

# EAST GRINSTEAD TOWN COUNCIL

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**Town Clerk:** Samantha Heynes FdA (Comm Gov), FSLCC

Email: [townclerk@eastgrinstead.gov.uk](mailto:townclerk@eastgrinstead.gov.uk)

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To: Members of the Public Services Committee:  
Quorum is 3

3<sup>rd</sup> March 2026

Dear Councillor

You are hereby summoned to attend a meeting of the **PUBLIC SERVICES COMMITTEE** to be held in the **COUNCIL CHAMBER, EAST COURT** on **TUESDAY 10<sup>th</sup> MARCH 2026 at 7.00pm**. Where possible please clarify any points or raise questions before the meeting with the Clerk or Chairman to ensure an answer can be given. If you are not able to attend and wish to send a substitute, please advise the Clerk as to whom your substitute will be.

Non-committee members wishing to attend and speak must ensure that they seek permission from the Chairman before the meeting starts, and indicate the item they wish to speak on.

Samantha Heynes  
Town Clerk

## ORDER OF MEETING

### 7pm Public Participation

Members of the public may attend the meeting in person. There is a period of up to 15 minutes for public questions relating to items on the agenda.

Any question must be submitted to the Town Clerk 24 hours in advance of the meeting, referencing the agenda item it is related to.

Each member of public will be able to speak for a maximum of 2 minutes and will have no right of reply. If a question cannot be answered at the meeting, a written response may be provided at a later date.

The Chairman's interpretation of the standing orders is final. Should there be no questions, or the questions complete before the end of 15 minutes the Chairman will move along to the agenda and public participation will end.

To request the meeting link, please contact [townclerk@eastgrinstead.gov.uk](mailto:townclerk@eastgrinstead.gov.uk) no later than noon on the day of the meeting.

## AGENDA

33. To receive apologies for absence
34. To receive minutes of the meeting held on 9<sup>th</sup> December 2025
35. Chairman's Update
36. To receive Members' Declarations of Interest
37. To receive an update regarding local police matters (Appendix A)
38. South East Water  
To receive a update regarding the recent water outage experienced in East Grinstead
39. East Grinstead Rugby Club  
To note the feasibility study for the proposed installation of an artificial pitch (attached Appendix B)
40. To consider the Community Team Report (attached Appendix C)
41. To note the actions list (attached as Appendix D)

Future dates of Council and Committee meetings are:

14 <sup>th</sup> May	Annual Town Council (Mayor Making)
4 <sup>th</sup> June	Estates and Environment
18 <sup>th</sup> June	Community and Tourism
25 <sup>th</sup> June	Finance & General Purposes

# EAST GRINSTEAD TOWN COUNCIL

Public Services Committee Meeting

Tuesday 10<sup>th</sup> March 2026

Agenda Item 37: Police update



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## East Grinstead - Last 3 months (1.12.25 – 28.2.26)

- 1,780 incidents reported – 310 Cat A, 104 Cat B, 149 Cat C – 109 incidents less than the previous 3 month period
- 128 with Domestic Abuse tag
- 690 incidents attended by Police
- Of the 690 incidents attended – these include 79 violent crimes, 100 medical incident/concern, 64 susacts, 37 road related incidents, 23 RTCs, 42 ASB, 17 burglaries

## Recorded crime in East Grinstead

- -11.5% Rolling Year reduction in Total Crime
- +50% RY increase for Robbery (**this will be as a result of the change to classification for shoplifting assaults**) and is seen everywhere.
- +24.1% RY increase in Possession of Weapons offences (this will be small numbers)
- -6% RY reduction in recorded DA crime
- -20.7% RY reduction in Public place crime



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# EAST GRINSTEAD RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB

## FEASIBILITY REPORT

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW ARTIFICIAL GRASS PITCH (AGP) FOR RUGBY TRAINING

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**PREPARED FOR:** BOB MARSH  
EAST GRINSTEAD RFC  
THE GEARON PAVILION  
SAINT HILL RD  
EAST GRINSTEAD  
RH19 4JU

**PREPARED BY:** DUNCAN BENNETT  
NOTTS SPORT LTD  
BRIDGE FARM  
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**PREPARED ON:** 8<sup>th</sup> April 2025

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 About Notts Sport

Notts Sport is a leading specialist in the design and supply of artificial surfacing systems for sport, play and leisure. Notts Sport has been actively developing artificial sports surfaces around the UK and Europe since 1984.

Our heritage is one of experience in providing a growing portfolio of clients with sustainable, objective solutions leaving them in full control of their sports, play or landscaping project, while guiding them through the design and installation.

The company has built a world-class reputation and is the preferred artificial surfacing supplier for many schools, clubs and regional, national and international sports bodies, as well as local authorities in the UK and Europe. The company also works with national and international bodies to ensure the development of sport and play opportunities for all.

### 1.2 Sustainability Statement

At Notts Sport we are committed to delivering the most sustainable solutions on each and every scheme. We aim to continually research & develop ideas, designs, solutions, and systems that adhere to the following broad targets and strategies:

- **Driving Change** – Advocate, educate & develop sustainable solutions with our customers, partners, and supply chains. Work within our industry to drive change.
- **Microplastics** – Reduce and limit the amount of microplastics used within synthetic turfs.
- **Transportation** – Reduce aggregate materials and their associated transport emissions.
- **Standards** – Embrace new sustainable standards & guidance notes as they are published.
- **Recycling** – Incorporate recyclable materials in our products, designs, and solutions.
- **Pitch Cycle** – Develop durable solutions that carry long standing performance warranties and standards capable of spanning more than one typical lifecycle.

### 1.3 Vision

Further to an initial meeting with Bob Marsh of East Grinstead Rugby Football Club, the Club wishes to return to and reconsider the creation of a new Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) for Rugby Training (World Rugby Reg 22 compliant) with design options presented to incorporate training for other sports such as Football, Rugby League (RFL), Lacrosse (FIL) & American Football (competition & training) if and as deemed appropriate.

The club would like to consider sustainable options including the only non-plastic artificial turf (CocoTurf – [www.cocoturf.co.uk](http://www.cocoturf.co.uk)) available to ensure they are providing the most sustainable & environmentally friendly solution as possible. Considerations for different surfaces are provided within the following pages.

A potential site has been identified on Club owned land. Any new pitch would enhance the existing outdoor sports facility provision by the Club & provide a state of the art venue for the area.

Further to the above meeting Notts Sport Ltd was invited to provide a feasibility report against the specific brief given by the Club in order to outline anticipated construction costs to design & deliver a potential new build Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP).

#### 1.4 Report Purpose

This report is designed to be a starting point for the Club to ascertain the potential ways of delivering an Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) within the proposed location. This document accurately details the material, construction and quality requirements for the proposed development.

#### 1.5 Report Structure

The remaining report structure is as follows:

- **Section 2** – Provides a description of the proposed site and its surroundings;
- **Section 3** – Details the likely planning implications related to the proposed development;
- **Section 4** – Details the various construction types and their features;
- **Section 5** – Outlines the benefits of floodlighting and the requirements for relevant sports;
- **Section 6** – Details the work items required to construct the proposed development;
- **Section 7** – Provides a cost estimate for the proposed development;
- **Section 8** – Outlines the costs incurred over the life cycle of a Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP)
- **Section 9** – Provides a summary of the report along with closing comments.

#### 1.6 Primary Provision – Rugby

The proposed pitch would be capable of accommodating rugby union training in accordance with the requirements of AGPS under World Rugby Regulation 22.

The minimum dimensions of a full size artificial Rugby Union pitch are as follows:

Dimensions	Field of play length	In-goal length	Width
Minimum (m)	94	6	68

The minimum Principal Playing Area or PPA (the area on a sports facility bound by the playing lines) for rugby is 106m x 68m and the minimum run offs are 4m to all sides. This results in an overall facility footprint of 114m x 76m.

As this 114.0m x 76.0m AGP footprint is unfeasible at East Grinstead due to the spatial constraints we have worked the design and layout to maximise the space available in order to provide the best and most versatile facility footprint possible.

Naturally, the cost implications of such a larger footprint (compared to the proposed 97m x 61m AGP for football & rugby (training) is significant. There is then a debate that needs to be had within the project team as to whether it is realistic to build a full size competitive match pitch for rugby if the reality is that any Rugby Club will prefer to play on the remaining natural turf and only use the AGP for an odd weekend/game when the natural turf is frozen or unplayable.

There is no “right or wrong” answer, it purely depends on whether the significant extra cost is necessary or whether the rugby use is going to be 99%+ training, coaching and junior rugby which can be accommodated on the aforementioned 97m x 61m AGP footprint.

If necessary, we can amend the design and associated budget to suit a smaller or larger pitch to ensure it is a viable option for the Club and accompanying business case.

## 1.7 Optional Provision – Football

The proposed pitch would be capable of accommodating full size 11v11 football in accordance with the requirements of a full size football pitch & run offs as per ‘The FA Guide to 3G Football Turf Design Principles and Layouts’.

### SHOCKPAD UPDATE – JANUARY 2023

As of January 2023, the Football Foundation have mandated the use of shockpads on all Foundation funded AGP projects to mitigate the amount of rubber crumb in the turf system. This is because there is an impending ban on microplastics into which SBR Rubber Crumb falls with the vote/ban likely to be completed by the EU/EC in Summer 2023.

Consequently, whilst Notts Sport have recommended the use of shockpads for over 8 years given the likelihood of a ban of this nature, we now only present options for shock pad systems to follow the recommendation of the FA and Foundation.

### DIMENSIONS UPDATE – JANUARY 2023

The ‘FA Guide to 3G Football Turf Design Principles and Layouts’ includes layouts for a variety of football pitch sizes with the following table summarising their footprints:

Age Grouping	Type	Principal Playing Area (m) Length x Width		Overall Area (m) Length x Width	
Mini-Soccer U7/U8	5v5	37	27	43	33
Mini-Soccer U9/U10	7v7	55	37	61	43
Youth U11/U12	9v9	73	46	79	52
Youth U13/U14	11v11	82	50	88	56
<b>Youth U15/U16 &amp; upwards</b>	<b>11v11</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>61</b>
LARGER FACILITY REQUIREMENTS (e.g. Stadium Pitches)					
Stadia or Exemptions	11v11	100	64	106	70

As a result, unless there is a Step 7 or higher club identified that will commit to using the proposed AGP for their competitive matches, it is reasonable to assume that a 97m x 61m AGP would be of sufficient size for an rugby training facility where scrummaging can be done on the wider natural turf fields.

We have noted and highlighted in the above table that a 106m x 70m AGP would be a consideration (and requirement) if an adult club did indeed partner on the scheme and demonstrate a need for a competitive Step 7 or higher facility.

Indeed, if necessary we can amend the design and associated budget to suit a smaller or larger pitch to ensure it is a viable option for the Club and accompanying business case.

As with any larger facility, the perceived impact to any local residents and wider environment may be greater and as such consideration should be given to changes in the layout, size or design.

**SECTION 2 - PROPOSED LOCATION****2. PROPOSED LOCATION****2.1 Overview**

The Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) is proposed to be located within the existing training pitch to the East of the Clubhouse with access to the field off Saint Hill Road and around the clubhouse.

