



CORNWALL COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT
DRAFT REPORT
FEBRUARY 2010

Integrity, Innovation, Inspiration

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**CORNWALL COUNCIL
PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT**

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

This is the draft Grass Playing Pitch Assessment report for Cornwall Council, prepared by Knight, Kavanagh & Page (KKP). It focuses on reporting the findings of the extensive research, consultation, site assessment, data analysis and GIS mapping work to deliver:

- ◀ An analysis of KKP's qualitative site visits.
- ◀ A summary of consultation with a variety of stakeholders, including Cornwall Council (CC) officers, governing bodies and clubs.
- ◀ Supply and demand analysis using the Playing Pitch Methodology (PPM) as outlined in "Towards a Level Playing Field".

This factual report provides an audit based assessment of grass playing pitch facilities in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 and the Companion Guide entitled "Assessing Needs and Opportunities" published in September 2002. The specific objectives of this audit and assessment are to provide:

- ◀ A comprehensive audit of existing provision of different types of outdoor and indoor grass playing pitch facilities detailing quantity, quality, accessibility and wider value to the community.
- ◀ An accurate assessment of supply and demand for grass playing pitch facilities.
- ◀ A robust evidence base to enable the authority to develop planning policies as part of the Local Development Framework (LDF) and other local development documents.

This report incorporates an assessment of outdoor grass playing pitch facilities in accordance with methodologies provided by Sport England. It provides a quantitative summary for the provision of grass playing pitch facilities in Cornwall. As recommended within PPG17 and "Towards a Level Playing Field", the following facilities are included:

- ◀ Football pitches.
- ◀ Cricket pitches.
- ◀ Rugby pitches.

(Note: The Assessment also identifies American Football)

This section of the report covers grass playing pitch facilities. It predominately focuses on reporting the findings of the extensive research, consultation, site assessment, data analysis and GIS mapping work. It does not, at this stage, incorporate provision standards or site-specific recommendations (in relation to meeting deficiencies and dealing with surpluses). Once the facts outlined in this report (including site information, number of teams etc.) have been agreed, a strategy and action plan will be developed.

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1.1: Context

National context

Consideration of the national context is paramount. The following section outlines planning policy pertaining to the study.

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 17

PPG17 defines outdoor sports facilities as those 'with either natural or artificial surfaces', and includes both public and privately owned facilities. It therefore includes:

- ◀ Sports pitches.
- ◀ Synthetic turf pitches (STPs).
- ◀ School and educational institution playing fields.

PPG17 recognises the value of outdoor sports facilities along with other open spaces in delivering government targets concerned with raising levels of physical activity through:

- ◀ Supporting an urban renaissance.
- ◀ Supporting rural renewal.
- ◀ Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion.
- ◀ (Enhancing) health and well being.
- ◀ Promoting more sustainable development.

Assessing Needs & Opportunities: A Companion Guide to PPG 17

The Companion Guide states that the long term outcomes of a PPG17 study include:

- ◀ Networks of accessible high quality open spaces, sport and recreation facilities, in both urban and rural areas, which meet the needs of residents and visitors and which are fit for purpose and economically and environmentally sustainable.
- ◀ An appropriate balance between new provision and the enhancement of existing provision.
- ◀ Clarity and reasonable certainty for developers and landowners in relation to the requirements and expectations of local planning authorities in respect of open space, sport and recreation provision.

In order to deliver these outcomes, each local authority needs to identify local needs and opportunities and develop and apply provision standards in a way, which is equitable to both developers and local communities.

The Companion Guide outlines a five-step approach to deliver the aims:

- ◀ Step 1: Identifying local needs.
- ◀ Step 2: Auditing local provision.
- ◀ Step 3: Setting provision standards.
- ◀ Step 4: Applying provision standards.
- ◀ Step 5: Drafting policies.

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Towards a Level Playing Field

The aims and objectives outlined in Planning Policy Guidance 17 (PPG 17) and its Companion Guide are reiterated in the Sport England Playing Pitch Strategy Methodology, "Towards a Level Playing Field" (February 2003).

It should be noted that "Towards a Level Playing Field" only deals with the assessment of playing pitch provision and does not cover assessments for other outdoor sports facilities. However, the principles and basic methodology can be applied to the assessment of other sports.

Sport England strongly recommends that each local authority has an up to date playing pitch strategy, and it is a key requirement of Building Schools for the Future if there are likely to be changes to the sports pitches. The benefits of having a playing pitch strategy are identified as follows:

Corporate and strategic
<p>It ensures a strategic approach to playing pitch provision.</p> <p>It provides robust evidence for capital funding for sports pitch improvement (to support applications to agencies such as the Football Foundation, Heritage Lottery Fund, Sport England and the New Opportunities Fund).</p> <p>It helps deliver Government policies.</p> <p>It helps demonstrate the value of leisure services.</p> <p>It improves understanding of the quality and standard of sports pitches and associated changing (and other ancillary) facilities and the extent to which they encourage and enable more people to take part and enjoy pitch sports.</p> <p>It can assist in bringing specific sites back into active use and as a framework to assess sports club requests for improved sites and facilities.</p> <p>It can guide sports pitch provision and improvements through the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) and Primary Capital programmes and regeneration schemes.</p>
Operational
<p>It can result in more efficient use of resources.</p> <p>Quality of provision can be enhanced.</p>
Sports development
<p>It helps identify where community use of school sports pitches is most needed.</p> <p>It provides better information to residents and other users of sports pitches.</p> <p>It promotes sports development and can help unlock latent demand.</p>

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Planning

It is one of the basic tools for implementing PPG17, particularly in relation to establishing a local standard for sport pitch provision.

It allows the presentation of a coherent, up to date assessment and strategy to Sport England in its role as statutory consultee – when the planning authority is faced with development proposals that affect sports pitches.

It provides a basis for establishing the requirement for new pitches or improvements to the quality of existing pitch sites that arise from new housing developments and the use of Section 106 Agreements.

It is one of the best tools to justify protection of pitches in the face of rising development pressure on pitch sites for alternative uses, particularly with respect to new housing in order to meet regional targets.

It provides an important evidence base, which is part of a holistic approach to open space improvement and protection to support the Local Development Framework including local authorities' emerging core strategies. It establishes a policy framework against which to justify existing or new recreation allocations for sports pitches/other leisure activities.

The approach and guidance outlined in 'Towards A Level Playing Field' are fully endorsed by Sport England and the Central Council for Physical Recreation (CCPR) as the appropriate methodology to provide detailed local assessments of playing pitch requirements and, as such, have been used in this study. Details of the methodology are outlined later in this document.

"Towards a Level Playing Field" does not give definitive instruction on how to calculate local standards for sports pitches but advises that the following needs to be taken into consideration:

- ◀ Only pitches available for community use are to be included in the 'supply' equation.
- ◀ Quality of pitches.
- ◀ Provision of changing facilities.
- ◀ Pitch capacity.
- ◀ Future population estimates.

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National Game Strategy (2007-2012)

The Football Association's (FA) National Game Strategy provides a strategic framework that sets out the key priorities, expenditure proposals and targets for the national game over a six year period.

The main issues facing grassroots football are identified as:

- ◀ Growth and retention (young players).
- ◀ Growth and retention (adult players).
- ◀ Football for All.
- ◀ Raising standards and behaviour.
- ◀ Player development.
- ◀ Running the game.
- ◀ Football work force.
- ◀ Facilities.
- ◀ Partnerships and investment.
- ◀ Promotion.

The 'National Game Strategy' reinforces the urgent need to provide affordable, new and improved facilities in schools, clubs and on Local Authority sites.

Over 75% of football is played on public sector facilities rather than in private members' clubs. The leisure budgets of most local authorities have been reduced over recent years as priorities have been in other sectors. This has resulted in decaying facilities that do not serve the community and act as a disincentive to play football. The loss of playing fields has also been well documented and adds to the pressure on the remaining facilities to cope with the demand, especially in inner city and urban areas.

Building Partnerships: Cricket's strategic plan 2005-2009 - from playground to test arena

In 2008 England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) announced a £30million investment in facilities and in club cricket, the most significant injection of funding ever in cricket in England and Wales. The whole of the ECB development team, at a national, regional and county level is committed to making a difference to the game at all levels and building strong partnerships within and outside the game.

Building Partnerships is the England and Wales Cricket Board's blueprint for cricket's continued success and development over a four-year period (which is currently due for renewal).

Building Partnerships, which maintains the ECB's theme of 'From playground to Test arena', is built on four key pillars:

- ◀ Effective leadership and governance.
- ◀ Vibrant domestic game.
- ◀ Enthusing participation and following especially among young people.
- ◀ Successful England teams.

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The Cornwall County Cricket Board has produced a facilities strategy for the County, which is detailed in the cricket specific section of this report.

2005/06 - 2012/13 RFU Strategic Plan

The RFU Management Board has set out eight key themes to be incorporated in the strategic plan review process. These eight themes are as follows:

1. The appropriateness of the 'seamless game';
2. The development of English Qualified Players;
3. The roles and responsibilities of county boards and clubs in the game;
4. Development of unified structures and programmes for the game;
5. Develop IT systems to measure performance;
6. Maintain the ethos and culture of the game;
7. Ensure a 'growth game';
8. Take a leading role in the development of the game worldwide.

The role of community rugby is to promote and develop the game within the community by encouraging and supporting all those who want to participate by playing, coaching, refereeing, administrating or spectating.

The RFU Strategic Plan seeks to ensure that priorities are focused upon what will enable the Community game to grow, generate lifelong participation and create sustainable rugby clubs.

Local context

South West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)

Key issues identified in the Draft RSS relating to this study are:

- ◀ 35% of the region's population live in settlements of less than 10,000, and there is a higher proportion of very small villages in the region than in any other. This has an impact on the location and delivery of community buildings amongst the many other important service delivery issues.
- ◀ The Draft RSS recognises climate change as a cross-cutting issue that requires measures to both adapt to and mitigate the effects of change by tackling the dispersal of development, promoting sustainable use of resources (and sustainable construction as the norm) and identifying areas and infrastructure vulnerable to change.
- ◀ The age spectrum, the number of school aged children and young adults in the region will be almost static.
- ◀ 21 cities and towns have been identified as places which currently play a critical strategic role regionally or sub-regionally.
- ◀ The principal settlements that are likely to receive greatest housing allocations are:
 - Truro (approximately 5,000 houses)
 - Falmouth & Penryn (approximately 2,800 houses)
 - Camborn-Poole-Redruth (approximately 11,100 houses)

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Cornwall Sports Partnership Strategy 'Working Together Better' (2007)

The role of the Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Sports Partnership is to increase and sustain participation in community sport by facilitating organisations working together better and fostering the better use of resources.

The long term aim is to increase and sustain sports participation and ensure that regular activity becomes a normal way of life in Cornwall, and not the minority pursuit it is now. The overall target is to increase participation in sport by 1% per annum. There is now a specific target to increase participation by 1% in identified priority groups - Women, BME (black, minority and ethnic), Disability and lower socio economic groups - which represent about 76% of the population. These targets will be achieved by:

- ◀ Working to make opportunities for regular participation demand led and close to where people live, work or are educated.
- ◀ Involvement of new partners becoming actively involved and bringing different approaches to achieving participation.

The Partnership will also seek to raise the profile of the benefits of activity in all aspects of overall wellbeing so that its contribution to the broader social agenda, including stronger and safer communities and Every Child Matters, are recognised and incorporated.

The strategy has two headline outcomes:

- ◀ Delivering Community Sport (including fostering player pathways)
- ◀ Encouraging Active Living

And three support activities:

- ◀ Strategic Co-ordination
- ◀ Marketing and Communications
- ◀ Performance Management

Initial priorities will be to:

- ◀ Improve opportunities for older people as they represent significant and growing part of the population, with levels of participation decreasing with age;
- ◀ Improve opportunities for women as key influencers of family lifestyle, with lower levels of participation than their male counterparts and at greater risk of obesity;
- ◀ Ensure that children and young people get the best sporting start in life for which delivering the community part of the PE & Sport Strategy for Young People (PESSYP) is a key part, enabling the transition from school to community participation to be made.

Three key issues will support the achievement of the priorities:

- ◀ Establishment of the Community Sports Networks structure to ensure that needs are identified, prioritised and co-ordinated at a local level;
- ◀ Ensuring a wide understanding of the Active People results with partners and increasing their use in designing opportunities for participation in sport and active recreation;

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- ◀ Review the effectiveness of the current partnership structure – Board, Executive and Panels – to ensure that it is a fit for purpose structure for the long term achievement of the Partnership's strategic aims.

Local Area Agreement (LAA)

A key outcome for the LAA is to halt the rise in obesity, which will be indicated by N18 (Adult participation in sport and active recreation). The target is to increase participation from 21% in 2005/06 to 25% in 2010, with a 1% increase each year. Playing pitch facilities potentially contribute to achieving the target and sustaining activity levels.

Active People Survey

The Active People Survey 2005/06 (AP1) was a survey of over 360,000 adults aged 16 and over living in England. At least 1,000 telephone interviews were carried out in every local authority in England. Sport England developed a diagnostic tool (APD) to help use the results of the survey.

It gathered data on the type, duration and intensity of people's participation in different types of sport and active recreation, as well as information about volunteering, club membership, tuition from an instructor or coach, participation in competitive sport and satisfaction with local sports provision. The survey is now in its third year and Active People Survey 3 began on 15 October 2008 and ran for 12 months until mid October 2009.

Nationally, key highlights from Active People Survey includes:

- ◀ The number of adults in England who do sport at least three times a week has reached 6.93 million (APS 3).
- ◀ Athletics and cycling have each achieved increases of over 100,000 participants in the past year (between 2007/8 and 2008/9).
- ◀ The number of men playing sport three times a week has risen by 176,000 to 4.203 million.
- ◀ Regular participation among non-white adults has increased by 98,800 to 713,800.
- ◀ Over two million adults in England (age 16 and over) volunteer in sport for at least one hour a week. This has increased by 125,000 between 2005/6 and 2007/8 (from 1.92 million adults to 2.04 million adults).
- ◀ There has been no change in the percentage of the adult population who receive tuition between 2005/6 and 2007/8.
- ◀ Between 2005/6 and 2007/8 there has been a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of the adult population that take part in organised competition, and the percentage of the adult population that are members of a club where they play sport.
- ◀ Satisfaction with local sports provision has significantly declined from 2005/6 to 2007/8.
- ◀ Football participation (indoor and outdoor) has grown from 2.91 million adults (7.1%) to 3.12 million adults (7.6%), an increase of 232,000 participants.
- ◀ Participation in golf has increased from 1.46 million adults (3.6%) to 1.54 million adults (3.7%), an increase of 87,000 participants.

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Table 1.1.1 below shows the APS1, 2 and 3 survey results for Cornwall in comparison to the England and the Sport England Region of the South West; as well as those for the nearest neighbours.¹ The nearest neighbours are not geographic neighbours, but those which are the closest to Cornwall in terms of socio-demographics. This type of comparison has been developed to aid local authorities in comparative and benchmarking exercises, the models use a wide range of socio-economic indicators upon which the specific family group (nearest neighbours) is calculated.

The following table shows data for Cornwall and its nearest neighbours in terms of participation in sport (three sessions a week at moderate intensity for 30 minutes). This is a different measure of participation than the NI8 or KPI11 participation indicators, which look at sport and active recreation (three days a week, moderate intensity, 30 minutes). The results indicate a marginal increase in participation in sport in Cornwall over the survey period (approximately three years) from 13.9% to 16.6%. This increase follows a general trend seen at both a national and regional level.

APS1 found that 20.91% of those people surveyed in Cornwall participated in sport and active recreation at least three days a week for 30 minutes at a moderate level (KPI 1), which places the local authority in the middle 50% of national participation; and level with the national average. This increased marginally to 22% following the AP2 survey and up again to 23.2% for APS3.

Of those surveyed, over two thirds (69.5%) of people from Cornwall were satisfied with local sports provision (APS1) which is equal to the national average (69.5%) and lower than the comparable areas, with the exception of Devon. However, APS2 found that the satisfaction levels fell marginally in Cornwall (67.2%), as nationally and in comparable areas.

Table 1.1.1: Summary of Active People Survey results by key performance indicator (KPI)

KPI			National (NAT)	South West (REG)	Cornwall (C'NTY)	Lincoln - shire (C'NTY)	Devon (C'NTY)	East Riding of Yorkshire (LA)
KPI 1 - At least 3 days a week x 30 minutes moderate participation (all adults)	APS1	%	21.00	21.86	20.91	22.02	19.62	23.00
	APS2		21.32	22.50	21.73	23.98	20.82	23.21
	APS3		21.64	22.95	23.18	24.04	22.67	18.37
KPI 2 - At least 1 hour a week volunteering to support sport (all adults)	APS1	%	4.71	5.19	6.15	5.75	5.65	4.65
	APS2		4.93	5.46	6.23	6.09	5.64	5.38
	APS3		4.72	5.52	6.52	5.99	5.39	3.96

¹ According to www.cipfastats.net Cornwall's top three nearest neighbours are Devon, Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire.

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KPI			National (NAT)	South West (REG)	Cornwall (C'NTY)	Lincoln - shire (C'NTY)	Devon (C'NTY)	East Riding of Yorkshire (LA)
KPI 3 - Club member (all adults)	APS1	%	25.11	24.39	22.51	23.82	22.89	25.24
	APS2		24.73	24.51	21.12	26.76	23.3	28.69
	APS3		24.13	24.17	21.15	24.24	23.41	23.66
KPI 4 - Received tuition from an instructor or coach in last 12 months (all adults)	APS1	%	18.02	18.38	17.71	18	16.1	16.81
	APS2		18.14	18.53	18.46	19.85	16.9	17.11
	APS3		17.55	19.07	16.93	20.06	17.08	13.26
KPI 5 - Taken part in organised competitive sport in last 12 months (all adults)	APS1	%	14.98	16.24	15.98	16.88	16.3	16.49
	APS2		14.65	15.85	14.52	18.2	15.93	16.4
	APS3		14.40	16.11	15.51	17.01	16.54	12.23
KPI 6 - Satisfaction with local sports provision (all adults)	APS1	%	69.53	70.54	69.54	71.78	63.24	72.5
	APS2		66.65	68.54	67.23	71.3	61.63	65.32
	APS3		68.41	69.95	69.11	69.75	65.06	75.08

Market segmentation

Sport England has developed a segmentation model with 19 'sporting' segments to help better understand attitudes, motivations and perceived barriers to participation.

Knowing which segment is most dominant in a local population is important because it can help direct provision and programming for sport. For example, whilst the needs of the smaller segments should not be ignored, it may be useful for Cornwall Council to be aware of the sports enjoyed by the largest proportion of an Area's population. The segmentation may also be able to assist partners to make tailored interventions, communicate more effectively with target market(s) and to better understand participation in the context of life stage and lifecycles. Those segments found to be most dominant in Cornwall are listed in the table below.

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Table 1.1.2: Market segmentation in Cornwall

Segment label	Segment description	% Cornwall	% Nationally
Roger and Joy – early retirement couples	Participate one/two times a week; enjoy low impact activities and are likely to be a member of a sports club. Their motivations include keeping fit, to help with injury and because they generally enjoy sport. Better facilities and improved transport may encourage greater participation.	9.3	6.2
Philip – comfortable mid life male	Enjoys participating in a number of activities; likely to be a member of fitness/sports clubs. Motivated by meeting friends, taking the children, improving performance and enjoyment. Help with childcare may encourage this type to participate more although lack of time is a significant factor.	9.1	7.8
Tim – settling down male	Likely to have private gym membership, and compete in some sports. Motivations include improving performance, keeping fit and meeting friends. He also just enjoys doing sport. Busy lives are a barrier to doing more.	8.9	9.4
Elsie and Arnold – retirement home singles	Have the lowest participation rates of the 19 segments. Poor health and disability are major inhibitors. Participation occurs mainly in low intensity activities. Safer neighbourhoods or people to go with would encourage participation. Organised, low-impact, low intensity events would be welcomed.	8.3	8.3
Chloe - fitness class friends	An active type that primarily enjoys exercise classes that they can go to with friends. Swimming is popular, as is going to the gym, but combat sports do not tend to appeal. Primary motivation is to lose weight and keep fit. Tend to exercise with people. They would exercise more if they had more free time, people to go with, or facilities were open longer.	6.9	6.9

The market segment with the greatest proportion of the Cornwall population is “Roger and Joy” (9.3%), early retirement couples. “Philip” (9.1%), a comfortable mid life male is the second largest segment. “Norma” (1.4%), ‘a later life lady’, is the female market segment with the lowest proportion, and “Terry” (2.5%), a local old boy, is the male market segment with the lowest proportion of Cornwall’s population.

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This means that whilst provision for “Norma” and “Terry” should not be ignored, the greatest proportion of residents would benefit from initiatives that appeal to “Roger and Joy”: sports such as swimming, sailing, walking, golf, aqua – aerobics, shooting, bowls or fishing; or sports that appeal to “Philip”, such as sailing, gym, football, jogging, badminton, golf, cycling or cricket.

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PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

1.2: Playing Pitch Strategy Methodology

The assessment and analysis in this report are based on Sport England's (SE) playing pitch strategy methodology, "Towards a Level Playing Field" (2003). It outlines specific criteria for assessing the quantity, quality, capacity and accessibility of playing pitches and ancillary facilities. It provides clear guidance on assessment of supply and demand for sports pitches and the types and levels of analysis required in order for the local authority to plan effectively to meet local needs. These include:

- ◀ The Playing Pitch Model (PPM).
- ◀ Team Generation Rates (TGRs).

Playing Pitch Model (PPM)

The PPM is a temporal supply and demand analysis and is largely applied as a numerical, model. The model has been used in three ways:

- ◀ To reflect the existing situation using data on existing teams and pitches.
- ◀ To test the adequacy of current provision by manipulating the variables in the model.
- ◀ To predict future requirements for pitches, by incorporating planned pitches and projected changes in population and participation.

An eight-stage process has been followed to produce the PPM:

Stage	Process
1	Identifying teams/team equivalents.
2	Calculating home games per team per week.
3	Assessing total home games per week.
4	Establishing temporal demand for games.
5	Defining pitches used/required on each day.
6	Establishing pitches available.
7	Assessing the findings.
8	Identifying policy options and solutions with forecasts to 2026.

Stages one to seven of this process are covered in this report. Stage eight will be covered in the final strategy report.

The 'electronic toolkit', which sits within "Towards a Level Playing Field", provides tools for collecting some of the information above.

'Team equivalents' refers to use of pitches by groups other than those playing formal matches. This includes school games lessons, club and school training sessions, sports development sessions etc. By including these in the 'demand equation' a more accurate picture is presented in this case. Information from schools and clubs was collected using the electronic toolkit school and club questionnaires.

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Team identification has been undertaken via consultation with leagues, local authority officers (pitch booking records), as well as with governing bodies of sport and clubs.

The ownership and accessibility of pitches also influences their actual availability for community use. The term 'secured community use' has been adopted to define this. This embraces:

- ◀ All local authority facilities.
- ◀ School facilities where they are subject to formal community use agreements.
- ◀ Other institutional facilities that are available to the public as a result of formal community use agreements.
- ◀ Any facilities that are owned, used or maintained by clubs/private individuals and which, as a matter of policy and practice, are available to large sections of the public through membership of a club or through an admission fee. The cost of use must be considered reasonable and affordable by the majority of the community.

Auditing pitches and assessing the level of availability is largely achieved through site visits. The majority of council playing pitch sites have been visited by KKP. Some of these visits were accompanied by CC officers to ascertain discrete information about specific idiosyncrasies on sites. Audit information for private sites and those owned/leased by voluntary sector clubs, where a visit was not possible, was gathered via a postal questionnaire and/or telephone questionnaire.

Pitch quality information

It should be noted that the club and school questionnaires and the non-technical pitch assessment sheet in the electronic toolkit all have different scales for rating the quality of pitches and ancillary facilities. On this basis, KKP uses the 'non-technical pitch assessment sheet' to assess *all* pitches in order that consistent information is presented.

The pitch assessment sheet is a 'tick box' assessment, which rates various elements of pitch quality with a separate assessment sheet for changing accommodation. It should be noted the pitch assessment also takes into account whether changing rooms and car parking exist on the site. However, the total pitch score is not significantly affected.

This information is scored, converted into a percentage (of the highest score possible) and also into a qualitative rating. The qualitative ratings for pitch quality are:

90% +	An excellent pitch
64-90%	A good pitch
55-64%	An average pitch
30-54%	A below average pitch
Less than 30%	A poor pitch

For ease of analysis, KKP has combined this into a three-point scale. In this report pitches are rated as:

- ◀ An excellent pitch or good pitch = **good quality**.
- ◀ An average pitch = **adequate quality**.
- ◀ A below average pitch or poor pitch = **poor quality**.

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The qualitative ratings for changing accommodation quality are listed as:

90% +	Excellent
60-89%	Good
40-59%	Average
30-39%	Poor
Less than 30%	Very poor

Copies of the assessment sheets can be found in the appendices.

Capacity

KKP has developed a capacity rating for each pitch site (i.e., football and rugby) based on the quality rating given to pitches on the site and the number of teams currently playing at the site (identified through league handbooks, local authority booking sheets and consultation with clubs). These capacity ratings assist in the identification of sites for improvement/development, rationalisation etc.

