

# A Playing Pitch Study for Crawley Borough Council



Final version

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## Part A: General Introduction and Football

## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 General

This report is part of a wider open space study undertaken for the Borough of Crawley, and covers the supply of and demand for pitch sports within the Borough (primarily football, cricket, rugby and hockey). The wider study covers the period from 2014 - 2029, which is the current timescale for the emerging local plan. Following the publication of the adopted National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) on 27th March 2012 there have been major changes to national planning policy. Open space assessment has primarily been affected by the omission of PPG17 from the new national policy framework. However, there is still a clear reference made in the new guidance to the principles and ideology established within PPG17 and as such the underlying principles of this study have been informed by the former guidance provided in 'Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation' (PPG17), and its Companion Guide 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities'. The study has been written to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the methodology set out in the PPG17 Companion Guide.

### 1.2 Aims and objectives

The overall aim of the wider study as identified in the project brief are: 'to undertake a review of the existing PPG17 compliant Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study (2008) to meet the requirements of Paragraph 73 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The outcome of the study will be used to inform the development of policies to ensure a sufficient amount of high quality open space in the right places whilst making the most of the limited amount of land within Crawley to meet the wider needs of residents and visitors over the Plan period (2014-2029)'.

The study follows 5 key stages as summarised below:

- Step 1 - Identifying Local Needs
- Step 2 - Audit Local Provision
- Step 3 - Setting Provision Standards
- Step 4 - Application of Provision Standards
- Step 5 - Drafting Policies and Implementation Plan.

The study includes an assessment of open spaces, and does not consider any built facilities (e.g. swimming pools, leisure centres).

This report informs the above 5 stage process in respect of the supply of and demand for pitch sports within the Borough, which are a major user of open space.

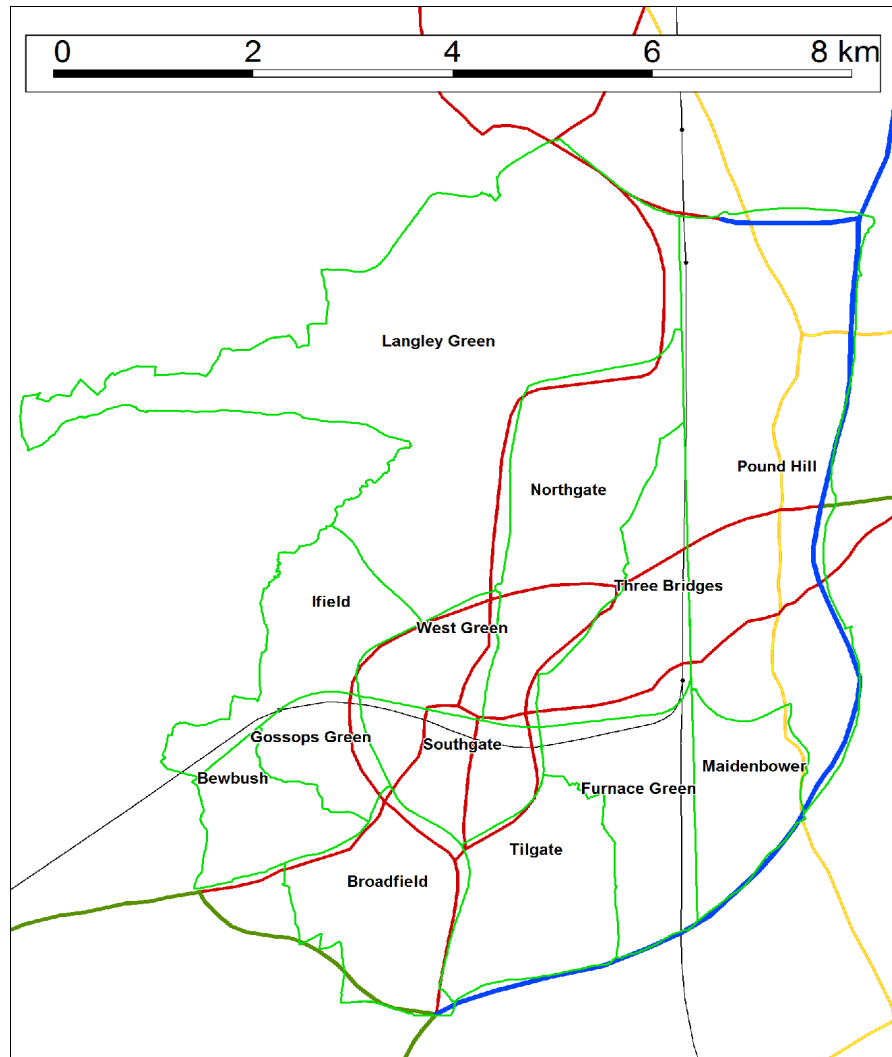
### 1.3 The study area

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The extent to which players and teams are prepared to travel to play matches varies greatly depending on factors such as the standard of competition, the age group concerned, income etc. Junior leagues (in particular) can draw their clubs from a very small area. On the other hand adult teams, especially those of a higher standard, may be prepared to travel further to play opponents or secure use of better standard facilities.

Crawley Borough is a relatively small, compact area, and the decision has been taken to adopt the Borough as the basic unit of analysis for most of this study. Wherever appropriate though, analysis has taken into account the 13 designated Neighbourhoods within the Borough (shown on the following **Map 1**). The population data used for this study is consistent with those used for the wider open space study, of which this report forms a part. Crawley Borough has an estimated population of 106,597 people. Further population data are provided at relevant points in this report.

**Map 1: The Study Area**



#### **1.4 Timetable for preparation**

The study was undertaken over a six week period spanning the late winter and early spring of 2013: this period is appropriate for winter sports such as football and rugby. But less appropriate for summer sports (notably cricket). Football has been investigated separately and as a priority because of its relative dominance as a mass participation sport, and the consequent need to address local issues relating to the quantity and quality of local provision.

#### **1.5 Method**

The starting point for assessing the adequacy of provision of pitch sports within the Borough is the Playing Pitch Assessment Model (PPAM) advocated by Sport England and explained fully in their publication 'Towards a Level Playing Field' (TaLPF). The Model is based on an assessment of Units of Demand (teams); Units of Supply (pitches); the Temporal Distribution of Demand; and an assessment of Availability of Pitches at times of peak demand. The following offers a general summary of the approach.

Task	Description	Data sources/notes
Task 1	Identifying Teams and Team Generation Rates (the latter being an expression of teams per a given portion of the population as described later in this report)	Information provided by local league handbooks and websites as well as governing sources; local population data sources.
Task 2	Home Games per Team per Week	Working out the proportion of games played on average each week at their home venue, as confirmed by fixture lists
Task 3	Total Home Games per Week	Fundamentally, multiplying the number of teams identified in Task 1 by the figures in Task 2
Task 4	Temporal Demand for Games (when teams play over the course of a given period- usually expressed as a week)	From fixture lists and confirmed by individual club surveys
Task 5	Pitches Used/Required on each Day	By multiplying Stage 3 and Stage 4, the number of pitches currently used/required on/at each day/time during the week is assessed
Task 6	Pitches Available	Sources include Borough Council records (Leisure and Sport and Education services); information provided by leagues and local clubs; the Active Places Power website; aerial imagery (such as Google Earth and Bing). These pitches need to be categorised according to their ability to accommodate games played by teams in the community (defined later in the report)
Task 7	Establish pitches currently available	Information provided by the Borough Council, clubs, schools, and desk research

Task	Description	Data sources/notes
		was used to establish the number of pitches by type and critically whether they could be categorised as being in secured community use (as defined elsewhere in his report)
Task 8	Determine the level of existing, latent and future demand for outdoor pitch sports (to help model future needs)	Local population data; Team Generation Rates obtained from Task 1; assessment of comments from governing bodies, clubs and wider social trends
Task 9	Conduct a 'Reality Check'	Ensure that the model is applied in the context of other factors to seek to ensure that output is tempered with realism. This means taking into account matters such as social trends, 'human nature', changing characteristics and developments within given sports; technological innovation
Task 10	Analyse ownership/management of sites and pitches, and the perceived and actual quality of pitches and ancillary facilities	Take into account factors such as facility quality, ownership, proposed changes in provision as an overlay on the basic supply/demand calculations.
Task 11	Develop recommendations	Convert the study findings into a series of conclusions and recommendations, generally taking the form of an 'action plan'

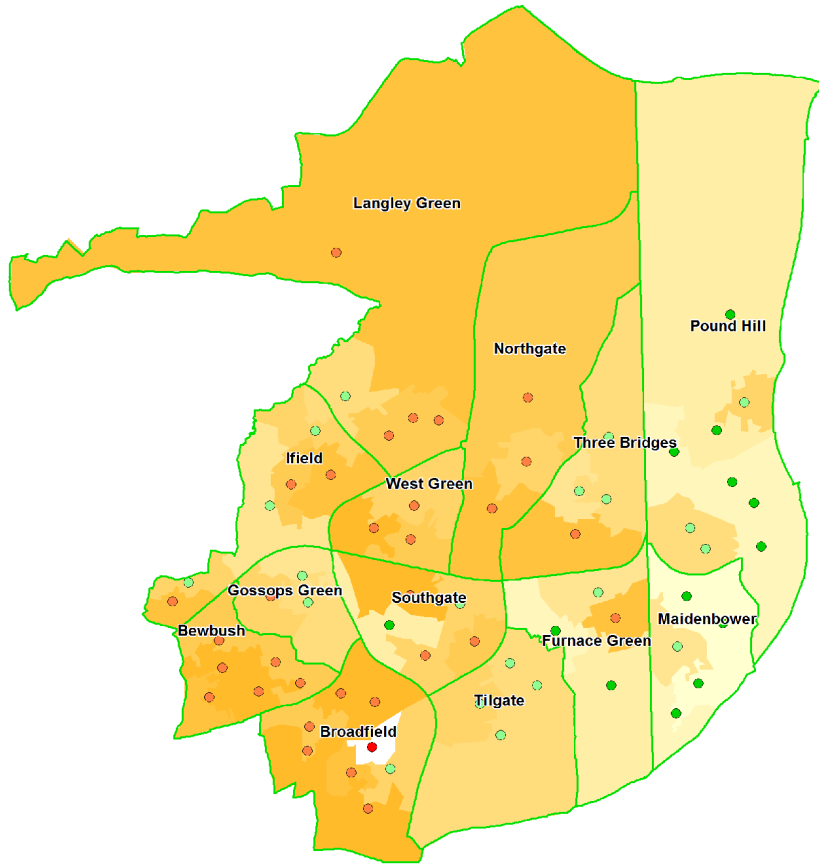
It is a useful model. However, like all such approaches it is essentially a tool that needs to be used expediently, and the results it produces require interpretation. It is one part of a wider process of 'getting a feel' for the adequacy of local supply. Its use is confined to grass pitch sports. Furthermore the nature of some pitch sports, such as mini versions, and hockey (with its reliance on synthetic surfaces) is not well suited to being dealt with by this model.



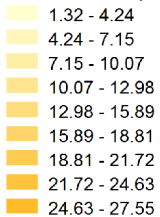
At the time of preparing this report, the approach to such studies advocated by Sport England (through TaLPF) was being reviewed, although the likely outcome of this review was unavailable to the study.

## 2. Existing situation

Map 2: Deprivation



Index of Multiple Deprivation Score



### 2.1 Contextual information

**Deprivation.** Map 2 of the Borough shows the Rank of Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Scores. The IMD is the official government measure of deprivation and is based on a suite of indicators reflecting access to services, economic, social, health considerations amongst others. The scores are at the level of census 'Super Output Area' (SOA). The darker the tone the more deprived an area. In the 'traffic light' system Red dots highlight those areas ranking in the worst 25% of SOAs in England. The most deprived areas appear to be located primarily in the Broadfield, Bewbush, Southgate, and West Green Neighbourhoods; and, with the most deprived area locally of all (according to the IMD) being in the Broadfield neighbourhood.

Lack of physical activity is a major factor in the rise of diabetes and coronary disease, which have implications not just for the quality and longevity of life.

**National participation.** Sport England commissions an annual 'Active People' survey of over 300,000 adults of sixteen years of age or older to identify frequencies and rates of participation in physical recreation activity. The results are available for analyses at local authority level. Nationally, the most popular activities for most people tend to be walking, swimming, cycling, jogging/recreational running and going to the gym. Participation in codified outdoor sports tends to lag behind in terms of rates and frequency of participation, with football (in all its forms) being the most popular (and cricket the next best).

**Local Participation.** The Active People Surveys also show that, in terms of regular adult participation in sport, Crawley Borough tends to do comparatively well in overall terms when compared with most other parts of

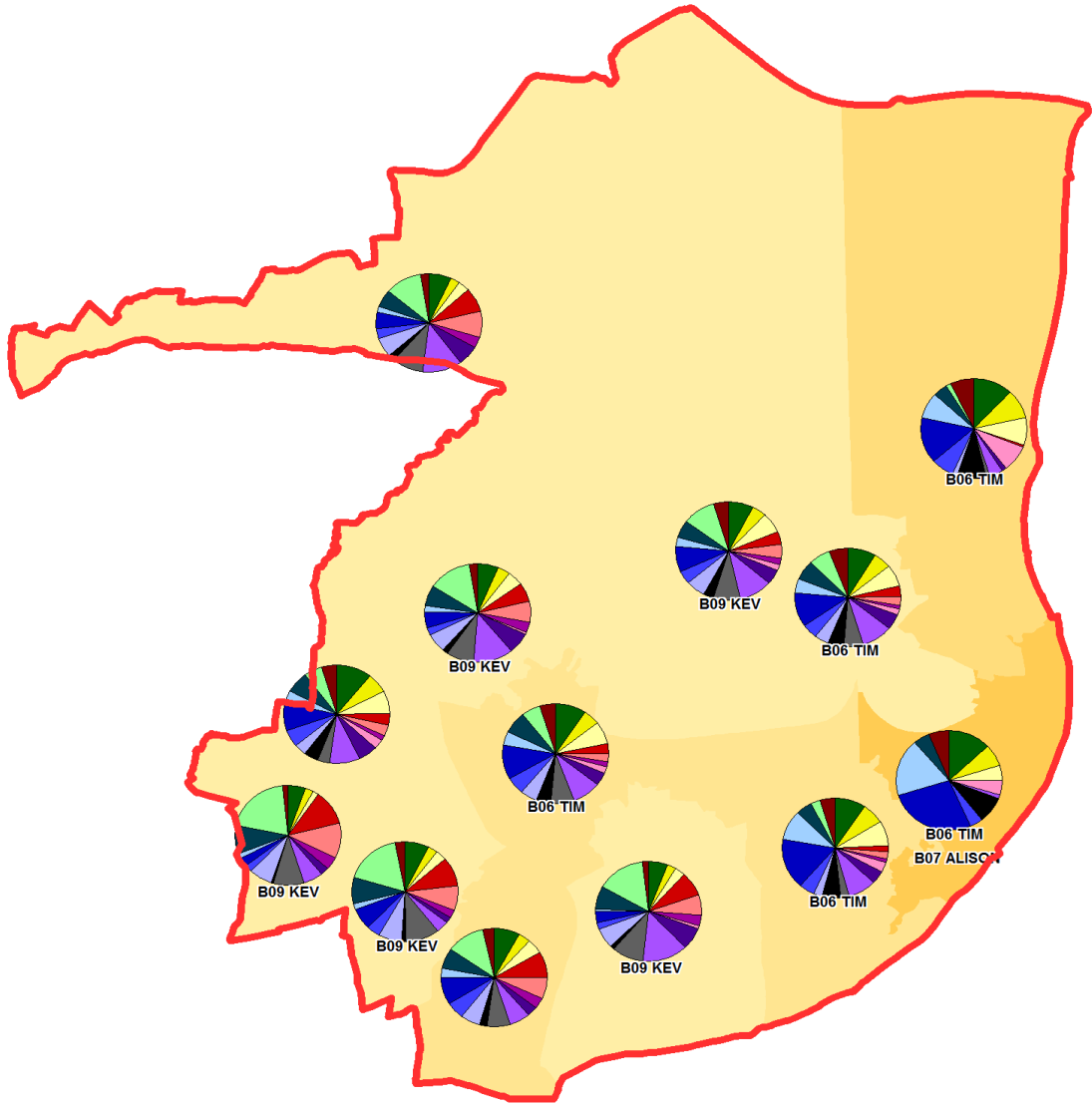
the County. The corresponding Activity rates for the AP6 at regional and national level are 36% for England, and 37.4% for the South East.

	1 session a week (at least 4 sessions of at least moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes in the previous 28 days)												
	APS1 (Oct 2005-Oct 2006)		APS2 (Oct 2007-Oct 2008)		APS3 (Oct 2008-Oct 2009)		APS4 (Oct 2009-Oct 2010)		APS5 (Oct 2010 - Oct 2011)		APS6 (Oct 2011 - Oct 2012)		
Local Authority name	%	Base	%	Base	%	Base	%	Base	%	Base	%	Base	Statistically significant change from APS 1
Adur	30.6%	1,013	33.9%	510	31.6%	506	35.2%	504	30.4%	500	34.9%	504	No change
Arun	32.2%	1,031	33.8%	507	31.4%	502	33.9%	506	25.1%	500	35.8%	452	No change
<i>Chichester</i>	<i>36.1%</i>	<i>1,013</i>	<i>38.4%</i>	<i>498</i>	<i>37.0%</i>	<i>503</i>	<i>31.8%</i>	<i>507</i>	<i>42.9%</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>37.8%</i>	<i>497</i>	<i>No change</i>
Crawley	32.5%	1,012	34.6%	514	32.6%	502	28.7%	503	32.4%	500	45.0%	500	Increase
Horsham	36.9%	1,005	40.1%	508	39.0%	502	38.3%	502	40.1%	502	39.7%	522	No change
Mid Sussex	38.5%	1,028	41.2%	501	43.1%	503	42.1%	502	36.1%	501	43.2%	499	No change
Worthing	30.4%	1,035	39.1%	502	35.1%	504	31.8%	507	35.6%	500	33.6%	506	No change

**Data on children's and young people's participation in pitch sport.** Outside school and, in contrast to adult participation, there are few national data on participation by children and young people in sports to enable comparisons with the adult profile. Outside school, most participation will be casual and often more akin to 'play'. More structured activity will take place at clubs often involving tuition and taking part in modified versions of sports. For this reason, the only way to obtain a good understanding of local participation by youngsters in extra-curricular sport is through having a direct dialogue with clubs, leagues, and governing bodies- which has been the approach adopted.

**Market Segmentation. Map 3** is reproduced here but is included at a larger scale as a separate document. It analyses population (as recorded by the 2001 Census) broken down into 19 different categories that aim to help in identifying the sport and recreation activities that would seemingly appeal within each category. This Market Segmentation information is available from Sport England for all English local authorities at a Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) level. The categories are on the map.

