

Annex G 3 - Community

Social and Community Worksheet

S1: POPULATION

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census of Population 	<p>Q 1 Local populations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is the total population of both town and surrounding countryside? What proportion of the total population live in the town as compared to the surrounding countryside (hinterland)? Whereabouts do they live? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The total population is circa 30,000. The population of Dorking town is 11,337, so 37.8% of the total population live in the town as compared to the surrounding countryside. The bulk of the hinterland residents live in distinct rural settlements e.g. Westcott, Brockham, etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census of Population 	<p>Q 2 Retired population:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How many of the population are of retirement age (that is, 65/60 or over)? What is this as a proportion of the total population? Is this higher or lower than the regional and national averages? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> and b) 19.8% of Dorking's population is over 65 which equates to 2246 people. This is higher than both the SE regional average of 18.8% and the national average of 18.3%. <p>Dorking has a higher % population of people over the age of 45 than the rest of Surrey and a below average population of people under 45. (Ref: Surrey Population Statistics)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census of Population 	<p>Q 3 Younger population:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How many of the population are under 16? What is this as a proportion of the total population? Is this higher or lower than the regional and national averages? <p>(Worksheets EC1 Q6,7; EC3; EC4; T2 Q2; T3 Q18,19 also refer to children and young people)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2074 of Dorking's population are under 16 This is 18.3% of the total population This is lower than the SE regional average of 19.9% and the national average of 20.1%

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census of Population 	<p>Q 4 Employed population:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How many people are employed? How many of this population have professional and managerial jobs? How many of these have semi-skilled manual and unskilled jobs? What are these figures as proportions of the total number employed? Are these figures higher or lower than the regional and national averages? <p>(Worksheets EC1; EC4 Q3,9; EC5 Q1; EC7 Q2 also refer to employment)</p>	<p>a) 6297 people are employed b) and d) 3405 have professional and managerial jobs which is 54.1% of total number employed (6297). The 2001 census classifications are large employers and higher managerial occupations, higher professional occupations, and lower managerial & professional occupations. c) and d) 1006 people have semi-routine and routine occupations, which is 16% of total number employed. e) Total employed South East is 4,313, 198. Of these, 42.8% or 1,845,218 have professional and managerial jobs, and 23.9% or 1032169 have semi-routine and routine occupations. Total employed in England is 25,440,977. Of these, 38.1% or 9,700,621 have professional and managerial jobs, and 28.9% or 7,355,143 have semi-routine and routine occupations. In Dorking there is a substantially higher proportion of people employed in professional and managerial jobs that there is across the region or nationally, and a lower and substantially lower number of people employed in semi-routine and routine occupations than the regional and national averages respectively.'</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census of Population 	<p>Q 6 Household population:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How many households are there What proportion of households are there elderly people living alone? Is this higher or lower than the national average? 	<p>a) 5,048 households in Dorking b) 19.4% c) This is higher than the national average of 14.4%</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census of Population (Compare population levels from the 1991 and 2001 Censuses) 	<p>Q 7 Population trend:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Has the population of the town and hinterland grown or declined in the last ten years? By how much? 	<p>a) and b) There has been some growth in the population although this is not rapid at around 4%.</p>
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SWOT analysis

<p>You need to consider what the information you have gathered tells you in the light of these questions:</p>	<p>Write your answers here. Base them on the information you have gathered:</p>	Conclusion					
		It's a Fact	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat	Need more info
<p>How does the population profile of the town and surrounding countryside compare with regional and national profiles?</p>	<p>Dorking has a lower than average population of people under 16, under 45 and people occupied in routine employment. There is a higher than average number of people over 45, retired people over 65 and people employed in professional, managerial jobs</p>	√					
<p>Is there a growth or decline in numbers or the location of population categories, and what are they?</p>	<p>There is a steady growth in people aged 45 and over and therefore in the retirement bracket.</p>	√		√	√	√	

S2: HOUSING

<i>Sub-section 1: Housing Availability and Need</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local estate agents (for general information on housing market) District Council & Local Housing Associations (for information on their housing stock) 	<p>Q1 Currently available housing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What types of properties are there? Look at type, size and tenure (freehold, leasehold, rented). Where are they located? For example, are they clustered in the town centre, town edge or hinterland settlements? Is there an under- or over-supply of housing of different types? <p>(Worksheets EN1; EN2; EN3 Q4; EC6 Q1; EC6 Q18 also refer to the built environment)</p>	<p>All types of housing are available...There is a big supply of detached houses – which is expected because it is Surrey. The supply of terraced houses is below the national average. There is still probably a lower than national average supply of flats, even though a lot of flats have been built recently.</p> <p>In social housing, there are quite a lot of 1 and 2 bed dwellings, but the demand is really for larger family homes. The supply has diminished under right to buy. There is an under-occupation of e.g. 3 bed council houses. There is an over supply of sheltered housing of the wrong type that nobody wants to live in e.g. 1960s bedsit, and an under supply of all other types of housing. There is a lack of homes for the frail elderly / extra care.</p> <p>At the margins – more opportunity to bring housing into better use. Under-occupancy. 3 bedrooms with 1 occupant.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Council Planning Dept Local Plan 	<p>Q 2 New housing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How much new housing is being planned in the area? What type is it? Where is it? <p>(Worksheets EN1 Q7,14; EN3 Q4; EC6 Q1,8,9; T1 Q3 also refer to development)</p>	<p>The completions target is likely to be 200 across Mole Valley; for Dorking & hinterlands target will probably be approximately 80 units per year.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Most will be windfall, not planned. Likely to be smaller units Within the existing built-up area, so mostly in Dorking, maybe a little in Westcott

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local estate agents County council 	<p>Q 3 Housing costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is the cost of buying or renting property? Can local people afford to buy houses in the area? Where is there a supply of affordable (social) housing at below-market prices? Where is there a supply of starter homes? Does supply meet local needs based on current statistics? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Probably the cheapest flat is £140,000 There is an issue in that first time buyers cannot afford housing. In 2004 a single person needed to earn at least £40,000 p.a. in order to access the housing market. Most of the affordable housing is rented on ex-council estates. There is some shared ownership at Deepdene and Scholars Walk, and 7 units at Dorking Hospital. Housing policy requires 30% affordable. Developers don't really do starter homes here. Shared ownership is way of access to housing market. 5000000 to loan as starter - pay it back if they buy or move on. Council loan 25% of cost. No, demand outweighs supply as it does in most areas.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Council figures for Housing Investment Programme Local charities Local survey 	<p>Q 4 Homeless people:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How many people are homeless in the area? How many of these are formally counted as homeless by local authorities compared with those that may be staying with friends and are without a home of their own? How does this compare with regional and national averages? 	<p>Comparatively not many people are homeless – although clearly a problem for those experiencing it. We have a relatively low number of statutory homeless. Only house single people where they have a vulnerability, so there is an issue of singles who the council have no duty to house – pitstop, Leatherhead night hostel. Housing strategy as a priority</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Council (ask for waiting list allocation rules) Nomination Agreement between Council & Housing Associations 	<p>Q 5 Housing priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Does the local council give local people priority in accessing affordable housing? What provision is there for people who may want to move back to their local area following time away to train or study? Does this differ in settlements in the surrounding countryside and in the town? <p>(Worksheets EC2 Q18; T2 Q11,12; T3 Q16 also refer to local government services)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There is a priority for people who live or who have connections in the district, but this is not down to town level. Where affordable housing is built on village boundary in green belt, local people have a priority. But if it's on brown field locals do not have priority. In the town there is no priority given to local residents – but see a)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Council and Housing Association (ask for comparisons of demand for specialist housing with current and planned) 	<p>Q 6 Supported housing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What supported housing is available to those who need it through special units (for example, for the elderly or disabled)? Does this meet current or projected demands? <p>(Worksheets EC7 Q8T2 Q4,5; T3 also refer to disability issues)</p>	<p>Need to provide more for frail elderly, in their own homes. Too much sheltered accommodation. People don't really need it or want it until desperate. Need to look at more support, provision for elderly to have independence. Need to provide more attractive elderly accommodation retirement units with more rooms, parking etc so that elderly currently living in 4/5 bed detached houses which are impracticable are encouraged to move into attractive smaller homes.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Council and Housing Associations (ask for comparisons of demand for specialist housing with current and planned) 	<p>Q 7 Housing for older people:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Does the housing provision and cost provide for older people who may want to move to smaller/more manageable homes or from villages to market towns? Is this provision sufficient? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In the private market the value of the property looks after itself There is a lack of attractive provision for elderly people. There are some popular schemes, but not enough supply of these.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Council Social Services 	<p>Q 8 Housing for elderly/disabled people:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What support is provided for people such as the elderly or disabled in their own homes? Does this meet current or projected demand? <p>(Worksheets EC7 Q8T2 Q4,5; T3 also refer to disability issues)</p>	<p>Following supplied by Liz Moran, an officer in MVDC's housing needs section: MVDC has mobile support officers who provide some support for MVDC tenants in elderly persons' accommodation where there is not a warden, e.g. Archway Place in Dorking. The MSOs go in once a day for an hour to deal with situations in two sheltered housing schemes that do not have wardens, Dyson Court and Fairfield Court. The wardens also answer alarm calls. They do not do shopping. It is recognised that there are difficulties of lack of shops and poor transport for people in villages. Social services provide some support, but their criteria are very rigid: home care is available only for those with a</p>

