UNION

6.1: Introduction

The Rugby Football Union (RFU) is the governing body for the sport across England. A full-time development officer is responsible for Essex, in which Havering falls for the RFU, and works with all the clubs to maximise their potential. This work involves developing club structures, including working towards the RFU accreditation (Clubmark) and the development of school-club structures. The rugby union playing season operates from September to May.

Club consultation

There are four clubs based within Havering which are listed below. These were all offered an opportunity for consultation through either through face to face interviews, phone consultations or online surveys.

- ◆ Champion RFC
- ◆ Old Cooperians RFC
- ◆ Romford and Gidea Park RFC
- ◆ Upminster RFC

6.2: Supply

There are 31 rugby union pitches in Havering located across 16 sites, whilst there are no World Rugby compliant AGPs. There are 23 senior and eight mini pitches, just two pitches are unavailable for community use, listed below. Neither site is available due to site management issues.

- ◆ The Albany (one senior pitch)
- ◆ The Royal Liberty School (one senior pitch)

It should be noted that the senior pitch at The Albany School is usually marked out in the winter months; however, the configuration of pitches on this site is interchangeable.

The majority of provision is in the Central Analysis Area, where 13 senior pitches and six mini pitches are available. There are no mini pitches in the South Analysis Area, as shown below. The nature of rugby union play in this area is very much focused around the main club sites.

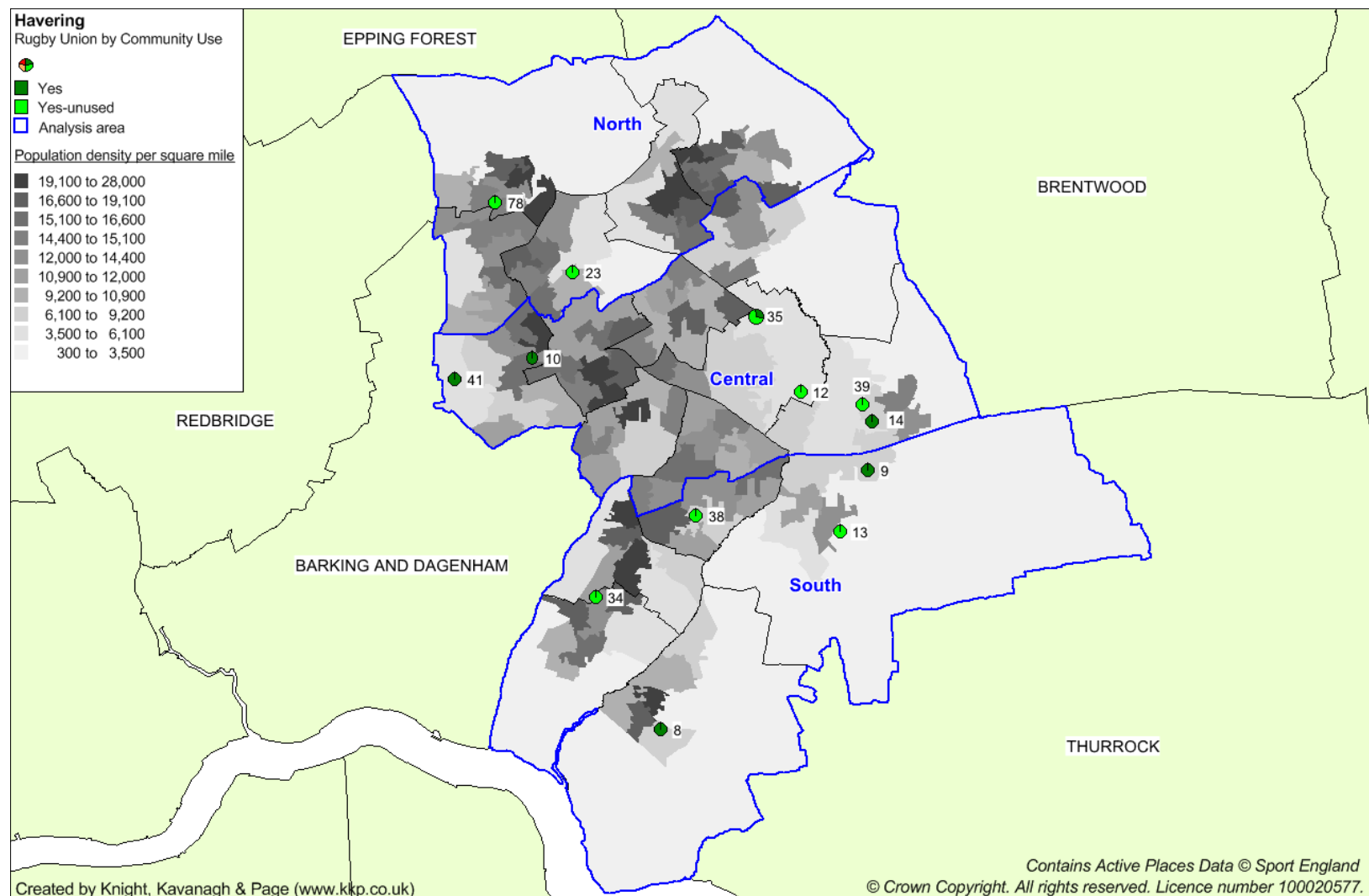
Table 6.1: Summary of grass rugby union pitches available for community use

Analysis area	No. of senior pitches	No. of mini pitches
North	1	2
Central	13	6
South	7	0
Havering	21	8

Eight schools report the pitches to be available but currently unused due to lack of demand.

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Figure 6.1: Location of rugby union pitches within Havering



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Accessibility

The majority of clubs state that most players travel between two and five miles to access their facilities.

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 6.2: 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 6.3: 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 6.4: 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 completed in the last five years.

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The table below shows the agreed quality ratings for each of the sites in Havering based on a combination of non-technical site assessment scores as well as user ratings.

Table 6.5: Site quality ratings (available for community use)

Site ID	Site name	Club using facilities	No. of pitches	Community use?	Analysis area	Pitch type	Quality rating	Quality score	Comments
8	Chafford Sports Complex	-	1	Yes	South	Senior	M1 / D0	Poor	-
9	Coopers Company & Coborn School	Old Cooperians RFC	3	Yes	South	Senior	M1 / D0	Poor	School employs groundsmen to maintain pitches.
10	Cottons Park	Campion RFC	1	Yes	Central	Senior	M0 / D0	Poor	-
12	Emerson Park Academy	-	2	Yes-unused	Central	Mini	M0 / D3	Standard	Grass pitches suffer some mild drainage issues. Regularly maintained by sub-contractor employed by school
						Senior			
13	Gaynes School Language College	-	1	Yes-unused	South	Senior	M0 / D1	Poor	External contractor performs basic maintenance programme
14	Hall Mead School	-	1	Yes	Central	Senior	M1 / D1	Standard	-
23	Marshalls Park School		1	Yes-unused	North	Senior	M0 / D0	Poor	Pitch is overmarked with football and suffers drainage issues. Maintained by Council but to a poor standard. Is available but limited bookings due to damage caused and has to refuse bookings.

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Site ID	Site name	Club using facilities	No. of pitches	Community use?	Analysis area	Pitch type	Quality rating	Quality score	Comments
34	The Brittons Academy Trust		1	Yes-unused	South	Senior	M0 / D1	Poor	Pitches are located on Brittons Playing Field which is a public park and suffer vandalism
35	The Champion School	Campion RFC	5	Yes	Central	Mini	M0 / D0	Poor	Some drainage problems. The school is in the process of bidding for funding from the RFU for drainage improvements.
			2	Yes		Senior			
38	The Sanders Draper School And Specialist Science College		1	Yes-unused	South	Senior	M0 / D2	Poor	Poor drainage reported by the Club, potential that old verti drain system does not work.
39	Upminster Hall Playing Fields	Upminster RFC	2	Yes	Central	Senior	M0 / D0	Poor	-
41	Westlands Playing Fields		2	Yes	Central	Senior	M1 / D1	Standard	-
78	Clockhouse Primary School		2	Yes-unused	North	Mini	M0 / D1	Poor	-
84	Romford and Gidea Park RFC	Romford and Gidea Park RFC	4	Yes	Central	Senior	M2 / D1	Good	Club maintain own pitches with own equipment.

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Table 6.6: Quality of all rugby union pitches with community use

Total pitches - senior and mini		
Good	Standard	Poor
4	5	20

Overall in Havering there are 29 pitches available for community use, four are rated as good, and these are all at Romford and Gidea RFC. Of these, 21 pitches are senior pitches and are available for community use. Four are rated as good quality, five as standard quality and 12 poor quality. Out of eight mini pitches, seven are rated as poor quality.

Just two pitches are recorded as having pipe and slit drainage; these are the mini and senior pitch at Emerson Park Academy, which are both rated as standard quality. The Sanders Draper School and Specialist Science College has pipe drainage, however, the School report poor drainage and suggest that the old verti drain system is not functioning. No other pitches are recorded as having adequate drainage systems in place.

Security of tenure

Romford and Gidea RFC is the strongest club in the area in terms of security with facilities, it owns its own site.

Campion RFC lease the clubhouse at Cottons Park from Havering Council and discussions are in progress regarding the renewal of this. The Club also has a lease on the pitch until 2026. To secure the long term future of the Club the length of the lease should be extended where possible, to allow the Club to apply for funding.

Old Cooperians lease facilities at Coopers Company and Coborn School, however, there is no detail on the length of this lease. The Club forms part of the School's alumni so the relationship is good between the two organisations.

Havering Council own the pitches at Upminster Halls Playing Fields and although it was discussed about a potential asset transfer arrangement for Upminster RFC this was then changed to a license instead. The Club also lease the clubhouse on site.

Ancillary facilities

All four clubs in Havering have access to changing room provision for games at their home ground. Though pitches are reported to be available at most school sites, in practice they may not be desirable for use by clubs if there is no access to onsite changing facilities. These may be located within main school buildings and inaccessible at weekends due to a lack of staffing.

Campion RFC is keen to make improvements to the clubhouse leased on the Cottons Park site, funding needs to be confirmed for this to happen. Upminster RFC leases the clubhouse at Upminster Halls Playing Fields. Old Cooperians RFC lease a clubhouse on site at Coopers Company and Coborn School.