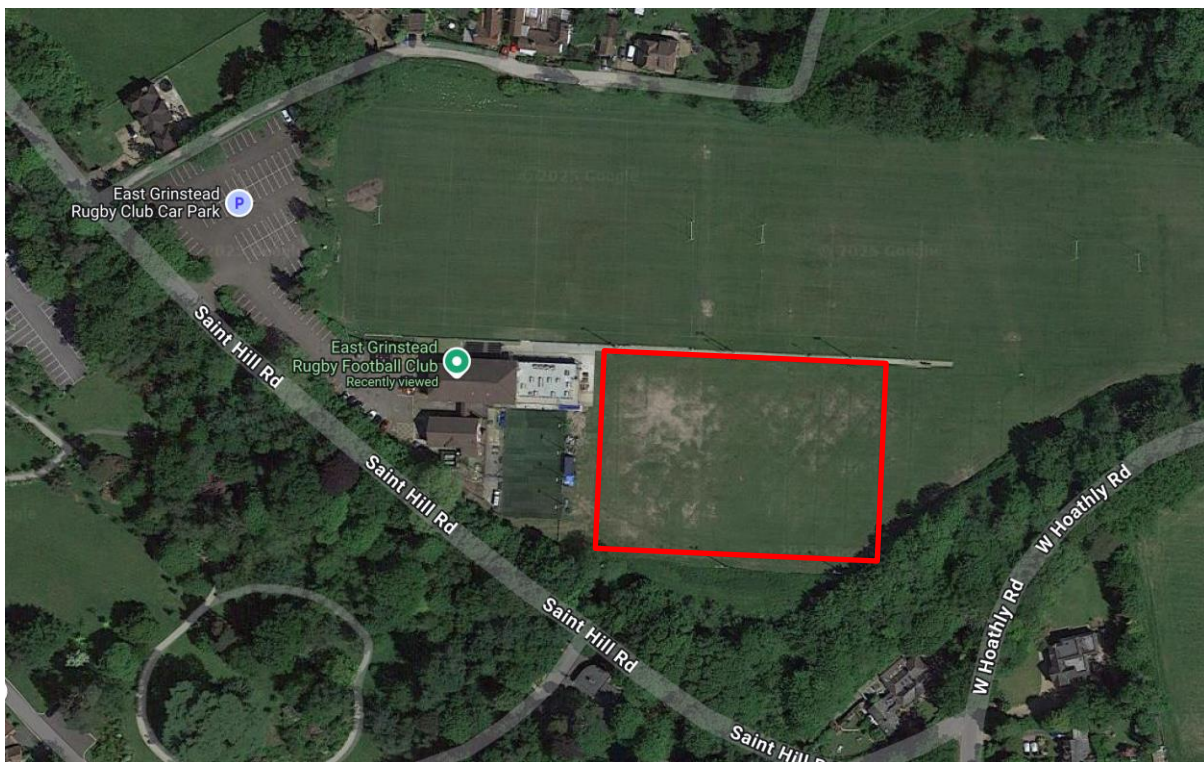
The land is owned by East Grinstead RFC and its current usage is as a floodlit natural grass training pitch for the various teams within the Club.

The land is bounded as follows:

- **North –**
  - Main Rugby Club natural turf match pitches
- **South**
  - Sub Soil / top Soil spoil banking abutting the pitch boundary with Saint Hill Road further beyond the tree lined site boundary.
- **East**
  - Further banking of spoil with West Hoathly Road beyond the tree lined boundary
- **West**
  - The clubhouse building and parking beyond leading to Saint Hill Road

**2.2 Area Available**

The site is currently a natural grass playing field which offers sufficient space for a full size pitch with space to dispose of the turf/topsoil spoil around the site to suit the preferences of the Club.



**SECTION 2 - PROPOSED LOCATION**

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The space allows any new pitch to be orientated running east to west as shown below but subject to the preferences of the Club should the size of the footprint be reduced.

Given there is existing use via the floodlights & noise during permitted evening training there should be no "intensification" on the nearest residential properties to the south and north.

**2.3 Trees**

Lining the playing field boundary are mature trees that could be protected and have Root Protection Zones (TPZ) of up to 15m from the centre of the trunk.

The Google Maps image shown in Section 2.2 illustrates the subject site and the trees that would likely have TPZ stipulations are sufficiently distant as to be outside of the development footprint.

**2.4 Access**

The proposed construction access for the site is via the site entrance off Saint Hill Road which would be suitable for any type of construction and design.

A temporary access road from the external edge of the car park (possibly up to 100 metres in length) will enable construction traffic to safely reach the proposed pitch footprint. It is worth noting that a carefully controlled and managed access route, will also allow the on-going day time use of the Club site to be completely isolated from the working area and thus minimising disruption day to day running of the club and clubhouse itself.

In terms of permanent access to the facility following completion of the construction works, the completed facility offers easy access to the changing and parking facilities via existing pathways that can serve the proposed facility which would also be ideal for ongoing community / external Club use.

Changing facilities are available in the main Club building. The site offers access to extensive parking facilities with an existing provision of macadam car park/s around the east.

Whereby users are travelling by car/bus/coach, with any increased usage of the existing car park the planners are likely to request a parking strategy plan to ensure that the car park is able to cope with the demand, in addition to serving its current purpose. This will include any instances where tournaments might be held, normally involving multiple teams and increased spectator numbers.

**2.5 Drainage**

At this stage we have assumed that the drainage system for the new Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) can be connected into an existing drainage outfall (subject to approval/confirmation).

If the existing playing fields incorporate a network of piped drains, they are likely to be installed at 10m centres across the entire footprint. The drainage is most likely a perforated system for laterals and carriers leading to a solid pipe outfall. It is unlikely that the existing drainage system would affect the new construction works. In any case, as part of the construction of the new Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) a new piped drainage system would be installed to the appropriate levels to suit the plateau of the new facility.

**2.6 Disposal of Excavated Materials**

From discussions held in the meeting with Bob Marsh, it is proposed to dispose of all excavated turf & top soil on site around the pitch and/or wider playing fields.

**SECTION 2 - PROPOSED LOCATION**

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Further landscaping would be required around the new Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) creating sympathetic landscaping in the form of new banking and bunds to marry the pitch into the existing surroundings.

It should be noted that the cost estimate section includes costs to strip an estimated 200mm of existing topsoil from the field, following a topographical survey & associated ground investigation, additional or reduced costs may be necessary when confirmation of the actual depth of turf and topsoil is confirmed. It is important to stress however, that given that the excavated soil is proposed to remain onsite any additional costs would be minimal.

**2.7 Services**

The existing floodlights will have power running around and potentially under the pitch footprint. This can be surveyed as part of future investigations and confirmed accordingly.

It may also be useful to consider low level amenity/pedestrian lighting along the pathway to ensure safe and secure access is provided for external users of the AGP.

**2.8 Location Summary**

We believe that the proposed site offers a location that could be developed for the construction of a new Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP). Some positive points of note regarding the proposed location include:

- Relatively flat ground with some minor re-levelling works required;
- Changing facilities nearby;
- Already floodlit;
- Not immediately adjacent to trees (possible issues with tree roots, leaf litter, shade);
- Players/spectators do not have to cross natural turf areas to access the proposed facility (important in terms of preventing the transfer of mud on to the new surface).

### 3. PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

#### 3.1 Sport Usage Impact

This is a new proposal for an area of land currently compliant for team sport activities which will ultimately be considered by the statutory consultees, including Sport England.

Whilst actively promoting the improvement of facilities and access to them for sporting activities, the consultees require every application to show that there is no net loss of sport as a result of the development. To provide an example, if you are taking up a rugby pitch and replacing it with a hockey pitch, the rugby use must be replaced elsewhere even though historically it has been possible to argue that the development is specifically for the good of hockey.

Given the above, it is reasonable to assume that a replacement cricket match wicket will be needed to offset the loss of the outfield as a result of the new AGP.

As the project described would involve the upgrade of an existing space used as a football pitch into a compliant 97m x 61m World Rugby compliant (Reg 22) artificial grass pitch for football & rugby training, coaching and practice, the consultees should be satisfied there is no net loss of sport provision and only a betterment.

We would consult with Sport England prior to any planning submission to ensure they were supportive and/or made recommendations that can inform the design stage.

#### 3.2 Pre-application

Increasingly, we are finding that pre-application processes are expensive, time consuming and in most cases of limited value.

This is because we invariably provide pre-application packages showing outline information against which the planning authority advise that more information is needed in order to provide a robust reply. As such, that level of information required is high on the same as a full application.

Consequently, whilst it is good practice to make any contacts within the Local Planning Authority (LPA) aware of a future application, completing a full pre-application is both expensive and time consuming so not something we would recommend unless absolutely necessary.

As noted above, Notts Sport work with Sport England on similar schemes across the UK so we do suggest that we provide plans for them to consider and offer some initial feedback which is important given they will be a statutory consultee and often a block in seeing planning progress in a timely manner.

That said, some level of pre-application engagement is still something we would aim to do as best practice to best inform the design & planning process and a full pre-app would be recommended if directly requested by the Local Planning Authority.

#### 3.3 External Consultation – Drainage

Good practice dictates that full percolation testing and designs supplemented with drainage calculations may need to be drawn up by external consultants in accordance with BRE 365.

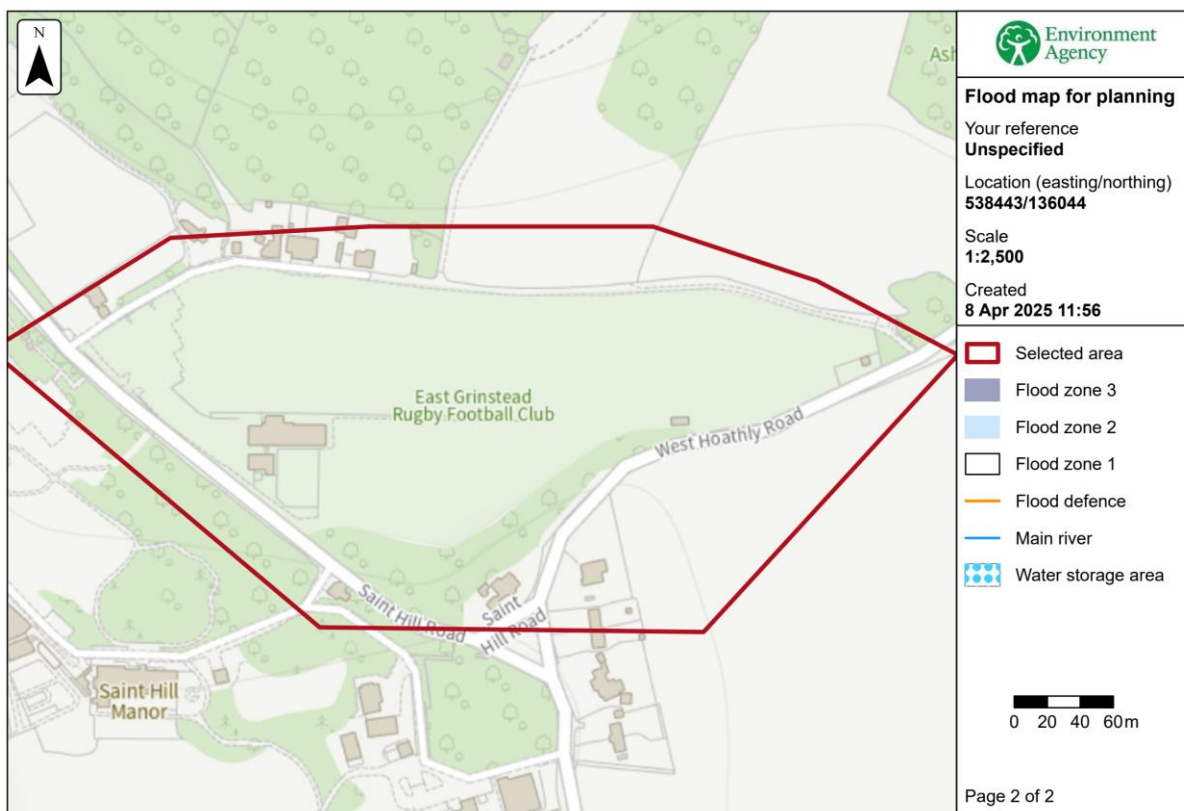
The Environment Agency has set out the following Flood Zone definitions which are used as part of National Planning Policy Guidance:

SECTION 3 - PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

- **Flood Zone 1** – Land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding (<0.1%);
- **Flood Zone 2** – Land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding (1% – 0.1%), or between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding (0.5% – 0.1%) in any year;
- **Flood Zone 3** – Land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%), or a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea (>0.5%) in any year.

