THE CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

FOR OUTDOORS SPORTS

SUMMARY REPORT

November 2005

Joint Report by West Sussex County Council and Crawley Borough Council

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INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose, Context, background to the report

In 2004, Crawley Borough Council ('the Council') committed itself to produce a borough-wide playing pitch strategy (Map 1 for the location of Crawley and Map 2 for the area that the strategy covers).

The key objectives of the study are to:

- Update the 2002 quantitative assessment of sports pitch provision in Crawley
- Provide a qualitative assessment of standards of pitch provision in Crawley
- Develop an investment strategy for the improvement and / or disposal of sports pitch sites and pavilions
- Incorporate sports development policies and priorities into the provision and management of sports pitches
- Provide data to inform local planning policy relating to sports pitch provision, management and disposal
- Provide a sports pitch input to the Council's Green Space Strategy
- Promote co-ordination between Crawley Borough Council, School / Education and where practical, a private / voluntary sector provider of sports pitches.

This assessment is primarily concerned with voluntary participation in competitive sports with an emphasis on association football; referred to in this document as football, cricket, rugby and other sports, by adults and young people and presents the key findings arising from extensive survey work and consultation, highlighting areas of both concern and opportunity. In addition, although not generally included within playing pitch strategies, this strategy includes Tennis and Bowls sites within the Borough.

It is important to note that this document is primarily concerned with the provision of playing pitches (i.e. the playing surface, safety margins and the wider area for repositioning the pitch within the playing field) and not playing fields nor open spaces (which include grass or other areas which are not used for sport). This is an important distinction as some of the areas surrounding pitches are not used for sport but are important in terms of open space.

1.1 National trends in pitch sports

	Key facts	Key trends	Implication for pitches
Football	Out of school, football has experienced the largest growth in 'frequent' participation from 37% in 1994 to 43% in 1999[1]	More children are playing due to popularity of mini soccer	More mini soccer pitches needed nationally
	Female soccer is now starting to grow nationally at a rapid pace[2]	More women are playing the game	Improved quality of ancillary facilities and in particular dedicated changing facilities
	A large growth in informal five-a-side football[3]	More mid-week fixtures, more non-grass pitches	Players defecting to five-a-side, therefore additional synthetic turf and indoor space may be required
	The FA forecast the number of youth players to increase by 10% over next 5 years[3]	More pitches will be needed	The vast number of children playing mini-soccer will result in the need for more junior pitches in five years time
	Decline in Sunday morning men's football[8]	Less men playing the 11-a-side game	More specialist small-sided pitches required. Quality of 11-a-side provision needs to be enhance to sustain participation
Cricket	Kwik cricket – a game devised for children is played by 1.1 million pupils in 90% of the country's primary schools – 434,000 of these are girls[4]	Increased participation by young people	More pitches used for Kwik cricket and new mobile pitches introduced in schools
	The number of women's clubs increased from 4,200 in 1997 to 7,611 in 2001[5]	Increased participation by women	Improved access needed to quality training pitches and improved ancillary facilities in smaller clubs is required

	Key facts	Key trends	Implication for pitches
Rugby Union	The number of adult males playing rugby has decreased by 12% over last five years[6]	Decline in the men's game is recognised but many initiatives are in place to increase opportunities and promote the sport	May require better quality pitches with ancillary facilities
	Women's participation has increased significantly in recent years - from approximately 2,000 players in 1988, to 8,000 by 1998[7]	Increase in participation by women	Improved clubhouse facilities and increased access to pitches
Hockey	Hockey is one of top five most popular games in school, although adult participation declined from 20% in 1994, to 17% in 1999 and the number of children citing it as enjoyable dropped from 13% to 10% over the same period[1]	Slight decline in youth participation. Emphasis therefore is placed on promoting hockey towards young people to secure the future of the game. However, many clubs still do not have access to STPs	Continuing requirement for STPs and improved clubhouse facilities to meet league requirements and to encourage club/team formation.

Data sources:

1. Young People and Sport, Sport England (1999)
2. Women and Football – A Strategy Document, Football Association (1996)
3. Data provided by FA (unpublished)
4. A Cricketing Future for All – the National Strategy for Cricket, England and Wales Cricket Board (2001)
5. Data provided by the England and Wales Cricket Board (unpublished)
6. MORI Nationwide Consultation for the RFU, Mori (1998)
7. Running Rugby (June 1999)
8. Anecdotal evidence.

Whilst the above provides a useful indication as to the changing nature of pitch sports, it must be acknowledged that trends vary across the country. Therefore the local football context is discussed below.

1.2 Local football participation trends: summary

	Key facts	Key trends	Possible implications for Crawley…
Football	Mini football has experienced significant growth through the introduction of leagues in the town and expanding programmes in schools	More children are playing football due to the increasing popularity of mini-soccer	Need for more mini pitches Need to improve accessibility – widen geographical spread
	As an Active West Sussex target sport there has been significant growth in girls football, most notably in the north of the county e.g. girls football clubs in West Sussex have increased from 12 in 2001 to 26 in 2003 (West Sussex Active Sports)	Increased competitions, coaching sessions and club development to encourage girls participation has lead to more girls playing the game	Increase demand for quality changing facilities suitable for girls/ women's football strategically located in the county
	The number of adult clubs affiliated to West Sussex FA is decreasing	Falling participation in 11-a-side football	Need to enhance the quality of pitches and ancillary facilities to sustain current participation
	The number of youth clubs affiliated to West Sussex FA is increasing, factors contributing to growth include Active West Sussex developmental programmes e.g. Kick Start courses.	Increase in youth football	Need to develop additional youth-size pitches Need to improve accessibility – widen geographical spread

NB. The Sports Development Officer in Crawley was consulted to provide data on trends and participation for rugby, cricket and hockey in Crawley.

2. Countywide strategic documents

2.1 *An Evolving Facility Strategy for West Sussex Local Football Partnership (LFP) (2003)*

2.1.1 This strategy examines the football facility requirements for West Sussex LFP and the priority areas for development over the next five years. It is aligned with the FA's National Game Strategy and Football Development Strategy.

2.1.2 The strategy objectives are to:

- identify the current spread and type of football facilities
- identify gaps in grass roots facility provision
- identify the priority areas for facility development
- clarify the role of different organisations
- ensure that facility planning and developments are sustainable through regular and frequent monitoring and updating of the database and strategy
- Identify football development priorities and subsequent facility implications.

2.1.3 Key points to arise from the strategy are:

- there are a wide range of opportunities to play football in West Sussex LFP
- the main development programmes and plans are for the introduction and expansion of mini soccer, youth and girls football
- the county has a lower number of outdoor grass junior and full size artificial pitches than the national average
- local authorities and schools play a major part in providing football facilities for the public
- the percentage of school sites in the County with secured community use is higher than the regional average
- the percentage of sites operated by this local authority is 8% higher than the regional average
- Crawley have a level of facilities well in excess of all local authorities in the County
- Both junior and women's / girls football continues to increase in popularity but is restricted in many areas due to a lack of suitable facilities.

2.1.4 The report concludes that the main facility gaps in West Sussex LFP are:

- the lack of mini pitches to meet the requirements of the expanded programmes in schools, local authority courses and the FA's mini-soccer scheme

- the need for more floodlit grass pitches, to meet the demand for playing and training during the week
- the possible deficiency of playing pitches in certain areas of the county when compared against the National Playing Fields Association Six Acre Standard
- the shortage of space for additional pitches at many local authority managed sites.

2.1.5 These issues will be revisited in this playing pitch strategy to ensure that local areas of need are identified to inform specific local strategies.

2.2 Sport Matters in West Sussex – West Sussex Sports Strategy 2001-2006 (June 2001)

2.2.1 The vision for sport in West Sussex is that 'West Sussex should be a county which is recognised for its provision of high quality and lasting opportunities in a wide range of sporting activities'.

2.2.2 A key objective of the strategy is to 'ensure that there are sufficient well managed sports facilities to meet West Sussex's needs'. This objective will be achieved in the following ways:

- address the principle deficiencies in the nature and location of facilities
- encourage shared use of facilities where this would be advantageous
- safeguard existing facilities from being lost through redevelopment which does not benefit sport
- ensure that local authority facilities offer a balanced programme of activities.

2.2.3 The Strategy reveals:

- facilities for football are well provided for with an adequate supply of grass pitches. There are some areas of deficiency but these should be addressed on a local basis
- in some areas there are poor surfaces and inadequate drainage
- too many young people are playing 11-a-side on a full size pitch
- there is a need for more mini-pitches to be provided and appropriately equipped.

2.3 ***West Sussex Active Sports***

2.3.1 Active West Sussex is coordinated by the West Sussex Sports Partnership to deliver Sport England's seven-year national development programme 'Active Sports'. Active West Sussex targets ten sports, which includes girl's football, hockey and rugby union.

2.3.2 The aim is for 10 –16 year olds getting more from their involvement in sport and encourages participation at quality local clubs.

2.3.3 West Sussex has seen a high rate of participation in these focus sports throughout the County, and particularly good growth in mini-soccer.

2.3.4 Several cricket, hockey and football clubs within the Borough are working towards accreditation.

2.4 *The Facilities development Strategy for the West Sussex Local Football Partnership (July 2004)*

2.4.1 The draft strategy sets objectives and a clear direction for the overall facility investment in grassroots football over the next two years (up to 2006) within the West Sussex LFP.

2.4.2 The overall aim of the Strategy is to enable the LFP to 'by using the power of football to build a better future' and 'to lead the successful development of football at every level'.

2.4.3 The Strategy assesses the current situation with regard to existing football facilities within the LFP. The following recommendations are of relevance to Crawley Borough Council and this playing pitch strategy:

- Support the development of FA community clubs
- Stop the decline of adult league football
- Encourage ownership of facilities to clubs
- Support the growth and development of small sided football
- Promote the game to minority groups
- Promote the woman's and girls game
- Provide all weather surfaces with floodlights
- Promote community use of school, college and university facilities
- Provide more disability coaching facilities
- Promote equity and social inclusion

2.4.4 The document sets out a process for prioritisation, developed to allow for all proposed projects to be prioritised in an independent and robust manner staking into account the strategic priorities as outlined by the FA. The prioritisation process includes a strategic investment matrix that assesses strategic need and sports development.

3 The Joint Basis of the Report

This report has been produced jointly by West Sussex County Council Education and Arts Directorate and Crawley Borough Council Community Services section to establish the existing stock and demand position for playing fields* in the Borough. It records and projects the effect that existing and proposed changes to schools and the Borough's sport and leisure provision and other developments will have on this situation over the period 2005-2010.

Interim reports in the series have been used to map and guide decision making particularly in respect of planning, distribution and type of provision over the development period since 2000.

3.1 The Drivers of Change and Other Developments (WSCC Education)

3.1.1 *Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Age of Transfer (AOT) Changes*

The school based changes are firstly associated with the provision of PFI based developments for new schools at Thomas Bennett Community College, Ifield Community College, a new secondary school in Maidenbower – Oriel High School, and the provision of a new replacement primary school for the Desmond Anderson School on the Thomas Bennett campus. Secondly, there are changes associated with the change in AOT. The final position for Crawley schools is shown in Appendix 1 ('AOT Summary of Changes – Primary Schools as of 5th April 2005').

3.1.2 *Other School Changes*

In addition to the above there will be additions and changes in sport/recreation at the following secondary schools:

- Hazelwick School - the provision of two Synthetic Floodlit Turf Pitches are possibles in association with a private sports provider;
- Holy Trinity – development of a sports centre; and
- St Wilfred's – new sports hall and outdoor all weather facilities with community use as part of a major new school building development.

* The term playing fields for the purposes of this report include grass playing pitches and synthetic turf pitches (STPs).

3.1.3 Extended Schools

By 2010, all schools are required to provide access to a core of extended services, with half of all primary schools and a third of all secondary schools doing so by 2008. The core offer will comprise:

- high-quality childcare provided on the school site or through other local providers, with supervised transfer arrangements, where appropriate, available 8am to 6pm all year round
- a varied menu of study support to be on offer, such as homework clubs, 'catch-up' provision, gifted and talented provision, sport, music tuition, dance and drama, arts and crafts, special interest clubs, visits to museums and galleries, learning a foreign language, volunteering and enterprise activities
- parenting support, including information sessions for parents at key transition points, parenting programmes run with the support of other children's services, and family learning sessions to allow children to learn with their parents
- swift and easy referral to a wide range of specialist support services, such as speech therapy, child and adolescent mental health services, family support services, and sexual health services (some services could be delivered on school sites).
- providing wider community access to ICT, sports and arts facilities, including adult learning.
- Those schools who are working towards offering extended services should also aim to develop into a healthy school at the same time. The National Healthy Schools Programme is funded by the DfES and the Department of Health, with a regional and local network. By 2009, the Government wants every school to be working towards achieving national healthy school status. The Government has ensured that every LEA and Primary Care Trust already has a local healthy schools programme to support schools in reaching this target. To gain healthy school status, schools will need to meet standards in a number of areas including PSHE, physical activity, healthy eating and emotional health and wellbeing. Schools will be expected to use a whole-school approach to meeting these standards involving parents, pupils, governors and staff. Working towards offering extended services entirely supports a school in gaining healthy school status. For more information see www.wiredforhealth.gov.uk
- This could result in schools offering their facilities to the community although it is too soon to tell what impact this may have.

3.1.4 *Crawley Sport and Recreation Strategy*

The changes associated with broader sport and leisure provision are derived from Crawley Borough Council's 'Sport and Recreation Strategy' recommendations and the implementation of the Borough's medium term plans for provision. The primary element of these proposals is the building of a new Crawley Leisure Centre, K2, on the Thomas Bennett Community College campus. The new

centre will be replacing the old town centre Crawley leisure centre and will provide sub-regional regional sports facility with a particular focus on swimming and athletics. In addition to this provision at Thomas Bennett Community College it is proposed in the strategy that enhanced community provision be made at Hazelwick School, Oriel High School, and Ifield Community College. A third generation soccer/rugby rather than hockey based floodlit STP is proposed adjacent to Broadfield Stadium

3.1.5 *Crawley Borough Council Core Planning Policy*

Policy COM11 clearly states that areas within schools or playing fields within the built up area, will not be permitted unless;

i. The facility has been demonstrated to be surplus to requirements
ii. adequate provision to meet educational needs is made elsewhere
iii. adequate green space is retained within the neighbourhood
iv. it is not possible to share the facility with another community or neighbourhood
v. there is no detrimental effect upon the character of the neighbourhood
vi. the proposed development will allow public access and public use of any area to be retained for recreational use

The findings in this report clearly demonstrate that provision in this context must be retained to ensure adequate use for the future.

3.2 The Policy Context

3.2.1 *Relationship of Report Findings to Policies of Sport England and the Department for Education & Skills (DfES)*

The Report has as its main external reference point the requirements of the DfES and Sport England whose respective policies, designed to protect playing fields, had to be satisfied before any changes have been implemented. The detailed requirements of DfES and Sport England are contained in the following documents:

- *'PPG17 Planning for Open Space, Sport & Recreation'* (ODPM, July 2002)
- *'The Protection of School Playing Fields and Land for Academies'* (DfES, November 2004)
- *'A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England'* (Sport England, 2002)

3.2.2 *The Protection of School Playing Fields & Land for Academies, DfES*

The guidance replaces that originally used in July 2001 and significantly strengthens the policy framework to protect playing fields. It contains a requirement to meet stringent 'tests' before any land used as a playing field can be disposed of for alternative development. All disposals now need the express consent of the Secretary of State.

3.2.3 *PPG 17 Planning for Open Space, Sport & Recreation, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)*

Work on this report started at a time when the Government's Planning Policy Guidance in the form of PPG 17, Sport and Recreation was being reviewed. Whilst work on the report has proceeded, government has published its replacement PPG - Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, July 2002 and subsequently a companion guide 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities' in September 2002. Whilst the new PPG continues to support the quantitative basis of assessment derived from the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA), Six Acre Standard and Methodology on which the work in this report is founded, there is now a shift in emphasis away from quantity to an equal emphasis on quality of provision. Whilst in the quantitative assessment quality was always a central consideration it did not ultimately determine the land use planning position. The new emphasis will now place quality as a central planning consideration. It has, however, following discussions with Sport England, been agreed for the purposes of this report that the quantitative assessment methodology will continue as the initial basis of the current work in Crawley. Sport England have however indicated that individual site proposals that may come forward in the future will have to take due regard of the new PPG Guidance but, for the purposes of establishing the framework approach which is the role of this report, existing methodology can be followed.

3.2.4 *A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England (Sport England)*

The policy statement is an updated version of the Sport England Planning Bulletin Issue 8 of June 2000 – Playing Fields for Sport Revisited and provides a 'tuning' of Sport England policies to provide for a better match to changing legislation such as that arising from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister.

Importantly, the statement contains clarification of terms and how they will be used in the implementation of Sport England policies. The definitions define what constitutes 'a playing field' (D1), 'playing pitch' (D2), 'catchment' (D3), suitable location (D4) and 'equivalent quality' (D5). The full policy document can be viewed at http://www.sportengland.org/planning_policy_statement.pdf

The document contains one key policy – P1:

"Sport England will oppose the granting of planning permission for any development which would lead to the loss of, or would prejudice the use of all or any part of a playing field, or land last used as a playing field in an adopted or draft deposit local plan, unless, in the judgement of Sport England, one of the specific circumstance (for exemption) applies.

There are five exemptions to the policy being applied. These are summarised below:

E1 Assessment of demand supply shows there is an excess of playing field Has no 'special' significance to the interests of sport.

E2 Development is ancillary to principal use of site as a playing field. Does adversely affect quantity or quality of pitches.

E3 Development affects only land incapable of forming a playing pitch or Contributes to a maintenance regime e.g. enable a pitch to be moved to reduce waste and contributes to safety margins.

E4 the loss of playing field would be replaced by a field of equal or better Quality in a suitably accessible location.

E5 the proposed development on the playing field is for indoor or outdoor Sports facilities of sufficient benefit to sport to outweigh the loss.

It should be noted that the DfES guidance represents a process to protect playing fields from disposal and is not legislatively part of the process to achieve planning consent for alternative use of playing field land. This role resides with PPG17 and the Planning Acts. Many of the considerations that would determine the appropriateness of an alternative use of playing field land are however due to the widening of the scope of the DfES guidance common to both it and PPG17. This is particularly the case in respect of meeting community need.