With the help of a commercial loan and an RFU grant, Romford and Gidea Park RFC commissioned a £1 million project in 2009 to redevelop the clubhouse on the site.

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6.3: Demand

Competitive play

Four rugby union clubs play within Havering fielding a total of consisting of 13 senior, 12 junior and 14 mini teams. There is one women's team at Romford and Gidea RFC and a girls' team at Upminster RFC.

Table 6.7: Summary of rugby union demand in Havering

Club	Analysis area	No. of rugby union teams		
		Senior	Juniors	Mini
Campion RFC	Central	2	-	-
Old Cooperians RFC	South	2	-	-
Romford and Gidea Park RFC	Central	5	5	6
Upminster RFC	Central	4	7	8
Total		13	12	14

Training

Campion RFC trains at Champion School twice a week on the senior pitch. Old Cooperians train twice a week at Coopers Colborn School on the senior pitches.

Romford and Gidea Park teams train at its own ground. The first team pitch is floodlit so this can be used for training; however, this affects the quality of the pitch for matches. Mini and junior teams train and play matches on the senior pitches midweek, as well as matches on a Sunday morning.

Upminster RFC train twice a week and use the senior pitches at Upminster Hall Playing Fields and Emerson Park School to use the senior and mini pitches. The junior and mini teams also use the senior pitches at Upminster Hall Playing Fields.

Casual use

There is casual use reported at both Champion School and Cooper Colborn School rugby pitches, due to the nature of the site, on school playing fields. The clubs often have to pick up litter as a result. However, the relationships between the schools and rugby clubs are good.

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Future demand

Team generation rates are used below as the basis for calculating the number of teams likely to be generated in the future based on population growth.

Table 6.8: Team generation rates

Age group	Current population within age group (2016) ¹³	Current no. of teams	Team Generation Rate	Future population within age group (2031) ¹³	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population
Senior Mens (19-45)	34,849	12	1:2,904	36,586	12.6	0.6
Senior Women (19-45)	36,908	1	1:36,908	38,769	1.1	0.1
Junior Boys (13-18)	6,738	0	0	8,440	0.0	0.0
Junior Girls (13-18)	6,561	0	0	8,489	0.0	0.0
Mini rugby mixed (7-12)	12,560	0	0	15,688	0.0	0.0

Future population projections forecast an increase of one senior team. Any new players for senior women and junior girl's teams are likely to be accommodated within current squads.

6.4: 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 affect the playing experience and people's enjoyment of playing rugby. 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. 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.
- All competitive play is on senior sized pitches (except for where mini pitches are provided).
- From U13 upwards, teams play 15 v15 and use a full pitch.
- Where mini pitches are not provided, mini (U7-12) teams play on half of a senior pitch i.e. two teams per senior 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, play per week is set at 0.25 for each match played across half of one senior pitch, based on all teams operating on a traditional home and away basis.
- All male adult club league rugby takes place on a Saturday afternoon.
- U13-18 rugby generally takes place on a Sunday morning.

¹³ Data source: GLA 2015 round ward population projections - SHLAA-based; Capped Household Size model

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- Training that takes place on club pitches is reflected by the addition of team equivalents.
- Team equivalents have been calculated on the basis that 30 players (two teams) train on the pitch for 90 minutes (team equivalent of one) per night.

As a guide, the RFU has set a standard number of matches that each pitch should be able to accommodate. Capacity is based upon a basic assessment of the drainage system and maintenance programme ascertained through a combination of the quality assessment and the club survey as follows:

Table 6.9: Pitch capacity (matches per week) based on quality assessments

		Maintenance		
		Poor (M0)	Adequate (M1)	Good (M2)
Drainage	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

This guide should only be used as a very general measure of potential pitch capacity and does not account for specific circumstances at time of use and assumes average rainfall and an appropriate end of season rest and renovation programme.

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 completed in the last five years.

The peak period

In order to fully establish actual spare capacity, the peak period needs to be established. Peak time for senior rugby union matches in Havering is Saturday afternoons; however, peak time demand for senior sized pitches is actually Sunday mornings. This due to the large number of junior and mini teams which regularly play on senior pitches on Sundays.

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Table 6.10: Rugby union provision and level of community use

Site ID	Site name	Community use?	Analysis area	Pitch type	No. of pitches	Floodlit?	Quality rating	Agreed capacity rating	Current play	Site Capacity	Capacity rating	Comments
8	Chafford Sports Complex	Yes	South	Senior	1	N	M1 / D0 (Poor)	1.5	0	1.5	-1.5	Spare capacity discounted due to poor quality.
9	Coopers Company & Coborn School	Yes	South	Senior	3	N	M1 / D0 (Poor)	0.5	1	1.5	-0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to poor quality.
10	Cottons Park	Yes	Central	Senior	1	N	M0 / D0 (Poor)	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Overplayed.
12	Emerson Park Academy	Yes	Central	Mini	1	N	M0 / D3 (Standard)	2	1	2	-1	Used for training by Upminster RFC. Has some capacity.
				Senior	1							
13	Gaynes School Language College	Yes-unused	South	Senior	1	N	M0 / D1 (Poor)	1.5	0	1.5	-1.5	Spare capacity discounted due to poor quality.
14	Hall Mead School	Yes	Central	Senior	1	N	M1 / D1 (Standard)	2	0	2	-2	Some spare capacity.
23	Marshalls Park School	Yes-unused	North	Senior	1	N	M0 / D0 (Poor)	0.5	0	1.5	-1.5	Pitch is over marked with football and ancillary facilities very poor.
34	The Brittons Academy Trust	Yes-unused	South	Senior	1	N	M0 / D1 (Poor)	1.5	0	1.5	-1.5	Spare capacity discounted due to poor quality.
35	The Champion School	Yes-unused	Central	Mini	5	N	M0 / D0 (Poor)	0.5	0	2.5	-2.5	Spare capacity discounted due to poor quality.
		Yes		Senior	2	N	M0 / D0 (Poor)	0.5	0	1	-1	
38	The Sanders Draper School And Specialist Science College	Yes-unused	South	Senior	1	N	M0 / D1 (Poor)	1.75	0	1.75	-1.75	Spare capacity discounted due to poor quality.
39	Upminster Hall Playing Fields	Yes	Central	Senior	2	N	M0 / D0 (Poor)	0.5	7.5	1	6.5	Overplayed. No spare capacity
41	Westlands Playing Fields	Yes	Central	Senior	2	N	M1 / D1 (Standard)	2	0	4	-4	Some spare capacity
78	Clockhouse Primary School	Yes-unused	North	Mini	2	N	M0 / D1 (Poor)	1.5	0	3	-3	Spare capacity discounted due to poor quality.
84	Romford and Gidea Park RFC	Yes	Central	Senior	1	Y	M2 / D1 (Good)	3	6.5	8	-1.5	Spare capacity discounted as no actual capacity during peak period.
					3	N	M2 / D1 (Good)					

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6.5: 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.

The following sites are discounted as having spare capacity due to the poor quality of the pitches:

- ✦ Chafford Sports Complex
- ✦ Coopers Company and Coborn School
- ✦ Gaynes School Language College
- ✦ The Brittons Academy Trust
- ✦ The Champion School
- ✦ Clockhouse Primary School
- ✦ The Sanders Draper School And Specialist Science College

Marshalls Park School is discounted as the pitch is overmarked and overplayed for football. Romford and Gidea Park RFC has no actual spare capacity in the peak period. This leaves three standard quality pitches with some spare capacity for additional play. These are listed below.

Table 6.11: Actual spare capacity for rugby pitches

Site ID	Site name (club name)	Pitch type	No. of pitches	Quality rating	Current play	Site Capacity	Capacity rating
12	Emerson Park Academy	Mini	1	M0 / D3 (Standard)	1	2	-1
		Senior	1				
14	Hall Mead School	Senior	1	M1 / D1 (Standard)	0	2	-2
41	Westlands Playing Fields	Senior	2	M1 / D1 (Standard)	0	4	-4

These pitches are all in the Central Analysis Area and are not floodlit, so would not be available for training but could be accessible within the peak period.

Overplay

The two sites showing overplay are Cottons Park and Upminster Hall Playing Fields, recording a total overplay of seven match equivalent sessions each week. This overplay is all on senior pitches.

Overplay at Cottons Park is due to the poor quality of the pitch. This site is used by Champion RFC. Most overplay is recorded at Upminster Halls Playing Fields (six match equivalent sessions per week) and is due to the large number of teams fielded by Upminster RFC coupled with poor quality pitches.

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Further to this the mini and junior teams all play on the senior pitches.

6.6: Conclusions

At present, Havering appears to have a sufficient supply of senior rugby union pitches to accommodate current demand, although future demand will result in demand for pitches increasing. It is therefore recommended that suitable sites are identified, where possible, to develop mini pitches for the two large clubs with big junior and mini sections. This will enable mini play to be transferred away from senior pitches and will thus alleviate the pressure of senior pitches that are currently used to capacity or overplayed. One possible option would be to explore the facilities at currently unused school sites; however, ancillary facilities must be appropriate.

Alternatively, an improvement in pitch quality is necessary to increase the capacity of pitches. Additional training facilities could also help cater for future demand, to allow grass pitches additional capacity for match use.

Romford and Gidea RFC owns its own ground, the other clubs lease facilities. The lengths of these leases are not clear and priority should be given to secure the future of the clubs by securing long term leases on sites if they do not exist already.