Play refers to temporal demand or when the teams play. A figure of 1.0 in this column for instance would be representative of two teams using that pitch on a home and away basis (every other week). This means that that pitch is carrying one game at that time every week.

Calculation of capacity is based on the qualitative ratings. Taking into consideration SE guidelines¹ on capacity, pitches have thus been identified to have the following capacity ratings:

- ◀ If a pitch is rated as 'good' its capacity is specified as two matches per week.
- ◀ If a pitch is rated as 'acceptable' its capacity is specified as one match per week.
- ◀ If a pitch is rated as 'poor' its capacity is specified as one match every other week.

This does not take into account curricular use of school pitches, which are issued with a different capacity rating. This is due to the fact that they generally experience higher usage through curricular and extra curricular school based use and therefore generally require higher levels of maintenance. School pitches have thus been identified to have the following capacity ratings:

- ◀ If a pitch is rated as 'good' its capacity is specified as one match per week.
- ◀ If a pitch is rated as 'acceptable' its capacity is specified as one matches per week.
- ◀ If a pitch is rated as 'poor' its capacity is specified as one match every other week.

Using the pitch and non pitch database, it is possible to enter scenarios and alter the carrying capacity of school and council pitches. This means that it is possible to see how many, if any extra pitches become available.

A colour coded rating is then given by comparing the above information:

- ◀ Red - the pitch is being used over capacity.
- ◀ Amber - the pitch is played to capacity.
- ◀ Green - the pitch is being used under capacity.

¹ Sport England – "Towards a Level Playing Field"

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Where it is indicated that the level of provision is 'sufficient', this indicates that none of the pitches in the area (for the particular sports), are rated as poor quality and/or played 'over capacity', nor has any latent demand been identified by users. This is not to say that improvements to sites are not required. Conversely, where an insufficient level of provision is identified this is because one or more sites/pitches have been rated as poor quality and/or are being over-played and/or latent demand has been expressed.

Following consultation with league secretaries, it is noted that U15, U16 and U17 teams play on senior sized football pitches. The capacity rating does not take into account this type of play i.e. juniors playing on senior pitches. Where a large number of junior/mini teams play on a site, particularly if they are playing on senior pitches this can result in those pitches being overplayed on the capacity rating. Many grounds are able to withstand more matches being played on by junior/mini teams than senior teams.

A number of provisos need to be taken into account as there may be discrepancies between the SE visual rating and the consultation comments. For instance, schools may have been rated as poor via the SE rating and acceptable/good through consultation. This may arise as the SE quality assessment increases rating if changing accommodation is available. A number of schools do not make changing accommodation available for community use.

Team Generation Rates (TGRs)

TGRs indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team based on current population and participation. TGRs for each pitch sport and each age group have been calculated. These have been used with the PPM for modelling purposes. For example, by identifying population projections, future TGRs can be estimated. These have been entered into the PPM to predict, where possible, whether current supply would meet future demand.

Consultation

A variety of consultation methods were used to collate information about leagues, clubs, county associations and national/regional governing bodies of sport. The following table details the consultation methods used, and the number of people/clubs involved. Local sports development officers, county associations and regional governing body officers advised which of the clubs to include in the face-to-face consultation. Issues identified by football clubs returning questionnaires were followed up by telephone or face to face interviews.

Consultee type	Number of consultees	Questionnaires		Method of consultation
		Sent	% Response	
Local authority officers	14	NA		Face to face interviews.
League/county association representatives	8	NA		Face to face/telephone interviews.
Regional governing body officers	3 officers	NA		Face to face/telephone interviews.

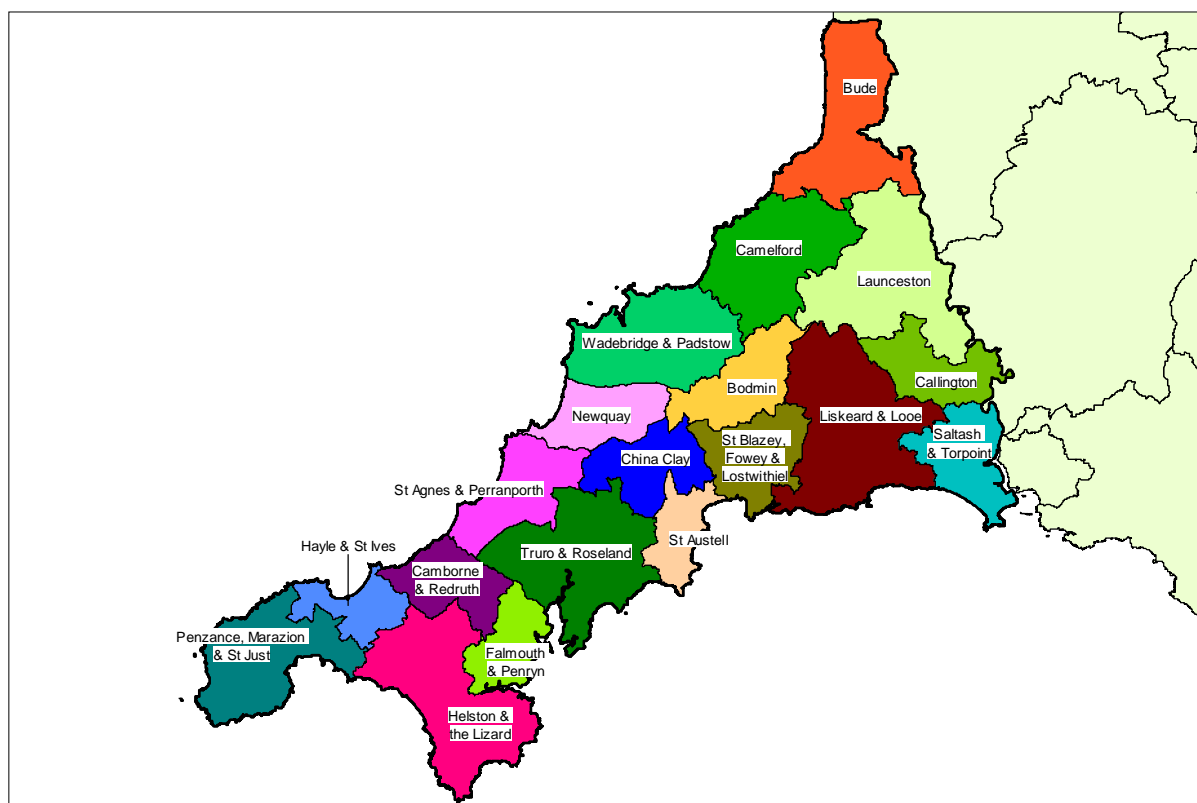
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Consultee type	Number of consultees	Questionnaires		Method of consultation
		Sent	% Response	
Parish/Town Councils	178 councils	55 councils	31%	Postal questionnaires/telephone interviews.
Football clubs	103 clubs	374 clubs	28%	Face to face/postal questionnaires/telephone interviews.
Cricket clubs	31 clubs	75 clubs	42%	Postal questionnaires/telephone interviews.
Rugby clubs	27 clubs	34	79%	Postal questionnaires/telephone interviews.
Primary and junior schools	150 schools	255 schools	59%	Postal questionnaires.
Secondary schools	7 schools	NA		Face to face/telephone interviews.

Analysis areas

Cornwall is divided into 19 analysis areas. These are co-terminous (i.e., have the same boundary) as the Cornwall Council Community Network Areas (CNA). Analysis Areas allow a more localised assessment of provision and examination of surplus and deficiencies at a local level. Use of analysis areas also allows local circumstances and issues to be taken into account. The Analysis Areas are:

Figure 1.2.1: Map of grass playing pitch analysis areas in Cornwall



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Table 1.2.1: Grass playing pitch Analysis Areas in Cornwall

- ◀ Bodmin
- ◀ Bude
- ◀ Callington
- ◀ Camborne & Redruth
- ◀ Camelford
- ◀ China Clay
- ◀ Falmouth & Penryn
- ◀ Hayle & St Ives
- ◀ Helston & the Lizard
- ◀ Launceston
- ◀ Liskeard & Looe
- ◀ Newquay
- ◀ Penzance, Marazion & St Just
- ◀ Saltash & Torpoint
- ◀ St Agnes & Perranporth
- ◀ St Austell
- ◀ St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel
- ◀ Truro & Roseland
- ◀ Wadebridge & Padstow

Analysis and identification of key issues for each of the pitch sports is discussed for each analysis area below.

Population growth

Population growth has been forecasted using the projected housing growth, as detailed in the Regional Spatial Strategy. However, it has not been possible to obtain figures for each CNA/analysis area. Hence, these have been calculated for each CNA/analysis area by extrapolating, through a mapping exercise, projected populations for each old local authority area and using the accumulative population increase for the period to 2026. However, it should be noted that selected areas of the County have been identified as principle growth areas. They have not been considered in the calculations; these include:

- ◀ An eco town planned for the east of St Austell.
- ◀ Camborne, Pool and Redruth.
- ◀ Truro.

Table 1.2.2: population growth

Analysis area (Community Network Area)	LA (2006)	Starting Population 2006	Annual % Increase	Forecast population 2026	Total % increase to 2026 (accumulative)
Bodmin	North Cornwall	18,883	1.81%	27,014	43.06%
Bude	North Cornwall	16,415	1.81%	23,483	43.06%
Callington	Caradon	17,605	0.83%	20,763	17.94%
Camborne & Redruth	Carrick	1,373	1.37%	1,803	31.35%
Camborne & Redruth	Kerrier	57,186	1.69%	79,953	39.81%
Camelford	North Cornwall	11,828	1.81%	16,921	43.06%
China Clay	Restormel	26,250	1.77%	37,298	42.09%
Falmouth & Penryn	Carrick	31,934	1.37%	41,946	31.35%
Falmouth & Penryn	Kerrier	8,541	1.69%	11,941	39.81%
Hayle & St Ives	Penwith	23,144	1.39%	30,520	31.87%

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Analysis area (Community Network Area)	LA (2006)	Starting Population 2006	Annual % Increase	Forecast population 2026	Total % increase to 2026 (accumulat ive)
Helston & the Lizard	Kerrier	32,281	1.69%	45,133	39.81%
Launceston	North Cornwall	17,543	1.81%	25,097	43.06%
Liskeard & Looe	Caradon	30,793	0.83%	36,316	17.94%
Newquay	Restormel	28,534	1.77%	40,543	42.09%
Penzance, Marazion & St Just	Penwith	41,251	1.39%	54,398	31.87%
Saltash & Torpoint	Caradon	33,065	0.83%	38,996	17.94%
St Agnes & Perranporth	Carrick	15,826	1.37%	20,788	31.35%
St Agnes & Perranporth	Restormel	1,384	1.77%	1,966	42.09%
St Austell	Restormel	26,855	1.77%	38,157	42.09%
St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel	Caradon	1,839	0.83%	2,169	17.94%
St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel	Restormel	17,728	1.77%	25,189	42.09%
Truro & Roseland	Carrick	42,120	1.37%	55,326	31.35%
Truro & Roseland	Restormel	1,196	1.77%	1,699	42.09%
Wadebridge & Padstow	North Cornwall	20,669	1.81%	29,569	43.06%
TOTAL		524,200	1.50%	705,491	34.58%

The population increases are used to forecast demand for pitches in 2026, as described in the PPM, and to calculate Team Generation Rates (TGRs).

1.3: General issues

Consultation with users of grass playing pitches across Cornwall covered many issues with regard to grass playing pitch facilities in the area. Sport and area specific issues are covered in the relevant sections of this report, below. This section sets out generic issues that cut across more than one sport/facility.

Pitch ownership

Pitch ownership is variable in Cornwall, with some pitches in private ownership (i.e., by the clubs or sports associations), some pitches owned by parish/town councils and others by Cornwall Council (including those on school sites).

Those pitches owned by parish/town councils are often on open/recreation spaces and are used for a number of purposes. For example, King George V PF - St Mabyn (KKP ref 317) is part of the village recreation ground and as a result is heavily used for a variety of (formal and informal) activities. This means that the quality of provision is variable. Further details of which can be found in the analysis area sections below.

Lease and rental agreements

The type and cost of lease agreements used varies between clubs, and even type of sport. This can affect a club's ability to improve facilities. For instance, Stithians RFC rent the land from the parish council, who in turn have a lease agreement with the landowner (The Glebe, Church of England); St Day RFC has a short term agreement with Cornwall Council to rent their pitch, which means that applying for external funding may be difficult because the Club does not have a long term lease; conversely Altarnon FC own its ground and are therefore able to raise funds to improve facilities.

The ability to raise funds from external sources, such as the Football Foundation, Lottery, or Sport England; and to be granted planning permission for facility improvements are greatly influenced by the length and type of lease available. Accessibility to, and availability of, external funding can greatly affect the sustainability and growth of clubs.

A potential solution is to, where possible, consult clubs with existing short term leases or annual rental agreements and land owners to investigate the feasibility of extending current contracts, thereby better enabling the clubs to access external funding and develop facilities.

Management and maintenance

Management and maintenance of pitches fluctuates considerably. Several sites are leased from Cornwall Council (CC) or Parish Councils on full-maintenance leases. However, the extent of this arrangement varies. For example, Duloe Cricket Club rent the ground from Duloe Parish Council for an annual sum. The cricket club are responsible for regular maintenance, such as grass cutting and pitch rolling, and the Parish Council's Recreation Ground Association assist in larger projects such as drainage improvements. In contrast, some clubs have long term lease agreement with CC, but contract CC to carry out grass cutting and maintenance.

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Parish councils

178 Parish Councils in Cornwall (including parish meetings) were consulted in order to gain an understanding of the ownership, quality and quantity issues relating to grass playing pitches.

31% of Parish Councils responded directly to the questionnaire, however, several Parish Councils indicated that they are not responsible for any pitches in their area. Of those Parish Councils that completed the questionnaire, 23 have a responsibility for sports pitches. They indicate that provision is varied, both in terms of quality and quantity, as shown below:

Table 1.3.1: Rating of pitch provision by Parish Councils

	Very good	Good	Poor	Very Poor
Quality	13%	39%	26%	13%
Quantity	13%	43%	26%	17%

The results show that more than a third (39%) of Parish Councils considers provision in their area to be poor, or very poor. However, when considering the quantity of provision, or the number of pitches available, more than half (56%) of respondents consider provision to be good or very good. This suggests that quality improvements may be more pressing than increasing the number of pitches available.

Qualitative questionnaire replies indicate that 11 Parish Councils have intentions to improve provision in the area. Assistance/plans vary from providing small grants for clubs to developing sports pavilions on site. For example:

- ▶ Launceston TC and Ludgvan PC offer small grants to local clubs.
- ▶ Feock PC has tried to negotiate with other land owners in the area, including schools to help meet demand for pitches, with limited success.
- ▶ Chacewater PC is working on plans to develop a new pavilion at the recreation ground (used by Chacewater AFC and Chacewater YFC).
- ▶ Tintagel Memorial Playing Field Association has plans to develop/improve the site in conjunction with the resident sports clubs.
- ▶ Morwenstow PC is developing plans with the football club to install floodlights on site.
- ▶ Kilkhampton PC is raising funds, along with Kilkhampton FC, to develop new facilities but is in need of additional assistance to complete the improvements.
- ▶ Both St Merryn PC and Duloe PC have applied for planning permission to build new sports pavilions in their respective centres.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

The following sections summarise the local administration of the main grass pitch sports in Cornwall.

It provides a quantitative summary of provision and a map showing the distribution of facilities. It also provides information about the availability of facilities to/for the local community and, the governing body of each sport and regional strategic plans (where they exist). Local league details are provided in order to outline the competitive structure for each sport. The findings of club consultation and key issues for each sport are also summarised.

KKP has covered all sports for which there is currently organised, structured play on outdoor playing pitches in Cornwall. It is recognised that there are additional outdoor sports that could also be developed on facilities in Cornwall. The sports and provision covered are:

- ◀ Football.
- ◀ Rugby union.
- ◀ Cricket.
- ◀ American Football
- ◀ Education provision.

CORNWALL COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

1.3 Football

Governance of football in Cornwall is via the Cornwall County Football Association (CCFA) which is based near Bodmin. It employs 11 staff and supports (via the Football Development department) five Football Development Officers based around the county.

The CCFA is responsible for the administration of association football in the County including discipline, rules and regulations, county cups and representative matches, development of clubs and facilities, referees, coaching courses and delivering national football schemes. Nearly 400 clubs are affiliated to it.

In general terms football in the area is healthy and a large proportion of clubs use good pitch facilities. There are, however, specific, issues as discussed below. The area has seen investment in Football Development Centres and the Football Foundation has awarded funds in the County.

Current provision

Following extensive consultation via questionnaires and telephone interviews, KKP has identified 752 teams in Cornwall. This includes youth and mini provision but excludes small sided games such as five aside, which is consistent with guidelines set out by Sport England in "Towards a Level Playing Field".

The audit of pitches has identified 225 sites available for community, providing 426 pitches. In addition, there are 116 sites with 206 pitches which are not currently accessible to the community. The majority of these are on school sites.

There are also 21 full size synthetic turf pitches (STPs) in Cornwall (see list below). The majority are on education sites. Details are included in the 'Facility Needs for Community Sport in Cornwall' report (2009).

- ◀ Budehaven Leisure Centre
- ◀ Callington Sports & Leisure
- ◀ Cornwall College (Camborne)
- ◀ Dragon Leisure Centre
- ◀ Duchy College
- ◀ HMS Raleigh Gymnasium (HM Forces) (x2)
- ◀ Lux Park Leisure Centre
- ◀ Newquay Tretherras School
- ◀ Penair School
- ◀ Penryn College
- ◀ Penryn College
- ◀ Penzance Astro Park
- ◀ Pilgrim Pitch
- ◀ Poltair Community School and Sports College
- ◀ Pool Business and Enterprise College
- ◀ Sir James Smiths School
- ◀ Truro College Sports Facilities
- ◀ Truro High School For Girls
- ◀ Richard Lander School
- ◀ Truro School

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

STPs are excluded from this assessment because they are not sanctioned, by the FA for example, for competitive fixtures. However, it is recognised that STPs are suitable for training sessions and are a valuable resource for mini soccer centres.

Figure 1.3.1: Location of football pitches in Cornwall

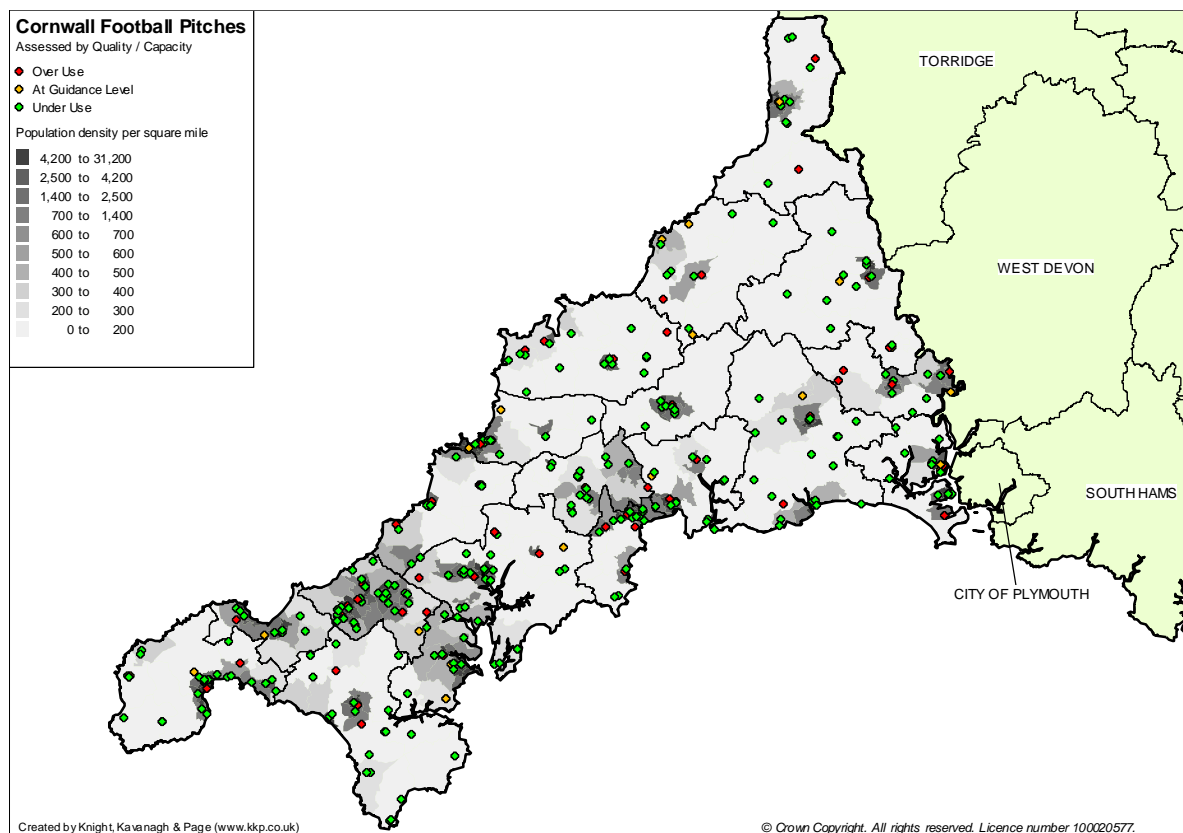


Table 1.3.1: Summary of pitches available for community use and teams by analysis area

Analysis area	No. of available pitches			No. of teams				
	Senior	Junior	Mini	Senior men	Senior women	Junior boys	Junior girls	Mini-soccer
Bodmin	7	2	-	6	-	13	-	8
Bude	8	4	2	10	4	11	1	4
Callington	12	5	3	20	3	11	3	10
Camborne & Redruth	39	11	11	43	1	19	2	6
Camelford	7	1	-	14	2	6	1	6
China Clay	17	5	1	15	2	16	-	8
Falmouth & Penryn	17	4	5	20	2	10	1	5
Hayle & St Ives	8	3	3	13	1	6	-	3
Helston & the Lizard	18	4	5	23	-	13	3	11

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Analysis area	No. of available pitches			No. of teams				
	Senior	Junior	Mini	Senior men	Senior women	Junior boys	Junior girls	Mini-soccer
Launceston	10	6	4	14	1	9	-	6
Liskeard & Looe	18	8	7	18	1	18	4	8
Newquay	8	-	-	14	1	18	-	6
Penzance, Marazion & St Just	23	9	4	27	3	14	1	10
Saltash & Torpoint	17	2	3	14	1	6	-	-
St Agnes & Perranporth	9	1	-	13	2	7	-	2
St Austell	9	6	3	16	2	15	5	18
St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel	14	5	1	19	1	2	-	-
Truro & Roseland	25	11	1	27	4	18	8	11
Wadebridge & Padstow	11	8	1	7	-	12	1	13
CORNWALL	277	95	54	332	31	224	30	135

Figure 1.3.1 indicates that there is generally an even distribution of football pitches across the County. Areas with high population density are generally well served by football pitches (e.g., Camborne). However, this includes several sites without community use (see below) and some with high levels of use, which affects their quality and subsequently their playing capacity. Therefore, whilst there is a good distribution of pitches throughout the County, they are not all readily available/suitable for additional use.

Table 1.3.2: Summary of pitches not available for community use

Analysis area	No. of pitches not available		
	Senior	Junior	Mini
Bodmin	1	4	8
Bude	3	4	5
Callington	-	5	1
Camborne & Redruth	1	8	3
Camelford	3	6	2
China Clay	-	6	4
Falmouth & Penryn	-	2	1
Hayle & St Ives	1	4	5
Helston & the Lizard	3	3	7
Launceston	-	4	1
Liskeard & Looe	1	5	3
Newquay	3	5	4

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Analysis area	No. of pitches not available		
	Senior	Junior	Mini
Penzance, Marazion & St Just	1	9	6
Saltash & Torpoint	3	6	6
St Agnes & Perranporth	-	3	1
St Austell	6	8	6
St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel	-	5	1
Truro & Roseland	8	11	2
Wadebridge & Padstow	-	3	5
CORNWALL	34	101	71

Half of the clubs consulted reported that their members travel between two and five miles to reach the club ground and 25% travel more than five miles. This emphasises the need for localised provision.

Key issues for football

Ownership and lease agreements

There are a large number of single pitch sites in Cornwall, many of which are owned by Parish Councils (often through the Playing Field Association) and maintained by sports clubs. This combination can result in variable quality of provision, especially ancillary facilities.

Ownership and lease agreements vary, largely depending on the size of the club. There are 20 – 30 clubs with reasonable facilities, some of which also have limited stadium seating. However, a lack of investment means that these facilities are aging and may require remedial attention in the near future.

Analysis of the returned questionnaires reveals that:

- ◀ 31% of pitches are owned by the club.
- ◀ 17% of pitches are leased from the landowner by the club with the average lease of 25 years.
- ◀ 35% of pitches are rented from the landowner, the majority of which are schools or colleges (27%), or Parish Councils (33%).
- ◀ The cost, for those who rent a pitch per season ranges from free to £750, and is £385 on average.
- ◀ The cost, for those teams who rent a pitch per game ranges from free to £30, and is £19 on average.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Pitch quality

The audit of pitches available for community use in Cornwall identifies 40 senior, and 14 junior pitches and only one mini pitch assessed to be poor quality. The remaining pitches are assessed to be good or average quality¹. The table below shows the pitch quality following site visits of all pitches in the area (including those not available for community use).