To meet the changed guidance/requirements of the PPG, the last phase of its work on this report have included studies of the quality of pitches and a sports based demand study have been added to the original quantitative work giving the report the following overall structure:

Part A: Quantitative Assessments

STAGE 1 Existing quantitative supply of pitches set against 1999 population and a 2002 pitch supply audit based on NPFA minimum requirements.

STAGE 2 Projection of 2002 pitch supply audit against projected 2006 populated figure based on NPFA minimum requirements.

STAGE 3 Post changes (up to 2003 actual, 2008 proposed) in pitch supply set against projected 2006 population based on NPFA minimum requirements.

Part B: Sports Based Assessments

STAGE 4 Sport based demand study for pitches using post changes supply and 2010 population projections.

Part C: Qualitative Assessment Outcomes

STAGE 5 Detailed surveys carried out in 2004.
A chart in Appendix 2 shows the detailed findings.
Conclusions plus recommendations are given in Part D (2)

Part A:
Quantitative Assessments

1. The Audit: Range of Proposed Changes and Desired End Result

1.1 Arising from the three initiatives (PFI, AOT and Sport and Recreation Strategy) and other changes the following have resulted:

- New playing fields created
- Existing and new playing fields initiating or extending use by the community on a formal agreement backed basis where this previously did not occur at all or was on a limited informal access basis.
- New all weather outdoor floodlit playing facilities in the form of Synthetic Turf Pitches (STPs) and Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGAs) constructed with full community access
- Existing playing fields being both upgraded in terms of drainage and ancillary facilities (such as changing rooms) to allow greater use by schools and the community and new pitches being constructed with the upgraded specification.
- Playing fields in a particular location being lost to sport and recreation development or other non-sport uses.

1.2 The objective end result of all potential change has been to ensure that communities in Crawley have playing fields and all weather outdoor playing facilities that firstly meet their educational requirements. This means satisfying DfES standards and, where possible, enhancing these to give pupils access to high quality facilities designed to meet their needs and aspirations for the future. Secondly, that in terms of community provision that the policies of Sport England and ODPM Guidance are satisfied. Central to meeting this objective has been ensuring that there is sufficient playing field area to meet the minimum requirement of the National Playing Field Association (NPFA) contained in their policy document 'The Six Acre Standard'. This is currently 1.6ha per 1,000 population for outdoor sports, i.e. including grass pitches, greens, courts, athletics tracks, synthetic pitches but 1.2ha within this overall figure specifically for sports pitches. The aim of the proposals is however where possible to enhance the provision above the minimum. For the purposes of this report the assessment is focused on playing pitches and therefore uses the 1.2ha minimum requirement as the parameter.

1.3 However, in line with the NPFA review of The Six Acre Standard published in December 2001, the significance of Synthetic Turf Pitches (STPs) is recognised. The standard sees STPs as being complimentary to the provision of other outdoor facilities but states that, while such surfaces cannot provide for the wide range of activities suited to natural turf, their capacity for intensive use makes it reasonable to equate them with twice the area of natural turf. Whether STPs should contribute to the specific 'pitch' element of the NPFA requirement does, to a large extent, depend on their overall contribution to meeting need and is NPFA's qualification for their inclusion in any approach taken. First and second generation STPs*, it is true to say, were primarily used at least for competitive play by one sport (hockey) and for training for a number of others, primarily soccer, making their inclusion as counting double the are of a similar grass pitch in the 1.2ha standard disputable. Third generation pitches* however, with their range of surfaces able to support competitive level soccer and rugby on one type of surface and hockey training on others, makes their inclusion much more valid. In Crawley, a range of 2nd and 3rd generation surfaces have or are being developed and will make a higher contribution to meeting the need in the town. All STP surfaces have therefore been included in the report.

1.4 Whilst meeting the NPFA requirement on a district/Borough wide basis is the central plank of Sport England's policies, how on a particular individual site or local area basis this is met is also significant. It has therefore been important to look at how change affects Crawley on a smaller than Borough basis. The areas chosen are the existing neighbourhoods (see Map 3 – Crawley Neighbourhoods) and their immediate surrounding areas. Set out below are the various area based changed scenarios that might occur in a particular neighbourhood and the possible actions to be taken.

1.5 In addition to meeting this minimum quantitative requirement, it is essential that pitches are usable; therefore qualitative factors must also be taken into account in the assessment.

* First and second generation all weather artificial turf pitches (ATP's) were primarily designed to support hockey and had a relatively short piled synthetic grass (either sand filled or dressed and a high specification water based surface). Third generation pitches have been designed with a much longer pile (filled with sand/rubber comb) to support soccer and rugby use.

2. The Audit Process and Results

2.1 STAGE ONE:
Existing quantitative supply of pitches set against 1999 population and a 2002 pitch supply audit based on NPFA minimum requirements

2.1.1 The audit has used as its starting point the Playing Pitch Assessment (1999) produced by Crawley Borough Council's Research and Development team in collaboration with West Sussex County Council and Sport England. This base data was reviewed in summer 2002 by Crawley Borough Council Planning Department and its revised findings have been used as the base data for the assessment.

2.1.2 The 2002 review assessment used an area division of the Borough based on neighbourhoods as in 1999 but additionally divided the Borough into four neighbourhood groups (see Map 4 – Crawley Quadrants, The Four Corners), the four corners equating to broadly the north west, north east, south west and south east quadrants of the Borough. These area based figures were then set against the NPFA requirement of 1.2ha per 1,000 population and a population base for neighbourhoods derived from the 1999 mid year estimates. The Crawley area population totals for the thirteen neighbourhoods set against the summer 2002 revised assessment are set out in:

Figure 1 – Existing Pitch Sports Space – All neighbourhoods
Figure 2 - Existing Pitch Sports Space – 'Four Corners'

Figure 1

EXISTING PITCH SPORT SPACE (All neighbourhoods) – 1999 Estimated Population / 2002 Review of Pitch Space

- By Neighbourhood

- Space which qualifies for the 1.2 has per 1000 population category in the NPFA Standard.

	Actual Area	Effective * Area	1999** Population	Effective Area per 1000 Population
Bewbush	13.39	13.39	8,917	1.5
Broadfield	8.12	8.18*	12,326	0.66
Furnace Green**	11.01	11.01	5,641	1.95
Gossops Green	0.97	0.97	4,993	0.19
Ifield	13.88	13.88	8,649	1.60
Langley Green	18.29	18.29	6,877	2.66
Maidenbower	5.84	5.84	8,649	0.68
Northgate	5.78	5.78	4,549	1.27
Pound Hill North	5.64	5.64	6,478	0.87
Pound Hill South	2.89	2.89	6,783	0.43
Southgate***	2.45	2.45	7,665	0.32
Three Bridges	12.9	13.53*	5,282	2.56
Tilgate	7.15	7.47*	6,049	1.23
West Green	2.61	2.61	4,470	0.58
Whole Borough		111.93*	97,328	1.15

Notes:

* Includes 2 x actual area for all all-weather surfaces on basis that can tolerate heavier use than grass areas
** 1999 Mid-Year Estimates
*** Southgate Playing Fields are actually sited in Furnace Green

2.1.3 From Figure one it can be seen that, whilst overall the Crawley Borough Council area fails to meet the NPFA minimum requirement for playing fields of 1.2ha per 1,000 by its total provision of 1.15ha, in seven of the neighbourhoods the figure is exceeded.

Figure 2

EXISTING PITCH SPORT SPACE ('Four Corners') –
1999 Estimated Population / 2002 Review of Pitch Space

- By Groups of Neighbourhoods – "The Four Corners Groups"

	Actual Area	Effective * Area	1999** Population	Effective Area per 1000 Population
NORTH EAST				
Northgate	5.78	5.78	4,549	
Three Bridges	12.9	13.53*	5,282	
Pound Hill North	5.64	5.64	6,478	
TOTAL – North East		24.95	16,309	1.53
SOUTH EAST				
Pound Hill South	2.89	2.89	6,783	
Maidenbower	5.84	5.84	8,049	
Furnace Green	11.01	11.01	5,641	
TOTAL – South East		19.74	21,073	0.94
SOUTH AND WEST				
Tilgate	7.15	7.47*	6,049	
Southgate	2.45	2.45	7,665	
Broadfield	8.12	8.16*	12,326	
Bewbush	13.39	13.39	8,917	
TOTAL – South and West		31.47	34,957	0.90
NORTH WEST				
Ifield	13.88	13.88	8649	
Gossops Green	0.97	0.97	4993	
West Green	2.61	2.61	4470	
Langley Green	18.29	18.29	6877	
TOTAL – North West		35.75	24,989	1.43

2.1.4 Figure 2 shows the existing sport pitch space based on the area grouping. As can be seen on this basis of assessment, the north east sector exceeds the requirement by 0.33ha per 1,000 population as does the North West by 0.23ha. The south east and south west sectors both, however, fall approximately 0.3ha below the required minimum standard.

2.2 STAGE TWO: Projection of 2002 pitch supply audit against projected 2006 populated figure based on NPFA minimum requirements

2.2.1 If, projected population figures for 2006 are applied (see Figure 3 and Figure 4 for area based assessment), it can be seen that, whilst falls in population in some neighbourhoods help the ratio of playing field to population, the overall effect is to bring a further neighbourhood Northgate below the minimum requirement and has the result of driving the Borough wide total down to 1.1ha per 1,000 population. It must be stressed at this point that this situation is based on an existing position without any influence of PFI, AOT or the Sport and Recreation Strategy proposals.

Figure 3

EXISTING PITCH SPORT SPACE AND 2006 ESTIMATED POPULATION* - 2002 Review of Pitch Space

- By Neighbourhoods

	Effective Area	2006 Population	Effective Area per 1000 Population
Bewbush	13.39	8786	1,52
Broadfield	8.18	12486	0.66
Furnace Green	11.01	5562	1.98
Gossops Green	0.97	4945	0.2
Ifield	13.88	9325	1.49
Langley Green	18.29	6879	2.66
Maidenbower	5.84	9175	0.64
Northgate	5.78	5022	1.15
Pound Hill North**	5.64**	7830**	0.72
Pound Hill South	2.89	7016	0.41
Southgate	2.45	7994	0.31
Three Bridges	15.53	5602	2.42
Tilgate	7.47	5851	1.28
West Green	2.61	5047	0.52
TOTAL – All Borough	111.93	101,520	1.1

NOTE Without any changes in pitch sport space, including no additional provision in the NES but with population changes based upon development scenarios.
The overall average falls slightly and 8 of 14 neighbourhoods have a worse ratio per 1000 population.

* CBC Devt. Based Projections that includes development foreseen at mid 2001.

** The Pound Hill North population includes an allowance for development in the North East Sector, which will eventually have its own pitch space at a ratio of 1.2 ha per 1000 population.

Figure 4

EXISTING PITCH SPORTS SPACE AND 2006 ESTIMATED POPULATION* - 2002 Review of Pitch Space

- By "The Four Corner Groups"

	Effective Area	2006 Population	Effective Area per 1000 Population
North East			
Northgate	5.78	5022	
Three Bridges	13.5**	5602	
Pound Hill North	5.64	7830	
	24.95	18454	1.35
South East			
Pound Hill South	2.89	7016	
Maidenbower	5.84	9175	
Furnace Green	11,01	5562	
	19.74	21,753	0.91
South and West			
Tilgate	7.47**	5851	
Southgate	2.45	7994	
Broadfield	8.16**	12486	
Bewbush	13.39	8786	
	31.47	35117	0.90
North West			
Ifield	13.88	9325	
Gossops Green	0.97	4945	
West Green	2.61	5047	
Langley Green	18.29	6879	
	35.75	26196	1.36
TOTAL – All Borough	111.93	101,520	1.1

NOTE Without changes in pitch sport space, but with population changes based upon development scenarios. The overall average falls and the averages for all 4 corner groups also fall.

2.3 STAGE 3: Post Changes (up to 2005 actual, 2008 proposed) in pitch supply set against projected 2006 population based on NPFA minimum requirements

2.3.1 Based on the revised data an assessment of the changes resulting from the PFI, AOT and other actual and definite proposed development has been applied to the Borough's playing field stock.

The assessment process also took into account the following points:

2.3.2 Factored into this total stock figure for pitches is an allowance for synthetic turf, for all the PFI schools and firm proposals at Hazlewick and St. Wilfred's schools and on a site adjoining Broadfield Stadium.

2.3.3 In 1999 public sports space was available across the whole Borough at the ration of 1.15 hectares per thousand of the population. This was marginally below the NPFA standard ratio of 1.2 hectares per thousand. There was however an uneven pattern across neighbourhoods. Seven neighbourhoods had ratios above the minimum requirement ratio and seven were below. There was a disproportionately large provision in two neighbourhoods – Langley Green and Three Bridges – whilst Gossops Green was exceptionally low. These basic structural patterns of provision have been a consideration in selecting where new provision may be made. However, because much of the development has been predetermined by the distribution of existing school sites where the development has to occur, the structural imbalance has tended to persist after change has occurred.

2.3.4 The population of Crawley has changed from 97,328 to a current (projected) figure of 99,978 and to a projected 2006 figure of 100,489 used as the basis for forward planning. Apart from the overall change, population distribution across the Borough has also altered due to change in household composition, higher density housing etc. Such population changes set against the stock of playing pitches would have occurred without any factors such as those relating to PFI development. As with existing provision patterns mentioned above, these structural population changes have been a consideration in forward planning but have not in their own right been used in the scenario outcomes to determine the need for new provision except where a disposal of playing field land currently not available for community use could help reduce a shortfall.

2.3.5 Figure 5 shows the outcome of existing and firm planned developments set against a revised 2006 population. Figures 6, 7, 8 and 9 shows the turn out for the 'Four Corner' groups (see Maps 8, 9, 10 and 11 – Quadrant Detail Maps).

Figure 5 – Post Changes Pitch Sports Space (All neighbourhoods) – 2005 actual provision up to 2008 proposals, 2006 population projections

Neighbourhood	Existing Grass Pitches			Proposed Grass Pitches			Existing All Weather		Proposed All Weather		Total	2006	Ha per	Change	Notes
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	STP	MUGA	STP	MUGA	All	popn	1000		Reasons for change
Northgate	3.57	2.21	5.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.78	4484	1.29	1.28-1.27 - 0.01	No change in pitches - change result of population increase
Three Bridges	8.13	4.14	12.27	0	0	0	0	0	1.28	0	13.55	5761	2.35	2.56-2.35 - 0.21	2 new STPs at Hazlewick. Change in popn.
Pound Hill (N)	5.64	0	5.64	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.64	7248	0.78	0.87-0.78 - 0.09	Change in popn.
Ifield	11.44	2.44	13.88	3.82	0	3.82	1.28	0.40	0	0	19.38	13639	1.42	1.60-1.42 - 0.18	New grass pitches and AW pitches at Ifield. Popn change.
Gossops Green	0.97	0	0.97	0	0	0	0	0	1.28	0	2.25	5651	0.40	0.19-0.40 +0.21	Popn change. Proposed STP at St. Wilfred's School.
West Green	2.61	0	2.61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.61	4637	0.56	0.58-0.56 - 0.02	Popn change.
Langley Green	18.29	0	18.29	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.29	7225	2.53	2.66-2.53 - 0.13	Popn change.
Pound Hill (S)	2.89	0	2.89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.89	7962	0.36	0.43-0.36 - 0.07	Popn change.
Maidenbower	5.84	0	5.84	4.03	0	4.03	1.27	0.40	0	0	11.54	7967	1.46	0.68-1.46 +0.78	New grass pitches, new STP + MUGA at Oriel High School. Popn change.
Furnace Green	11.01	0	11.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.01	6230	1.76	1.95-1.76 - 0.19	Popn change.
Tilgate	6.83	0	6.83	5.03	0	5.03	1.28	0.75	1.28	0	15.17	6068	2.52	1.23-2.52 +1.29	New STP/MUGA at Thomas Bennett CC. Broadfield Stadium. Popn change.
Southgate	2.45	0	2.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.45	8436	0.29	0.32-0.29 - 0.03	Popn change.
Broadfield	8.18 *	0	8.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.18	6272	1.31	0.66-1.31 +0.66	Popn change. Neighbourhood boundary change.
Bewbush	13.39	0	13.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.39	8909	1.5	1.50-1.50 +/- 0.00	
TOTAL	**93.06**	**8.79**	**110.03**	**12.88**	**0**	**12.88**	**3.83**	**1.55**	**3.84**	**0**	**132.13**	**100489**	**1.31**	**1.15-1.31 +0.16**	

Figure 6 FOUR CORNERS GROUP BREAKDOWN

North East Quadrant – Northgate, Three Bridges, Pound Hill (N)

	Northgate	Three Bridges	Pound Hill (N)	TOTAL
Grass Pitches (existing)	5.78	12.27	5.64	23.69
Grass Pitches (proposed)	-	-	-	-
All Weather (existing)	-	-	-	-
All Weather (proposed)	-	1.28	-	1.28
TOTAL ALL	5.78	13.55	5.64	24.97
1999 population	4,549	5,282	6,478	16,309
2006 population	4,484	5,761	7,248	17,493
Population change	- 65	+ 479	+ 770	+ 1,184
Ha/1000, 1999	1.27	2.57	0.87	1.53
Ha/1000, 2006	1.29	2.35	0.78	1.43
Change	+0.02	-0.22	-0.09	-0.10

Ha per 1000 for quadrant in 1999 = 1.53

Ha per 1000 for quadrant in 2006 = 1.43

CHANGE = **-0.10**

Figure 7

North West Quadrant –
Ifield, Gossops Green, West Green & Langley Green

	Ifield	Gossops Green	West Green	Langley Green	TOTAL
Grass Pitches (existing)	13.88	0.97	2.61	18.29	35.75
Grass Pitches (proposed)	3.82	-	-	-	3.82
All Weather (existing)	1.68	-	-	-	1.68
All Weather (proposed)	-	1.28	-	-	1.28
TOTAL ALL	19.38	2.25	2.61	18.29	42.53
1999 population	8,649	4,993	4,470	6,877	24,989
2006 population	13,639	5,651	4,637	7,225	31,152
Population change	+ 4,990	+ 658	+ 167	+348	+ 6,163*
Ha/1000, 1999	1.61	0.20	0.59	2.66	1.43
Ha/1000, 2006	1.42	0.40	0.56	2.53	1.37
Change	-0.19	+0.20	-0.03	-0.13	-0.06

Ha per 1000 for quadrant in 1999 = 1.43

Ha per 1000 for quadrant in 2006 = 1.37

CHANGE = -**0.06**

Notes:

***** Boundary change

Figure 8

South East Quadrant– Pound Hill (S), Maidenbower, Furnace Green

	Pound Hill (S)	Maidenbower	Furnace Green	TOTAL
Grass Pitches (existing)	2.89	5.84	11.01	19.74
Grass Pitches (proposed)	-	4.03	-	4.03
All Weather (existing)	-	1.67	-	1.67
All Weather (proposed)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL	2.89	11.54	11.01	25.44
1999 population	6,783	8,049	5,641	21,073
2006 population	7,962	7,967	6,230	22,159
Population change	1,179	- 82	+ 589	+ 1086
Ha/1000, 1999	0.43	0.73	1.96	0.94
Ha/1000, 2006	0.37	1.45	1.77	1.15
Change	-0.06	+0.72	-0.19	+0.21

Ha per 1000 for quadrant in 1999 = 0.94

Ha per 1000 for quadrant in 2006 = 1.15

CHANGE = **+0.21**

Notes:

Figure 9

South and West Quadrant –
Tilgate, Southgate, Broadfield and Bewbush

	Tilgate	Southgate	Broadfield	Bewbush	TOTAL
Grass Pitches (existing)	6.83	2.45	8.18	13.39	40.13
Grass Pitches (proposed)	5.03	-	-	-	5.03
All Weather (existing)	2.03	-	-	-	2.03
All Weather (proposed)	1.28	-	-	-	1.28
TOTAL ALL	15.17	2.45	8.18	13.39	48.47
1999 population	6,049	7,665	12,326	8,917	34,957
2006 population	6,068	8,436	6,272*	8,909	29,685
Population change	+ 19	+ 771	- 6054*	- 8	- 5272*
Ha/1000, 1999	1.24	0.32	0.67	1.51	0.90
Ha/1000, 2006	2.50	0.29	1.31	1.51	1.64
Change	+1.26	-0.03	+0.64	+/-0.00	+0.74

Ha per 1000 for quadrant in 1999 = 0.90

Ha per 1000 for quadrant in 2006 = 1.64

CHANGE = **+0.74**

Notes:

* Boundary change

2.3.6 As can be seen from the outcome figures, the overall results of change has been to improve overall provision across the Borough from a 1999 figure of 1.15 ha per 1000 population to 1.3.1 ha projected in 2006. In the North East sector that changes has been 1.53 to 1.43, North West 1.43 to 1.37, South East 0.94 to 1.15 and South West 0.90 to 1.64.