Rugby union summary

- ◆ There are 31 rugby union pitches in Havering located across 16 sites, whilst there are no World Rugby compliant AGPs. There are 23 senior and eight mini pitches, two senior pitches are unavailable for community use.
- ◆ Overall in Havering there are 21 senior pitches available for community use, four of which were rated as good quality and 12 are poor quality. Out of eight mini pitches, seven are rated as poor quality.
- ◆ Of nine school sites with rugby union pitches, seven are recorded as having poor quality pitches.
- ◆ Upminster RFC has a licence on the pitches at Upminster Hall Playing Fields, Campion lease the pitch at Cotton Park and Old Cooperians hire school facilities at Cooper and Colborn School. Renegotiating long term leases for sites is important and should be a priority.
- ◆ Romford and Gidea RFC owns its own ground and facilities.
- ◆ Four rugby union clubs play within Havering; Romford and Gidea RFC, Upminster RFC, Old Cooperians RFC and Campion RFC. Between them they field a total of 13 senior, 12 junior and 14 mini teams.
- ◆ Future population projections forecast an increase of one senior team.
- ◆ 13 sites show potential spare capacity, however, in actual spare capacity terms, this is three sites with spare capacity, with an equivalent of seven match sessions available.
- ◆ Both Cottons Park (Campion RFC) and Upminster Playing Fields (Upminster RFC) are overplayed, resulting in total overplay of seven match equivalents each week. However, the majority of this is recorded at Upminster Playing Fields (six match sessions) due to a variety of reasons including poor quality pitches and the amount of junior teams playing on the senior pitches.
- ◆ Although spare capacity exists at three sites and equates to seven match sessions, these sites are not necessarily adequate to meet the needs of the clubs expressing the demand. Some school sites for example do not currently have appropriate ancillary facilities to support activity.

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PART 7: TENNIS

7.1: Introduction

The Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) is the organisation responsible for the governance of tennis and administers the sport locally in Havering.

Consultation

There are eight tennis clubs in Havering, seven of which were consulted resulting in an 88% response rate. Hylands Tennis Club, Gidea Park Tennis Club and Cranston Park Tennis Club were met with face-to-face, whilst Havering Tennis Club, Elm Park Tennis Club, Spring Farm Tennis Club and Raphael Park Tennis Club completed an online survey. Grosvenor Tennis Club was unresponsive to consultation requests.

The LTA has also been consulted with as part of this study. Havering is not currently a priority area for the LTA; however, it is willing to support clubs with any developments.

7.2: Supply

Quantity

There are a total of 109 tennis courts identified in Havering located across 27 sites including sports clubs, parks and schools. Of the courts, 91 (83%) are categorised as being available for community use across 22 sites. The only courts unavailable for community use are located within schools.

Please note that for the purposes of this report, being available for community use refers to courts in public, voluntary, private or commercial ownership or management (including education sites) recorded as being available for hire by individuals, teams or clubs.

Table 7.1: Summary of the number of courts by analysis area

Analysis area	Courts (sites) available for community use	Courts (sites) unavailable for community use
Central	43	2
North	24	4
South	24	12
Havering	91	16

Indoor facilities

There are seven indoor courts available at David Lloyd (Gidea Park). Other indoor courts are located in Redbridge (eight indoor courts), and Lea Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre is 12 miles away and home to four new indoor courts. The LTA state that there is no geographical need for additional indoor provision in Havering.

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Floodlit courts

The following courts have floodlights and are therefore available for evening training and matches. All floodlit courts are available for community use and the majority are rated as good quality.

Table 7.2: Tennis courts with floodlights in Havering

ID	Site name	Analysis area	No. of courts	Flood-lit?	Court type	Court quality ¹⁴
6	Central Park, Rainham	South	2	Yes	Macadam	Good
33	The Albany	Central	6	Yes	Polymeric	Good
45	Cranston Park Lawn Tennis & Social Club	South	2	Yes	Macadam	Good
			6	Yes	Artificial Turf	Good
46	David Lloyd Club (Gidea Park)	Central	1	Yes	Artificial Turf	Good
54	Gidea Park Lawn Tennis Club	North	4	Yes	Artificial Turf	Good
55	Grosvenor Lawn Tennis Club	Central	3	Yes	Artificial Turf	Good
56	Elm Park Tennis Club	South	2	Yes	Macadam	Standard

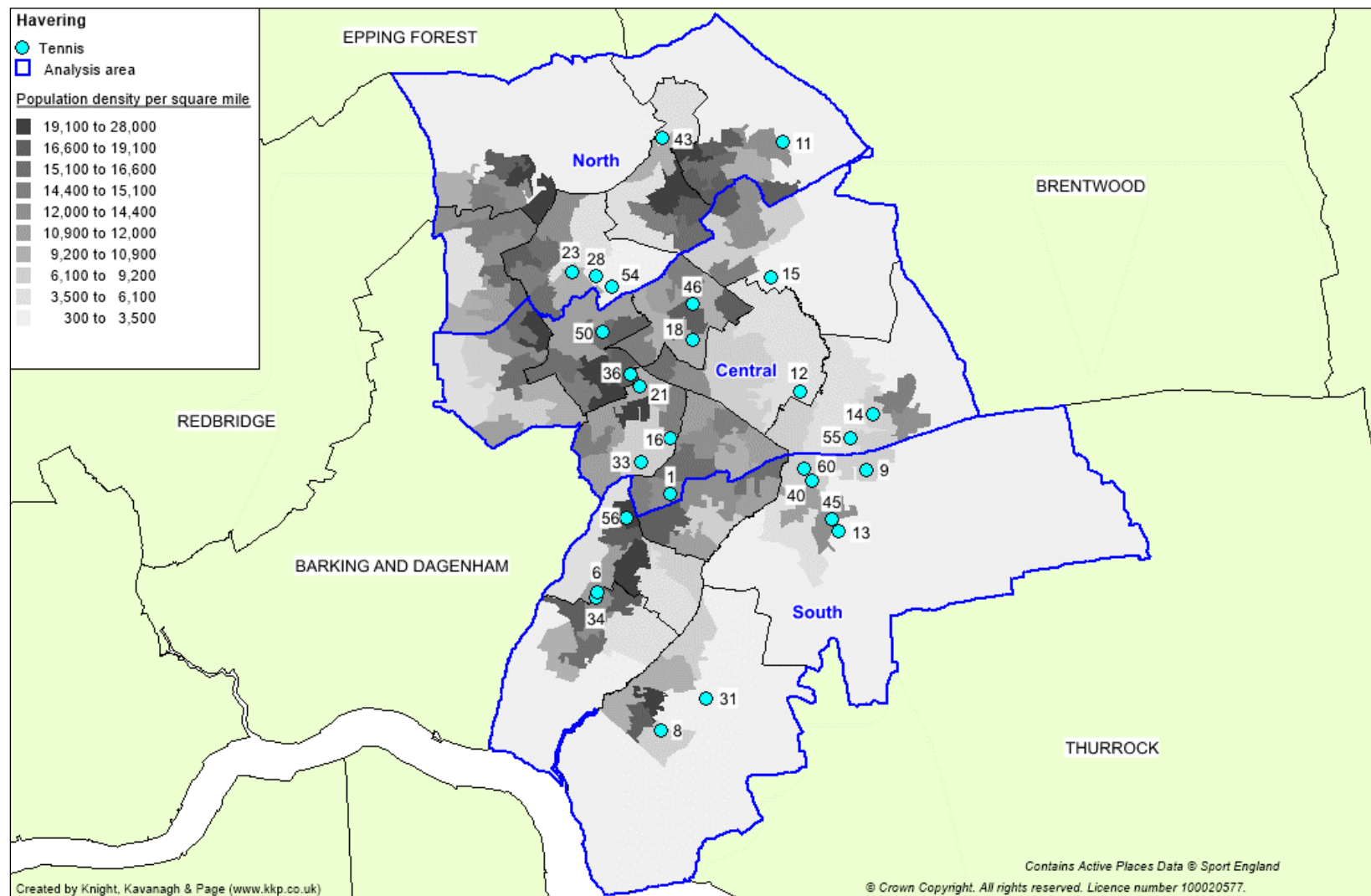
Future supply

Development plans are in place for the creation of four new, floodlit, macadam courts at Noak Hill Sports Complex, which will replace the sites existing two courts (non-floodlit).

¹⁴ Assessed using a non technical site assessment proforma and also takes account of user comments.

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Figure 7.1: Distribution of tennis courts in Havering



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Table 7.2: Tennis courts in Havering

ID	Site name	Ownership	Analysis area	Availability for community use?	No. of courts	Floodlit?	Court type	Court quality ¹⁵
1	Abbs Cross Academy & Arts College	School	Central	Yes	4	No	Macadam	Standard
6	Central Park, Rainham	Council	South	Yes	2	Yes	Macadam	Good
8	Chafford School	School	South	No	3	No	Macadam	Standard
9	Coopers Company & Coborn School	School	South	Yes	2	No	Macadam	Good
					2	No	Macadam	Standard
11	Drapers Academy	School	North	No	4	No	Macadam	Good
12	Emerson Park Academy	School	Central	Yes	3	No	Macadam	Standard
13	Gaynes School Language College	School	South	Yes	1	No	Macadam	Good
14	Hall Mead School	School	Central	No	2	No	Macadam	Standard
15	Harold Wood Park	Council	Central	Yes	3	No	Macadam	Standard
16	Harrow Lodge Park	Council	Central	Yes	3	No	Artificial Turf	Standard
18	Haynes Park	Council	Central	Yes	3	No	Macadam	Poor
21	Hylands Park	Council	Central	Yes	6	No	Macadam	Poor
23	Marshalls Park School	School	North	Yes	3	No	Macadam	Standard
28	Raphael Park	Council	North	Yes	12	No	Macadam	Standard
31	Spring Farm Park	Council	South	Yes	4	No	Macadam	Poor
33	The Albany	School	Central	Yes	6	Yes	Polymeric	Good
34	The Brittons Academy Trust	School	South	No	5	No	Macadam	Good
36	The Frances Bardsley School For Girls	School	Central	Yes	4	No	Macadam	Standard
40	Upminster Park	Council	South	Yes	3	No	Macadam	Standard
43	Noak Hill Sports Complex	Council	North	Yes	2	No	Macadam	Standard
45	Cranston Park Lawn Tennis & Social Club	Club	South	Yes	2	Yes	Macadam	Good
					6	Yes	Artificial Turf	Good

¹⁵ Assessed using a non technical site assessment proforma and also takes account of user comments.

