

# West Berkshire Council

## PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

2024 - 2041

## APPENDIX 2: GLOSSARY

Produced by:  **Stuart Todd Associates**  
planning | policy | strategy | partnership

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COUNCIL

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# GLOSSARY

(Explanation of technical terms and abbreviations)

Term	Description
3G	Third generation AGP usually dressed with rubber crumb. The surface is commonly used for football but can also be used for rugby where sufficiently sprung to reduce / absorb impact.
AGP	Artificial Grass Pitch, sometimes referred to as an ATP (Artificial Turf Pitch) or NTP (Non-Turf Pitch). The term covers all types of artificial pitch including, sand based, sand dressed, water based and 3G.
Carrying capacity	Knowing the quality of a grass pitch allows us to make an assumption of how many matches each size and type of pitch should be able to accommodate without leading to deterioration of the pitch's quality. This is called its carrying capacity. The figures are provided as "match equivalent sessions per season" for cricket pitches and "match equivalent sessions per week" for rugby union and football. Any use of a pitch, when demand is considered is converted to this unit of measurement for ease of comparison. The assumption of match equivalent sessions for quality ratings is based on guidelines provided by sports governing bodies. The carrying capacity of AGPs is

Term	Description
	measured in the amount of time in hours available for community use in the peak period.
Demand:	
Current demand	Demand demonstrated as existing "on the ground" during the season when data is collected for the PPS.
Latent demand	"Whereas unmet demand is known to exist latent demand is demand that evidence suggests may be generated from the current population should they have access to more or better provision. This could include feedback from a sports club who may feel that they could set up and run an additional team if they had access to better provision. Details of the potential amount and type of any latent demand in the study area should be sought."  (Paragraph B37, Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance, 2013, Sport England)
Unmet demand	"Current unmet demand could be in the form of a team that has currently got access to a pitch for its matches but nowhere to train or vice versa. It could also be from an educational establishment that is currently using an indoor facility because of the lack of access to outdoor pitch provision. Along with a lack of pitches of a particular type being available to the community unmet demand may be due to the poor quality and therefore limited capacity of pitches in the area and/or a lack of provision and

Term	Description
	<p>ancillary facilities which meet a certain standard of play/league requirement. League secretaries may be aware of some unmet demand as they may have refused applications from teams wishing to enter their competitions due to a lack of pitch provision which in turn is hindering the growth of the league. As it is known to exist any unmet demand recorded should be easily quantifiable e.g. a training session for one team on a weekday evening.”</p> <p>(Paragraph B36, Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance, 2013, Sport England)</p>
Aspirational future demand	Demand that a club might identify as likely or desirable to come forward during the strategy period.
Displaced demand	<p>“Displaced demand generally relates to play by teams or other users of playing pitches from within the study area (i.e. from residents of the study area) which takes place outside the area. It is important to know whether this displaced demand is due to issues with the provision of pitches and ancillary facilities in the study area, just reflective of how the sports are played (e.g. at a central venue for the wider area) or due to the most convenient site for the respective users just falling outside of the LA/study area. It is therefore important to establish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What displaced demand exists and why including the amount and type of demand (e.g. a</li> </ul>

Term	Description
	<p>senior match on a natural grass pitch, a junior training session on an AGP);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether those generating the displaced demand would prefer to play within the study area and where.”</li> </ul> <p>(Paragraph B34, Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance, 2013, Sport England)</p>
ECB	England and Wales Cricket Board, the NGB for cricket.
EH	England Hockey, the NGB for hockey.
FA	Football Association, the NGB for football.
FF	Football Foundation
Headroom capacity	<p>Throughout the assessment reports and in the strategy, the term “headroom” capacity is used. Experience in recent years has suggested that conflation of the terms “surplus” and “spare”, both referenced in the PPS guidance, is taking place (especially within the planning system), suggesting that it means that it is pitch capacity not needed any more. With regard to the term “spare” this is not the meaning intended. While the definition is clear in the PPS guidance, to move away from this incorrect association, this assessment report uses the term “headroom”, as, in our view, it better describes the gap between the carrying capacity (supply) of a pitch and the demand placed upon it by play / teams (in match equivalents) and in no way suggests that it is not needed any more. In terms of the use of the</p>

Term	Description
	term, it is simply the difference in the carrying capacity of the pitch and the demand placed upon it. No inference is given to the term equating to the proportion of that capacity being available for actual use or not. Such determination can be made in some cases in the assessment process, but on most pitches where there is headroom capacity, it is difficult to say, with certainty, that any headroom capacity can practically be used by a team or teams, simply due to the variables which have to be considered to be able to come to such a conclusion. For example, the time and / or day that a pitch is available, whether a team can or wishes to play at a time when the pitch is available and whether a pitch is the correct size for the format and age group of demand which needs pitch capacity, may all indicate that headroom capacity on a pitch cannot practically be used. At no point does the term indicate “surplus” capacity or that it is in any way “spare” to requirements. It simply is a term to say that some capacity is available on the pitch at the current time which may be able to be used to help satisfy demand now or in the future subject to the practicalities of use being met.
LP	Local Plan
Match equivalents	See “carrying capacity”
NGB	National Governing Body (for sport)

Term	Description
NP	Neighbourhood Plan
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
Peak period	The period of time used to compare community use on AGPs. The peak period is typically Mon-Thurs 5pm-10pm, Fri 5pm-7pm and Sat and Sun 9am-5pm, a total of 38 hours per week.
PPS	Playing Pitch Strategy
RFU	Rugby Football Union, the NGB for rugby union.
SE	Sport England
TGR	Team Generation Rate, a calculation used to estimate future numbers of teams for the main pitch sports based on population projections set against the existing number of teams within the current population.