3.3.7 However, in line with the guidance in PPG17 whilst quantitative assessment is based on overall population size, the actual demands from sports user existing and projected should also be considered. From known data on the number of clubs and the range of sports and trends in future participation, an assessment has been made of Crawley Borough's stock of pitches to meet future demand. This is set out in Stage 4.

Part B:
Sport based demand study for pitches using post changes supply and 2010 population projections.

1.1 In addition to the demand/supply population based assessment the study has been extended to include an assessment based on the demand for pitches required to support teams generated from the base population in Crawley. The assessment contains a number of assumptions, but these are backed by the knowledge of actual participation patterns.

1.2 The assessment considered pitch based sports only to give an overview and used the findings of the 2002 Crawley Borough Sports and Recreation Strategy. The main points arising from the strategy which set a context for the evaluation are set out below:

1.3 ***Crawley Borough Sport and Recreation Strategy Consultation Summary January 2002***

Apart from looking generally at pitches it is also of significance to look at the situation in respect of individual pitch based sports. This was carried out as part of the audit, the work being completed by consultants early this year was brought into the process. The 1999 playing field study formed the basis of an assessment undertaken by the consultants (the Crawley Borough Council Sport and Recreation strategy consultation document). The Strategy identified a shortfall against the NPFA minimum requirement in eight out of the twelve Crawley neighbourhoods but used the NPFA Open Space i.e. 1.6ha standard. However, as illustrated in Figure 2 above, application of the specific playing field element of the NPFA minimum requirement of 1.2ha per 1,000 population rather than 1.6ha, which is for all outdoor sports provision, indicated only five neighbourhoods falling below the requirement. Application of the Sport England Playing Field Assessment model for a range of pitch sports was also undertaken with the following findings for individual sports.

1.4 **Football**

- currently over provision of adult football pitches but due to inability to cope with the minimum of two matches in practice there is not over provision.
- demand for junior pitches boy and girls matches supply.

1.5 **Rugby**

- supply directly meets demand but does not therefore offer any capability to ‘rest’ pitches or for new teams to be found.
- lack of public junior pitches and a shortfall of six junior pitches to meet demand on Sundays.

1.6 **Hockey**

- Crawley is compared with the demand/supply scenario in Bracknell which has access to six Artificial Turf Pitches (ATPs). This would result in the need to provide live new ATPs and replace the Crawley Leisure Centre pitch if this were lost through development.

1.7 **Cricket**

- there is a surplus of senior cricket pitches on all days of use but, a deficit of –1 at weekends for junior

1.8 The following key issues were established by the consultants from their study in respect of playing pitches.

- Although the overall supply of adult football pitches is sufficient, there is a need to invest to increase the quality and capacity.

- The need to develop community use agreements for adult and junior pitches on school sites.

- The need to increase provision of junior public rugby pitches to cater for current unmet demand.

- The need to increase provision of artificial turf pitches. The actual extent to which provision can be increased will be dependent upon the combination of demand for hockey and the requirements for football training and five-a-side.

- The need to increase provision of junior cricket pitches for weekend use.

- The need to develop a dedicated training facility for football in the community scheme.

- The need to provide floodlit training areas with a high utilisation capacity.

- The need to secure investment and agree the longer term management arrangements at Tilgate Forest Golf Centre.

- The need to establish an effective framework to liaise with voluntary sector sports clubs, particularly in relation facility development projects. Current issues include requirements of Oakwood FC, Crawley Jets Rugby League Club and Crawley Cricket Club.

1.9 Based on regional and locally collected information, a demand/supply model was developed for four pitch based sports – soccer, rugby, hockey and cricket. A number of assumptions have been made about each sport in such areas as percentage of active players from a base population derived in it from regionally adjusted figures. The results of the modelling for each sport are set out below.

1.10 Accurate participation rates have not been produced for all sports, however, based on a range of sources, including the input from local research, the following rates have been established for use in Crawley:

Assumptions:

- Overall participation rate in all sport (national) 32%
- Overall participation in team sports (national) men + women 8.6%
- Overall participation in team sports (national) men 15.9%
- Overall participation in team sports (national) women 1.9%
- Participation in outdoor team sports by type (regionally adjusted):

Football 5.3% Cricket 3.1%
Hockey 3.8% Rugby 3.7%

Figure 10 –
Participation in team sports by age group – SE Region

Sport	Age Range							
	7-11	11-15	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Football	21	26	17.3	19.6	11.4	2.3	0.3	0.3
Cricket	15	23.6	14.6	20.5	9	8	7.6	1.6
Hockey	9.2	23.0	16.3	19	11.5	9.5	9.5	2
Rugby	10.5	27.3	16.8	18.9	16.8	6.7	2.5	0.5

Overall sports participation – 2006 base population in Crawley

All sports 100,489 x 32% = 32,156

Male team sports 32,156 x 15.9 = 5,112

Female team sports 32,156 x 1.9% = 610

TOTAL estimated participation in team sports = 5,722

Participation by sports

a) Football
Regional rate = 5.3% (all ages, male + female)

= **1,907 participants**

b) Cricket
Regional rate = 3.1% (all ages, male + female)

= **1,116 participants**

c) Hockey
Regional rate = 3.8% (all ages, male + female)

= **1,367 participants**

d) Rugby

Regional rate = 3.7% (all ages, male + female)

= **1,332 participants**

Figure 11
Number of participants in team sports by age group in Crawley

Sport	Age							
	7-11	11-15	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Football	400	495	330	373	217	44	6	6
Cricket	167	263	162	228	100	89	84	18
Hockey	126	314	223	259	157	129	129	27
Rugby	140	363	223	251	223	89	33	6

Team Generation Rates by sports

SOCCER

	Total potential players
Soccer base participants	1,907
Assumptions:	
15% of players imported	2,193
85% of players active	8,640
15% more than one team	2,143
Average squad size (13)	**165 potential teams**

Known current teams = 157
Potential growth in demand to 2006 = 165 teams

Demand for pitches to support identified teams Home Games

Number of home games generated by these teams:

Senior

Number of senior teams (2005) = 42

Assume that 50% of games played are away.
Pitches needed every week to support these games = 22

Junior 15-18yrs

Number of junior teams (2005) = 9

Assume that 50% of games played are away
Pitches needed every week to support these games = 5

Junior 11-14yrs

Number of Junior teams (2005)	=	44
Assume that 50% of games played are away Pitches needed every week to support these games	=	22

Mini

Number of mini teams (2005)	=	62
Assume 50% of games played are away Pitches needed every week to support these games	=	32
Total potential pitch demand per week	=	**81**

Capacity Estimate for multiple use of pitches (STAGE ONE)

Senior

78.5% of use Saturday PM
19.5% of use Sunday AM
2.0% of use Sunday PM

Therefore approximately **18** pitches could support the known Senior demand of 22 pitches.

Junior (15-18yrs)

50% of use Saturday AM
50% of use Saturday PM

Therefore approximately **2.5** pitches could support the known Junior (15-18yrs) demand of 5 pitches.

Junior (11-14yrs)

5% of use Saturday AM
95% of use Saturday PM

Therefore approximately **21** pitches could support the known Junior (11-14yrs) demand of 22 pitches.

Mini

100% of use Sunday mornings

Therefore approximately **32** pitches could support known Mini demand of pitches.

Demand for pitches based on potential multiple use = **74**

Capacity estimate for multiple use of pitches set against existing known number of pitches (STAGE TWO)

Within each category of soccer use stage one assessment of multiple use has identified where pitches might be used on more than one occasion during a given week. The actual capacity of the pitch to deliver multiple games will depend on a number of qualitative factors such as drainage, quality of surface, and level of maintenance. An assessment by consultants of these qualitative factors has given the majority of Crawley's pitches a 'High' qualitative score indicating the potential for at least moderate multiple use.

It could therefore be assumed that across the grouping of use, a high percentage of junior 15-18yrs and junior 11-14yrs use on a Saturday morning (50% 15-18yrs and 5% 11-14yrs) could be accommodated on pitches used by senior sides. Based on existing known use patterns, this has been estimated as approximately 40% of overall pitch requirements.

Demand and Supply of Pitches

Demand for pitches reaches its peak on a Sunday morning when the following percentages of games are played:

	Pitches required
19.5% of senior	5
50% of Junior (15-18yrs)	3
95% of Junior (11-14yrs)	21
100% of Mini	32
TOTAL	**61**

Current (2005) supply of Senior and Junior soccer pitches is made up of:

Senior		Junior
39	Crawley BOROUGH COUNCIL	14
4	Private **	-
3	WSCC *	3 *
46		17

TOTAL = **63 pitches**

Note: * To be provided through Community Use Agreement as part of PFI provision.

** Estimate based on minimum provision of each site of one pitch.

From the above supply figure, peak Sunday demand for approximately 61 pitches can be met by existing stock. It should be noted that of the peak demands, 32 pitches are for mini soccer whilst the supply is in senior and junior sized pitches. There is therefore potential for more than one mini pitch to be accommodated on, for instance, a senior sized pitch. This factor could increase capacity but would need multiple marking of pitches that may have implications for instance in conforming to league requirements.

Overall Conclusion (Soccer)

Based on known information and the validity of assumptions taken, existing pitch provision meets demand for weekday and Saturday use and is able to meet Sunday morning peak demand by a fairly narrow margin (demand 61, supply 63).

However, a large proportion of this peak demand is for mini pitches whereas the supply is for senior and junior and there is therefore potential for these pitches to accommodate more than a single mini game and for more than one mini game to be played on a Sunday morning session.

Team Generation Rates by sports

CRICKET

	Total potential players
Cricket base participants	1,116
Assumptions:	
5% of players imported	1,172
40% of players active	468
5% more than one team	491
Average squad size (16)	**30 potential teams**

Known current teams = 25
Potential growth in demand to 2006 = 30 teams

Demand for pitches to support identified teams Home Games

Number of home games generated by these teams:

Senior

Number of senior teams (2005) = 13

Assume that 50% of games played are away.
Pitches needed every week to support these games = 6.5

Junior 11-17yrs

Number of junior teams (2005)	=	12
Assume that 50% of games played are away Pitches needed every week to support these games	=	6
Total potential pitch demand per week	=	**12.5**

Capacity Estimate for multiple use of pitches (STAGE ONE)

Senior

23% of use mid week
61% of use Saturday AM
16% of use Sunday PM

Because of the distribution of use over time, cricket wickets could be used on three separate occasions and the number needed to support such a regime would equate to the Saturday peak when 61% of use occurs.

Therefore approximately **4** pitches (wickets) could support the known senior demand of 6.5 pitches.

Junior

75% of use mid week
25% of use Sunday mornings

Because of the distribution of use over time, the mid week demand and Sunday demand could be met by the same pitches.

Therefore approximately **4.5** pitches (wickets) could support the known junior demand of 6 pitches.

Demand for pitches based on potential multiple use = **8.5**

Capacity estimate for multiple uses of pitches set against existing known number of pitches (STAGE TWO)

Within each category of cricket use at Stage One assessment of multiple use had identified where pitches might be used on more than one occasion during a given week. The actual capability of the pitch (wickets) to deliver multiple matches will depend on a number of qualitative factors. From the assessment of these qualitative factors a high qualitative score has been given to the majority of Crawley pitches (wickets) indicating the potential for at least moderate multiple use.

It could therefore be assumed that across the grouping of senior and junior use where games are distributed in time they might be played on the same pitches (wickets). This could occur:

Sundays where –morning 25% of junior demand could be met on wickets used by 18% of seniors in the afternoon.

Demand and Supply of Pitches

Demand for pitches reaches its peak in midweek, assuming a worst-case scenario where all demand is on the same evening when:

	Pitches required
23% of senior	1.5
75% of Junior (15-18yrs)	4.5
TOTAL	**6(7)**

Current (2005) supply of Senior and Junior cricket pitches (wickets) is made up of:

7	Crawley Borough Council
2	Club maintained
1	WSCC *

TOTAL **10 pitches (wickets)**

* Note to be provided through Community Use Agreement as part of PFI

From the above supply figure, peak mid week demand for 7 pitches (wickets) can be met by existing stock.

Overall Conclusion (Cricket)

Based on known information and the validity of assumptions taken, existing pitch (wicket) provision meets demand for mid week and weekend use and is able to meet peak use mid week – especially if matches are spread over more than one day, and not as the model assumes, all occurring on one day. However, in order to meet demand, multiple uses of pitches is required and depends heavily on the capacity of pitches (individual) wickets to cope with such use.

Indications from the qualitative study are that pitches are of high quality and are well maintained and should therefore be able to cope with such use. Exceptions may be at times of difficult climatic/ground conditions should demand for cricket increase at a greater rate than has been experienced generally in the South East. There is little unused capacity to meet the increase in Crawley's present stock.

Team Generation Rates by sports

RUGBY

	Total potential players
Rugby base participants	1,332
Assumptions:	
10% of players imported	1,465
45% of players active	586
2% more than one team	597
Average squad size (20)	**30 potential teams**

Known current teams = 20
Potential growth in demand to 2006 = 30 teams

Demand for pitches to support identified teams Home Games

Number of home games generated by these teams:

Senior

Number of senior teams (2005)	=	7
Assume that 50% of games played are away. Pitches needed every week to support these games	=	3.5

Junior 15-18yrs

Number of junior teams (2005)	=	4
Assume that 50% of games played are away Pitches needed every week to support these games	=	2

Junior 11-14yrs

Number of junior teams (2005)	=	5
Assume that 50% of games played are away Pitches needed every week to support these games	=	2.5

Mini

Number of Mini teams (2005)	=	4
Assume that 50% of games played are away Pitches needed every week to support these games	=	2

Total potential pitch demand per week = 10 **(11)**

Capacity Estimate for multiple use of pitches (STAGE ONE)

Senior

100% of use Saturday PM

Therefore approximately **4** pitches could support the known Senior demand of 3.5 pitches.

Junior 15-18yrs

100% of use Sunday AM

Therefore approximately **3** pitches could support the known Junior (15-18yrs) demand of 3 pitches.

Junior 11-14yrs

100% of use Sunday AM

Therefore approximately **3** pitches could support the known Junior (11-14yrs) demand of 2.5 pitches.

Mini

100% of use Sunday AM

Therefore approximately **2** pitches could support the known Junior (11-14yrs) demand of 2 pitches

Demand for pitches based on potential multiple use = **11**

Capacity estimate for multiple use of pitches set against existing known number of pitches (STAGE TWO)

Within each category of rugby use stage one assessment of multiple uses has identified where pitches might be used on more than one occasion during a given week. The actual capacity of the pitch to deliver multiple games will depend on a number of qualitative factors such as drainage, quality of surface, and level of maintenance. An assessment by consultants of these qualitative factors has given the majority of Crawley's pitches a 'high' qualitative score indicating the potential for at least moderate multiple use.

It could therefore be assumed that across the grouping of use, a high percentage of junior 15-18yrs and 11-14yrs and mini games use on a Saturday AM could be accommodated on pitches used by senior sides on Saturday AM.

Demand and Supply of Pitches

Demand for pitches reaches its peak on Sunday morning when the following percentages of games are played:

	Pitches required
100% of Junior (15-18yrs)	2
100% of Junior (11-14yrs)	3
100% of Mini	2
TOTAL	**7**

Current (2005) supply of Junior and Mini rugby pitches is made up of:

6	Crawley Borough Council
1	WSCC *
TOTAL	**8 pitches**

* To be provided through Community Use Agreement as part of PFI.

From the above supply figure, peak Sunday demand for approximately 7 pitches can be met by existing (proposed) stock.

Overall Conclusion (Rugby)

Based on known information and the validity of assumptions taken, existing pitch provision meets demand for weekend use and for the peak use that is Sunday morning. The model assumes use will all be occurring at the same time on a Sunday whilst in reality further multiple use of a pitch may be possible with phasing of games throughout the morning. The carrying capacity of the pitch will be a major consideration. However, as the qualitative assessment of Crawley Borough Council's pitches is high, this form of use may be possible.