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ID	Site name	Ownership	Analysis area	Availability for community use?	No. of courts	Floodlit?	Court type	Court quality ¹⁵
46	David Lloyd Club (Gidea Park)	Private	Central	Yes	1	Yes	Artificial Turf	Good
					4	No	Artificial Turf	Good
50	Lodge Park Farm	Council	Central	Yes	2	No	Macadam	Standard
54	Gidea Park Lawn Tennis Club	Club	North	Yes	3	No	Acrylic	Standard
					4	Yes	Artificial Turf	Good
55	Grosvenor Lawn Tennis Club	Club	Central	Yes	3	Yes	Artificial Turf	Good
					1	No	Artificial Turf	Good
56	Elm Park Tennis Club	Club	South	Yes	2	Yes	Macadam	Standard
9903	Sacred Heart of Mary Girls School	School	South	No	4	No	Macadam	Standard

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Quality

Of provision that is available for community use, 32 courts (35%) are assessed as good quality, 46 (51%) are deemed standard and 13 are rated as poor (14%).

Table 7.3: Summary of the quality of courts by analysis area

Analysis area	Good	Standard	Poor
Central	15	19	8
North	4	20	-
South	13	7	4
Havering	32	46	12

The courts assessed as poor quality are located at the following sites:

- ◀ Haynes Park
- ◀ Hylands Park
- ◀ Spring Farm Park

All of these courts are managed by the Council, with no regular maintenance programme in place and are open access. Issues surrounding the courts include poor grip underfoot, worn line markings and loose gravel. As well as this, all courts rated as poor are without floodlighting and changing accommodation. Consultation with the LTA confirms that the majority of Council owned courts within Havering are considered to be poor or standard quality at best.

Club consultation discovered that the majority of clubs are satisfied with the quality of their courts and rate them as good, with the exception of Spring Farm Tennis Club and Havering Tennis Club. Spring Farm Tennis Club reports that quality at Spring Farm Park is poor due to the age of the courts and a lack of maintenance, whilst Havering Tennis Club deems Noak Hill Sports Complex to be standard quality due to weeds growing through the court and the surface breaking up. As previously mentioned, however, plans are in place for the courts to be replaced which will rectify all issues. The courts are owned by the Council but managed by Havering Tennis Club.

Of remaining club managed courts, Elm Park Tennis Club reports that its courts have had quality issues in the past, but having them cleaned and repainted in the last 12 months has led to significant improvements. Cranston Park Tennis Club and Gidea Park Tennis Club report no issues with their respective courts.

All school courts are assessed as either standard or good quality, with no major problems reported during consultation. The courts at The Albany School are considered to be particularly key, however, as the School is also the home facility for Hylands Tennis Club. Although the courts are relatively new and considered to be good quality, the Club reports that it has worries over the lack of maintenance the courts receive.

The majority of tennis courts within schools are over marked by netball courts. Courts which are over marked tend to receive higher levels of use which can result in a quicker deterioration in quality.

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Accessibility

The majority of clubs state that most players travel between two and five miles to access their facilities. LTA insight has shown that most players that play in parks walk to the courts with a 10-15min travel time being the norm.

Ownership/management

The table below highlights the ownership of community available courts within each analysis area. Council owned sites contain the most community available courts (42%).

Table 7.2: Courts available for community use by ownership/type

Analysis area	No. of club/private courts	No. of parks courts	No. of educational courts
Central	9	17	17
North	7	14	3
South	10	9	5
Havering	26	40	25

Ancillary provision

All clubs responding to consultation report access to changing facilities, with the exception of Spring Farm Tennis Club, users of Spring Farm Park, which has no changing facilities to service its courts.

Raphael Park Tennis Club and Elm Park Tennis Club report that changing accommodation servicing their clubs is poor quality, which in turn is negatively affecting membership and participation. All remaining clubs are satisfied with changing provision.

7.3: Demand

Competitive tennis

There are eight clubs in Havering collectively providing a total of 568 senior members and 7161 junior members. The clubs vary in size, with Cranston Park Tennis Club containing the most members (358) and Spring Farm Tennis Club catering for the least (15).

Table 7.4: Summary of club membership

Name of club	Number of members		
	Seniors	Juniors	Total
Cranston Park Tennis Club	148	210	358
Elm Park Tennis Club	27	43	70
Gidea Park Tennis Club	144	156	300
Grosvenor Tennis Club	115	120	235
Havering Tennis Club	24	82	106
Hylands Tennis Club	11	77	88
Raphael Park Tennis Club	86	26	112
Spring Farm Tennis Club	13	2	15

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Name of club	Number of members		
	Seniors	Juniors	Total
Total	568	716	1284

In correlation to a national reduction in tennis participation, Hylands Tennis Club, Spring Farm Tennis Club, Gidea Park Tennis Club and Elm Park Tennis Club all report that senior membership has reduced over the previous three years, with rising costs cited as the most common attributing factor. Elm Park Tennis Club also reports a reduction in junior membership over the same time period, stating that it is becoming increasingly difficult to retain members between the ages of 14-18.

Conversely, Havering Tennis Club reports that both senior and junior membership has increased over the past three years, whereas Spring Farm Tennis Club reports that junior membership has increased. Havering Tennis Club attributes its growth to offering a free tennis weekend to all potential new members, whilst Spring Farm Tennis Club has only recently began offering a membership package to juniors.

Future demand

Each consulted club expresses plans to increase their membership. When asked to quantify potential growth, clubs report plans to increase membership by 115 seniors and 138 juniors, as seen in the table below.

Table 7.5: Summary of future demand

Name of club	Number of members	
	Seniors	Juniors
Cranston Park Tennis Club	10	20
Elm Park Tennis Club	10	30
Gidea Park Tennis Club	15	15
Grosvenor Tennis Club	-	-
Havering Tennis Club	15	20
Hylands Tennis Club	20	20
Raphael Park Tennis Club	40	28
Spring Farm Tennis Club	5	5
Total	115	138

Hylands Tennis Club, Havering Tennis Club and Raphael Park Tennis Club all have written sports development plans which state that increasing membership is a priority. It is believed by the clubs that increased advertising, facility improvements and a better standard of coaching is the key to attracting new members.

All clubs confirm that the number of courts available is adequate to meet the needs of current and potential future membership, with the exception of Havering Tennis Club. The Club expresses a need for more outdoor, floodlit courts in order to meet its needs, which will be provided with the aforementioned development at Noak Hill Sports Complex.

Latent demand

No clubs in Havering report current latent demand in that no clubs operate a waiting list and no clubs are turning away members due to a lack of available courts.

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Sport England's Segmentation Tool enables analysis of 'the percentage of adults that would like to participate in tennis but 'are not currently doing so'. The tool identifies latent demand of 4,328 people within Havering who would like to play tennis. The most dominant segment is 'Tim – settling down males' of which 548 (13%) would like to participate in tennis.

Informal tennis

Improving park courts is a national priority for the LTA, however, it reports that unless tennis courts are supported by changing facilities, a café and floodlighting, it becomes harder to run a sustainable tennis programme, which therefore makes it harder to generate external investment. No park courts within Havering satisfy the above criteria.

As park courts are available free of charge in Havering the majority of use is not recorded, although it is assumed that courts are generally busier throughout the summer months. A coaching programme has been in place at Raphael Park for over ten years and a small coaching programme is also in place at Upminster Park. Coaches associated with Gidea Park Tennis Club recently showed an interest in developing a similar programme at Hylands Park, however, decided against the idea due to a lack of ancillary facilities at the site.

The majority of clubs do not readily allow for casual use of their courts by the community, with clubs preferring to remain strictly private, whilst others report that pay and play is difficult to manage.

No education sites which are available for community use report any regular demand from the community, other than The Albany School which is used by Hylands Tennis Club. It is believed that the lack of demand is a direct result of council courts being available for free, meaning the community is less likely to pay a hire charge for using school courts.

7.4: Supply and demand analysis

Based on LTA guidelines, a floodlit court provides capacity for 60 members and a non-floodlit court provides capacity for 40 members. Using this calculation in Havering, only Noak Hill Sports Complex is running above capacity as two non-floodlit courts (with capacity for 80 members) are currently servicing 87 members from Havering Tennis Club, in addition to expressed future demand totalling 35 members. The proposed development of four replacement floodlit courts, however, will result in all demand being accommodated. It is therefore important to ensure that the courts are provided to a high quality.

As all remaining courts are deemed to have spare capacity, priority should be placed on improving current facilities, in particular relating to park courts which are assessed as poor quality.

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Tennis summary

- ◀ There are a total of 109 tennis courts identified in Havering with 80 (83%) categorised as being available for community use.
- ◀ Development plans are in place for the creation of four new, floodlit, macadam courts at Noak Hill Sports Complex, which will replace the sites existing two courts.
- ◀ Of provision that is available for community use, 32 courts (35%) are assessed as good quality, 46 (51%) are deemed standard and 13 are rated as poor (14%).
- ◀ The courts assessed as poor quality are located at Haynes Park, Hylands Park and Spring Farm Park, all of which are council owned sites.
- ◀ Raphael Park Tennis Club and Elm Park Tennis Club report that changing accommodation servicing their club is poor quality.
- ◀ There are eight clubs in Havering collectively providing a total of 571 senior members and 621 junior members.
- ◀ The LTA reports that unless tennis courts are supported by changing facilities, a café and floodlighting, it becomes harder to run a sustainable tennis programme.
- ◀ No education sites which are available for community use report any regular demand from the community, other than The Albany School which is used by Hylands Tennis Club
- ◀ Based on LTA guidelines, Noak Hill Sports Complex is running above capacity. The proposed developed of four replacement courts, however, will result in all demand being accommodated.
- ◀ As all remaining courts are deemed to have spare capacity, priority should be placed on improving current facilities, in particular relating to park courts which are assessed as poor quality.
- ◀ A resolution to poor quality ancillary provision servicing Raphael Park Tennis Club and Elm Park Tennis Club is also required.

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PART 8: BOWLS

8.1: Introduction

Outdoor bowls in Havering is played on flat greens. Bowls England is the National Governing Body with overall responsibility for ensuring effective governance of the sport. Locally, it is administered by the Essex Bowling Association. The bowling season runs from May to September.

Consultation

There are ten clubs identified as using bowling greens in Havering. Of these, seven replied to an online survey resulting in a response rate of 70%. The table below highlights the clubs which replied and the clubs which did not.