### Map 3: Market Segmentation



- A01-Ben-Competitive Male Urbanites
- A02-Jamie-Sports Team Drinkers
- A03-Chloe-Fitness Class Friends
- A04-Leanne-Supportive Singles
- B05-Helena-Career Focused Females
- B06-Tim-Settling Down Males
- B07-Alison-Stay at Home Mums
- B08-Jackie-Middle England Mums
- B09-Kev-Pub League Teamates
- B10-Paula-Stretched Single Mums
- C11-Philip-Comfortable Mid Life Males
- C12-Elaine-Empty Nest Career Ladies
- C13-Roger & Joy-Early Retirement Couples
- C14-Brenda-Older Working Women
- C15-Terry-Local Old Boys
- C16-Norma-Late Life Ladies
- D17--Ralph & Phyllis-Early Retirement Couples
- D18-Frank-Twilight Years Gents
- D19-Elsie & Arnold-Retirement Home Singles

The names are of largely Anglo-Saxon origin and may not be particularly well-suited to use in some areas. However, the Market Segmentation package offers alternative names for use where circumstances require a change. The Segment Characters are summarised on the next page, based on far more detailed profiles available on the Sport England Market Segmentation website: [http://www.sportengland.org/research/market\\_segmentation.aspx](http://www.sportengland.org/research/market_segmentation.aspx)

<b>Ben</b>	<b>Jackie</b>	<b>Brenda</b>
Competitive Male Urbanites Male, recent graduates, with a 'work-hard, play-hard' attitude 5% of all adults; 10% of adult men	Middle England Mums Mums juggling work, family and finance 5% of all adults; 10% of adult women	Older Working Women Middle aged ladies, working to make ends meet 5% of all adults; 10% of adult women
<b>Jamie</b>	<b>Kev</b>	<b>Terry</b>
Sports Team Lads Young 'blokes' enjoying football, pints and pool 5% of all adults; 11% of adult men	Pub League Team Mates Blokes who enjoy pub league games and watching live sport 6% of all adults; 12% of adult men	Local 'Old Boys' Generally inactive older men, low income and little provision for retirement 4% of all adults; 8% of adult men
<b>Chloe</b>	<b>Paula</b>	<b>Norma</b>
Fitness Class Friends Young image-conscious females keeping fit and trim 5% of all adults; 9% of adult women	Stretched Single Mums Single mums with financial pressures, childcare issues and little time for pleasure 4% of all adults; 7% of adult women	Later Life Ladies Older ladies, recently retired, with a basic income to enjoy their lifestyles 2% of all adults; 4% of adult women
<b>Leanne</b>	<b>Philip</b>	<b>Ralph &amp; Phyllis</b>
Supportive Singles Young busy mums and their supportive college mates 4% of all adults; 8% of adult women	Comfortable Mid-Life Males Mid-life professional, sporty males with older children and more time for themselves 9% of all adults; 18% of adult men	Comfortable Retired Couples Retired couples, enjoying active and comfortable lifestyles 4% of all adults; 5% of adult men, 4% of adult women
<b>Helena</b>	<b>Elaine</b>	<b>Frank</b>
Career-Focussed Females Single professional women, enjoying life	Empty Nest Career Ladies Mid-life professionals who have more time	Twilight Year Gents Retired men with some pension provision

in the fast lane 5% of all adults; 9% of adult women	for themselves since their children left home 6% of all adults; 12% of adult women	and limited sporting opportunities 4% of all adults; 8% of adult men
<b>Tim</b>	<b>Roger &amp; Joy</b>	<b>Elsie &amp; Arnold</b>
Settling Down Males Sporty male professionals, buying a house and settling down with partner 9% of all adults; 18% of adult men	Early Retirement Couples Free-time couples nearing the end of their careers 7% of all adults; 6% of adult women, 8% of adult men	Retirement Home Singles Retired singles or widowers, predominantly female, living in sheltered accommodation 8% of all adults; 2% of adult men; 14% of adult women
<b>Alison</b>		
Stay at Home Mums Mums with a comfortable, but busy, lifestyle 4% of all adults; 9% of adult women		

It is worth noting that the 'Kevs' and 'Tims' (who are noted as liking football and other pitch sports) live in large numbers in the Borough. The information must be used cautiously.

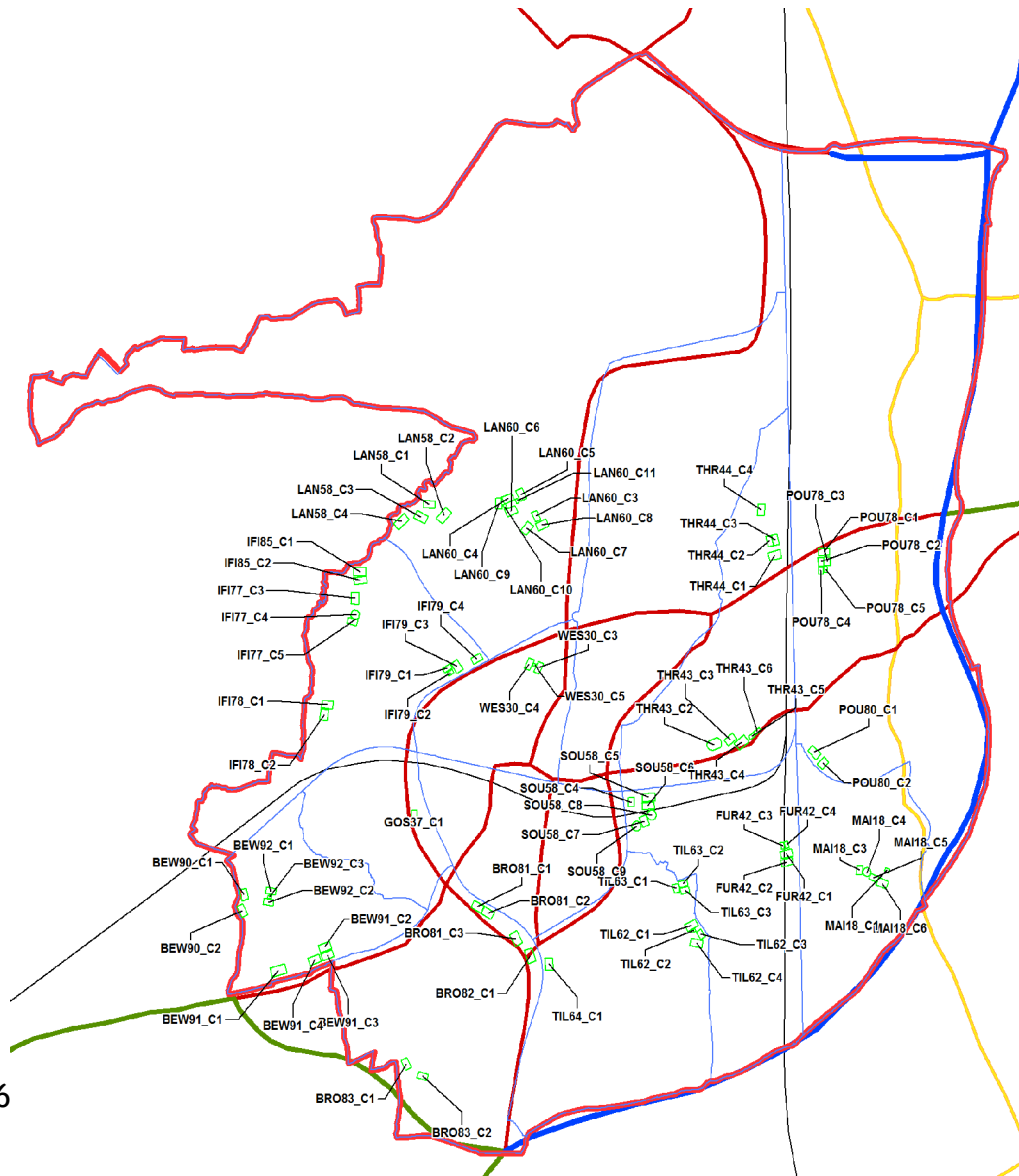
**Interpretation of data.** Obviously the population has changed to some extent since 2001. More important though is the possible inference that sections of the population may have an automatic predisposition towards certain activities. Participation in a given activity will be influenced by many factors including access, awareness, cost, social convention, time etc. The fact that a person is 'categorised' in one of 19 different ways should not lead to an assumption that their preferences will be predetermined.

In reality, Active People and other national surveys can misrepresent local circumstances because of the limited size and scope of the local samples, as well as their concentration on adult participants (as opposed to also looking at participation by children and young people). Information readily available at the local level can often be patchy. In terms of the codified sports activities, additional information has been secured through this study using material supplied by the Football Association. One of the particular issues in relation to areas like Crawley Borough is the amount of competitive sport that can be played without being recorded by the governing bodies and local administrators. Some of this activity can be identified through checking local booking records although much will be spontaneous and impossible to record other than through direct observation. It is very important

nonetheless to acknowledge the significance of informal sport as it places a demand on open space. It is clearly a very popular form of healthy physical activity for many people who cannot or don't want to play sport in the formal competitive sense.

## 2.2 General Information on Pitch Provision in the Borough

Map 4: Pitch Sites



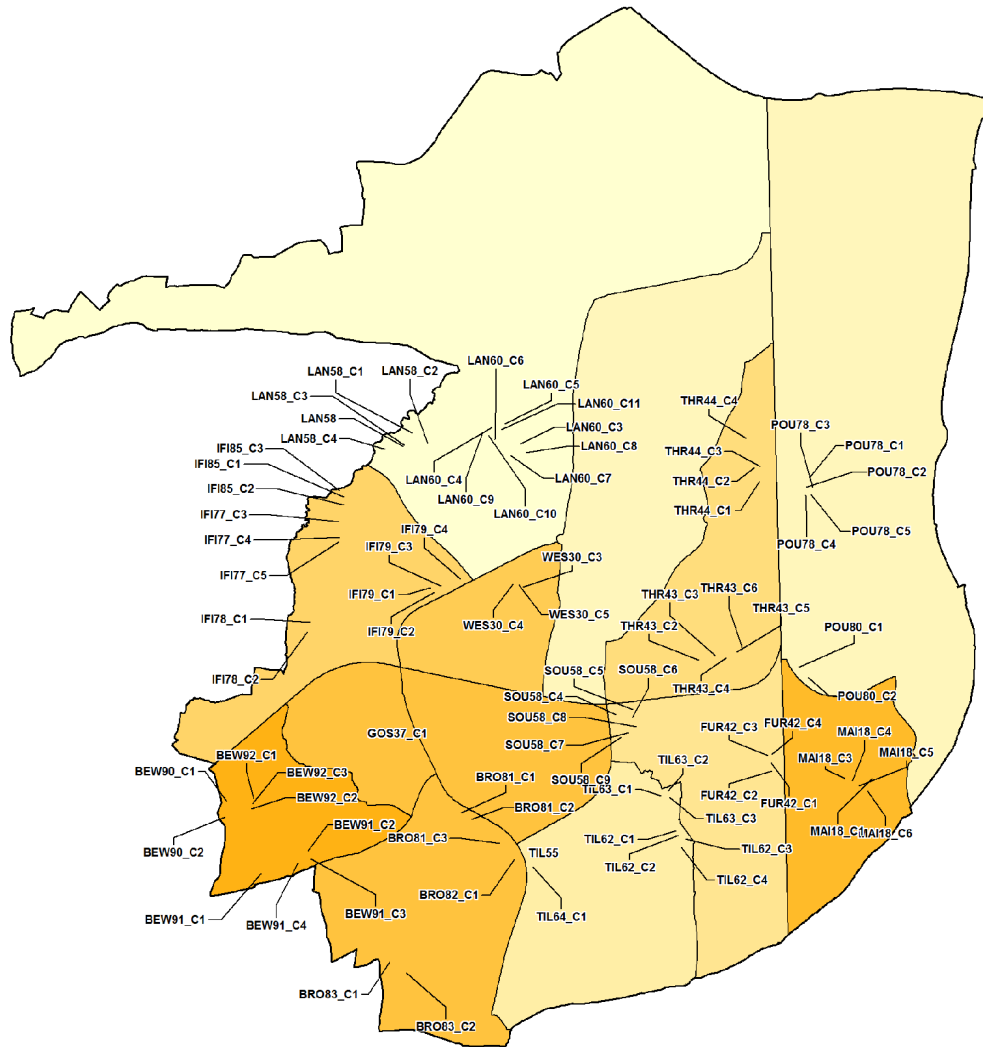
The research methods outlined in Section 1 have identified a range of sites within the Borough hosting pitch sports. Many sites will be in the education sector, and may not be as a matter of practice available for use by community teams. The number of pitches within the Borough considered to be in 'Secured Community Use' (see section 3) for a definition of 'Secured Community Use') These pitches comprise:

- 6 full-size synthetic turf pitches (STPs), located at Maidenblower Park, Broadfield/Rathlin Road Playing Field, K2 Sports Centre OSF, Oriel High School, Hazlewick School, Ifield School. In addition, there are smaller facilities at Maidenblower.
- 45 Senior Football pitches
- 22 Junior Football pitches
- 3 dedicated mini soccer pitches (the overwhelming majority being on junior/primary school sites not available for community use)
- 10 cricket pitches
- 6 senior rugby pitches

The relevant sites are located on Map 4, and can be cross-referenced to the list of sites in Appendix 1.



**Map 5: Sites in relation to deprivation**



**Map 5,** shows these sites in relation to population density. As might be expected, the pattern of provision tends to be more heavily concentrated on the less densely populated parts of the Borough.

### 2.3 Relative provision of pitch sport teams locally

The concept of Team Generation Rates (TGRs) is discussed more fully in later sections. However, examining team numbers as a ratio to population can be a starting point to examining current and possible future levels of participation. The unavailability of consistent population data does not allow for comparison to be made between Crawley and other local authorities that have undertaken similar studies. However, the following table divides the number of teams for different sports into the total estimated population to give some generalised TGRs for the Borough.

<b>Football</b>				
<i>Senior Male</i>	<i>Junior Male</i>	<i>Ladies</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Mini Soccer</i>
39	50	0	10	39
2,733	2,132	nil	10,659	2,733
<b>Rugby Union</b>				
<i>Senior Male</i>	<i>Colts</i>	<i>Junior Male</i>	<i>Ladies</i>	<i>Mini Rugby</i>
5	0	6	1	6
21,319		17,766	106,597	17,766
<b>Cricket</b>				
	<i>Senior Males</i>	<i>Juniors</i>	<i>Ladies</i>	
	21	16	0	
	5,076	6,662		
<b>Hockey</b>				
	<i>Senior Male</i>	<i>Juniors</i>	<i>Ladies</i>	
	4	1	2	
	26,649	106,597	53,298	

### 3. Football

#### 3.1 Football Teams Locally

The following football leagues are recorded as having affiliated teams playing in the area:

- Crawley Youth League
- Horsham & District Youth League
- Mid Sussex & District Youth League & Minor League
- Tandridge Youth League
- Southern Youth League
- Isthmian Youth League
- Redhill & District Sunday League
- Sussex County Girls League
- West Sussex League
- Worthing & Horsham District Sunday League
- Sutton & District Veterans' League

Of these, the most important leagues in terms of numbers of affiliated teams within the Borough are the Mid Sussex League; the Mid Sussex Youth & Minor League; and, the Horsham & District Youth League.

Senior Male	Junior Male	Ladies	Girls	Mini Soccer
39	50	0	10	39

The study therefore identified a total of 39 adult teams; 60 junior teams (girls and boys); and, 39 mini soccer teams (covering mixed gender teams between 6 and 9 years). A previous albeit very recent study was published in January 2013 by GVA on behalf of The Homes and Communities Agency. It examined playing pitch supply and demand in respect of a proposed development at the Tinsley Lane Playing Fields. That study identified a total of 167 teams within the Borough. Of which,

- 48 teams were in the under 10 age range (i.e. mini-soccer teams);
- 53 teams were aged between 10 and 15 years (inclusive); and,
- 67 teams were aged 16 years and over.

The previous study made use of information available from the Football Association Local Area Data Service in respect of clubs and teams recorded in the Crawley Borough. These data have been reviewed and it has been found that some clubs/teams recorded by the previous study are not in fact currently fielding teams, and some actually play outside the Borough (and are therefore outside the remit of this study). A key point to bear in mind though is that participation in many sports has historically ebbed and flowed and it is important to therefore plan sufficient space to cater for the peaks as well as troughs in demand. Later in this section a 'margin of error' is introduced to take into account such variations in relative demand when planning for future provision.

### 3.2 Team Generation Rates for football (TGRs)

The table below provides the estimated Team Generation Rates (TGRs) for football over defined age groups. TGRs can be defined as the number of people it takes within a given population to generate a 'team' based on information available about local teams and population. They can help to plan for future needs as will be explained later in this report. The TGRs shown are generalised to take into account population data available to the study. In this case there is a simple division of teams within a given age group into the total population for the Borough. Sport England advocates more detailed breakdowns covering both male and female age groups. However, these cannot be produced, due to the absence of population estimates/projections which fit the age groups used by different governing bodies.

	Senior Male	Junior Male	Ladies	Girls	Mini Soccer
<i>Teams</i>	39	50	0	10	39
<i>TGR</i>	2,733	2,132	106,597	10,659	2,733

It will be noted from the above that there is a very wide variation in the respective TGRs.

### 3.3 Pitch provision

In terms of the supply of pitches, the following categorisation has been employed to reflect the availability of pitches for community use.

Category	Definition	Supplementary information
A(i)	Secured community pitches	Pitches in local authority or other public ownership or management
A(ii)		Pitches in the voluntary, private or commercial sector which are open to members of the public
A(iii)		Pitches at education sites which are available for use by the public through formal community use arrangements
B	Used by community, but not secured	Pitches not included above, that are nevertheless available for community use, e.g. school/college pitches without formal user agreements
C	Not open for community use	Pitches at establishments which are not, as a matter of policy or practice, available for hire by the public

In terms of assessment using the PPAM categories B, and C have been excluded (as required by the Sport England Method). Critically, this means that several large school sites have been excluded from the calculations. This is because such schools do not have user agreements in respect of their grass pitches (this is not uncommon - most community access is de facto). There are three exceptions to this that have been recorded within categories A1 to A3, and these are selected pitches at Hazlewick Community School; Thomas Bennett Community College; and, Ifield Community College.

Category	Pitches			
	<i>Adult Football</i>	<i>Junior Football</i>	<i>Mini Soccer</i>	<i>STP</i>
A1, A2, A3	45	22	3	1 (with 1 '3G' artificial grass pitch')

In addition to the above pitches, there is the potential to mark out additional pitches on other Borough Council controlled sites. Furthermore, there are several sites that have in recent years been used as venues for football, but which are not currently marked out as such: the impact of including these within the calculations is considered shortly.

### 3.5 Overall net supply of pitches within Borough

The following table uses the Sport England TaLPF method (stages 1 to 7) to calculate the net supply of pitches at various key times of the week.

	Adult Football	Junior Football	Mini Soccer
<b>Stage 1: Identify teams</b>	39	60	39
<b>Stage 2: Calculate home games per week</b>	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>Stage 3: Calculate total home games per week (S1 x S2)</b>	19.5	30	19.5
<b>Stage 4: Establish temporal demand (expressed as %)</b>			
<i>Saturday AM</i>		28.33	20
<i>Saturday PM</i>	89.74	1.66	0
<i>Sunday AM</i>	5.12	51.66	80
<i>Sunday PM</i>	5.12	16.66	0
<i>Midweek</i>	0	1.66	0
<b>Stage 5: Define pitches used each day (S3 x S4)</b>			
<i>Saturday AM</i>	0	8.5	3.9
<i>Saturday PM</i>	17.5	0.5	0
<i>Sunday AM</i>	1	15.5	15.6
<i>Sunday PM</i>	1	5	0
<i>Midweek</i>	0	0.5	0
<b>Stage 6: Establish pitches currently available</b>	45	22	3
<b>Stage 7: (S6 - S5)</b>			
<i>Saturday AM</i>	45.00	13.50	-0.90
<i>Saturday PM</i>	27.50	21.50	3.00
<i>Sunday AM</i>	44.00	6.50	-12.60
<i>Sunday PM</i>	44.00	17.00	3.00
<i>Midweek</i>	45.00	21.50	3.00

**Key observations:** The most obvious point to make about the above graph is the significant net surplus of pitches at times of peak demand, with the exception of minisoccer, where there is an apparent net shortage at certain times of peak demand. How can this be? Mini-soccer games are short in duration, do not result in heavy wear and tear, and tend to be played in sequence (meaning that playing surfaces can accommodate multiple matches in a day). Some mini-soccer teams will be sharing the same playing surface as older full-sided teams, the practice being that mini-soccer teams tend to play on the least worn parts of the surface, and their pitches are marked out with temporary lines and portable goals or on smaller bits of land adjacent to the main pitch. Mini soccer teams also tend not to use changing facilities as the preference is to change at home. They have little requirement for many of the ancillary facilities needed by the older age groups. For all these reasons mini-soccer's need for space and facilities is far less demanding than that of the older age groups.