Table 1.3.3: Pitch quality following site visits

Senior pitches			Junior pitches			Mini pitches		
311			196			125		
Good	Average	Poor	Good	Average	Poor	Good	Average ²	Poor
117	153	41	13	168	15	2	122	1

Consultation highlights a general opinion that CC pitches would benefit from greater maintenance, and a number of consultees have suggested that games are quickly cancelled on CC pitches, which causes a back log of league fixtures. Some consultees perceive cancellations following pitch inspections to be “an overreaction”, however, it is noted that playing in poor conditions can be detrimental to the quality of the pitch and can cause lasting damage.

Analysis of the questionnaire responses found that:

- ◀ 57% of clubs maintain the ground themselves.
- ◀ 22% of grounds are maintained by CC.
- ◀ Only 4% of clubs who responded to the questionnaire consider quality to be much poorer than in 2008/09.
- ◀ 49% of clubs who responded to the questionnaire consider quality to be better/much better than in 2008/09.

Reasons identified by the questionnaires for increases in quality to designated pitches since the 2008/09 season include:

- ◀ Ground improvement works, which have improved pitch quality.
- ◀ Less play on pitches through use of alternative venues for training.
- ◀ Use of a roller.
- ◀ Time spent by club members weeding and maintaining surrounding hedgerows
- ◀ Regular, high quality maintenance which improved the quality of the pitch surface.
- ◀ Reseeding and drainage improvements during the off season.

Reasons identified by the questionnaires for decreases in quality to designated pitches since the 2008/09 season include:

- ◀ Increasing number of stones coming through the surface.
- ◀ Playing on pitches when they are wet/water logged has made surfaces rougher.

¹ KKP site visits took place in October/November 2009. There is recognition that pitch quality deteriorates throughout the season due to overplay and the decline in weather conditions.

² It was not possible to gain access to a large proportion of sites on school sites, therefore pitches have been assumed to be “average” unless the questionnaire responses suggested otherwise.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

- ✦ Youths riding motorbikes across playing surfaces.
- ✦ Rubbish and dog fouling on pitches is a recurring problem and has to be cleared by teams before matches.
- ✦ Work/building elsewhere on the site has resulted in increased drainage problems.

Overplay

Implications of overplay are discussed in greater detail in the analysis area sections below. In summary, 53 sites (comprising 58 senior pitches, eight junior pitches and three mini pitches) are overplayed. However, training on match pitches has not been included in this calculation, which might exacerbate the problem and contribute to a greater decline in quality. Table 1.3.4 below shows the level of overplay for each analysis area; the “Play” column identifies how many matches are actually occurring, pitch capacity is influenced by pitch quality and a minus number in the “Overplay” column highlights that there is more play than the site’s capacity is able to sustain. The greatest levels of overplay occur in the Helston and the Lizard and Newquay Analysis Areas.

Table 1.3.4: Summary of overplay for football

Analysis Area	Matches per week		
	Play	Capacity	Overplay
Bodmin	8.5	4	-4.5
Bude	7.5	3	-4.5
Callington	20.5	11	-9.5
Camborne & Redruth	18	11	-7
Camelford	6.5	2.5	-4
China Clay	6.5	4	-2.5
Falmouth & Penryn	3	2	-1
Hayle & St Ives	1.5	0.5	-1
Helston & the Lizard	18	5.5	-12.5
Launceston	5.5	4	-1.5
Liskeard & Looe	5.5	3	-2.5
Newquay	14	1.5	-12.5
Penzance, Marazion & St Just	10	6	-4
Saltash & Torpoint	4.5	2.5	-2
St Agnes & Perranporth	10.5	3.5	-7
St Austell	23	6	-17
St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel	3.5	2.5	-1
Truro & Roseland	17	5.5	-11.5
Wadebridge & Padstow	11	7.5	-3.5

The Football Foundation Goalpost Safety Scheme (GSS) aims to replace goals, which fail to meet the British Standards (BS8462) requirements. Applicants must match-fund the application at the level of 50%. None of the clubs consulted have referred to accessing this scheme. Access to this funding stream could help improve the quality and safety of football goalposts within Cornwall.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Ancillary facilities

The Duchy League is an example of a football league operating in Cornwall that requires clubs joining the league to have access to changing facilities. This is proving problematic in Cornwall, where a number of sites do not have changing rooms, or have very poor provision. Women's leagues in particular highlight a need for adequate changing facilities, especially on multi pitch sites where male games may occur at a similar time. There is also a need to additional officials' rooms.

Consultation identifies that a number of clubs have changing accommodation that is not adequate, primarily because they don't have separate areas for males and females. As a result, a number of clubs are raising funds to develop/improve ancillary provision. Details of plans and aspirations are on page 42.

Consultation suggests that there is an increasing need for investment in pitch ancillary facilities, primarily because they are not keeping pace with improvements in pitch quality. When prompted to make specific observations about facility provision, the majority of users commented on poor quality changing facilities across the County. Clubs also identify that a lack of good quality changing sites across the County is a concern in terms of attracting and retaining players. In addition to the latent demand expressed below, the following clubs report that better changing facilities and toilets would help facilitate development of more teams:

- ◀ Falmouth Town Youth FC
- ◀ Helston AFC
- ◀ Halestown AFC
- ◀ Holman Sports Club FC
- ◀ Luxulyan FC
- ◀ Liskeard JFC
- ◀ Mullion AFC
- ◀ North Petherwin AFC
- ◀ Pendeen Rovers AFC
- ◀ Phoenix Rising
- ◀ St Dennis AFC

Car parking is an issue for many sites in Cornwall. The limited availability of car parking spaces at sites forces players and spectators to park in surrounding residential streets, in lanes or on the edges of the playing fields.

Training facilities

Consultation with football clubs has found that a number of clubs, particularly smaller senior clubs and large junior clubs operating on a subsidy basis, struggle to sustain training sessions because of:

- ◀ Cost, particularly at secondary schools.
- ◀ Poor availability due to priority bookings given to established users.
- ◀ Pitch quality.

Consultation with clubs and other pitch users identifies that access to training facilities varies between clubs. Those who are using grass pitches to train report a decrease in the grass coverage and overall condition of pitches. A common theme to emerge from consultation is that teams do not have formal venues for pre-season training and tend to use a local pitch/field if it is available. A number of clubs report that this is adequate for the time being, but are concerned that it is affecting both the quality of the football and the quality of the pitches.

CORNWALL COUNCIL

PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Demand

Teams from Cornwall participate in six mini leagues, five junior leagues and 16 senior leagues, including women's leagues and friendly leagues. The consequences of the pitch supply and the teams who wish to play on them are discussed for each Analysis Area.

There are no summer leagues in Cornwall affiliated to CCFA because there is not sufficient time in the playing calendar and pitches need the opportunity to rest.

Consultation with the CCFA identifies that the number of adult teams in Cornwall has remained consistent over the last five years and that the area has not been as affected by the decline in 11-aside football that has occurred in other parts of the UK. This may be due to a lack of private 5-aside football provision, such as that provided by JJB or Goals elsewhere in the County; the nearest privately operated 5-aside football facility is in Plymouth.

Youth football is currently static following significant growth in 2002/03. However, the CCFA highlight there is an issue with player retention and the sustainability of youth only clubs. There is a need to strengthen links between them and successful adult clubs to enable players to continue to participate and develop.

Consultation generally highlights a lack of mini pitches available for community use within Cornwall. The audit of pitches confirms this; only 54 mini football pitches have been identified as available for community use. However, there are an additional 71 in the County which are not currently available for community use, primarily because they are located on school sites. Depending on the age group, the number of players and the size of a mini soccer pitch can vary from 4-aside for the youngest, to 7-aside for the under 10s. The goal size for all age groups is 12ft by 6ft (3.6m by 1.8m). The benefits of providing the correct size pitch for mini soccer include:

- ◀ More touches of the ball to increase participation and enjoyment.
- ◀ Fewer players on the pitch meaning simpler decisions and better understanding.
- ◀ Smaller pitches meaning greater concentration and interest among participants.
- ◀ More individual success leads to more children playing. In the long term, this can lead to sustained participation levels beyond this age group.

The female game is growing in Cornwall. There are 31 adult Women's Clubs registered with the CCFA, most of which play in the Cornwall Women's Football League. However consultation highlights a decrease in the number of teams in the league, which is attributed to financial and personal reasons, such as player commitment. Truro City FC plays in the Southern Division of the FA Women's Premier League; Bude Town, Launceston, Torpoint Athletic, Saltash United and Truro City Reserves play in the South West Women's League.

There are also 30 girls' teams playing in Cornwall. They range in age groups from Under-8 to Under-16. They play in the Kernow Youth League, the East Cornwall Youth League, the Cornwall Girls' League and the DJM League in Devon.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Changes in patterns of demand

Consultation reveals that lack of volunteers and a lack of regular players are the primary reasons for clubs and teams folding. Despite the generally static nature of adult teams, the table below identifies some of the clubs consulted whose membership has changed over the last five years.

Table 1.3.5: Change in the number of teams in the past five years.

Club name	Change in teams	
	Number	Type
Callington Town FC	+1	Senior
Charlestown FC	+1	Senior
Falmouth Town Youth FC	-2	Girls
Gunnislake FC	+1	Boys
Goonhaven FC	-1	Senior
Grampound FC	+2	Senior
Helston AFC	-1	Senior
	+5	Junior
Halestown AFC	+1	Senior
Holman SC	-1	Senior
	+3	Junior
Hayle FC	+2	Junior
Lizard Argyle	+1	Senior
Looe Town FC	+1	Senior
	-3	Junior
Mevagissey FC	+2	Senior
Millbrook FC	+1	Senior
	+1	Junior
Morwenstow FC	+2	Junior
	+1	Senior
Penzance Soccer Stars	+1	Junior
Pensilva FC	+1	Junior
Penzance AFC	+1	Girls
Rosudgeon and Kenneggy Youth FC	+2	Boys
Saltash Youth FC	+1	Girls
St Breward AFC	+1	Girls
St Dennis AFC	+1	Senior
	+2	Boys
St Blazey AFC	+2	Senior
	-1	Boys
Troon AFC	+1	Boys
Truro City Youth FC	+5	Girls

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

The table above illustrates change in the number of teams over the last five years (for those clubs who returned their questionnaires). In total there are:

- ◀ 17 additional boys teams.
- ◀ Six additional girls teams.
- ◀ 11 additional senior teams.

The greatest area of growth has occurred at Truro City Youth FC. Lack of volunteers and coaches to run teams were most frequently cited as a reason for clubs declining. Other reasons include:

- ◀ Goonhaven FC sold the club's second pitch because borrowing from the bank became prohibitive. This led to the loss of one senior team.
- ◀ Competition from other clubs in the local area and a general lack of senior players led to Holman Sports Club FC reducing by one senior team. However, the junior section has expanded by three teams in the last five years, as a result of more juniors wanting to play. The club believes that the thriving junior section will provide adequate players to reinstate the dwindled senior side by 2012.
- ◀ As a result of a summer promotion and club development scheme Hayle FC has increased the number of junior teams by an U9 and U10
- ◀ Quality assurance through FA Charter Standard is thought to have increased the popularity of junior football at Morwenstow AFC, and as a result the club has two extra junior teams.
- ◀ Cost of using facilities, particularly 3G pitches for training puts a strain on club funds.

Future/latent demand

Latent demand is defined as the number of teams that could be fielded were access to a sufficient number of pitches available. Consultation reveals that a number of clubs currently consider themselves to have latent demand, which they cannot meet due to lack of access to good quality facilities. These are shown in the table below.

Where clubs have been unable to quantify latent demand but have indicated that it occurs, it has been assumed that it equates to one pitch, or two teams.

Table 1.3.6: Summary of latent demand expressed by clubs

Club name	Analysis area	Latent demand	Pitch requirement	
			Number	Type
Bude Town FC	Bude	2 boys	1.0	Junior
Blue Anchor	China Clay	1 male	0.5	Senior
Charlestown FC	St Austell	Not specified	1.0	Junior
Falmouth United Youth FC	Falmouth and Penryn	Not specified	1.0	Junior
Gunnislake FC	Callington	1 boys	0.5	Junior
Goonhaven FC	St Agnes and Perranporth	1 male	0.5	Senior
Grampound FC	Truro and Roseland	2 boys and girls	1.0	mini

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Club name	Analysis area	Latent demand	Pitch requirement	
			Number	Type
Helston AFC	Helston and the Lizard	2 male	1.0	Senior
Kilkhampton FC	Bude	Not specified	1.0	Senior
Luxulyan FC	St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel	1 male	0.5	Senior
		1 boys	0.5	Junior
Launceston FC	Launceston	1 girls	0.5	Junior
Morwenstow FC	Bude	1 male	0.5	Senior
		1 boys	0.5	Junior
Newquay AFC	Newquay	2 male	1.0	Senior
		2 boys	1.0	Junior
North Petherwin AFC	Launceston	1 male	0.5	Senior
Pensilva FC	Callington	1 female	0.5	Senior
Porthleven AFC	Helston and the Lizard	Not specified	1.0	mini
Pendeen Rovers AFC	Penzance, Marazion & St Just	2 boys	1.0	Junior
Perranporth AFC	St Agnes and Perranporth	Not specified	1.0	Junior
Phoenix Rising	Launceston	1 male	0.5	Senior
Robartes Arms FC	Camborne and Redruth	1 male	0.5	Senior
Saltash Youth FC	Saltash and Torpoint	2 boys	1.0	Mini
Southgate Colts FC	Launceston	2 boys, 1 girls	1.5	Junior
St Breward AFC	Camelford	1 boys	0.5	Junior
St Stephen Borough	China Clay	1 male	0.5	Senior
St Dennis AFC	China Clay	1 female, 1 male	1.0	Senior
St Blazey AFC	St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel	1 female	0.5	Senior
		1 boys	0.5	Junior
Truro Grasshoppers	Truro and Roseland	2 boys	1.0	Junior
Trispen FC	Truro and Roseland	1 male	0.5	Senior
		1 boys	0.5	Junior
TOTAL			3	Mini
			12	Junior
			9.5	Senior

As illustrated above, a number of teams report latent demand for pitches in Cornwall, with the largest requirement for junior and senior football pitches.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Some have aspirations to increase teams/provision, including:

Table 1.3.7: Summary of team development aspirations expressed by clubs

Club name	Analysis area	Proposed change in teams	Pitch requirement	
			Number	Type
Bude Town FC	Bude	1 male	0.5	Senior
Bodmin Saints FC	Bodmin	1 male	1.0	Senior
		1 female		
		1 boys	1.0	Junior
		1 girls		
Charlestown FC	St Austell	1 male	0.5	Senior
Dobwalls FC	Liskeard and Looe	1 male	0.5	Senior
Falmouth Town Youth FC	Falmouth and Penryn	1 boys	0.5	Junior
Gunnislake FC	Callington	1 boys	0.5	Junior
Goonhaven FC	St Agnes and Perranporth	1 boys	0.5	Junior
Grampound FC	Truro and Roseland	2 boys	1.5	Junior
		1 girls		
Helston AFC	Helston and the Lizard	1 male	0.5	Senior
Porthleven AFC	Helston and the Lizard	2 boys	1.0	Junior
St Dennis AFC	China Clay	2 boys	1.0	Junior
St Ives Town FC	Hayle and St Ives	2 boys	1.0	Junior
TOTAL			7	Junior
			3	Senior

Football Team Generation Rates (TGRs)

TGRs indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team. TGRs are derived by dividing the appropriate population age band in the area by the number of teams playing within that area in that age band. Calculating TGRs enables a comparison of participation to be made where similar studies have been undertaken. TGRs can help to target sports development activities in particular areas where participation may be low.

The following current TGRs (based on 2006 population figures) are calculated based on current supply and demand.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Table 1.3.8: Football TGRs

		Senior men (16-45)	Senior women (16-45)	Junior boys (10-15)	Junior girls (10-15)	Mini soccer (6-9) mixed	
National	TGR	1:452	1:19,647	1:195	1:4,038	1:431	
Cornwall	TGR	1:261	1:2,289	1:86	1:596	1:170	
	Current	Number of teams	332	31	224	30	135
	Future	No. of additional teams*	115	11	78	10	47
	Total No. of teams in 2026		447	42	302	40	182

*Rounded up to the nearest full team

Relative to national averages, participation rates in Cornwall are higher than national averages. For example, there are higher levels of senior football participation for both men and women in Cornwall, and female TGRs are significantly higher than the national average. Junior participation for boys and girls is also generally greater across the County. Furthermore mini-soccer is higher than the national average, which is likely to be a result of the mini soccer centres throughout the County which provide introductory and competitive opportunities through league structures.

By applying TGRs to the projected population for 2026, we can project the theoretical number of teams that would be generated in the future, and therefore the expected demand on the facilities. Table 1.3.8 above provides details about potential increases in the number of teams in 2026, and that the greatest area of growth is in senior football. The need for additional pitches, based on TGRs and population growth will be discussed on an analysis area basis in the relevant sections.

Development priorities and opportunities

Club development

The CCFA is working to develop provision for 5 – 11 year olds who want to play football informally before joining a club. Mini soccer centres are not included in this assessment but provide a valuable resource and are used by circa 1,300 children. The mini soccer centres are available on a “turn up and play” basis and are used as a sign post to clubs, which are also involved in running the soccer centres.

Mini soccer centres operate at:

- ✦ Penryn Football Development Centre.
- ✦ West Cornwall Football Development Centre (Cornwall College Camborne).
- ✦ Truro Mini Soccer Centre.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

In March 2005, the million-pound West Cornwall Football Development Centre (WCFDC) was established at Cornwall College Camborne, as a specialist centre for football. The centre has a close working partnership with the Cornwall County FA, and acts as a Regional Development Centre for the West of Cornwall.

The concept of the centre is to bring together players, students, volunteers, coaches, referees, expert support personnel and administrators all under one roof. As a result the WCFDC is widely recognised as a leader in the delivery of football programmes, services and expertise in Cornwall.

Good club pathways from junior to senior teams are attributed to the growth in the following clubs:

- ◀ Looe Town FC
- ◀ Pensilva FC
- ◀ Troon AFC

School-club links

Schools and clubs in Cornwall are benefiting from being part of a national initiative to give pupils a chance to be part of a club. Club Links is one of the 10 key strands of the Governments PE, School Sport and Young People Strategy.

The overall project is managed on behalf of Department for Children, Schools and Families by Sport England. Football is one of the 22 sports chosen by the Government.

The scheme is a key part of Cornwall FA's and The FA's National Game Strategy's goal to grow more teams and retain existing teams.

Charter standard clubs have school-club links as part of the criteria for accreditation. The following clubs are Charter Standard:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ◀ Bodmin Dragons Youth F.C. | ◀ Looe Town FC | ◀ Saltash United F.C. |
| ◀ Camelford F.C. | ◀ Ludgvan Lions Junior F.C. | ◀ Saltash United Juniors F.C. |
| ◀ Chacewater Youth F.C. | ◀ Morwenstow F.C. | ◀ Saltash Youth F.C. |
| ◀ Crowtown with Crowan F.C. | ◀ Mullion F.C. | ◀ Southgate Colts F.C. |
| ◀ East Caradon Rangers Youth F.C. | ◀ Newmoor Rovers F.C. | ◀ St Dennis F.C. |
| ◀ Foxhole Stars F.C. | ◀ Newquay Youth Centre F.C. | ◀ St Dominick F.C. |
| ◀ Gorran Youth F.C. | ◀ Padstow United F.C. | ◀ St Ives Town F.C. |
| ◀ Grampound F.C. | ◀ Pencarrow Youth F.C. | ◀ St Newlyn East F.C. |
| ◀ Helston Athletic F.C. | ◀ Pensilva F.C. | ◀ St Stephen F.C. |
| ◀ Holmans Youth F.C. | ◀ Penzance F.C. | ◀ St Stephens Borough F.C. |
| ◀ Indian Queens Youth F.C. | ◀ Perranporth F.C. | ◀ Sticker F.C. |
| ◀ Lanivet F.C. | ◀ Portreath F.C. | |
| ◀ Lanreath F.C. | ◀ RNAS Cudrose F.C. | |

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Women and girls

Football for women and girls is well distributed throughout the County and there are both regional and county leagues providing competitive opportunities. CCFA has a 'women and girls development officer' covering three areas. At present the CCFA is concentrating on:

- ◀ Creating girls sections in existing women's clubs.
- ◀ Creating new turn up and play opportunities around Cornwall.
- ◀ Support existing women's and girls clubs to expand and develop.

The CCFA highlights that the following clubs are developing/have recently developed girls sections, and have received support to start girls football at various age groups from under-10 to under-16. The CCFA also offer a support package to enhance the female playing environment at those clubs with established provision for females, including teams in:

- ◀ Launceston
- ◀ St Blazey
- ◀ Hayle
- ◀ Bude Town

Flexible playing formats are currently being created to bridge the gap between school activity and the club environment. So, centres will be created to offer a development programme and exit routes into local clubs.

Facility development

The Football Foundation's Report on Projects and Funding³ 2007 lists all financial awards from the Football Foundation to projects in Cornwall. It indicates significant investment in football facilities in the County, as illustrated in table 1.3.9. Projects include:

- ◀ Purchase of football pitch land
- ◀ Playground markings
- ◀ Football Development Officer for application (revenue)
- ◀ Full size STP
- ◀ Changing rooms
- ◀ New adult pitch and training facility
- ◀ New mower and storage hut

³<http://www.cornwallfa.com/NR/rdonlyres/B253B210-393A-4EF0-A4F3-4E95E39DA64D/0/FFFFullReportsOctober2007.pdf>

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Table 1.3.9: Football Foundation investment in Cornwall

Award type	Status	Total project value	Total grant value
Community and Education Applications	Approved	£13,304,920.00	£171,550.00
Facility Project Applications	Approved	£7,738,105.00	£4,729,552.00
TOTAL		£21,043,025.00	£4,901,102.00
Community and Education Applications	Work-in-Progress	£42,666.00	£31,854.00

Consultation with and questionnaire responses from football clubs have identified the following facility development plans and aspirations:

- ◀ Bude Town FC has plans for a full redevelopment, which will include a new clubhouse with changing facilities, and two full size pitches, one with floodlights.
- ◀ Callington Town FC has an aspiration to install floodlights and develop a clubhouse.
- ◀ Dobwalls FC would like to install hard standing areas and dugouts for team managers and spectators.
- ◀ Helston AFC has recently obtained land through a long term lease agreement and is in the process of converting into pitches.
- ◀ Holman Sports Club would like to improve the ancillary provision, but funds are limited.
- ◀ Lanreath FC has plans to develop the ancillary provision.
- ◀ Launceston FC has been granted planning permission to build new changing rooms.
- ◀ Mullion AFC is in the process of increasing pitch provision by one additional senior pitch.
- ◀ North Petherwin FC has recently completed improvements to changing accommodation and would like to include dug outs and a kitchen. There is also a need for toilets on site, but there are planning issues as the pitch is on agricultural land.
- ◀ Porthleven AFC is actively working towards upgrading the pavilion, clubhouse and changing rooms as existing provision is of poor quality and not considered to be fit for purpose.
- ◀ Perranporth FC has submitted an application for funding to the CCFA in order to increase grass pitch provision on the current site, install floodlights and improve ancillary facilities, including stadium seating. At this stage it is unclear if the application for funding has been successful.
- ◀ A new mower and grounds maintenance equipment was purchased by St Blazey FC. The club now has plans to improve training facilities.
- ◀ St Ives FC has recently been awarded funds by the CCFA/Football Foundation to build new changing rooms.
- ◀ St Erme Playing Field Trust is constructing a new community facility which will include changing accommodation for use by the football team.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Several clubs are also seeking permanent grounds in order to expand the club; a number of whom would benefit from advice regarding funding and ways in which to access land. Clubs looking for permanent home grounds include:

- ◀ Bodmin Saints FC
- ◀ Grampound FC would like to obtain and convert agricultural land and have also costed improvements to drainage and re-turfing the existing ground as an interim measure.
- ◀ Luxulyan FC
- ◀ Liskeard JFC

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

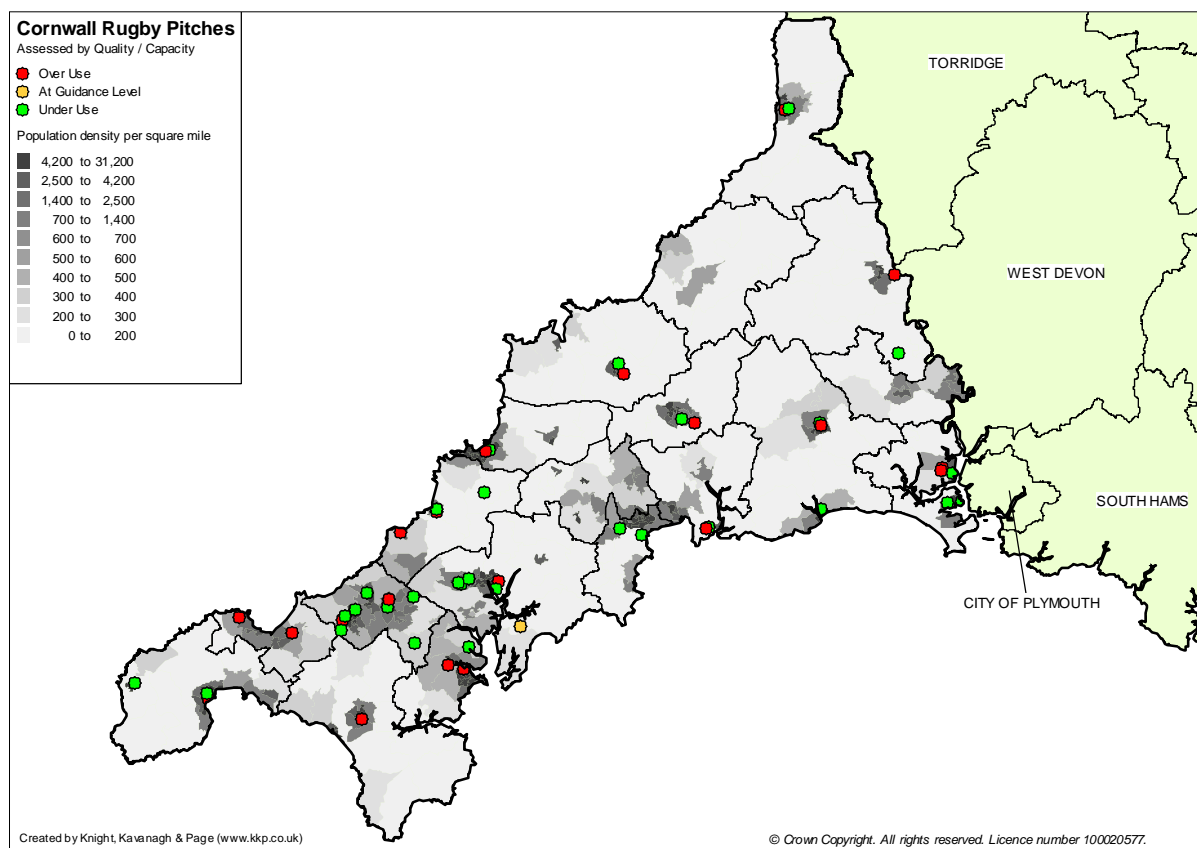
1.4 Rugby

Cornwall RFU (the CRFU) is the Constituent Body for Cornish rugby clubs and Cornish rugby associated bodies. There are 31 rugby clubs in the County, 22 of which have regular youth players, and 18 have a progressive club/team structure. (Note: Torpoint and St Columba RFC affiliates to Devon RFU but have been included in the mapping exercise and supply and demand calculations) because the club and facilities fall within Cornwall.