Team Generation Rates by sports

HOCKEY

	Total potential players
Hockey base participants	1,367
Assumptions:	
25% of players imported	1,025
40% of players active	410
10% more than one team	451
Average squad size (20)	**23 potential teams**

Known current teams = 15
Potential growth in demand to 2006 = 23 teams

Demand for pitches to support identified teams Home Games

Number of home games generated by these teams:

Senior	=	8
Junior 7- 11	=	1
Junior 11-19	=	2

Total potential pitch demand per week = **11**

Capacity Estimate for multiple use of pitches (STAGE ONE)

Senior

100% of use Saturday PM, therefore approximately 8 grass pitches could support the known senior demand. However, as by far the majority if not all of senior competitive is now played on synthetic surfaces, all demand could easily be met by 4 pitches – especially where floodlighting is available on pitches.

Junior

70% of use Saturday AM
20% of use Sunday AM
10% of use weekday PM

All these games could be supported on 4 synthetic turf pitches.

Demand for pitches based on potential multiple use = 4

Capacity estimate for multiple use of pitches set against existing known number of pitches (STAGE TWO)

Within each age category of hockey use the 'stage one' assessment of multiple use has identified that a floodlit STP could support 2 senior games on a Saturday and all demand for junior games at various other times.

Demand and Supply of Pitches

Total pitches required = 4 full sized floodlit STP's
Total supply of pitches = 4 (further pitch project at St. Wilfred's)

Overall Conclusion (Hockey)

The existing supply of full sized sand based STP's, all of which are floodlit will fully meet the projected demand for both senior and junior hockey. A situation of over supply could develop if some pitches were more extensively used on a particular occasion. This may occur where use is dominated by one or two large clubs who concentrate all that activity on a simple pitch.

The provision of possibly two 3rd generation pitches will also ‘free up’ available space for hockey and may support mid week competition and junior matches.

Part C
Qualitative Assessment

The chart in Appendix 2 has been written to correlate the findings taken from the findings in the survey carried out by Bennett Leisure & Planning in October 2004. A written response has been given to all of the items that did not receive an excellent score. In the left hand column it is suggested the resources that would be required to improve the grading given.

Included are some items that were not given a grading as part of the assessment but that are important to playing pitches in Crawley. These include pitch drainage and bowling greens.

The quality of line marking has not been commented on as the pitches were not in use at the time of the assessment, and the pitches were not marked purely for the assessment.

The assessment was carried out in the early winter months when the pitches were not being mowed so it is felt unfair to score on grass length as it impossible to do anything about it at this time of year.

The facilities; pavilions car- parks and ancillary areas were subject to a double scrutiny inspection, the first was a cursory inspection at the same as the pitch inspection was carried out and a percentage quality score was given. The second was a more detailed suitability survey and these results can be seen in Appendix 2 showing a percentage score and comment for each pavilion inspected.

Summary of Findings

Pitches

In the assessments the majority of the pitches scored above 50%. The chart in Appendix 2 indicates all the issues that need to be addressed to enable the pitches to improve. These can be summarised as follows;

- Minor items such as post painting and protection of cricket squares can be easily addressed
- It is also suggested that the clearance of dog excrement can be dealt with, and more staff required also at the same time the clearance of litter including broken glass.
- Pitch drainage programme also required.
- It is also suggested that a Park ranger service is provided to improve the service; this will also provide much needed statistics on games played against those booked. And more vitally for statistics to prove continued use.

Pavilions & ancillary Facilities

Also in the assessments of suitability of the pavilions it is clear that the pavilions are generally suitable although the major points for improvement are as follows;

- Some car parks either need re surfacing or the road markings and bay markings need urgent painting.

- The pavilions were dirty at inspection and need urgent thorough cleaning and an improved regime of regular thorough cleaning and inspection.

- Although some of the pavilions are not fully used in the summer months, they **must** be retained for winter sport.

Part D
Overall Conclusions & Recommendations

1. Area Based Change Scenarios
Overall Conclusions & Recommendations

The study has now reached a stage where the majority of changes resulting from the PFI initiative and Crawley Borough Council's sport and leisure developments are either completed or nearing completion. Final outcome of AOT proposals are still in progress and some await a final resolution.

Some changes do however still await implementation. These include major contributions to the stock of available playing field facilities e.g. proposed STP's at Broadfield Stadium and Hazelwick School.

The qualitative study results have been set against projected 2006 population statistics and a stock of facilities currently available and firm commitments up to 2008. This information has been factored into the scenario model that encompasses national policy recommendations for action set against an existing and a situation resulting from an actual or proposed change. The results of applying the model are set out below.

It should be noted however, that against actual change in physical provision of playing fields there has been a change in overall population numbers and distribution. Where such change is the only contributing factor to not meeting the minimum required level of provision and new proposals are subsequently planned, it is important that the overall benefit of such new proposals are considered in a neighbourhood/quadrant and/or cross-Crawley context rather than possibly abandoning the proposal because the meeting of the minimum playing field standard cannot be achieved or would make the proposals unduly expensive. An example may be use of a brownfield site and part of a playing field to provide community health care where the particular neighbourhood has a playing field shortfall, but possibly adjoin an area that has excess provision. In all instances however, best effort should be made to improve the position – possibly not by new provision but by bringing existing non-community facilities into community use. The major contributor to this would be primary school's playing fields. Using these facilities has inherent problems of security and overuse, but because of such schools locations, at the heart of neighbourhoods, they are well placed to provide sustainable locally accessible facilities. With proper investment and management much could be achieved and such facilities will be important in meeting demand arising from population change and the roll out of initiatives such as Extended Schools.

1.1 *The Area Based Change Scenarios – Outcomes for Neighbourhoods and Four Corners Study Areas*

Based on the policy guidance the following courses of action would be required set against various types of change

1.1.1 Scenario one where NPFA minimum requirements are still met after changes implemented at the same, enhanced or close to the same level of provision.

Where, in a neighbourhood, the ratio of playing field provision to population remains at a positive value in respect of NPFA after changes caused by PFI AOT and CBC's strategy no direct action will be required. However, as part of the overall enhancement package where a PFI school is present in that neighbourhood or the PFI school catchment includes the neighbourhood, it is proposed, subject to agreements with the appointed PFI contractor, which the school facilities for sport, including grass pitches, would be made available for community use. At present only very limited use of existing school grass pitches is available. As the three PFI school catchment areas cover more than two thirds of the Borough, this new provision will effectively be available to a large number of neighbourhoods**.**

Action required – no intervention required as no shortfall resulting from change. Access to PFI facilities provides a bonus of additional facilities.

1.1.2 Scenario two where NPFA minimum requirements are not met after changes have been implemented but were met before.

In neighbourhoods where the NPFA minimum requirement calculations are negative as a result of the changes and remain negative after the changes package is applied as stated in Scenario One any land disposals involving playing fields will need to be used to bring the playing field area up to the minimum requirement of NPFA before a disposal can be contemplated. This shortfall may, however, be 'made up' by introducing community access to neighbourhood primary schools created under the AOT proposal. Such access arrangements may include the provision of MUGAs upgrading grass pitches to enable greater use and proposals for floodlighting all weather courts and providing ancillary facilities such as changing rooms.

Action required – direct intervention required, even if no disposal planned, to address worse situation created by changes

1.1.3 Scenario Three where NPFA minimum requirements were not met before the changes and remain unmet after changes package implemented but at an unchanged level.

In these areas, where a deficit in respect of NPFA remains unchanged, no direct intervention is required to satisfy, for instance, Sport England requirements as long as no playing field land disposals are planned. Should disposals be envisaged then, as in Scenario Two, in the first instance there is a requirement that such land should be used to bring the neighbourhood at least up to the minimum NPFA standard before disposal for non-playing field use is contemplated. Again, as in Scenario Two, as an alternative, school playing fields could be brought into community use to meet the shortfall. It is likely however that the area will benefit from the cross Crawley impact of the PFI schools full community access provision package and new provision by CBC.

<u>Action required</u> – no intervention required unless disposal of playing field land envisioned in the particular neighbourhood.

1.1.4 <u>Scenario Four</u> where NPFA minimum requirements were met/were not met and now fully meets NPFA above the standard requirement.

In these areas no further intervention is required but, as in other cases, the area will benefit from the PFI/other community provision.

<u>Action required</u> – no intervention required

1.1.5 <u>Other Factors</u>

The Scenarios represent an analytical classification approach and it is recognised that the use of local facilities do not respect the artificial boundaries created by administrative areas. The importance of local use patterns and the often high value local communities place on access to very local facilities must be recognised. It is therefore envisaged that opportunities may be sought to bring, for instance, community access to primary school sites in an into use in areas above any requirement to meet NPFA etc where such use would support locally identified community need.

As stated above, whilst, in some instances, the neighbourhood divisions reflect how local communities actually use their area, in some locations the neighbourhood boundary, especially for anything but small-scale local facilities, is artificial. Demand by users extends to adjoining areas and can, for some sports, be transferable across the whole of the Borough area.

Confining the assessment to pitch sports space, (one category of all types of public open space and play space), results in some areas appearing to have poor provision. This is not always the case for these areas may have other forms of open space. For instance, Gossops Green neighbourhood has only one pitch area but has considerable areas of informal open space and play space.

The demand for use of pitch sports space is rarely confined to individual areas of neighbourhoods. Pitch sports space is used by persons over a wide area – the whole town and beyond. Good provision in a neighbourhood can compensated for low provision in another. The whole town or at least large portions of it are better units for assessing the adequacy of provision.

As this is an assessment of the possible changes in the provision of pitch sports space available for use by the public. For education land to be included, it must be available for use by the public under a secure written agreement. The assessment assumes that the school's areas included will be subject to a secure written agreement for public use.

Application of the change scenario based upon the projected position at Stage 3 (Post Changes up to 2008 and 2006 population) would give the following outcomes outlined in Figures 12 and 13:

Figure 12

Outcome of the application of change scenarios to Four Corners Study Areas

Sector	Change Scenario	Type to be applied
North East	Standards still met after changes.	1 No intervention
North West	Standards still met after changes.	1 No intervention
South East	Standards not met at start and still not met after changes.	3 No intervention unless disposals of playing field land envisaged when any land suitable to meet shortfall 0.05ha would need to be used ahead of a disposal OR alternative land utilised e.g. bringing existing school playing field land not currently used by community into such use.
South West	Standards not met at start, now more than met.	4 No intervention

Figure 13

Outcome of the application of change scenarios to each Crawley neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Change Scenario	Type to be applied
Northgate	Standard met prior to changes. Standard still met post changes.	1 No intervention
Three Bridges	Standard met prior to changes Standard met post changes.	1 No intervention
Pound Hill (N)	Standard not met prior to change. Standard still not met post changes.	3 No intervention unless playing field land not in community use is being disposed of. Such land should be used to meet shortfall if suitable for pitch development ahead of disposal for other purposes/or other playing field currently not used by community (e.g. on a school site) brought into community use.
Ifield	Standard met prior to changes. Standard still met post changes.	1 No intervention
Gossops Green	Standard not met prior to change. Standard still not met post changes.	3 No intervention unless playing field land not in community use is being disposed of. Such land should be used to meet shortfall if suitable for pitch development ahead of disposal for other purposes/or other playing field currently not used by community (e.g. on a school site) brought into community use.
West Green	Standard not met prior to change. Standard still not met post changes.	3 No intervention unless playing field land not in community use is being disposed of. Such land should be used to meet shortfall if suitable for pitch development ahead of disposal for other purposes/or other playing field currently not used by community (e.g. on a school site) brought into community use.

Langley Green	Standard met prior to changes Standard met post changes.	1 No intervention
Pound Hill (S)	Standard not met prior to change. Standard still not met post changes.	3 No intervention unless playing field land not in community use is being disposed of. Such land should be used to meet shortfall if suitable for pitch development ahead of disposal for other purposes/or other playing field currently not used by community (e.g. on a school site) brought into community use.
Maidenbower	Standard not met prior to changes. Standard now fully met.	4 No intervention
Furnace Green	Standard met prior to changes Standard met post changes.	1 No intervention
Tilgate	Standard met prior to changes Standard met post changes.	1 No intervention
Southgate	Standard not met prior to change. Standard still not met post changes.	3 No intervention unless playing field land not in community use is being disposed of. Such land should be used to meet shortfall if suitable for pitch development ahead of disposal for other purposes/or other playing field currently not used by community (e.g. on a school site) brought into community use.
Broadfield	Standard not met prior to changes. Standard now fully met.	4 No intervention
Bewbush	Standard not met prior to changes. Standard now fully met.	4 No intervention

1.2 *Comparison of Quantitative Population Outcomes for Neighbourhoods and Four Corners Study Areas*

Based on projected figures for both the supply of pitches and the demand arising from a range of pitch based sports the situation across Crawley is one of balance.

It is important however to realise that demand for pitches arising from a particular sport may not necessarily be met in that sports particular geographical location. Whilst for many sports/clubs organisations this is not an immediate problem for colts/junior teams having to travel, often across town, can present problems.

1.3 *Conclusions*

The present stock of pitches maintained to their present level will be able to meet projected demand from soccer, cricket, rugby and hockey in the period 2006-2010.

Taken on a whole Crawley basis all quadrants and individual neighbourhoods have access to adequate facilities. However, taken on a quadrant by quadrant basis, the South East quadrant falls below the minimum requirement of 1.2ha per 1,000 head of population by a factor of 0.05ha per 1,000 requiring approximately 1.1ha of 'new' provision to redress the imbalance.

Taken on a neighbourhood by neighbourhood basis:

- Pound Hill (N) would need 0.42ha to reach minimum standard.
- Gossops Green would need 0.80ha to reach minimum standard.
- West Green would need 0.80ha to reach minimum standard.
- Pound Hill (S) would need 0.80ha to reach minimum standard.
- Southgate would need 0.91ha to reach minimum standard.

1.4 *Recommendations*

1.4.1 To meet existing and projected demand for playing pitches - that synthetic turf pitches be constructed and available for community use at:

- Thomas Bennett Community College/K2 Sports Centre
  Sand filled/dressed (hockey) STP, floodlit
- Ifield Community College
  Sand filled/dressed (hockey) STP, floodlit
- Oriel High School (Maidenbower)
  Sand filled/dressed (hockey) STP, floodlit

- Hazelwick
  3rd generation rubber crumb filled (soccer) STP, floodlit

- Broadfield Stadium
  3rd generation rubber crumb filled (soccer) STP, floodlit

- St. Wilfred's School
  3rd generation rubber crumb or sand dressed STP, floodlit

1.4.2 To meet existing and projected demand for playing pitches – that floodlit Multi Use Games Areas MUGAs be constructed and be available for community use at:

- Thomas Bennett Community College
  6 court netball/tennis/soccer

- Ifield Community College
  4 court netball/tennis/soccer

- Oriel High School
  4 court netball/tennis/soccer

- In Pound Hill (N) neighbourhood
  1-2 court soccer/tennis floodlit MUGA

- In Gossops Green neighbourhood
  2-3 court soccer/tennis floodlit MUGA

- In West Green neighbourhood
  1-2 court soccer/tennis floodlit MUGA

- In Pound Hill (S) neighbourhood
  2-3 court soccer/tennis floodlit MUGA

- In Southgate neighbourhood
  2-3 court soccer/tennis floodlit MUGA

1.4.3 That full Community Use Agreements be finalised for the use of grass pitches at:

- Oriel High School

- Thomas Bennett/Desmond Anderson

- Ifield Community College

1.4.4 That the current stock and distribution of grass pitches be retained and any potential loss be replaced:

i. On a direct like for like in a location that can easily support access by users of the lost pitch
ii. Be replaced like for like or in combination with all weather facilities in a location that can easily support access by users of the lost pitch

iii. Be replaced wholly by an all weather facility but only after analysis of the suitability of that surface to support existing displaced users/or that such users can be accommodated on a suitable surface 'nearby' such a surface possibly having been 'freed up' by its original users now using the all weather surface.

iv. Where indoor sports facilities are provided on grass pitch areas, where no alternative site is available and where the overall benefit to sport can be demonstrated, normally replacement would be required if the neighbourhood/quadrant had a current under provision (i.e. below the 1.2haper 1000 minimum target).

1.4.5 That all pitches in Crawley Borough Council ownership continue to be maintained at the current qualitative rating to maximise their potential to accommodate use (carrying capacity). That private providers be encouraged to adopt Crawley Borough Council's maintenance regimes to possibly enable greater use than at present, that schools where community use is to occur adopt Crawley Borough Council maintenance regimes where appropriate.

1.4.6 That where required existing pitches are improved as part of an ongoing programme to:

i. Combat drainage problems
ii. Improve surface grass cover
iii. Improve support facilities such as changing and car parking.

1.4.7 That an integrated booking system be investigated for all outdoor grass pitches and all weather pitches to enable maximum utilisation of the available stock.

1.4.8 That where sports development initiatives are planned, the availability/impact on pitches is part of the planning process e.g. development of colts participation programme in soccer should look at the availability of junior pitches.

1.4.9 Possible conversion of senior pitches to junior pitches in areas where junior demand is high and there is a deficiency. Based on senior sides being more easily mobile than colts/juniors.

1.4.10 Liaison with other partners – commercial/private sector and other local authorities and organisations both within and immediately adjoining Crawley Borough Council to coordinate existing and any new planned provision.

1.4.11 Options for the delivery of the recommendations where they might be delivered on school sites will now need to be evaluated through the system which supports Extended Schools. In Crawley, the system consists of four locality areas roughly equating to the four quadrants.

2. Qualitative findings, Overall Conclusions and Recommendations

Following the survey carried out by Bennett Leisure & Planning in October 2004, recommendations have been drawn together.

2.1 *Pavilions and pitches; their future needs*

Minor items such as post painting and protection of cricket squares can be addressed.

It is also suggested that the clearance of dog excrement can be dealt with, and more staff required also at the same time the clearance of litter including broken glass.

Pitch drainage programme also required; dependant on funding.

It is also suggested that a Park ranger service is provided or changed to the Community centres staff to improve the service; this will also provide much needed statistics on games played against those booked, and more vitally for statistics to prove continued use.

Some car parks either need re surfacing or the road markings and bay markings need urgent painting.

The pavilions were dirty at inspection and need urgent thorough cleaning and an improved regime of regular thorough cleaning and inspection.

Although some of the pavilions are not used in the summer months, they ***must*** be retained for winter sport.

2.2 *Conclusion*

Generally pitches are in good condition and apart from drainage requirements the maintenance regimes currently carried out are of a high standard and should be sustained. Unfortunately the same cannot be said for the cleanliness of pavilions and this needs urgent attention. Car park markings need replacing when funds allow, pitch drainage also needs a programme to ensure play on those pitches that are constantly wet.