The study identified few records of any dedicated grass mini-soccer pitches in secured community use within the Borough. Applying the Sport England methodology as contained in TaLPF is not considered to be an especially useful exercise, as it would ostensibly identify a very large deficit in mini-soccer pitch provision when compared with the existing number of teams playing. The fact that mini-soccer matches tend to be played sequentially over a couple of hours on a given surface also makes the TALPF method very difficult to apply, compared with the full-sided versions of the game. Because mini-soccer within the Borough tends not to be played on dedicated pitches, but instead on surfaces marked out for full-size teams, means that the provision of areas on which to play mini-soccer, is not one of de facto supply, but rather of capacity. Furthermore, the timing of mini-soccer matches vary- although theoretically the relevant leagues play on Sunday mornings, this may not always be the case, as local leagues will often allow for flexible kick-off arrangements, if agreed between competing teams.

Most telling of all though is that the relevant league plays most, if not all, of its affiliated matches on so called Third Generation (3G) facilities at the Broadfield Stadium complex- 3G pitches have a surface resembling turf pitches. There is one full-size 3G pitch and two small pitches with the same surface at this complex, and are used intensively at the weekend for mini soccer. These artificial surfaces have not been included in the above calculations because it is impossible to reflect their capacity to host matches in very rapid sequence over several hours using the Sport England method. The role of Synthetic Turf Pitches (STPs) in hosting pitch sports is discussed further in Section 4, Part B of this report.

As mentioned, there are other sites that, until recently, have hosted football pitches available for community use, but are currently not marked out for such use. As it is quite possible that these could be brought back into such use, there is value in undertaken the above calculations again, but this time with the contribution potentially made by these sites also taken into account. The following scenario therefore includes not only the stock of pitches assumed for the earlier calculations, but also 5 pitches either proposed and/or not currently marked out at the following sites:

- Ifield Green Playing Field (north) (2 x Senior Football (SF)). This is in private ownership;
- Tinsley Lane Outdoor Sports Pitch (1 x SF);
- Crompton Outdoor Sports Field (1 x SF). This is in private ownership; and,
- Glaxo Smith-Klein (1 x SF). This site is privately owned and has outline planning permission for alternative use as part of a wider re-development.

Although some of these are private sportsgrounds, they would have been used by community teams playing in local leagues at various points.

	Adult Football	Junior Football	Mini Soccer
<b>Stage 1: Identify teams</b>	39	60	25
<b>Stage 2: Calculate home games per week</b>	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>Stage 3: Calculate total home games per week (S1 x S2)</b>	19.5	30	12.5
<b>Stage 4: Establish temporal demand (expressed as %)</b>			
<i>Saturday AM</i>		28.33	20
<i>Saturday PM</i>	89.74	1.66	0
<i>Sunday AM</i>	5.12	51.66	80
<i>Sunday PM</i>	5.12	16.66	0
<i>Midweek</i>	0	1.66	0
<b>Stage 5: Define pitches used each day (S3 x S4)</b>			
<i>Saturday AM</i>	0	8.5	2.5
<i>Saturday PM</i>	17.5	0.5	0
<i>Sunday AM</i>	1	15.5	10
<i>Sunday PM</i>	1	5	0
<i>Midweek</i>	0	0.5	0
<b>Stage 6: Establish pitches currently available</b>	51	21	3
<b>Stage 7: (S6 - S5)</b>			
<i>Saturday AM</i>	51.00	12.50	0.50
<i>Saturday PM</i>	33.50	20.50	3.00
<i>Sunday AM</i>	50.00	5.50	-7.00
<i>Sunday PM</i>	50.00	16.00	3.00
<i>Midweek</i>	51.00	20.50	3.00



**Key observations:** The addition of these five adult football pitches would serve to bolster the overall healthy supply of pitches available. Whilst their inclusion as Category A pitches might be open to debate, the difference they make is marginal, given the already healthy supply of pitches.

As mentioned earlier (page 21) There is the potential to mark out additional pitches on other Borough Council controlled sites.

### 3.6 Quality considerations

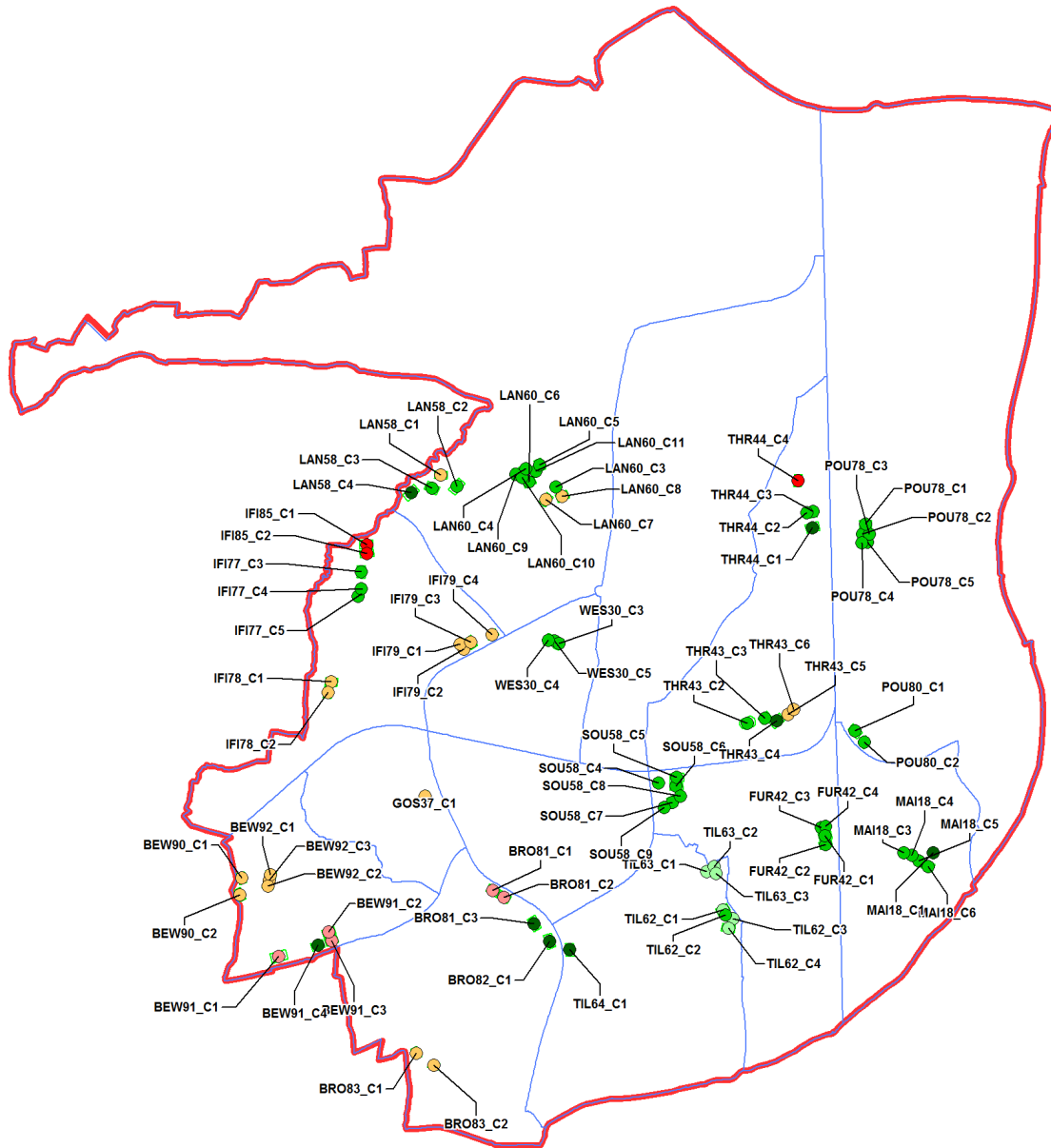
As part of the strategic assessment a quality audit has been conducted of the majority of football pitches available for community use. The results of this audit are shown on **Map 6**. Some more general comments can be made here, namely that in terms of both pitches and changing accommodation there were few facilities in secure community use considered to fall below the 'satisfactory' level. Exceptions to this general pattern are noted in the following Table.

SITE NAME	TYPE	REF	QUALITY	NEIGHBOURHOOD
Ifield Green Playing Field (North)	Football Senior	IFI85_C2	Very Poor	Ifield
Tinsley Lane Outdoor Sports Pitch	Football Senior	THR44_C4	Very Poor	Three Bridges
Ifield Green Playing Field (North)	Football Senior	IFI85_C1	Very Poor	Ifield
Broadfield (Rathlin Road) Playing Field	Football Senior	BRO81_C1	Poor	Broadfield
Broadfield (Rathlin Road) Playing Field	Football Senior	BRO81_C2	Poor	Broadfield
Breezehurst Community Pavilion Playing Field (now with planning permission for housing development)	Football Senior	BEW91_C3	Poor	Bewbush
Breezehurst Community Pavilion Playing Field	Football Senior	BEW91_C2	Poor	Bewbush
Creasys Drive Outdoor Sports Pitches	Football Junior	BRO83_C2	Average	Broadfield
Ewhurst Sports Pitch	Football Senior	IFI79_C4	Average	Ifield
Ewhurst Sports Pitch	Football Senior	IFI79_C3	Average	Ifield
Three Bridges Playing Field	Football Junior	THR43_C6	Average	Three Bridges
Creasys Drive Outdoor Sports Pitches	Football Junior	BRO83_C1	Average	Broadfield
Bewbush The Green	Football Junior	BEW92_C1	Average	Bewbush
Bewbush West Playing Field	Football Senior	BEW90_C1	Average	Bewbush
Rusper Road	Football Senior	IFI78_C1	Average	Ifield

SITE NAME	TYPE	REF	QUALITY	NEIGHBOURHOOD
Ewhurst Sports Pitch	Football Mini	IFI79_C2	Average	Ifield
Gossops Green Playing Field	Football Junior	GOS37_C1	Average	Gossops Green
Cherry Lane Playing Fields	Football Senior	LAN60_C7	Average	Langley Green
Bewbush The Green	Football Junior	BEW92_C2	Average	Bewbush
Cherry Lane Playing Fields	Football Senior	LAN60_C8	Average	Langley Green
Bewbush West Playing Field	Football Senior	BEW90_C2	Average	Bewbush
Ewhurst Sports Pitch	Football Junior	IFI79_C1	Average	Ifield
Three Bridges Playing Field	Football Junior	THR43_C5	Average	Three Bridges
Rusper Road	Football Senior	IFI78_C2	Average	Ifield
Loppetts Road Outdoor Sports Pitches	Football Junior	TIL63_C1	Average/Good	Tilgate
Loppetts Road Outdoor Sports Pitches	Football Junior	TIL63_C2	Average/Good	Tilgate
Tilgate Playing Field	Football Senior	TIL62_C1	Average/Good	Tilgate
Tilgate Playing Field	Football Senior	TIL62_C4	Average/Good	Tilgate
Loppetts Road Outdoor Sports Pitches	Football Junior	TIL63_C3	Average/Good	Tilgate
Tilgate Playing Field	Football Junior	TIL62_C3	Average/Good	Tilgate
Knepp Close	Football Senior	POU80_C2	Good	Pound Hill
Cherry Lane Playing Fields	Football Senior	LAN60_C4	Good	Langley Green
Grattons Park	Football Senior	POU78_C1	Good	Pound Hill
Ashburn Road Furnace Green	Football Senior	FUR42_C1	Good	Furnace Green
Cherry Lane Playing Fields	Football Senior	LAN60_C5	Good	Langley Green
Maidenbower Park	Football Junior	MAI18_C3	Good	Maidenbower
Southgate Park	Football Senior	SOU58_C7	Good	Furnace Green
Ifield Green Playing Field	Football Senior	IFI77_C3	Good	Ifield
Grattons Park	Football Senior	POU78_C3	Good	Pound Hill
Ifield Green Playing Field	Football Senior	IFI77_C5	Good	Ifield
Cherry Lane Playing Fields	Football Junior	LAN60_C3	Good	Langley Green
Cherry Lane Playing Fields	Football Junior	LAN60_C9	Good	Langley Green
Maidenbower Park	Football Junior	MAI18_C5	Good	Maidenbower
Ashburn Road Furnace Green	Football Mini	FUR42_C4	Good	Furnace Green
Ashburn Road Furnace Green	Football Senior	FUR42_C2	Good	Furnace Green
Grattons Park	Football Junior	POU78_C5	Good	Pound Hill
Southgate Park	Football Junior	SOU58_C4	Good	Furnace Green

SITE NAME	TYPE	REF	QUALITY	NEIGHBOURHOOD
Cherry Lane Playing Fields	Football Senior	LAN60_C6	Good	Langley Green
Tinsley Lane Outdoor Sports Pitch	Football Senior	THR44_C3	Good	Three Bridges
Tinsley Lane Outdoor Sports Pitch	Football Senior	THR44_C2	Good	Three Bridges
Three Bridges Playing Field	Football Senior	THR43_C3	Good	Three Bridges
Knepp Close	Football Senior	POU80_C1	Good	Pound Hill
Ashburn Road Furnace Green	Football Mini	FUR42_C3	Good	Furnace Green
Grattons Park	Football Senior	POU78_C2	Good	Pound Hill
West Green Park	Football Senior	WES30_C3	Good	West Green
Maidenbower Park	Football senior	MAI18_C6	Good	Maidenbower
West Green Park	Football Senior	WES30_C4	Good	West Green
Grattons Park	Football Junior	POU78_C4	Good	Pound Hill
Tinsley Lane Outdoor Sports Pitch	Football Senior	THR44_C1	Excellent	Three Bridges
Three Bridges Playing Field	Football Senior	THR43_C4	Excellent	Three Bridges
Broadfield Stadium	Football Senior	BRO82_C1	Excellent	Broadfield
Breezehurst Community Pavilion Playing Field	Football Senior	BEW91_C4	Excellent	Bewbush

## Map 6: Pitch Quality



## 3.7 Capacity

The PPAM focuses largely on the ability of the local supply of pitches to meet peak time demand. However, 'Towards a Level Playing Field' also acknowledges the importance of taking into account the capacity of the pitch stock to absorb games over a period of time (week, month, season) in normal seasonal weather conditions and without undue wear and tear. In the above sense the capacity of a given pitch is not directly related to its availability at peak times of demand. However, there will be an indirect relationship in that over-use of a pitch in a given period may ultimately stop it from being available to meet peak time demand because it needs to be rested or re-laid/seeded etc.

The capacity of a pitch is greatly influenced by its quality- how well it is managed and maintained as well as the provision of a well-drained surface, amongst other things. Later in this section it will be noted that a consultation exercise associated with this study has identified a concern over the variable quality of the Borough's pitch stock, due in no small part to the clay substrate found in the area, and the sometimes substandard nature of drainage systems installed. Heavy rainfall in recent months has led to matches being postponed.

Generally speaking, a well managed and installed full-size pitch for football might be anticipated to absorb an average of two adult games a week over a season without undue wear and tear.

The ability of a grass pitch to absorb regular competitive matches will also be influenced by:

- the number of games that a pitch has to accommodate over a regular period (such as weekly slots), too many games will lead to overly detrimental wear and tear of the surface
- training activity (on all sectors of site)
- curriculum activity (on education sites)
- informal recreation activity (on public, multi functional sites such as park and recreation grounds)

Each of the above will impact upon the capacity of a pitch to host a given number of competitive matches on a regular basis-sometimes significantly. Without very precise local information it is impossible to establish accurately the impact of such activity. However, the following has been adopted as basic guidance in establishing the notional capacity of the local pitch stock relative to demand.

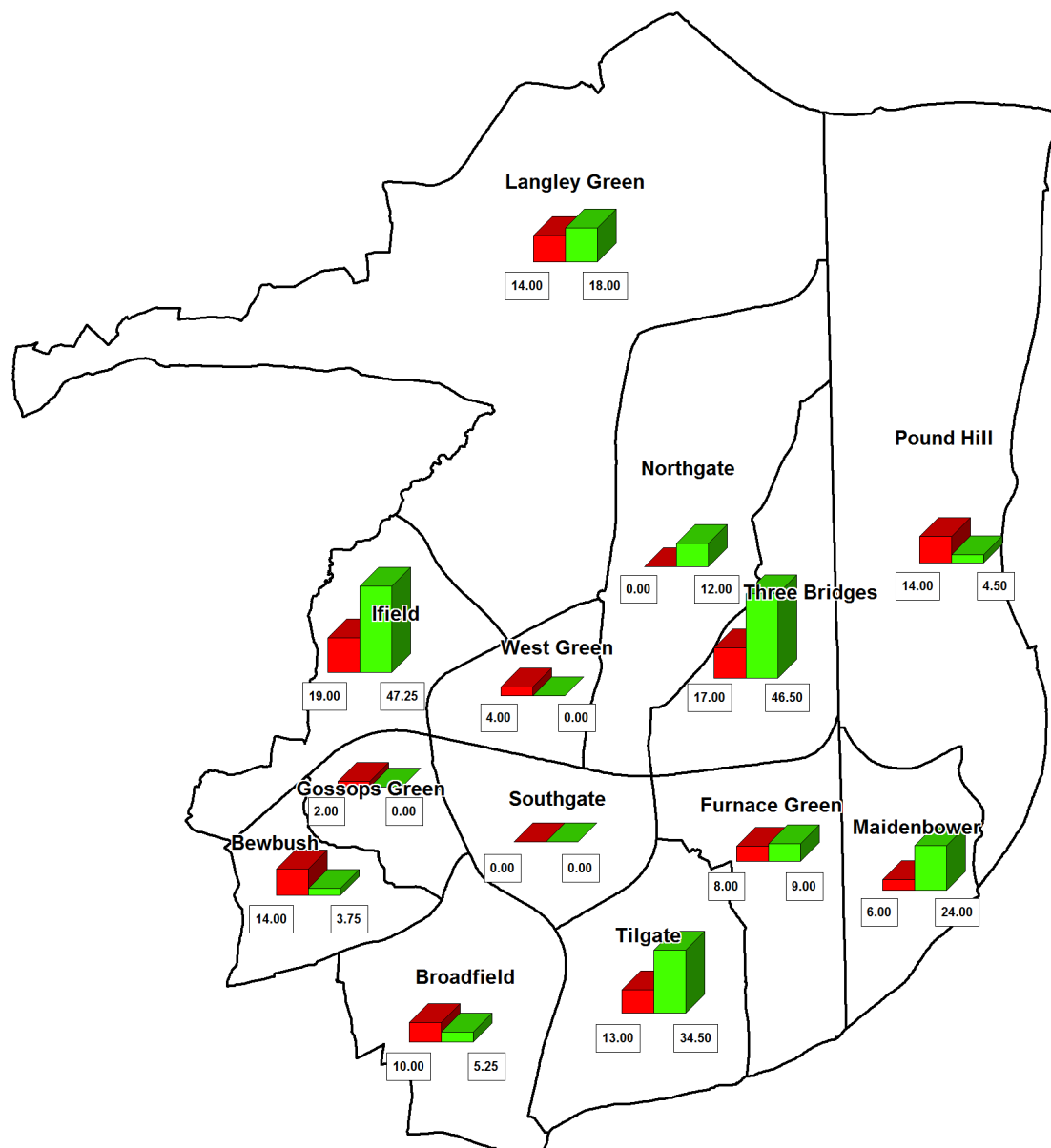
- The number of full-size matches played on a given grass pitch is critical to the level of wear and tear imposed. Adult matches and those played by youth will have the biggest impact. Those played by mini-soccer will probably have negligible impact because of the small-sided nature of the game, lesser body mass, and the short match duration. Mini-soccer seasons also tend not to span the coldest and wettest parts of the year, when pitches are most susceptible to wear and tear.
- Where squad training for football regularly takes place on a marked out full size pitch, then the wear and tear this produces might reasonably be considered to equate to 1 match if the size of the squad is the team equivalent of c. 2 teams in size; or 0.75 if the squad is the team equivalent of c. 1.5 teams. The more training sessions conducted per week the more equivalent matches are generated.
- On education sites the primary function of grass pitches is to meet curriculum needs. On principal education sites where the amount of PE related activity might be around 4 hours a day on average, it might be reasonable to expect that at least half of that time is given over to the use of grass pitches. Because school 'players' have a lighter body mass than adults, wear and tear of pitches will be comparatively less. Even so, the level of use of school pitches and the consequent wear and tear is likely to be the equivalent of at least 1 adult match per week.