In addition to consulting with the CRFU, rugby clubs were contacted via a postal questionnaire, which was supplemented with a telephone interview to prompt return/capture key issues. In total 27 club responses were obtained (i.e., a 71% return rate).

Current provision

Figure 1.4.1: Location of rugby union pitches by capacity in Cornwall



CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Table 1.4.1: Summary of rugby union pitches available for community use and teams

Analysis area	No. of available pitches			No. of competitive teams			
	Senior	Junior	Mini	Senior men	Senior women	Junior boys	Mini
Bodmin	4	-	-	4	-	5	6
Bude	6	-	-	4	-	3	6
Callington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camborne & Redruth	9	-	-	19	-	10	8
Camelford	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
China Clay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falmouth & Penryn	4	-	-	8	-	8	9
Hayle & St Ives	2	-	-	6	1	5	11
Helston & the Lizard	1	-	-	3	-	4	6
Launceston	5	-	-	5	3	5	7
Liskeard & Looe	4	-	-	3	-	1	6
Newquay	2	-	-	4	1	4	6
Penzance, Marazion & St Just	2	-	-	4	1	4	6
Saltash & Torpoint	5	-	2	4	-	2	7
St Agnes & Perranporth	4	-	-	3	-	1	10
St Austell	3	2	-	5	1	5	5
St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel	4	-	-	1	-	2	6
Truro & Roseland	9	-	-	5	-	4	3
Wadebridge & Padstow	3	1	-	5	-	5	6
CORNWALL	67	3	2	84	7	68	108

The CRFU report that there is a proportionally high population playing rugby in Cornwall, however there is less interest in the east of the County, the distribution of clubs is illustrated on the map above. The map shows that there are 40 sites where it is possible to play rugby in Cornwall. However, the distribution of these sites is focused on the central band of the County. There is a concentration of pitch sites in the more heavily populated areas of the County, such as Camborne and Redruth and Falmouth and Penryn.

The majority of clubs in the area report that their membership travels, on average, between two and five miles to access provision. There is a gap in provision in the Camelford analysis area, and it may be that those players living in the area travel outside the County to access opportunities (e.g., Torrington), or into neighbouring analysis areas such as Wadebridge & Padstow.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

There are also a number of rugby pitches located on school sites in Cornwall. However, the majority of these are only used for curricular and extracurricular sport and do not have community access.

Analysis area	No. of pitches not available for community use	
	Senior	Junior
Camborne & Redruth	1	2
Newquay	4	-
Penzance, Marazion & St Just	1	-
St Austell	-	1
Truro & Roseland	-	2
CORNWALL	6	5

Key issues for rugby

Ownership and lease agreements

Ownership and lease agreements for home grounds differ between clubs. There is concern amongst clubs that the lack of long term lease agreements is limiting club development because it is not possible to apply for external funding without one. For example:

- ◀ Bude RFC's facilities are part owned by the club, and part leased from Cornwall Council and the lease has expired, creating uncertainty about the future and stalling improvements.
- ◀ Illogan Park RFC has aspirations to install training lights and improve changing facilities (currently owned and maintained by Cornwall Council) but the club is in the process of negotiating a longer term lease (currently operate on an annual renewal system) in order to raise funds and obtain planning permission for ancillary improvements.
- ◀ Falmouth RFC wants to improve the ground and clubhouse but are limited by the current lease (18 years remaining), and unable to gain additional funding.

Pitch quality

Site capacity and pitch quality varies across the County. Site capacity is calculated by applying a carrying capacity (i.e., matches per week) that should be played on the pitch based on its (assessed) quality. 55% (i.e., 22 sites) are currently underused, which may help alleviate overplay on 16 (40%) sites. The potential to alleviate overplay will be discussed by analysis area in the sections that follow. The table below shows the pitch quality following site visits of all pitches in the area (including those not available for community use).

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Table 1.4.2: Pitch quality following site visits

Senior pitches			Junior pitches			Mini pitches		
73			8			2		
Good	Average	Poor	Good	Average	Poor	Good	Average	Poor
39	28	6	2	6	-	-	2	-

Quality of provision varies throughout the County and club questionnaires have highlighted the following issues with pitch quality:

- ✦ Duchy College reports that its rugby pitch (KKP ref 382) is uneven and on a substantial slope, which restricts use.
- ✦ Roseland RFC (KKP ref 64) reports that the pitch is undersized and car parking is inadequate at busy times. The training lights are only available on a quarter of the pitch which is contributing to the heavy wear on the surface.
- ✦ St Day RFC's (KKP ref 138) pitch suffers from subsidence in one corner, causing drainage issues. The club also has issues with corroding posts which may become unsafe if left to deteriorate.
- ✦ Saltash RFC (KKP ref 7) report fixture congestion due to a lack of pitches, which means that the pitches are overplayed and therefore the quality of provision decreases significantly throughout the season. Saltash RFC is trying to find additional playing pitches in order to reduce overplay of pitches it currently uses. However, a suitable venue has yet to be identified. The club is also attempting to renew/renegotiate the current lease at Moorlands Lane. The site has also suffered from vandalism in the last year, and damage has been caused to the exterior of the clubhouse.
- ✦ Stithians RFC's (KKP ref 142) pitch is not fenced and has a footpath alongside it, which means that there are issues with dog fouling and litter on the pitch. The club also report issues with the quality of the changing accommodation, and showers.
- ✦ Perranporth RFC (KKP ref 58) has issues with rabbits on the pitch, but the club are in the process of installing rabbit proof netting to ease the problem.
- ✦ Truro RFC (KKP ref 65) report that there are issues with illegal dumping of waste/fly tipping and frequent occurrences of dog fouling and vandalism. Despite this, the club report that pitch quality has improved slightly since last season (2008/09).
- ✦ Liskeard Looe RFC (KKP ref 21, 50 and 367) play on three different sites, but would prefer to focus on Lux Park because there are sufficient changing facilities, but not enough pitches for all their teams.
- ✦ Helston RFC (KKP ref 302) reports that pitch quality has decreased since last season (2008/09) due to damage caused by heavy traffic over the pitch whilst improvements to the park were carried out. This has reportedly affected the drainage improvements carried out by the club. There are also issues with dog fouling as the pitch is not fenced.

Increased levels of maintenance are reported to have improved the quality of provision at Penzance and Newlyn RFC, Liskeard Looe RFC, and Bude RFC.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Overplay

A site's capacity is influenced by pitch quality. Overplay occurs when the amount of play on a site each week exceeds its optimum, sustainable level, as indicated by the capacity of the site. In summary, 20 sites have been found to be overplayed, which cover 30 senior pitches, one junior pitch and two mini pitches. However, training which takes place on match pitches is not included in the analysis, which may further exacerbate the problem and be contributing to a greater decline in quality. Table 1.4.2 below shows the level of overplay for each analysis area; some sites are being overplayed by as much as six matches per week. Camborne & Redruth Analysis Area has the greatest level of overplay. Overplay is discussed in greater detail in the analysis area sections that follow.

Table 1.4.3: Summary of overplay for rugby

Analysis Area	Matches per week		
	Play	Capacity	Overplay
Bodmin	7.5	6	-1.5
Bude	6.5	2	-4.5
Camborne & Redruth	16	4	-12
Falmouth & Penryn	12.5	4	-8.5
Hayle & St Ives	11.5	4	-7.5
Helston & the Lizard	6.5	2	-4.5
Launceston	10	8	-2
Liskeard & Looe	1.5	1	-0.5
Newquay	7.5	2	-5.5
Penzance, Marazion & St Just	7	2	-5
Saltash & Torpoint	6	4	-2
St Agnes & Perranporth	7	2	-5
St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel	4.5	2	-2.5
Truro & Roseland	5	4	-1
Wadebridge & Padstow	8	2	-6

Demand

In general, rugby clubs in Cornwall report that membership levels have either increased, or stayed the same over the last five years. However, a number of clubs reported a decline in membership:

- ◀ Callington RFC - currently unable to field a regular team but intend to increase the number of players and play at Duchy College.
- ◀ Penzance and Newlyn RFC – a decline by one senior team is attributed to the development of another club in the area (Penzance Pirates Amateurs).
- ◀ Redruth Albany RFC – loss of a ladies team which is credited to prohibitive travelling costs.
- ◀ Perranporth RFC – not running a colts (U17) side this year.
- ◀ Illogan Park RFC – club fluctuates between one and two senior league teams due to changing membership levels.
- ◀ Liskeard Looe RFC – decrease in junior teams due to a lack of coaches and players.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Beach rugby is also popular during the summer in Cornwall; 64 teams competed in a beach rugby competition during August Bank Holiday 2009, making it one of the biggest beach rugby competitions in the UK.

Future/latent demand

Latent demand is defined as the number of teams that could be fielded were access to a sufficient number of pitches available. Consultation reveals that a number of clubs currently consider themselves to have latent demand, which they cannot meet due to lack of access to good quality facilities. These are shown in the table below.

Table 1.4.4: Latent demand for rugby union in Cornwall

Club	Analysis area	Latent demand	Pitch requirement	
			Number	Type
St Day RFC	Camborne & Redruth	2 mini teams	1.0	Mini
St Agnes RFC	St Agnes & Perranporth	1 junior team	0.5	Junior
Saltash RFC	Saltash & Torpoint	1 senior team	0.5	Senior
Truro RFC	Truro & Roseland	2 senior teams	1.0	Senior
Falmouth RFC	Falmouth & Penryn	1 senior team	0.5	Senior
		2 junior teams	1.0	Junior

As illustrated above, several teams report latent demand for pitches in Cornwall, with the largest requirement for junior and senior rugby pitches.

In addition, some teams have aspirations to increase teams/provision.

Table 1.4.5: Proposed club additions for rugby union in Cornwall

Club name	Analysis area	Proposed change in teams	Pitch requirement	
			Number	Type
Camelford RFC	Camelford	1 male	0.5	Senior
Truro RFC	Truro and Roseland	1 male	0.5	Senior
Liskeard Looe RFC	Liskeard and Looe	2 mixed junior	1	Junior

Rugby union Team Generation Rates (TGRs)

TGRs indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team. TGRs are derived by dividing the appropriate population age band in an area by the number of teams playing within that area in that age band. Calculating TGRs enables participation comparisons to be made between different areas where similar studies have been undertaken. The following current TGRs have been calculated on a County basis.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Where no TGR is shown it indicates that no teams for/at that age group, for rugby, have a home base location in the County.

Table 1.4.6: Rugby union TGRs

		Senior men (18-45)	Senior women (18-45)	Junior boys (13-17)	Junior girls (16-17)	Mini-rugby (8-12) Mixed	
National	TGR	1:7,032	1:43,770	1:2,105	-	-	
Cornwall	TGR	1:961	1:9,342	1:227	-	1:281	
	Current	Number of teams	84	7	68	0	108
	Future	No. of additional teams*	29	2	23	0	38
	2026 TOTAL (teams)		113	9	91	-	146

TGRs for rugby union in Cornwall are good compared to national averages, particularly at junior boys' level, which several clubs have worked to achieve. There is currently no participation recorded for junior girls; this is a possible area for development in the future. However, this is the case across the country and not just an issue in Cornwall. It is acknowledged that there are a small number of ladies' teams throughout the County and following the development of new ancillary facilities, provision for women and girls is likely to increase.

The RFU break down rugby by age, which corresponds to PPM classification as follows:

Table 1.4.7: How RFU categories correspond to PPM classifications

Age	PPM classification	RFU classification	Pitch requirements
7 & 8	Mini	Mini tag	3 games across full size pitch
9 & 10		Mini rugby	
11 & 12		Midi rugby	
13 – U16	Junior	Junior rugby	Age 12+ play on a half pitch 13+ play on full size

Development priorities and opportunities

Club development

The CRFU report that volunteer retention is affected by the perceived cost of involvement; both in terms of time and money and bureaucracy, which may affect the sustainability of clubs and the future development. This is the case in much of the UK.

The female game is developing in the County and there are seven women's teams. The CRFU highlight growth in the sport in Liskeard and Looe RFC, Newquay RFC, Penryn

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

RFC and Launceston RFC. Liskeard and Looe RFC also report a desire to develop a mixed team in the future. The development of women and girls' rugby is limited by the availability of appropriate changing facilities.

Children are often introduced to rugby union at school, through tag and touch rugby. As children get older and improve their skills they can move towards the more competitive seven or 15-a-side forms of the game. Tag rugby is a non-contact, fast-moving game that is suitable for adults or children, and for boys and girls to play together. It is now the RFU's official version of the game for under-7s and under-8s.

The RFU Continuum for Mini/Midi Rugby is based on the principle that the rules of the game and therefore the facility requirements should evolve as the players get older. The introduction of different elements of the sport in this way allows players to safely develop their skills, season by season:

- ◀ U-7s and U-8s play TAG Rugby, 7-a-side, non-contact version of the game. This provides an excellent introduction to the basics of passing and catching, going forward with the ball, as well as positioning for support and defence.
- ◀ U-9 and U-10 age-groups, normal tackling, scrums, line-outs rucks, and mauls are introduced. The matches are 9-a-side.
- ◀ U-11 and U12s play the 12/13-a-side game (full back line, half-backs and front five, no flankers/no.8; U12s have a No8), and they are allowed to kick the ball from the hand.

Facility development

Several clubs identified a need for more, good quality facilities in order to develop more teams. For example:

- ◀ Callington RFC has aspirations to develop a new pitch in the Callington area once appropriate land has been found (previously identified land fell through and grants previously awarded by the RFU were returned). The club also highlight difficulties with player retention and junior development due to the size of facilities and lack of a designated clubhouse. The club anticipate that if a new pitch was available demand exists to establish at least one, regular senior team and a junior side.
- ◀ Redruth Albany RFC's ancillary facilities are in a listed building, which means that it can be costly to make changes. The club identifies a need to improve the quality of ancillary provision to attract new members. For example, the showers are in poor condition. The club also has plans to develop an area of waste ground adjacent to the pitch as a training area, which would help maintain the quality of the pitch for competitive matches. However, funds are not available to do so at present.
- ◀ Lankelly Fowey RFC is in the process of improving its clubhouse and other ancillary facilities, and has long term aspirations to improve the quality of the pitches. The club anticipates that improvements will enable the club to grow.
- ◀ Roseland RFC has submitted plans to CC's Planning Department to build new changing facilities, which they could start building in March 2010. Currently, the club uses a village hall for changing facilities which is thought to be limiting the growth of the club.
- ◀ St Day RFC is raising funds for the installation of floodlights to increase training opportunities. The club also aspires to develop other ancillary facilities, including storage.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

- ◀ Illogan Park RFC has aspirations to install training lights and improve changing facilities. The changing rooms are shared with a local football club and are reported to be in poor condition.
- ◀ Truro RFC is working with the RFU to re-develop the 2nd XV pitch.
- ◀ Bude RFC (KKP ref 153) would like to extend its ancillary facilities to include more training and changing rooms, referees room, treatment room and social facilities. The club believe this would stimulate growth in membership.

The completion of school developments and pitch improvements may help increase the level of quality provision in the area. For example, Camelford RFC hopes to have access to the new pitches at Sir James Smith's School (KKP ref 344). However, there are concerns that PFI facilities may have prohibitive pricing structures for community clubs to use pitches and facilities for training/competition.

There are rubber crumb pitches available for rugby in Newquay and Penryn which meet with RFU standards for safety. Truro Penwith College also has plans to install a rubber crumb pitch suitable for IRB Sevens, which will be used by Newquay Pirates and/or Penzance Amateurs for training purposes. This additional pitch resource will enable grass pitches, and training areas to be used less heavily and therefore increase the quality of provision. CRFU highlight a need for additional rubber crumb provision in the east of the County, specifically in Launceston.

The maximum pitch size for junior and mini rugby increases as the child ages. However, at present a number of junior/mini teams play across adult pitches. The recommended pitch dimensions are listed below and should be used in order to ensure the safety and enjoyment of the game is maintained:

- ◀ Under 7 and under 8 - 60 metres by 30 metres, plus 5 metres for each in goal area.
- ◀ Under 9 and under 10 - 60 metres by 35 metres, plus 5 metres for each in goal area.
- ◀ Under 11 and under 12 - 60 metres by 43 metres, plus 5 metres for each in goal area. Provision should be made to indicate the position of the line metres out from each goal line, serving a similar purpose to the 22 metre line in the iRB Laws of the Game.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

1.5 Cricket

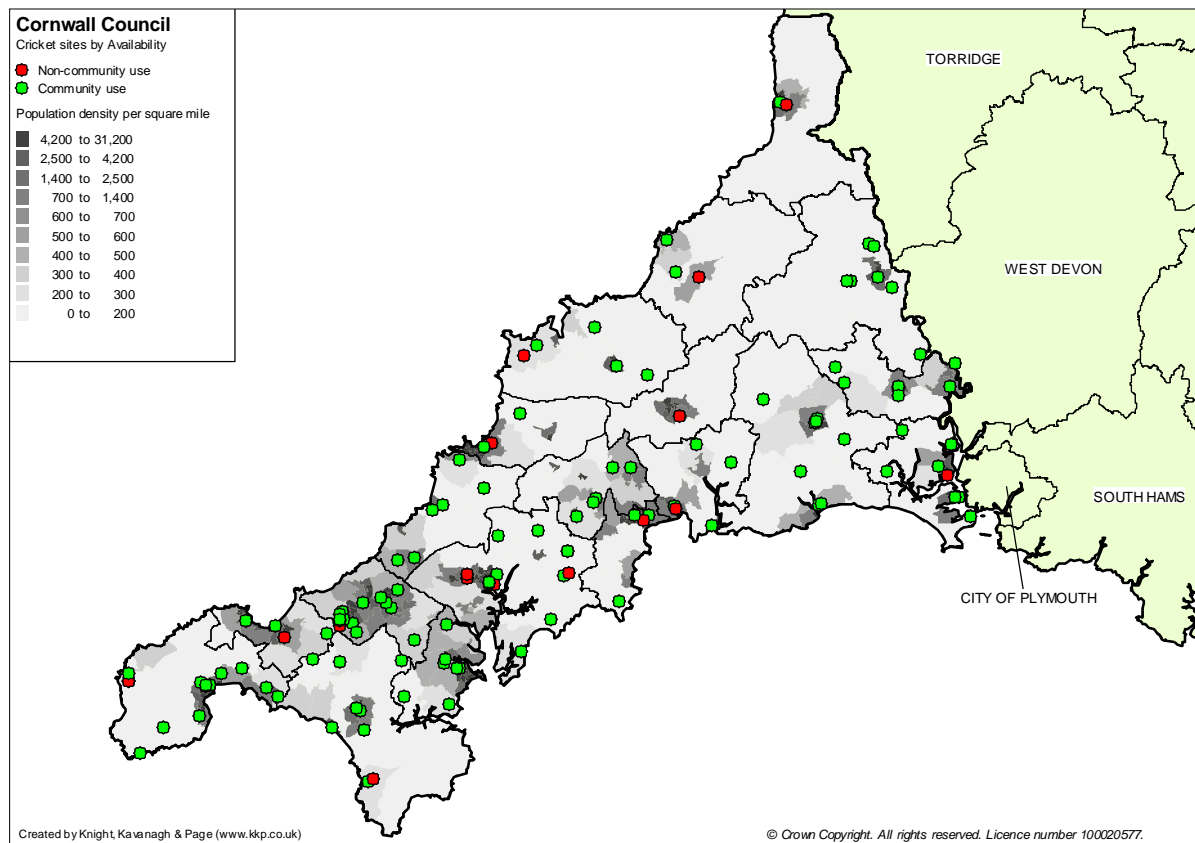
Cricket in Cornwall is governed by the England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) via Cornwall Cricket Board (CCB), which has produced a facility strategy (2009 – 2011) for the County. CCB has 76 affiliated clubs, of which 50 clubs have junior sections, 27 of which are “focus clubs”. Since 2007 CCB report a significant improvement in the following areas:

- ▶ 52% increase in player participation.
- ▶ 22% increase in volunteer roles.
- ▶ 25 clubs have Clubmark accreditation.
- ▶ 41% increase in schools cricket participation.

Current provision

There are 117 cricket pitches available for community use across Cornwall, and pitch ownership and management includes parish councils and private sports and social clubs. Clubs range from those offering friendly, recreational cricket to the larger more established clubs providing competitive opportunities for all age groups, including girls.

Figure 1.5.1: Location of cricket pitches in Cornwall



CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Table 1.5.1: Summary of cricket pitches available for community use and teams

Analysis area	No. of available pitches		No. of competitive teams		
	Senior	Junior	Senior men	Senior women	Junior boys
Bodmin	-	-	-		-
Bude	1	-	3		2
Callington	7	-	8		4
Camborne & Redruth	13	2	24	2	12
Camelford	2	-	3		-
China Clay	5	1	6		6
Falmouth & Penryn	8	1	13	1	11
Hayle & St Ives	3	-	7		3
Helston & the Lizard	9	-	10		6
Launceston	7	-	14		11
Liskeard & Looe	8	-	13		10
Newquay	2	-	6		2
Penzance, Marazion & St Just	13	-	20	1	16
Saltash & Torpoint	10	-	11		4
St Agnes & Perranporth	6	-	8		2
St Austell	5	-	8		8
St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel	4	-	9		6
Truro & Roseland	10	-	18	2	10
Wadebridge & Padstow	4	-	6		5
CORNWALL	117	4	187	6	118

There are also 14 senior cricket pitches and five junior pitches which are not available for community use. Most are located on school sites, and often are only available in the summer because they are marked over other sports pitches. It may be necessary to increase the level of community use available at these sites through discussions with the landowner to alleviate any overplay identified. Opportunities for this will be identified on an analysis area basis in the sections that follows.

Table 1.5.2: Summary of cricket pitches not available for community use

Analysis area	No. of pitches not available	
	Senior	Junior
Bodmin	1	-
Bude	1	
Callington	-	1

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Analysis area	No. of pitches not available	
	Senior	Junior
Camborne & Redruth	1	
Hayle & St Ives	1	
Helston & the Lizard	1	
Newquay	1	
Penzance, Marazion & St Just	1	
Saltash & Torpoint	1	
St Austell	2	
Truro & Roseland	4	2
Wadebridge & Padstow		1
CORNWALL	14	5

Figure 1.5.1 identifies that cricket grounds are evenly distributed throughout the County and that most areas with high population density are served by at least one site. 52% of clubs report that their membership travels between two and five miles to access provision and only 16% travel more than five miles, indicating the value of local provision.

There are 311 teams and 89 clubs identified through the assessment process. Postal questionnaires were sent to 75 clubs and the response rate was 42% (i.e., 31 clubs). Key issues to emerge from consultation are summarised below.