*NB - For sites in Wales the responsibility is now with Natural Resources Wales (not the Environment Agency) and for Scotland the land may be the responsibility of the Scottish Environment Protection Agency Area.*

The proposed location is on land designated as being 'Flood Zone 1' which means that it is unlikely that a flood risk assessment will be required for this project.



We are proposing that the new facility will use an existing outfall (if available & suitable) but it is still best practice to commission full microdrainage design consultation using percolation and information obtained from a full GI to determine the scope, design and demonstrate compliance for planning purposes.

**3.4 External Consultation – Ecology/Biodiversity**

The proposed site is within a maintained (overused) playing field footprint but close to the site surrounds including the hedges and trees which are almost certainly going to be used by a variety of animals, birds and, in all likelihood, bats.

The presence of the pond and any associated wood piles and log piles may also attract reptiles and the nearby trees and hedges on both sites will also offer suitable environments that will need surveying to ensure that the development will not adversely affect the existing wildlife and ecology.

We would suggest that a Preliminary Ecological Impact Assessment and what is now a statutory Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment (BNG) is undertaken early in the project development to establish what mitigation is required and to ensure compliance throughout the design.

### **3.5 External Consultation – Landscaping**

Given that no trees will be removed and the site levelling operation will comprise of a minor cut and fill, it is unlikely that a soft landscaping scheme with replacement planting would need to be developed to mitigate the impact of the new facility.

### **3.6 External Consultation – Arboriculture**

There will be consideration of any impact on the mature trees that line the site and it is likely that the semi rural location will afford those trees Tree Protection Orders (TPO's).

Mature trees often contain cavities or hollows that offer ideal habitats for species including barn owls and bats. Both are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 in addition to The Conservation Regulations 2007.

Trees and hedges also provide nesting sites for a wide variety of birds and it is likely that nesting birds will be present on site between the months of March and September.

The consultees will almost certainly require the design to be developed in conjunction with a tree survey/impact assessment. This assessment should also outline root protection areas, tree crown protection areas to further inform the location and design.

Although the development wouldn't require the removal of any trees if it was considered as part of a wider project it is advisable to seek written confirmation on whether any trees are subject to a TPO before undertaking any tree felling or pruning works.

### **3.7 External Consultation – Highways**

Although the site has an existing access routes which are suitable for construction traffic, the amount of heavy articulated vehicle movements likely for the new facility (300-400 lorry loads in total, depending on the chosen base design) would mean it is sensible to assume that a traffic management plan and impact assessment would be required.

Often Traffic Management Plans are set out as a pre-commencement condition of a planning decision and require that particular issues are need to be addressed as part of the traffic management plan including:

- Details of construction access & egress
- Details of compound, parking and security arrangements for the construction period;
- Safety of Club members and users during vehicle movements; and
- Access to pitch for any external use post completion.

This would be the easiest route in and out and could also offer ongoing maintenance and emergency access to the wider fields if and as deemed appropriate and beneficial.

### 3.8 External Consultation – Noise

Due to the site already being relatively close to residential properties, given the nature of planning in 2025 it is still possible that an acoustic impact assessment would be required.

The results of any requested acoustic impact assessment may inform the hours of use likely acceptable to the Environmental Health Officers at the Planning Authority and the extent (if any) of acoustic barriers needed to demonstrate compliance to World Health Organisation requirements.

### 3.9 External Consultation – Other Considerations

We are not aware of the proposed land being subject to any covenant to restrict usage to daylight hours.

We are not aware of any Public Right of Ways (PROW) running through or around the proposed location as illustrated in the below PROW map.



### 3.10 External Consultation Fees

In terms of development costs, although Notts Sport can help facilitate these reports and act as the planning agent, the pre-application & design consultancy process will highlight and confirm that some of the above aspects require a stand-alone survey/report by a specialist consultant in their respective field.

It is unlikely, but possible, that all reports will be necessary but the purpose of the pre-application and associated design consultancy process is to identify areas where additional information, such as any specialist reports, is required. Any reports requested can then be included in the subsequent full planning application.

See below a list of all possible external consultation reports/assessments with those highlighted in **bold** being the surveys we believe would almost certainly be necessary:

(Please note that these costs are based on reports that we have had completed for/on behalf of existing customers so they're reasonably accurate cost estimates. The pre-application is a fixed fee)

• <b>Specialist Planning Agent Fees (e.g. Notts Sport)</b>	= <b>£4,000</b>
• Lighting Report – Light Impact Assessment	= £FOC
• <b>Ground Investigation Survey</b>	= <b>£4,000</b>
• <b>Microdrainage Engineering Reports</b>	= <b>£2,500</b>
• <b>Ecology Reports / Biodiversity (BNG) Mitigation Assessments</b>	= <b>£1,500</b>
• Arboriculture – Tree Impact Assessments	= £2,000
• Landscaping – Soft Landscaping Designs	= £1,500
• Highways – Traffic Impact Assessments	= £2,000
• Acoustic Impact Assessments	= £2,500
	<b>TOTAL COST = <u>£12,000 + VAT</u></b>

Other potential costs include; pre-application = £TBC + VAT, planning application = £3,000 + VAT.

Notts Sport can assist the Client Team by sourcing a range of quotes from specialist companies for each of the specialist areas required. It may be possible to incorporate two areas into one report, such as the Ecological Assessment and the Biodiversity Gain Assessment as one company could do both at the same time, potentially reducing costs.

The above fees, if required, would normally be paid by the Client (e.g. Rugby Club) directly to the specialist consultant or, in the case of the planning application fees, directly to the local planning authority.

## 4. CONSTRUCTION DESIGN OPTIONS

### 4.1 Base Construction

Traditionally there are two types of base design used in the construction of an Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP), a 'dynamic' (also called 'unbound') stone base or an 'engineered' macadam base (also called a 'bound' base).

A pitch that is constructed with a dynamic base is made from building up layers of graduating graded clean angular stone from the formation layer to the performance layer, shock pad or artificial grass depending on the design chosen.

In contrast, a pitch constructed with an engineered base is built up from a formation level with a layer of ground stabilising MOT (Ministry of Transport) aggregate either specified as meeting MOT Type 1 or MOT Type 3 (previously type 1X) requirements.

An engineered base construction is installed in one of the following ways:

- Two layers of porous macadam consisting a 40mm depth of 20mm diameter stone aggregate base course and a 25mm depth of 10mm diameter stone aggregate surface course. The two macadam layers are bound by resins and binders to form a solid layer, initially mixed and installed by machines on site and then left to cure; or
- Single 40-50mm layer of either 14mm or 10mm diameter porous macadam surface. Current design guidelines perceive that modern machinery enables the single course installation to reach the recognised tolerances. However, there are possibilities, if constructed poorly (or on an area is prone to movement) that the single course construction isn't suitable or increases the risk of subsidence.

### 4.2 Dynamic Base

A Dynamic stone base is an ideal budget base construction for a multi-sport pitch (i.e. where a specific sport is not required). In the majority of cases where specific sports standards are required, such as hockey or football, a shockpad component is necessary to meet the performance criteria.

As a company who have specified dynamic bases for 30+ years, Notts Sport are one of the few companies within the UK with the necessary knowledge and expertise to ensure that a dynamic base is designed correctly and installed to the required standards by specialist contractors.

The advantage of the dynamic base is that it provides a cheaper initial construction cost with greater porosity through the entire pitch construction. This may be crucial in poor draining areas where high capacity drainage systems are required. Provided a dynamic base is installed correctly, it will keep its levels and tolerances to the accepted standards just as a macadam base would.

### 4.3 Engineered Base

Through the use of laser controlled machines during the construction, a macadam base will provide exact levels (when installed correctly) making it an easier and arguably quicker base to install. Although not as porous as a dynamic base, it meets the required drainage and percolation standards for artificial pitches.

An engineered base is normally installed with a shockpad laid between the artificial turf surface and itself. The choice of sport and performance required will depend on the type on shockpad and artificial grass used. However, it is possible to install artificial turf directly onto a macadam (engineered base) surface.

This is commonly the preferred design for artificial turf tennis facilities, where the requirements are suited to this type of installation, as they require a firm surface with a consistent bounce.

Via Notts Sport, both dynamic and engineered options are available because, as earlier noted, we are one of the only designers and suppliers with a range of specialist contractors able to build the dynamic (unbound) style of base.

#### 4.4 Upper Base Stone

At Notts Sport we are proud of our innovative approach towards artificial turf pitch construction techniques. We have been investigating the differences in dynamic base technologies used on mainland Europe compared to the UK, where there have historically been issues with dynamic base installations that have not maintained their tolerance levels over time. Conversely in Europe, dynamic base designs are commonly used without any issues in the short, medium or long term, even on pitches demanding the most stringent tolerance levels such water based hockey pitches, particularly in Holland, Belgium and Germany.

Having completed an appraisal and discussed the specifications of all aspects with the likes of ISA Sport (Independent Test House) in Holland, we have reached a conclusion that the main difference is in the upper base stone specification used in Europe and in the UK.

Historically, the UK has been using a 'clean' stone aggregate (e.g. 2-6mm) in the upper 50mm of the base construction whereas the European pitches use a finer aggregate with far more dust and smaller grading (e.g. 10mm – dust). As a result, we are now amending our dynamic base designs to follow the successful European model which, as noted above, is used on even elite pitches for top tier hockey clubs, particularly in Holland.

Whilst no one can state that there is no movement post completion, assuming the base is designed correctly and installed correctly, the movement is fractional and can be managed and maintained in accordance with all necessary standards as a result.

#### 4.5 ShockWave EcoBase (<http://shockwave.nottssport.com/>)

Notts Sport now offer an exciting design option that utilises brand new base & shockpad technology which is now fully launched in the UK following extensive research and development processes.