- In terms of pitches marked out in parks and recreation grounds, unless heavy training takes place, wear and tear from non-match use will arise only from informal recreation use. Unless this includes abusive activity such as motorbiking/joyriding; or, else hosting certain other significant events likely to cause surface damage (fêtes, carnivals, fairs, concerts etc), wear and tear should not be a major factor.

Most football pitches are marked out as full-size. On key sites it is possible to work out the number of matches played on a regular basis, and identify the number of pitches. Information from clubs' surveys and other local sources will often indicate whether given sites are also used for training, curriculum, or other significant recreational use. Working out appropriate Team and Match Equivalents- even if they are rough estimates- will at least help to take into account the impact of non-match activities on the wear and tear of a pitch.

The Study has attempted to identify where teams are most likely to train and factor this into a very rough assessment of 'actual' v 'ideal' levels of use of grass pitches. Details of how assumptions have been applied to individual clubs and sites are explained in the **Endnote 1** appearing at the end of this document. Generally they follow the principles discussed in the preceding paragraphs above. The following **Map 7** represents an aggregation of the estimates to a Neighbourhood level.

## Map 7: Capacity compared with Use



The 'red bars' represent the notional ideal weekly capacity of sites to absorb 'match hour equivalents'. The 'green bars' represent an assessment of the actual numbers of match hour equivalents being played. The estimates take into account potential squad training as well as curriculum use (as explained). It will be seen that within some neighbourhoods there might be significant overplaying on pitch surfaces, notably in Ifield, Tilgate, Three Bridges, and Maidenbower.

This exercise suggests the main issue affecting football pitch supply in the Borough is not so much the availability of pitches at times of peak demand, but rather the quality of some of the pitches (and associated facilities) resulting from protracted and heavy use. In actual fact, the situation might not be as acute as the above exercise suggests, as training can often take place on the marginal space surrounding playing pitches. There are also several artificial surfaces within the Borough which will be used to some extent for training, so alleviating some of the pressures on grass pitches to accommodate these activities.

Although TaLPPF mentions the need to take into account matters relating to pitch capacity and wear and tear. It does not identify ways in which this should be incorporated into the modelling tools provided. The above is an attempt to address this matter sensibly.

### **3.8 Imported and Exported Demand**

Although the prime focus of this study has been the local authority area of Crawley Borough, teams from neighbouring areas may potentially use facilities within the Borough and vice versa. Crawley Borough is geographically quite small and there are no football leagues operating solely within its boundary- there will inevitably be teams travelling into and out of the Borough to play 'home' and 'away' matches. The consultation exercise reported on later in this section suggests a view held by some that there are at least a few teams drawing their membership largely from outside the Borough but, nevertheless, playing their home games within Crawley. It is impossible within the time and resources available to this project to either confirm or quantify the extent to which this occurs. However, there is little evidence of clubs and teams travelling *out of the Borough* to find 'home' facilities. Possible exceptions may arise in the case of players performing at a quite high level who would normally be drawn to clubs with relatively large membership catchments.

### **3.9 Future Demand for football**

Future Demand for Pitch Sports facilities (and sports facilities in general) is comprised of several causal factors:

- Natural demographic changes within the population (especially in relation to the team playing age groups);
- Population change driven by planned developments (via the Statutory Development Plan);
- The Impact of Sports Development and related campaigns; and,
- The release of any 'latent' or 'frustrated' demand to play sport

The interaction of these factors will have a considerable effect on the demand for outdoor sports opportunities within the local authority area over the coming years. However, some factors will have a far more profound impact than others. Each is considered in turn below.

### **3.10 The Impact of Sports Development and related campaigns, and the release of Latent and Frustrated Demand**

Other than natural and planned population change, other factors may affect the future provision of outdoor sports opportunities. The influence of local and national sports development campaigns may also have an impact in raising participation.



The impact of social trends on participation levels is very difficult to measure. Fad, fashion and changing technology will play their part here. In terms of the latter, the onset of synthetic surfaces has dramatically changed the sports facility 'landscape'. Sports crazes come and go and are occasionally cyclical. Uptake in participation can often be linked to international sports success. Long terms watchers of sports participation trends will be familiar with these patterns and would probably advise that the only sensible solution is to plan for and protect sufficient open space to cater for fluctuating patterns of participation.

The differences between the number of active football clubs and teams identified by this study, when compared with a study published as recently as January 2013, has already been discussed- teams can 'come and go' very quickly, and it is therefore very crucial to maintain a 'margin of error' when providing space for pitches, so as to allow for a fluctuation in the number of teams; the need to rotate pitches and allow some to lay fallow; and, the possibility of sudden upsurges in demand for the reasons described above. The difference in the number of senior and junior (full-size (i.e. excluding mini-soccer)) teams between the Jan 2013 study and this study amounted to about 20%- that is 120 such teams were identified by the Jan 2013 study compared with the 99 identified by this study. As mentioned, several of the teams identified by the Jan 2013 study do not appear to be active currently (a club/team can be affiliated to a league without being active): other teams seem to exist but are based outside the local authority. Nevertheless it may be prudent to plan in a margin of error of 20% to account for fluctuations in demand, for the potential reasons explained.

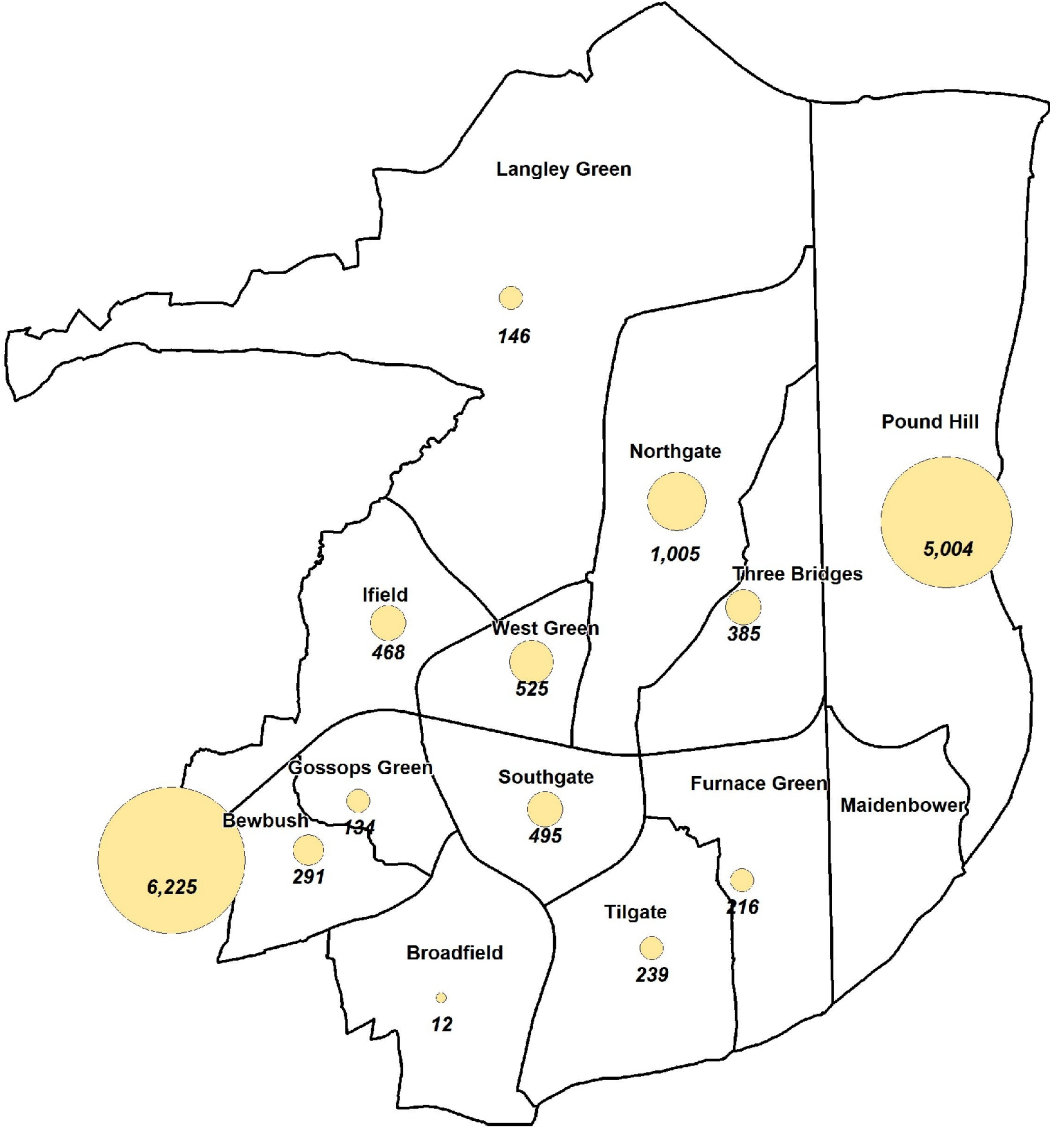
### **3.11 Natural and Planned Demographic Change**

At the time of undertaking this study there was a lack of sufficiently detailed and up-to-date population projections to allow examination of the likely change in the demographic structure of the population between now and 2029 (the study end date). For this reason it has not been possible to examine how demographic change will influence the levels of participation within football. An examination of such influences will only be possible when such population projection data are available.

However, it is likely that the overwhelming majority of the projected growth will be 'development-led'.

The potential scale and location of proposed new development and the potential impact on the local population is shown on the thematic **Map 8**. As will be seen, although development is likely to be distributed over sites throughout the local authority area, the majority will be in the eastern part of the Borough. This will create pressures for access to outdoor sports opportunities.

**Map 8: Future Population Growth**



It is impossible at this stage to predict the exact scale of planned new development; occupancy rates; or, the demographic characteristics of new occupants. However, using some assumptions it is possible to 'model' future scenarios based on the anticipated location and scale of new development. For example, the 2011 Census suggests that the Borough has an average household size of about 2.7 persons/household, and this multiplier has been applied to the projected number of planned houses in each of the Borough's Neighbourhoods to produce the following gross population increases resulting from the planned new housing up to 2029.

Neighbourhoods	(2011 pop)	Proposed Housing	pop 2029	Projected growth in population (2011-2029)
Bewbush	8865	117	9156	291
Broadfield	13216	5	13228	12
Furnace Green	5499	87	5716	217
Gossops Green	5252	54	5386	101
Ifield	8882	188	9350	468
Langley Green	8255	59	8402	147
Maidenbower	9369	0	9369	0
Northgate	5298	404	6304	1006
Pound Hill	14977	2010	19982	5005
Southgate	8533	199	9029	496
Three Bridges	7253	155	7639	386
Tilgate	6078	96	6317	239
West Green	5120	211	5645	525
	<b>106597</b>		<b>115524</b>	<b>8927</b>

Using the team generation rates provided earlier in this section (section 3.2) it is possible to calculate some projections for future participation rates in 2029 (assuming the demographic structure of the Borough's population remains broadly the same). The estimates are provided in the following tables. A 10% margin for error has been included to account for fluctuations in demand for pitches occurring over a span of years.

Current teams and TGRs					
	Senior Male	Junior Male	Ladies	Girls	Mini Soccer
<i>Teams</i>	39	50	0	10	39
<i>TGR</i>	2,733	2,132	106,597	10,659	2,733

TGRs with additional 10% 'margin for error,					
	Senior Male	Junior Male	Ladies	Girls	Mini Soccer
<i>Current TGRs</i>	2,773	2,132	nil	10,659	2,733
<i>TGR + 10% margins</i>	2,479	1,938	nil	9,691	2,479

Projected population change 2011-2029		
Current population	Projected population	Change
106,597	115,524	8.927

Application of modified TGRs to future population (2029)					
	Senior Male	Junior Male	Ladies	Girls	Mini Soccer
Teams yielded by current population (106,597)	39	50	0	10	39
Teams yielded by projected population at 2029 (115,524) using modified TGRs	47	60	0	12	47
Net change in numbers of teams	8	10	0	2	8

These projected figures for 2029 (i.e. based on the modified TGRs) have been used below in a re-run of Stages 1 to 7 of the TaLPF method.

	Adult Football	Junior Football	Mini Soccer
<b>Stage 1: Identify teams</b>	47	72	47
<b>Stage 2: Calculate home games per week</b>	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>Stage 3: Calculate total home games per week (S1 x S2)</b>	23.5	36	23.5
<b>Stage 4: Establish temporal demand (expressed as %)</b>			
<i>Saturday AM</i>		28.33	20
<i>Saturday PM</i>	89.74	1.66	0
<i>Sunday AM</i>	5.12	51.66	80
<i>Sunday PM</i>	5.12	16.66	0
<i>Midweek</i>	0	1.66	0
<b>Stage 5: Define pitches used each day (S3 x S4)</b>			
<i>Saturday AM</i>	0	10.2	4.7
<i>Saturday PM</i>	21.09	0.6	0
<i>Sunday AM</i>	1.2	18.6	18.8
<i>Sunday PM</i>	1.2	6	0
<i>Midweek</i>	0	0.6	0
<b>Stage 6: Establish pitches currently available</b>	45	22	3
<b>Stage 7: (S6 - S5)</b>			
<i>Saturday AM</i>	45.00	11.80	-1.70
<i>Saturday PM</i>	23.91	21.40	3.00
<i>Sunday AM</i>	43.80	3.40	-15.80
<i>Sunday PM</i>	43.80	16.00	3.00
<i>Midweek</i>	45.00	21.40	3.00

**Key observations and implications for future provision of playing pitches:** Even with the increased number of teams resulting from the increased population and the modified TGRs (i.e. including the additional 10% ‘margin for error’) there are sufficient numbers of pitches to absorb the additional demands. There would not appear to be a strong case for providing additional pitch space to cater for the projected population increase. Any likely improvements to pitch stock might instead relate to:

- Improvements to playing surfaces, drainage, another ancillary facilities;
- Re-marking of pitches (perhaps by re-marking some existing senior pitches to junior pitch size);

- Providing additional artificial surfaces, primarily for training, but perhaps also to cater for local leagues' potential willingness to sanction matches on these surfaces; and,
- Make better use education facilities allied to the establishment of secure community use agreements.

### **3.12 Consultation**

#### **A) The National Governing Body - Sussex County Football Association**

We received the following information from the FA regionally and Sussex County Football Association:

##### ***Stuart Lamb FA Regional Facilities & Investment Manager (South East)***

- According to FA standards, there is a need for 3 full size 3G pitches in Crawley.
- At present, there is a full size 3G at Broadfield.
- Therefore, there is a definite need for additional 3G. There is a potential refurbishment of an existing sand-dressed AGP at Oriel School, but no approach has been made yet to the school.

##### ***Kevin Tharme - County Development Manager - Sussex County FA***

###### ***General***

Kevin supplied the FA annual participation reports for Crawley and these have been taken into account in our assessment. He also made some specific comments as noted below:

- In the Crawley area we have a Mini-Soccer league based at the Broadfield 3G pitch playing on a Sunday. This is the only such league we are aware of that currently operates specifically in the Crawley area.
- There is no specific Youth League and sides play in various other leagues.
- The FA recently lost an adult league based in Crawley and the teams that remained have mostly been absorbed into the Mid Sussex League.

- From a CFA perspective in relation to Coach Education venues, school sites are used mainly; Oriol High School and Ifield Community College

### *Trends & Demand*

Decline in 11v11 football but youth seems strong

### *Some specific Issues*

- awareness of a potential shortage of suitable sized pitches for Youth teams and with the FA Youth Review being implemented in season 2013/14 this is a key area moving forward.
- A number of floodlight ATP's are available, mainly on school sites and at (the sand-based) K2 and Broadfield 3G and several teams use these sites.
- In the main my understanding is that pitch stock is sufficient. We need to ensure that the pitch and goal sizes are appropriate for the age groups, particularly with FA Youth Review.

### *Potential Improvements*

- It has been highlighted in FA research that Crawley has a deficiency on 3G pitches (as mentioned by Stuart Lamb). There have been a couple of school sites mentioned for possible upgrade of existing sand dressed to 3G but no approach has been made yet.
- Better use could be made of school sites, particularly at Thomas Bennett School, but there is an awareness of issues with facilities e.g. changing, toilets being accessible at weekends. There will need to be better consultation between clubs, leagues, schools and local authority to see what is available.
- The Youth league has highlighted the fact that the 3G is unmanned and prone to vandalism, and also being an open site has people playing unofficially who can sometimes be difficult to move. There are also constant complaints from hirers regarding damage to the site.

### *Good Practice*

The Crawley Mini-Soccer league using Broadfield 3G as a central venue is an excellent example of organisation and allowing young players to develop their skills on quality surface. The Football Foundation is working closely with Freedom Leisure to look

at further ways of increasing and enhancing participation on behalf of Crawley Borough Council. There is an excellent Friday Night Project which sees young players playing in a 5-a-side league again at 3G site which is open to teams of friends and is working well.

#### *Additional Comments*

- Crawley has the highest population of Ethnic Minority Communities in Sussex and this will have an effect on the numbers of people playing football, with research showing these communities are more active in other sports such as cricket and hockey.
- However, there is some excellent work in Crawley and seemingly adequate pitch coverage.
- There needs to be better consultation links with private pitch providers, schools and colleges to explore potential usage of sites to ensure these sites are being used to full capacity.

#### **B) League Secretaries**

Responses have been received from three League Secretaries:

##### ***Bob Rash brook - Sussex County Women & Girls Football League***

#### *Background*

- The League (Competition) is County (Sussex) wide and runs football for female participants from Under 10 to Adult levels. It currently has 15 Divisions covering 9 age groups. It also has clubs from Hampshire and Kent competing. The Competition is made up of 8 x Adult Clubs and 37 Girls Clubs of which there is 75 teams.
- The Competition at this time has 46 member clubs that make up 86 teams playing in 13 divisions
- There are currently three clubs from the Crawley area, Crawley Town Girls, Crawley Wasps Girls and Maidenbower United Girls. The bulk of the girls play for either Town or Wasps.
- Main grounds used are Thomas Bennett Community College (Crawley Town Girls); Ewhurst Place (Crawley Wasps Girls) and Oriel High School (Maidenbower United Girls).



### *Trends & Demand*

- Compared to last season (2011/2012) there has been no change
- Maidenbower United has least numbers compared to last season. This is probably down to girls getting older and finding other activities.

### *Issues*

- As a league allows the clubs arrange the facilities themselves
- The FA is currently undergoing a Youth Review and there are many changes that will be a challenge for both the league and the clubs. One area of concern is that they are pushing for more 9v9 football at most age groups. This is a headache when it comes to pitch and goal sizes, where there seems to be a lack of coordination.

### ***Terry Scott - Crawley Youth League General Secretary***

### *Background*

- They have 55 Teams in 4 age groups U/7 U/8 U/9 and U10.
- The players are mainly boys but there are girls in some of the teams, the ages range from 6 to 10 years old.
- All games are played at the 3G facility adjacent to the Broadfield Stadium Crawley every Sunday during the Football Season (September to end of April).
- We use three of the small pitches from 10-00am to 5-00pm and the facility is hired from DC Leisure at the K2 Leisure.