Key issues for cricket

Ownership and lease agreements

A cricket club that is designated a Focus Club is affiliated to the ECB via their County Cricket Board, committed to achieving the objectives within 'Building Partnerships', will work in partnership with ECB, the County Cricket Board, schools and the community to deliver high quality agreed outcomes, has achieved or is committed to achieving and maintaining ECB Clubmark Accreditation evidencing that they are a safe, effective and child friendly club, has a Club Development Plan that has been approved by the County Cricket Board and is reviewed and updated on an annual basis.

Of the 27 focus clubs, 12 clubs own their facilities (freehold) and eight clubs have 25 years or more remaining on their lease. This means that the most developmental clubs have security of tenure and are therefore able to apply for significant funding to develop both the playing, and ancillary facilities. The ECB has published guidance which states that its grants adhere to the following scale:

ECB award	Length of tenure required
Up to £10, 000	Minimum of five years
£10, 000 - £25, 000	Minimum of ten years
£25, 001 - £50, 000	Minimum of 15 years.

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However, in some cases the absence of long term lease agreements limits club development because they are not eligible for external funding. For example, Stithians CC report that development of the club is restricted by a short term lease agreement. The club is investigating the feasibility of purchasing land from local landowners or extending its lease to enable funding applications to be submitted to external sources. Grampound Road CC does not have a formal lease agreement with the Playing Field Association that owns their current ground. This means that the club is not able to apply for funding, but is aware that negotiations should take place to ensure future stability.

The CCB facilities strategy highlights that the following clubs need to review their lease arrangements:

- ◀ Lanhydrock CC
- ◀ Looe CC
- ◀ Newquay CC
- ◀ Paul CC
- ◀ St Ives CC
- ◀ Werrington CC.

Pitch quality

During the development of the CCB Facilities Strategy all focus clubs were visited and assessed in terms of fine turf provision and quality of pitches. The strategy found that the majority of clubs maintain their turf to a high standard and only two of the 27 focus clubs have outfields that require attention. This was reiterated by this assessment's quality audit, which identified four "below average" pitches. Clubs reported the following issues with pitch quality during consultation:

- ◀ Camborne CC identify a need to improve the surfaces around the practice nets
- ◀ Lanhydrock CC highlight issues with fungus currently attacking the grass on the outfield.
- ◀ Redruth CC uses the facilities at Clijah Croft for the 3rd and 4th teams, which are reportedly deteriorating.
- ◀ St Mawgan in Pydar CC play on the village playing field which is undersized. However, the club is happy to remain on site because it ensures that the club remains in the heart of the community.
- ◀ Tintagel CC suffers from badger and seagull fouling on the wicket.

Table 1.5.3: Pitch quality following site visits

Senior pitches			Junior pitches		
131			9		
Good	Average	Poor	Good	Average	Poor
56	72	3	1	6	2

Site assessments found that 94% of cricket pitches are good or average, which corroborates with the views expressed by the CCB where all pitches, with the exception of Menheniot, do not require ground works. This means that the majority of work required should focus on continued maintenance of facilities and their quality and clubs should ensure that over play is kept to a minimum.

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Overplay

Although it is difficult to fully express overplay through calculating the capacity of cricket pitches, it would appear that through analysis of play that current pitches are operating at capacity. The following pitch sites have been identified as suffering from significantly high levels of play, which may affect the quality of the playing surface:

- ◀ Beacon Park - Beacon Cricket Club (KKP ref 87)
- ◀ Redruth Cricket Ground - Redruth CC (KKP ref 132)
- ◀ Ladycross Werrington Estate - Werrington CC (KKP ref 171)
- ◀ Cape Cornwall Road - St Just CC (KKP ref 199)
- ◀ St Austell Cricket Club (KKP ref 319)
- ◀ St Erme CC (KKP ref 66)
- ◀ Truro Cricket Club (KKP ref 304)
- ◀ New Field Grampound Rd (KKP ref 349)

The provision of good training facilities will also help improve the quality of pitches, and although training time is not covered by this assessment, consultation identifies that a number of clubs use their match facility for training. Therefore, greater availability of training facilities will help improve the quality of facilities, as well as ensuring the continued development and improvement in the standard of cricket in the County. A number of clubs use indoor training facilities such as Looe School, Lux Leisure Centre, Cornwall Cricket Centre (Truro Penwith College). However, the following issues have been highlighted through consultation and the CCB Facility Strategy:

- ◀ 44% of focus clubs have poor net provision and need assistance to upgrade provision.
- ◀ 44% of clubs use the existing cricket square and old match strip for practicing, which puts additional strain on facilities.

Demand

In general, cricket clubs in Cornwall report that membership levels have either increased, or stayed the same over the last five years. However, several clubs reported a decline in membership in the last five years:

- ◀ Looe CC – not enough players to form an U15 team
- ◀ South Petherwin CC – U14 and U15 players have grown old enough to play in adult team
- ◀ St Ives CC – loss of 3rd XI because of decline in membership and availability of ground
- ◀ Goldsithney CC – reduced by a senior team due to a lack of players.

Future/latent demand

Latent demand is defined as the number of teams that could be fielded were access to a sufficient number of pitches available. Consultation has not highlighted any clubs that currently consider themselves to have latent demand, which they cannot meet due to lack of access to good quality facilities.

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Despite this, some teams do have an aspiration to increase teams/provision.

Table 1.5.4: proposed club additions

Club	Analysis area	Proposed change in teams			Proposed Home ground (KKP ref)
		Number	Gender	Age	
Goldsithney CC	Penzance, Marazion & St Just	+1	Men	Senior	203
Duloe CC	Liskeard & Looe	+1	Men	Senior	10
Grampound CC	Truro & Roseland	+1	Boys	Junior	249
Lanhydrock CC	St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel	+1	Women	Senior	173
Mount Ambrose CC	Camborne & Redruth	+3	Boys	Junior	101
Roche CC	China Clay	+1	Boys	Junior	272
		+1	Men	Senior	272
Redruth CC	Camborne & Redruth	+1	Boys	Junior	132
		+1	Girls	Junior	
St Erme CC	Truro & Roseland	+1	Girls	Junior	66
		+1	Men	Senior	
St Austell CC	St Austell	+1	Girls	Junior	319
		+1	Boys	Junior	
Tintagel CC	Camelford	+2	Boys	Junior	189
		+1	Men	Senior	
Wadebridge CC	Wadebridge & Padstow	+1	Girls	Junior	166

Cricket Team Generation Rates (TGRs)

TGRs indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team. They are derived by dividing the appropriate population age band in the area by the number of teams playing within that area in that age band. Calculating TGRs enables comparison of participation between different areas where similar studies have been undertaken.

The following current TGRs have been calculated for each analysis area. Where none is shown, no teams operate at that age group, for cricket, in that area.

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Table 1.5.5: Cricket TGRs

		Senior men (18-55)	Senior women (18-55)	Junior boys (11-17)	Junior girls (11-17)	
National	TGR	1:1,415	1:54,815	1:1,480	-	
Cornwall	TGR	1:623	1:17,201	1:186	-	
	Current	Number of teams	187	6	118	0
	Future	No. of additional teams*	65	2	41	0
	2026 TOTAL (teams)		252	8	159	-

TGRs are generally higher in Cornwall than national averages. In particular, there are high TGRs recorded for boys' cricket, and the greatest areas of growth are likely to be in the male game. There is opportunity to develop women and girls cricket, which will be driven by the CCB.

Development priorities and opportunities

Club development

The CCB report that volunteer retention is affected by the perceived cost of involvement, both in terms of time and money and bureaucracy. The lack of volunteer assistance is affecting the sustainability of clubs and their future development. This is the case in much of the UK. Lanhydrock CC, Tintagel CC and St Leven CC in particular highlight a need for additional assistance to retain and develop volunteers.

Focus clubs

There are 27 focus clubs in Cornwall, 25 of which have achieved Clubmark accreditation. The award of small grants from CCB is linked to accreditation, which means clubs are aware of the value of accreditation. CCB will initially focus its resources on the 27 focus clubs. A focus club is a club which has "signed up to" an agreement with CCB (and therefore ECB) which includes a commitment to achieving objectives set out by CCB, including areas such as club development planning and Clubmark accreditation.

School-club links

There is concern that a lack of space/capacity on existing grounds means that junior development is limited. However, there is not sufficient demand for additional facilities, but it may be appropriate to investigate the feasibility of sharing facilities with schools. For example, Redruth Cricket Club uses Redruth School.

'Chance to Shine' is a schools cricket coaching programme aiming to educate children through cricket. This programme is delivered in the schools through the community cricket club structure. Cornwall has eight clubs participating in 'Chance to Shine'

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programmes: St Just CC, Falmouth CC, Truro CC, Grampound Rd CC, St Austell CC, Newquay CC, Camborne Beacon and Troon CC and Bude CC.

Women and girls' cricket

There are five clubs in Cornwall with women's teams and there is a County competition structure in place. The teams are:

- ◀ Falmouth CC
- ◀ Grampound Road CC
- ◀ Redruth CC
- ◀ Truro CC
- ◀ Camborne CC

Several clubs also have plans to increase provision for women and girls, as detailed in table 1.5.4 above. This is driven by the Director of Women's Cricket and two Directors of Area Cricket for CCB. The Director of Women's Cricket will be responsible for reviewing, advising and delivering a programme of events to develop and progress girls and women's cricket from grass roots to the elite county game. The Director of Women's Cricket will also be responsible for communicating and enthusing volunteers in the administration of girls and women's cricket. The ultimate aim is to increase the number of junior clubs through developing club school links, junior competition and progression through the counties player pathway.

Facility development

Cornwall Cricket Centre is a valuable indoor training facility. It is located at Truro Penwith College. The £2.8 million ECB funded project was completed in June 2009. The facility is the most state of the art in the country with high quality specifications of flooring and lighting. There are five bays, and the capacity for video analysis along with upstairs and downstairs viewing areas, meeting rooms, a lift, toilets and offices. The Cricket Centre is the home of CCB's Cricket Development Manager and is anticipated to be well used by all focus clubs.

Several clubs identified a need for more, good quality facilities to allow them to develop more teams. For example:

- ◀ Boscawen Park is due to have new ancillary facilities; however, there is a concern among clubs that the associated increase in price for using the facilities will become prohibitive.
- ◀ Duloe CC is in the process of completing the clubhouse, after which a new team will be formed to compete in the 2010 summer season.
- ◀ Grampound Road CC has aspirations to build a new clubhouse, which will help accommodate the increased number of members, attributed to the successful coaching system in place.
- ◀ Lanhydrock CC has had improvements to the roof of the clubhouse. However, its high cost means that the club is struggling financially. This is exacerbated by the increase in costs to use Bodmin College for training (which was previously free).
- ◀ Mount Ambrose CC has a desire to improve the shower facilities on site, as well as increase the perimeter netting at the ground to improve safety.

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- ◀ Redruth CC has plans to extend existing ancillary provision and is in talks with a local landowner to facilitate the homecoming of their 3rd and 4th teams, which would allow the club teams to use the same site.
- ◀ Tintagel CC currently shares ancillary facilities with the football and rugby teams who play on site and the club believe junior provision could be increased given improvements to the changing accommodation. The club was unsuccessful in recent bids for funding.

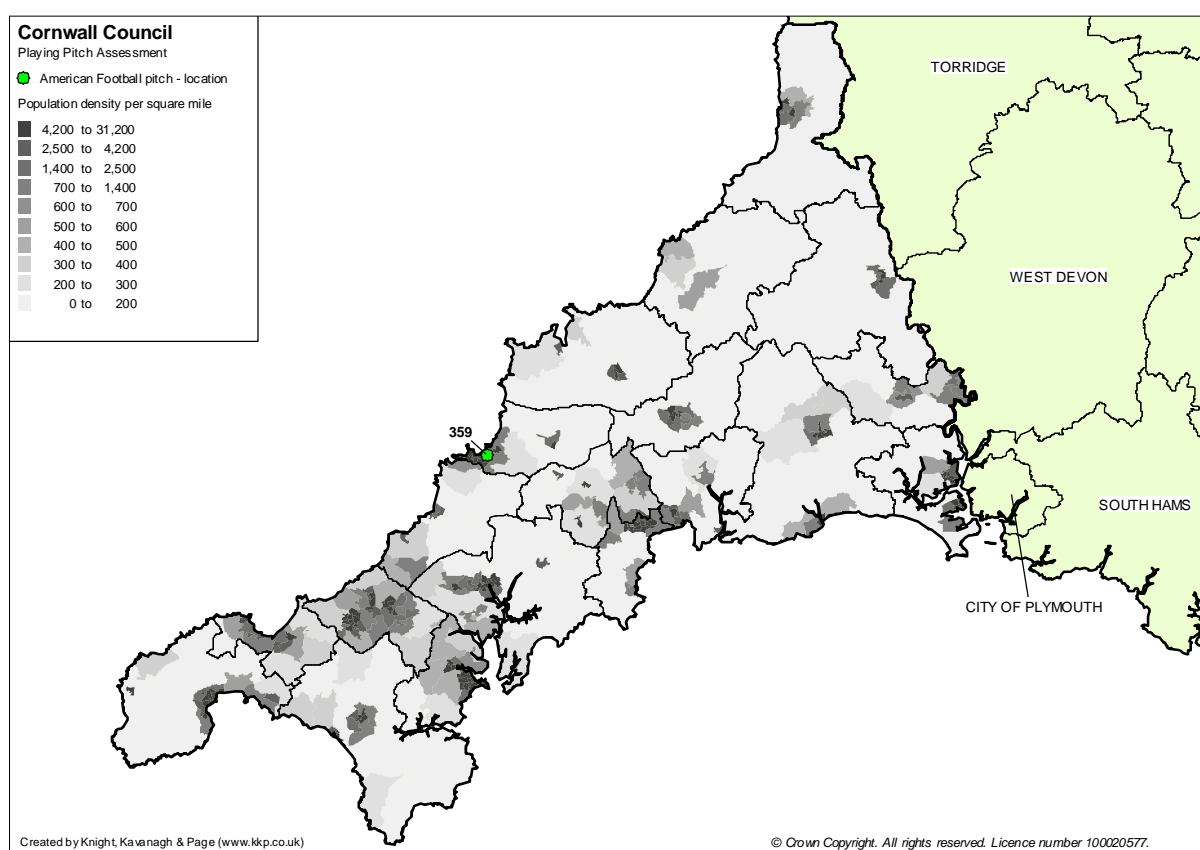
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1.6 American Football

There is one American Football Club, Cornish Sharks, in Cornwall. It is based at Newquay Sports Centre. The club has circa 150 members and 45 – 50 people play in the team with 11 on the field for match play. An American football field, including the end zones, is 120 yards long (109.7 meters) and 53.3 yards wide (48.7 meters). The field must conform to those measurements, but will usually fit on a full size rugby union pitch.

Current provision

Figure 1.6.1: Location of American Football pitches



Site name	KKP reference	Analysis Area
Newquay Sports Centre	359	Newquay

Regular training sessions are scheduled throughout the year and take place on Sunday afternoons at Newquay Sports Centre for adults and on Saturday afternoons for young people (14-16 yrs and 17-18 yrs). Training takes place on areas off the pitch at Newquay Sports Centre. The competitive season takes place from April to the end of August with the playoffs in early September and the final scheduled for mid September. The club travel throughout the UK for competition but focus on the south/south west.

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The club is based in Newquay and has been for the past three years. The membership is primarily from Cornwall, but some players travel from American Forces bases (e.g., in Bristol and London). The club believe this is an indication of the quality of the coaching team and success of the team on a competitive level.

Key issues for American Football

Ownership and lease agreements

Cornish Sharks rent the match and training facilities from Newquay Sports Centre and are invoiced for the time used, which is pre-agreed. The club use the facilities throughout the year; the cost for 2009 was circa £1, 700 which is considered high by the club. There is also a lack of continuity regarding training facilities available and a perception that rugby clubs take priority for booking and availability of the field.

Pitch quality

The club consider the pitches at Newquay Sports Centre to be in good condition, though there are drainage issues with the end zones and on the side of the pitch closest to the housing development. The length of the grass is adequate for the sport and lines are well drawn out.

The club has a storage container on site, and is in need of additional space to keep the lining sled.

Cornish Sharks also has access to the ancillary facilities on site and considers the quality to be high. However, the capacity of the ancillary facilities, particularly the parking areas are small, especially when training sessions are taking place because there is a large volume of players travelling by car. Changing rooms can become congested when mini rugby teams are also using the facilities, and there have been issues in the past about gaining access to changing facilities because keys have not been returned promptly.

Newquay Sports Centre does not have stadium seating which limits the club's ability to display advertising boards and house the increasing group of spectators.

Demand

Cornish Sharks has six coaches and an additional four people who have signed up to begin their qualifications. The Cornwall Sports Partnership (CSP) is perceived to be helpful and is working closely with the club to improve the standard of coaching available.

Availability of pitches for match play is adequate at present. However, the club would be able to offer more varied training sessions with other specialist coaching if additional space were available for training purposes.

The club are working with local rugby clubs and the RFU to establish relationships because American Football can provide pre-season training for rugby players.

Future/latent demand

Cornish Sharks work closely with the local community and has established relationships with the local police; youth work team, and probation services to deliver taster sessions to local children. The club has an aspiration to expand this work and deliver sessions throughout the county, particularly in Bodmin, St Ives, Penzance and Launceston and those areas with high levels of social deprivation.

It hopes that additional taster sessions will eventually lead to an increased awareness of American Football in Cornwall, which will in turn increase club membership through satellite teams in each of the main areas. Cornish Sharks aspire to have about 12 youth teams in the County which would be sufficient to run a County wide tournament, and serve as a Youth Foundation/Academy. However, in order to do this, the club requires regular access to facilities with changing rooms and a suitable area for training. Matches could be held at a central venue, such as Newquay Sports Centre in the first instance. The club would also require financial assistance to help with the cost of hiring such venues.

1.7: Education provision

Introduction

The provision of pitches at schools and colleges can make an important contribution to the overall stock of playing pitches within the County. It is therefore important to have accurate information about the number, type, quality and availability of pitches within Cornwall's education sector.

The new Education and Inspection Act (2006) came into force in early 2009 and amends the existing legislation within the Schools Standards and Framework Act (SSFA) 1998, which was originally introduced by the Government requiring all schools to seek approval from the Secretary of State for Education and Employment (Education and Skills since October 2001) for the sale or change of use of their playing fields. Section 77 of the SSFA seeks to protect school playing fields against disposal or change of use by requiring the prior consent of the Secretary of State before disposal or change of use may take place. The School Playing Fields General Disposal and Change of Use Consent (No.3) order (2004) highlights some limited circumstances in which the requisite approval has been delegated to the relevant governing body (e.g., local authority), which can decide whether the disposal or change of use meets the circumstances and criteria set out in the Consent Order⁴.

The tables below illustrate the number and availability of school pitches by analysis area. Demand and capacity on school sites is discussed in greater detail by analysis area later in the report.

Schools themselves present a demand for pitches and some schools have no pitches on site and are therefore forced to use other facilities in the area, for example:

- ◀ Highfields School use pitches at the adjacent Redruth RFC and the school has established a good relationship with the club. However, the cost of hiring facilities can become expensive, particularly if the school has to travel further.
- ◀ Tregony Primary School and Roseland Community College share pitch facilities. However, there are issues with the undulation of the field following poor disposal of rubble from the development of the community centre. This reportedly restricts the "usability" of the site.
- ◀ For larger events, some primary schools use secondary school provision, for example Cape Cornwall School is used for local primary tournaments.
- ◀ Garras Primary School has a mini football pitch on site, but also uses the full size pitch in the village for competitive matches and larger sporting events. This is at an additional cost for the school but is not considered prohibitive.
- ◀ Mousehole Primary School walk to the neighbouring village of Paul to use the village playing fields. It is a 10 minute walk and the pavements are limited.
- ◀ St Tudy Primary use the village field which is c100m from the school.

Due to the rural nature of much of the County, a number of schools allow the community to access school facilities informally. Specific issues and comments identified through consultation include:

⁴ Full and detailed guidance can be accessed at <http://www.teachernet.gov.uk/docbank/index.cfm?id=11600>

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- ◀ Plymouth Argyle Centre of Excellence use a number of pitch facilities on school sites, including Duchy College, Bishop Bronescombe Primary, Devoran School and Treyew School when daylight allows, however because this use is not a regular occurrence/for competitive use, it has not been included in the supply and demand assessment.
- ◀ Launceston FC also use Duchy College for pre-season training and are trying to establish formal links with the school and increase use at the site.
- ◀ Availability of changing accommodation is a limiting factor at present at school sites, particularly primary school sites.
- ◀ Polperro Primary allows Pelynt JFC to use the school pitches for two evenings a week.
- ◀ Looe Cricket Club is currently based at Looe School and will either re-locate or become heavily involved in the BSF process if the club is to remain in operation.
- ◀ Nancledra School allow community access in terms of play, rather than sport which limits the schools potential to increase access to local sports clubs.
- ◀ Wadebridge Primary School is working with Wadebridge FC to purchase additional land to improve sports provision in the town.

Primary schools

255 primary schools in Cornwall were consulted via questionnaire and 59% of questionnaires were returned. The responses, combined with audit information identified 139 football pitches, six rugby pitches and six cricket pitches.

Table 1.7.1: grass pitches on primary school sites.

Analysis area	Community use?	Football			Rugby			Cricket	
		Sen	Jun	Mini	Sen	Jun	Mini	Sen	Jun
Bodmin	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Bude	Yes	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
	No	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Callington	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	No	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
Camborne & Redruth	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	1	8	3	1	2	-	-	1
Camelford	Yes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
China Clay	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-
Falmouth & Penryn	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hayle & St Ives	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-

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Analysis area	Community use?	Football			Rugby			Cricket	
		Sen	Jun	Mini	Sen	Jun	Mini	Sen	Jun
Helston & the Lizard	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	-
Launceston	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Liskeard & Looe	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	-
Newquay	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Penzance, Marazion & St Just	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	1	6	4	-	-	-	-	-
Saltash & Torpoint	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
St Agnes & Perranporth	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
St Austell	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	-	7	4	-	1	-	-	-
St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	1
Truro & Roseland	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	-	9	2	-	2	-	-	2
Wadebridge & Padstow	Yes	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	No	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	1
Cornwall	Yes	1	3	3	-	-	-	1	-
	No	6	77	49	1	5	-	-	5

Community access/use is limited to primary school sites and only five primary school sites currently have community access, which, as listed above, provides seven football pitches and one senior cricket pitch. Many primary schools have single pitch sites, with a multi-purpose grass space which is marked for sport but is used for a large range of activity. This may limit the potential for use by sports clubs. However, there are a significant number of football pitches (132) at primary schools, which could be used to alleviate overplay on other sites in the area. It is appreciated that not all sites may be suitable for increased community access due to child protection issues and quality of provision, plus several schools allow their pupils to use school pitches on an informal basis at weekends and are therefore reluctant to allow formal use.

Opportunities to make more use of school sites should not be ignored; potential for doing so is identified in the analysis area sections that follow.

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Secondary schools and FE colleges

There are 42 secondary schools and 15 FE colleges, including six independent facilities, in Cornwall. Access to their sites varies, though it should be noted that community access is assessed by site, and not pitch type so there may very few instances where certain facilities are available but access is generally not permitted. This is often the case for cricket pitches, whose primary use is during school holidays when child protection issues may be reduced, and therefore access increased.

Table 1.7.2: grass pitches on secondary school and FE college sites

Analysis area	Community use?	Football			Rugby			Cricket	
		Sen	Jun	Mini	Sen	Jun	Mini	Sen	Jun
Bodmin	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	1	3	5	-	-	-	1	-
Bude	Yes	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	-
Callington	Yes	3	1	3	-	-	-	1	-
	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camborne & Redruth	Yes	13	8	8	-	-	-	3	-
	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camelford	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
China Clay	Yes	2	3	1	-	-	-	1	-
	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falmouth & Penryn	Yes	7	3	5	-	-	-	2	-
	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayle & St Ives	Yes	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	-
	No	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
Helston & the Lizard	Yes	5	3	5	-	-	-	2	-
	No	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Launceston	Yes	4	5	4	1	-	-	1	-
	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liskeard & Looe	Yes	4	4	5	-	-	-	2	-
	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newquay	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	3	4	3	4	-	-	1	-
Penzance, Marazion & St Just	Yes	7	5	4	-	-	-	3	-
	No	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	1

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Analysis area	Community use?	Football			Rugby			Cricket	
		Sen	Jun	Mini	Sen	Jun	Mini	Sen	Jun
Saltash & Torpoint	Yes	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	1
	No	2	3	4	-	-	-	1	-
St Agnes & Perranporth	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St Austell	Yes	3	2	3	-	-	-	1	-
	No	6	1	2	-	-	-	2	-
St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel	Yes	1	3	1	-	-	-	1	-
	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truro & Roseland	Yes	7	5	1	5	-	-	1	-
	No	8	2	-	-	-	-	4	-
Wadebridge & Padstow	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cornwall	Yes	61	44	46	6	-	-	21	-
	No	28	24	22	5	-	-	14	-

Secondary school and FE college sites also represent a significant proportion of pitch sites, and more than half of the pitches are available for community use. The largest proportion of pitches are marked for football (225 in total), although they may be used for other sports during PE lessons and after school activities. A number of teams use school sites for training purposes, which has not been considered in the supply and demand assessment. However, access for training significantly reduces the strain on other pitches in the area and should be encouraged where possible.