		package of needs. Age Concern provides a paid-for (monthly admin charge + hourly rate) support service for e.g. shopping and pensions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census of Population • Council Tax records (compare number of 2nd/holiday homes with total number of households) 	<p>Q 9 Availability of homes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Are there a high number of homes not available to the local population? Is there a high level of second home ownership or holiday lets locally? Are these confined to particular parts of the area? (for example, those attractive to tourists or near business centres, etc)? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only in terms of cost No, there is not a particularly high level of second home ownership in the area. n/a
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Council Housing Investment Programme or Housing Needs Surveys • Local survey of premises 	<p>Q 10 Empty houses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Is there a high level of vacancy or empty houses? Where are these located? Are there opportunities to make redundant housing and additional homes available to local people? What opportunities are there to bring housing into the town centre (for example, flats over shops) back into use? <p>(Worksheets EN1; EN2; EN3 Q4; EC6 Q1; EC6 Q18 also refer to the built environment. Worksheets EN1 Q7,14; EN3 Q4; EC6 Q1,8,9; T1 Q3 also refer to development)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No Varies It's not cost-effective; wouldn't make a significant contribution It has been explored; have done a few flats over shops. However, many landlords do not want the complications of e.g. change of use applications

<i>Sub-section 2: Quality of Housing</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Council Housing condition survey 	<p>Q 11 Housing conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is the condition of existing local housing? How many properties suffer from damp, lack of central heating, external and structural problems, or disrepair? Where are they located? 	<p>a) Private market is very good – as expected because it is an affluent area. In the social sector one third of our own housing stock fails the government decent homes standard – local plans to deal with this.</p> <p>b) Not known</p> <p>c) Not known</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Council 	<p>Q 12 Where there is poor quality housing, how is this being addressed through improvement/investment programmes?</p> <p>(Worksheets EN1; EN2; EN3 Q4; EC6 Q1; EC6 Q18 also refer to the built environment. Worksheets EN1 Q7,14; EN3 Q4; EC6 Q1,8,9; T1 Q3 also refer to development)</p>	<p>Poor social housing being addressed by housing dept. by selling housing stock so that it can be refurbished etc and improved. Actual stock value is about 21m. Lose a million every year.</p> <p>Further capital to come in on sales of ex. council housing – should clear 34m over 10 years</p> <p>Mole Valley Housing Association is being formed and will come into place in November 2007</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Council 	<p>Q 13 Are there areas of poor quality private housing that are not being addressed?</p> <p>(Worksheets EN1; EN2; EN3 Q4; EC6 Q1; EC6 Q18 also refer to the built environment. Worksheets EN1 Q7,14; EN3 Q4; EC6 Q1,8,9; T1 Q3 also refer to development)</p>	<p>Not so far as MVDC aware.</p>

SWOT analysis

You need to consider what the information you have gathered tells you in the light of these questions:	Write your answers here. Base them on the information you have gathered:	Conclusion					
		It's a Fact	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat	Need more
Is there sufficient housing available to meet the needs of all sectors of the population? If there are shortfalls, where are they? Do current housing strategies and plans take these areas into account?	No. Shortfalls in affordability and overall supply, and accommodation for elderly particularly frail elderly. This is taken into account. MVDC is maximising delivery of affordable housing as far as it can, but will never meet it. MVDC is doing quite a lot with disabled accommodation, but not with frail elderly; this is being looked at, but not much done about it. Housing associations are in the best position to look at this because they have existing sheltered care housing that they can convert; it is difficult to build new because of space.			√	√	√	
Is the available housing stock in good condition? Where is the poor housing stock? What is being done to improve it?	Yes, good condition. Some of council estates require a bit of work. This is in hand and will be financed through the transfer of housing stock (the council can't afford it, which is one of the reasons for the transfer).				√		

WORKSHEET S3: HEALTH AND PUBLIC SAFETY

<i>Sub-section 1: Health and Social Care</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Health Authority Register of Doctors & Dentists LHA target levels Local Authority for transport information 	<p>Q 1 Doctor and dentist provision:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How many doctors and dentists surgeries are there? How do these figures compare with Local Health Authority target levels and local needs? Where are they located? Will any future planned changes to service provision increase or decrease access to doctors and dentists? What transport is there (either public, a suitable community transport scheme, or both) to surgeries from outlying areas? <p>(Worksheets EN1 Q9; EC7 Q7,15; T1; T2; T3 also refer to public transport)</p>	<p>a) There are 8 dentist surgeries and 3 doctors surgeries in Dorking. Outlying villages such as Brockham and North Holmwood also have surgeries.</p> <p>b)</p> <p>c)The provision is largely in Dorking but some of the villages have doctors' surgeries</p> <p>d) Doctors do – attractive area to work in – there is a shortfall in NHS dentist provision although this has partly been addressed with the New Medwyn Centre provision.</p> <p>e) Public Transport from outlying areas to surgeries is erratic. Many patients have to have home visits simply because they cannot get public transport to the surgery.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Health Authority Local voluntary & charity groups 	<p>Q 2 Clinics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What specialist clinics and out patient clinics are available locally (for example, family planning, drugs and drink advice)? Where are they? 	<p>a) Family planning provision is basically fair and there is an advice clinic on teenage pregnancy in Dorking but there is a need to extend provision for drugs and drink advice.</p> <p>b) Respond Drug and alcohol service operate out of Leatherhead and Reigate, but these are accessible to Dorking residents.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Health Authority 	<p>Q 3 Mobile units:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Which local health clinics, doctors and dentists operate mobile service units? What areas do they cover? Are there any plans to increase the coverage by mobile units? 	<p>a), b), c) None of the local clinics, doctors or dentists offer mobile service units.</p> <p>The breast screening mobile unit goes to Dorking hospital car park</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Health Authority Local transport survey 	<p>Q 4 Non-emergency hospital services:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How easy is it for residents to get access to non-emergency hospital services as a user or visitor? What services are available? How far away are they? Are they accessible by public transport? Can patients pre-book appointments? What are the waiting times for getting appointments? How long are people on waiting lists? <p>(Worksheets EN1 Q9; EC7 Q7,15; T1; T2; T3 also refer to public transport)</p>	<p>a) It is relatively easy to access healthcare in the area provided you have a reasonable income, but if you don't it's much harder to access services.</p> <p>b) and c) The two nearest hospitals are around 10 to 12 miles from Dorking town.</p> <p>d) Difficult for all public transport users – especially for East Surrey (2 buses) but travel to Epsom is not easy. Public transport to Guildford Hospital is also inconvenient and lengthy</p> <p>e) Patients can pre book appointments. Waiting times vary</p> <p>f) East Elmbridge and Mid Surrey PCT in 2004/5 achieved the target of 0.10% or less patients waiting longer than standard for a first outpatient appointment following a written referral from a GP. The standard is not more than 17 weeks.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Health Authority County Council Social Services Local voluntary groups & charities for informal support 	<p>Q 5 Home services:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What social and health care services are available in the home for those needing them (for example, community nurses, health visitors, home help, etc)? What informal support is available for those not using statutory services? <p>(Worksheets EC7 Q8; T2 Q4,5; T3 also refer to disability issues)</p>	<p>a) There are inadequate services particularly in district nursing services,,,, due to PCT overspend and resulting cuts in the district nursing services.... XXXXX CHECK</p> <p>b) There are pockets of inequality in the area. There is no provision for interpreters resulting in many people being further isolated and many people in rural surrounding areas are on a low income. NEEDS EXPANDING</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Health Authority (ask for local & national statistics) 	<p>Q 6 Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. How do local mortality rates for heart disease, stroke, cancer, suicide and accidents compare with regional and national averages? b. If they are high, what health service provision is being targeted in these areas? 	<p>a) and b) No all these rates are lower compared to national and regional averages.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Council Environmental Health Dept Environment Agency (ask for statistics on background pollution levels) 	<p>Q 7 Pollution levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Do background levels of noise, air quality and water quality meet or exceed national standards? b. Are there any blackspots where national levels are exceeded? <p>(Worksheets EN1; EN2; EN3; EC7 Q10,17,18 also refer to environmental quality)</p>	<p>a) b)</p>