Careful consideration needs to be given on how the pavilions are managed and prepared for play and the gathering of much needed statistics on play is also an urgent priority. This could be a separate service operated by the ground staff or community centres staff?

2.3 *Recommendations*

- Continue with same maintenance regimes
- Address need for improved cleaning
- Prepare a pitch drainage programme
- Consider changing the way pavilions are prepared and statistics are collected.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Summary of Changes – Primary Schools as at April 2005

Area	School	Proposal
1a	Milton Mount First & Middle	To become a primary school offering 60 places per year
1b	Pound Hill First School & Pound Hill Middle School	To become an infant school and junior school each offering 90 places per year
1c	Maidenbower First School	To become an infant school offering 90 places per year
1c	The Brook First School	To become an infant school offering 60 places per year
1c	Maidenbower Middle School	To become a junior school offering 150 places per year with a Special Support Centre
2a	Three Bridges First School and Three Bridges Middle School	To become separate infant and primary schools
2b	Northgate First School & Northgate Middle School	To amalgamate to form a primary school offering 60 places per year, a nursery class and a Special Support Centre
3a	Langley Green First School & Langley Green Middle School	To amalgamate to form a primary school offering 60 places per year and a nursery class on the Middle School site
3b	Ifield First School & Ifield Middle School	To amalgamate to become a primary school offering 60 places per year
3c	St Margaret's CE Aided First & Middle School	To become a primary school offering 30 places per year
3d	West Green First School	To become a primary school offering 30 places per year
4a	Gossops Green First School & Gossops Green Middle School	To amalgamate to form a primary school offering 90 places per year
4b	Bewbush First School & Bewbush Middle School	To amalgamate to form a primary school offering 90 places per year
4b	Waterfield First School	To become a primary school offering 30 places per year and a nursery class
5a	Seymour First & Middle School	To become a primary school offering 90 places per year and a nursery class
5b	Broadfield East Middle School	To become a junior school offering 90 places per year
6a	St. Andrew's CE Aided First & Middle School	To become a primary school offering 30 places per year
6a	The Oaks First & Middle School	To become a primary school offering 60 places per year
6b	Southgate West First School & Southgate West Middle School	To amalgamate to become a primary school offering 60 places per year
6b	Southgate First School & Southgate Middle School	To amalgamate to become a primary school offering 60 places per year

Notes

Present indications are that there will be very little change to any of the school site areas.

There are likely to be additions to facilities, for example, at Gossops Green new Primary where a two-court multi-use games area is currently being investigated.

Appendix 2

Findings from the Qualitative survey carried out in October 2004.

Southgate Park		**How this can be improved**	**Resources required**
Facilities	Quality Score: 100%		
Cricket 1 Quality Score 75%	Evenness of pitch: Good	This wicket is going to be reconstructed as part of the Crawley Cricket Club move to Southgate.	Funding approved
	Evidence of glass/litter/stones: Yes Some	The Playing field is litter picked as regularly as resources allow. The schedule for litter picking playing fields could be increased if staffing levels were higher.	Increased staffing levels
	Training areas: None	Nets have been installed on Three Bridges Playing Field for all cricket clubs to use. If funds allowed and their was seen to be a need then similar nets could be installed at this site.	Funding to install cricket nets
Cricket 2 Quality Score 78%	Evenness of pitch: Good		Increased staffing levels or funding for contractors to carry out removal of saddles .
	Training areas: None	Nets have been installed on Three Bridges Playing Field for all cricket clubs to use. If funds allowed and a need can be identified similar nets could be installed at this site.	Funding to install cricket nets

	Protection of wicket: No	Telescopic fencing is being installed on all cricket squares as funds allow. This identifies the cricket square and helps to keep other park users off.	Funding to install telescopic fencing.
Football 1 & 2 Quality Score 74% & 71%	Evenness of pitch: Good	Work to keep pitches level is ongoing throughout the playing season. Worn areas are levelled and reseeded as part of renovations at the end of the season.	
	Evidence of unofficial use: Yes some	Damage to goal mouths is repaired as part of renovations at the end of the season. It is very difficult to stop casual play. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.
	Training areas: None	A list of areas available for clubs to train on has been given to all clubs. Grids could be marked out on areas of the field not used for pitches.	Funding to install cricket nets
	Goal Post Quality: Good	All goal posts could be painted regularly if resources allowed.	Funding for contractors to regularly paint goal posts every 3 years or increased staffing levels.
	Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect goal mouths from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage use after repairs have been carried out. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.
Rugby 1 & 2 Quality Score 78% & 78%	Evenness of pitch: Good	Work to keep pitches level is ongoing throughout the playing season. Worn areas are levelled and reseeded as part of renovations at the end of the season.	

	Training areas: None	The rugby club do use the field for training. Grids could be marked out on areas of the field not used for pitches.	
	Goal Post Quality: Good	All goal posts could be painted regularly if resources allowed.	Funding for contractors to regularly paint goal posts every 3 years or increased staffing levels.
	Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect the pitch from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.
Bowls	Condition of Green	There have been ongoing problems with the bowling green. One of the reasons for this is the difficulty getting irrigation onto the green. The water pressure is very low and it is difficult getting the amount of water needed onto the green before play starts at midday. The solution to this problem is to install an irrigation system with water storage and pop up sprinklers that will work on a timer at night. This type of system is in use on West Green bowls green and has proved to be very effective. The bowls clubs are making efforts to gain funding to put towards the cost but investment will still be needed by C.B.C.	Funding towards the installation and maintenance of an irrigation system.

Loppetts Playing Field

Facilities Quality Score 40%	No changing Facilities	If changing was provided this would improve the value of this site. Most customers do not like to use this site because of the lack of changing and toilets. Changing could be provided if funding was available.	Funding to build changing facilities.
	Car Parking: Average	The lines and surface of this car park are worn. To improve the quality of this car park it needs to be resurfaced and relined.	Funding to re-surface and re-mark car park.
Football 1, 2 & 3 Quality Score 70%, 63% & 63%	Evenness of pitch: Good	Work to keep pitches level is ongoing throughout the playing season. Worn areas are levelled and reseeded as part of renovations at the end of the season.	
	Evidence of glass/litter/stones: Yes Some	The Playing field is litter picked as regularly as resources allow. The schedule for litter picking playing fields could be increased if staffing levels were higher.	Increased staffing levels
	Training areas: None	A list of areas available for clubs to train on has been given to all clubs. Grids could be marked out on areas of the field not used for pitches.	
	Goal Post Quality: Average	All goal posts could be painted regularly if resources allowed.	Funding for contractors to regularly paint goal posts every 3 years or increased staffing levels.

	Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect the pitch from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.

Tilgate Playing Field

Facilities	Quality Score: 100%		
Football 1 & 2. Quality Score 61%	Evenness of pitch: Good	Work to keep pitches level is ongoing throughout the playing season. Worn areas are levelled and reseeded as part of renovations at the end of the season.	
	Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect the pitch from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.
	Training areas: None	A list of areas available for clubs to train on has been given to all clubs. Grids could be marked out on areas of the field not used for pitches.	
Cricket 1.Quality Score 61%	Grass Cover 70-84%	Vandalism and unofficial use for sport including football and golf is an ongoing problem. Tilgate PF is also one of the sites that are not permanently manned so this makes it very difficult to control what goes on the square. This greatly reduces the quality of the pitch. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.

	Evidence of unofficial use: Yes - lots	As above	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.
	Evidence of damage to surface Yes - some	As above	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.
	Protection of wicket: No	Telescopic fencing is being installed on all cricket squares as funds allow. This identifies the cricket square and helps to keep other park users off.	Funding to install telescopic fencing.
	Evenness of pitch: good	Work is ongoing to maintain the evenness of the pitch. Removing of saddles every 3-4 years would help to maintain evenness.	Increased staffing levels or funding for contractors to carry out removal of saddles.
	Training areas: None	Nets have been installed on Three Bridges Playing Field for all cricket clubs to use. If funds allowed and a need then similar nets could be installed at this site.	Funding to install cricket nets

Furnace Green Playing Field

Facilities	Quality Score: 100%		
Football 1 & 2. Quality Score 84% & 79%	Evenness of pitch: good	Work to keep pitches level is ongoing throughout the playing season. Worn areas are levelled and reseeded as part of renovations at the end of the season.	
	Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect the pitch from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.

	Evidence of glass/stones/litter: Yes some	The Playing field is litter picked as regularly as resources allow. The schedule for litter picking playing fields could be increased if staffing levels were higher.	Increased staffing levels
	Goal Post Quality: Average	All goal posts could be painted regularly if resources allowed.	Funding for contractors to regularly paint goal posts every 3 years or increased staffing levels.
	Drainage	Pitch 2 is one of the worst draining pitches of all the C.B.C pitches. Matches have to be cancelled often because of water logging. If this pitch were to be drained it more games could be played on it.	Funding to drain pitch 2
Three Bridges Playing Field			
Facilities	Quality Score: 100%		
Football 1. Quality Score 74%	Evenness of pitch: good	Work to keep pitches level is ongoing throughout the playing season. Worn areas are levelled and reseeded as part of renovations at the end of the season.	
	Evidence of glass/stones/litter: Yes some	The Playing field is litter picked as regularly as resources allow. The schedule for litter picking playing fields could be increased if staffing levels were higher.	Increased staffing levels

	Training areas: None	A list of areas available for clubs to train on has been given to all clubs. Grids could be marked out on areas of the field not used for pitches.	
	Goal Post Quality: Average	All goal posts could be painted regularly if resources allowed.	Funding for contractors to regularly paint goal posts every 3 years or increased staffing levels.
	Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect the pitch from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.
Cricket. Quality Score 87%	**All of the cricket facilities are maintained by Three Bridges Cricket Club**		

Grattons Park Playing Field

Facilities. Quality Score 80%	Evidence of vandalism: Yes - some	There have been ongoing problems at this site due to the relocation of the glass recycling area to the car park next to the floodlit kick about area. This area attracts youths and the glass bottles get smashed and spread about. There is also evidence of attempts to set fire to the doors of the changing block.	
	Parking: Average	The relocation of the recycling area has reduced the number of car parking bays. This causes problems when there are fixtures on the pitches.	Funding to enlarge car park.

Football 1 - 4. Quality Score 80%, 80%, 80% & 80%	Slope of Pitches: Good	Grattons has the biggest slope out of all the C.B.C sites. When speaking to users they do not have a great problem as the slope is not too steep.	
	Evenness of pitch: good	Work to keep pitches level is ongoing throughout the playing season. Worn areas are levelled and reseeded as part of renovations at the end of the season.	
	Goal Post Quality: good	All goal posts could be painted regularly if resources allowed.	Funding for contractors to regularly paint goal posts every 3 years or increased staffing levels.
	Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect the pitch from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.

Jubilee Playing Field

Facilities	Quality Score: 100%		
Mini Soccer 1 & 2. Quality Score 75% & 75%	Evenness of pitch: good	Work to keep pitches level is ongoing throughout the playing season. Worn areas are levelled and reseeded as part of renovations at the end of the season.	
	Training areas: None	A list of areas available for clubs to train on has been given to all clubs. Grids could be marked out on areas of the field not used for pitches.	
	Goal Post Quality: good	There were no goals present for the inspection as mini soccer goals are fold up and are brought out for the fixtures.	

	Drainage	These pitches are some of the worse draining pitches amongst all of C.B.C pitches. Matches have to be cancelled often because of water logging. If the pitches were to be drained it would enable more teams to use the site.	Funding to drain pitches
Pound Hill South Playing Field			
Facilities. Quality Score 90%	Car Parking: Average	The car park is made up of MOT material. IT is large and well rolled but it not suitable for marking bays onto.	
Football 1 & 2. Quality Score 75% & 75%	Slope of Pitches: Good	There is a very slight slope on these pitches, but this is hardly noticeable.	
	Evenness of pitch: good	Work to keep pitches level is ongoing throughout the playing season. Worn areas are levelled and reseeded as part of renovations at the end of the season.	
	Evidence of glass/stones/litter: Yes some	The Playing field is litter picked as regularly as resources allow. The schedule for litter picking playing fields could be increased if staffing levels were higher.	Increased staffing levels
	Goal Post Quality: Average	All goal posts could be painted regularly if resources allowed.	Funding for contractors to regularly paint goal posts every 3 years or increased staffing levels.

	Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect the pitch from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.

Maidenbower Park

Facilities. Quality Score: 90%	Evidence of vandalism	Someone had attempted to set fire to the main door of the pavilion. A shutter has since been installed to prevent this happening again.	
Football 1, 2 & Junior. Quality Score 62%, 62% & 64%	Adequate safety margins: No	I am not sure how the consultant has come to this conclusion as all of the pitches have adequate run off areas.	
	Evidence of dog fouling: Yes - some	Dog fouling has become less of a problem in recent years at all of C.B.C sites. Although the council do have dog excrement clearing machine it is no longer used routinely on the playing fields. This problem would need to be monitored and if the problem persists then an operator would have to be sourced and trained in its use.	Resources to recruit and train excrement clearance operative.
	Evidence of glass/stones/litter: Yes some	The Playing field is litter picked as regularly as resources allow. The schedule for litter picking playing fields could be increased if staffing levels were higher.	Increased staffing levels

	Goal Post Quality: good	All goal posts could be painted regularly if resources allowed.	Funding for contractors to regularly paint goal posts every 3 years or increased staffing levels.
	Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect the pitch from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.
Cricket. Quality Score 67%	Evidence of glass/stones/litter: Yes some	The Playing field is litter picked as regularly as resources allow. The schedule for litter picking playing fields could be increased if staffing levels were higher.	Increased staffing levels
	Evidence of Damage to surface: Yes - some	To try to reduce the damage being caused to the square telescopic fencing was installed to keep park users off of the cricket square. This has resulted in a reduction of damage being caused to the square.	
	Training areas: None	Nets have been installed on Three Bridges Playing Field for all cricket clubs to use. If funds allowed and a need then similar nets could be installed at this site.	Funding to install cricket nets
	Protection of wicket: No	Telescopic fencing has been installed at Maidenbower. It has been a great success in protecting the park from other users.	Funding to install telescopic fencing

Bewbush South

Playing Field

Facilities. Quality Score 0%	The facilities are shared with Bewbush Leisure Centre. The staff of the leisure centre are also responsible for the maintenance, unlocking and cleaning of the changing rooms		
Football 1 - 4. Quality Score 78%, 78%, 78% & 75%	Evenness of pitch: good	Work to keep pitches level is ongoing throughout the playing season. Worn areas are levelled and reseeded as part of renovations at the end of the season.	
	Evidence of glass/stones/litter: Yes some	The Playing field is litter picked as regularly as resources allow. The schedule for litter picking playing fields could be increased if staffing levels were higher.	Increased staffing levels
	Goal Post Quality: good	All goal posts could be painted regularly if resources allowed.	Funding for contractors to regularly paint goal posts every 3 years or increased staffing levels.
	Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect the pitch from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.

	Evidence of unofficial use: Yes some	Damage to goal mouths is repaired as part of renovations at the end of the season. It is very difficult to stop casual play. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.

Bewbush The Green

Facilities. Quality Score 80%	Evidence of vandalism: Yes - lots	The building has been continually targeted by vandals and several fires have been started on the outside of the building. The neighbouring pavilion at Bewbush South was gutted by fire recently. Because of this a fence is being erected at present to protect the building from arson and vandalism.	
Football 1 & 2. Quality Score 63% & 67%	Evenness of pitch: good	Work to keep pitches level is ongoing throughout the playing season. Worn areas are levelled and reseeded as part of renovations at the end of the season.	
	Evidence of dog fouling: Yes - some	Dog fouling has become less of a problem in recent years at all of C.B.C sites. Although the council do have dog excrement clearing machine it is no longer used routinely on the playing fields. This problem would need to be monitored and if the problem persists then an operator would have to be sourced and trained in its use.	Resources to recruit and train excrement clearance operative.

Evidence of glass/stones/litter: Yes some	The Playing field is litter picked as regularly as resources allow. The schedule for litter picking playing fields could be increased if staffing levels were higher.	Increased staffing levels
Evidence of unofficial use: Yes some	Damage to goal mouths is repaired as part of renovations at the end of the season. It is very difficult to stop casual play. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.
Training areas: None	A list of areas available for clubs to train on has been given to all clubs. Grids could be marked out on areas of the field not used for pitches.	
Goal Post Quality: Average	All goal posts could be painted regularly if resources allowed.	Funding for contractors to regularly paint goal posts every 3 years or increased staffing levels.
Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect the pitch from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.

Bewbush West Playing Field

Facilities. Quality Score 90%	Evidence of vandalism: Yes - some	This pavilion had been gutted by fire and has recently been refurbished. Great efforts have been made to prevent vandalism occurring again. These efforts include a security fence being constructed around the pavilion, shrub beds being removed from around the building to allow houses to overlook what is going on around the pavilion and the windows being removed to make building more secure.	
Football 1 & 2. Quality Score 66% & 66%	Adequate safety margins: no	On pitch 2 the shrub beds have since been cut back to stop the shrubs encroaching near to the touch lines.	
	Evenness of pitch: good	Work to keep pitches level is ongoing throughout the playing season. Worn areas are levelled and reseeded as part of renovations at the end of the season.	
	Evidence of glass/stones/litter: Yes some	The Playing field is litter picked as regularly as resources allow. The schedule for litter picking playing fields could be increased if staffing levels were higher.	Increased staffing levels
	Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect goal mouths from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs.	
	Goal Post Quality: Average	All goal posts could be painted regularly if resources allowed.	Funding for contractors to regularly paint goal posts every 3 years or increased staffing levels.

	Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect the pitch from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.
Northgate Playing Field			
Facilities	Quality Score: 100%		
Football 1 & 2. Quality Score 78% & 74%	Evenness of pitch: good	Work to keep pitches level is ongoing throughout the playing season. Worn areas are levelled and reseeded as part of renovations at the end of the season.	
	Evidence of glass/stones/litter: Yes some	The Playing field is litter picked as regularly as resources allow. The schedule for litter picking playing fields could be increased if staffing levels were higher.	Increased staffing levels
	Goal Post Quality: Average	All goal posts could be painted regularly if resources allowed.	Funding for contractors to regularly paint goal posts every 3 years or increased staffing levels.
	Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect the pitch from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.
West Green Park			
Facilities	Quality Score: 100%		

Football 1 & 2. Quality Score 70% & 75%	Slope of pitches: good	The slope here is almost undetectable. This could possibly be a mistake during site visits.	
	Evenness of pitch: good	Work to keep pitches level is ongoing throughout the playing season. Worn areas are levelled and reseeded as part of renovations at the end of the season.	
	Evidence of damage to surface: yes - some	All of the playing surfaces had recently been aerated using the 'Earthquake' machine. This had left slight scaring to the playing surface; this was purely aesthetic and in no way affected the playing quality of the pitches. This damage repaired naturally within 2 weeks.	
	Training areas: None	A list of areas available for clubs to train on has been given to all clubs. Grids could be marked out on areas of the field not used for pitches.	
	Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect the pitch from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.
Cricket. Quality Score 80%	Slope of pitch: good	The square was build to ECB standards and the gradient of the pitch meets these standards.	
	Wicket square quality: good	The square is squared up every year. I think that this would have been difficult to judge at the time of the site visits.	
	Protection of wicket: No	Collapsible fencing is being installed on all squares as funds allow.	