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Building Schools for the Future (BSF)

Building Schools for the Future (BSF) is a government-funded initiative to replace or renovate secondary school buildings which was launched in 2004. It is primarily about raising education standards and achievement, but it's also about raising the aspirations of children and communities and increasing community achievement in the future. This could be through improved buildings, environment, technology or new ways of teaching and learning.

In 2005 Cornwall County Council became a BSF 'Pathfinder Authority' and received £22m to rebuild one school; Penryn College, which opened in September 2008. Cornwall Council's Expression of Interest document (Cornwall Council superseded Cornwall County Council on 1 April 2009) was approved by the Department of Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) in March 2009. In September 2009 Cornwall Council submitted its 'Readiness to Deliver' document, which provides details of its plans to deliver the programme. BSF prioritisation of secondary schools in Cornwall is as follows:

BSF Wave	Schools
Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Camborne Science & Community College ◀ Humphry Davy School ◀ Poltair Community School & Sports College ◀ Pool Business & Enterprise College ◀ Curnow School (a special school) ◀ Redruth School: a Technology College
One	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Cape Cornwall School ◀ Hayle Community School ◀ Helston Community College ◀ Nancealverne School (a special school) ◀ Mullion School ◀ St Ives School ◀ Mounts Bay School
Two	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Bodmin Community College ◀ Budehaven Community School ◀ Sir James Smith's Community School ◀ Wadebridge School ◀ Launceston College
Three	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Fowey Community College ◀ Penrice Community College ◀ Doubletrees School (a special school) ◀ Treviglas Community College ◀ Newquay Tretherras School
Four	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Callington Community College ◀ Looe Community School ◀ Liskeard School & Community College ◀ Saltash.Net Community School ◀ Torpoint Community School
Five	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Falmouth School ◀ Penair School ◀ The Roseland Community School ◀ Pencalenick School (a special school)

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

The BSF programme in Cornwall is planned to lead to a fundamental change in the culture and organisation of the County's secondary schools. It is predicated on transformational change, educational reform, dynamic partnerships, innovation and "facilitating integrated universal community and extended services". Its initial priorities are to make a major contribution to the transformation and regeneration of the historical mining towns of Camborne, Pool and Redruth and contribute to the process in Penzance and St Austell.

BSF provides an opportunity to make greater use of schools. Not only by enabling local agencies and stakeholders to influence the manner in which education capital programmes are planned and delivered, but also by making it easier for community use of school facilities, including sports facilities.

If opportunities presented by BSF are not shaped and made to fit into a county-wide playing pitch framework, there is a danger that it will be delivered in such a way as to limit opportunity and cannibalise key catchments, actually restricting progress towards a situation where affordable community use of schools is the norm. This issue should be incorporated into, and considered in, the Council's forthcoming BSF Strategy for Change document.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

PART 2: ANALYSES

This section collates information for each sport, calculates future projections and analyses it for each Analysis Area. It identifies challenges and opportunities to develop and/or enhance grass playing pitch provision in each area.

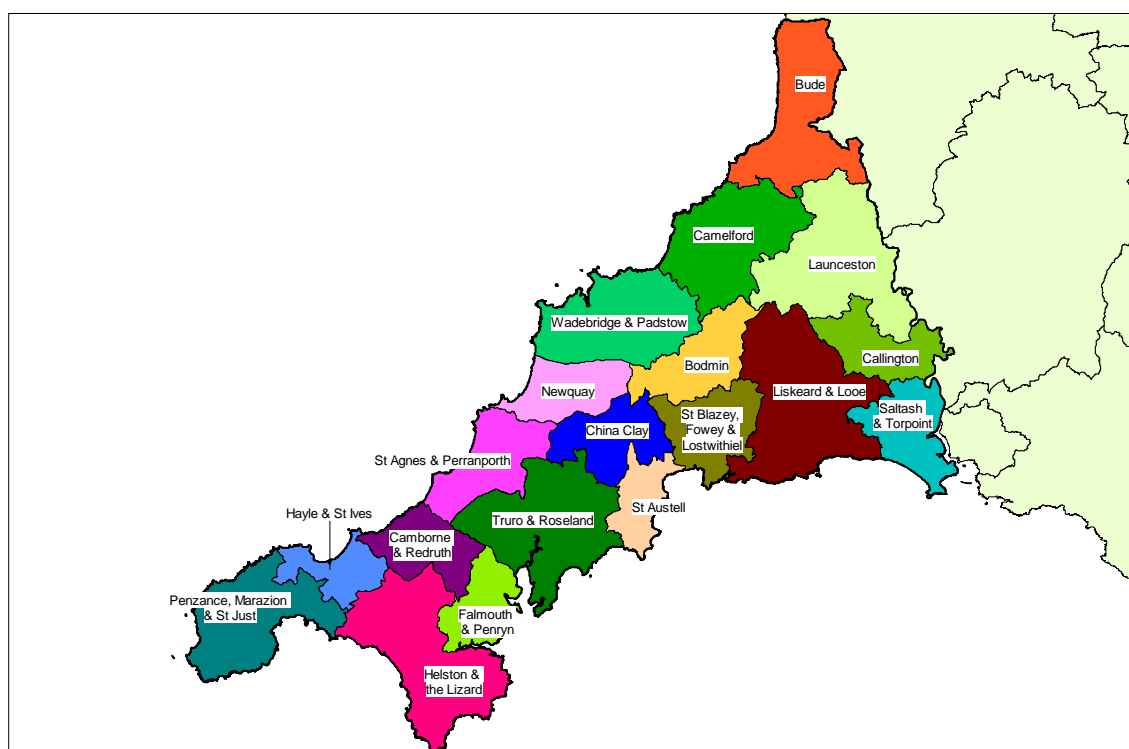
Analysis areas

Cornwall is divided into 19 analysis areas (shown below). They are the same as Cornwall Council's Community Network Areas. The areas are:

- ◀ Bodmin
- ◀ Callington
- ◀ Camelford
- ◀ Falmouth & Penryn
- ◀ Helston & the Lizard
- ◀ Liskeard & Looe
- ◀ Penzance, Marazion & St Just
- ◀ St Agnes & Perranporth
- ◀ St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel
- ◀ Wadebridge & Padstow
- ◀ Bude
- ◀ Camborne & Redruth
- ◀ China Clay
- ◀ Hayle & St Ives
- ◀ Launceston
- ◀ Newquay
- ◀ Saltash & Torpoint
- ◀ St Austell
- ◀ Truro & Roseland

Localised assessment of provision and examination of surplus and deficiencies issues are considered (in alphabetical order) below. All grass playing pitch sites are identified in each analysis area, including details (e.g., number of pitches) of 'confirmed' playing pitch sites. 'Unconfirmed' sites (i.e., a site without identified 'play') are also included for later consideration.

Figure 2.1: Analysis Areas in Cornwall



CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Assessment in each Analysis Area comprises the following sub-sections:

Section heading	Description						
Profile	A précis of the key characteristics that could shape playing pitch provision.						
Summary of current provision	Outline of the key grass playing pitch features, including the number of pitches and those available for community use.						
Demand	Identification of sites that are currently being played beyond their capacity (i.e., over demand) and teams that could be fielded were access to a sufficient number of pitches available (i.e., latent demand).						
Development aspirations	Reported plans for club development.						
Quality and capacity assessment	<p>Calculation of capacity is based on the quality ratings attributed during site audits. Taking into consideration Sport England guidelines on capacity the following is identified:</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>If a pitch is rated as 'good' its capacity is specified as two matches per week.</td> <td style="background-color: #00FF00;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If a pitch is rated as 'acceptable' its capacity is specified as one match per week.</td> <td style="background-color: #FFD700;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If a pitch is rated as 'poor' its capacity is specified as one match every other week.</td> <td style="background-color: #FF0000;"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Site capacity is the accumulation of pitch ratings.</p>	If a pitch is rated as 'good' its capacity is specified as two matches per week.		If a pitch is rated as 'acceptable' its capacity is specified as one match per week.		If a pitch is rated as 'poor' its capacity is specified as one match every other week.	
If a pitch is rated as 'good' its capacity is specified as two matches per week.							
If a pitch is rated as 'acceptable' its capacity is specified as one match per week.							
If a pitch is rated as 'poor' its capacity is specified as one match every other week.							
Team Generation Rates (TGRs)	TGRs indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team. They are derived by dividing the appropriate population age band in the area by the number of teams playing within that area in that age band.						
Playing Pitch Methodology (PPM) calculations	<p>The PPM is a temporal supply and demand analysis and is largely applied as a numerical, model. The model has been used in three ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ To reflect the existing situation using data on existing teams and pitches. ◀ To test the adequacy of current provision by manipulating the variables in the model. ◀ To predict future requirements for pitches, by incorporating planned pitches and projected changes in population and participation. <p>An eight-stage process has been followed to produce the PPM:</p> <p>Stage 1: Identify teams/team equivalents. Stage 2: Calculating home games per team per week. Stage 3: Assessing total home games per week. Stage 4: Establishing temporal demand for games. Stage 5: Defining pitches used/required on each day. Stage 6: Establishing pitches available. Stage 7: Assessing the findings. Stage 8: Identifying policy options and solutions.</p> <p>Stages one to seven of this process are covered for each Analysis Area.</p>						

The term 'grass playing pitches' is used in this section to refer to the football, cricket, rugby and American Football playing pitches referred to above.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

2.12 Newquay Analysis Area

Profile

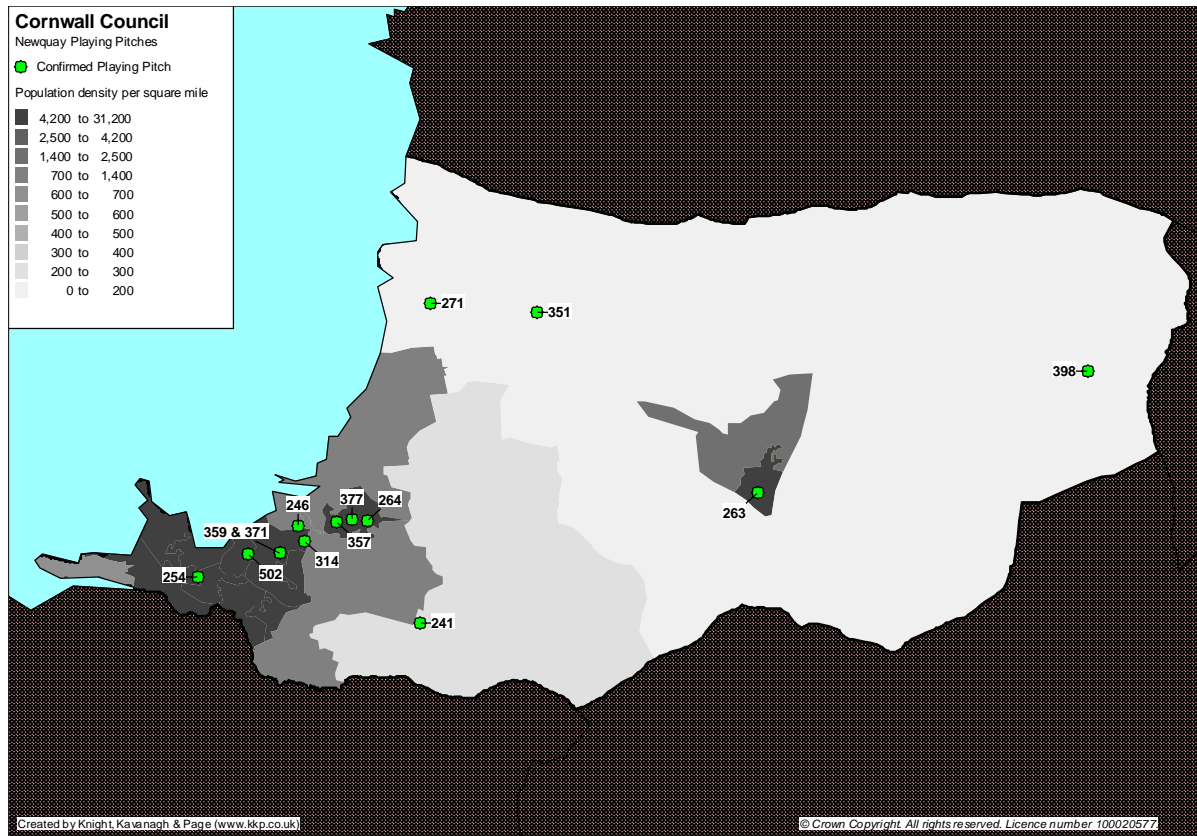
Newquay is located on Cornwall's north coast. It is Cornwall's most popular holiday resort and the UK's major centre for surfing. The total population of 28,534 people in 2006 (ONS) had an urban character. The largest mosaic household categories in the resident population are 'Happy Families' (i.e., younger families living in newer homes), 'Suburban Comfort' (i.e., older, financially secure families living in suburbia), 'Town Centre Refuge' (i.e., young, unattached people living in town centres containing many hostels and refuges), 'Blue Collar Enterprise' (i.e., families with low educational attainment living on council estates, some having exercised their right to buy) and 'Small Town Seniors' (i.e., older people preferring to live in familiar surroundings in small market towns), which is significantly different (i.e., more diversely 'urban') from other areas in Cornwall.

The Area's age profile is younger than the County Average with proportionately more young, unattached adults. There is no information to suggest where young people are more concentrated, but within the context of a relatively deprived area (13% of the resident population are within 20% most deprived in England) the most deprived ward is 'Newquay Edgcumbe North Ward West'. Conversely, it is the least deprived ward for 'housing and services'.

The principal venues for public sport and recreation facilities in the Area are Waterworld and Newquay Sports and Community Centre. The latter comprises indoor facilities (including changing accommodation) and grass pitches.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Figure 2.12.1: Map of grass playing pitches in Newquay Analysis Area



CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Table 2.12.1: Key to Newquay Analysis Area map

KKP ref	Site name	School?	Community use?	Football			Site capacity	Rugby			Site capacity	Cricket	
				Total number of pitches on site				Total Number of pitches on site				Total number of pitches on site	
				Senior	Junior	Mini		Senior	Junior	Mini		Senior	Junior
241	Colan Parish Recreation Ground		Yes	1									
246	Godolphin Atlantic - Godolphin FC		Yes	1									
254	Mount Wise - Newquay FC		Yes	1									
263	St Columb (Major) Recreation Ground		Yes	1									
264	St Columb Minor Recreation Ground		Yes	1									
271	Trevarrian Holiday Park - St Mawgan FC		Yes	1									
351	St Mawgan Playing Fields		Yes									1	
359	Newquay Sports Centre		Yes	1				2					
371	Newquay Sports Centre (cricket overmark)		Yes									1	
377	Penhale Training Camp		Yes	1									
314	Tretherras School pitches	S	No	1				4					
357	Treviglas Community College	S	No	2	4	3						1	
398	St Wenn School	P	No			1							
502	Newquay Junior School	P	No		1								

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Summary of current provision

Information about grass playing pitches in the Newquay Analysis Area is summarised as follows:

- ◀ There are 14 'confirmed' grass playing pitch sites, of which ten are available for community use.
- ◀ Of those available for community use, eight football pitches are senior, two are senior rugby pitches and there are two senior cricket pitches.
- ◀ There is also American Football played in the Area, primarily at Newquay Sports Centre, on rugby pitches.

Quality and capacity assessment

The map and key above identify the name and location of the current pitch stock in the Analysis Area, including the:

- ◀ Number of pitches on each site.
- ◀ Type of pitch(es) on the site (e.g., football senior).
- ◀ Capacity of each site.

Analysis of site capacity identifies that 50% of football pitch sites available for community use have good and 25% have poor capacity. One of the rugby pitch sites is good capacity and the other is poor.

Exclusions

Several pitches are excluded from the analysis above because there is either "no community use", there are no teams currently using it. These sites could offer potential capacity/additional pitches if the supply of grass playing pitches does not meet demand in the Analysis Area. However, the quality of these sites varies and site inspections and any necessary remedial work should be carried out before allowing teams to use these sites.

Demand

Research identifies over demand at several sites, as summarised in the table below.

Table 2.12.2: Summary of overplayed pitches

KKP ref	Site name	Amount of 'play'	Optimum amount of weekly 'play'	Weekly over 'play'
264	St Columb Minor Recreation Ground	1.0	0.5	0.5
359	Newquay Sports Centre	13.0	1.0	12.0

Pitches at Newquay Sports Centre are significantly overplayed.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Consultation reveals that several clubs currently consider themselves to have latent demand, which they cannot meet due to lack of access to good quality facilities. These are summarised in the table below:

Table 2.12.3: Summary of latent demand expressed by clubs

Club	Latent demand	Pitch requirement						
		Senior football	Junior football	Mini football	Senior rugby union	Junior rugby union	Cricket	American football
Newquay AFC	2 male teams & 2 boys' teams	1	1					

In addition, future demand is projected as a result of population growth, housing development and sports development initiatives. These are included in the TGR calculations below.

Development

Consultation reveals that several clubs currently have plans to develop. These are summarised below:

Table 2.12.4: Summary of aspirations expressed by clubs

Club	Development aspirations	Potential pitch requirement						
		Senior football	Junior football	Mini football	Senior rugby union	Junior rugby union	Cricket	American football
Cornish Sharks	Develop club, including expansion of youth work							

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Team Generation Rates (TGRs)

Current TGRs are calculated (using current population figures) based on current supply and demand, as illustrated above. By taking into account potential increases in participation and applying TGRs to the projected population for 2026, we can project the number of teams that could, theoretically, be generated in the future and thus, anticipated demand on facilities.

Table 2.12.5: TGR calculations

			Senior men (16-45)	Senior women (16-45)	Junior boys (10-15)	Junior girls (10-15)	Mini soccer (6-9) mixed	
Football	National	TGR	1:452	1:19,647	1:195	1:4,038	1:431	
	Cornwall	TGR	1:261	1:2,289	1:86	1:596	1:170	
	Newquay	TGR		1:362	1:4,150	1:57	-	1:185
		Current	Number of teams	14	1	18	0	6
		Future	Number of additional teams*	6	0	8	0	2
2026 total teams			20	1	26	0	8	
Rugby	National	TGR	1:7,032	1:43,770	1:2,105	-	-	
	Cornwall	TGR	1:961	1:9,342	1:227	-	1:281	
	Newquay	TGR		1:1,193	1:3,855	1:201	-	1:260
		Current	Number of teams	4	1	4	0	6
		Future	Number of additional teams*	2	0	2	0	2
2026 total teams			6	1	6	0	8	
Cricket	National	TGR	1:1,415	1:54,815	1:1,480	-	-	
	Cornwall	TGR	1:623	1:17,201	1:186	-	-	
	Newquay	TGR		1:1,110	-	1:576	-	-
		Current	Number of teams	6	0	2	0	-
		Future	Number of additional teams*	2	0	1	0	-
2026 total teams			8	0	3	0	-	

* Rounded up to the nearest full team

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Playing Pitch Methodology (PPM) calculations

PPM calculations up to 2026 are summarised as follows:

Table 2.12.6: PPM calculations

STAGE	DAY	AGE GROUP	F'BALL	RUGBY	CRICKET
Stage One Identifying teams (rounded up to nearest whole number)	-	Adult teams	21	7	9
	-	Junior teams	25	6	3
	-	Mini teams	9	9	-
Stage Two Calculate home games per week	-	Adult games	0.5	0.5	0.7
	-	Junior games	0.5	0.5	0.3
	-	Mini games	0.5	0.5	-
Stage Three (S1 X S2) Assessing home games per week	-	Adult games	11	4	6
	-	Junior games	13	3	1
	-	Mini games	4	4	-
Stage Four Establish temporal demand for pitches	Saturday	Adult games	87%	60%	48%
		Junior games	50%	0%	0%
		Mini games	67%	0%	0%
	Sunday	Adult games	13%	40%	0%
		Junior games	50%	100%	0%
		Mini games	33%	100%	0%
	Midweek	Adult games	0%	0%	52%
		Junior games	0%	0%	100%
		Mini games	0%	0%	0%
Stage Five (S3 X S4) Defining pitches used for each day	Saturday	Adult games	9	2	3
		Junior games	6	0	0
		Mini games	3	0	-
	Sunday	Adult games	1	1	0
		Junior games	6	3	0
		Mini games	1	4	-
	Midweek	Adult games	0	0	3
		Junior games	0	0	1
		Mini games	0	0	-
Stage Six Establishing pitches currently available (community-use only)	-	Adult pitches	8	2	2
		Junior pitches	0	0	
		Mini pitches	0	0	
Stage Seven (S6 - S5) Identifying shortfall (-) and oversupply (+)	Saturday	Adult pitches	-1.2	-0.1	-0.8
		Junior pitches	-6.4	0	
		Mini pitches	-2.8	0	
	Sunday	Adult pitches	6.6	0.6	2.0
		Junior pitches	-6.4	-2.8	
		Mini pitches	-1.4	-4.3	
	Midweek	Adult pitches	8.0	2.0	-2.0
		Junior pitches	0	0	
		Mini pitches	0	0	

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Conclusions

It is anticipated that (in the Newquay Analysis Area, based PPM calculations) there will be a shortfall of:

- ◀ Adult, junior and mini football pitches on Saturday and junior and mini football pitches on Sunday.
- ◀ Adult rugby pitches on Saturday and junior and mini rugby pitches on Sunday.
- ◀ Cricket pitches on Saturday and Midweek.

Identified shortfalls could potentially be addressed by increasing the capacity of pitches at Newquay Sports Centre (or relocating some of the fixtures) and/or increasing community use of education sites.

Specific actions will depend on team requirements and site suitability. To this extent, PPM Stage eight (i.e., identification of policy options and specific actions) will be covered in Cornwall Council's Playing Pitch Strategy.

2.15 St Agnes & Perranporth Analysis Area

Profile

The St Agnes & Perranporth Analysis Area is in mid-Cornwall between Cornwall's north coast and the Truro and Roseland Analysis Area. In 2006 the resident population was 17,210 people (ONS) and population density was nearly the same as the County Average (i.e., 1.5 people per hectare). It has marginally more older people than the Cornwall Average and the largest Mosaic household group is 'Parochial Villagers' (i.e., country people living in still agriculturally active villages, mostly in lowland locations).

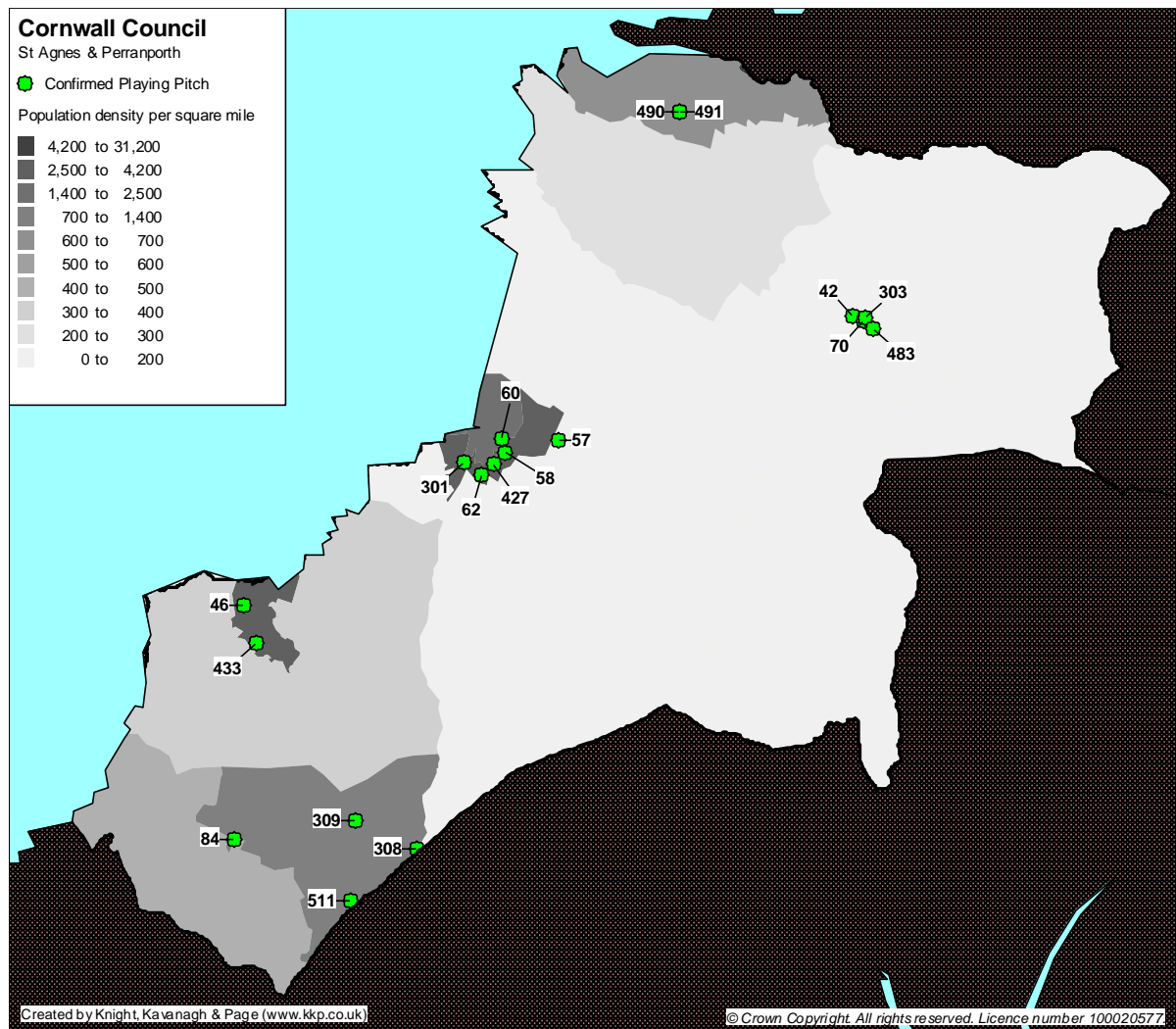
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) urban/rural classification identifies most (62%) of the Area as either 'village' or 'rural areas and isolated dwellings'. The largest settlements are St Agnes, Perranporth and Goonhaven and deprivation levels are relatively low. Although the most deprived area is Porthtowan and Wheal Rose, where barriers to housing and services are also highest.