Sub-section 2: Emergency services		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Health and Police authorities • Internet • Local council surveys 	<p>Q 8 Response time targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. What are the ambulance, police and fire services response time targets? b. How well are these targets being met? c. What are the problem areas if targets are not met? d. What plans are there to improve these? 	<p>a) and b) For ambulance, targets are to respond to 75% of category A calls within 8 minutes, and to 95% of category B calls within 19 minutes. These are not being met across the area by the newly merged Kent, Sussex, and Surrey Ambulance Trust, although performance improved at year end (reported in April 2007).</p> <p>Surrey police did not meet the target in 2005/6 for percentage of responses to incidents requiring immediate response, attended within local target response time of 15 minutes; the target was 82%, and the result was 79%. The police report states that the result “should be seen in the context of the force’s exceptionally high traffic density, which is likely to inhibit response times. The force also encourages officers to arrive safely at emergency incidents, rather than to save a few extra seconds by taking unnecessary risks.” Surrey police force in 2005/6 exceeded for the third consecutive year the target of 90% of 999 calls, answered within local response time of 10 seconds; the result was 91%.</p> <p>The following information was given by Tessa Churchill via the contact centre at Surrey County Council: Currently Surrey Fire & Rescue Service response time targets are set using a combination of the previous [Fire Cover-calls to Fire only] Governments targets linked to density of property and its relationship to potential fire spread within that density. SFRS currently has also introduced a new standard target of response for all emergency calls set on reaching density of the population whereby its aims to maintain attending 75% of the population within 8mins with an appliance, and 75% of the population where it requires 2 appliances, within</p>

		<p>12mins. Our aim is to improve this to 80% and 85% respectively by 2010.</p> <p>The standard relating to previous Fire Cover were defined as either A, B, C or D and remote rural.</p> <p>The response times for A were set at 2 appliances within 5 minutes of attendance and subsequent attendance of a further appliance within 8mins.</p> <p>The response time for B were set at 1 appliance in 5 minutes and a further appliance in 8mins.</p> <p>The response times for C were an appliance in 8-10minutes</p> <p>The response times for D were an appliance within 20mins.</p> <p>Remote Rural was set as appropriate.</p> <p>Surrey had no areas defined as A, with only selected areas of Guildford and Woking being defined a B, with the remainder classified as either C or D.</p> <p>How well are these targets being met?</p> <p>Currently SFRS performance against the previous Fire Cover standards is 93.8% for all emergency response[s].</p> <p>Our performance against the new standard is measurable only at end of year and is not possible to report at this moment.</p> <p>c) Currently the number of occasions the service is not able to meet defined response times is where traffic conditions effect the travelling speed of appliances, or where appliances are disposed elsewhere influencing travelling times.</p> <p>d) The fire service has previously based its planning principles on response arrangements linked to station location, as property was considered a fixed risk, and not the dynamics of the people who reside in them or travel. It has recently procured a new mobilising system to be fully operational this year that will deliver dynamic mobilising to quantified risk of people, using Automated vehicle location</p>
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		<p>systems [AVLS] combined with its current Mobile data system based on opportunities afforded by new technology, that will gauge our response capability to the defined risk profile. We will then measure the actual response to those calls received against that we had considered appropriate. In conjunction where response would be met by utilising our retained response appliances, the service has acquired a new retained crewing availability system that will compliment our mobilising system.</p>
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<i>Sub-section 3: Community Safety</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Police Authority (ask for local, regional & national crime statistics & policy) 	<p>Q 9 Crime:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What are the crime rates for the locality? How do incidences of crime compare with regional and national rates? Are incidences higher for specific types of crime (for example, shop theft, burglaries, personal assault, criminal damage, car theft, and theft from vehicles)? Does geographical location play a part in this? How will future policing strategies address these problems? 	<p>Dorking is a relatively safe area to live with some of the lowest crime rates in the country. Where crime does occur neighbourhood watch schemes such as the one established in Goodwyns have helped to reduce crime rates.</p> <p>There are pockets of higher rate crimes in burglary, domestic violence especially in the North Holmwood area. There are also 24 beauty spot car parks in Mole valley, most of which are around Dorking and there is an issue with theft from motor vehicles.</p> <p>There is concern that with little provision for youth in the town and public transport issues for young people travelling in from the hinterland, petty crime rates amongst this age group are higher than they would be if there was more to occupy the youth.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Police Authority for local crime statistics Fear of crime survey for comparison with actual statistics 	<p>Q 10 Fear of crime:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Is the fear of crime significantly worse than actual crime rates? If yes, what factors are contributing to these fears? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fear of crime is significantly worse than actual crime rates. Factors that contribute to this fear of crime include the level of media hype with local papers publishing crime figures for schools etc and other high profile cases such as the Abigail Witchell one making people unnecessarily fearful. The local population tend to remember such instances for a long time...

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local survey 	<p>Q 11 Which areas show visible evidence of vandalism, unlit streets, litter or graffiti?</p> <p>(Worksheets EN1; EN2; EN3; EC7 Q10,17,18 also refer to environmental quality)</p>	<p>Some town centre areas show visible signs of graffiti such as around Meadowbank. This is often caused by 1 or 2 particular individuals. There are many poorly or unlit areas which attract vandalism, litter and graffiti in the North Holmwood area and in the many unlit alleys around the town. Rural areas in particular suffer from poor lighting.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Police Authority District Council 	<p>Q 12 Crime prevention measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Where crime prevention measures are in place? Which other areas would benefit from the introduction of crime prevention measures? <p><i>Measures may include CCTV, street lighting, more police officers, community policing and Neighbourhood Watch.</i></p>	<p>a/ Dorking has CCTV in place in its town centre as well as community policing and various Neighbourhood Watch's in areas.</p> <p>b/ Many open spaces and pathways would benefit from better lighting. Positive neighbourhood engagement and investment into running more youth oriented projects would further benefit the town centre and outlying areas such as North Holmwood and Capel</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Police Authority 	<p>Q 13 What is the level of local police presence (for example, police stations/mobile stations/local or community police officers/community support)?</p>	<p>Dorking has 6 neighbourhood specialist officers, 2 permanent PCSOs and 3 other District Officers including a Crime Reduction Officer. There is a Youth Intervention Officer, a Casualty Reduction Officer, 3 Sergeants and an Area Director. There is also a district wide Borough Support Team.</p>

SWOT analysis

You need to consider what the information you have gathered tells you in the light of these questions:	Write your answers here. Base them on the information you have gathered:	Conclusion					
		It's a Fact	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat	Need more
Is there adequate access to a range of healthcare and social care services? Where could access to, or the quality of provision, be improved?							
Do all areas provide a safe and healthy environment to live in?							
Is a good standard provided by the emergency services?							
Is there a good strategy to fight crime and is the community protected? What opportunities are there to improve provision?							