Ewhurst Playing Field

Facilities	Quality Score: 100%		
Football 1 & 2. Quality Score 75% & 72%	Evidence of glass/stones/litter: Yes some	The Playing field is litter picked as regularly as resources allow. The schedule for litter picking playing fields could be increased if staffing levels were higher.	Increased staffing levels
	Training areas: None	A list of areas available for clubs to train on has been given to all clubs. Grids could be marked out on areas of the field not used for pitches.	
	Goal Post Quality: good	All goal posts could be painted regularly if resources allowed.	Funding for contractors to regularly paint goal posts every 3 years or increased staffing levels.
	Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect the pitch from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.
Junior Football 1. Quality Score 70%	Slope of pitch: good	This pitch is slightly domed. This is not to an amount which would justify levelling the pitch.	
	Evidence of glass/stones/litter: Yes some	The Playing field is litter picked as regularly as resources allow. The schedule for litter picking playing fields could be increased if staffing levels were higher.	Increased staffing levels

	Training areas: None	A list of areas available for clubs to train on has been given to all clubs. Grids could be marked out on areas of the field not used for pitches.	
	Goal Post Quality: good	All goal posts could be painted regularly if resources allowed.	Funding for contractors to regularly paint goal posts every 3 years or increased staffing levels.
	Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect the pitch from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.
	Drainage	This pitches one of the worse draining pitches amongst all of C.B.C pitches. Teams do not like to use this pitch as it cannot be used for all of the playing season because of water logging. If it were to be drained it could be used all of the season and teams would use it more.	Funding to drain pitch

Willoughby Fields

Facilities

Rugby 1. Quality Score 86%	Quality Score: 100%		
	Evidence of glass/stones/litter: Yes some	The Playing field is litter picked as regularly as resources allow. The schedule for litter picking playing fields could be increased if staffing levels were higher.	Increased staffing levels

Rugby 2, 3 & 4. Quality Score 74%, 75% & 75%	Goal Post Quality: good	All goal posts could be painted regularly if resources allowed. These posts are due to be replaced 2005 if funds allow.	
	Training areas: None	Although there are no training areas available on individual pitches they are available on pitch 1 and flood lights are soon to be installed on pitch 2.	
	Evenness of pitch: good	Work to keep pitches level is ongoing throughout the playing season. Worn areas are levelled and reseeded as part of renovations at the end of the season.	
	Goal Post Quality: good	2 sets of goal posts are relatively new and the oldest set on pitch 2 are due to be replaced this year if funds allow.	
	Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect the pitch from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.

Ifield Green

Facilities

Football 1 & 2. Quality Score 76% & 84%	Quality Score: 100%		
	Evenness of pitch: good	Work to keep pitches level is ongoing throughout the playing season. Worn areas are levelled and reseeded as part of renovations at the end of the season.	

	Evidence of glass/stones/litter: Yes some	The Playing field is litter picked as regularly as resources allow. The schedule for litter picking playing fields could be increased if staffing levels were higher.	Increased staffing levels
	Evidence of damage to surface: yes - some	Ewhurst is used by a number of teams for unofficial training. This has been an ongoing problem and one which is difficult to control as it goes on evenings and weekend when ground staff are not on duty. A way of controlling unofficial use at all sites would be to have a parks ranger team patrolling parks and playing fields.	
	Goal Post Quality: good	All goal posts could be painted regularly if resources allowed.	Funding for contractors to regularly paint goal posts every 3 years or increased staffing levels.
Cricket. Quality Score 88%	Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect the pitch from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.
	All of the cricket facilities are maintained by Ifield Cricket Club		

Rusper Road Playing Field

Facilities. Quality Score 40%

	No changing Facilities	Changing is shared with Ifield Green PF which means a considerable walk or drive for players. If changing was provided this would improve the value of this site	Funding to build changing facilities.
Football 1 & 2. Quality Score 67% & 75%	Car Parking: Average	This car park is made out of an MOT type material. The car park has a number of potholes that continue to reappear after repairs. There are no bays marked as it is not possible to do so, on this type of surface.	Funding to re-surface and re-mark car park.
	Slope of pitches: good	These pitches are on a slight slope. We have received no complaints from clubs regarding this and I do not think that it would be realistic to level these pitches due to the cost.	
	Evenness of pitch: good	Work to keep pitches level is ongoing throughout the playing season. Worn areas are levelled and reseeded as part of renovations at the end of the season.	
	Evidence of dog fouling: Yes - some	Dog fouling has become less of a problem in recent years at all of C.B.C sites. Although the council do have dog excrement clearing machine it is no longer used routinely on the playing fields. This problem would need to be monitored and if the problem persists then an operator would have to be sourced and trained in its use.	Resources to recruit and train excrement clearance operative.

Evidence of damage to surface: yes - some	Rusper Road PF is used by a number of teams for unofficial training. This has been an ongoing problem and one which is difficult to control as it occurs evenings and weekend when ground staff are not on duty. A way of controlling unofficial use at all sites would be to have a parks ranger team patrolling parks and playing fields.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.
Training areas: None	A list of areas available for clubs to train on has been given to all clubs. Grids could be marked out on areas of the field not used for pitches.	
Goal Post Quality: good	All goal posts could be painted regularly if resources allowed.	Funding for contractors to regularly paint goal posts every 3 years or increased staffing levels.
Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect the pitch from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.

Gossops Green Playing Field

Facilities. Quality Score 90%

Junior Football 1. Quality Score 76%	Evidence of vandalism: Yes some	During the inspection there had been some graffiti on the out side of the pavilion. This has since been cleaned. There have also been bars installed to protect the changing rooms from break ins.	
	Slope of pitches: good	This pitch has been levelled in the last few years because of the introduction of allotments onto some of the site. The new pitch covers the area of the old cricket table. This can still be seen slightly. If funds were available this pitch could be re-levelled.	
	Evenness of pitch: good	As above	
	Evidence of dog fouling: Yes - some	Dog fouling has become less of a problem in recent years at all of C.B.C sites. Although the council do have dog excrement clearing machine it is no longer used routinely on the playing fields. This problem would need to be monitored and if the problem persists then an operator would have to be sourced and trained in its use.	Resources to recruit and train excrement clearance operative.
	Goal Post Quality: good	All goal posts could be painted regularly if resources allowed.	Funding for contractors to regularly paint goal posts every 3 years or increased staffing levels.
	Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect the pitch from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.

Broadfield Stadium

Facilities

Football 1. Quality Score 93%	Quality Score: 100%		
	Exposure to element: Yes	This pitch was down marked because the pitch was exposed to the element. This pitch has stands on 3 sides and a 2 meter wall on the other. I am not sure what qualifies a pitch to be sheltered from the prevailing wind.	

Langley Green Playing Field

Facilities. Quality Score 80%

Football 1 - 7. Quality Score 74%, 74%, 79%, 76%, 80%, 80% & 74%	Evidence of vandalism: Yes some	During the inspection there had been some graffiti on the out side of the pavilion. This has since been cleaned.	
	Evenness of pitch: good	Work to keep pitches level is ongoing throughout the playing season. Worn areas are levelled and reseeded as part of renovations at the end of the season.	
	Evidence of glass/stones/litter: Yes some	The Playing field is litter picked as regularly as resources allow. The schedule for litter picking playing fields could be increased if staffing levels were higher.	Increased staffing levels

Cricket 1 & 2. Quality Score 72% & 72%	Goal Post Quality: good	All goal posts could be painted regularly if resources allowed.	Funding for contractors to regularly paint goal posts every 3 years or increased staffing levels.
	Evenness of pitch: good	Work is ongoing to maintain the evenness of the pitch. Regular removing of saddles would help to maintain evenness.	
	Evidence of glass/stones/litter: Yes some	The Playing field is litter picked as regularly as resources allow. The schedule for litter picking playing fields could be increased if staffing levels were higher.	Increased staffing levels
	Protection of wicket: No	Telescopic fencing is being installed on all squares as funds allow.	Funding to install telescopic fencing
Bowls	Condition of Green	There have been ongoing problems with the bowling green. One of the reasons for this is the difficulty getting irrigation onto the green. The water pressure is very low and it is difficult getting the amount of water needed onto the green before play starts at midday. The solution to this problem is to install an irrigation system with water storage and pop up sprinklers that will work on a timer at night. This type of system is in use on West Green bowls green and has proved to be very effective. The bowls clubs are making efforts to gain funding to put towards the cost but investment will still be needed by C.B.C.	Funding towards the installation and maintenance of an irrigation system.

Rathlin Road Playing Field

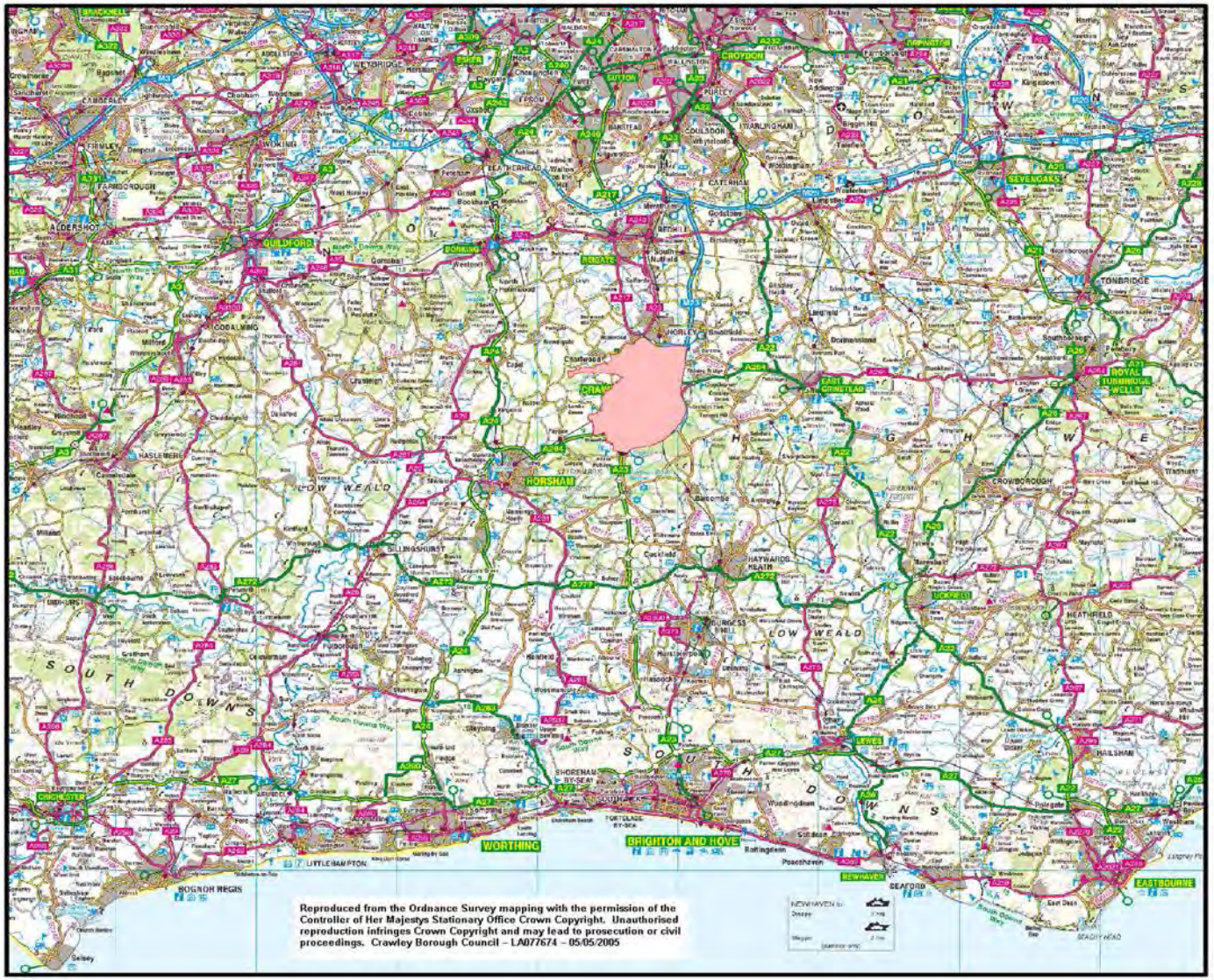
Facilities. Quality Score 90%			
	No changing facilities	Changing is shared with Broadfield Stadium after the original changing rooms were destroyed by fire several years ago and not replaced. This is not ideal as it means a considerable walk for players. There are plans for an artificial pitch to be built on this site which would include changing for the grass pitches.	
Football 1 & 2. Quality Score 72% & 72%	No parking facilities	As above. When the artificial pitch is built it will incorporate parking for playing field users.	
	Slope of pitches: good	These pitches are on a slight slope. We have received no complaints from clubs regarding this and I do not think that it would be realistic to level these pitches due to the cost.	
	Evenness of pitch: good	Work to keep pitches level is ongoing throughout the playing season. Worn areas are levelled and reseeded as part of renovations at the end of the season.	
	Training Area	When the artificial pitch is constructed it will provide good training facilities.	
	Goal Post Quality: good	All goal posts could be painted regularly if resources allowed.	Funding for contractors to regularly paint goal posts every 3 years or increased staffing levels.

Protection of pitch: None	If is difficult to protect the pitch from unofficial play. Goals are removed at end of season to discourage used after repairs. A Park Ranger Service would help to control this by regularly patrolling all sites.	Resources to set up Park Ranger Service.

Appendix 3

MAPS

MAP 1



CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

The Location Of Crawley

Crawley Borough Council
Property Services & Procurment
Town Hall, The Boulevard,
Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1UZ
Tel: 01293 438000 Fax: 01293 438603

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Crawley Borough

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MAP 2

Crawley Borough Council
Property Services & Procurement
Town Hall, The Boulevard,
Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1UZ
Tel: 01293 438000 Fax:01293 438603

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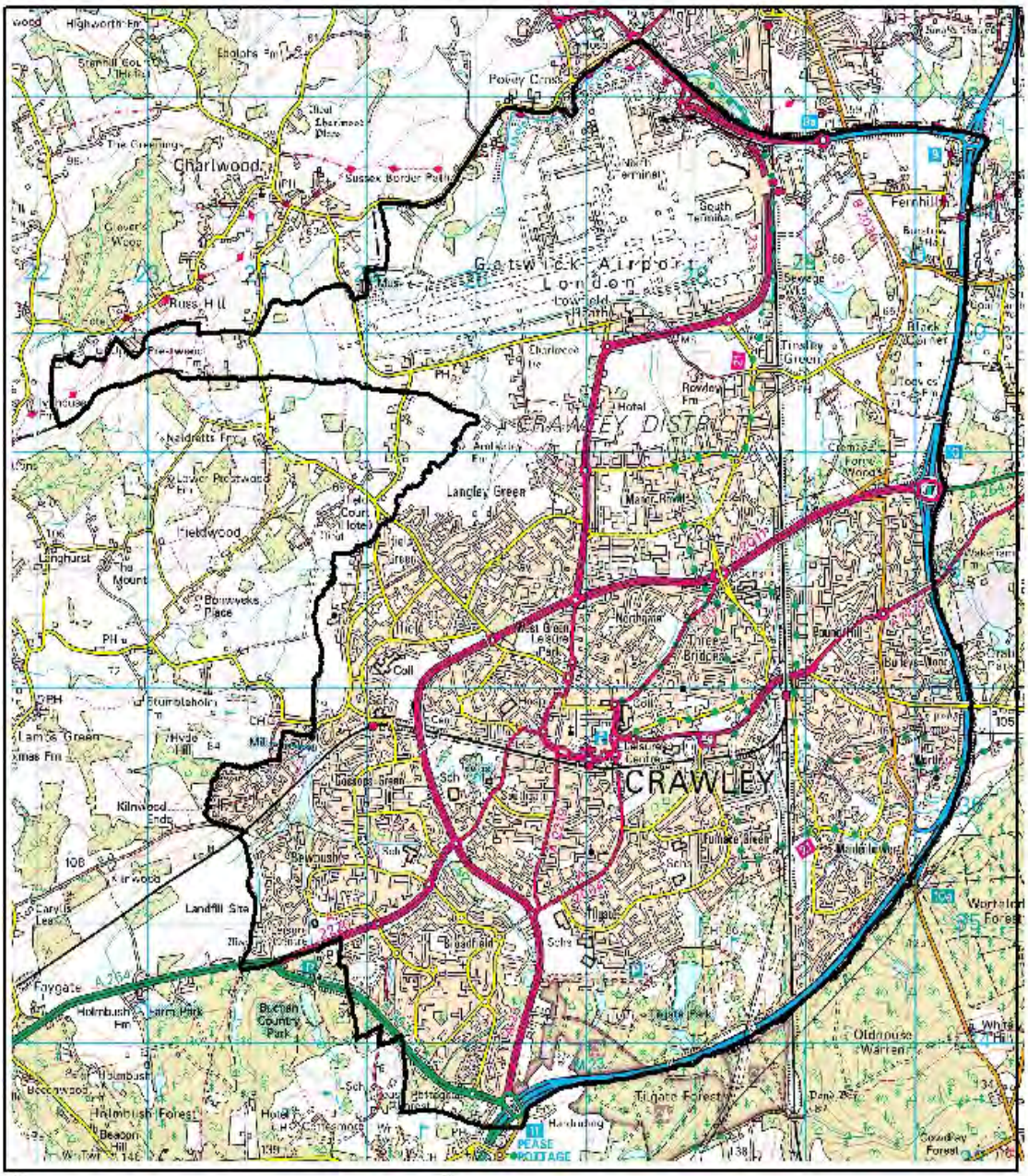
Crawley Borough Council Area Map