### *Trends & Demand*

- Has remained more or less constant from 1999 when Mini Soccer took off.

### *Issues*

- The 3G is an unmanned facility and is prone to vandals and people using the pitches who have not hired and they can be difficult to remove.

### *Additional Comments*

- It is a constant complaint from hirers of the 3G Facility that the pitches, goals, nets toilets and changing rooms are being

damaged by vandals because there isn't any supervision during the day or night.

### **Bob Jones - Redhill & District Sunday Football League**

Has 2 teams who use football grounds on a Sunday morning; no specific issues to note.

### **C) Crawley Borough Council (CBC)**

#### ***Community Services***

- The Council manage a full size floodlit 3G pitch at Broadfield and 2 smaller AGP pitches at Maidenbower.
- There is also a full size floodlit AGP at K2 (and a floodlit MUGA); 8 lane athletics track also.
- There are also STPs at secondary schools that have community use outside of school hours - Thomas Bennett, Ifield Community, Oriel High, St Wilfreds and Hazelwick.
- Broadly speaking Crawley seems to have enough grass pitches and AGPs to meet local needs currently but demand is growing and a further 3G pitch would probably be well used also (particularly for training).
- There is also a need for some kind of covered artificial grass pitch (football "barn" type facility). The Council are in discussion with Crawley Town FC about such a development with one option being a cover for the Broadfield 3G pitch.

#### ***Parks and Greenspace***

##### ***Quantity***

- Overall there is enough pitch space available to cater for demand from Clubs. Prior to each season the Council mark out and maintain pitches in line with the requests from the leagues. In effect they always have a "reserve" of pitches that can be brought into play as needed.
- When pitches are not marked out they manage the space as additional public open space and it is used by local people for informal recreation.
- The position for adult football is straightforward. There are plenty of pitches and it is reasonably straightforward to plan each year. Not only do they provide for all teams in the Borough but some teams travel in from adjacent districts to play. Karen observed that if anything the trend in demand for adult pitches is downward. There has been a noticeable decline

over recent years.

- There is a trend to play on synthetic pitches and small sided indoor football so the study should also look at the need for more artificial grass pitches. Karen's view was that additional AGPs were needed, particularly for training so that grass pitches didn't get overused and damaged.
- The situation for junior football is more challenging as demand is still rising. While there is sufficient pitch space to accommodate league requests the practicalities of providing it are difficult - with different age ranges having different sized pitches and goal sizes. As goal posts are literally set in concrete it is quite a task (and relatively costly) to replace with goals for 9x9 games etc! Often the leagues don't provide detail of requirements until shortly before the beginning of the season which makes things harder. So far, however, the Council have managed to get pitches ready in time.

### *Quality and Access*

- The sites and pitches are of variable quality mainly due to the effectiveness of the drainage systems on the individual sites. Crawley has a clay soil which does not drain well without a good and effective drainage system.
- Last season was particularly difficult due to the exceptional amount of rain which meant that an unusually large number of matches needed to be cancelled and rescheduled.
- The Council have identified drainage works required across the Borough to improve quality and have prioritised potential sites and pitches where work is most needed. Unfortunately resources are very limited in terms of actually implementing such work.
- Changing accommodation is available at all sites bar one (where there is a short walk to off-site changing). The units were built in the 60s/70s and are a bit old fashioned but they are well built and have been maintained to a decent standard. The Council don't get many complaints from teams.
- However, their design is very limiting in terms of today's standards. They were built as single sex changing so cannot accommodate men's and ladies games at the same time, nor can you segregate children from adults. At main sites therefore there would be real benefit in a fundamental refurbish/internal redesign.
- Car Parking - in general the sites are adequately provided for but some can be very busy on match days.

### **D) Club responses**

We received direct responses from five football clubs: Furnace Green Rovers FC, Hydraquip FC, Three Bridges FC, Maidenbower Colts and Ifield FC. Some general points from their responses are provided below:

- Three of the five clubs reported that they had enough pitches to accommodate matches, but Maidenbower and Ifield said

they did not. Furnace Green, Three Bridges and Ifield said there were not enough pitches available for training.

- Three of the five clubs were very happy about the quality of their main pitch but Furnace Green rated their pitch as poor and Ifield reported that their pitch was “below average”.
- All the clubs were reasonably satisfied with their changing facilities (at least average with Hydraquip rating their facilities as good).
- All five clubs reported fielding at least the same number of teams as last season, with two (Three Bridges and Maidenbower reporting an increase).
- All five had plans to increase their membership and two intended to field more teams in the future (Three Bridges and Maidenbower). Three Bridges and Ifield are planning to expand or refurbish facilities and Hydraquip are looking to relocate.
- The most common barriers to club development were a shortage of volunteers, lack of funding and the cost of hiring/using facilities. Other common factors were a shortage of AGPs for training, restrictions on development (Three Bridges and Ifield) and a shortage of coaches.

The detail of the club responses can be found in the full Excel Consultation Spreadsheet and a summary is also available in the appendices (Sports Clubs consultation profile). We also gave clubs an open opportunity to provide additional comments as noted below:

-

Club	Comments
<p><b>Furnance Green Rovers FC</b></p>	<p>We have used Furnace Green playing fields for several seasons now and this year the standard of those pitches have been diabolical. Certainly the weather has not helped but the main reason is down to the drainage which there has been no problem with previously. The theory is that the work undertaken at Three Bridges station is the cause - the same reason the underpass between Furnace Green and Maidenbower has been out of use for extended lengths of time (as reported in the local press).</p> <p>We have played 4 games at FG this season - on 1/9, 15/9, 29/9 and 10/11 - nothing since 10<sup>th</sup> November. That's 4 weeks in the 24 since the start of the season, only 1 in the last 20 weeks and NONE in the last 15 weeks. That is not good enough. In that time, we have managed to relocate a home game to Rusper Road playing fields but these have no changing facilities. We have also played a home game at Cherry Lane.</p> <p>ALSO - at Cherry Lane there is no pitch map to tell you which pitch is which, or even where they are located. There are 7 pitches at Cherry Lane and one of them is only accessible around the back and through a BMX track - that is not advised at the grounds at all.</p>
<p><b>Ifield FC</b></p>	<p>Sussex County Div 3 has well established ground-grading criteria, and as such our club was informed at the start of this season, that we will be playing as a 'relegated club'. Primarily, this is due to the pitch and the fact that the grading requires a rail-and-post boundary to exist on at least 3 sides of the pitch. However, due to restrictions on land use and a public right of way running across the pitch, it has made these requirements impossible to meet. Further requirements are for segregated player and spectator toileting facilities. Currently, our facilities do not allow for this without major building work within or extensions to our clubhouse. We use our own changing facilities for both our first and second teams when playing at home.</p> <p>Several years ago, in 2002, we had moved to Edwards Sports and Social club, but due to the facility being sold by BOC, the new owner, we were forced to move back to Ifield Green. We did have many meetings with the Council and Edwards/BOC, and at one point almost had a deal with a third-party.</p>

Club	Comments
	<p data-bbox="477 201 2031 360">Ifield Green pitch has always had a problem with drainage and it has become very apparent over the last few years with several unnecessary postponements due to excessive water retention. In addition, pitch maintenance is sporadic albeit regularly marked. Pitch welfare in the summer months is low and contributes to a poor playing surface.</p> <p data-bbox="477 411 2031 571">The Mid Sussex league has a lesser grading criteria but is in the process of increasing their requirements in their top divisions, to allow promotion and relegation to and from higher leagues. Whilst this does not affect us this season, it is conceivable that were we to be relegated we may find ourselves falling foul of these requirements as well.</p> <p data-bbox="477 622 2031 743">We used to use Rusper Road, for our third team, but the league we play in deemed it unfit for use as it has no changing or emergency facilities. We also use various other pitches depending on availability or whether our first team are at home.</p> <p data-bbox="477 794 2031 914">Ifield FC was formed in 1949 and over the years has run up to 5 Saturday teams and a veterans team. Currently, we run 3 adult sides and a veteran's side who play occasional friendlies. We also have links to Ifield Youth and FG Galaxy Youth. These clubs are financed and managed separately.</p>

## Part B: Other Pitch Sports and Synthetic Turf Pitches

## 4. Other Pitch Sports and STPs

### 4.1 Cricket teams locally

The following leagues are represented by teams playing locally in the Borough.

- Mid Sussex Junior League
- Sussex Cricket League (North and West)
- Sussex Invitation League

Based on information gathered by this study, the following represents a count of all cricket teams identified broken down by, age group, and sub area.

Club	Ground	League	Teams				
			Senior	Junior			
				U15	U13	U11	U9
Crawley CC	Southgate Playing Fields	Sussex Cricket League, North & Mid Sussex Junior League	2	1	1	1	1
Three Bridges CC	Three Bridges Jubilee Field	Sussex Cricket League, West Sussex Invitation League, North & Mid Sussex Junior League	5	1	1	1	1
Ifield CC	Ifield Green Playing Fields	Sussex Cricket League, West Sussex Invitation League, North & Mid Sussex Junior League	5	1	1	1	1
Crawley Eagles CC (Merged with Serendib CC)	Cherry Lane Playing Fields	Sussex Cricket League, West Sussex Invitation League, North & Mid Sussex Junior League	4	1	1	1	1
Himani CC	Bewbush Green Playing Fields	West Sussex Invitation League	1				
Crawley Nayee CC	Bewbush Green Playing Fields	West Sussex Invitation League	1				
PC UK CC	Cherry Lane Playing	West Sussex Invitation League	1				



Club	Ground	League	Teams				
	Fields						
Ram CC	West Green Park	West Sussex Invitation League	3				

#### 4.2 Rugby teams locally

The following leagues are represented by teams playing locally in the Borough.

- Sussex Rugby Football Union League
- Sussex Women's Rugby Football Union League
- Sussex Junior Rugby Football Union League

Based on information gathered by this study, the following represents a count of all rugby (union) teams identified broken down by, age group, and sub area, and which are run by two clubs.

Club	Ground	League	Teams																	
			Mens	Vets	Ladies	Boys						Girls		Mini						
						U18	U17	U16	U15	U14	U13	U12	U11	U10	U9	U8	U7			
St Francis RFC	Southgate Playing Fields	Sussex, Sussex Women	2		1															
Crawley RFC	Willoughby Fields	Sussex, Sussex Juniors, friendlies	3	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1			

#### 4.3 Hockey teams locally

The following leagues are represented by teams playing locally in the Borough.

- Sussex Open League (various divisions)

- Sussex Ladies League
- Sussex Development League (west)

Based on information gathered by this study, the following represents a count of all hockey teams identified broken down by, age group, and sub area, and which are run by five clubs.

Club	Ground	Contact Name	Details
Crawley Hockey Club	Hazlewick School	Fiona Smith	3 mens, 2 senior ladies, mens development team, mixed junior side.
Horley Hockey Club	Ifield Community College	Ian Rhodes	2 mens, 1 ladies

#### 4.4 Team Generation Rates

The table below provides the estimated Team Generation Rates (TGRs) for cricket, rugby and hockey over defined age groups. TGRs can be defined as the number of people it takes within a given population to generate a 'team' based on information available about local teams and population. They can help to plan for future needs as will be explained later in this report. The TGRs shown are generalised to take into account population data available to the study (2011 Census data). In this case there is a simple division of teams within a given age group into the total population for the Borough. Sport England advocates more detailed breakdowns covering both male and female age groups. However, these cannot be produced, due to the absence of population estimates/projections which fit the age groups used by different governing bodies.

It will be noted from the above that there is a very wide variation in the respective TGRs.

	Estimated Borough population	Teams	TGR
Cricket Adult Male 18 +	106,597	22	4,845
Cricket Junior 11 to 17	106,597	16	6,662
Cricket Adult Female 18+	106,597	0	nil

	Estimated Borough population	Teams	TGR
Rugby Adult Male 18 +	106,597	6	17,766
Rugby Junior Male 13 to 17	106,597	5	21,319
Rugby Mixed Mini 8 to 12	106,597	5	21,319
Rugby Ladies 16+	106,597	2	53,298
Rugby Junior Female 13 to 17	106,597	1	106,597
Men's Hockey 16+	106,597	6	17,766
Junior Boys Hockey 11 to 15	106,597	1	106,597
Women's Hockey 16 +	106,597	3	35,532
Junior Girls' Hockey 11 to 15	106,597	0	nil

#### 4.5 Use of facilities at schools

Unlike for football, there is little evidence of club based rugby, hockey or cricket being played on school pitches (except for the use of STPs on school sites and possibly some use of school facilities for close season training). There is therefore no major local concern over community use by these sports adding to the general wear and tear on the school pitch stock.

#### 4.6 Pitch provision

As with football, the following categorisation has been employed related to the availability of pitches for community use.

Category	Definition	Supplementary information
A(i)	Secured community pitches	Pitches in local authority or other public ownership or management
A(ii)		Pitches in the voluntary, private or commercial sector which are open to members of the public
A(iii)		Pitches at education sites which are available for use by the public through formal community use arrangements

Category	Definition	Supplementary information
B	Used by community, but not secured	Pitches not included above, that are nevertheless available for community use, e.g. school/college pitches without formal user agreements
C	Not open for community use	Pitches at establishments which are not, as a matter of policy or practice, available for hire by the public

In terms of assessment using the PPAM categories B, and C have been excluded (as required by the Sport England Method). Critically, this means that several school sites, which might be potential providers of community sports opportunities, have been excluded from the calculations. This is because such schools do not have formal user agreements in respect of their grass pitches (this is not uncommon - most community access is de facto).

Availability	Pitches			
	Cricket	Senior Rugby	Junior Rugby	STP
A1,A2,A3	10	6	0	6

The following sites are the most significant for cricket, rugby and hockey and which are in secured community use (A1, A2, A3)

Site Name	Pitch Type	Number of Pitches	Neighbourhood
Broadfield (Rathlin Road) Playing Field	ATP (3G)	1	Broadfield
K2 Sports Centre OSF	ATP (Sand-based)	1	Tilgate
Maidenbower Park	ATP (3G)	1	Maidenbower
Bewbush The Green	Cricket	1	Bewbush
Cherry Lane Playing Fields	Cricket	2	Langley Green
Ifield Green Playing Field	Cricket	1	Ifield
Maidenbower Park	Cricket	3	Maidenbower
Southgate Park	Cricket	1	Furnace Green
Southgate Park	Cricket	1	Furnace Green
Three Bridges Playing Field	Cricket	1	Three Bridges
Tilgate Playing Field	Cricket	1	Tilgate
West Green Park	Cricket	1	West Green
Southgate Park	Rugby Senior	1	Furnace Green
Willoughby Fields	Rugby Senior	4	Langley Green

## 4.7 Overall supply and demand for cricket, rugby, hockey and STPs

### 4.7.1 Cricket

The following table uses the Sport England TaLPF method (stages 1 to 7) to calculate the net supply of cricket pitches at various key times of the week.

	Adult and Junior Cricket
<b>Stage 1: Identify teams</b>	36
<b>Stage 2: Calculate home games per week</b>	0.5
<b>Stage 3: Calculate total home games per week (S1 x S2)</b>	18
<b>Stage 4: Establish temporal demand (expressed as %)</b>	
<i>Saturday AM</i>	0
<i>Saturday PM</i>	55.55
<i>Sunday AM</i>	0
<i>Sunday PM</i>	44.44
<i>Midweek</i>	0
<b>Stage 5: Define pitches used each day (S3 x S4)</b>	
<i>Saturday AM</i>	0
<i>Saturday PM</i>	10
<i>Sunday AM</i>	0
<i>Sunday PM</i>	8
<i>Midweek</i>	0
<b>Stage 6: Establish pitches currently available</b>	10
<b>Stage 7: (S6 - S5)</b>	
<i>Saturday AM</i>	10.00
<i>Saturday PM</i>	0.00
<i>Sunday AM</i>	10.00
<i>Sunday PM</i>	2.00
<i>Midweek</i>	10.00

**Key observations:** Although there are currently sufficient pitches for cricket, the situation is marginal at peak times (especially Saturday PM). The above calculations do not include friendly matches played during weekday evenings in the Summer.

#### 4.7.2 Rugby

The following table uses the Sport England TaLPF method (stages 1 to 7) to calculate the net supply of rugby pitches at various key times of the week.

	Adult Rugby	Junior Rugby	Mini Rugby
<b>Stage 1: Identify teams</b>	6	8	6
<b>Stage 2: Calculate home games per week</b>	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>Stage 3: Calculate total home games per week (S1 x S2)</b>	3	4	3
<b>Stage 4: Establish temporal demand (expressed as %)</b>			
<i>Saturday AM</i>	0	0	0
<i>Saturday PM</i>	66.66	0	0
<i>Sunday AM</i>	0	100	100
<i>Sunday PM</i>	33.33	0	0
<i>Midweek</i>	0	0	0
<b>Stage 5: Define pitches used each day (S3 x S4)</b>			
<i>Saturday AM</i>	0	0	0
<i>Saturday PM</i>	2	0	0
<i>Sunday AM</i>	0	4	3
<i>Sunday PM</i>	1	0	0
<i>Midweek</i>	0	0	0
<b>Stage 6: Establish pitches currently available</b>	6	0	0
<b>Stage 7: (S6 - S5)</b>			
<i>Saturday AM</i>	6.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Saturday PM</i>	4.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Sunday AM</i>	6.00	-4.00	-3.00
<i>Sunday PM</i>	5.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Midweek</i>	6.00	0.00	0.00

**Key observations:** There is an apparently negative supply of junior size pitches. In reality junior and mini teams share the same surfaces as the adult teams, and also may use marginal land.

### 4.7.3 Hockey

These days, competitive hockey is very much reliant on the existence of synthetic turf pitches (STPs) and with specific requirements in terms of surface, dimensions and lighting. As highlighted earlier, there are two hockey clubs in the borough, both based at school sites. The main venues for hockey are Hazlewick and Ifield Schools, both of which are sand based facilities. The required size for a hockey pitch is 101.4m x 63m (inclusive of run-off).

The club survey has yielded no concerns about the availability of pitches for hockey in the locality. Unlike football, the use of synthetic pitches for hockey allows clubs and leagues to arrange games to be played in sequence on a given day, without the wear and tear associated with over-use of grass pitches. Weekend use of school based synthetic pitches does not tend to clash with the often high demand for such facilities for small-sided football. An issue often affecting hockey clubs can be access to facilities for mid week evening training, where there is often a clash with the demand from small-sided football, which tends to also place heavy demand on synthetic facilities at these times. Because they are designed specifically for football, hockey is unable to make use of the 3G surfaces at Broadfield and Maidenblower.

Realistically, the supply of hockey pitches cannot therefore be examined in isolation from the overall supply of STPs.

### 4.8 Provision of STPs

Six synthetic turf pitch facilities are available in Crawley which can be accessed by the public. These are:

- Broadfield (3G) - principal community use is football;
- Ifield Community College (sand based) - principal community use is hockey;
- Oriel High School (sand based) - principal community use is football;
- Hazelwick School (sand based)- principal community use is hockey;
- K2 Sports Centre (sand based)- principal community use is football; and,

- Maidenbower Park (3G) - principal community use is football.

With the exception of Maidenbower Park, which has a single 5-a-side pitch, all of the facilities are full-size pitches which can be sub divided for smaller-sided matches i.e. five and seven-a-side. All the facilities have changing rooms, ample car parking and floodlights.

Four of the facilities are primarily used by schools during the day. All the facilities are accessible to the general public in the evening. The Broadfield and Maidenbower Park facilities are the only STPs available in morning, although the Broadfield may be used by Crawley Town FC for training if their Bewbush pavilion is out of use.