The structural stability provided by the ShockWave tile means that half the depth of quarried aggregate is required, helping to halve the installation time and reduce your carbon footprint. It means the 100% recyclable ShockWave system is a much more environmentally-friendly solution than alternative designs.

Constructed from Expanded Polypropylene (EPP) – which is used in car bumpers, cycle helmets and packaging materials – ShockWave was developed in consultation with major sports governing bodies. The system has gone through full laboratory testing at Loughborough University and MIRA, with further performance and drainage testing at independent accredited test houses.

The patented Shockwave® Ecobase® system allows us to design the sub-base with either a 40mm or 55mm base and shockpad solution laid directly onto a 150mm reduced base construction, subject to minor grading and consolidation. The solution with a 55mm tile was fully tested and approved, as of July 2015, with the 40mm being introduced in late 2020. Research and development programmes were put in place to create Shockwave Mark II; a reduced tile depth of 40mm which does not jeopardise the performance requirements. This system passed FIFA / WR requirements in 2020 with a high performing result of 2.5m in critical fall height protection, with first installations going down in 2021.

Benefits of the system include:

- ✓ Maximising player comfort through specialist product research and design for compliant FIFA, World Rugby, RFL and GAA performance –
  - Increasing your potential income streams;
- ✓ Long term (30yr) performance warranty –
  - Long term peace of mind for you as a customer;
- ✓ Thermally stable with insulating properties –
  - Less prone to frost so fewer cancellations;
- ✓ Reduced construction time –
  - Your pitch will be ready to use and generate income faster;
- ✓ Cutting edge technology –
  - You can be an early recipient of ShockWave EcoBase;
- ✓ High capacity vertical & lateral drainage performance –
  - Creating a SUDS compliant design;
- ✓ Cost neutral capital costs –
  - In comparison to an engineered base system;
- ✓ Environmentally friendly –
  - Reducing the quarried aggregates required thereby reducing lorry movements;
- ✓ Significant cost savings & reduced resurfacing costs –
  - 30 year warranty reduces the need to replace the shockpad and by only needing to replace the top artificial surface, the replacement costs would be significantly reduced.

Additional benefits of the ShockWave 40mm system include:

- ✓ More cost effective –
  - By reducing the tile thickness, we have reduced the overall tile costs without compromising the performance;
- ✓ Density Optimisation –
  - During the research and development processes we were able to utilise new bead technologies that have optimised our tile density and made our system more shock absorbing and therefore safer across various critical performance tests;
- ✓ Reduced Infill requirements –
  - As a result of the thinner more shock absorbing tile, the Mark II system requires less infill than most, presenting a cost saving with environment benefits;
- ✓ Bead Variation –
  - The tile can be made from two different source beads which are both 100% recyclable. Each bead gives the same performance criteria, with optional extras such as changing the colour of the bead or adding UV stability.

#### EUROPEAN UNION 2023 BAN ON SBR / MICROPLASTICS

A key consideration for new projects considering 3G surfacing is that in Summer 2023 the EU imposed an EU wide ban on the intentional introduction to the environment of microplastics. Under the criteria of the ban SBR rubber infill used in 3G pitches is classed as a microplastic and therefore falls foul of the ban.

There will be an 8 year transition period during which time the impact of the ban will be felt across all industry including pharmaceutical, agricultural, cosmetic etc but also the AGP industry. At the moment there are few viable alternatives to SBR rubber for 3G pitches with corn being the best of a poor choice of options as we sit here in 2025. Naturally, this will change as innovation comes through.

What this does mean for customers building 3G AGPs in 2025-26 is that they should include mitigation measures to prevent the spread of SBR outside of the pitch which meets the requirements of the

mitigation period and/or that they adopt the likes of corn as an “natural” infill solution and the costs associated with that.

At this stage we have proposed options using SBR infill with mitigation on the basis that the ban will mean purchasing SBR from 2031 will be prohibited and thus the need to top up the rubber crumb in years 5-6 onwards of the surface life will be compromised. Therefore, on a surface likely to last 10 years the resurface in 2033/34 will be with a wide range of infill and surface options compliant with the legal and performance requirements of that time.

We have also proposed non fill options as a futureproof solution that eliminates any infill and therefore any concerns. The underlying base system should be similarly futureproofed to ensure any infill developments and/or surface innovation should be compatible with as yet unknown solutions.

Finally, in order to meet a desire for a “non plastic” turf solution, we have also provide an option for CocoTurf – [www.cocoturf.co.uk](http://www.cocoturf.co.uk) – which is the first 100% natural artificial turf. Whilst not designed to meet competition rugby, when combined with a suitable shockpad it would provide the minimum CFH as required by World Rugby Reg 22 and therefore, subject to wider discussion with the RFU and World Rugby, acceptable for the training area application proposed at East Grinstead.

Naturally, as part of the design consultancy over the coming months we can discuss and explore other infill solutions and options if and as deemed necessary and preferable.

#### **4.6 Construction Design Summary**

Notts Sport can meet to discuss the options, ensuring that the right combination and design is employed as closely as possible to offer the best possible performance for the Club. It should be noted that in all items the proposed options are not exhaustive. During the design period further options may be considered and preferred, however overall costs should not be affected unduly.

The choice of base design will also be determined by the results of CBR testing and results provided as part of the full GI survey which we recommend completing as a first step if and as the scheme is deemed viable.

The CBR testing measures the pressure required to penetrate the exposed subgrade layer. It may be that an increased aggregate base depth or a reinforced base design is recommended should the underlying ground conditions not offer the stability required, at that point it may be necessary to amend the design accordingly.

We always advise that a contingency sum is allowed for as part of any project budget to help provide you comfort in the event that there was a requirement for such a design change.

## 5. OUTLINE DESIGN INFORMATION

### 5.1 Contractual/Mobilisation/Site Establishment Items

#### Preliminaries

Undertake management and administration duties to satisfy the contract terms and conditions. Prepare and publish a construction phase health & safety plan to comply with CDM regulations.

#### Access Road

Supply, install and maintain a temporary haulage road to provide a hardstanding route for construction traffic to reach the proposed Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) location.

#### Mobilisation

Transport all machinery, storage containers, mobile offices and welfare units to the site. (All offices and units to be self-sufficient)

#### Site establishment

Supply and erect temporary security/safety fencing to the site compound and working area. Supply and erect safety signage as directed by the client. Maintain the integrity of the fencing throughout the contract period.



## 5.2 Pitch Base Construction Items

### Setting out

Measure and position the footprint of the new facility. Record existing site levels and gradients then set out construction design levels and gradients\*.

\*- The slope on a surface relative to the horizontal and expressed for example as 1 in 100 or 1%. Also known as falls.

### Earthworks

Excavate the current surfacing (turf and topsoil) from the pitch footprint\*. Trim and compact the exposed subsoil to construct stable formation level. Commission CBR testing to the formation level. Dispose all turf and topsoil at a location to be agreed on site.

\*- It is assumed that the general thickness of the existing topsoil surface is 200mm.

### Landscaping

Grade site-won, and if necessary imported topsoil, to neatly marry the new Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) into the surrounding land. Cultivate and over seed topsoil for future grass reinstatement.



### Geotextile

Supply/install a standard geotextile\* to the formation layer and into all drainage channels.

\*- A man-made fibre made into semi-permeable textile sheets and installed over the formation level to ensure separation of base stone aggregates from underlying materials whilst allowing water to pass and also offering a degree of load-bearing ability.

### Drainage scheme\*

Supply/install perforated UPVC pipes to full pitch perimeter. Supply/install perforated UPVC pipes laterally across the pitch (only if deemed required). Supply/install 1no. inspection chamber, junctions and rodding-eyes. Supply/install solid pipe connecting to new soakaway.

\*- A new network of underground drains, comprising perforated UPVC piping, will collect water through the pitch construction and playing surface. The drains will be directed into the outfall.

### Perimeter edgings\*

Supply/install single concrete (PCC) edgings in concrete foundations to the external artificial turf playing area dimensions.

\*- This traditional retention detail produces a cost effective edge detail that in secure and supervised areas will provide adequate retention. If security or vandalism is a concern then a double kerb edge should be considered.



Dynamic pitch base\* (for ShockWave design option)

Supply/install 150mm (min depth) granular stone comprising select angular, free-draining, frost resistant aggregates. This includes a blinding layer of smaller sized aggregate to provide the appropriate grade.

\*- The term 'dynamic base' applies to the base composition of a sports pitch construction where the structural layers supporting the Shockwave and artificial turf consist consolidated and levelled granular select stone aggregates in differing layers according to the size and range of the individual particles. Also known as an 'unbound' base.

Macadam/Asphalt pitch base (for engineered base option)

Supply/install 250mm granular stone (min depth) comprising select angular, free-draining, frost resistant aggregates with a single layer porous macadam upper base surface consisting of 40mm base course macadam (10mm aggregate).



### 5.3 Upper Base/Shockpad Options

#### ShockWave EcoBase (for ShockWave design option)

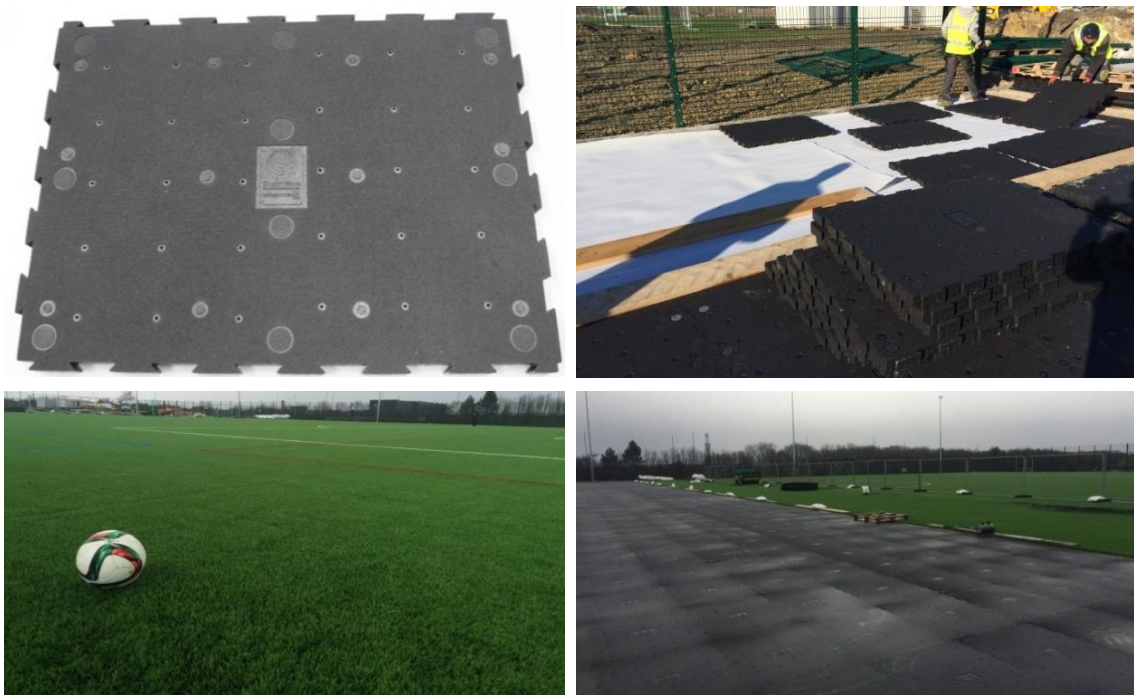
A revolutionary combined upper base/shockpad layer that forms a barrier from outside contamination and enhances load-bearing characteristics whilst providing specialist performance for rugby and football.