Table 8.1: Summary of consultation

Name of club	Responded?
Clockhouse Bowls Club	No
Elm Park Bowls Club	Yes
Harold Hill Bowls Club	Yes
Haynes Park Bowls Club	Yes
Gidea Park Bowls Club	Yes
King George's Playing Field Bowls Club	No
Liberty of Havering Bowls Club	Yes
Rainham Bowls Club	No
Romford Bowls Club	Yes
Upminster Bowls Club	Yes

8.2: Supply

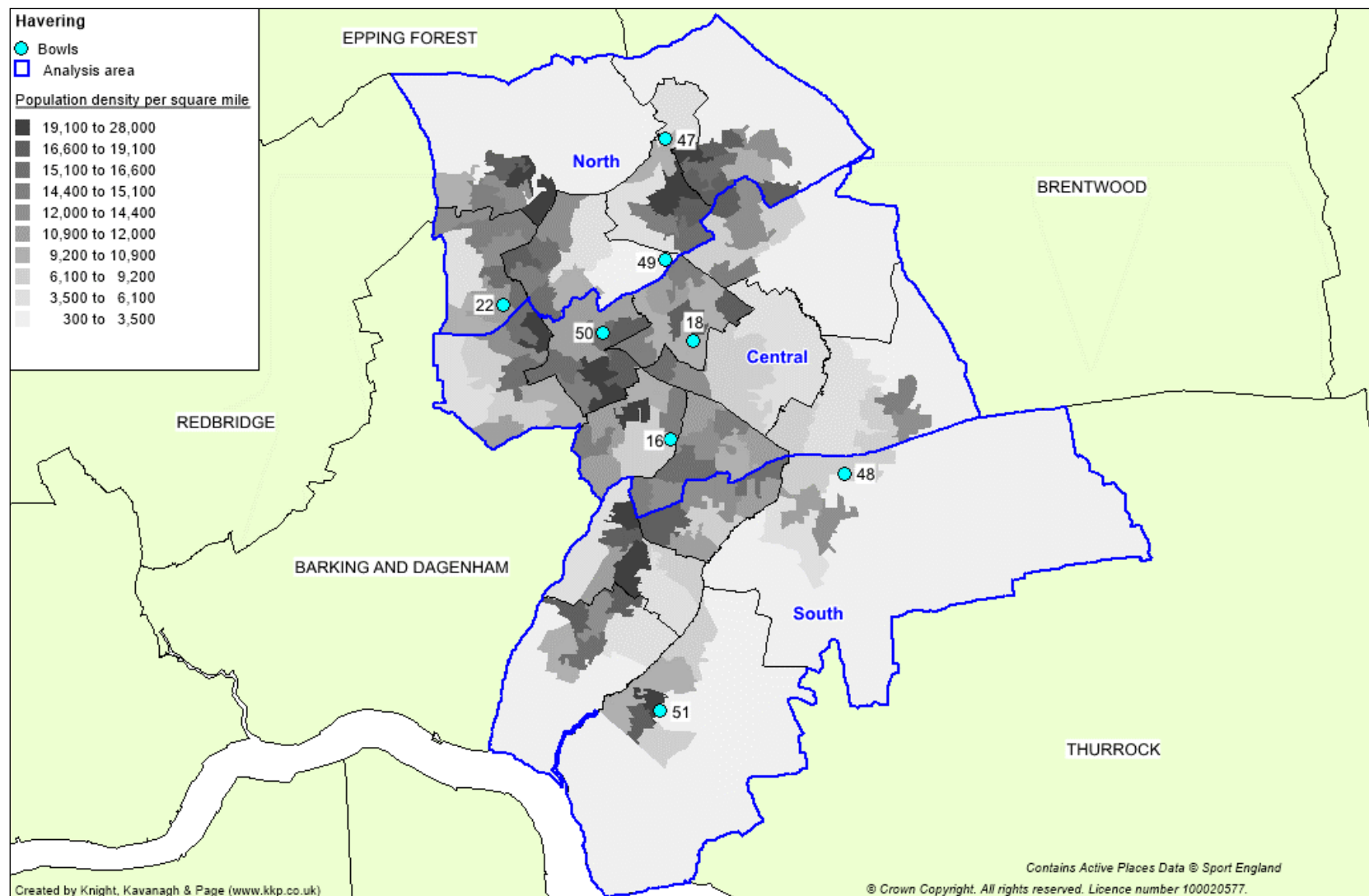
There are ten flat green bowling greens in Havering provided across nine sites. There are two greens located at Lodge Park Farm. One of these however has recently been mothballed due to cost of maintenance.

Table 8.2: Summary of the number of greens by analysis area

Analysis area	Number of greens
Central	5
North	3
South	2
Havering	10

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Figure 8.1: Distribution of bowling greens



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Table 8.3: Key to map

Site ID	Site	Analysis area	No. of greens	Quality
16	Harrow Lodge Park	Central	1	Good
18	Haynes Park	Central	1	Standard
22	King George Playing Field	North	1	Good
47	Harold Hill Bowls Club	North	1	Good
48	Clockhouse Bowling Club	South	1	Good
49	Gidea Park Sports Ground	North	1	Good
50	Lodge Park Farm	Central	1	Good
			1	Poor
51	Rainham Bowls Club	South	1	Good
61	Upminster Bowling Club	Central	1	Good

Accessibility

The majority of clubs state that most players travel between two and five miles to access their facilities.

Quality

As seen in the table above, of the ten bowling greens within Havering, eight are assessed as good quality, one as standard and one as poor. One of the greens at Lodge Park Farm is assessed as poor quality as it has recently been mothballed. The other green was assessed as good, however, Romford Bowls Club stated it is standard condition, possibly due to user experience and the disposal of the other green on the same site.

The green at Haynes Park is assessed as standard quality due to signs of wear and tear. The Club based here do not see this as a major issue and still rated Haynes Park as good quality.

Of clubs responding to consultation, Upminster, Liberty of Havering, Harold Hill and Haynes Park bowls clubs assess the overall quality of their home greens to be good quality, whereas Gidea Park and Romford bowls clubs rate theirs as standard. No clubs assess quality as poor.

Gidea Park Bowls Club cites drainage as its main issue at Gidea Park Sports Ground, whilst Romford Bowls Club reports poor green gradient at Lodge Farm Park. Both clubs also report that green quality has worsened since last season due to maintenance issues. All remaining clubs report that green quality has improved.

Ancillary provision

Harold Hills Bowls Club is in the process of submitting a funding application for modernising and refurbishing its clubhouse, whilst Romford Bowls Club reports that its clubhouse is dated and in need of refurbishment. All remaining clubs are able to access changing accommodation and report no issues.

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8.3: Demand

Current demand

There are ten clubs using bowling greens in Havering. Membership of the seven consulted clubs amounts to 354 men, 155 women and nine junior members. Elm Park Bowls Club was the only responding club was not willing to disclose its membership information during consultation.

Table 8.4: Summary of club membership

Club name	Members		
	Men	Women	Juniors
Clockhouse Bowls Club	-	-	-
Elm Park Bowls Club	-	-	-
Harold Hill Bowls Club	53	22	0
Haynes Park Bowls Club	55	25	0
Gidea Park Bowls Club	60	24	0
King George's Playing Field Bowls Club	-	-	-
Liberty of Havering Bowls Club	27	25	0
Rainham Bowls Club	-	-	-
Romford Bowls Club	94	25	9
Upminster Bowls Club	65	34	0
Havering	354	155	9

Despite a national trend of declining membership, both Romford Bowls Club and Elm Park Bowls Club report that senior membership has increased over the previous three years. Elm Park Bowls Club attributes this to green quality and facility improvements, whilst Romford Bowls Club states that the increase is due to reducing membership fees and running open days. Only Gidea Park Bowls Club reports that membership has decreased in the last three years, with all remaining clubs reporting that numbers have remained static.

There are a high percentage of people in Havering (34.4%) aged 50-84 when compared to neighbouring local authorities and Greater London (24.6%) as a whole. It is people within this age band which are more likely to be playing bowls, which may therefore account for the strong participation trends in the area.

Future demand

All seven consulted clubs have plans to increase their number of members in the future and state that improved advertising, links with local schools and green quality improvements are the key factors to attracting more people. When asked to quantify potential growth, clubs report plans to increase membership by a combined 175 senior members and 25 junior members.

Harold Hill Bowls Club is particularly keen on increasing its membership and has recently introduced a social membership to its club. This enables members to take full advantage of the facility and it is hoped that this will in turn encourage more bowlers.

Latent demand

No clubs suggest that an additional bowling green at their ground or in the area would lead to an increase in club membership. In effect, the perception is that any planned increases can be accommodated on existing greens. No clubs currently have a waiting list and the majority would welcome new members.

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 439 people who would like to participate in the sport within Havering. The most dominant segment is 'Frank' – Twilight Year Gents' (23%).

8.4 Supply and demand analysis

Generally, through consultation, it is considered that most bowling greens in Havering have spare capacity, meaning current membership and any increase in membership is sustainable. No clubs report a demand for additional green space and all clubs report that identified future demand can be accommodated on greens currently available to them.

The average club membership in Havering is 86 (per one green). As Haynes Park, Harold Hill, Gidea Park and Liberty of Havering bowls clubs are operating below this average, it is likely that they have further capacity to increase use of their home green. Priority should therefore be placed on ensuring green quality and ancillary provision at those sites is sustained and improved where necessary in order to allow for continued use.

Romford Bowls Club (119 members) and Upminster Bowls Club (99 members) are both operating above the average club membership and it is therefore important to ensure the clubs are supported to enable growth as planned. It is also important to ensure maintenance is appropriate to accommodate current levels of use.

It is also recommended that each club which was unresponsive to consultation is further communicated with in order to better understand their needs.

Although there is no demand for addition greens to be provided across Havering, this does not translate to a surplus in provision. As all greens are currently used, it is clear that existing provision needs to be retained or mitigated.

Alternatively, there is scope to amalgamate clubs onto a lesser number of greens, especially those clubs with the lowest membership numbers in areas provided by multiple greens. This particularly relates to clubs using greens maintained by the Council as less greens will free up resources for the Council to improve quality and sustainability of remaining greens through improved maintenance.