WORKSHEET S4: LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS

Extent of community involvement in local decision-making.

<i>Sub-section 1: Local Government Structure & Access</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County Council 	<p>Q 1 Councils:</p> <p>a. What councils are there in the area? <i>Identify County, District or Borough, Town and Parish Councils</i></p> <p>b. What services do they cover (for example, planning, payments, environmental health, social services, youth, school)?</p> <p>(Worksheets EC2 Q18; T2 Q11,12; T3 Q16 also refer to local government services)</p>	<p>a) Mole Valley District Council, Surrey County Council, and Parish Councils in Abinger, Betchworth, Brockham, Buckland, Capel, Holmwood, Leigh, Mickleham, Newdigate, Ockley, and Wotton.</p> <p>b) MVDC – parking, recycling, street cleaning, community safety, community alarm, services for elderly people and people with disabilities, housing and homelessness, development control, planning policy, trees and hedges, conservation areas, building control, environmental health including pollution control, animal welfare, energy efficiency, food hygiene, licensing, leisure including parks and open spaces, sports, arts, markets, and Youth Voice. SCC – children’s services, early years and childcare, libraries, adult learning, care services, advice, registration and emergencies, planning, waste, countryside, recycling, roads, transport, footpaths, cycling, tourism and leisure information.</p> <p>Parish Councils – immediate local services which may include village halls, noticeboards, recreation grounds, and village greens.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town, Parish, District/Borough and County Councils Individual councillors 	<p>Q 2 Council access:</p> <p>a. How can local residents access these Councils?</p> <p>b. Where are the Councils' offices?</p> <p>c. Where are Council information points located (for example, the library or town hall)?</p> <p>d. Where and when do councillors hold local surgeries?</p>	<p>a) The two focal points for residents’ access to MVDC are at the main office at Pippbrook in Dorking and at the in . There is also access via the website including live webcasts, open meetings, and information sheets. MVDC publishes a quarterly magazine delivered to every household which contains contact details.</p> <p>b) The main MVDC offices are located at Pippbrook in</p>

		<p>Dorking.</p> <p>c) There is an area office for Surrey County Council in Leatherhead.</p> <p>d) Most of the councillors do not hold local surgeries, preferring to make themselves available by telephone and email and to make appointments when and where necessary – they find that this is a better way of communicating. The Lib Dems publish a monthly newsletter for the Dorking South ward. The councillor for Beare Green holds a monthly surgery.</p> <p>Anecdotal evidence suggests that the three tiers of local government lead to confusion in that people do not know or understand the responsibilities of each, and consequently do not know which to approach about particular issues.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Council • LSP 	<p>Q 3 Is there a Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) for the County and/or District (or for the unitary authority area)? If so:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Who are the co-coordinators of the LSP(s)? b. What agencies are involved? c. Which of these agencies have a presence locally? d. What thematic or local sub-groups do the LSP(s) have, and who chairs and administers them? e. What local issues are being addressed by the LSP(s)? <p>(Worksheets EN2 Q11; EN3 Q1; EC2 Q5; EC3 Q19 also refer to community involvement)</p>	<p>a) The LSP for Mole Valley District is co-ordinated by a steering group. It is chaired by MVDC. County and District officers share the task of coordination.</p> <p>b) County and District Councils with other partners as needed including Dorking Decongestion Forum, MVDC, PCT, Central Surrey CVS, White Horse Hotel, North Leatherhead Partnership, Leatherhead Tomorrow, Dorking DNA, Dorking Churches Together, CDGNH Partnership, Exxon Mobil.</p> <p>c) They all have a local presence.</p> <p>d) Sub groups cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic congestion Road safety & maintenance Community safety Neighbourhoods at risk Community learning Access to services in rural areas and public transport Health & welfare

		<p>Affordable housing Local economy and viability of town centre Safeguarding the countryside Waste & recycling Services and facilities for young people Mole Valley Cycling Forum (Local Agenda 21) chaired by Mel Mehmet, East Surrey Rural Transport Partnership Kate Cameron. Cllr Jean Pearson. e) All these areas of work impact upon Dorking</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Strategy 	<p>Q 4 Community Strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. What does the Community Strategy specifically say about the town or local parishes? b. Where is your area mentioned by name? c. Where are your local issues mentioned? d. How well have your needs and aspirations been taken into account? e. What commitments in the Community Strategy of both the District and County Councils, or unitary authority, may have an impact on your town and surrounding countryside? f. When they are planned to take effect? 	<p>a), b) and c) Dorking is mentioned by name within the sections on transport, young people, health & social care, and developing stronger communities. d) MVDC surveyed residents' views by questionnaire, and then engaged consultants to run a series of three sets of workshops in various locations including Dorking. The first set identified key issues, the second set went into more detail on the identified issues, and finally the main community priorities were identified. e) f) mid 2008.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District and County Councils • LSP 	<p>Q 5 Future action plans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. How do the LSP or local authorities intend to 'bridge the gap' between the Community Strategy and your future action plan? b. What protocols, guides, discussion forums or templates are there for drawing together research and actions? c. How would the local authority or LSP like you to liaise with them during preparation of your action plan and afterwards? 	<p>a) b) There are no protocols. Once the action plan is published, there should be a meeting to discuss taking it forward. The LSP feel that it would be helpful to have a look at the action plan before publication. The LSP will also look at the healthcheck report before publication.</p>

<i>Sub-section 2: Community Involvement</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District/Borough Council's Electoral Services Unit 	<p>Q 6 These questions will help assess how thriving democracy is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What was the turnout in the last General Election? How does this compare with the 2001 national average of 59%?¹ What was the turnout at the last District/Borough election? How does this compare with the 2003 national average for Shire Districts of 35%?² How many seats were contested at the last Parish/Town Council election? Has the local Town or Parish council been awarded Quality Parish status? <p><i>This recognises councils that have a full electoral mandate and a high standard of management by qualified staff.</i> (Worksheets EN2 Q11; EN3 Q1; EC2 Q5; EC3 Q19 also refer to community involvement)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 72.5% for Mole Valley constituency. 2005 national average was 64%; Mole Valley turnout is considerably higher. The turnout for the MVDC district election on 3 May 2007 was 46.5%. None of the seats in the parish council elections within the Healthcheck area were contested. The Dorking turnout is considerably higher. 14 seats were contested in the district election, of which 9 are within the Healthcheck area. Average turnout for these seats was 46.8%. None of the parish councils within the Healthcheck area have Quality Parish status.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County, District, Town & Parish Councils 	<p>Q 7 Local community representation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What representation does the local community have on partnership and council committees or sub-committees? How many representatives are there? How active are they? Which committees or sub-committees do they sit on? Which groups of the community do they represent? <p>(Worksheets EN2 Q11; EN3 Q1; EC2 Q5; EC3 Q19 also refer to community involvement)</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Council • Local Community groups 	<p>Q 8 Community influence: What mechanisms do community groups have to influence developing policies or strategies?</p> <p><i>Look, for example, at what influence they have in preparing Village Design Statements, Supplementary Planning Guidance, or delivering local services.</i></p>	<p>.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Council • District Council • Local Housing Association 	<p>Q 9 Are there any active neighbourhood forums, residents' or tenants' associations?</p>	<p>Westhumble Residents Association, Beare Green Community Association, Leith Residents Association. Westcott Village Association, Brockham Green Village Society, Goodwyns Community Association, Goodwyns and North Homwood Neighbourhood panels, Chart Downs Community & Social Club Residents' Association, North West Brockham Residents Association, Newdigate Society, Ockley Society, Betchworth and Buckland Society, MV tenants Action Group, St Paul's Road Residents Association, Castle Gardens Residents Association, Glenwood Association, Upper Deepdene Park Residents Association, Westfield Gardens Residents Association, Martineau drive /Residents Association, Tower Hill Residents Association, Chalkpit Terrace Residents Association, Holloway Estate Residents Association..</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Council 	<p>Q 10 Involvement in community development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What opportunities have local people had to experience being actively involved in community development? What community consultation programmes have been run in the last year? <p>(Worksheets EC2 Q18; T2 Q11,12; T3 Q16 also refer to local government services. Worksheets EN2 Q11; EN3 Q1;</p>	<p>a) . Parishes and communities were consulted during the preparation of the community strategy. Residents in Chart Downs, Goodwyns and North Holmwood are part of the locality's Community Partnership and can play a key role in community development.b) In the past year, the corporate surveys that have gone out are a customer services survey plus three BVPI surveys: planning, benefits, and general. There is a normal programme for corporate surveys, but this was put on hold because of the requirement to do the BVPI</p>