Crawley boundary



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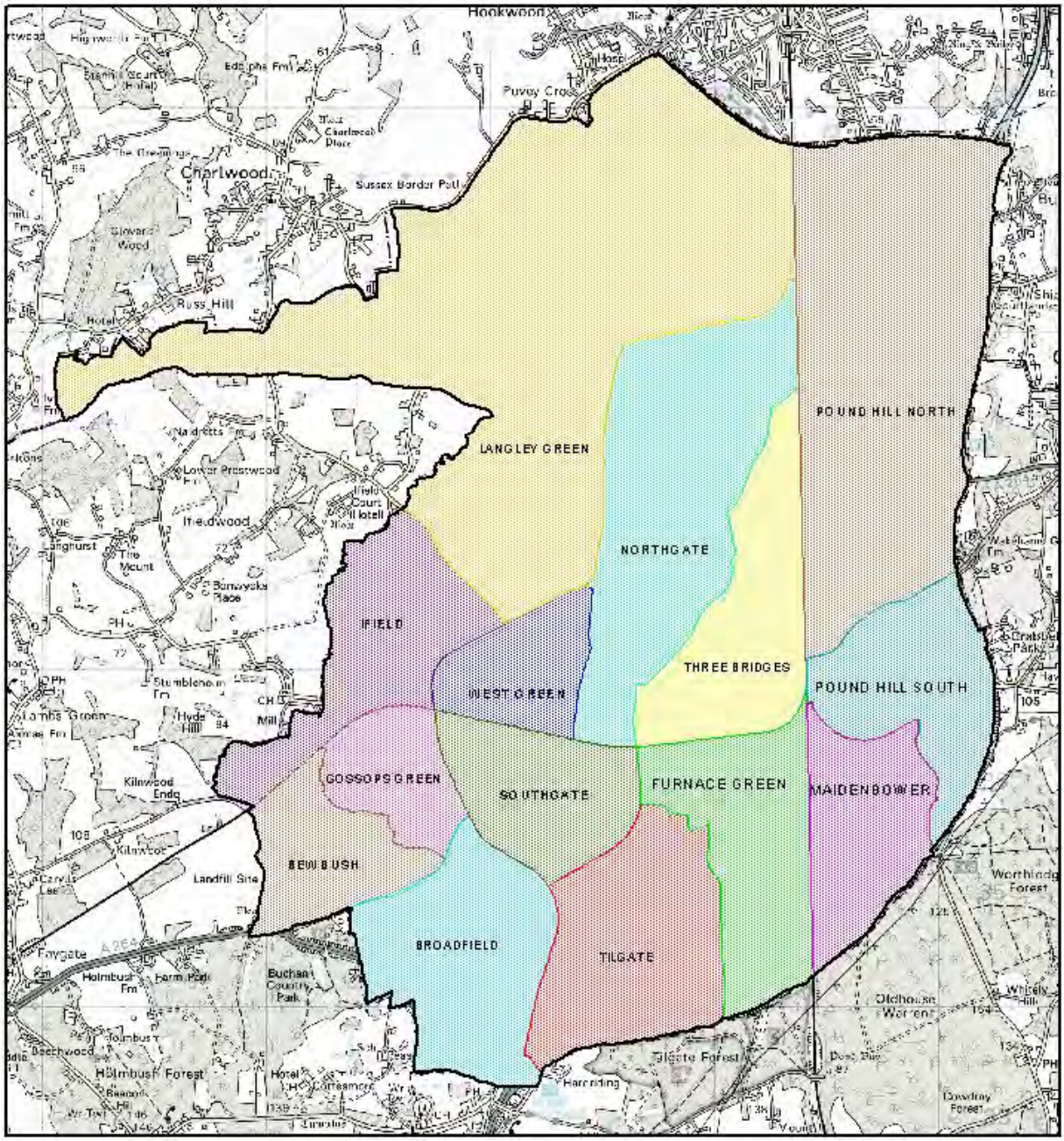
MAP 3

Crawley Borough Council
Property Services & Procurement
Town Hall, The Boulevard,
Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1UZ
Tel: 01293 438000 Fax:01293 438603

N

Crawley Neighbourhoods



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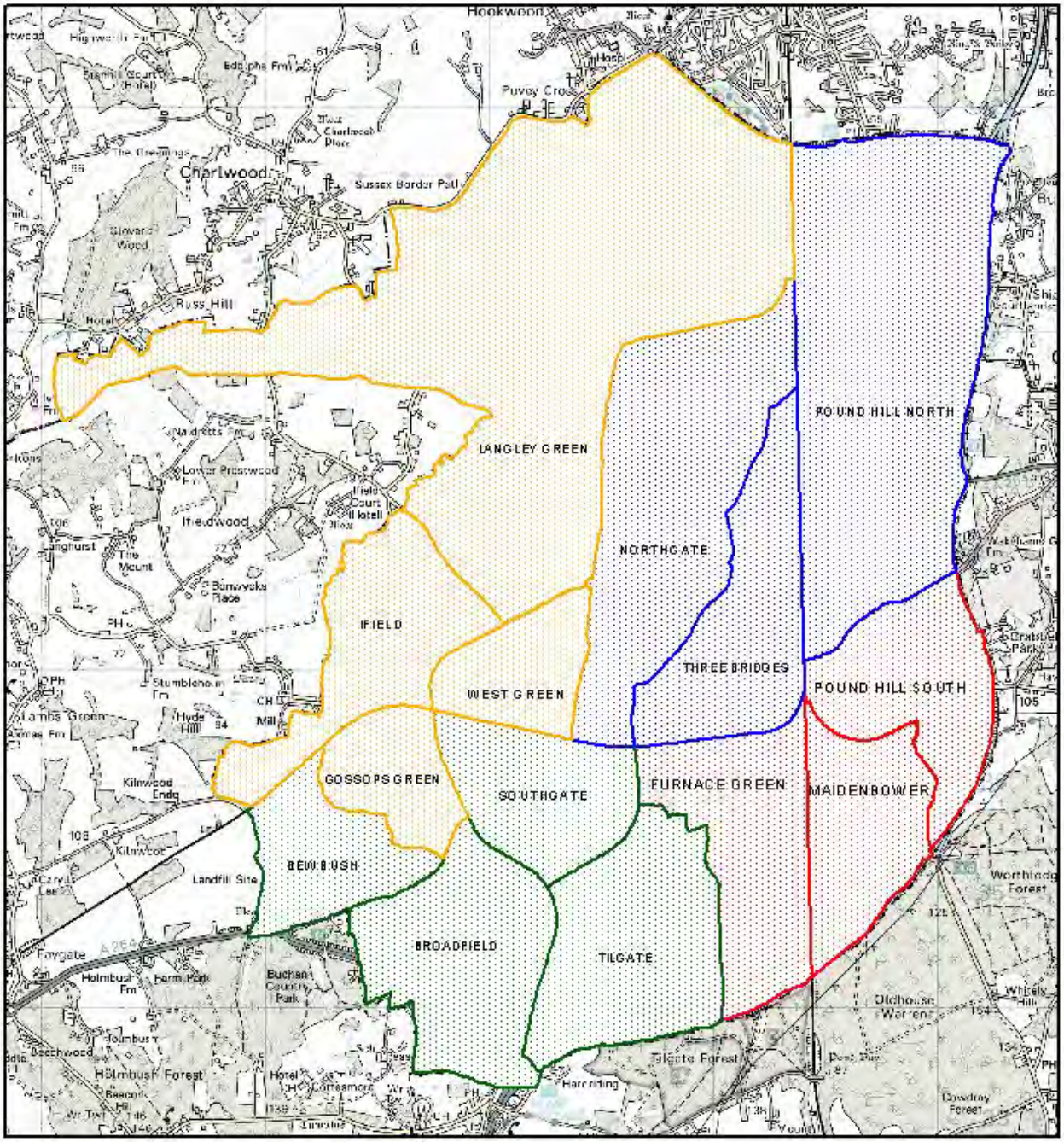
MAP 4

Crawley Borough Council
Property Services & Procurement
Town Hall, The Boulevard,
Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1UZ
Tel: 01293 438000 Fax:01293 438603

North West Quadrant
North East Quadrant
South West Quadrant
South East Quadrant

N

Crawley Quadrants - The Four Corners



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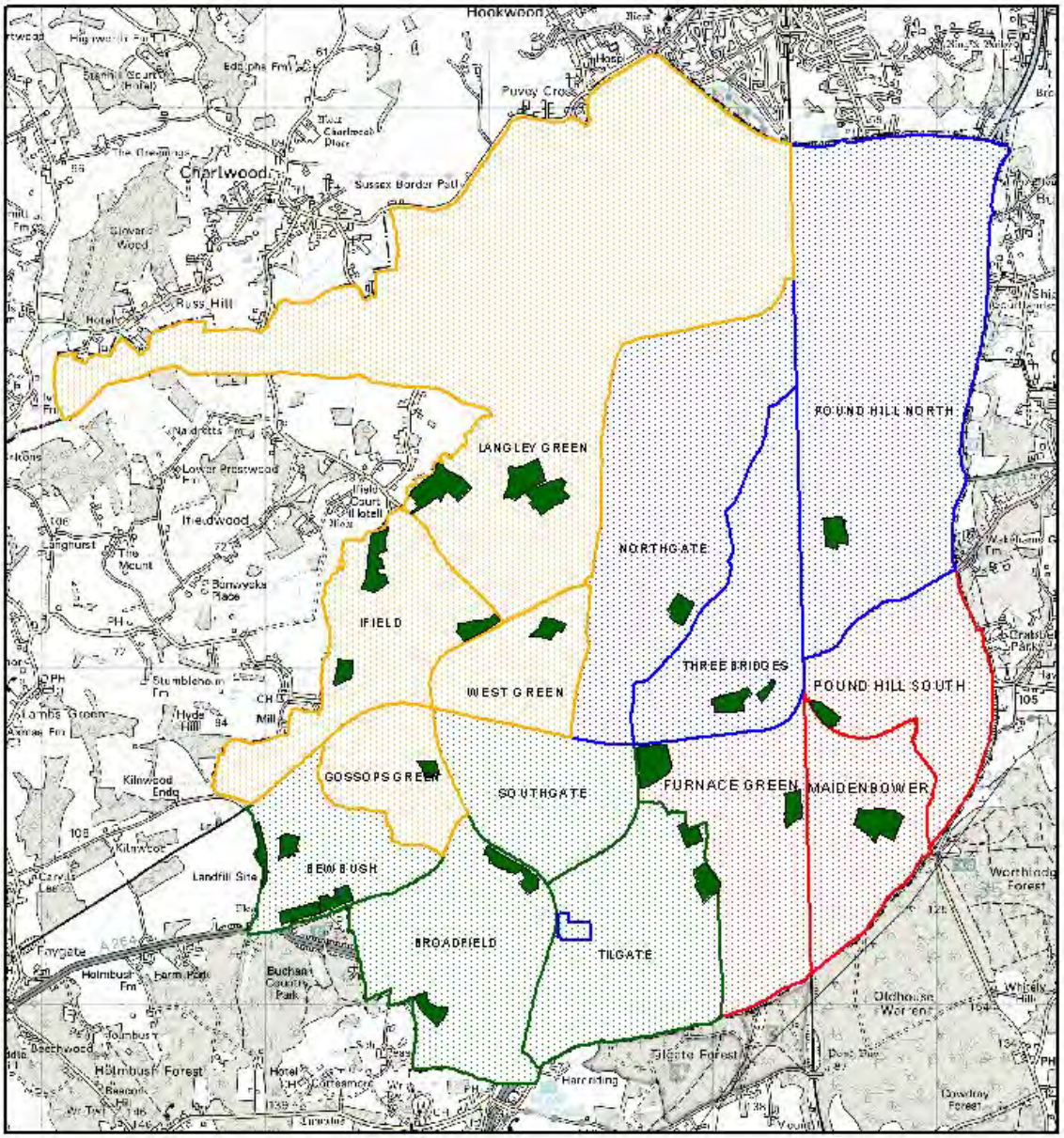
MAP 5

Crawley Borough Council
Property Services & Procurement
Town Hall, The Boulevard,
Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1UZ
Tel: 01293 438000 Fax:01293 438603

- Playing Fields (pitch locations)
- K2 (to be opened late 2005)
- North West Quadrant
- North East Quadrant
- South West Quadrant
- South East Quadrant

N

Crawley Playing Fields (pitch locations)



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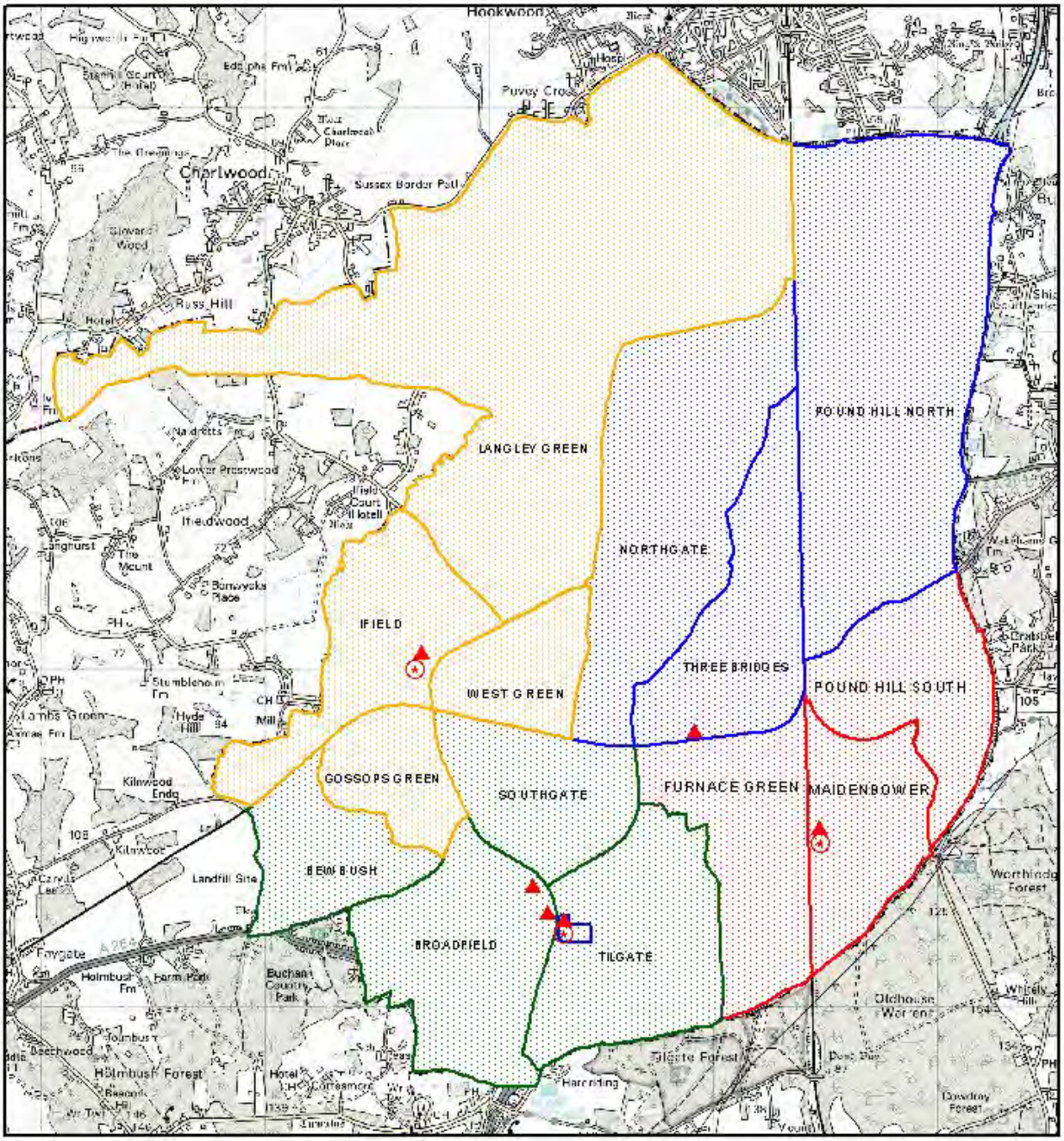
MAP 6

Crawley Borough Council
Property Services & Procurement
Town Hall, The Boulevard,
Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1UZ
Tel: 01293 438000 Fax:01293 438603

- STP's
- MUGA's
- K2 (to be opened late 2005)
- North West Quadrant
- North East Quadrant
- South West Quadrant
- South East Quadrant

N

Crawley Location of STP's & MUGA's



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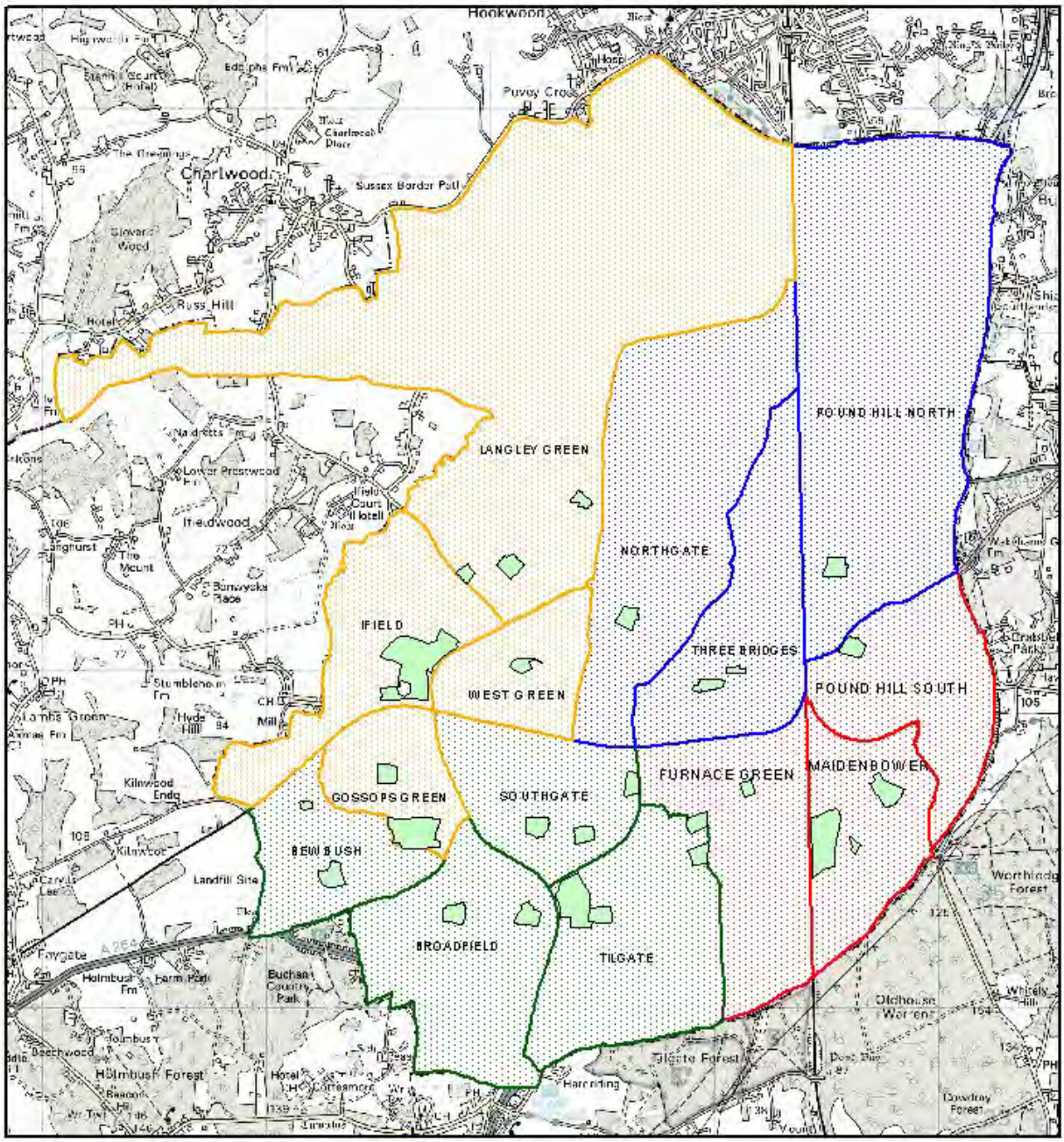
MAP 7