Benefits of the system include:

- ✓ Maximising player comfort through specialist product research and design for compliant FIFA, World Rugby, RFL and GAA performance – **Increasing your potential income streams;**
- ✓ Long term (30yr) performance warranty – **Long term peace of mind for you as a customer;**
- ✓ Thermally stable with insulating properties – **Less prone to frost so fewer cancellations;**
- ✓ Reduced construction time – **Your pitch will be ready to use and generate income faster;**
- ✓ Cutting edge technology – **You can be an early recipient of ShockWave EcoBase;**
- ✓ High capacity vertical & lateral drainage performance – **Creating a SUDS compliant design;**
- ✓ Cost neutral capital costs – **In comparison to an engineered base system;**
- ✓ Environmentally friendly – **Reducing the quarried aggregates required & lorry movements;**
- ✓ Significant cost savings & reduced resurfacing costs – **30 year warranty reduces the need to replace the shockpad thereby significantly reducing the replacement costs.**

Additional benefits of the ShockWave 40mm system include:

- ✓ More cost effective – **By reducing the tile thickness, we have reduced the overall tile costs without compromising the performance;**
- ✓ Density Optimisation – **During the research and development processes we were able to utilise new bead technologies that have optimised our tile density and made our system more shock absorbing and therefore safer across various critical performance tests;**
- ✓ Reduced Infill requirements – **As a result of the thinner more shock absorbing tile, the Mark II system requires less infill than most, presenting a cost saving with environment benefits;**
- ✓ Bead Variation – **The tile can be made from two different source beads which are both 100% recyclable. Each bead gives the same performance criteria, with optional extras such as changing the colour of the bead or adding UV stability.**



Insitu Rubber Shockpad (for engineered design option)

A specialist rubberised shockpad consisting of granulated rubber and a combination of binders and resins to form a liquid compound that is poured in place during the construction and allowed to cure.



XC Foam Shockpad

A shockpad consisting of polyethylene foam with XC cut patented technology and a non-woven layer which maximises safety and comfort.



#### 5.4 Artificial Grass Surface

##### Tufted 3rd Generation (3G) Artificial Grass (Sand and Rubber Filled)

A high-quality 50mm – 60mm (TBC) long pile sand and rubber filled artificial turf surface manufactured from tufted fibres with a three layer backing coated with latex to provide stability. The pile of the carpet is partially Sand Filled while the remaining pile is filled with loose rubber crumb to provide player comfort and performance characteristics for rugby & football.

The surface is specifically designed to replicated real turf as closely as possible and therefore to allow the players to wear studded footwear.

Benefits of this surface include:

- Ideal for rugby and football as the surface can withstand a studded boot;
- In conjunction with the Shockwave EcoBase, the system will meet World Rugby, FIFA, GAA and Rugby League performance standards;
- Only type of fully artificial surface that complies with requirements for competitive football;
- The rubber infill allows the players to slide with less risk of carpet burns and abrasions;
- Aesthetically the area will look as similar to natural grass as possible;
- Can support a degree of multi-sport use with sports that particularly lend themselves to natural grass fields such as aerobic activities, fitness coaching, rounders and baseball.



### Tufted Corn Infilled 3rd Generation (3G) Artificial Grass

A high-quality 50-60mm (TBC) long pile sand & corn filled artificial turf surface manufactured from tufted fibres with a three layer backing coated with latex to provide stability.

The surface & infill is specifically designed to replicated real turf as closely as possible and therefore to allow the players to wear studded footwear.

Benefits of this surface include:

- In conjunction with the Shockwave EcoBase, the system will meet FIFA & World Rugby performance standards;
- Ideal for football & rugby as the surface can withstand a studded boot & the infill complies with skin friction requirements;
- The Critical Fall Height with ShockWave is over 2m so compliant to the CFH requirements of World Rugby Reg 22 – this allows touch rugby & skills/drills to be played but no scrummaging
- Omission of SBR rubber infill futureproofs the investment given an impending ban on rubber crumb as it is classed as a microplastic;
- Aesthetically the area will look as similar to natural grass as possible;
- Can support a degree of multi-sport use with sports that particularly lend themselves to natural grass fields such as aerobic activities, fitness coaching, rounders and baseball.



## 5.5 Perimeter Fencing Options

It is normal for an Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) to be enclosed by perimeter fencing, primarily to retain the ball during play. Fencing also offers security to the playing surface. Perimeter fencing is completed with gates for player access/ball retrieval and maintenance operations. Gates can have a removable lintel above to allow ambulance access on to the pitch in case of serious player injury.

### Panelled Rigid Mesh

This type of fencing consists of powder coated steel wires (6mm diameter) formed into 200 x 50mm apertures with an additional horizontal wire to strengthen the mesh. These are mounted onto a rectangular hollow section (RHS) steel post system (powder coated).

For extra strength, or where play is to be 'off' the fence (often in small sided football games), the design can also feature a rebound capability, typically the lower 1.2m section of the fenceline. The rebound feature would be surmounted with steel mesh fixed to a durable post system.

Anti-rattle fixings/rubber dampeners can be installed to reduce the noise impact of balls striking the fenceline.



### Duralock

Duralock offer multiple fencing solutions which are strong, durable and easy to install.

The post & rail system is one of their popular systems as it is cost effective and simple in design. The Multi Sport Half Mesh system offers more durability as the mesh supports the base of the fencing and acts as a ball stop.



## 5.6 Floodlighting

It is beneficial for any area planned for community use to be floodlit, some benefits include:

- Increased use as evening play is now possible;
- Flexible programming which enables a diverse range of activities to be scheduled and a wide range of user groups to be accommodated;
- Greater income as the increased facility usage should generate more income which can fund the management and maintenance of the facility during its life term.

### Floodlights with Raise & Lower Columns

A raise & lower system offers a practical method, via a simple counterbalance unit, to quickly lower the column to the ground level, allowing routine maintenance and lamp replacement to be carried out easily in complete safety. This type of column requires a large mass-poured concrete foundation to stabilise and support each column.



### Floodlights with Static Columns

Static (or fixed) columns are an economical alternative to the raise-lower system. Maintenance and replacements are possible when the engineer is lifted by an appropriate vehicle up to the top of the column. Columns are fabricated with pre-cast tubular concrete foundations that are sunken into a deep circular excavation.



## 5.7 Miscellaneous

### Reinstatement Item

Agreed acts of restoration, or similar. Examples include:

- Making good all disturbed areas, cultivating and over seeding as necessary if grass;
- Remove temporary security fencing;
- Remove steel storage container, welfare facilities and site office;
- Remove all machinery from site;
- Remove temporary access road (unless being left in place / upgraded to a permanent access road);
- Leave site is a tidy condition that is acceptable to the client.



### Equipment

The recommended equipment items are to be supplied and installed as follows:

- 2 pair (4no.) self-weighted full size football goals;
- 3 pair (6no.) self-weighted small sided football goals.



### Contingency

An agreed provisional sum (usually 5% of project total) included within the tender documents and appearing within returned bids to be used, or used in part, at the discretion of the client during the execution of the works to cover unforeseen eventualities.

## 6. COST ESTIMATE

## 6.1 OPTION 1 - New Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) – 97.00m x 61.00m plus 2no. 20m x 3m storage recesses (6037.00m2)

PRELIMINARIES	SUM =	£15,000.00 + VAT
DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	
Contractor's management and supervision costs for the contract period	Item	
Compliance with contract terms and conditions of contract	Item	
SITE ESTABLISHMENT	SUM =	£6,000.00 + VAT
DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	
Construct temporary access road including new ramped / banked access from car park (20m linear) and compound area as required	Item	
Erect temporary steel mesh fencing surrounding the site and compound area before erecting public safety notices	Item	
Hire steel storage container for duration of works	1no.	
Provide site office and welfare facilities as required	1no.	
Maintain safe and secure working environment during the contract period	Item	
Move construction machinery to site	Item	
EARTHWORKS	SUM =	£16,500.00 + VAT
DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	
Set out location and dimensions for new facility	1no.	
Calculate and record construction levels	1no.	
Strip all features from existing 3G mini court, macadam & turf and topsoil from proposed facility footprint and dispose on site	6037.00m2	
Carry out balanced cut and fill on exposed subsoil to provide appropriate formation level	Item	
Trim, grade and consolidate the exposed sub-grade to construction formation level	6037.00m2	
Commission CBR strength testing to exposed formation (minimum 6no. locations)	Item	
DRAINAGE	SUM =	£15,000.00 + VAT
DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	
Supply and install positive UPVC piped drainage system within facility footprint to consist of:	-	

Carrier drains to all sides	316m linear
Lateral drains at maximum 10m centres	592m linear
Inspection chamber positioned adjacent to the low corner of facility	1no.
Solid twin-wall smooth-bore drain connecting from inspection chamber to existing outfall point (e.g. existing drainage system TBC)	20m linear
Rodding-eyes to all corners of collector drains	Item
All pipes laid at minimum 1:200 gradient into gravel-filled trenches	Item
<b>SOAKAWAY / ATTENUATION TANKS</b>	<b>PROVISIONAL SUM = £25,000.00 + VAT</b>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>QUANTITY</b>
Supply and install soakaway and/or additional attenuation tanks as determined by ground conditions and microdrainage calculations	-
<b>GEOTEXTILE</b>	<b>SUM = £4,000.00 + VAT</b>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>QUANTITY</b>
Supply and install proprietary geotextile layer to cover formation level	6037.00m2
<b>PERIMETER EDGINGS</b>	<b>SUM = £10,000.00 + VAT</b>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>QUANTITY</b>
Supply and install single-line PCC kerb edging stones to the perimeter of facility	328m linear
<b>PITCH BASE (UNBOUND DYNAMIC TYPE)</b>	<b>SUM = £101,000.00 + VAT</b>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>QUANTITY</b>
Supply and install 'MOT Type 1X' lower stone base (130mm thick)	6037.00m2
Supply and install '6mm to 2mm' or similar blinding layer (average 20mm thick)	6037.00m2
Supply and install proprietary geotextile layer	6037.00m2
<b>PERFORMANCE LAYER</b>	<b>SUM = £152,000.00 + VAT</b>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>QUANTITY</b>
Supply and install ShockWave Platinum 40mm system (Euro Pat No: 3 332 066 GB) to provide compliant performance for World Rugby (Regulation 22), FIFA, GAA and Rugby League. Inclusive of 30 year warranty.	6037.00m2