	EC2 Q5; EC3 Q19 also refer to community involvement))	surveys (to avoid consultation fatigue). The only LDF consultation undertaken in the last year is consultation on the Preferred Options for the Core Strategy. The statutory six week consultation took place from 19th May to 30th June 2006.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Council • Rural Community Council 	<p>Q 11 What support is there to help develop community involvement or co-ordinate building capacity in the community?</p> <p><i>Is there, for example, a dedicated local authority or rural community council officer?</i></p>	<p>Surrey Community Action is a countywide CVS and Rural Community Council: ‘A countywide charity that supports voluntary and community activities in Surrey by providing advice, training and information. We work with communities to support them thrive’. The SCA Rural Community Development Worker supports Parishes that wish to undertake the Parish Plan process which is about engaging as many members of the community to make a Parish Plan as robust and inclusive as possible. Capacity can be increased within the community through the Parish plan process. This capacity is very often co-ordinated by the community itself i.e. creating a social committee or undertaking a community litter pick. The role is about empowering communities to take action either as a community or as a community with support from other service providers or groups.</p> <p>Central Surrey Council for Voluntary Service exists to promote and develop the effectiveness of voluntary and community action in Epsom, Ewell and Mole Valley. It has a volunteer centre in Dorking. It supports the Chart Downs, Goodwyns and North Holmwood project.</p>

SWOT analysis

You need to consider what the information you have gathered tells you in the light of these questions:	Write your answers here. Base them on the information you have gathered.	Conclusion					
		It's a Foot	Strength	Weaknes	Opportu	Threat	Need
How easily can local people gain access to local government officials or members?	Fairly easily, but difficult for hard-to-reach groups			√	√	√	√
How well is the community represented in, or consulted by, local government?	There is an average amount of consultation although there is anecdotal evidence to suggest that the harder to reach population are not so actively engaged in consultations and representations			√	√	√	
How well are local issues fully considered in local strategies and community planning?	Quite well considered, although there is room for greater community engagement...				√		
How active and influential is the community in local decision-making?	Variable – parts of the community are much more actively engaged than others.			√			√
How well is the community encouraged and supported to become involved in decision-making/development issues?	There is an issue with communications. Work needs to be done to help people know how to get involved in decision making. More could be done in terms of community partnership, engaging local skills both voluntary and paid				√		

WORKSHEET S5: SPORT, LEISURE AND OPEN SPACE

<i>Sub-section 1: Sport & Leisure Facilities</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local sports groups • User surveys • User attitude surveys 	<p>Q 1 Sports and leisure facilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Where are local sports and leisure facilities located? b. Are they in good condition? c. How well used are these facilities? d. How affordable are these facilities for local residents? <p>(Worksheets EN3 Q6,7; EC7 Q13, T3 Q17 also refer to recreation & leisure)</p>	<p>a) All council leisure facilities are located in Dorking – bowls, leisure centre, tennis courts. Many voluntary sport and leisure clubs with their own facilities exist in the hinterland as well as in the town such as Brockham Rugby Club, Brockham Badgers Football, Dorking Football Club, Capel Tennis Club, Dorking Tennis Club, Snooker Club.</p> <p>b) Dorking Football Club is rented from MVDC and is in poor condition. Leisure Centre is recently built.</p> <p>c) In 2005, 500,000 people used Dorking Leisure Centre compared with an average 200,000 people who used the old swimming pool.</p> <p>d) This is debatable. People on lower income, benefits, and some young people from rural areas would struggle to afford the council facilities. Lower income groups are not sufficiently encouraged or helped to access local sports and leisure facilities.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local sports groups • Library 	<p>Q 2 Shared facilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Which local school/college facilities are open for public use? b. Which are available inside or outside school hours/term time? 	<p>Ashcombe Sports Hall and Priory Swimming Pool – both available outside school times.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local sports and leisure facilities Clubs and groups 	<p>Q 3 Use of facilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What proportion of the eligible population belongs to a sport or leisure club? How do membership numbers of sports groups compare with the area's total population in appropriate age groups? 	<p>A <i>Sports Clubs & Organisations</i> survey was carried out by MVDC planning department in 2007 covering the whole MVDC area. Of 105 clubs surveyed, 55 responded. The total number of members of these clubs was 9058. Of these, 3229 were adult males, 1837 were adult females, 2466 were junior males, and 1726 were junior females. There is an earlier survey covering one of the parishes with 600 people; membership there is high.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey local knowledge Local Tourist Board Yellow pages County Council (ask for information on Rights of Way) 	<p>Q 4 Where can residents pursue outdoor sporting activities (for example, walking, horse riding, hire bikes, and rock climbing) or use outdoor activity centres?</p> <p>(Worksheet EN3 Q6 also refers to open space)</p>	<p>Walking and cycling is available all around the area. Electric bikes are available for hire from the White Horse Hotel. Cycle shops in Westcott and Dorking offer recreation cycle hire. There is an outdoor activity centre at Holmbury St Mary. On Boxhill there is High Ashurst – this is an activity centre for groups. Many schools from within the local area and beyond utilise this facility. There are various horse riding schools in or around the area.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local sports groups Local survey 	<p>Q 5 Unmet needs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In which locations are demands for specific sports or leisure facilities not met? Why are these needs not met? How many people have to travel outside the town to take part in certain sports Which sports are they? 	<p>a) There is an unmet need for a decent floodlit athletics track, an outdoor five-a-side or full size pitch, a 50 metre swimming pool, and purpose built facilities for activities such as martial arts. There is severely limited opportunity to take part in activities for anybody with a disability. A basketball club has recently been established due to huge demand, but may require further support to meet the demand for basketball in this area.</p> <p>b) Financial constraints and availability of suitable sites, although potential sites may exist in Westhumble and/or at the Priory School.</p> <p>c) and d) Many people travel to outside sports and leisure facilities e.g. to Guildford Spectrum to participate in more</p>

		specialist sporting activities such as ten pin bowling and ice skating. Many families travel outside of Dorking for children's parties and to experience a wider leisure environment.
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Sub-section 2: Open Spaces		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local user surveys • Local plan proposal maps • Parish, District & County Councils • Tourist Information 	<p>Q 6 Open space:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Where are there areas of open space? b. What facilities do they contain? For example, do they have safe play areas and toilets? c. What activities do they allow? For example, do they allow specific sports only, leisure only, or a mixture? d. How well are these open areas/facilities used? e. Which areas or facilities are the most popular? f. What do people find most attractive about these areas? g. Which areas of open space need, and get, continued maintenance or protection? h. Which areas of open space suffer from poor maintenance, litter, graffiti or vandalism? <p><i>Include village greens, recreation grounds, parks, country parks, historic parks, common land and local nature reserves</i></p> <p>(Worksheets EN1; EN2 also refer to environmental features)</p>	<p>Beare Green Community Centre, Beare Green</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brockham Recreation Ground, Brockham • Cradhurst Recreation Ground, Westcott • Holmwood Park, North Holmwood • King George V Playing Field, North Holmwood • Meadowbank Recreation Ground, Dorking <p>Council Housing Sites with Playgrounds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chart Downs, Dorking • Goodwyns, Dorking (Rushett Drive) • Rough Rew, Dorking <p>Countryside Areas and Village Greens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brockham Green • Cotmandene, Dorking • Deepdene Terrace, Dorking • Devil's Den, Dorking • Glory Field & Glory Woods, Dorking • Inholms Lane Clay Pit, North Holmwood • The Nower/Milton Heath, Dorking • River Lane Open Space • Westcott Green, Westcott <p>Gardens</p> <p>b) All have safe play areas but no toilet facilities. c) A mixture.</p>