Crawley Borough Council
Property Services & Procurement
Town Hall, The Boulevard,
Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1UZ
Tel: 01293 438000 Fax:01293 438603

- Schools with community facilities
- North West Quadrant
- North East Quadrant
- South West Quadrant
- South East Quadrant

N

Crawley Schools with Community Facilities



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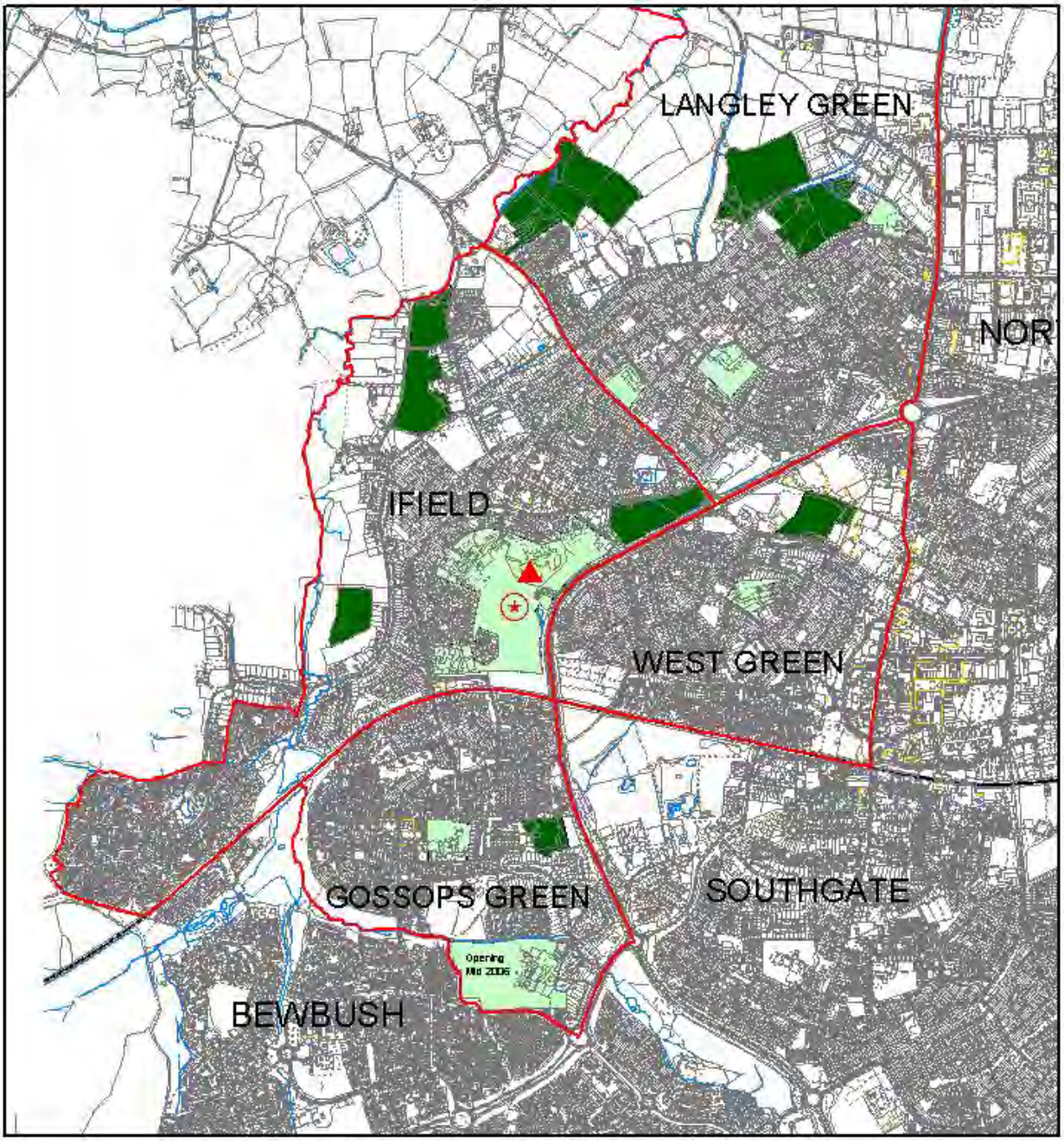
MAP 8

Crawley Borough Council
Property Services & Procurement
Town Hall, The Boulevard,
Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1UZ
Tel: 01293 438000 Fax:01293 438603

North West Quadrant
STP
MUGA
Playing Fields (pitch locations)
Schools with Community Facilities

N

North West Quadrant



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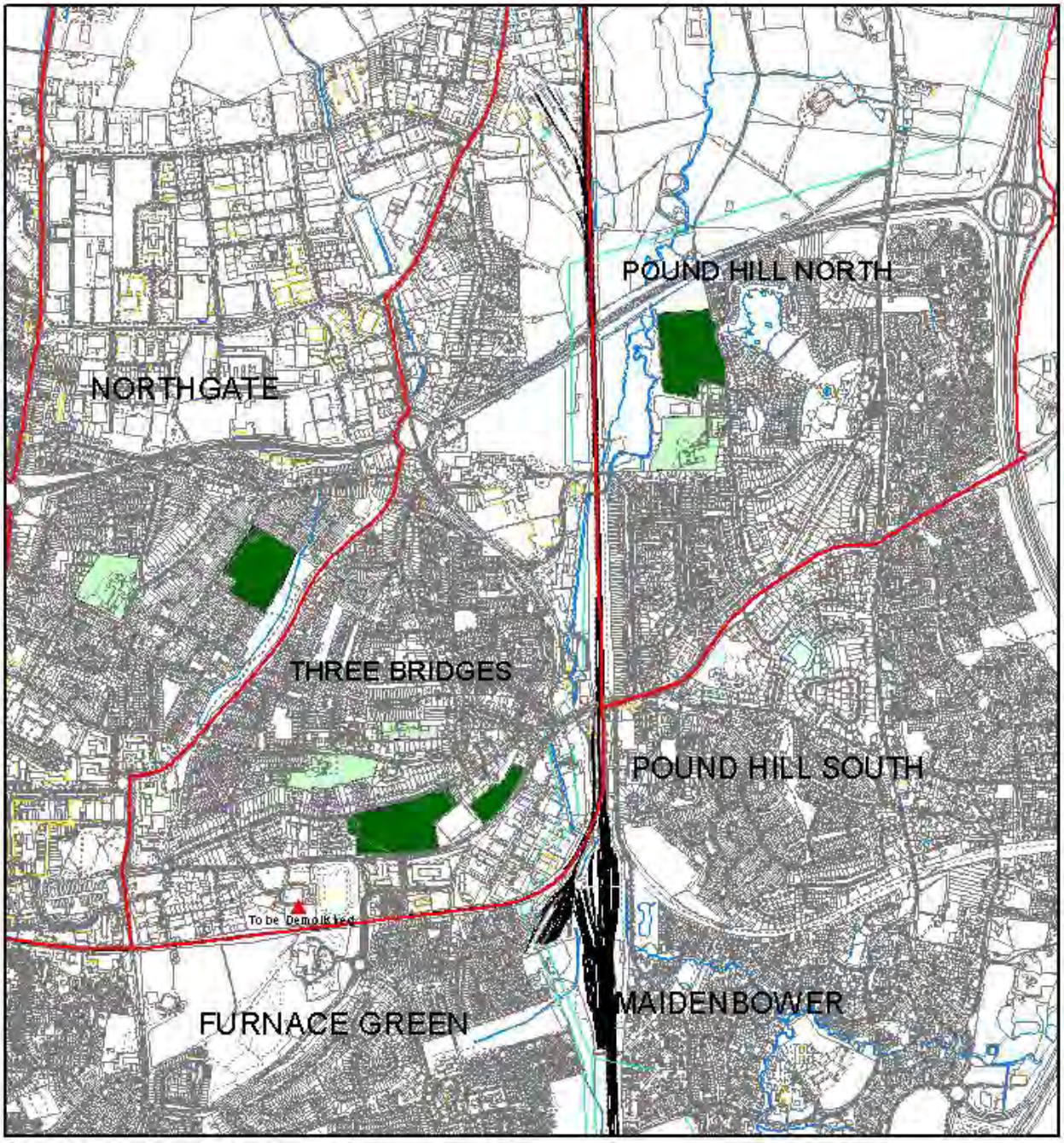
MAP 9

Crawley Borough Council
Property Services & Procurement
Town Hall, The Boulevard,
Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1UZ
Tel: 01293 438000 Fax:01293 438603

North East Quadrant
STP's
Playing Fields (Pitch Locations)
Schools with Community Facilities

N

North East Quadrant



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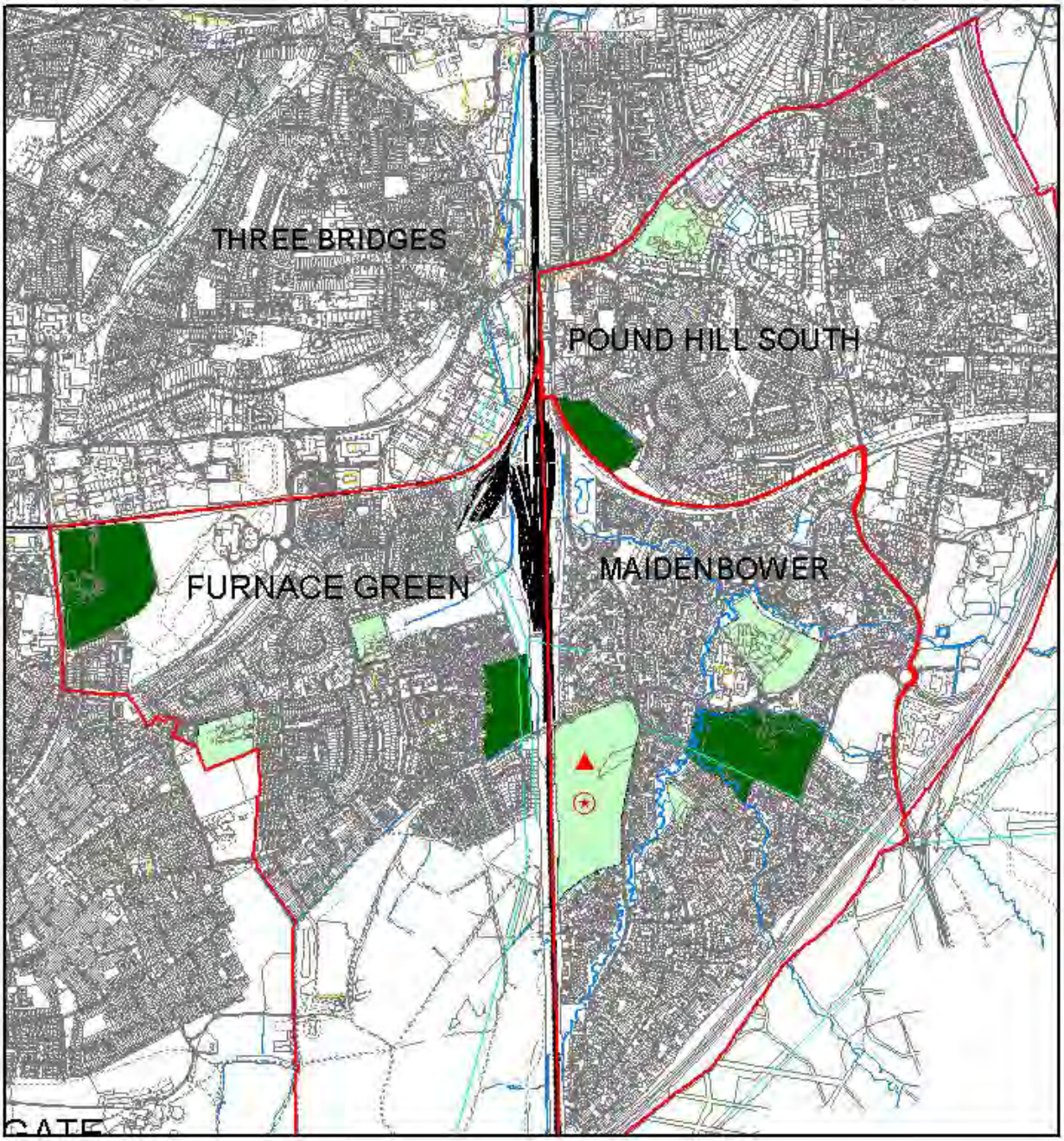
MAP 10

Crawley Borough Council
Property Services & Procurement
Town Hall, The Boulevard,
Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1UZ
Tel: 01293 438000 Fax:01293 438603

South East Quadrant
ATP
MUGA
Playing Fields (Pitch Locations)
Schools with Community Facilities

N

South East Quadrant



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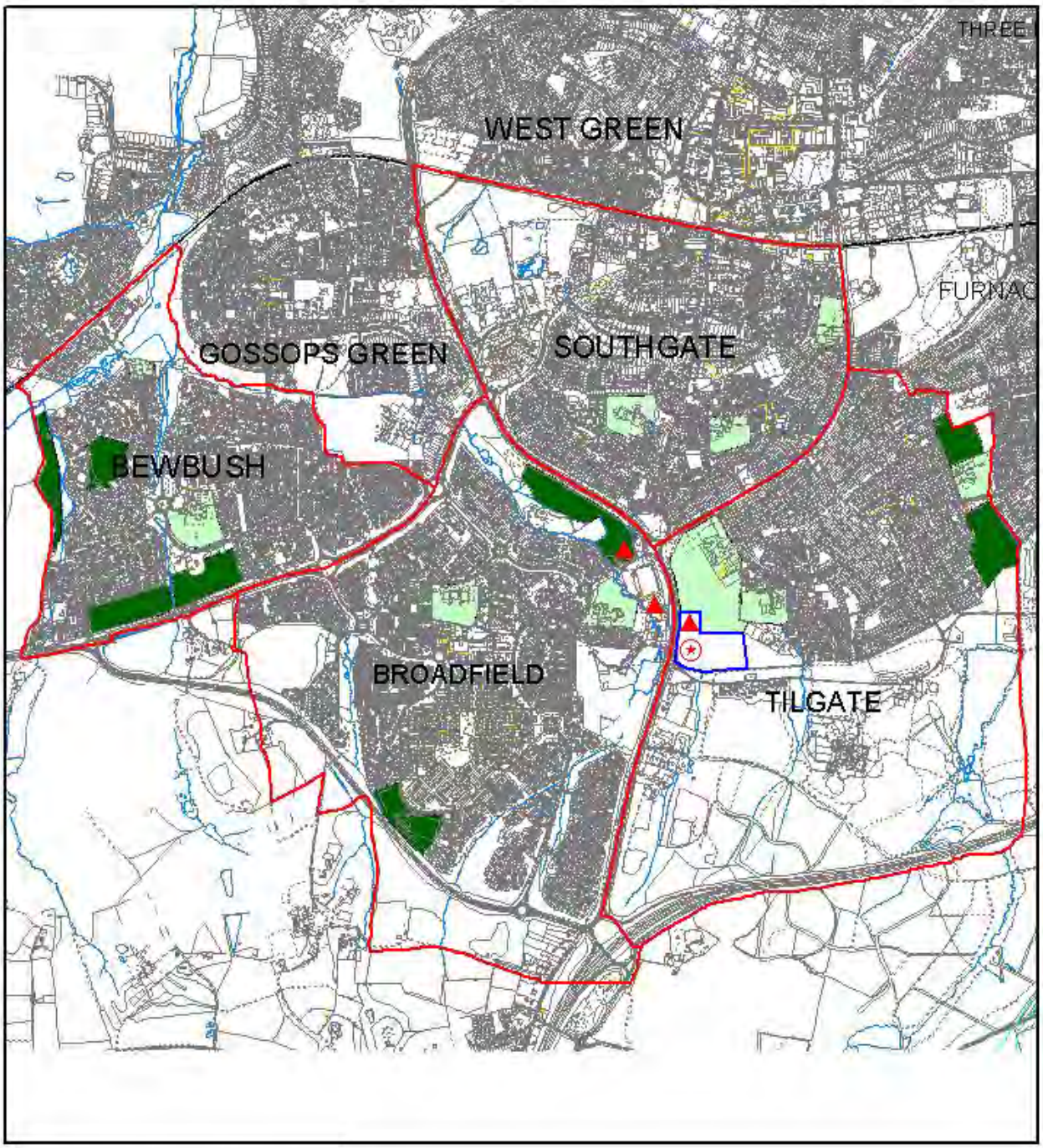
MAP 11

Crawley Borough Council
Property Services & Procurement
Town Hall, The Boulevard,
Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1UZ
Tel: 01293 438000 Fax:01293 438603

K2 (to be opened late 2005)
MUGA
ATP
Playing Field (Pitch Locations)
Schools with Community Facilities

N

South West Quadrant



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14:31 PM Fri 3 June 2005