ARTIFICIAL GRASS SURFACE		SUM =	£205,000.00 + VAT
DESCRIPTION			QUANTITY
Supply & install high quality 50mm monofilament 3rd Generation artificial turf (3G) with sand & rubber crumb infill			6037.00m2
Allow for return visits during the maturing period to apply further rubber dressing into the artificial turf pile and to groom, tension and brush the surface to aid final settlement			2no.
PITCH MARKINGS		SUM =	£6,000.00 + VAT
DESCRIPTION			QUANTITY
Supply and install permanent inlaid playing lines for:			-
9v9 Football pitch in blue			2no.
7v7 Football pitch in yellow			1no.
5v5 Football pitch in red			4no.
Cross-pitch mini-soccer boxes in red			6no.
PERIMETER FENCING		SUM =	£61,000.00 + VAT
DESCRIPTION			QUANTITY
Supply and install proprietary fencing system to the perimeter of the pitch playing area consisting of:			-
4.50m high rigid panel twin bar fencing system (comprising 200 x 50mm mesh)			334m linear
Single leaf gates			3no.
Double leaf gates			2no.
All steel to be galvanised and powder coated RAL 6005 green (other colours available)			Item
LANDSCAPING AND RE-INSTATEMENT		SUM =	£5,000.00 + VAT
DESCRIPTION			QUANTITY
Construct landscaping as required to tie the new facility into adjacent natural ground			Item
Deposit all other arisings within the site boundary			Item
Cultivate & seed (with wildflower mix for biodiversity net gains) over all surrounding areas where soil has been re-spread			Item
Repair any surrounding areas affected by the works			Item
Leave site in an acceptable condition with the client			Item

SPORTS EQUIPMENT & TEAM SHELTERS		SUM =	£12,000.00	+ VAT
DESCRIPTION			QUANTITY	
Full size rugby posts/goals with additional sockets to store in goal recesses			2no.	
Mini-soccer posts/goals (3.66m wide x 1.22m high)			6no.	
NB: Football goals to be of aluminium construction and supplied with wheel tyre units (design to satisfy relevant health & safety requirements)			-	

Rubber Crumb Mitigation	Supply & install 250mm x 50mm timber kickboards to entire internal fence of new AGP along with 0.5m high windmesh timber or Trekboard kickboards.  <i>Other designs are available that can be considered during the design consultancy stage</i>	Item	£10,000.00
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#### SBR RUBBER CRUMB 3G INFILL OPTIONS (SBR BANNED AS OF 2023 WITH 8yr TRANSITION PERIOD)

ESTIMATE TOTAL 1 (FIFA QUALITY & <u>WORLD RUGBY</u> COMPLIANT FUTUREPROOFED SHOCKWAVE BASE DESIGN)	TOTAL =	£618,500.00	+ VAT
INCLUDING PROVISIONAL SUM FOR LIME/CEMENT STABILISATION & POTENTIAL SOAKAWAY SOLUTION	TOTAL =	£643,500.00	+ VAT

#### SUSTAINABLE "CORN" / "WOOD CHIP" (OR EQUIVALENT) 3G INFILL OPTIONS (NON MICROPLASTIC INFILL)

ESTIMATE TOTAL 1 (FIFA QUALITY & <u>WORLD RUGBY</u> COMPLIANT FUTUREPROOFED SHOCKWAVE BASE DESIGN)	TOTAL =	£688,500.00	+ VAT
INCLUDING PROVISIONAL SUM FOR LIME/CEMENT STABILISATION & POTENTIAL SOAKAWAY SOLUTION	TOTAL =	£713,500.00	+ VAT

<b>SUSTAINABLE NON FILLED 3G OPTIONS (NON WORLD RUGBY COMPLIANT)</b>			
<b>ESTIMATE TOTAL 1 (FIFA QUALITY &amp; WORLD RUGBY COMPLIANT FUTUREPROOFED SHOCKWAVE BASE DESIGN)</b>			<b>TOTAL = £718,500.00 + VAT</b>
INCLUDING PROVISIONAL SUM FOR LIME/CEMENT STABILISATION & POTENTIAL SOAKAWAY SOLUTION			TOTAL = £743,500.00 + VAT
<b>SUSTAINABLE 100% NATURAL (PLASTIC FREE) COCOTURF MULTI SPORT GRASS (NON WORLD RUGBY COMPLIANT)</b>			
<b>ESTIMATE TOTAL 1 (FIFA QUALITY &amp; WORLD RUGBY COMPLIANT FUTUREPROOFED SHOCKWAVE BASE DESIGN)</b>			<b>TOTAL = £705,500.00 + VAT</b>
INCLUDING PROVISIONAL SUM FOR LIME/CEMENT STABILISATION & POTENTIAL SOAKAWAY SOLUTION			TOTAL = £730,500.00 + VAT
Contingency*	5% of contract sum to cover unforeseen & additional works during construction period (total figure dependent upon final contract sum)	Item	£TBC

## 8.2 Optional Design Features

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	SUM + VAT
Mowing Margin	Concrete mowing strip, 300mm wide, around the full pitch perimeter to help to ease future maintenance of surrounding grassed areas	109.20m <sup>2</sup>	£5,500.00
Site Furniture	Supply and install boot wiper brush units	2no.	£1,200.00
Team Shelters & Recess	Supply & install "FibreTech" type single shell fibreglass team shelters in 12m x 2.5m recess on side of AGP (on centre line)	Item	£14,000.00
Maintenance Equipment	Supply ELECTRIC mini ride-on tractor drive unit and attachments suitable for usage with the proposed artificial grass surface. Provide demo/training regarding usage	Item	£12,000.00
Dividing Net	Supply & install retractable dividing nets to enable the larger pitch to be split into three separate areas	2no.	£6,500.00
Independent Testing	Employ approved independent test house to carry out test on completion to ensure that the new surface complies with the requirements of FIFA / World Rugby / GAA (as required) performance standards	Item	£2,500.00
Additional Ball Catch Netting	1.50m heavy duty polypropylene ball retention netting to both goal ends increasing the height to 6m	122m linear	£15,000.00

## 7. LIFE CYCLE CONSIDERATIONS

### 7.1 Analysis Purpose

Life cycle cost analysis is regarded as an excellent modern technique to determine the most cost effective option among competing alternatives to when it comes to purchasing, operating, and maintaining a facility. This technique can be utilized to provide a good appreciation of the overall costings involved for different artificial pitch construction types, and importantly, takes into account the fuller picture, rather than just focusing on the cost of initial construction.

With an artificial pitch, there are four key areas that need to be considered in a life cycle cost analysis (categories in accordance with BS ISO 15686-5:2008); Initial Construction, Operational, Maintenance, End of Life Considerations.

### 7.2 Initial Construction Costs

This is often the largest cost involved in the overall life cycle of a facility. The cheapest initial construction does not always lend itself to offering the most cost effective solution throughout the lifespan of a facility.

### 7.3 Operational Costs

The most common operational cost is the running costs of floodlighting. There are several variables that affect the running costs of the floodlighting:

- Performance standards that the pitch is designed to meet – football lighting levels, for example, are lower than hockey lighting levels (measured as a ‘lux level’);
- Local electricity charges;
- Hours of floodlit usage;
- Type of floodlight lamp – recently, LED lighting has started to become a much more viable design solution in the UK artificial pitch market, predominantly as the supply of the LED lamps and their running costs has decreased. The traditional metal halide type floodlighting lamps are generally more expensive to operate, but cheaper to install.

### 7.4 Maintenance

Ensuring pitch maintenance is carried out correctly is vital in terms of the longevity of any artificial grass surface. With regards to maintenance, we suggest that the initial construction contract should, if possible, include for the supply of the appropriate maintenance equipment with all associated attachments suitable for the specific surface type being installed. The cost to supply this maintenance equipment is included in the optional extras section of this cost report. This cost includes for a demonstration and training.

Maintenance equipment can be used by the client to carry out the ‘regular’ procedures. This would include spending 1-2 hours per week (usage depending) to carry out general brushing and grooming that the maintenance programme requires. This will help to maintain high performance standards and porosity.

It may be necessary to increase the frequency of such standard maintenance procedures to twice a week during autumn, particularly should there be any trees/ hedgerows within close proximity of the new Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) and fallen leaves need clearing.

In addition to the ‘regular’ maintenance procedures, we suggest that a specialist external maintenance contract is sourced. We would suggest a minimum of 4 visits per year by a specialist contractor during years 1-6 with timings dictated by necessity. For years beyond that point, we would suggest consulting with Notts Sport to determine the surface condition and the on-going regularity.

It's important to mention that as part of the Notts Sport service, on-going pitch condition surveys can be carried out throughout the life of the surface, all at no additional charge.

### 7.5 End of Life Considerations

The most significant cost item in terms of 'end of life' considerations is the artificial turf surface system. This may/may not also require the replacement of the underlying shockpad/performance base layer. In terms of the likely replacement costs, based on current day prices we would advise that resurfacing the artificial grass (on a full size AGP) with a 'like for like' replacement with a traditional SBR Rubber Crumb filled 3G surface would cost circa £250,000 + VAT.

We have also offered a corn-filled/ wood chip-filled World Rugby compliant 3G surface which avoids the issues of maintaining and disposing of the soon to be banned SBR Rubber Crumb infill. These organic infill options come at an uplift of circa £70,000 + VAT initially albeit this may come down as alternative infilled surfaces become more common and therefore competition and product ranges increase in number.

In addition to the three World Rugby compliant infill options (rubber crumb, corn, wood chip) we have also provided an option for a non-filled 3G and CocoTurf – neither of which are WR compliant but would be suitable for a non-competition training facility with scrummaging done elsewhere.

As you can appreciate there is no definitive lifespan for any artificial turf surface as longevity of the surface depends on three main factors namely maintenance, usage and the quality of the artificial turf installed. For future planning/budgeting purposes we would advise to work on the anticipated life of a well maintained high quality artificial turf surface as being 10 years.

However, the extent of works required at the point of resurface, and in turn the cost outlay required at that point in time, is dependent on the design selected at time of initial construction. The extent of works required may also depend on the performance standards that are expected to be achieved at the point of resurface.

We have proposed a specialist ShockWave shockpad/system which offers a 30 year warranty and therefore provides guaranteed performance with no requirement to replace it within that period.

The replacement of the artificial system is not the only aspect of the facility that has an 'end of life' consideration. Other aspects may include replacement of goal nets and replacement of floodlight lamps.

## 8. REVENUE GENERATION & COMMUNITY USE

### 8.1 Vivify – Letting Management Team

Notts Sport partner with Vivify to help assist clients with raising income to help generate funds towards the cost of any Fast Track Funding that might be used to fund the project. Vivify partners with Trusts, schools & clubs to enable them to open their facilities up to their local community and generate extra revenue.

They have built a bespoke booking engine which provides live availability for hirers, enabling them to book in just a few clicks. Not only this, but they take the headache away from the lettings process by liaising with hirers every step of the way – all you need to do is provide someone to open and lock your doors when customers are onsite with you.

Vivify will market your facilities and proactively reach out to potential hirer groups on your behalf – all whilst focussing on the best utilisation of your booking slots. Their 24/7 contact centre means they are always there to answer enquiries, and you will get a log-in to be able to view your bookings and a range of reports.

An introduction to Vivify can be provided on request but as an initial guide, the following gives an indication of what other, similar 97m x 61m AGP projects generate in terms of income over a typical 40 week commercial window per year where planning allows use through to 2200. If conditions were attached to use of floodlighting, reducing hours of use to 2000 of an evening then the below will naturally be adversely affected.

Many sites find it possible to generate bookings beyond 40 weeks through 5-a-side bookings that tend to run all year around or summer camps and other use through the slower summer months. We tend to find that it is sensible to initially work on the basis that 4 out of 5 days are likely to be used and that a Friday is a challenge to find users as it is the day before weekend matches.