The 'Hotels & restaurants' employment sector is the largest in the Area and proportionally more significant than in Cornwall as a whole. Conversely, the 'Public admin. & defence' and 'Defence' employment sectors are small and proportionally smaller than the Cornwall Average.

Planning permission for 'Perranporth Leisure Centre' (an indoor wet and dry facility) is approved, but development work (including reorientation of Perranporth RUFC pitches) has not started.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Figure 2.15.1: Map of grass playing pitches in St Agnes & Perranporth Analysis Area



CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Table 2.15.1: Key to St Agnes & Perranporth Analysis Area map

KKP ref	Site name	School?	Community use?	Football			Site capacity	Rugby			Site capacity	Cricket	
				Total number of pitches on site				Total Number of pitches on site				Total number of pitches on site	
				Senior	Junior	Mini		Senior	Junior	Mini		Senior	Junior
42	Cargol Road		Yes	1				1					
46	Enys Park (St Agnes FC)		Yes	1				1					
57	Perranporth CC		Yes									1	
58	Perranporth RUFC		Yes	1				1					
60	Ponsmere Valley		Yes	1				1					
62	Reen Manor Parc		Yes	1								1	
70	St Newlyn East Football Field		Yes	1								1	
84	Victory Ground – Mount Hawke CC		Yes									1	
301	Boleenna Park Play Area		Yes	1									
303	St Newlyn East Recreation Ground		Yes		1								
308	Chiverton Arms		Yes	1									
309	Chasewater CC		Yes									1	
427	Perranporth School	P	No			1							
433	St Agnes School	P	No		1								
483	St Newlyn East Primary	P	No		1								
490	Halwyn Parc		Yes	1									
491	Halwyn Parc (cricket overmark)		Yes									1	
511	Blackwater Primary School	P	No		1								

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Summary of current provision

Information about grass playing pitches in the St Agnes & Perranporth Analysis Area is summarised as follows:

- ◀ There are 18 'confirmed' grass playing pitch sites, of which 14 are available for community use.
- ◀ Of those available for community use, nine football pitches are senior and one is junior. Four are senior rugby pitches and there are six cricket pitches available.

Quality and capacity assessment

The map and key above identify the name and location of the current pitch stock in the Analysis Area, including the:

- ◀ Number of pitches on each site.
- ◀ Type of pitch(es) on the site (e.g., football senior).
- ◀ Capacity of each site.

Analysis of site capacity identifies that 60% of football pitch sites available for community use have good and 30% have poor capacity. Two of the rugby pitch sites are good capacity and the other two are poor.

Exclusions

Several pitches are excluded from the analysis above because there is either "no community use", there are no teams currently using it. These sites could offer potential capacity/additional pitches if the supply of grass playing pitches does not meet demand in the Analysis Area. However, the quality of these sites varies and site inspections and any necessary remedial work should be carried out before allowing teams to use these sites.

Demand

Research identifies over demand at several sites, as summarised in the table below.

Table 2.15.2: Summary of overplayed pitches

KKP ref	Site name	Amount of 'play'	Optimum amount of weekly 'play'	Weekly over 'play'
46	Enys Park (Football)	6.5	1.0	5.5
60	Ponsmere Valley	3.0	2.0	1.0
70	St Newlyn East Football Field	1.0	0.5	0.5
46	Enys Park (Rugby)	3.0	1.0	2.0
58	Perranporth RUFC	4.0	1.0	3.0

In total, there is over 'play' which equates to 7.0 football matches and 5.0 rugby matches per week. Pitches at Enys Park are significantly overplayed.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Consultation reveals that several clubs currently consider themselves to have latent demand, which they cannot meet due to lack of access to good quality facilities. These are summarised in the table below:

Table 2.15.3: Summary of latent demand expressed by clubs

Club	Latent demand	Pitch requirement						
		Senior football	Junior football	Mini football	Senior rugby union	Junior rugby union	Cricket	American football
Goonhaven FC	1 male team	0.5						
Perranporth AFC	Not specified		1					
St Agnes RFC	1 junior team					0.5		

In addition, future demand is projected as a result of population growth, housing development and sports development initiatives. These are included in the TGR calculations below.

Development

Consultation reveals that several clubs currently have plans to develop. These are summarised below:

Table 2.15.4: Summary of aspirations expressed by clubs

Club	Development aspirations	Potential pitch requirement						
		Senior football	Junior football	Mini football	Senior rugby union	Junior rugby union	Cricket	American football
Perranporth FC	Develop pitches & ancillary facilities							
Goonhaven FC	+1 boy's team		0.5					

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Team Generation Rates (TGRs)

Current TGRs are calculated (using current population figures) based on current supply and demand, as illustrated above. By taking into account potential increases in participation and applying TGRs to the projected population for 2026, we can project the number of teams that could, theoretically, be generated in the future and thus, anticipated demand on facilities.

Table 2.15.5: TGR calculations

			Senior men (16-45)	Senior women (16-45)	Junior boys (10-15)	Junior girls (10-15)	Mini soccer (6-9) mixed	
Football	National	TGR	1:452	1:19,647	1:195	1:4,038	1:431	
	Cornwall	TGR	1:261	1:2,289	1:86	1:596	1:170	
	St Agnes & P'porth	TGR		1:204	1:1,098	1:86	-	1:331
		Current	Number of teams	13	2	7	0	2
		Future	Number of additional teams*	4	1	2	0	1
		2026 total teams		17	3	9	0	3
Rugby	National	TGR	1:7,032	1:43,770	1:2,105	-	-	
	Cornwall	TGR	1:961	1:9,342	1:227	-	1:281	
	St Agnes & P'porth	TGR		1:822	-	1:492	-	1:91
		Current	Number of teams	3	0	1	0	10
		Future	Number of additional teams*	1	0	0	0	3
		2026 total teams		4	0	1	0	13
Cricket	National	TGR	1:1,415	1:54,815	1:1,480	-	-	
	Cornwall	TGR	1:623	1:17,201	1:186	-	-	
	St Agnes & P'porth	TGR		1:472	-	1:347	-	-
		Current	Number of teams	8	0	2	0	-
		Future	Number of additional teams*	3	0	1	0	-
		2026 total teams		11	0	3	0	-

* Rounded up to the nearest full team

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Playing Pitch Methodology (PPM) calculations

PPM calculations up to 2026 are summarised as follows:

Table 2.15.6: PPM calculations

STAGE	DAY	AGE GROUP	F'BALL	RUGBY	CRICKET
Stage One Identifying teams (rounded up to nearest whole number)	-	Adult teams	20	4	11
	-	Junior teams	9	1	3
	-	Mini teams	3	13	-
Stage Two Calculate home games per week	-	Adult games	0.5	0.5	0.7
	-	Junior games	0.5	0.5	0.3
	-	Mini games	0.5	0.5	-
Stage Three (S1 X S2) Assessing home games per week	-	Adult games	10	2	7
	-	Junior games	5	1	1
	-	Mini games	1	7	-
Stage Four Establish temporal demand for pitches	Saturday	Adult games	80%	100%	71%
		Junior games	0%	0%	0%
		Mini games	0%	0%	0%
	Sunday	Adult games	20%	0%	0%
		Junior games	100%	100%	0%
		Mini games	100%	100%	0%
	Midweek	Adult games	0%	0%	29%
		Junior games	0%	0%	100%
		Mini games	0%	0%	0%
Stage Five (S3 X S4) Defining pitches used for each day	Saturday	Adult games	8	2	5
		Junior games	0	0	0
		Mini games	0	0	-
	Sunday	Adult games	2	0	0
		Junior games	5	1	0
		Mini games	1	7	-
	Midweek	Adult games	0	0	2
		Junior games	0	0	1
		Mini games	0	0	-
Stage Six Establishing pitches currently available (community-use only)	-	Adult pitches	9	4	6
		Junior pitches	1	0	
		Mini pitches	0	0	
Stage Seven (S6 - S5) Identifying shortfall (-) and oversupply (+)	Saturday	Adult pitches	1.1	2.0	0.7
		Junior pitches	1.0	0	
		Mini pitches	0	0	
	Sunday	Adult pitches	7.0	4.0	6.0
		Junior pitches	-3.6	-0.7	
		Mini pitches	-1.3	-6.6	
	Midweek	Adult pitches	9.0	4.0	3.1
		Junior pitches	1.0	0	
		Mini pitches	0	0	

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Conclusions

It is anticipated that (in the St Agnes & Perranporth Analysis Area, based on PPM calculations) there will be shortfalls of:

- ◀ Junior and mini football pitches on Sunday.
- ◀ Junior and mini rugby pitches on Sunday.

There are no projected shortfalls of cricket pitches

Reducing overplay of grass playing pitches at Enys Park and/or increasing use of pitches on primary school sites could help to improve this situation.

Specific actions will depend in team requirements and site suitability. To this extent, PPM Stage eight (i.e., identification of policy options and specific actions) will be covered in Cornwall Council's Playing Pitch Strategy.

2.16 St Austell Analysis Area

Profile

St Austell town was an important mining town (on Cornwall's south coast), primarily because of the China Clay Industry, which is in decline. The Town is being regenerated. It is the largest settlement in Cornwall and the population density in the Analysis Area is also high, at 3.8 people per hectare as opposed to the Cornwall Average of 1.5.

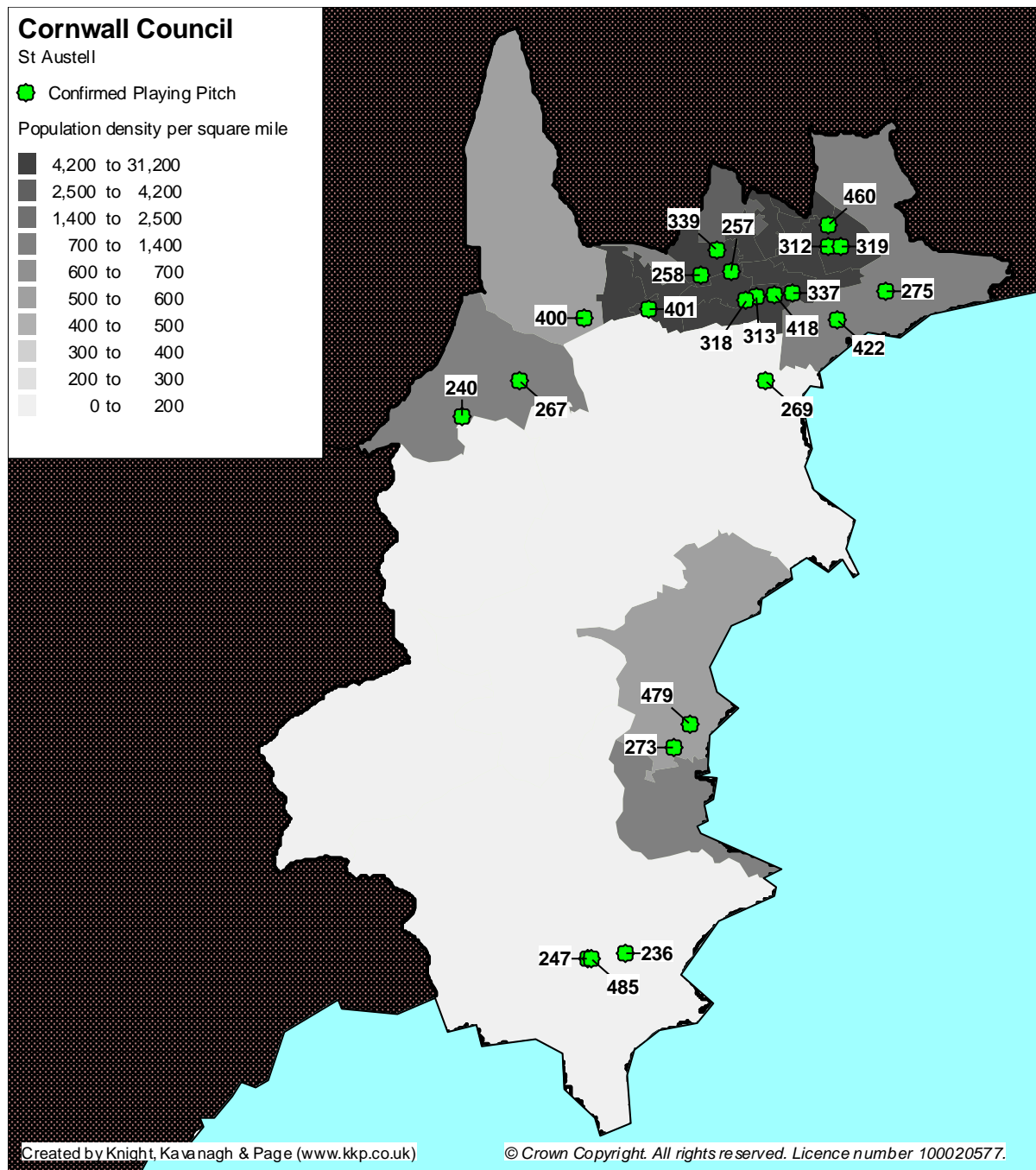
74% of the Area is classified by DEFRA as 'large town' and there are proportionally fewer 'Scattered Farmers', 'Parochial Villagers', 'Wealthy Village Dwellers', 'Tourist Attendants' and 'Happy Families' than the Cornwall Average, which is indicative of the urban nature of the Area.

The Area will be affected by development of 5,000 houses as part of the eco-town development proposed to include Par docks.

Polkyth Leisure Centre is the principal venue for public sport and recreation facilities in the Area. It is one of the largest in Cornwall, but there are no grass playing pitches directly associated with it. Significant grass playing pitch provision is located at Tregorrick Park (St Austell RUFC 'home ground') on the outskirts of St Austell, following relocation of the rugby club from a more central location in the Town.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Figure 2.16.1: Map of grass playing pitches in St Austell Analysis Area



CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Table 2.16.1: Key to St Austell Analysis Area map

KKP ref	Site name	School?	Community use?	Football			Site capacity	Rugby			Site capacity	Cricket	
				Total number of pitches on site				Total Number of pitches on site				Total number of pitches on site	
				Senior	Junior	Mini		Senior	Junior	Mini		Senior	Junior
236	Bell Hill Playing Field - Gorrans FC		Yes	1									
240	Burngullow Park - Sticker AFC		Yes	1									
247	Gorrans Cricket Field – Gorrans CC		Yes									2	
257	Polkyth Leisure Centre		Yes	1									
258	Poltair Park - St Austell FC		Yes	1									
267	St Mewan Park - Charlestown FC		Yes	1									
269	Tregorrick Park - St Austell RUFC		Yes					3	2				
273	Valley Road Playing Field - Mevagissey FC		Yes	1									
312	Arena Crescent PF		Yes		1								
313	Recreation Ground		Yes		1								
318	Woodland Close PF		Yes		1								
319	St Austell CC		Yes									2	
339	Poltair Community School and Sports college	S	Yes	3	2	3						1	
337	Penrice Community College	S	No	6	1	2						2	
400	St Mewan School	P	No		1	2			1				
401	Pondhu School	P	No			1							
418	Mount Charles School	P	No		2								
422	Charlestown primary	P	No		1								
460	Bishop Bronescombe	P	No		1	1							
479	Mevagissey School	P	No		1								

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

KKP ref	Site name	School?	Community use?	Football			Site capacity	Rugby			Site capacity	Cricket	
				Total number of pitches on site				Total Number of pitches on site				Total number of pitches on site	
				Senior	Junior	Mini		Senior	Junior	Mini		Senior	Junior
485	Gorran Primary	P	No		1								

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Summary of current provision

Information about grass playing pitches in the St Austell Analysis Area is summarised as follows:

- ✦ In areas of relatively high density population in the north and east on the Analysis Area there are few playing pitches.
- ✦ There are 21 'confirmed' grass playing pitch sites, of which 13 are available for community use.
- ✦ Of those available for community use, nine football pitches are senior, five junior and three are mini. Three are senior and two junior rugby pitches and there are five cricket pitches available.

Quality and capacity assessment

The map and key above identify the name and location of the current pitch stock in the Analysis Area, including the:

- ✦ Number of pitches on each site.
- ✦ Type of pitch(es) on the site (e.g., football senior).
- ✦ Capacity of each site.

Analysis of site capacity identifies that 63% of football pitch sites available for community use have good and 36% have poor capacity. Both of the rugby pitch sites are good capacity.

Exclusions

Several pitches are excluded from the analysis above because there is either "no community use", there are no teams currently using it. These sites could offer potential capacity/additional pitches if the supply of grass playing pitches does not meet demand in the Analysis Area. However, the quality of these sites varies and site inspections and any necessary remedial work should be carried out before allowing teams to use these sites.

Demand

Research identifies over demand at several sites, as summarised in the table below.

Table 2.16.2: Summary of overplayed pitches

KKP ref	Site name	Amount of 'play'	Optimum amount of weekly 'play'	Weekly over 'play'
258	Poltair Park (St Austell FC)	2.5	2.0	0.5
267	St Mewan Park (Charlestown FC)	12.5	1.0	11.5
269	Tregorrick Park (Football)	6.5	2.0	4.5
273	Valley Road Playing Field (Mevagissey FC)	1.5	1.0	0.5

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

In total, there is over 'play' which equates to 15 football matches. Pitches at St Mewan Park and football pitches at Tregorrick Park are significantly overplayed.

Consultation reveals that several clubs currently consider themselves to have latent demand, which they cannot meet due to lack of access to good quality facilities. These are summarised in the table below:

Table 2.16.3: Summary of latent demand expressed by clubs

Club	Latent demand	Pitch requirement						
		Senior football	Junior football	Mini football	Senior rugby union	Junior rugby union	Cricket	American football
Charlestown FC	Not specified		1					

In addition, future demand is projected as a result of population growth, housing development and sports development initiatives. These are included in the TGR calculations below.

Development

Consultation reveals that several clubs currently have plans to develop. These are summarised below:

Table 2.16.4: Summary of aspirations expressed by clubs

Club	Development aspirations	Potential pitch requirement						
		Senior football	Junior football	Mini football	Senior rugby union	Junior rugby union	Cricket	American football
Charlestown FC	+1 men's team	0.5						
St Austell CC	+1 girl's & +1 boy's team							

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Team Generation Rates (TGRs)

Current TGRs are calculated (using current population figures) based on current supply and demand, as illustrated above. By taking into account potential increases in participation and applying TGRs to the projected population for 2026, we can project the number of teams that could, theoretically, be generated in the future and thus, anticipated demand on facilities.

Table 2.16.5: TGR calculations

			Senior men (16-45)	Senior women (16-45)	Junior boys (10-15)	Junior girls (10-15)	Mini soccer (6-9) mixed	
Football	National	TGR	1:452	1:19,647	1:195	1:4,038	1:431	
	Cornwall	TGR	1:261	1:2,289	1:86	1:596	1:170	
	St Austell	TGR		1:268	1:1,902	1:67	1:189	1:65
		Current	Number of teams	17	2	15	5	18
		Future	Number of additional teams*	7	1	6	2	8
2026 total teams			24	3	21	7	36	
Rugby	National	TGR	1:7,032	1:43,770	1:2,105	-	-	
	Cornwall	TGR	1:961	1:9,342	1:227	-	1:281	
	St Austell	TGR		1:844	1:3,485	1:167	-	1:313
		Current	Number of teams	5	1	5	0	5
		Future	Number of additional teams*	2	0	2	0	2
2026 total teams			7	1	7	0	7	
Cricket	National	TGR	1:1,415	1:54,815	1:1,480	-	-	
	Cornwall	TGR	1:623	1:17,201	1:186	-	-	
	St Austell	TGR		1:789	-	1:146	-	-
		Current	Number of teams	8	0	8	0	-
		Future	Number of additional teams*	3	0	3	0	-
2026 total teams			11	0	11	0	-	

* Rounded up to the nearest full team

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Playing Pitch Methodology (PPM) calculations

PPM calculations up to 2026 are summarised as follows:

Table 2.16.6: PPM calculations

STAGE	DAY	AGE GROUP	F'BALL	RUGBY	CRICKET
Stage One Identifying teams (rounded up to nearest whole number)	-	Adult teams	24	7	11
	-	Junior teams	22	5	9
	-	Mini teams	19	8	-
Stage Two Calculate home games per week	-	Adult games	0.5	0.5	0.7
	-	Junior games	0.5	0.5	0.3
	-	Mini games	0.5	0.5	-
Stage Three (S1 X S2) Assessing home games per week	-	Adult games	12	3	7
	-	Junior games	11	3	3
	-	Mini games	9	4	-
Stage Four Establish temporal demand for pitches	Saturday	Adult games	63%	50%	71%
		Junior games	0%	0%	0%
		Mini games	0%	0%	0%
	Sunday	Adult games	16%	0%	0%
		Junior games	35%	20%	0%
		Mini games	11%	200%	0%
	Midweek	Adult games	0%	0%	29%
		Junior games	0%	0%	25%
		Mini games	0%	0%	0%
Stage Five (S3 X S4) Defining pitches used for each day	Saturday	Adult games	8	2	5
		Junior games	0	0	0
		Mini games	0	0	-
	Sunday	Adult games	2	0	0
		Junior games	4	1	0
		Mini games	1	8	-
	Midweek	Adult games	0	0	2
		Junior games	0	0	1
		Mini games	0	0	-
Stage Six Establishing pitches currently available (community-use only)	-	Adult pitches	9	3	5
		Junior pitches	6	2	
		Mini pitches	3	0	
Stage Seven (S6 - S5) Identifying shortfall (-) and oversupply (+)	Saturday	Adult pitches	1.5	1.3	-0.3
		Junior pitches	6.0	2.0	
		Mini pitches	3.0	0	
	Sunday	Adult pitches	7.1	3.0	5.0
		Junior pitches	2.1	1.5	
		Mini pitches	2.0	-8.3	
	Midweek	Adult pitches	9.0	3.0	2.2
		Junior pitches	6.0	2.0	
		Mini pitches	3.0	0	

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Conclusions

It is anticipated that (in the St Austell Analysis Area, based on PPM calculations) there will be a shortfall of:

- ◀ Mini rugby pitches on Sunday.
- ◀ Cricket pitches on Saturday.

There are no projected shortfalls of football pitches

Projected shortfalls could be addressed by increasing community use of rugby and cricket pitches on education sites.

Specific actions will depend in team requirements and site suitability. To this extent, PPM Stage eight (i.e., identification of policy options and specific actions) will be covered in Cornwall Council's Playing Pitch Strategy.

2.18 Truro & Roseland Analysis Area

Profile

Truro is the 'county town' and Cornwall's administrative centre and the Roseland Peninsula (which includes the settlement of St Mawes) is one of the least spoilt parts of England. They had a combined population of 43,316 people in 2006 (ONS) and a population density of 1.4 people per hectare, which was similar to the Cornwall Average of 1.5.