		<p>d) Variable depending on the area and provision.</p> <p>e) Meadowbank is the most popular open space.</p> <p>f) The green environment and children's play facilities.</p> <p>g) All areas of open space receive maintenance, although the level of maintenance could be improved. Countryside sites such as Milton Heath and the Glorywoods are only maintained on a needs basis.</p> <p>h) There is a scattering of maintenance and antisocial behaviour across many of the areas in particular Meadowbank including the playground by the pub, and the back of the pavilion are areas vulnerable to litter, graffiti or vandalism.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Council (ask about formally designated open space) 	<p>Q 7 How well does the provision of open space meet the National Playing Fields Association Standard of 2.4 hectares per 1000 population?</p>	<p>It does not meet this standard, but the standard does not include woodland. MVDC have a parks strategy.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local plan proposal maps 	<p>Q 8 Which, if any, residential areas are over 400 metres away from an area of open space?</p> <p>(Worksheets EN1; EN2;EN3; EC6 Q1; EC7 Q18 also refer to the built environment)</p>	<p>The planning policy section of MVDC are currently (June 2007) carrying out a PPG17 Sports, Recreation and Open Spaces Audit. Data from that shows that no residential areas in Dorking are over 400 metres away from an area of open space.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town or Parish Council • National Association of Allotments and Leisure Gardeners 	<p>Q 9 Allotments and settlements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Where is space allocated for allotments in the town, and in the surrounding countryside? b. What is the take up/length of waiting list for them? c. How many are under-used? d. Is there a local allotment forum or similar body? 	<p>MVDC runs the following allotments:</p> <p>Coldharbour Lane Allotments, Dorking These allotments are situated to the south west of Dorking, immediately adjoining Coldhabroure Lane. There is a car park at the Coldharbour Lane entrance and also pedestrian access from Ridgeway Road. There are 114 plots at this site, only about 60% occupied, and the soil is mainly of a clay and sand mix, and very good growing.</p> <p>Pixholme Grove Allotments, Dorking This small site has always been very popular. It adjoins the Pixham Lane Sports Ground and is reached from Pixholme Grove. The allotments are divided into two parts by the public footpath which continues on to Lincoln Road. There is no vehicular access and water is provided by one standpipe on each part of the site. There are 24 plots here, all occupied with a waiting list, and the soil is heavy but very good.</p> <p>Ranmore Road Allotments, Dorking (3 acres - 1.3 hectares) This site has not been in use since December 2003. There are 50 plots, all vacant; the site is not being actively promoted as allotment land currently, but being held in reserve)</p> <p>St Pauls Road Allotments, Dorking This site is on an elevated position, just to the south of the town of Dorking and is reached by a track leading off St Pauls Road West, immediately adjoining St Pauls School. The allotments are located on the northern slope of the hill immediately below the Glory Wood and have a light,</p>
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		<p>greensand soil. There is only very limited car parking at these allotments. The site contains 82 plots, all occupied, with a small waiting list.</p> <p>Bentsbrook Allotments, North Holmwood (1.8 acres - 0.7 hectares)</p> <p>The Bentsbrook allotments are located to the south of the main A24 at North Holmwood and run down to the Bents Brook. The site is on a south facing slope. There is vehicular access from the main road and also pedestrian access across the stream from the footpath leading off Holmesdale Road. There are no car parking facilities at this site. The soil is clay and there are 26 plots here, a small number of which are currently vacant.</p> <p>In addition to these, there are a number of other allotments in the wider Dorking area which are run by local Parish Councils etc. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holmwood Corner (South Holmwood) • The Street (Betchworth) • Wheelers Lane (Brockham) • Middle Street (Brockham) • The Street (Capel) • Underhill Rd (Newdigate) • Bunce Common Rd (Leigh) • Church Field, Betchetts Green Road (South Holmwood) <p>They vary in size from 4 to 37 plots; some are fully occupied with waiting lists, whilst others have some vacancies.</p>
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		<p>There is a local allotment forum- The Dorking Allotment Holder's Association.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Council (ask for Local Plan development proposals) • Current planning applications • Private sector sports and leisure providers 	<p>Q 10 What are the known threats of loss of open space, parks and allotments, or closure of facilities, due to either development proposals or reduction in budgets?</p> <p>(Worksheets EN1 Q7,14; EN3 Q4; EC6 Q1,8,9; T1 Q3 also refer to development. Worksheets EC2 Q18; T2 Q11,12; T3 Q16 also refer to local government services)</p>	<p>Mulberry Youth Centre may undergo changes and youth provision across the area is likely to change. Capel Youth Centre has suffered a recent cut in funds.</p> <p>MVDC parks officer commented: "To the best of my knowledge, there are no open spaces, allotments, etc (certainly within this council's ownership) that are currently under threat due to development proposals or reduction in budgets."</p>

SWOT analysis

You need to consider what the information you have gathered tells you in the light of these questions:	Write your answers here. Base them on the information you have gathered.	Conclusion					
		It's a Point	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat	Need
Are there sufficient sports, leisure and open space facilities to meet the needs of residents? Where are there any gaps or shortfalls?	A fund for refurbishment/development of club pavilions would be of great help. A community training fund to support with the cost of coaching and generic courses would be of great benefit. Feedback from the main survey showed that people would like a wider range of classes at the Dorking Sports Centre. The youth focus group called for more classes for young people, and better publicity so that they can find out about what is on offer. There is need for a multi sports all weather facility in South Dorking, as well as athletics provision		√		√		
How well maintained are these areas and facilities? Where is additional management or maintenance needed?	People identified in the main survey that changing rooms at the Dorking Sports Centre were in poor condition. Some open spaces suffer from litter in particular and additional maintenance would benefit the community and encourage greater use.			√	√		
Are the facilities accessible and affordable for residents?	Those on low incomes may be losing out on accessing quality sporting opportunities; support for low income families accessing sports clubs and Dorking Sports Centre would be of benefit.			√	√		
Are any of these facilities or spaces under threat? What plans are there to ensure that provision is sufficient to meet future demand?	The youth services are focussing working with particularly vulnerable young people and there is a gap in youth provision for the majority of the younger population. The future of the Mulbery Centre is unsure. Churches together are developing plans to increase their youth provision in Dorking and some villages			√	√	√	

Notes on unmet demand for sporting provision from MVDC's sports development officer

There are a number of other areas of demand that with appropriate investment would greatly benefit sport, physical activity and health in this community. They are as follows:

- **All weather floodlit training pitch (Astro or 3rd Generation)** for multi-sports use. This has also been flagged up by the Football Association and is a priority project. Funding could be accessed from the Football Foundation. Although a five-a-side pitch has been identified by the health check, a full size pitch would be of far greater benefit to the community and could be used for a wide range of different sports.
- **Floodlit Athletics track.** We have an excellent club in Dorking and Mole Valley Athletics Club. It would be of great benefit to have a floodlit facility that could be used year round. Pixham Sports Ground is only really suitable for spring/summer use for Athletics. This is detailed in the health check.
- **Martial Arts Centre.** We have 2 of the top clubs in Surrey (Dorking Judo Club and Dorking Freestyle Karate Club) and a wide range of other providers. These clubs and providers do not have adequate facilities for their purposes. Dorking Judo Club have been looking for years to move out of their limited base in Dorking Rugby Club and are one of the top 10 quality clubs in Mole Valley. A centre could be used for a wide range of other community uses.
- **50 Metre Swimming Pool.** The 25 metre pool at Dorking Sports Centre is in high demand and does not meet the needs of all users including public, swim schools, swimming clubs (Box Hill, Dorking and Leatherhead), Dorking Lifesaving Club, Mole Valley Mermaids (Synchronised Swimming), Dorking Snorkelling Club, Dorking BSAC (Scuba Diving) and others. A 50 metre pool that could be sectioned into two 25 metre pools with a floor that could be raised for children (and others) would meet this demand. I am regularly asked about an extension of the Dorking pool by the sporting community in this area.
- **Disability Sport/Physical Activity.** I have no evidence to support a claim for disability sport, but to my knowledge there is severely limited opportunity to take part in activities for anyone with a disability, in this area. Leatherhead Swans provides opportunities for adults in the north of the district, but there is limited opportunity in this area, especially for young people. At present, young people travel to Reigate and Redhill YMCA or other areas, in order to take part.
- **Basketball.** Since starting in May 2006 I have received more requests for a Basketball club than for any other sport. We have helped establish Mole Valley Phoenix at Dorking Sports Centre. They have been running since January 2007 and require support to aid them in running sessions for a wide variety of ages. This is likely to include financial support, to help them quick start a wide range of different

sessions. They received £5000 from the Youth Opportunities and Capital Fund in May 2007, but may require further support to meet the demand for Basketball in this area.