Naturally, the rates given below would need investigation & consideration by the Club to ensure that accurate plans & costs can be created taking into account local demographics and conversations with teams and clubs looking to use the facility.

#### TYPICAL 97.00m x 61.00m AGP LETTINGS PER WEEK

- WEEKDAYS
  - Based on 5 days (Monday-Friday) between 1800 – 2200 each evening / 20hrs max lettings per week total)*
  - 4 x 1hr full pitch lettings per week @ £100 per hour
    - £400 per week
  - 12 x 1hr 1/4 pitch (4 x mini pitches) small sided football lettings per week @ £45 per hour
    - £2,160 per week
  - **TOTAL = £2,560 per week**
- WEEKENDS (Sat / Sun)
  - 3 x 1hr full pitch match lettings per weekend @ £100 per hour
    - £300 per weekend
  - **TOTAL = £300 per weekend**
- **GRAND TOTAL**
- WEEKDAYS & WEEKENDS = £2,860 PER WEEK
- **BASED ON 40 WEEKS / YR = £114,400 PER ANNUM**

Given the above is based on 16hrs out of a possible 20hrs per week and no summer use it is reasonable to conclude over £110,000 + VAT income per annum is feasible and likely more if demand is high through the weekday evenings.

## 9. SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

### 9.1 Site Location

This report has provided a review of the proposed site location taking into account various important factors of consideration including:

- Surrounding areas;
- Construction area available;
- Trees;
- Proposed construction access;
- Access for pitch users following construction;
- Drainage;
- Disposal of excavations;
- Services;
- Planning implications;
- Initial Construction Cost;
- Life Cycle Costs.

The first key point of note is that at this stage we do not feel there is any obvious overriding factor to suggest that the development of the new facility would simply not be possible on the site proposed. However, as with any sports pitch development (albeit with existing lighting) located within a semi rural area will make any new development contentious and likely subject to local residential opposition.

As always at this stage, given the location of the proposed facility and relative lack of knowledge about the underlying ground conditions, it would be recommended that the following surveys are carried out as soon as possible to ascertain whether the project is possible or not:

- Ground Investigation Survey;
- Topographical Survey;
- Drainage Investigation
  - Subsequently completing Microdrainage Engineering Report to confirm Soakaway / Outfall requirements to BRE365.
- Ecological Impact Assessment / BNG Assessment
  - Probable first step would be to complete Preliminary Ecological Assessment (PEA) to establish further requirements within a full survey
  - This should include the BNG Assessment to avoid a second survey in the future

With the above in mind, together with the rest of the information outlined in this report, it is our recommendation that the proposed site offers an excellent location for the development of the new 97m x 61m AGP facility. We feel that the site constraints are such that any larger footprint would be difficult to justify given the impact on the wider site and semi-rural location.

That said, the significant investment to construct this facility should be made with one eye on the future and the site proposed would not restrictive if, at some point, growth of the facility was required.

### 9.2 Surface Type

We believe that the most suitable World Rugby compliant surface is a 3rd Generation (3G) artificial turf. 3G surfaces can vary from 40mm-70mm in pile height. The longest pile versions of 60-70mm, when used in conjunction with a suitable shock absorbing layer, are specifically designed to support competitive full-contact rugby (World Rugby Regulation 22) as well as football standards (such as FIFA Quality or International Artificial Turf Standards).

3G artificial turf looks, feels and plays much more like natural grass in comparison to shorter pile artificial turf surfaces. As a result, a 3G surface can support a degree of multi-sport use with other sports that particularly lend themselves to natural grass fields such as athletic aerobic activities, tag rugby, fitness coaching, rounders, lacrosse and baseball.

It should be noted that because of the nature of any long pile 3G artificial turf, other sports such as tennis, hockey and netball are not supported to any recognised standards (although we have worked with clients who still utilise a 3G surface for these sports during PE lessons).

In terms of line markings, it is important to strike a balance between accommodating the requirements of the Club and other end users, whilst avoiding an abundance of lines which can create player confusion (similar to an excessively line marked sports hall floor). It's also important to bear in mind that too many inlaid line markings can create a weak artificial grass with many joints. The cost estimate section outlines the line markings we have included for at this stage.

It should be noted that we have included for the line markings to be permanently inlaid into the artificial grass, as opposed to painted on. This will save future costs for the Club as for these lines there will never be any requirement to re-apply painted markings when the paint fades. Having said that, if in the future the demand for the facility changes, there is no reason why painted line markings cannot be applied at a later date.

#### **EUROPEAN UNION 2023 BAN ON SBR / MICROPLASTICS**

A key consideration for new projects considering 3G surfacing is that in Summer 2023 the EU imposed an EU wide ban on the intentional introduction to the environment of microplastics. Under the criteria of the ban SBR rubber infill used in 3G pitches is classed as a microplastic and therefore falls foul of the ban.

There will be an 8 year transition period during which time the impact of the ban will be felt across all industry including pharmaceutical, agricultural, cosmetic etc but also the AGP industry. At the moment there are few viable alternatives to SBR rubber for 3G pitches with corn being the best of a poor choice of options as we sit here in early 2023. Naturally, this will change as innovation comes through.

What this does mean for customers building 3G AGPs in 2024-25 is that they should include mitigation measures to prevent the spread of SBR outside of the pitch which meets the requirements of the mitigation period and/or that they adopt the likes of corn as an "natural" infill solution and the costs associated with that.

At this stage we have proposed options using SBR infill with mitigation on the basis that the ban will mean purchasing SBR from 2031 will be prohibited and thus the need to top up the rubber crumb in years 5-6 onwards of the surface life will be compromised. Therefore on a surface likely to last 10 years the resurface in 2033/34 will be with a wide range of infill and surface options compliant with the legal and performance requirements of that time.

We have also proposed non World Rugby compliant options in the form of a non fill 3G and CocoTurf as a futureproofed solutions that eliminates any infill and therefore any concerns. Cocoturf is 100% natural and therefore offers the only non-plastic option on the market at this moment in time.

We believe it is important that the underlying base system should be similarly futureproofed to ensure any infill developments and/or surface innovation should be compatible with as yet unknown solutions.

Naturally, as part of the design consultancy over the coming months we can discuss and explore other infill solutions and options if and as deemed necessary and preferable.

### 9.3 Sub Base Design

Whilst the main purpose of this report was to identify a preferred site location for the new development and to be able to arrive at initial outline costings, there has to be an appreciation of the proposed construction build up.

Two different design options have been examined (Engineered base design and ShockWave EcoBase), each to provide a facility that, on completion, will achieve the required performance standards. Based over a 30 year period, the Shockwave EcoBase design is expected to save in the region of £150,000 in comparison to an engineered base design. As the life cycle cost analysis shows, there is no difference in terms of maintenance costs for either sub base design.

The reason for this life cycle cost difference is that the ShockWave EcoBase would not require replacement during this 30 year life cycle and, importantly, would still provide the required performance standards throughout this time (this is backed by a warranty). The engineered system requires a separate rubber shockpad layer which would, with present day technology, need to be replaced each time the 3G surface is replaced (anticipated to be every 10 years) to be certain of maintained performance standards for a high quality rugby facility.

To summarise, when the time arrives to replace the 3G artificial grass surface, with the ShockWave EcoBase design, the works required would not be as significant (and would cost less) when compared to the engineered base design.

It is also worth mentioning that the ShockWave EcoBase design would have a slightly shorter construction programme compared to the engineered base design with significantly less vehicle deliveries required to site (for this project circa 150 less lorry deliveries would be required). From an environmental perspective, the Shockwave EcoBase design is also advantageous. In addition to significantly less lorry movements being required resulting in a significant reduction in CO2 emissions, and less of a reliance on quarried aggregates, the base is 100% recyclable.

We feel that the Shockwave EcoBase sub base design offers an ideal solution to achieve and maintain the performance standards required regardless of future legislation on artificial turf and infill, and furthermore would offer other significant benefits to the project bearing in mind the considerations of the proposed site.

### 9.4 Floodlight Design

We see no need to refit the existing lighting but this will be subject to further checks and due diligence if and as the project develops further.

### 9.5 Example of Next Steps

We would strongly suggest making initial contact with various stakeholders for the scheme which will include the likes of the local football/other sports teams (junior and adult), national governing bodies and planning officers.

As such, we would suggest that the following parties are contacted to establish the support they would be willing to give the project in their respective areas of expertise or contribution:

### 1. Local Authorities

- a. Sports Development Officers – To identify any strategic requirement for a football/rugby artificial pitch in the area, to obtain backing for such a facility, and to obtain information regarding potential user groups/teams;
- b. Planning Officers – To investigate the possibility of the development of pitch in general and to investigate the possibility of new floodlighting & likelihood of planning consent; and
- c. Education Department – To determine whether they are willing to support the scheme in principle and to investigate potential use of prudential borrowing instead of/in addition to external funding.

### 2. Local Junior & Adult Football/Other Sports Teams

- a. To obtain indicative levels of use (e.g. will they want to play at weekends, what number of teams would they have that would be interested in using the facility, etc.); and
- b. To investigate what hourly rates they would be willing to pay for the pitch (weekends and evenings).

### 3. National Governing Bodies (Regional Development Officers)

- a. To see if they will support the scheme.

### 4. Potential Funding Partners

- a. Use the Notts Sport funding guide;
- b. Make contact with local businesses;
- c. Investigate local, regional grants in addition to the standard information provided; and
- d. Request details of the Fast Track Funding initiative from Notts Sport.

## 9.6 Closing Comments

We trust that this report helps to provide the Club and other stakeholders with a discussion of the potential benefits and implications of developing the new facility, and to assess the viability of taking this project forward.

The outline costs we have provided reflect current market rates for the various elements that form part of the construction of an artificial pitch in the South of England. All outline costs shown in this report include our complete service range provided separately and available on request. Notts Sport makes a return on supplying the chosen artificial components only.

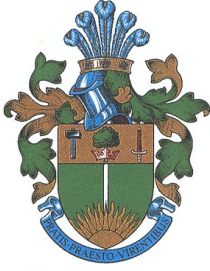
All other components (fencing, floodlighting, kerbs, etc.) and associated works are sourced and priced independently by the various contractors tendering for the scheme. Our service is therefore at no additional cost to those shown and extends to assisting in planning approvals, specification and tendering and ultimately, project management of the construction phase.

We would make mention that the additional optional costs include a 5% contingency that may not be utilised but should be included for the construction of the scheme.

This sum is designed to cover any unforeseen circumstances that are discovered during the actual construction itself, hence we would strongly advise that it is adopted within the budgeted works.

If you have any queries, or if we can offer any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.





# EAST GRINSTEAD TOWN COUNCIL

Public Services Committee Meeting

Tuesday 10<sup>th</sup> March 2026

Agenda Item 40: Community Team Report

Alice Fletcher: Head of Community & Tourism

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**Purpose of Report:** To receive an update of the work of the Community Team in the past quarter. The Community and Tourism Team report jointly to this committee and the Amenities and Tourism Committee; Town Events are reported to A&T.