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Bowls summary

- ◀ There are ten flat green bowling greens in Havering across nine sites.
- ◀ One of the greens at Lodge Park Farm has recently been mothballed and is no longer in use. Haynes Park is assessed as standard quality. All remaining greens are assessed as good quality which generally matches the club ratings.
- ◀ Harold Hills Bowls Club is in the process of submitting a funding application for modernising and refurbishing its clubhouse, whilst Romford Bowls Club reports that its clubhouse is dated and in need of refurbishment.
- ◀ There are ten clubs using bowling greens in Havering. Membership of the six consulted clubs amounts to 354 men, 155 women and nine junior members.
- ◀ Despite a national trend of declining membership, both Romford Bowls Club and Elm Park Bowls Club report that senior membership has increased over the previous three years. Only Gidea Park Bowls Club reports a reduction in membership.
- ◀ All seven responding clubs have plans to increase their number of members in the future. When asked to quantify potential growth, clubs report plans to increase membership by a combined 175 senior members and 25 junior members.
- ◀ Priority should therefore be placed on ensuring green quality and ancillary provision at is sustained and improved where necessary in order to allow for continued use.
- ◀ Romford Bowls Club and Upminster Bowls Club are operating above the average club membership and it is therefore important to ensure the clubs are supported to enable growth as planned.
- ◀ It is also recommended that each club which was unresponsive to consultation is further communicated with in order to better understand their needs.
- ◀ Generally, it is considered that most bowling greens in Havering have spare capacity, meaning current membership and an increase in membership is sustainable and no additional facilities are necessary.

PART 9: SOFTBALL

9.1: Introduction

BaseballSoftballUK (BSUK) is the development agency for baseball and softball in the UK. Since 2,000, BSUK has provided services to the sports' governing bodies, the British Baseball Federation (BBF) and British Softball Federation (BSF) with the aim of developing and increasing the levels of participation, skill and achievement in UK baseball and softball. This occurs at both junior and adult levels, from school and grassroots through domestic adult clubs up to the Great Britain national teams.

League consultation

There is a new softball league currently (2015) being set up in Havering and two sites that have been identified to initiate activity are Raphael Park and the Noak Hill Sports Complex which are both local authority sites. The League has received a Sport England small grants award to develop activity in Havering.

9.2: Supply

There are two sites identified by the Softball League in Havering that will be marked with softball pitches; at Raphael Park and the Noak Hill Sports Complex. The League suggests that both sites are suitable and ancillary facilities will meet the needs of the development programme.

9.3 Demand

The Havering Softball League has been developed to create an initial target of five teams; however, this figure has since been revised to two. It is estimated that there will be approximately ten participants per venue/team.

9.4: Supply and demand analysis

Demand for softball has been identified by the Havering Softball League in order to secure funding to develop the programme. The League suggests that a potential two teams would initially be created from this programme and the two sites identified have been deemed appropriate by the League to mark pitches. These two pitches will be sufficient to cater for the generated demand expected.

Softball summary

- ◀ There are two sites identified to mark new softball pitches in Havering. They are both located on local authority sites.
- ◀ Both sites are deemed to be suitable by the league.
- ◀ Demand is estimated to increase to two teams in the area. The identified pitches will be sufficient to cater for this demand.

APPENDIX 1: SPORTING CONTEXT

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.

Sport England: A Sporting Habit for Life (2012-2017)

In 2017, five years after the Olympic Games, Sport England aspires to transforming sport in England so that it is a habit for life for more people and a regular choice for the majority. Launched in January 2012 the strategy sets out how Sport England will invest over one billion pounds of National Lottery and Exchequer funding during the five year plan period. The investment will be used to create a lasting community sport legacy by growing sports participation at the grassroots level following the 2012 London Olympics. The strategy will:

- ✦ See more people starting and keeping a sporting habit for life
- ✦ Create more opportunities for young people
- ✦ Nurture and develop talent
- ✦ Provide the right facilities in the right places
- ✦ Support local authorities and unlock local funding
- ✦ Ensure real opportunities for communities

The vision is for England to be a world leading sporting nation where many more people choose to play sport. There are five strategic themes including:

- ✦ Maximise value from current NGB investment
- ✦ Places, People, Play
- ✦ Strategic direction and market intelligence
- ✦ Set criteria and support system for NGB 2013-17 investment
- ✦ Market development

The aim by 2017 is to ensure that playing sport is a lifelong habit for more people and a regular choice for the majority. A specific target is to increase the number of 14 to 25 year olds playing sport. To accomplish these aims the strategy sets out a number of outcomes:

- ✦ 4,000 secondary schools in England will be offered a community sport club on its site with a direct link to one or more NGBs, depending on the local clubs in a school's area.
- ✦ County sports partnerships will be given new resources to create effective links locally between schools and sport in the community.
- ✦ All secondary schools that wish to do so, will be supported to open up, or keep open, their sports facilities for local community use and at least a third of these will receive additional funding to make this happen.
- ✦ At least 150 further educational colleagues will benefit from a full time sports professional who will act as a College Sport Maker.
- ✦ Three quarters of university students aged 18-24 will get the chance to take up a new sport or continue playing a sport they played at school or college.
- ✦ A thousand of our most disadvantaged local communities will get a Door Step Club.
- ✦ Two thousand young people on the margins of society will be supported by the Dame Kelly Holmes Legacy Trust into sport and to gain new life skills.

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- ◀ Building on the success of the Places People Play, a further £100 million will be invested in facilities for the most popular sports.
- ◀ A minimum of 30 sports will have enhanced England Talent Pathways to ensure young people and others fulfil their potential.

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.

The 'promoting healthy 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 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.

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- ✦ 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.

Champion Counties – England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) Strategic Plan (2013 – 2017)

“Champion Counties” - continues to focus on the four pillars, as identified in the ECB’s previous strategy: “Grounds to Play”. The pillars are:

- ✦ Energising people and partnerships through effective leadership and governance
- ✦ Building a Vibrant domestic game through operational excellence and delivering a competition structure with appointment to view
- ✦ Engaging participants through the maintenance of existing facilities, supporting club/school links, supporting volunteers and expanding women’s and disabilities cricket
- ✦ Delivering Successful England teams and world class global events

The key measures for the life span of the plan are as follows:-

- ✦ Increase the subset of participation measured by Sport England’s Active People Survey from 183,400 to 197,500.
- ✦ Increase attendances at LV= CC, YB50 and FLT20 by 200,000.
- ✦ Complete sponsorship and broadcasting agreements through 2019.
- ✦ Win the World Test Championship and Women’s
- ✦ World Cup in 2017.
- ✦ Win The Ashes and World Cup in 2015.
- ✦ Expand the number of clubs participating in NatWest Cricket Force from 2,000 to 2,200.
- ✦ Complete co-operation agreements for each of the 39 County Boards with their First Class County or Minor County partner.
- ✦ Deliver two world class global events in 2017 which exceed budget and exceed customer satisfaction targets.
- ✦ Increase the number of cricket’s volunteers to 80,000 by 2017.
- ✦ Expand the number of participants in women’s and disabilities cricket by 10% by 2017.
- ✦ Award all Major Matches through 2019 by December 2014.
- ✦ To increase the number of TwelfthMan members from 220,000 to 250,000 by 2017.
- ✦ Complete an approved Community Engagement programme with all 18 First Class Counties and MCC.
- ✦ Provide First Class Counties with total fee payments of £144m between 2014 and 2017.
- ✦ For each £1 provided in facility grants through the Sport England Whole Sport Plan grant programme ensure a multiplier of 3 with other funding partners.
- ✦ Provide a fund of £8.1m of capital investment to enhance floodlights, sightscreens, replay screens, power sub-stations and broadcasting facilities at First Class County venues.
- ✦ Provide an interest-free loan fund to community clubs of £10 million.
- ✦ Leverage the 2014 tour by India to engage with a minimum of 10,000 cricket supporters of Asian origin. Qualify and engage 50 Level 4 coaches to support the development of professional cricketers.
- ✦ Expand the number of coaches who have received teacher level 1, 2 or 3 qualifications to 50,000.
- ✦ Deliver an annual fixture for the Unicorns against a touring (Full, A or U19) ICC member nation.

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- ◀ Provide a fund of £2 million for community clubs to combat the impact of climate change.
- ◀ Introduce a youth T20 competition engaging 500 teams by 2017.

The Rugby Football Union National Facilities Strategy (2013-2017)

The recently launched RFU National Facility Strategy 2013-2017 provides a framework for development of high-quality, well-managed facilities that will help to strengthen member clubs and grow the game in communities around them. In conjunction with partners, this strategy will assist and support clubs and other organisations, so that they can continue to provide quality opportunities for all sections of the community to enjoy the game. It sets out the broad facility needs of the sport and identifies investment priorities to the game and its key partners. It identifies that with 470 grass root clubs and 1500 players there is a continuing need to invest in community club facilities in order to:

- ◀ Create a platform for growth in club rugby participation and membership, especially with a view to exploiting the opportunities afforded by RWC 2015.
- ◀ Ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of rugby clubs, through supporting not only their playing activity but also their capacity to generate revenue through a diverse range of activities and partnerships.

In summary the priorities for investment which have met the needs of the game for the Previous period remain valid:

- ◀ Increase the provision of changing rooms and clubhouses that can sustain concurrent adult and junior male and female activity at clubs
- ◀ Improve the quality and quantity of natural turf pitches and floodlighting
- ◀ Increase the provision of artificial grass pitches that deliver wider game development

It is also a high priority for the RFU to target investment in the following:

- ◀ Upgrade and transform social, community and catering facilities, which can support the generation of additional revenues
- ◀ Facility upgrades, which result in an increase in energy-efficiency, in order to reduce the running costs of clubs
- ◀ Pitch furniture, including rugby posts and pads, pitch side spectator rails and grounds maintenance equipment

England Hockey (EH) - A Nation Where Hockey Matters (2013-2017)

EH have a clear vision, a powerful philosophy and five core objectives that all those who have a role in advancing Hockey can unite behind. With UK Sport and Sport England's investment, and growing commercial revenues, EH are ambitious about how they can take the sport forward in Olympic cycles and beyond.