- **Club Funding and Development Support.** I regularly receive requests for help with club funding (especially for club pavilions etc). A fund for refurbishment/development of club pavilions would be of great help. In addition, clubs require a great deal of development support to help them increase their membership, target different groups and most importantly, to reach club accreditation standards (demonstrating quality and safe sport). Club coaches are usually volunteers and the cost of training courses is increasing with the introduction of a new coaching standard (UK CC). A community training fund to support with the cost of coaching and generic courses would be of great benefit.
- **Support required for low income families.** In general the opportunities in this area are paid and those on low incomes may be losing out on accessing quality sporting opportunities. We run the Surrey Youth Games annually (all training is free), 72 (3 days of free sport and physical activity), GP Referrals (discounted access for health) and discounted places are available on our holiday programmes. Support for low income families accessing sports clubs and Dorking Sports Centre would be of benefit. Sport and Leisure discount cards are operated in other areas for this purpose. Transport may be another issue, especially for young people from low income families.

The clubs located in the area are as follows:

Dorking and District Angling Society, Dorking and Mole Valley Athletics Club , Dorking Badminton Club , Mole Valley Phoenix Basketball Club, Brockham Bowls Club, Dorking Bowls Club, Pippbrook Bowling Club, Dorking Cricket Club, Old Dorkinians Cricket Club, Brockham Football Club, Brockham Badgers Football Club, Dorking Football Club, Dorking Wanderers Football Club, Old Dorkinians Football Club, St Pauls Panthers Football Club, Dorking Golf Club, Dorking Judo Club, Dorking Lifesaving Club, Dorking Freestyle Sport Karate Club, Dorking Netball Club, Dorking Rugby Football Club, Dorking and District Rifle Club, Dorking Snorkelling Club, Mole Valley Mermaids (Synchronised Swimming), Dorking Lawn Tennis and Squash Club, Dorking BSAC (Scuba Diving), Dorking Swimming Club, Box Hill Swimming Club, Ashcombe Volleyball Club.

MVDC SDO is at present following up on a survey that was sent out to all clubs, on the support they require, number of members and much more besides. In about 1 years time we should have a comprehensive overview of every single club in this area.

WORKSHEET S6: CULTURE AND HERITAGE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local knowledge Tourist Information Yellow Pages Local website 	<p>Q 1 What range of cultural facilities is available?</p> <p><i>For example, does the town have a theatre, cinema, art gallery, museum and library?</i></p> <p>(Worksheets EN3 Q6,7; EC7 Q13; T3 Q17 also refer to recreation & leisure)</p>	<p>Dorking Halls & Cinema, Green Room Theatre, museum (application in for £2m refurbishment), library, performing arts library at Denbies Vineyard, Hannah Peschar Sculpture Garden in Ockley, John Arthur Gallery, Pump Gallery. Some local pubs organise gigs.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local knowledge Tourist Information 	<p>Q 2 Local events:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What local events have the potential to draw the whole community together? What types of events are these (for example, fairs, festivals, and carnivals)? How regular are they? How well attended are they? What opportunities are there to develop such events? <p>(Worksheets EN2 Q11; EN3 Q1; EC2 Q5; EC3 Q10 also refer to community involvement)</p>	<p>a) and b) Dorking carnival, village fêtes, bonfire nights and fireworks displays, school fêtes, West St. Festivals, Mole Valley & Leith Hill Music Festivals, Heritage Weekend, Mole Valley Arts Festival (Arts Alive), Fun Run, Family Cycle Day, concerts at local churches.</p> <p>c) and d) Most events are annual and are well attended. Arts Alive statistics 2006: 23,973 people attended 116 events throughout October. There were 278 opportunities to experience arts activities, an average of 4 per day. 45% of attendees surveyed contributed to the local economy. Of these, 67% visited a café, bar or restaurant, 28% travelled by car and paid for parking, and 11% made use of local amenities such as shops.</p> <p>e) There is potential to develop many more community led events (e.g. community theatre, contemporary music and dance, festival days linking with local heritage, and sporting / outdoor activity / challenge events) that would bring people together and encourage social integration. They would also have an economic benefit by attracting visitors. Recently the carnival has not taken place because there is nobody to organise it. It would be beneficial to source funding for a community events officer to lead on the organisation of festivals and events, and to support community organisations</p>

		to organise festivals and events, through capacity building, organising training to increase professionalism, and coordinating promotion and networking opportunities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local knowledge Town and Parish Councils 	<p>Q 3 Community venues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What community venues are there in the area? Where are the community centres, village halls and other venues? How does the number and location of available venues in the town and surrounding villages compare to the population and number of local community groups? What is the quality of these community venues and their facilities? <p>(Worksheets EN3 Q6,7; EC7 Q13; T3 Q17 also refer to recreation & leisure)</p>	<p>a) and b) The town and most villages have community halls/centres. In Dorking there is Oddfellows Hall, the Christian Centre, Dorking Nursery School community centre, church halls, Green Room Theatre, Juniper Hall in Mickleham, Friends Provident Social Club.</p> <p>c) There are sufficient venues, but many of them could be better utilised.</p> <p>d) There is lots of room for upgrading out-of-town community venues and facilities.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local arts groups Library (see local directory) 	<p>Q 4 Arts-based community groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How many people are involved in arts-based community groups? What is this figure as a proportion of the local population? What facilities are there to meet the needs of the local arts groups? 	<p>There is a wide range of community groups including local arts groups, theatre, book clubs etc. People join the Adult Education Centre, based in Dene Street although this has greatly reduced learning opportunities at present. There are many venues to use for group meetings and performances. There is a studio in Dene St. The Pump Gallery runs a programme of art classes. NB statistics not available, although MVDC arts officer may gather these statistics from members of Mole Valley Arts Forum (but this would exclude organisations that are not members).</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local knowledge • Local history groups • Tourist Information • Library • Internet 	<p>Q 5 Associations and links</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. What strong associations or links does the area have? b. What locations are involved? c. How well are these associations promoted? <p><i>Look at cultural associations (for example, famous people and events, literary links, famous products, and local foods), and historical associations (for example, battles, historic ruins, houses and parkland).</i></p> <p>(Worksheets EN1; EN2 also refer to environmental features and local distinctiveness)</p>	<p>a) and b) Ralph Vaughn Williams, Laurence Olivier, Virginia McKenna, Oliver Reed, the builder Thomas Cubitt, Daniel Defoe, Major Peter Labelliere, Leslie Howard (In Westcott), John Evelyn (Wotton), Richard Sheridan (Polesden Lacey), Fanny Burney (Mickleham), EM Forster (Abinger), George Meredith (Box Hill) plus other writers and poets who wrote about and/or were inspired by the area e.g. Charles Dickens, and Jane Austen. Denbies is largest vineyard in UK. Boxhill, Polesden Lacey, Leith Hill.</p> <p>c) The associations are written about on the town website. There are occasional related events e.g. a small festival to promote the centenary of Laurence Olivier. There are two town trails. However, the associations are not widely promoted outside (or inside) the area, and a lot more could be done to promote and take advantage of these associations.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local religious organisations • Library • Tourist Information 	<p>Q 6 Religious establishments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. What religious establishments are active in the community? b. Which denominations are served? c. How well attended are the religious establishments? d. How do religious establishment groups work with other groups and the local authorities on social issues? 	<p>There are a large number of churches in the town and surrounding area with an average attendance of 8% of the population. Some churches are more active than others, some better attended than others, with many running community initiatives. Denominations include Church of England, Catholic, United Reform Church, Baptist Church, Free Church, Brethren, House Church. There is a mosque in Dorking. There is some evidence of working with other groups and local authorities but with the higher than average % of volunteers based in Churches this link could be further developed and expanded. Churches Together are represented on the LSP and are actively involved in developing the community plan as well as the potential Youth cafe.</p>