Based on the Sport England Facilities Calculator, there is also an 'over-supply' of synthetic turf pitches in the Borough. The model suggests a minimum theoretical requirement for 3.6 artificial turf pitches in the Borough and at present there is 5.5 (i.e. 5 full-size and 1 small-size). Of these, four are 'sand-based' and the others (at Broadfield and Maidenbower) are 'Third Generation' (3G). Beyond school use, the sand-based pitches will be used regularly by hockey for matches and training; and, by football for training and small-sided leagues. The 3G pitch is used for football, but cannot be used for competitive hockey due to its surface. 3G pitches can be used by rugby for training. A certain specification of 3G pitch has been cleared by the relevant sport governing bodies for football, rugby and hockey, matches, at lower levels of match play.

With a higher capacity and year round access synthetic turf pitches play an essential role in the provision of sports pitch facilities within Crawley. While there is already a theoretical over-supply relative to Sport England guidance, there are other schemes for additional synthetic turf pitches being proposed.

Generally, there is a discernible shift in emphasis away from larger formats of the games towards smaller-sided pitch sports (football, in particular). Synthetic turf pitches would become more beneficial to supporting this objective given their relative versatility and availability in all seasons compared with grass pitches.

#### **4.9 Quality considerations**

As part of the strategic assessment a quality audit has been conducted of the majority of cricket, rugby and synthetic turf pitches available for community use. In terms of both pitches and changing accommodation there were no facilities in secure community use considered to fall below the 'average' level. The findings of the site visits are recorded below. It should be noted that the consultation exercise (see 4.11) offers some comments from clubs, league secretaries, and sports governing bodies on facility quality.



Site Name	Type	Ref	Quality	Neighbourhood
Maidenbower Park	ATP (3G)	MAI18_C1	Excellent	Maidenbower
K2 Sports Centre OSF	ATP (sand-based)	TIL64_C1	Excellent	Tilgate
Broadfield (Rathlin Road) Playing Field	ATP (3G)	BRO81_C3	Excellent	Broadfield
West Green Park	Cricket	WES30_C5	Good	West Green
Bewbush The Green	Cricket	BEW92_C3	Average	Bewbush
Southgate Park	Cricket	SOU58_C9	Good	Furnace Green
Ifield Green Playing Field	Cricket	IFI77_C4	Good	Ifield
Tilgate Playing Field	Cricket	TIL62_C2	Good	Tilgate
Cherry Lane Playing Fields	Cricket	LAN60_C11	Good	Langley Green
Southgate Park	Cricket	SOU58_C8	Good	Furnace Green
Maidenbower Park	Cricket	MAI18_C4	Good	Maidenbower
Cherry Lane Playing Fields	Cricket	LAN60_C10	Good	Langley Green
Three Bridges Playing Field	Cricket	THR43_C2	Good	Three Bridges
Willoughby Fields	Rugby Senior	LAN58_C4	Excellent	Langley Green
Willoughby Fields	Rugby Senior	LAN58_C1	Average	Langley Green
Southgate Park	Rugby Senior	SOU58_C6	Good	Furnace Green
Southgate Park	Rugby Senior	SOU58_C5	Good	Furnace Green
Willoughby Fields	Rugby Senior	LAN58_C3	Good	Langley Green
Willoughby Fields	Rugby Senior	LAN58_C2	Good	Langley Green

#### 4.10 Future Demand for cricket, rugby and hockey

As with football (see Part A) future demand for cricket, rugby and hockey is comprised of several causal factors:

- Natural demographic changes within the population (especially in relation to the team playing age groups);
- Population change driven by planned developments (via the Statutory Development Plan);
- The Impact of Sports Development and related campaigns;
- The release of any 'latent' or 'frustrated' demand to play sport; and,

The interaction of these factors will have a considerable effect on the demand for outdoor sports opportunities within the local authority area over the coming years. However, some factors will have a far more profound impact than others. These factors are explained further in Part A, Section 3.

At the time of undertaking this study there was a lack of sufficiently detailed and up-to-date population projections to allow examination of the likely change in the demographic structure of the population between now and 2029 (the study end date). However, as with football, it is likely that the majority of the projected growth will be 'development-led'.

The likely scale and location of proposed new development and the potential impact on the local population is shown on the thematic **Map 8 in Part A, Section 3**. As will be seen, although development is likely to be distributed over sites throughout the local authority area, the majority will be in the eastern part of the Borough. This will create pressures for access to outdoor sports opportunities.

It is impossible at this stage to predict the exact scale of planned new development; occupancy rates; or, the demographic characteristics of new occupants. However, using some assumptions it is possible to 'model' future scenarios based on the anticipated location and scale of new development. For example, the 2011 Census suggests that the Borough has an average household size of about 2.7 persons/household, and this multiplier has been applied to the projected number of planned houses in each of the Borough's Neighbourhoods to produce the following gross population increases resulting from the planned new housing up to 2029.

Neighbourhoods	(2011 pop)	Proposed Housing	pop 2029	Projected growth in population (2011-2029)
	106597	3,585	115524	8927

Using the team generation rates provided earlier in this section 4.4 it is possible to calculate some projections for future participation rates in 2029 (assuming the demographic structure of the Borough's population remains broadly the same). The estimates are provided in the following tables. A 10% margin for error has been included to account for fluctuations in demand for pitches occurring over a span of years.

	Estimated Borough population	Teams	TGR	TGRs with additional 10% 'margin for error'	Projected population 2011-2029	Application of modified TGRs to future population (2029)	Net change in number of teams
Cricket Adult Male 18 +	106,597	22	4,845	4,360	115,524	26	+4
Cricket Junior 11 to 17	106,597	16	6,662	5,996	115,524	19	+3
Cricket Adult Female 18+	106,597	0	nil	nil	115,524	nil	nil
Rugby Adult Male 18 +	106,597	6	17,766	15,989	115,524	7	+1
Rugby Junior Male 13 to 17	106,597	5	21,319	19,187	115,524	6	+1
Rugby Mixed Mini 8 to 12	106,597	5	21,319	19,187	115,524	6	+1
Rugby Ladies 16+	106,597	2	53,298	47,968	115,524	2	No change
Rugby Junior Female 13 to 17	106,597	1	106,597	95,937	115,524	2	+1
Men's Hockey 16+	106,597	6	17,766	15,989	115,524	7	+1
Junior Boys Hockey 11 to 15	106,597	1	106,597	95,937	115,524	1	No change
Women's Hockey 16 +	106,597	3	35,532	31,979	115,524	3	No change
Junior Girls' Hockey 11 to 15	106,597	0	nil	nil	115,524	nil	nil

**Key Observations:** The most significant impacts arising from these additional residents will fall upon cricket provision, as it may lead to the need to accommodate multiple additional teams. This may also be the case to a lesser extent for rugby. The following report on the consultation exercise highlights issues already experienced in hosting the current levels of cricket within the Borough.

## **4.11 Consultation**

### **4.11.1 Cricket**

#### **A) The National Governing Body - English Cricket Board (ECB)**

The following information from the Sussex County Cricket Board was received via the Cricket Development Manager, Simon Funnel who had also discussed issues with the regional ECB facilities officer Chris Whittaker.

- The Cricket Board had not itself highlighted any specific strategic gaps or development plans for facility development in Crawley Borough.
- The clubs in Crawley tend to be fairly independent but there is a Crawley Cricket Development Group. Simon had encouraged clubs and the development groups to respond directly.
- He was aware of a need and aspirations for improvements to facilities at Crawley Eagles Cricket Club (recently merged with Serendib CC), Three Bridges CC and Ifield CC (all of which the board would support).
- Some of the clubs playing at Borough Council owned grounds were concerned about the recent imposition of rent obligations which could be detrimental to clubs plans for development e.g. Ifield Cricket Club's plans to improve changing facilities in partnership with local football clubs.
- He suggested that there was potential for improvement in the communications between cricket clubs in Crawley and the Borough Council.

#### **B) League Secretaries**

Responses were received from two league secretaries:

## ***Andy Hayes - North & Mid Sussex Junior Cricket League***

### *Background*

- Most of the Crawley based junior section teams play in age groups from Under 9 up to Under 15 in our league. The league area extends from the South Downs up to South Surrey and from Horsham in the west to the East Sussex Border.
- We are maintaining club participation numbers and have between 12 and 18 teams for each of 4 “odd” year age groups. (Please Note the “even” age group years competition is provided by the IDentilam league that also covers the Crawley area.)
- Important grounds to us include Three Bridges Playing Field (Three Bridges CC); Cherry Lane & Tilgate playing Fields (Crawley Eagles incorporating Serendib); Southgate playing Fields (Crawley CC); Ifield Recreation Ground (Ifield CC)

### *Trends & Demand*

- It fluctuates year to year, but remains fairly constant over say a 10 year period

### *Issues*

- Most of the matches are able to be fitted in by the clubs, although there are occasions when teams ask to rearrange matches if their usual ground is being used.
- The league is often advised of early cancellation of matches during inclement overnight weather. This causes problems when teams from outside Crawley are told early in the day that the pitch ‘cannot be prepared’. The opposition teams and the league has been advised by the clubs that Crawley Borough have “called it off” because it has not been able to prepare (i.e. cut and mark out the pitch) so the game is off.
- As a mid week league we are not able to re-arrange matches due to the days available for such so the match is lost. This is particularly annoying for both the home team but even more so by the visiting team where the conditions later in the day would be perfectly fit to play)
- The only way to resolve this would be a later preparation time during the day for the cricket pitches to be prepared; say early PM would give a fairer idea of whether the pitch would be playable.

### *Improvements*

- Maidenbower Rec cricket pitch is a poor facility in comparison from experience when Crawley used to play there - that could be improved
- Goffs Park was quite a good cricket pitch until the pavilion was burnt down. Crawley CC used to play there before using Maidenbower and moving to Southgate.

#### *Additional Comments*

- Crawley is overall better served for Cricket than some adjoining areas, but it is still in need of better facilities as the current ones are fairly dated.

#### ***Peter Butter - Sussex Cricket League***

##### *Background*

- The SCL (an ECB premier league) is the senior cricket league in the county. There are 40 clubs in 4 divisions.
- There are four clubs in Crawley; Three Bridges, Crawley, Crawley Eagles and Ifield
- Important grounds to us are Three Bridges (Three Bridges Road), Ifield (Ifield Green), Crawley (Southgate Park), Crawley Eagles (Cherry Lane).

##### *Trends & Demand*

- The League is thriving. New entrants come from the Junior Leagues, e.g. Crawley Eagles were promoted in 2012.
- The demand in Crawley is dependent on how many local clubs we have in our League.

##### *Issues*

- The SCL demands high standards of facilities, playing areas, surfaces, clubhouses, etc. Some Crawley clubs are poorly served in this regard
- All four clubs are satisfactorily accommodated. In general they do a lot on their own behalf to ensure that they meet the requisite standards of the League and the ECB.
- All four clubs have nets and other facilities (mainly provided at their own expense). Inadequate facilities would be a bar to promotion into the SCL and, once there, to promotion to higher Divisions. The clubs are aware of this

### *Improvements*

- Clubhouses, changing facilities all need keeping up to date.
- Ancillary facilities such as sightscreens are usually provided at club expense.
- Playing surfaces: Three Bridges (in the Premier Division) look after their own. In general the other clubs have satisfactory surfaces.

### *Additional Comments*

- The primary other contacts are the officials of the clubs themselves. For a general view the Sussex Cricket Board (responsible for all recreational cricket in the County) may have opinions

## **C) CBC Sports and Leisure**

### ***Crawley Borough Council - Community Services***

- Just about enough pitches to meet demand currently but there is a need to plan for the future.
- Top priority, though, is to consolidate what is there and to up and maintain quality e.g. the ground at Three Bridges needs improvement as does its pavilion.

### ***Crawley Borough Council - Parks and Green Space***

#### *Quantity*

- The Council currently have enough cricket squares to accommodate the needs of local clubs but demand from cricket is growing and use is just about at capacity. The Council have advised the West Sussex league that they have no more capacity for new clubs.
- Two of the bigger clubs in Crawley are Three Bridges and Ifield. These clubs manage their own grounds and facilities and the council do some of the maintenance of the square and outfield on a contractual basis. Ifield manage their own square.
- There are also seven other smaller clubs, some with a number of teams, that book Council cricket pitches and associated facilities on an annual basis.

- The cultural diversity in Crawley includes ethnic minorities who traditionally enjoy cricket. These communities are still expanding which is another reason why demand is likely to grow in the future.
- With additional housing anticipated it is very likely that in the medium/long term demand will outstrip supply and that additional pitches will be needed. In planning to allocate space for such within new developments it is important to provide sufficient space beyond the outfield to provide an additional buffer zone. Management and maintenance issues also need to be thought through as it is unlikely that the Council could afford to take on any new financial commitments to manage and maintain these.
- There may well be sufficient available green space within the current Council holding to theoretically provide additional cricket grounds but the capital and revenue maintenance costs of developing such are too high for it to be a realistic option currently or in the foreseeable future without major ongoing funding or local clubs taking on full responsibility.
- Unlike football, the Council do not take bookings from clubs/teams from outside the Borough.

### *Quality*

- The Council pitches are adequately maintained to allow play but some clubs have very high expectations which would be beyond the Council's resources to deliver without raising charges significantly.
- The Council would be happy for clubs to take on greater responsibility for the management and maintenance of cricket facilities and would be more than happy to offer clubs long-term leases. In this respect it may be possible for some clubs to merge to take on such responsibilities.

### *Access and other Issues*

- While access is reasonable some clubs would prefer grounds nearer to their local community base.
- There is capacity in adjacent Boroughs and a strategic approach from local leagues could perhaps direct new clubs in Crawley to available pitches in these Boroughs.

### **D) Club responses**

We also received a direct response from Ifield and Crawley Cricket Clubs:

- The clubs reports having enough pitches currently for both fixtures and training.
- The general quality of their pitches are rated as good.
- Changing facilities/showers etc are reported to be of "average" quality.



- The clubs are fielding the same number of teams as last season
- Both clubs have plans to increase members and Ifield intends to increase the number of teams playing.
- Both wish to expand and refurbish their facilities.
- Ifield CC report various barriers to club development:
  - o Shortage of pitches (senior and junior)
  - o Shortage of artificial and indoor facilities for training
  - o Restrictions on development
  - o Lack of funding and the costs of hiring/using facilities
  - o Shortage of coaches and volunteers
- Crawley reports that their club membership is decreasing as they are losing players to their local rivals who have better facilities than they currently offer. They specifically highlight a lack of indoor facilities for net training in winter. The detail of their response can be found in the full Excel Consultation Spreadsheet and a summary is also available in the appendices (Sports Clubs Consultation Profile).

We also gave the clubs an open opportunity to provide additional comments as noted below:

## Club Comments

### Ifield CC

- Ifield Cricket Club has been playing at Ifield Green since 1804 possibly prior to that. It is the founder of Ifield Green Sport Association and has Ifield Football Club and FG Galaxy FC Youth sharing the club house.
- There was an upward trend in cricket in the area up until 2011 with 1 club less this year • Participation is on the increase, but has slowed down due to an increase in the cost of running amateur clubs and the recession biting into the working class pockets.
- We use pitches at Ifield Green; and St Wilfred indoor School hall for winter nets and training as the council no longer provides this facility since Bewbush leisure centre got demolished.
- Sometimes there are not enough pitches to hire. This makes Clubs like Ifield CC and Three Bridges who maintain / lease their own main pitch look elsewhere outside Crawley
- We put up our own training nets at our own cost with aid off various grants. These nets are open to others who are not members of the club
- Problems with the drainage at Ifield green has led to many matches being cancelled and the club bar revenue is down considerably.

- Changing room not to expected modern standard.
- Club house could be utilised more if adequate security is provided for bar.
- Improvement needed to cricket outfield as there has been hardly any investment by the Council to maintain these over last few years

### **Crawley CC**

- More indoor nets facilities are needed as we now have to train in Horley for cost reasons plus at busy times school halls are all fully booked. We do not have net facilities. This is something we desperately need. We would be looking to try and arrange some funding for this.
- We need help with protection of our sightscreens and match day equipment. At Southgate playing fields there is the skate park and we have now on 3 or 4 occasions had to repair our side screens. It seems like this is something vandals like hanging and jumping on. We have been told by the Council we cannot have it locked against the clubhouse, so it's out at the far end of the field. This makes it a very easy target.
- The groundskeeper works very hard at preparing wickets for us sometimes at very short notice.

### **E) Summary**

- Overall demand appears to be increasing and this is likely to continue given local demographics.
- Overall across the Borough there are probably enough cricket pitches currently but existing sites are nearing capacity.
- Quality is an issue at various grounds (in particular pavilions and changing facilities). There is a need for improved security at some sites and for provision of ancillary equipment such as nets.
- There is a shortage of quality artificial pitch facilities available for clubs to hire as well as a lack of good quality indoor practice facilities.
- The main barriers to club development appear to be a lack of pitches, funding and a shortage of volunteers. Other factors are a lack of/poor quality changing facilities and a shortage of coaches.
- The Cricket board highlighted and supported the aspirations for improvements at the grounds of Crawley Eagles, Three Bridges and Ifield Cricket Clubs.

### **4.11.2 Rugby Union**

#### **A) The National Governing Body - The Rugby Football Union.**

The following information and feedback was received from the RFU via the Rugby Development Officer, Malcolm Chumbley.

### ***Background***

- We have two Clubs (Crawley RFC and St Francis) - Crawley Offering Under 7s to U17 and Senior Rugby, St Francis Offering Senior and Women Teams.
- All Teams (Senior and Age Groups) Play in leagues and Festivals managed by Sussex RFU and London Divisional Organising Group.
- School Participation is varied, with currently non rugby playing schools being targeted within the RFU work programme. This work programme includes participation opportunity, Teacher training and support, Young Leadership Training and volunteer opportunities
- Crawley RFC located and using Willoughby Fields and St Francis using Southgate Playing Fields

### ***Trends & Demand***

Across the Borough Rugby Union has seen a growth in participation over the past 12 months. Added to this Crawley RFC has just been selected as an O2 Touch Base, a Hub of Touch Rugby for the area. This will see a large growth in the non-contact form of the game.

### ***Issues***

- Girls Rugby, whilst on the increase does struggle with facility usage, often using facilities at the same time as Boys Age groups, presenting a challenge for changing facilities, although Crawley RFC does have the provision of separating changing room access
- Inclement weather causes almost complete cessation of all participation. Crawley RFC is currently in discussion with the Local Authority over the creation of a 3G Artificial Surface at the club grounds. This would offer a year round, potentially multi-sport facility to the Club and wider community

## **B) Crawley Borough Council**

### ***Community Services***

Crawley RUFC play at Willoughby Fields and are currently planning to build a 3G pitch for their own use and to hire out to others e.g. for football.

### ***Parks and Green Spaces***

#### ***Quantity***

- The Council manages 6 Rugby pitches which are used for both Rugby Union and Australian rules football.
- The two main clubs are Crawley RUFC (which has a number of teams - adult and junior) and St Francis RUFC.
- Rugby seems to be growing in popularity. Crawley RUFC is expanding and the 4 pitches they use are nearing capacity. There may be a need for additional pitches but a better alternative would be to provide a 3G artificial grass pitch. With this used for training the existing stock of pitches would be sufficient to meet league play demand. Crawley RUFC is actively pursuing this currently. They would also hire out this pitch to other clubs (football included).
- St Francis RUFC has sufficient pitches to meet their needs.

#### ***Quality***

As the pitches are also used for training it is difficult to maintain pitch quality to a high standard. A 3G AGP training pitch would largely solve this problem.

## **C) Club responses**

We also received direct responses from both of the Crawley Rugby Clubs:

- Both clubs report currently having enough pitches to meet fixtures but both report a lack of pitches for training.
- Both clubs say that their pitches are of “average” quality
- Crawley RUFC rates its changing and ancillary facilities as good whereas St Francis RUFC says theirs are poor.
- Crawley RUFC report fielding more teams than last season and St Francis say they fielded the same number this year as last.