## **Farmers Market**

Chris, who has been running the Veasey fish stall at the Farmers Market for over 10 years, has taken a step back and Callum is now running the stall. We would like to thank Chris for his years of service, mostly in the cold, providing quality produce, knowledge and great customer service.

## **Pub Watch**

Pub Watch was taking place at the Dorset Arms but while the pub is not open this will not be taking place.

## **Community and Tourism Desk Enquiries**

The Team have responded to approximately 55 Tourist and 72 Community enquiries since last report. The Town Council Facebook page has received 868,523 views this quarter. Slightly down from the previous 90 days of 1,254,362. We have a total of 4,629 followers, up from 4,323.

## **Sunnyside Youth Club**

Sunnyside Youth Club continues to run very successfully, with both the junior and senior sections showing strong engagement and consistently high attendance. The two junior groups meet on alternate weeks and are both thriving. Junior Group A currently has 19 young people enrolled and Junior Group B has 24, with a maximum capacity of 26 in each group. While Group B is nearly full, there are still a few spaces available across both junior groups.

The senior group meets weekly and also continues to do well, with 18 young people attending out of a maximum of 20. Attendance remains steady and participation levels are very positive.

A varied programme of activities and workshops is in place for all groups. Recently, Steve Pond visited to deliver an engaging astronomy session, which was very well received and sparked a great deal of interest. In the coming weeks, the groups will be visiting the Museum and Blackland's Farm, providing further opportunities for learning, new experiences and team building.

We are continuing to advertise the club to ensure that the remaining places are filled and to maintain strong numbers across all groups. Overall, Sunnyside Youth Club remains in a healthy position, offering a well-planned and enjoyable programme for the young people involved.

### **Kings Youth Club**

Kings Youth Club is continuing to establish itself within the community. While attendance numbers remain somewhat unpredictable from week to week, it is encouraging to see a number of the same young people returning regularly. This consistency is reassuring and suggests that those who attend are enjoying the sessions and beginning to view the club as a positive and welcoming space. As the club becomes more established and awareness increases, we would expect to see attendance stabilise further.

Young people are being actively consulted about the types of activities they would like to take part in, helping to ensure that the programme reflects their interests and encourages continued engagement. There are plans to introduce more sports-based activities, making greater use of the facilities at Kings and the adjacent field, particularly as the weather improves. This should provide additional opportunities for physical activity, teamwork and social development.

Attendance figures since November are as follows:

- 14th November – 15
- 21st November – 3
- 28th November – 6
- 5th December – 0
- 12th December – 4
- 19th December – 8
- 9th January – 7
- 16th January – 15
- 23rd January – 13
- 30th January – 6
- 6th February – 6
- 13th February – 9
- 20th February – Half term (not open)
- 27th February – 5

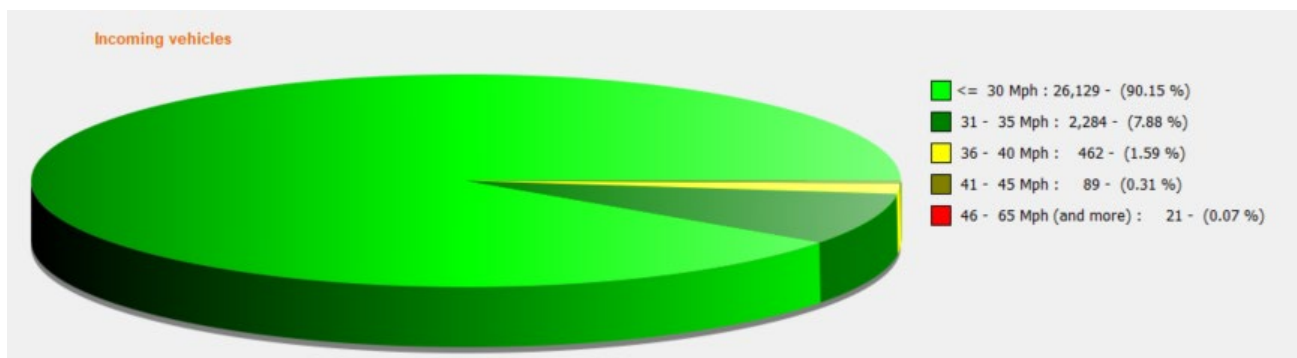
Although numbers fluctuate, there have been several strong sessions, particularly in mid-November and mid-to-late January, demonstrating the club's potential. Continued promotion, alongside the development of a varied and youth-led activity programme, should help to build on this foundation and further strengthen attendance in the coming months. The maximum capacity per session is 25 young people.

### **SID Update**

The SIDs have been on Herontye Drive and Woodbury Avenue from October 2025 – February 2026 and below are the results -

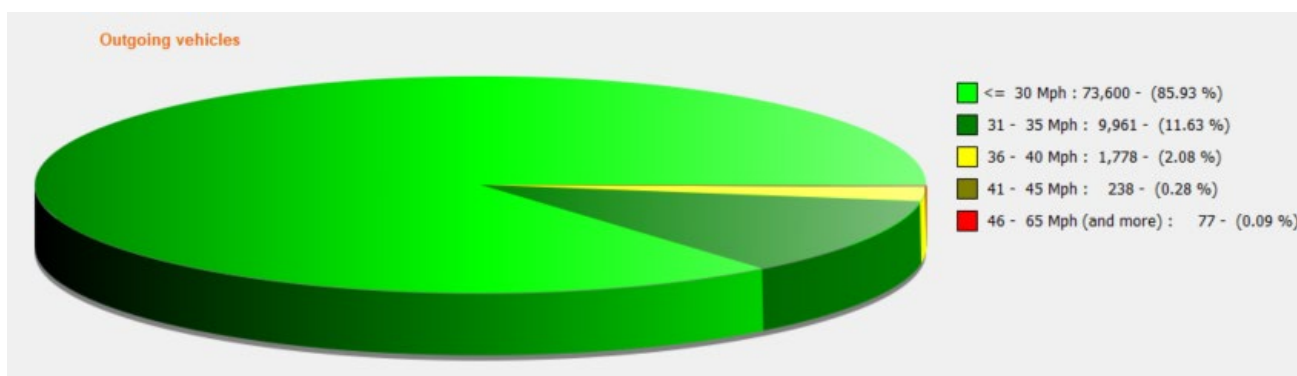
#### **Herontye Drive**

October 2025 – February 2026



Incoming vehicles – heading towards Ship Street / Dunnings Road roundabout

- Total number of vehicles recorded 28,985
- 9.85% of vehicles were going over 30mph.
- The highest recorded speed was 69 mph at 4.30pm

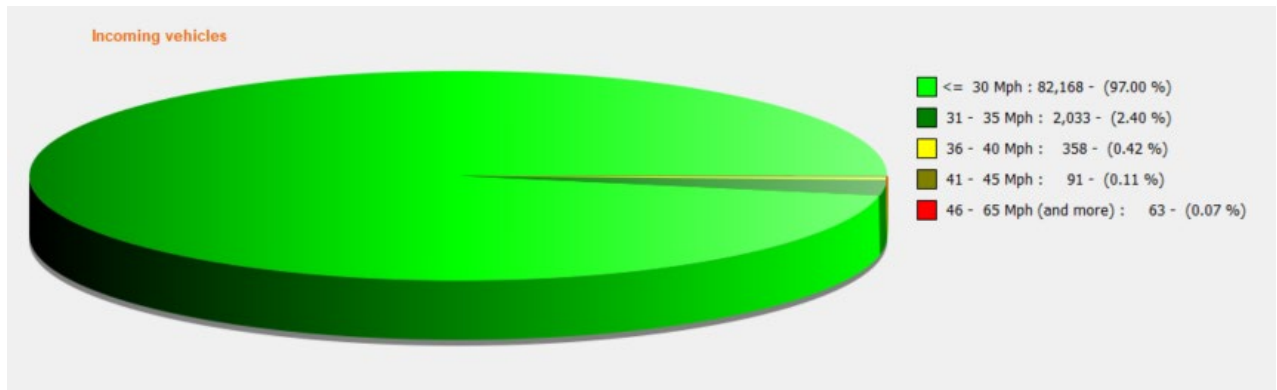


Outgoing vehicles – heading towards A22 Lewes Road

- Total number of vehicles recorded 85,654
- 14.08% of vehicles were going over 30 mph.
- The highest recorded speed was 81 mph at 9.30am

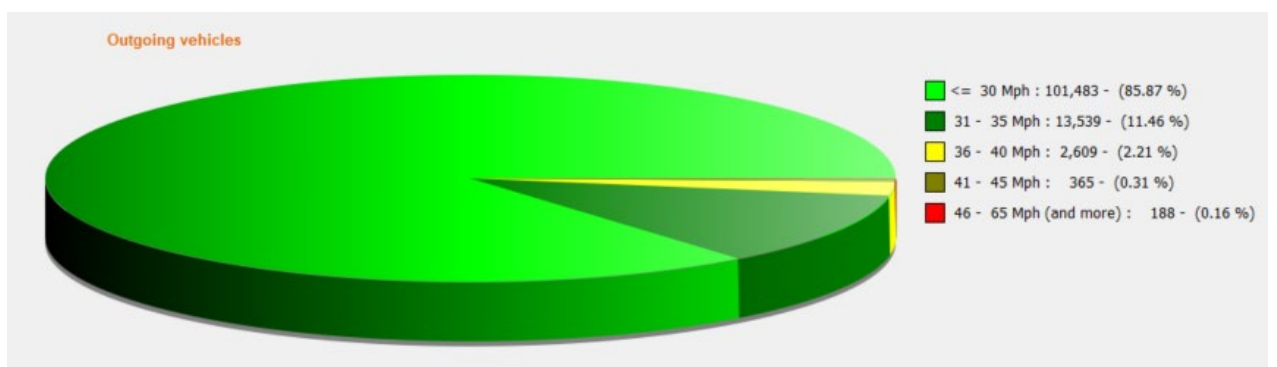
## Woodbury Avenue

October 2025 – February 2026



Incoming vehicles – heading towards A22 Lewes Road

- Total number of vehicles recorded 84,713
- 3% of vehicles were going over 30mph.
- The highest recorded speed was 70 mph at 7pm



Outgoing vehicles – heading towards Mindelheim Avenue

- Total number of vehicles recorded 118,184
- 14.13% of vehicles were going over 30mph.
- The highest recorded speed was 76 mph at 1pm

The two SIDs are now on Dunnings Road and Holtje Avenue.

With regards to the lighter weight SIDs that could be moved around town we are waiting for WSCC guidelines from the Traffic Engineering team.

Meeting	Min No	Details	Date	Action by	Comments	Status
PS	307	Re Evergreen Farm - to monitor response from WSCC	13/03/2025	RW	Cllr Rex Whittaker to be the liaison	Ongoing
PS	27	Rugby Club: The Committee to contact MSDC to enquire what the S106 funding for formal sport was earmarked for.	09/12/2025	Clerk	Review of feasibility study for rugby club expansion included on agenda for March PS	Complete
PS	31	SIDSs: The Clerk to produce a financial model for the 2 options of lighter SIDS and more fixed poles	09/12/2025	Clerk	Emailed WSCC for feedback on the use of portable SIDS before completing the report, awaiting response.	In progress
PS	24	Invite Abigail Jago to a future council meeting to present details of new strategic partnershi	09/12/2025	Clerk		