	<p>Q 7 Local reportage:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. What mechanisms does the local community have to report and comment on local events and issues? b. Where are they based? c. Who contributes to them? d. How effective are they in reaching their intended audiences? <p>Is there, for example, a local paper, radio station, TV station, web-based forum, or town website?</p> <p>(Worksheets EN2 Q11; EN3 Q1; EC2 Q5; EC3 Q10 also refer to community involvement)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Town Centre Forum, Mole Valley Cycle Forum, Local Decongestion Forum, MVDC website, VisitDorking.com, Business Breakfast, Dorking Advertiser, The Challenger. b) various c) various d) Varies. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the Challenger is well read, but consists mostly of advertising, although they will include occasional editorial for voluntary organisations. It is not easy to get editorial in Dorking Advertiser, which seems to prefer sensationalist type coverage.
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SWOT analysis

You need to consider what the information you have gathered tells you in the light of these questions:	Write your answers here. Base them on the information you have gathered.	Conclusion					
		It's a Foot	Strength	Weaknes	Opportu	Threat	Need
Are there are sufficient cultural and heritage venues and facilities to meet the community's needs?	In the main yes – there is scope for a town centre heritage and tourism venue which could promote local venues/attractions and attract both residents and visitors to engage more with local heritage and cultural experiences.				√		
How well do current events and activities reflect the area's culture, heritage and strong historical or cultural associations? Have any distinctive or famous links been ignored?	Some events such as the Arts Festival and Laurence Olivier festival do reflect local history and culture but there is plenty of room to extend events and activities.				√		
Are members of the community actively engaged in the area's culture and heritage?	There is evidence to suggest that many are actively engaged in the area's culture and heritage although people on lower incomes are less likely to be actively engaged – transport to venues being one contributing factor.		√	√	√		
Are the local culture and heritage sufficiently promoted?	More could be done. Opportunities exist and indeed with funding could be developed to create much better awareness of the area's heritage and historical associations through active promotion, publicity leaflets, festivals, events and a heritage/tourism centre.				√		

WORKSHEET S7: THE COMMUNITY LEGAL SERVICE

Sub-section 1: Strategic Framework for Community Legal Services		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local CLSP Strategic Plan 	<p>Q 1 What are the particular demographics and the needs of different communities of your town and its hinterland that the CLSP Strategic Plan takes into consideration?</p> <p><i>Look at groups such as: young people, older people, ethnic minorities, disabled, etc.</i></p>	Not applicable because CLSP is no longer in existence.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local CLSP Strategic Plan 	<p>Q 2 How does the CLSP Strategic Plan take into consideration travel access issues for people?</p>	Not applicable because CLSP is no longer in existence.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local CLSP Strategic Plan 	<p>Q 3 What are the priorities in the CLSP Strategic Plan for improving access to legal services?</p>	Not applicable because CLSP is no longer in existence.

Sub-section 2: Ease of Obtaining Legal Help		
	<p>Q 4 How many solicitors are there in your town, and how many of them have contracts with the Legal Services Commission?</p> <p>(Worksheets EC4 Q2,3; EC5; T2 Q12; T3 q!6 also refer to retail and service sector)</p>	<p>There are six firms of solicitors in Dorking, plus one in Westcott, one in Ockley, and an equestrian specialist in Newdigate. One firm, David Cowan Solicitors, has a contract with the LSC. The firm is a general high street practice and the only publicly funded work they undertake is crime and family law (including public law childcare work).</p>
	<p>Q 5 Civil legal services:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Which ‘Not for Profit’ organisations provide civil legal services in your town and how many have contracts with the Legal Services Commission? Are the opening times of these services adequate for the needs of your communities? <p><i>Examples of organisations that might be providing civil legal services are the Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) and Shelter.</i></p>	<p>The four organisations listed in the CLS directory as providing services in Dorking are Dorking & District Citizens Advice Bureau (for basic advice / first port of call), Disability Information Services, Surrey Family Mediation Service, and David Cowan solicitors. DiSS information is provided through SID which has an internet only information service. SFMS has an office in Dorking operating on an appointments basis. Dorking & District CAB has drop-in sessions every weekday morning, with an appointment system operating from 1pm to 4pm 4 afternoons per week and from 4pm to 6pm on one afternoon. Dorking & District CAB can get housing advice for clients through Shelter. They also use the housing advice centre in Crawley, and Surrey Welfare Rights in Camberley (which has had County Council funding withdrawn), They refer clients to SFMS. Surrey Law Centre based in Woking has LSC contracts to provide legal advice and assistance directly to those people eligible for legal aid; Dorking CAB occasionally refers clients there.</p>
	<p>Q 6 Does the local council(s) have offices where people can access services in the town?</p>	<p>No.</p>

	(Worksheets EC2 Q18; T2 Q11,12; T3 Q16 also refer to local government services)	
	<p>Q 7 Where are the Community Legal Service Information Points?</p> <p><i>These may be in the library or other easy access building. They should clearly display the Community Legal Service Quality Mark.</i></p> <p>(Worksheets EC4 Q2,3; EC5; T2 Q12; T3 Q16 also refer to retail and service sector)</p>	At Dorking & District Citizens Advice Bureau.
	Q 8 Which outlets in the town carry a full range of the Community Legal Service Information Leaflets on aspects of civil law?	Dorking & District Citizens Advice Bureau.
	<p>Q 9 How are the following national services advertised locally?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Legal Service Direct National Helpline (0845 345 4345)? • Community Legal Service Direct website (www.clsdirect.org.uk)? 	On leaflets and poster at Dorking & District Citizens Advice Bureau.
	<p>Q10 Where can people go to get access to the Community Legal Service Direct National Helpline and Community Legal Service Direct website?</p> <p><i>Is there, for example, a library (or other building that is easily accessible to the community) that provides public access to such facilities as a public telephone point, internet point, or kiosk?</i></p>	There is free internet access at Dorking Library. Occasionally when there is a need clients can use a telephone at Dorking & District Citizens Advice Bureau, or use a computer there with assistance to access the CLSD website.

SWOT analysis

You need to consider what the information you have gathered tells you in the light of these questions:	Write your answers here. Base them on the information you have gathered.	Conclusion					
		It's a Foot	Strength	Weaknes g	Opportu nities	Threat	Need
Does the local CLSP Strategic Plan accurately reflect the need for civil legal service in your town and its hinterland?	Not applicable because CLSP is no longer in existence.	✓					
Are there particular issues or priorities regarding access to civil legal services by residents of your town and its hinterland that you think the CLSP has missed?	Not applicable because CLSP is no longer in existence. Most Dorking & District CAB clients are seeking debt advice and welfare benefit advice, with employment and housing issues coming up behind. It may be that there is a perception that people in Dorking can afford to pay for legal services, because Dorking is seen as an affluent area.	✓					
How easy is it for people to get access to community legal services and help?	It is not easy to get publicly funded legal advice in Dorking: this probably reflects the situation nationally. There is only one firm of solicitors in Dorking providing CLS-funded services, so e.g. if one partner from a divorcing couple is seeing this solicitor, the other partner would have to travel outside Dorking to Leatherhead or Epsom to see a different CLS-funded solicitor. Three different firms of solicitors provide a solicitor one day per month each at Dorking & District CAB, so clients can get a diagnosis. If the situation is ongoing those not eligible for legal aid must choose whether to proceed or not; the CAB can help with e.g. obtaining a quotation or a fixed fee.			✓			