- Both clubs are planning to increase their membership and the number of teams fielded. Both hope to expand their facilities and Crawley RUFC also plan a refurbishment.
- The common barriers to club development are a shortage of AGPs and the cost of hiring/using facilities.
- Poor changing facilities, falling membership and problems in travelling are additional barriers for St Francis RUFC; and for Crawley RUFC a lack of external funding is a significant issue.
- Further detail of their response can be found in the full Excel Consultation Spreadsheet and a summary is also available in the appendices (Sports Clubs Consultation Profile).

We also gave the clubs an open opportunity to provide additional comments as noted below:

### Club Comments

#### Crawley RFC

- Crawley RFC is continuing to grow year on year facilitating more participation from a wider variety of players both youth and senior.
- It is our intention to encourage involvement from all ethnicities and backgrounds to add to the diverse membership already involved. We are also developing in conjunction with the Aldingbourne Trust use of the facilities by special needs young adults on a regular basis.
- We would like to be able to establish a 3G pitch for both training and playing through the winter months enabling greater use of the facilities when the weather is poor.

#### D) Summary

- Rugby nationally has seen a recent growth in participation and this is reflected in Crawley with participation numbers at Crawley RUFC increasing.
- There are currently sufficient pitches to meet fixture requirements but insufficient pitches for training.
- The quality of pitches are rated as no better than average largely due to pitches being used for both league play and training.
- Changing and ancillary facilities are rated as good by Crawley RUFC but St Francis RUFC rate theirs as poor.
- A top priority which is currently being pursued by Crawley RUFC is a 3G floodlit pitch which could be shared with football.

#### 4.11.3 Hockey

## **A) The National Governing Body - Hockey England**

The following information and feedback was received from the England hockey via the Relationship Manager, Joanna Irving:

### ***Background***

- Clubs - Crawley Hockey Club based at Hazelwick School and Horley Hockey Club based at Ifield Community College
- Junior leagues from softball u10s to u18s hardball

### ***Trends & Demand***

- Crawley HC decreased from 2011/12 season to 2012/13 season by 23 players. Club size 159 players.
- Horley HC grew from 2011/12 season to 2012/13 season by 10 players. Club size 58 players.
- Demand slowly increasing due to success of London 2012 Olympics, successful Hockey Nation Give it a Go programme, and various recruitment initiatives including back to Hockey, Rush Hockey and schools participation programmes and competitions.

### ***Issues***

- No gaps of which the Relationship Manager is aware. I believe both pitches to be in good condition but the clubs will be able to tell you more specifically.

### ***Potential improvements***

- Unsure - please use information direct from clubs

### ***Good Practice***

- Good schools quicksticks (junior hockey 7-11 yrs) programme running across the Borough.
- Strong club catering for adults and juniors.

### ***Additional Comments***

I am regionally based so although I know my facilities well, I do not know specific details about quality etc unless I have worked with the club specifically on a facility issue. I have been to both facilities and both looked in good condition to me, but the clubs will be able to tell you more.

## **B) Club Response**

A survey response was received from Horley Hockey Club but Crawley HC did not respond:

- Horley HC report having enough pitches for both fixtures and training
- They rate both their pitch and changing facilities as good
- The club fielded the same number of teams as last season
- They plan to increase membership but not the number of teams playing.
- Horley have no plans to develop facilities and do not report any specific barriers to development

## **C) Crawley Borough Council *Community Services***

Crawley Hockey Club plays at Hazelwick Community School. The Council do not have clubs using any of their facilities for league play.

## **D) Summary**

- Demand for Hockey is slowly increasing due to success at the Olympics and various development programmes
- There is a good schools quicksticks (junior hockey 7-11 yrs) programme running across the Borough.
- There appear to be enough pitches and quality does not appear to be problem.

## Part C: Recommendations



## 5. Principles

### 5.1 General

This section establishes and discusses some important principles, which should inform the future planning of pitch sports in the Borough. Specific findings and recommended actions will be found at various points elsewhere in the document and reflected in the **Action Plan (Section 7)**.

**Nurture participation:** This study presents a mixed picture in terms of participation. There is evidence that overall participation in traditional football amongst adults has declined. On the other hand, information from Sport England's Market Segmentation service suggests that the characteristics of key sections of the population make them well disposed to playing pitch sports. Action arising from this study and its recommendations should help to improve the overall stock of facilities, so helping to realise optimal participation levels.

**Mend before Extend:** There is a lot that is good about pitch sport provision in the borough. But there are also some things requiring attention. The mapping analyses undertaken clearly show that additional pressures may be created from the needs of new residents in the proposed growth areas. At least some of the major outdoor venues are conveniently placed relative to the growth areas. It would be appropriate to examine how new needs might in part be met by improvements to the capacity and quality of *existing venues* within the borough. Where this is determined as the best approach it would be legitimate to use developer contributions arising from the growth areas for this purpose. A '*Mend before Extend*' principle should be employed to ensure that such improvements have been made in good time to meet the needs of new residents, but with the added benefit of addressing some of the problems that have been expressed through this study.

**Conflict resolution:** Pitch sports can often be seen as 'cuckoos in the nest', dominating public parks and spaces. Particular problems can develop when sports clubs (primarily football and cricket) want to take a step up in standard and establish 'roots' in the form of facilities and additional teams. Clubs' aspirations for facility development, use and management may not coincide with the borough council's duty to retain overall community access to what is essentially public space. However, the aim of the borough council is always to strike an appropriate balance with their stock of parks and spaces in meeting a multiplicity of needs, of which sport is just one and certainly not the most important if counted in numbers of users alone. Because of this the best prospect for clubs seeking to develop might be to links with schools and non-council provision (see below).

**The education sector:** The contribution made by schools and the education sector in general to the borough council's stock of open space is considerable. But it maintains a 'low profile'. Its principal function is to help in the delivery of the curriculum and

whilst there is a significant level of community use for football, such use is not assured through formal agreements. Widespread community use of school facilities has been strongly advocated over the years. In reality, progress to this goal has been piecemeal both in the borough and elsewhere. The reasons for this are manifold but stem from concerns over management and security, cost and funding, design, wear and tear and abuse, fears of litigation. Some of these concerns are generally misplaced, but others are entirely justifiable. The schools capital programme locally offers scope with some schools to plan and design community sports use - both for indoor and outdoor use concurrently - as an integral function of the school, thus radically addressing many of the traditional concerns. National policy on sport sees a greater focus on bodies such as the Youth Sport Trust, governing bodies of sport and the education sector in delivering strategic sports objectives. Links between schools and clubs are integral to the success of these policies. Local schools capital programmes (where they exist) represent the major opportunity for implementing this approach, and what better way of achieving this than having clubs physically integrated with schools? Because the needs of school and community generally arise at different times there would be no innate potential for conflict.

There are unprecedented pressures to reduce public spend. Local authority leisure budgets being discretionary are prime candidates for retrenchment. Traditional local authority sports budgets are therefore in grave danger, and in this light schools' capital programme may represent the only opportunity for creating, sustaining and nurturing sports participation in a structured way beyond the basic community level, especially when linked with another new approach to sports provision. Beyond these larger educational facilities, there are also a considerable number of primary and junior schools that have some form of playing pitch provision. Whilst many primary and junior schools have grass pitches, only a minority are noted as being available for community use. Those sites which are available for community will not tend to be on a 'secured' basis (via a formal agreement).

Potentially, primary and junior schools could have an important contribution to make in creating school/club links for younger players and therefore help maintain participation amongst older children, once they move beyond primary/junior school age. This could be encouraged through the active promotion of community use of some primary/junior school pitches, as a joint initiative between the Borough Council, relevant school(s), and local clubs. This initiative might be assisted through the creation of small synthetic surface pitches for all-year use by both the school and community small-sided teams. These would be easier to manage as distinct community use facilities, compared to grass pitches. The creation of some synthetic turf pitches in lieu of grass, where drainage is an issue, would support an improved PE curriculum by allowing access to facilities for the entire school year. Such measures, in conjunction with ensuring an adequate supply of conventional pitches, are appropriate in improving participation in PE and school sport. Although their creation would result in the loss of some grass areas, their current status in terms of community use (or lack of it) means the loss of a limited amount of grass space would have no impact whatsoever on the current or projected supply of pitches relative to demand within the community.

**Sustaining and nurturing sport:** Away from the television, Premiership Football etc, pitch sports are most definitely not a money spinner. Public investment in sport generally is justified by the perceived good it can do in other ways relating to physical and emotional health, social integration, and community well-being. Much of this benefit is impossible to value/quantify financially. This is problematic especially when taking into account that sport is essentially a discretionary area of local authority spend, and therefore vulnerable to cutback.

As discussed, in the medium to longer-term developer contributions from the growth areas might be used to help regenerate the existing ageing and declining provision at some locations. However, in many ways this will be a ‘one off fix’ to mend the physical infrastructure of sport at the *basic community level*. It will probably not help to put in place a hierarchy of opportunities enabling progression by participants commensurate with ability and ambition (see below). It is unlikely that developer contributions can fund provision to be used only by a relatively very small section of the community. Achieving a good hierarchy will require the practical support of many sectors, especially governing bodies and local clubs working in conjunction with the Borough Council in general; the Education Authority in particular; and, local agencies such as the Local Sports Partnership. The Borough Council can play its part as an ‘enabler’ in this process but the financial obligations - the annual subsidies, maintenance and sport development - placed on the Council should be kept to an absolute minimum. Sport England believes this can be achieved by using various income streams - commercial and other - to create a ‘dowry’, which ensures the long-term financial stability of the sports hub. Sport England’s ‘Sustainable Community Sports Hub Toolkit’ explores the drivers and characteristics such a sports hub will have, as well as its potential benefits and risks. This concept might be explored as a model for helping to develop the upper echelons of the hierarchy of local sports opportunities, in conjunction with some of the site/sport specific recommendations made in the Action Plan. Such venues might be focussed on established schools or clubs where intensive facilities might be best located to optimum benefit.

**Developing a hierarchy of provision:** There may be a benefit in developing a conceptual hierarchy to guide future investment in pitches and attract funding from other sources including the sports governing bodies, Football Foundation, regeneration funds etc. It could also provide the link with overall sports development objectives. This hierarchy could look as follows:

		County/Regional		
	Hub club		Hub club	
Basic competition		Basic competition		Basic competition
Casual participation	Casual participation	Casual participation	Casual participation	Casual participation

The Borough Council’s role in this hierarchy would be at the lower levels, and it will require constructive contributions from various sectors to develop the upper tiers of the hierarchy

Within this diagram:

- The casual (foundation) level would include practice areas, kick-about areas, rough pitches for casual play, encouraging initial participation. In Crawley Borough this could comprise small grass areas available within walking distance of all communities, together with a network of free access MUGAs throughout the area.
- The basic competition level would include pitches for regular competitive play, adequately drained with a flat playing surface, and normally including changing accommodation. This would correspond with most of the pitches currently available within the local authority, but would involve some improvement to pitches and especially changing and other facilities.
- Hub Sports Sites. Where clubs/sports are sufficiently developed they may aspire to owning their own facilities. This may not be possible in the Borough's urban area, where land is in short supply. However, there may be mutual benefit in individual clubs and sports working with the Council to create a network of hub sports sites on Borough Council controlled land where arrangements can be made for clubs to be offered the security of leases or licences which would then allow them to establish some longevity of tenure.
- District/County/Regional (performance/excellence) level, where teams have reached the higher standard of play and require enhanced facilities, would include spectator areas, floodlights and higher standard pitches. At this level clubs and the private sector are likely to be more important in provision.

## 6. Suggested Standards and Additional Guidance

### 6.1 General

Following the completion of the assessment of local needs and the audit of provision, new standards of provision for pitch sports are proposed. This section explains how these standards have been developed, and provides specific information and justification for each.

### 6.2 The development of standards

The standards for outdoor sport and play that have been proposed are for minimum guidance levels

of provision. So, just because geographical areas may enjoy levels of provision exceeding minimum standards does not mean there is a surplus, as all such provision may be well used. The standards have three components:

- **Quantity standards:** Determined by the analysis of the existing quantity of provision in the light of community views and other research as to its adequacy and levels of use.
- **Quality standards:** Derived from the quality audit, the views of the community and other sources. Quality standards should reflect the priorities that emerge through consultation and other relevant knowledge.
- **Accessibility standards:** Spaces and facilities likely to be used on a frequent and regular basis need to be within easy walking distance and safe to access. Other opportunities which are used less frequently, but where stays are longer can be further away.

The land requirements for outdoor can be very extensive. For example, a full size football pitch complete with run off margins may require almost a nearly a hectare of land, and its use for this purpose will be generally confined to weekend activity. For cricket (in the summer) there will tend to be more mid week games than for football, but the land required for a cricket field is greater than for football. Private and voluntary club sports grounds usually have 'dedicated' playing field space. Playing pitches in Council controlled parks and recreation grounds are also used for informal recreation. This situation can lead to 'conflict' between the interests of players and casual users of such space. Grass sports pitches by their nature do not make for aesthetically or ecologically rich areas and many informal users would presumably prefer more attractive environments to walk the dog, run around, jog etc. There is a movement in football and rugby to promote the use of artificial surfaces for both

training and competitive. If this were to occur on a large scale it would mean much less of a demand being placed on greenspace for such activity.

### 6.3 Standard for grass pitches

#### 6.3.1 Quantity standard

A new minimum standard of **0.85 ha per 1000** people of *dedicated* pitch sport space is proposed both as a basis for a contribution from new housing and as a minimum target for provision across the local authority area. In practice, much pitch sport occurs on multifunctional space. As far as possible new outdoor sports space should be dedicated to that use, so avoiding some of the problems arising from multi use cited above. Inevitably, pitch sports will continue to be played in some parks and recreation grounds, and also on school sites. This minimum standard does not cover provision of synthetic turf pitches (STPs) and other relevant outdoor sports spaces. Guidance for STPs is included elsewhere in this section. The report covering the wider Open Space Study contains a general standard for outdoor sport of 1.25 hectares per 1000 people, that embraces the (above) pitch sport element, as well as provision for certain other outdoor sports, and space for ancillary facilities.

**Relationship between the 0.85 hectares per 1000 people and the overall outdoor sport standards of 1.25 hectares per 1000 people as contained in the wider Open Space Study:** As mentioned, the 0.85 hectares per 1000 people, makes provision for run-off space. The difference between the two standards (i.e. 0.40 hectares) allows for the provision of space for other non-pitch sports, ancillary facilities (parking changing rooms etc).

##### 6.3.1.1 How the outdoor sports quantity standard has been calculated

Generally speaking, the study has concluded that there is sufficient space currently available to meet existing demands. Beyond this there will also be some *grass* pitch space in *unsecured* Community Use, which is situated mostly on the larger state school sites. This will be used in varying degrees by outdoor teams. Some schools host very regular and frequent such activity. Other schools don't for various reasons, although they clearly offer potential.

It's fair to say that the consultation for this study has yielded a mixed view in terms of perceptions about the adequacy of local provision. Although some sports representatives have suggested that demand is increasing, this is by no means a commonly shared view. It must also be said that for football (the most popular sport in terms of local participation) local evidence suggests an ebb and flow cycle in terms of participation. The main issues appear to be in respect of the:

- possible capacity and management issues in respect of cricket facilities;
- some limited quality issues in respect of ancillary accommodation and changing facilities;
- lack of training facilities, and especially appropriate synthetic surfaces;
- for some sports, lack of access to junior pitches (football and rugby in particular); and,
- whether the existing stock of facilities will be sufficient to absorb additional demands generated by new residential growth, or whether additional capacity is required.

The lack of certainty about what will happen in terms of future levels of demand *relative* to the current situation is therefore very unclear. The best thing to do in these circumstances is to therefore ensure that there will be sufficient space to accommodate any potential likely increase in demand from the current 'base' population by ensuring a buffer of sports space is available. For example, assuming a 10% increase in demand from the current base within the local authority would lead to the following additional teams.

In determining the figure of 0.85 hectares per 1000 people, the following assumptions and calculations have been used:

- *Assumptions about pitch sizes (includes run-off space)*
  - Full size football pitch                      0.9 hectares
  - Junior football pitch                              0.7 hectares
  - Mini-soccer pitch                                    0.3 hectares
  - Full size Rugby pitch                              1.2 hectares
  - Cricket Pitch    1.6 hectares
- *Each team plays half their games away*
- *Each of the modified Team Generation Rates (TGRs) is converted into a standard expressed as a ratio of per 1000 population*
- *There is no 'shared space' between summer and winter sports- such as football pitches making use of cricket outfields. There is in practice some overlap locally, but this is difficult to factor into the calculations. This issue is considered further, shortly.*

	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Team age groups</b>	<b>TGRs with additional 10% 'margin for error'</b>	<b>1 converted into TGR per 1000 population</b>	<b>2 Multiplied by pitch area</b>	<b>Divided by 50% to account for 50% being away games</b>
Cricket Adult Male	4,360	0.23	0.37	0.18
Cricket Junior	5,996	0.17	0.27	0.13
Cricket Adult Female	nil	nil	nil	nil
Senior male football	2,479	0.40	0.36	0.18
Junior male football	1,938	0.52	0.36	0.18
Ladies football	nil	nil	nil	nil
Junior female football	9,691	0.10	0.07	0.03
Mini-soccer	2,479	0.40	0.12	0.06
Rugby Adult Male	15,989	0.06	0.07	0.03
Rugby Junior Male	19,187	0.05	0.06	0.03
Rugby Mixed Mini	19,187	0.05	0.05	0.02
Rugby Ladies	47,968	0.2	0.02	0.01
Rugby Junior Female	95,937	0.01	0.01	0
				<b>TOTAL AREA 0.85 HECTARES</b>
Men's Hockey	15,989	<i>Dealt with under separate standard for STPs</i>		
Junior Boys Hockey	95,937			
Women's Hockey	31,979			
Junior Girls' Hockey	nil			



### 6.3.2 Access standard

The household survey identified the following in relation to access to outdoor sports space:

- Nearly 60% of people walk to grass pitches and around 75% want them to be within 10 minutes walk.
- For fixed sports facilities such as tennis courts, bowling greens and artificial pitches the propensity to walk is much lower, and there is greater tendency to use the car (30-40%).

Considering the above, it is recommended that facilities need to be local, but people are willing to travel slightly further than for other types of open space, also for sports facilities the use of the car and bicycle is also used. Therefore, a standard of 600 metres straight line walk or 12-13 minutes walking time is recommended.

### 6.3.3 Quality standards

The consultation identified that around 35% of people felt the existing quality was good, whilst nearly 50% felt they were average and 15% poor.

National guidance relevant to this typology is provided in the 'Green Flag' quality standard for parks which sets out benchmark criteria for quality open spaces. For outdoor sports space, Sport England have produced a wealth of useful documents outlining the quality standards for facilities such as playing pitches, changing rooms, MUGAS and tennis courts plus associated ancillary facilities. The Rugby Football Union have provided guidance on the quality and standard of provision of facilities for rugby, and the England and Wales Cricket Board have provided guidance for cricket facilities. It is recommended that the guidance provided in these documents is adopted by the borough council, and that all new and improved provision seeks to meet these guidelines.

## 6.4 Standard for STPs

### 6.4.1 General justification for a local standard

In an urban area like Crawley Borough where demands on space are great, it is very important to promote synthetic surfaces as a robust and high capacity medium for sport that can potentially take much pressure off other spaces. For this reason a separate standard for STPs is recommended. The findings of this study make very clear the importance of STPs in providing for the competitive and training needs of a variety of sports, but especially football, hockey and rugby. For hockey an STP of an appropriate specification is a pre-requisite for even basic competition. Whilst reduced-size STPs have their role as a training resource and for small-sided games, full-size pitches have the widest potential use and adaptability.