"The vision is for England to be a 'Nation Where Hockey Matters'. A nation where hockey is talked about at dinner tables, playgrounds and public houses, up and down the country. A nation where the sport is on the back pages of our newspapers, where children dream of scoring a goal for England's senior hockey team, and where the performance stirs up emotion amongst the many, not the few"

England Hockey aspires to deepen the passion of those who play, deliver and follow sport by providing the best possible environments and the best possible experiences. Whilst

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reaching out to new audiences by making the sport more visible, available and relevant and through the many advocates of hockey.

Underpinning all this is the infrastructure which makes the sport function. EH understand the importance of volunteers, coaches, officials, clubs and facilities. The more inspirational people can be, the more progressive Hockey can be and the more befitting the facilities can be, the more EH will achieve. The core objectives are as follows:

- ◀ Grow our Participation
- ◀ Deliver International Success
- ◀ Increase our Visibility
- ◀ Enhance our Infrastructure
- ◀ Be a strong and respected Governing Body

England Hockey has a Capital Investment Programme (CIP) that is planned to lever £5.6 million investment into hockey facilities over the next four years, underpinned by £2m million from the National Governing Body. With over 500 pitches due for refurbishment in the next 4-8 years, there will be a large focus placed on these projects through this funding stream. The current level of pitches available for hockey is believed to be sufficient for the medium term needs, however in some areas, pitches may not be in the right places in order to maximize playing opportunities

‘The right pitches in the right places’¹⁶

In 2012, EH released its facility guidance which is intended to assist organisations wishing to build or protect hockey pitches for hockey. It identifies that many existing hockey AGPs are nearing the end of their useful life as a result of the installation boom of the 90's. Significant investment is needed to update the playing stock and protect the sport against inappropriate surfaces for hockey as a result of the rising popularity of AGPs for a number of sports. EH is seeking to invest in, and endorse clubs and hockey providers which have a sound understanding of the following:

- ◀ Single System – clubs and providers which have a good understanding of the Single System and its principles and are appropriately places to support the delivery.
- ◀ ClubsFirst accreditation – clubs with the accreditation are recognised as producing a safe effective and child friendly hockey environment
- ◀ Sustainability – hockey providers and clubs will have an approved development plan in place showing their commitment to developing hockey, retaining members and providing an insight into longer term goals. They will also need to have secured appropriate tenure.

¹⁶

<http://englandhockey.co.uk/page.asp?section=1143§ionTitle=The+Right+Pitches+in+the+Right+Places>

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England Hockey Strategy

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.

Our club market is well structured and clubs are required to affiliate to England Hockey to play in community leagues. As a result only relatively few occasional teams lie outside our affiliation structure. Schools and Universities are the other two areas where significant hockey is played.

The 3 main objectives of the facilities strategy are:

1. PROTECT: To conserve the existing hockey provision

We currently have over 800 pitches that are used by hockey clubs (club, school, universities.) We need 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. There needs to 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.

The research has identified key areas across the country where there is a lack of suitable Hockey provision and there is a need for additional pitches. 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.

2015-2018 British Tennis Strategy

The new strategy is presented in a concise one page framework that includes key strategies relating to three participation "focus" areas, six participation "drivers" and three participation "enablers". To achieve success, the 12 strategy areas will need to work interdependently to stem the decline and unlock sustainable growth:

The three participation "focus" areas are where tennis is consumed:

- ◀ Deliver great service to clubs
- ◀ Build partnerships in the community, led by parks
- ◀ Enhance the tennis offer in education

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The six participation "drivers" are the areas that will make the biggest difference where tennis is consumed. They must all be successful on a standalone and interconnected basis and include:

- ◀ Becoming more relevant to coaches
- ◀ Refocusing on recreational competition
- ◀ Providing results orientated facility investment
- ◀ Applying best in class marketing and promotion
- ◀ Jump starting the peak summer season
- ◀ Establishing a "no compromise" high performance programme with focus

The final layer is comprised of three participation "enablers" that underpin our ability to be successful. These enablers are rooted in how the LTA will get better; how the entire network of partners must be harnessed to work together and the need to raise more financial resources to fund our sport's turnaround. They include:

- ◀ Becoming a more effective and efficient LTA
- ◀ Harnessing the full resource network
- ◀ Generating new revenue

For further information and more detail on the framework please go to <http://www.lta.org.uk/about-the-lta/structure-vision>

Bowls England: Strategic Plan 2014-2017

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 31st 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%.

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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.

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APPENDIX 2: REQUIREMENTS OF FA STEP SYSTEM

Step/ Grade	Min Capacity	Pitch Barrier	Technical area	Floodlights	Turnstiles	Spectator Accommodation	Press seating	Toilets within ground	Players Changing	Match Officials Changing
7	No minimum and no boundary fencing required	Post and rope around all sides that accommodate spectators. Minimum of 1.83m (ideally 2m) away from touchline and if hard standing exists (not compulsory) it should be minimum of 0.9 metres width.	Not essential but its desirable that a technical area exists within the laws of the game	Not compulsory	Not required, however where one exists it must be fixed and fully operational	No specific requirements for accommodation	None Required	Provision should be made for adequate toilet facilities	Existing must be 12m2, with 4 shower heads and adequate toilets for players .New build 18m2.	Minimum 4m2, 1 shower and access to toilets (not necessarily inside the changing room). New build 6m2. Provision for both male and female officials required.

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Step/ Grade	Min Capacity	Pitch Barrier	Technical area	Floodlights	Turnstiles	Spectator Accommodation	Press seating	Toilets within ground	Players Changing	Match Officials Changing
Entry to Step 6/ H	No minimum, but ground must be enclosed with fencing 1.83m high	1.1m high and 1.83 m away from touchline (ideally 2m). Hard standing width of 0.9m on spectator side of barrier on a minimum of 2 adjacent sides from the entrance.	Same side of pitch, ideally 3m apart and seat 8 people or 4m in length	Average lux of 120 for existing or 180 lux must be provided for new	1 required or a pay box.	Can be on 1 side only. 50 minimum covered. No allocation required for Directors	None Required	2 WC's should be required	Existing must be 12m2, with 4 shower heads, 1 wash hand basin, 1 WC. New build 18m2.	Minimum 4m2,1 shower, 1 WC (exclusive use but not necessarily en suite)and 1 wash hand basin. New build 6m2. Provision for both male and female officials required.
6/ G	No minimum, but ground must be enclosed with fencing 1.83m high	1.1m high and 1.83 m away from touchline (ideally 2m). Hard standing width of 0.9m on spectator side of barrier on a minimum of 2 sides on adjacent sides from the entrance.	Same side of pitch, ideally 3m apart and seat 8 people or 4m in length	Average lux of 120 for existing or 180 lux must be provided for new	1 required or a pay box.	Can be on 1 side but preferably 2 sides. 100 minimum covered of which 50 must be seated and located in one stand. No allocation required for Directors	None Required	Male: 2 urinals or equivalen t and 1 WC. Female: 2WC's	Existing must be 12m2, with 4 shower heads, 1 wash hand basin, 1 WC. New build 18m2.	Minimum 4m2,1 shower, 1 WC and 1 wash hand basin. New build 6m2. Provision for both male and female officials required.

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Step/ Grade	Min Capacity	Pitch Barrier	Technical area	Floodlights	Turnstiles	Spectator Accommodation	Press seating	Toilets within ground	Players Changing	Match Officials Changing
5/ F	No minimum, but ground must be enclosed with fencing 1.83m high	1.1m high and 1.83 m away from touchline (ideally 2m). Hard standing width of 0.9m on spectator side of barrier on a minimum of 3 sides.	Same side of pitch, ideally 3m apart and seat 8 people or 4m in length	Average lux of 120 for existing or 180 lux must be provided for new	1 required or a pay box.	Can be on 1 side but preferably on 2 sides of ground. 200 minimum covered of which 100 must be seated (can be 2 stands each 50) 16 seats allocated to Directors. Public address system required.	None Required	Male: 2 urinals or equivalent and 1 WC. Female: 2WC's	Existing must be 12m2, with 4 shower heads, 1 wash hand basin, 1 WC. New build 18m2.	Minimum 4m2, 1 shower, 1 WC and 1 wash hand basin. New build 6m2. Provision for both male and female officials required.

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Step/ Grade	Min Capacity	Pitch Barrier	Technical area	Floodlights	Turnstiles	Spectator Accommodation	Press seating	Toilets within ground	Players Changing	Match Officials Changing
Seeking promotion from 5- 4/ E	1,000	1.1m high and 1.83 m away from touchline (ideally 2m). Must be in filled so ball can't pass through. 0.9m hard standing on all 4 areas of the ground	Same side of pitch, ideally 3m apart and seat 8 people or 4m in length	Average lux of 120 for existing or 180 lux must be provided for new	2 required with 0.9m hard standing to all spectator areas.	Preferably on at least 2 sides of ground. 250 minimum covered of which 150 must be seated in not more than 2 stands (no stand can have less than 50 seats). 16 seats allocated to Directors. Also need separate Directors room for hospitality serving minimum 16 people. Separate medical room required, not accessed through changing rooms. Public address system required.	Minimum 2 with lights and writing facilities	Male: 2 urinals or equivalent and 1 WC. Female: 2WC's	Existing must be 12m2, with 4 shower heads, 1 wash hand basin, 1 WC. New build 18m2.	Minimum 4m2, 1 shower, 1 WC and 1 wash hand basin. Bell buzzer required. New build 6m2. Provision for both male and female officials required.

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Step/ Grade	Min Capacity	Pitch Barrier	Technical area	Floodlights	Turnstiles	Spectator Accommodation	Press seating	Toilets within ground	Players Changing	Match Officials Changing
4/ D	1,300 with potential to increase to 1,950	1.1m high and 1.83 m away from touchline (ideally 2m). Must be in filled so ball can't pass through. 0.9m hard standing on all 4 areas of the ground	Same side of pitch, ideally 3m apart and seat 8 people or 4m in length	Average lux of 120 for existing or 180 lux must be provided for new	2 required with 0.9m hard standing to all spectator areas.	Preferably on at least 2 sides of ground. 300 minimum covered of which 150 must be seated in not more than 2 stands (no stand can have less than 50 seats). 24 seats allocated to Directors. Also need separate Directors room for hospitality serving minimum 24 people. Separate medical room required, not accessed through changing rooms. Public address system required.	Minimum 2 with lights and writing facilities	Male: 2 urinals or equivalent and 1 WC. Female: 2WC's	Existing must be 12m2, with 4 shower heads, 1 wash hand basin, 1 WC. New build 18m2.	Minimum 4m2, 1 shower, 1 WC and 1 wash hand basin. Bell buzzer required. New build 6m2. Provision for both male and female officials required.