#### **6.4.2 Quantity standard**

1 x full size STP (6,426 m<sup>2</sup>) per 21,000 persons (or 306 m<sup>2</sup> per 1000 persons). There are currently 5 full-size, floodlit STPs in community use within the Borough, and although the evidence of the Sport England Facility Calculator suggests a need for fewer such facilities, all appear to be well used on a shared basis between schools and clubs, with proposals likely to come forward for more STPs. The proposed quantity standard reflects the current level of provision, and is not considered to be over-ambitious.

#### **6.4.3 Accessibility standard**

Within 15 minutes walktime (preferred).

Research conducted by Sport England suggests that users of STPs tend to be prepared to travel up to 20 minutes (mainly by car) to use these facilities on a regular basis, although the majority of trips will take significantly less. Within the urban areas it will often be convenient (and perhaps easier) to walk or cycle to the nearest facility. However, the local consultations and review exercise undertaken as part of the wider Open Space study suggests that most local users would expect to drive no more than 6 to 10 minutes. An appropriate compromise might be to aim for no more than 15 minutes walk or drive to the nearest facility, with walking being the preferred travel mode within the urban area.

#### **6.4.4 Quality standard**

To an agreed performance specification complying with relevant governing body of sport requirements. The choice of surface type in particular will depend on the intended principal sporting use.

Facilities should be available for genuine community use on a largely pay-and-play basis for a minimum of 40 hours a week including times of peak demand for the community (generally weekday evenings and weekends). One of the issues to address in considering synthetic surfaces is its suitability for the different sports. Football and Rugby Union have been cooperating to produce guidance on a 'Third Generation' playing surface that is acceptable for both sports. Up until very recently Hockey did

not sanction 3G for competition. However, it has now finally sanctioned this surface type in principle for basic competition. The preferred surface for hockey though continues to be sand-based for local level of competition; and, water based for high level competition.

## 7. Action Plan

### 7.1 General

The following

Action Point	Description
<i>General</i>	Make better use education facilities allied to the establishment of secure community use agreements.
	Based on recommendations and findings in this report, develop a programme of improvements to playing surfaces, drainage, another ancillary facilities, including pavilions and changing rooms.
	Develop a programme for better integration of community use of key school venues, with their development and improvement following a 'sports hub' concept.
	Consider the need for an additional synthetic turf pitch to meet identified needs. It should be suitable for competitive football, but also if possible to meet the needs of other sports for training and small-sided competition. This should be located in a central part of the Borough.
	Establish an appropriate new or improved pitch provision in areas of rapid change in respect of residential development. Also seek to ensure that the importance of sports pitches and ancillary facilities as 'community facilities' is also properly recognised in the calculation and allocation of developer contributions arising from new developments
	The standards recommended in this report should be considered for adoption as part of the more general outdoor sports space standard proposed in Volume 1 of the overall open space study.
<i>Area and Sports-Specific</i>	<p><b>Bewbush</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The neighbourhood exceeds the provision for outdoor sports space, and the quality audit has identified issues with the quality and capacity of pitches. There is potential to rationalise some provision in return for improving the quality of retained provision. It is understood development is proposed at some of Breezehurst Playing Fields - if this is</li> </ul>

Action Point	Description
	<p data-bbox="734 215 2051 284">granted, then contributions to improve the quality of retained sites in the neighbourhood should be a priority.</p> <p data-bbox="660 327 817 359"><b>Broadfield</b></p> <ul data-bbox="705 438 2051 805" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is under provision of outdoor sports space relative to the overall outdoor sport standard, and the current provision has issues with regards to quality and access. Perhaps the apparent quantitative under-provision is addressed to some extent by the 3G pitch, which is publicly accessible for bookings and people turning up without bookings if pitches are free. The 3G can be used more and is floodlit as well, so this helps with capacity. There is currently a proposal for a new 3G pitch at Rathlin Road but this would be for sole use of Crawley FC. Improvement of Creasys Drive pitches should be considered. Although excellent in some respects, the Rathlin Road site provides opportunity for improvement and higher quality provision- increasing the capacity of pitches here and improving quality of facilities could go part way to meeting shortfalls.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="660 853 884 885"><b>Furnace Green</b></p> <ul data-bbox="705 933 1198 965" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No significant issues identified</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="660 1045 884 1077"><b>Gossops Green</b></p> <ul data-bbox="705 1125 2051 1268" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The major under provision in this neighbourhood is for outdoor sports space, there is only one site, at Gossops Green Playing Field, which does provide opportunity for improvement. The site is restricted in its size to accommodate additional facilities, therefore the focus should be on providing high quality facilities</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="660 1308 739 1340"><b>Ifield</b></p>

Action Point	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is opportunity to rationalise the provision of some facilities, including outdoor sports space. This seems reasonable especially as Ifield Community College is used by the community.</li> </ul> <p><b>Langley Green</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whilst there is a surplus of outdoor sports space and, with Cherry Lane being a good hub site, there is also a deficit of amenity, natural and parks and gardens space. Therefore, it is felt that existing provision within the neighbourhood should be protected, allowing consideration to be given to the overall balance of provision between different types of open space (whilst there is a deficit of natural space there is also a good network of public rights of way into countryside which is close to many residents).</li> </ul> <p><b>Maidenbower</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current quantity and access to open space of most kinds in the neighbourhood falls below the standards, therefore all provision should be protected and where possible opportunities sought to enhance the quality of provision to increase capacity</li> </ul> <p><b>Northgate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An important new housing site will be in the town centre, where it is unlikely outdoor sports can be provided on site. New provision off site within suitable distances would also be problematic due to lack of space. The proximity of Southgate playing fields in Furnace Green, West Green pitches and Cherry Lane pitches may be the nearest opportunities for off-site contributions to be invested in conventional sports pitches (although ball courts and MUGAs would be an appropriate form of provision in areas of high density development).</li> </ul> <p><b>Pound Hill</b></p>

Action Point	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a major development proposed for the northern part of this neighbourhood, and it is recommended that new open space is provided on site as part of the development. The quantity of open space provided should be in line with the recommended standards in this study</li> </ul> <p><b>Southgate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is an under-supply of outdoor sports space; and, there is a gap in access to outdoor sports space. Proposed development within the neighbourhood is at a level which will have an impact on the existing provision of outdoor sports space, and new development should therefore provide open space on site in line with the standards in this study</li> </ul> <p><b>Three Bridges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is an under-supply of outdoor sports space, which future local residential development should not aggravate</li> </ul> <p><b>Tilgate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All other contributions for open space should be targeted at improving exiting facilities. There are opportunities for improving outdoor sports facilities at Loppets Road Tilgate Playing Fields.</li> </ul> <p><b>West Green</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is an under-supply of outdoor sports space; and, there is a gap in access to outdoor sports space. Proposed new development has the potential to exacerbate the shortfall of space. New on-site provision should therefore be sought through new development where feasible.</li> </ul>

Action Point	Description
	<p data-bbox="660 215 784 247"><b>Football</b></p> <ul data-bbox="705 295 2049 550" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="705 295 2049 359">• Encourage the provision of an additional full-size 3G pitch, that can be used for both football and rugby, and perhaps also for hockey.</li> <li data-bbox="705 375 2049 438">• Remarking of some adult football pitches to better meet the needs of junior football teams.</li> <li data-bbox="705 454 2049 550">• Generally, encouraging as appropriate, additional artificial surfaces, primarily for training, but perhaps also to cater for local leagues’ potential willingness to sanction matches on these surfaces.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="660 598 772 630"><b>Cricket</b></p> <ul data-bbox="705 678 2049 965" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="705 678 2049 901">• Serious consideration should be given to how the Borough Council can best help to successfully host cricket within Crawley, especially with the growing population. Whilst the Council should play its part, it should liaise with local leagues, the County Cricket Board, and neighbouring local authorities in developing a strategic approach to cricket provision within Crawley and the surrounding area, to help defray the cost of meeting existing and likely futures needs.</li> <li data-bbox="705 917 2049 965">• Address the need for indoor training facilities. This might be a school or leisure centre in close proximity to local clubs.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="660 1013 750 1045"><b>Rugby</b></p> <ul data-bbox="705 1093 2049 1189" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="705 1093 2049 1189">• An additional 3G facility (perhaps shared with football) will help local clubs by providing appropriate all-weather training opportunities, and reduce the wear and tear on existing grass pitches.</li> </ul>



**End Note 1:** The following fields have been incorporated into underlying datasets, and specifically in relation to GIS modelling. Values for each field have been entered for all relevant sites. The Map 7 and Section 3.7 of this document summarise the results for each site being aggregated up to a sub area level.

	Field	Type of entry	Description	Value	Notes
<b>DEMAND</b>					
a	Match factor	Defined	Length of matches	1.5	Pre-determined
b	Training factor	Manual	Length of training session	1.5	Could change
c	Home/away factor	Manual		0.5	Could change
d	Training team equivalent	Manual	No of teams training weekly		Could factor in larger squads and also something similar for schools use
e	Training hours	Formula	b x d		
f	Total full size teams	Manual	No. of full size teams (M, F, J)		Could be totalled through a formula from given lists. Could include team equivalents (e.g. minis)
g	Total full size games played	Formula	c x f		
h	Match hours	Formula	a x g		
j	Total full size team equivalent hours	Formula	e + h		Overall number of hours a pitch is used/club uses its venue
<b>SUPPLY</b>					
i	Total full size pitches	Manual	Total number of full size pitches		Can be totalled through a formula from given lists
ii	Full size match capacity factor	Manual	Number of (community) matches each pitch might be expected to	2 per week for club/LA pitch; 1 per week for school	Could be related to capacity issues as in TALPF i.e. build in quality of pitches

			host per week		
iii	Site match capacity	Formula	i x ii		
iv	Site football match equivalent hours	Formula	iii x 1.5 hours		Rough and ready summary of the overall number of hours a venue can 'technically absorb'
	<b>NOTES</b>				
	Bar Chart Maps' basically total up all the entries for the two summary fields ('total full size team equivalent hours' & 'site football match equivalent hours') for the clubs and venues entries within each defined sub area.				
	Large number of formula fields in a sub class called 'Sub Areas' which do all the calculations required by the PPM.				
	<b>Acknowledged problems:</b>				
	Full size pitches, as well as full size teams all put together (based on the assumption that most junior teams play on adult pitches)				
	Ideally need to assume how many pitches on school sites allegedly in SCU are actually available.				

## Appendix: List of sites

SITENAME	Sub_Typolo	JPC_REF	PPS_Supply	PPS quality score	Community use school?	Neighbourhood
Rusper Road	Football Senior	IFI78_C2	YES	Average		Ifield
Willoughby Fields	Rugby Senior	LAN58_C3	YES	Good		Langley Green
Ewhurst Sports Pitch	Football Junior	IFI79_C1	YES	Average		Ifield
Grattons Park	Football Junior	POU78_C5	YES	Good		Pound Hill
Rusper Road	Football Senior	IFI78_C1	YES	Average		Ifield
Cherry Lane Playing Fields	Football Senior	LAN60_C6	YES	Good		Langley Green
Grattons Park	Football Senior	POU78_C2	YES	Good		Pound Hill
Tilgate Playing Field	Cricket	TIL62_C2	YES	Good		Tilgate
Grattons Park	Football Junior	POU78_C4	YES	Good		Pound Hill
West Green Park	Football Senior	WES30_C4	YES	Good		West Green
Ewhurst Sports Pitch	Football Senior	IFI79_C4	YES	Average		Ifield
Ifield Green Playing Field	Cricket	IFI77_C4	YES	Good		Ifield
Bewbush The Green	Cricket	BEW92_C3	YES	Average		Bewbush
Crompton Way Outdoor Sports Pitch		NOR56	NO			Northgate
West Green Park	Cricket	WES30_C5	YES	Good		West Green
West Green Park	Football Senior	WES30_C3	YES	Good		West Green
Ewhurst Sports	Football Senior	IFI79_C3	YES	Average		Ifield

SITENAME	Sub_Typolo	JPC_REF	PPS_Supply	PPS quality score	Community use school?	Neighbourhood
Pitch						
Maidenbower Park	Football senior	MAI18_C6	YES	Good		Maidenbower
Bewbush The Green	Football Junior	BEW92_C1	YES	Average		Bewbush
K2 Sports Centre OSF	ATP	TIL64_C1	YES	Excellent		Tilgate
Tilgate Playing Field	Football Senior	TIL62_C4	YES	Average/Good		Tilgate
Southgate Park	Football Junior	SOU58_C4	YES	Good		Furnace Green
Southgate Park	Rugby Senior	SOU58_C5	YES	Good		Furnace Green
Southgate Park	Football Senior	SOU58_C7	YES	Good		Furnace Green
Maidenbower Park	Football Junior	MAI18_C3	YES	Good		Maidenbower
Maidenbower Park	ATP	MAI18_C1	YES	Excellent		Maidenbower
Tilgate Playing Field	Football Junior	TIL62_C3	YES	Average/Good		Tilgate
Knepp Close	Football Senior	POU80_C2	YES	Good		Pound Hill
Cherry Lane Playing Fields	Football Senior	LAN60_C8	YES	Average		Langley Green
Cherry Lane Playing Fields	Football Senior	LAN60_C4	YES	Good		Langley Green
Grattons Park	Football Senior	POU78_C1	YES	Good		Pound Hill
Cherry Lane Playing Fields	Football Junior	LAN60_C3	YES	Good		Langley Green
Cherry Lane Playing Fields	Football Junior	LAN60_C9	YES	Good		Langley Green
Ifield Green Playing Field (North)	Football Senior	IFI85_C1	NO	Very Poor		Ifield

SITENAME	Sub_Typolo	JPC_REF	PPS_Supply	PPS quality score	Community use school?	Neighbourhood
Grattons Park	Football Senior	POU78_C3	YES	Good		Pound Hill
Cherry Lane Playing Fields	Football Senior	LAN60_C7	YES	Average		Langley Green
Ifield Green Playing Field	Football Senior	IFI77_C3	YES	Good		Ifield
Maidenbower Park	Football Junior	MAI18_C5	YES	Good		Maidenbower
Ifield Green Playing Field (North)	Football Senior	IFI85_C2	NO	Very Poor		Ifield
Bewbush West Playing Field	Football Senior	BEW90_C2	YES	Average		Bewbush
Bewbush The Green	Football Junior	BEW92_C2	YES	Average		Bewbush
Loppetts Road Outdoor Sports Pitches	Football Junior	TIL63_C3	YES	Average/Good		Tilgate
Ashburn Road Furnace Green	Football Senior	FUR42_C1	YES	Good		Furnace Green
Cherry Lane Playing Fields	Cricket	LAN60_C11	YES	Good		Langley Green
Cherry Lane Playing Fields	Football Senior	LAN60_C5	YES	Good		Langley Green
Ifield Green Playing Field (North)	Tennis	IFI85_C3	NO			Ifield
NES Western Playing Field	Proposed Open Space	POU77	NO			Pound Hill
Gossops Green Playing Field	Football Junior	GOS37_C1	YES	Average		Gossops Green
Ewhurst Sports	Football Mini	IFI79_C2	YES	Average		Ifield

SITENAME	Sub_Typolo	JPC_REF	PPS_Supply	PPS quality score	Community use school?	Neighbourhood
Pitch						
Cherry Lane Playing Fields	Cricket	LAN60_C10	YES	Good		Langley Green
Knepp Close	Football Senior	POU80_C1	YES	Good		Pound Hill
Southgate Park	Rugby Senior	SOU58_C6	YES	Good		Furnace Green
Tilgate Playing Field	Football Senior	TIL62_C1	YES	Average/Good		Tilgate
Willoughby Fields	Rugby Senior	LAN58_C1	YES	Average		Langley Green
Willoughby Fields	Rugby Senior	LAN58_C4	YES	Excellent		Langley Green
Willoughby Fields	Rugby Senior	LAN58_C2	YES	Good		Langley Green
NES Easter Playing field	Proposed Open Space	POU79	NO			Pound Hill
Ifield Green Playing Field	Football Senior	IFI77_C5	YES	Good		Ifield
Willoughby Fields		LAN58	YES			Langley Green
Glaxo-Smith Klein Outdoor Sports Pitch		NOR57	NO			Northgate
Three Bridges Playing Field	Football Senior	THR43_C3	YES	Good		Three Bridges
Bewbush West Playing Field	Football Senior	BEW90_C1	YES	Average		Bewbush
Three Bridges Playing Field	Cricket	THR43_C2	YES	Good		Three Bridges
Ashburn Road Furnace Green	Football Mini	FUR42_C3	YES	Good		Furnace Green
Breezehurst	American	BEW91_C1	YES	Poor		Bewbush

SITENAME	Sub_Typolo	JPC_REF	PPS_Supply	PPS quality score	Community use school?	Neighbourhood
Community Pavilion Playing Field	Football					
Breezehurst Community Pavilion Playing Field	Football Senior	BEW91_C4	YES	Excellent		Bewbush
Ashburn Road Furnace Green	Football Senior	FUR42_C2	YES	Good		Furnace Green
Loppetts Road Outdoor Sports Pitches	Football Junior	TIL63_C2	YES	Average/Good		Tilgate
Broadfield Stadium	Football Senior	BRO82_C1	YES	Excellent		Broadfield
Loppetts Road Outdoor Sports Pitches	Football Junior	TIL63_C1	YES	Average/Good		Tilgate
Broadfield (Rathlin Road) Playing Field	ATP	BRO81_C3	YES	Excellent		Broadfield
Ashburn Road Furnace Green	Football Mini	FUR42_C4	YES	Good		Furnace Green
Maidenbower Park	Cricket	MAI18_C4	YES	Good		Maidenbower
Southgate Park	Cricket	SOU58_C9	YES	Good		Furnace Green
Southgate Park	Cricket	SOU58_C8	YES	Good		Furnace Green
Hazelwick School Outdoor Sports Pitch		THR32	YES		TRUE	Three Bridges
Thomas Bennett		TIL55	YES		TRUE	Tilgate

SITENAME	Sub_Typolo	JPC_REF	PPS_Supply	PPS quality score	Community use school?	Neighbourhood
Community College OSP						
Ifield Community College Outdoor Sports Pitch		IFI68	YES		TRUE	Ifield
Three Bridges Playing Field	Football Senior	THR43_C4	YES	Excellent		Three Bridges
Tinsley Lane Outdoor Sports Pitch	Football Senior	THR44_C4	NO	Very Poor		Three Bridges
Tinsley Lane Outdoor Sports Pitch	Football Senior	THR44_C1	YES	Excellent		Three Bridges
Tinsley Lane Outdoor Sports Pitch	Football Senior	THR44_C3	YES	Good		Three Bridges
Tinsley Lane Outdoor Sports Pitch	Football Senior	THR44_C2	YES	Good		Three Bridges
Three Bridges Playing Field	Football Junior	THR43_C5	YES	Average		Three Bridges
Three Bridges Playing Field	Football Junior	THR43_C6	YES	Average		Three Bridges
Breezehurst Community Pavilion Playing Field	Football Senior	BEW91_C3	YES	Poor		Bewbush
Breezehurst Community	Football Senior	BEW91_C2	YES	Poor		Bewbush



SITENAME	Sub_Typolo	JPC_REF	PPS_Supply	PPS quality score	Community use school?	Neighbourhood
Pavilion Playing Field						
Creasys Drive Outdoor Sports Pitches	Football Junior	BRO83_C2	YES	Average		Broadfield
Creasys Drive Outdoor Sports Pitches	Football Junior	BRO83_C1	YES	Average		Broadfield
Broadfield (Rathlin Road) Playing Field	Football Senior	BRO81_C1	YES	Poor		Broadfield
Broadfield (Rathlin Road) Playing Field	Football Senior	BRO81_C2	YES	Poor		Broadfield