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Step/ Grade	Min Capacity	Pitch Barrier	Technical area	Floodlights	Turnstiles	Spectator Accommodation	Press seating	Toilets within ground	Players Changing	Match Officials Changing
3/ C	1,950, with potential to increase to 3,000	1.1m high and 1.83 m away from touchline (ideally 2m). Must be in filled so ball can't pass through. 0.9m hard standing on all 4 areas of the ground	Same side of pitch, ideally 3m apart and seat 8 people or 4m in length	Average lux of 120 for existing or 180 lux must be provided for new	3 required with 0.9m hard standing to all spectator areas.	Preferably on 2 sides of ground. 500 minimum covered of which 250 must be seated (no more than 2 stands, minimum of 50 per stand). 24 seats allocated to Directors. Also need separate Directors room for hospitality serving minimum 24 people. Separate medical room required, not accessed through changing rooms. Public address system required.	4 with lights and writing facilities	Male: 4 urinals or equivalent and 2 WC's. Female: 2WC's	Existing must be 12m2, with 4 shower heads, 1 wash hand basin, 1 WC. New build 18m2.	Minimum 4m2, 1 shower, 1 WC and 1 wash hand basin. Bell buzzer required. New build 6m2. Provision for both male and female officials required.

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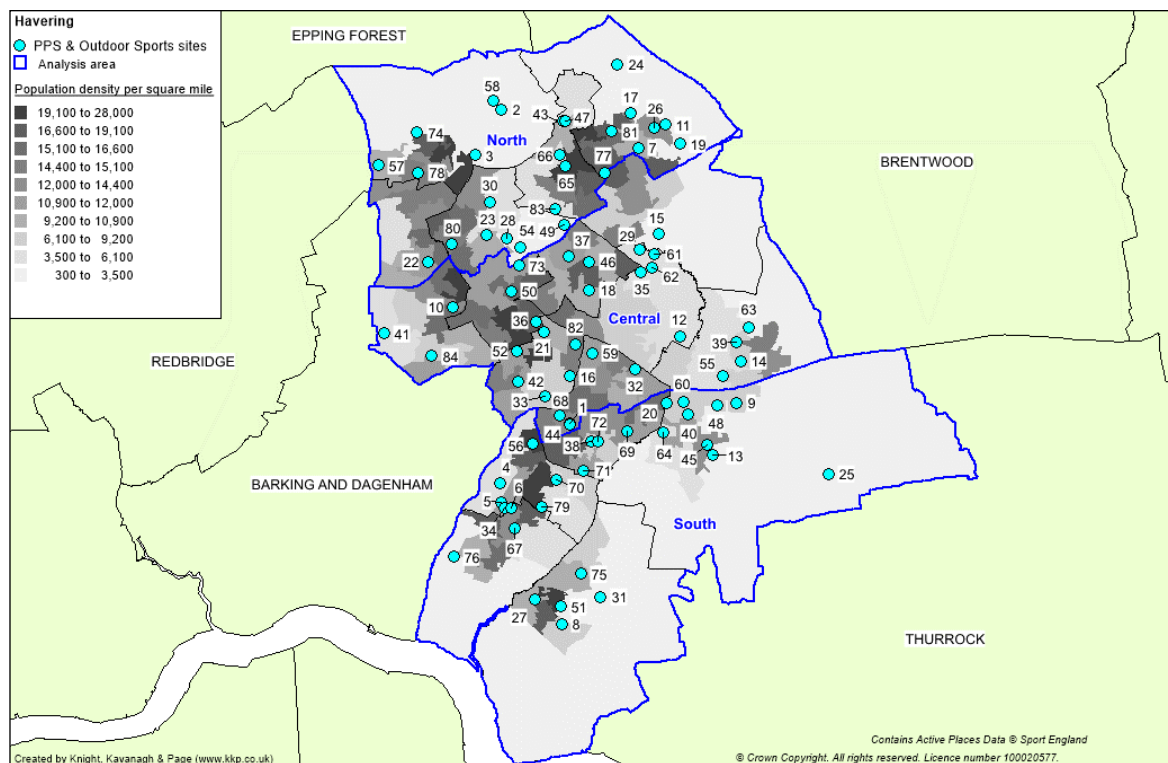
Step/ Grade	Min Capacity	Pitch Barrier	Technical area	Floodlights	Turnstiles	Spectator Accommodation	Press seating	Toilets within ground	Players Changing	Match Officials Changing
2/ B	3,000, with potential to increase to 4,000	1.1m high and 1.83 m away from touchline (ideally 2m). Must be in filled so ball can't pass through. 0.9m hard standing on all 4 areas of the ground	Same side of pitch, ideally 3m apart and seat 11 people or 5.5m in length	Average lux of 180	6 required with 0.9m hard standing to all spectator areas.	Preferably on 2 sides of ground. 500 minimum covered of which 250 must be seated and located in one stand. 24 seats allocated to Directors. Also need separate Directors room for hospitality serving minimum 24 people. Separate medical room required, not accessed through changing rooms. Public address system required	6 with lights and writing facilities	Male: 4 urinals or equivalent and 2 WC's. Female: 2WC's	Must be 18m2, with 4 shower heads, 1 wash hand basin, 1 WC.	Minimum 4m2, 1 shower, 1 WC and 1 wash hand basin. Bell buzzer required. New build 6m2. Provision for both male and female officials required.

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Step/ Grade	Min Capacity	Pitch Barrier	Technical area	Floodlights	Turnstiles	Spectator Accommodation	Press seating	Toilets within ground	Players Changing	Match Officials Changing
1/ A	4,000, with potential to increase to 5,000	1.1m high and 2.25 m away from touchline (ideally 2.75m). Must be in filled so ball can't pass through. 1m hard standing on all 4 areas of the ground	Same side of pitch, ideally 3m apart and seat 11 people or 5.5m in length	Average lux of 250	8 required with 1m hard standing to all spectator areas.	Preferably on 2 sides of ground. 500 minimum covered of which 250 must be seated and located in one stand. 24 seats allocated to Directors. Also need separate Directors room for hospitality serving minimum 24 people. Separate medical room required, not accessed through changing rooms. Public address system required	12 with lights and writing facilities	Male: 4 urinals or equivalent and 2 WC's. Female: 2WC's	Must be 18m2, with 4 shower heads, 1 wash hand basin, 1 WC and 2 urinals.	Minimum 6m2, 1 shower, 1 WC and 1 wash hand basin. Bell buzzer required. New build 6m2. Provision for both male and female officials required.

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APPENDIX 3: ALL PLAYING PITCHES & OUTDOOR SPORTS SITES



Site ref	Site	Analysis area
1	Abbs Cross Academy & Arts College	Central
2	Bedfords Park	North
3	Bower Park School	North
4	Bretons Outdoor Recreation Centre	South
5	Brittons Playing Field	South
6	Central Park	South
7	Central Park, Romford	North
8	Chafford Sports Complex	South
9	Coopers Company & Coborn School	South
10	Cottons Park	Central
11	Drapers Academy	North
12	Emerson Park Academy	Central
13	Gaynes School Language College	South
14	Hall Mead School	Central
15	Harold Wood Park	Central
16	Harrow Lodge Park	Central
17	Havering College of Further And Higher Education	North
18	Haynes Park	Central
19	Hendersons Sports and Social Club	North
20	Hornchurch Stadium	South
21	Hylands Park	Central
22	King George Playing Field (Mawney Park)	North

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Site ref	Site	Analysis area
23	Marshalls Park School	North
24	Noak Hill Sports Ground	North
25	North Ockendon Playing Fields	South
26	Pyrgo Priory School	North
27	Rainham Village Primary School	South
28	Raphael Park	North
29	Redden Court School	Central
30	Rise Park	North
31	Spring Farm Park	South
32	St Andrews Park	Central
33	The Albany	Central
34	The Brittons Academy Trust	South
35	The Champion School	Central
36	The Frances Bardsley School for Girls	Central
37	The Royal Liberty School	Central
38	The Sanders Draper School and Specialist Science College	South
39	Upminster Hall Playing Fields	Central
40	Upminster Park	South
41	Westlands Playing Fields	Central
42	Wykeham Primary School	Central
43	Noak Hill Sports Complex	North
44	Abbs Cross Health & Fitness	Central
45	Cranston Park Lawn Tennis & Social Club	South
46	David Lloyd Club (Gidea Park)	Central
47	Harold Hill Bowls Club	North
48	Clockhouse (Upminster) Bowling Club	South
49	Gidea Park Sports Ground	North
50	Lodge Park Farm	Central
51	Rainham Bowls Club	South
52	Park Lane Recreation Ground	Central
54	Gidea Park Lawn Tennis Club	North
55	Grosvenor Lawn Tennis Club	Central
56	Elm Park Tennis Club	South
58	Haverling-atte-Bower CC	Central
59	Fielders Sports Ground	Central
60	Sacred Heart of Mary Girls School	South
57	Forest Row	North
61	Harold Wood Primary School	Central
62	Prospect Road Playing Field	Central
63	Engayne School	Central
64	Branfil Primary School	South
65	Hilldene Primary School	North
66	St Ursula's Catholic Junior School	North
67	Whybridge School	South
68	Benhurst Primary School	Central
69	Hacton Primary School	South

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Site ref	Site	Analysis area
70	R J Mitchell Primary School	South
71	Scotts Primary School	South
72	Suttons Primary School	South
73	Gidea Park Primary School	Central
74	Oasis Academy	North
75	Parsonage Farm Primary School	South
76	Newtons Primary School	South
77	Broadford Primary School	Central
78	Clockhouse Primary School	North
79	St Albans Catholic Primary School	South
80	Parklands Junior School	North
81	Drapers Brookside Junior School	North
82	Towers Junior School	Central
83	The Gallows	North
84	Romford and Gidea Park RFC	Central