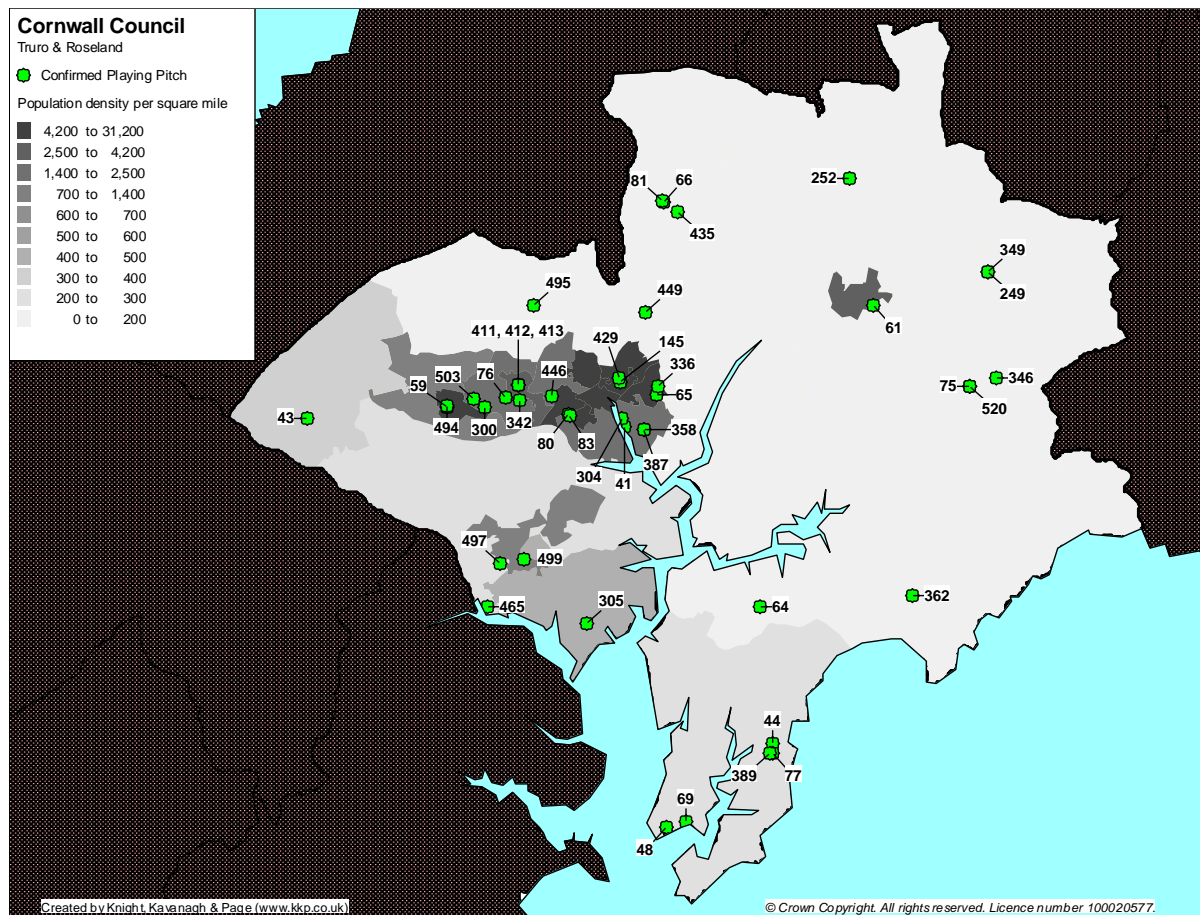
There are more 'Happy Families' (i.e., younger families living in newer homes), 'Suburban Comfort' (i.e., older, financially secure families living in suburbia) and 'Grey Perspectives' (i.e., independent older people with relatively active lifestyles) Mosaic household groups than the Cornwall Average. Conversely, there are marginally fewer Mosaic household groups in the other categories (i.e., the resident population is older).

The most deprived area is 'Truro Hendra and Malabar North' and the least deprived is 'Probus'. The 'Health & social work' employment sector is the largest in the Area and 'Manufacturing' is the smallest. They are respectively significantly larger and smaller than the Cornwall Average.

Truro and Threemilestone is a designated 'growth point' area and has an Area Action Plan that details proposals for projected large scale housing development. Truro Leisure Centre is the principal venue for public sport and recreation facilities, but grass pitches are provided by Truro City Council, (public and private) schools, Truro and Penzance College and facility owning, voluntary sports clubs.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Figure 2.18.1: Map of grass playing pitches in Truro & Roseland Analysis Area



CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Table 2.18.1: Key to Truro & Roseland Analysis Area map

KKP ref	Site name	School?	Community use?	Football			Site capacity	Rugby			Site capacity	Cricket	
				Total number of pitches on site				Total Number of pitches on site				Total number of pitches on site	
				Senior	Junior	Mini		Senior	Junior	Mini		Senior	Junior
41	Boscawen Park		Yes	3								1	
43	Chacewater Recreation Ground		Yes	1									
44	Churchtown Rd – Gerrans CC		Yes									1	
48	Halwartha		Yes	1									
59	Polstain Road Playing Field		Yes	1									
61	Probus Playing Field		Yes	1									
64	Roseland RUFC		Yes					1					
65	St Clements Hill - Truro RUFC		Yes					2					
66	St Erme CC		Yes		1							1	
69	St Mawes Recreation Ground		Yes		1								
75	Tregony Sports Field											1	
76	Treliske Preparatory School	S	No		1								
77	Treloan Lane		Yes	1									
80	Treyew Road		Yes	1									
81	Trispen FC		Yes	1									
83	Truro City Football Ground		Yes	1									
145	Tremovah		Yes	1									
249	Grampound Recreation Ground		Yes	1								1	
252	Ladock CC		Yes									1	
300	Kenwyn Rugby Pitch		Yes					1					
304	Truro Cricket Club		Yes									1	
305	Retallack Playing Field		Yes	1									

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

KKP ref	Site name	School?	Community use?	Football			Site capacity	Rugby			Site capacity	Cricket	
				Total number of pitches on site				Total Number of pitches on site				Total number of pitches on site	
				Senior	Junior	Mini		Senior	Junior	Mini		Senior	Junior
336	Penair School	S	Yes	3	5	1						1	
342	Richard Lander School	S	No	5								1	
346	The Roseland Community School	S	No	3	1							1	
358	Truro School	S	No	4				3					
387	Truro School (cricket overmark)	S	No									1	
389	Gerrans School	P	No		1								
349	New Field Gramp'd Rd											1	
362	Veryan Sports and Social Club		Yes									1	
387	Truro School (cricket overmark)	S	No									1	
411	Truro School Prep	P	No						2				
412	Truro School Prep (football overmark)	P	No		4								
413	Truro School Prep (cricket overmark)	P	No										2
429	Archbishop Benson School	P	No		1								
435	St Erme with Trispen School	P	No		1								
446	Treyew Primary	P	No			2							
449	Polwhele House School	P	No		1								
465	Devoran School	P	No		1								
494	Threemilestone PF		Yes	1	2								
495	Shortlanesend PF		Yes		1								
497	Carnon Downs PF		Yes		1								
499	Tregye Sports Field		Yes	2									
503	Truro College	S	Yes					2					
520	Tregony Sports Field (football overmark)		Yes	1									

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Summary of current provision

Information about grass playing pitches in the Truro & Roseland Analysis Area is summarised as follows:

- ✦ Grass playing pitches are reasonably well distributed across the area.
- ✦ There are 45 'confirmed' grass playing pitch sites, of which 28 are available for community use.
- ✦ Of those available for community use, 21 football pitches are senior, 11 junior and one is mini. Six are senior rugby pitches and there are seven cricket pitches available.

Quality and capacity assessment

The map and key above identify the name and location of the current pitch stock in the Analysis Area, including the:

- ✦ Number of pitches on each site.
- ✦ Type of pitch(es) on the site (e.g., football senior).
- ✦ Capacity of each site.

Analysis of site capacity identifies that 76% of football pitch sites available for community use have good and 19% have poor capacity. One of the rugby pitch sites with community use is good capacity and another is poor.

Exclusions

Several pitches are excluded from the analysis above because there is either "no community use", there are no teams currently using it. These sites could offer potential capacity/additional pitches if the supply of grass playing pitches does not meet demand in the Analysis Area. However, the quality of these sites varies and site inspections and any necessary remedial work should be carried out before allowing teams to use these sites.

Demand

Research identifies over demand at several sites, as summarised in the table below.

Table 2.18.2: Summary of overplayed pitches

KKP ref	Site name	Amount of 'play'	Optimum amount of weekly 'play'	Weekly over 'play'
43	Chacewater Recreation Ground	4.0	0.5	3.5
61	Probus Playing Field	3.0	2.0	1.0
81	Trispen FC	3.0	2.0	1.0
83	Truro City Football Ground	7.0	1.0	6.0
65	St Clements Hill (Truro RUFC)	5.0	4.0	1.0

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

In total, there is over 'play' which equates to 11.5 football matches and 1.0 rugby match per week. The pitch at Truro City Football Ground is significantly overplayed.

Consultation reveals that several clubs currently consider themselves to have latent demand, which they cannot meet due to lack of access to good quality facilities. These are summarised in the table below:

Table 2.18.3: Summary of latent demand expressed by clubs

Club	Latent demand	Pitch requirement						
		Senior football	Junior football	Mini football	Senior rugby union	Junior rugby union	Cricket	American football
Grampound FC	2 boys' and girls' teams			1				
Truro Grasshoppers	2 boys' teams		1					
Trispen FC	1 male & 1 boys' team	0.5	0.5					
Truro RFC	2 senior teams				1			

In addition, future demand is projected as a result of population growth, housing development and sports development initiatives. These are included in the TGR calculations below.

Development

Consultation reveals that several clubs currently have plans to develop. These are summarised below:

Table 2.18.4: Summary of aspirations expressed by clubs

Club	Development aspirations	Potential pitch requirement						
		Senior football	Junior football	Mini football	Senior rugby union	Junior rugby union	Cricket	American football
Grampound FC	Develop permanent 'home' ground, plus +2 boy's teams		1					
St Erme Playing Field Trust	Developing community facility							
Grampound CC	+1 boy's team							

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Club	Development aspirations	Potential pitch requirement						
		Senior football	Junior football	Mini football	Senior rugby union	Junior rugby union	Cricket	American football
St Erme CC	+1 girl's & +1 men's teams							
Truro RFC	+1 men's team				0.5			
Roseland RFC	Develop changing facilities							
Truro RFC	Develop pitch							

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Team Generation Rates (TGRs)

Current TGRs are calculated (using current population figures) based on current supply and demand, as illustrated above. By taking into account potential increases in participation and applying TGRs to the projected population for 2026, we can project the number of teams that could, theoretically, be generated in the future and thus, anticipated demand on facilities.

Table 2.18.5: TGR calculations

			Senior men (16-45)	Senior women (16-45)	Junior boys (10-15)	Junior girls (10-15)	Mini soccer (6-9) mixed	
Football	National	TGR	1:452	1:19,647	1:195	1:4,038	1:431	
	Cornwall	TGR	1:261	1:2,289	1:86	1:596	1:170	
	Truro & Roseland	TGR		1:255	1:1,433	1:82	1:175	1:163
		Current	Number of teams	27	4	18	8	11
		Future	Number of additional teams*	9	1	6	3	4
		2026 total teams		36	5	24	11	15
Rugby	National	TGR	1:7,032	1:43,770	1:2,105	-	-	
	Cornwall	TGR	1:961	1:9,342	1:227	-	1:281	
	Truro & Roseland	TGR		1:1,278	-	1:313	-	1:779
		Current	Number of teams	5	0	4	0	3
		Future	Number of additional teams*	2	0	1	0	1
		2026 total teams		7	0	5	0	4
Cricket	National	TGR	1:1,415	1:54,815	1:1,480	-	-	
	Cornwall	TGR	1:623	1:17,201	1:186	-	-	
	Truro & Roseland	TGR		1:509	1:4,142	1:174	-	-
		Current	Number of teams	18	2	10	0	-
		Future	Number of additional teams*	6	1	3	0	-
		2026 total teams		24	3	13	0	-

* Rounded up to the nearest full team

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

Playing Pitch Methodology (PPM) calculations

PPM calculations up to 2026 are summarised as follows:

Table 2.18.6: PPM calculations

STAGE	DAY	AGE GROUP	F'BALL	RUGBY	CRICKET
Stage One Identifying teams (rounded up to nearest whole number)	-	Adult teams	36	6	23
	-	Junior teams	28	4	11
	-	Mini teams	12	6	-
Stage Two Calculate home games per week	-	Adult games	0.5	0.5	0.7
	-	Junior games	0.5	0.5	0.3
	-	Mini games	0.5	0.5	-
Stage Three (S1 X S2) Assessing home games per week	-	Adult games	18	3	16
	-	Junior games	14	2	3
	-	Mini games	6	3	-
Stage Four Establish temporal demand for pitches	Saturday	Adult games	39%	60%	29%
		Junior games	0%	0%	0%
		Mini games	0%	0%	0%
	Sunday	Adult games	10%	0%	0%
		Junior games	27%	25%	0%
		Mini games	18%	333%	0%
	Midweek	Adult games	0%	0%	11%
		Junior games	0%	0%	20%
		Mini games	0%	0%	0%
Stage Five (S3 X S4) Defining pitches used for each day	Saturday	Adult games	7	2	5
		Junior games	0	0	0
		Mini games	0	0	-
	Sunday	Adult games	2	0	0
		Junior games	4	1	0
		Mini games	1	10	-
	Midweek	Adult games	0	0	2
		Junior games	0	0	1
		Mini games	0	0	-
Stage Six Establishing pitches currently available (community-use only)	-	Adult pitches	25	9	10
		Junior pitches	11	0	
		Mini pitches	1	0	
Stage Seven (S6 - S5) Identifying shortfall (-) and oversupply (+)	Saturday	Adult pitches	18.1	7.2	5.5
		Junior pitches	11.0	0	
		Mini pitches	1.0	0	
	Sunday	Adult pitches	23.3	9.0	10.0
		Junior pitches	7.2	-0.5	
		Mini pitches	-0.1	-10.4	
	Midweek	Adult pitches	25.0	9.0	7.6
		Junior pitches	11.0	0	
		Mini pitches	1.0	0	

Conclusions

It is anticipated that (in the Truro & Roseland Analysis Area, based on PPM calculations) there will be shortfalls of:

- ◀ Mini football and junior and mini rugby pitches on Sunday.

There are no projected shortfalls of cricket pitches.

Increase use of playing pitches on education sites could help to improve this situation.

Specific actions will depend in team requirements and site suitability. To this extent, PPM Stage eight (i.e., identification of policy options and specific actions) will be covered in Cornwall Council's Playing Pitch Strategy.

CORNWALL COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

PART 3: OVERVIEW AND CONCLUSIONS

This section identifies key issues for the development of grass pitch sports provision in Cornwall. They will help to identify strategic and policy requirements from the audit and assessment of grass playing pitch facilities.

They are developed through a combination of information gathered during consultation, site visits and catchment mapping. They should be considered in the context of any financial implications and the need for some suggestions to meet planning considerations.

Countywide PPM calculations up to 2026 are summarised as follows:

Table 3.1: Countywide PPM calculations

STAGE	DAY	AGE GROUP	F'BALL	RUGBY	CRICKET
Stage One Identifying teams (rounded up to nearest whole number)	-	Adult teams	488	122	260
	-	Junior teams	343	91	159
	-	Mini teams	182	145	
Stage Two Calculate home games per week	-	Adult games	0.5	0.5	0.7
	-	Junior games	0.5	0.5	0.3
	-	Mini games	0.5	0.5	
Stage Three (S1 X S2) Assessing home games per week	-	Adult games	244	61	182
	-	Junior games	171	46	48
	-	Mini games	91	73	
Stage Four Establish temporal demand for pitches	Saturday	Adult games	87%	89%	61%
		Junior games	40%	0%	0%
		Mini games	30%	0%	0%
	Sunday	Adult games	13%	11%	2%
		Junior games	60%	100%	0%
		Mini games	70%	100%	0%
	Midweek	Adult games	0%	0%	37%
		Junior games	0%	0%	100%
		Mini games	0%	0%	0%
Stage Five (S3 X S4) Defining pitches used for each day	Saturday	Adult games	213	54	111
		Junior games	69	0	0
		Mini games	27	0	
	Sunday	Adult games	31	7	4
		Junior games	102	46	0
		Mini games	64	73	
	Midweek	Adult games	0	0	67
		Junior games	0	0	48
		Mini games	0	0	
Stage Six Establishing pitches currently available (community-use only)	-	Adult pitches	277	67	121
		Junior pitches	95	3	
		Mini pitches	54	2	

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STAGE	DAY	AGE GROUP	F'BALL	RUGBY	CRICKET
Stage Seven (S6 - S5) Identifying shortfall (-) and oversupply (+)	Saturday	Adult pitches	63.8	12.5	9.9
		Junior pitches	26.2	3.0	
		Mini pitches	27.0	2.0	
	Sunday	Adult pitches	246.1	60.3	117.0
		Junior pitches	-7.5	-42.7	
		Mini pitches	-10.1	-70.7	
	Midweek	Adult pitches	277.0	67.0	6.6
		Junior pitches	95.0	3.0	
		Mini pitches	54.0	2.0	

In brief, this is distilled to an under supply of junior and mini football and rugby pitches on Sunday and an oversupply of cricket pitches throughout the week. Latent and potential demand accounts for projected surpluses, with the result that there are limited opportunities for disposal of pitches.

More specifically, shortfalls that are significant because of their size (i.e., the number of pitches required) and/or the absence of comparable surpluses of alternative pitch types occur in the following analysis areas:

Analysis Area	Significant projected shortfall
Camborne & Redruth	Junior and/or mini rugby pitches.
Falmouth & Penryn	Junior football pitches.
Hayle & St Ives	Senior, junior and mini football pitches.
Newquay	Senior, junior and mini football and rugby pitches.
St Austell	Mini rugby pitches.
Truro & Roseland	Mini rugby pitches.

Identification of policy options and specific actions will be covered in the subsequent Playing Pitch Strategy.

Pitch quality

In order to improve the overall quality of the playing pitch stock in the County, it is necessary to ensure that pitches are not overplayed beyond recommended weekly carrying capacity (Sport England suggests that a good pitch can accommodate two matches per week). This is determined by assessing pitch quality and allocating a weekly match limit to each. The following table highlights sites which are currently played beyond capacity and recommendation to help reduce this, if required.

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Table 3.2: Countywide overplayed pitches

KKP ref	Site	Amount of 'play'	Number of teams using the site	Weekly overplay of matches	Site assessment rating
153	Bencoolen Meadow (Bude RFC)	6.5	2.0	4.5	
23	Pensilva Recreation Field	5.0	1.0	4.0	
63	Richard Jory Playing Field	1.0	0.5	0.5	
93	Camborne Rugby Club	8.0	2.0	6.0	
133	Redruth Rugby Club	8.0	2.0	6.0	
47	Falmouth RFC	6.0	2.0	4.0	
54	Memorial Ground (Penryn RFC)	6.5	2.0	4.5	
227	St Ives Rugby Club	7.0	2.0	5.0	
117	Kellaway Parc	6.5	2.0	4.5	
130	RAF Culdrose	7.5	1.0	6.5	
302	King George Playing Fields (Helston RFC)	6.5	2.0	4.5	
359	Newquay Sports Centre	13.0	1.0	12.0	
218	The Mennaye (Penzance & Newlyn RFC)	7.0	2.0	5.0	
46	Enys Park (Football)	6.5	1.0	5.5	
	Enys Park (Rugby)	3.0	1.0	2.0	
267	St Mewan Park (Charlestown FC)	12.5	1.0	11.5	
269	Tregorrick Park (Football)	6.5	2.0	4.5	
83	Truro City Football Ground	7.0	1.0	6.0	
370	Wadebridge Camels RFC	8.0	2.0	6.0	

Ancillary Facilities

It is vital that local clubs and organisations have access to the best facilities possible, both to accommodate current levels of participation and to stimulate new activity. These facilities must meet the minimum specification requirements set out by national governing bodies of sport, leagues/competitions as well as (as far as possible) matching the aspirations of sports clubs in the County.

In Cornwall, some grass playing pitch sites are not served by changing facilities. By default, these can be considered 'poor' quality. Furthermore, some key sites have poor quality facilities. The lack of (or poor) quality facilities is not conducive to retaining existing players nor attracting new participants. Consultation suggests that it is one of the primary reasons limiting participation growth, particularly for junior girls.

Community access

A priority could be to secure greater community use of school playing fields to cater for expressed and future demand in the County, particularly in respect of mini and junior pitches. Assuming this to be the case, the first priority should be to identify a suitable site and pilot a school-club formal community use agreement. Key principles to be incorporated into the agreement (in accordance with issues highlighted above) are:

- ◀ Ensure that funding to improve the quality of the facilities is identified and secured.
- ◀ As part of any agreement secure a management arrangement for community access, which does not rely on existing school staff structures.
- ◀ Ensure that pitch provision at schools meets the needs of the local community and contributes towards overcoming deficiencies in the area. Where possible, this should be linked to central coordination of bookings.

It is recommended that a working group be established to implement the strategic direction in relation to the increased use of school facilities. This should be driven at a local level and should incorporate the following representation:

- ◀ Community Leisure Officers.
- ◀ Partnership development manager(s).
- ◀ PE/Education officers.
- ◀ Individual school representative(s).

Housing development

Ensuring that there are sufficient facilities to meet current and future demand will help to increase participation in sport and physical activity.

Demand

In particular, it is predicted that Cornwall is likely to see an increase in demand for mini and junior pitch provision in the future and identified deficiencies (as outlined earlier) should be met through improvements to the current pitch stock.

Demand for junior provision should be updated over the next five years (by 2015) to further quantify this in terms of provision required. The assessment identified a certain level of latent demand.

In addition to expressed latent demand, national/regional changes in sport and participation should be recognised and factored into future facility planning. Assuming such initiatives are successful, these will obviously impact on the future need for certain types of sports facilities. Such development work therefore represents latent demand which cannot currently be quantified (i.e. it is not being suppressed by a lack of facilities) but is likely to occur.

Analysis identifies a significant level of latent demand for junior pitches. The Sport England Playing Pitch Model used in the assessment, highlights an anticipated future surplus of senior football pitches. Whilst these predictions should be treated with caution and not used in isolation, they are in line with issues highlighted in the report. However, this type of surplus is important to overall levels of provision in the County in the context of using adult pitches to accommodate junior and mini-play as multifunctional pitches.

Planning obligations

CC should ensure that Section 106 funds are directed to areas of need, underpinned by a robust strategy for improvement of playing pitch facilities.

It is important that the subsequent strategy informs policies and emerging planning documents by setting out the Council's approach to securing sport and recreational facilities through new housing development. The guidance should form the basis for negotiation with developers to secure contributions for the provision of appropriate facilities and their long term maintenance. Section 106 contributions could also be used to improve the condition and maintenance regimes on the pitches. A number of management objectives should be implemented to enable the above to be delivered:

- ◀ Continue to ensure that where sites are lost, through development or closure, that facilities of the same or improved standard are provided to meet the continued needs of residents.
- ◀ Capital receipts from disposals of playing pitch facilities should be ring-fenced specifically for investment into other playing pitch facilities. They should be invested in accordance with the aims of the Strategy.
- ◀ Planning consent should include appropriate conditions and/or be subject to a Section 106 Agreement. Where developer contributions are applicable, a Section 106 Agreement must be completed specifying the amount and timing of sums to be paid.
- ◀ A 'central pot' for developer contributions across Cornwall should be established to invest in playing pitch facility provision and maintenance.
- ◀ Where new pitches are provided, changing rooms should be located on site.

Security of tenure

There is potential for a number of sites in the County to be leased to sports clubs and/or organisations. Each club should meet the Council's service and/or strategic objectives. However, an additional set of criteria should be considered, which takes into account the 'development quality' of the club, aligned to its long term objectives and sustainability.

The main site specific issue across Cornwall appears to relate to management and ownership of playing fields. As stated earlier, ownership varies from parish councils to Cornwall Council sites and the majority of clubs that own their own facilities have single pitch sites.

Although clubs tend to carry out their own maintenance/upkeep, applying for funding to substantially improve sites can be difficult for clubs with short-term leases, and is near impossible for the ones that do not have security of tenure. It is identified as a particular issue.

Conclusions

Identification of policy options and (where appropriate) specific actions to address the issues identified above will be covered in Cornwall Council's Playing Pitch Strategy.

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APPENDIX 2: OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITY SITE ASSESSMENTS

Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Individual Pitch Assessment

KKP Site reference		Site Name			
Number of pitches		Pitch ID(s)		Pitch Type	
Community Use?					

Pitch Issues:

Background information:

Number of games played on pitch each season	
Number of games cancelled due to unfitness of pitch (excluding frozen pitches)	
% of games cancelled per season	

Assessment Criteria (please rank each of the following aspects for each pitch with an 'X' in the coloured box to the right of the chosen answer)

Element	Rating						Guidance notes	Comments
About the winter pitch/cricket field								
Grass cover - entire pitch / cricket field	>94%	85-94%	70-84%	60-69%		<60%	Where, 90%+ grass cover should be given 'Excellent'; less than 60% should be considered 'very poor'	
Length of grass	Excellent	Good	Poor			Very Poor	The ideal length of grass will vary between sports	
Size of pitch / cricket field	Yes - fully		No - but adequate			No - not adequate	Does it meet the NGB standard? See pitch sizes tab for dimensions	
Adequate safety margins	Yes - fully		No - but adequate			No - not adequate	Does it meet the NGB standard? See pitch sizes tab for dimensions	
Slope of pitch / cricket outfield (gradient and cross fall)	Flat	Slight	Gentle	Moderate		Severe	Cricket wickets should be flat.	
Evenness of pitch / cricket field	Excellent	Good	Poor			Very Poor	Where field is completely level = 'Excellent'	
Problem Areas: Evidence of Dog fouling	None		Yes - some			Yes - lots	If no evidence, assume none. May wish to refer to user survey	
Problem Areas: Evidence of Glass/ stones/ litter	None		Yes - some			Yes - lots	If no evidence, assume none. May wish to refer to user survey	
Problem Areas: Evidence of Unofficial use	None		Yes - some			Yes - lots	eg informal, casual use, unbooked use, kids kickabout etc. If no evidence, assume none. May wish to refer to user survey	
Problem Areas: Evidence of Damage to surface	None		Yes - some			Yes - lots	eg. golf divots, car-parking on field etc. If no evidence, assume none. May wish to refer to user survey	
Training ; Estimated number of hours per week in season	0	1 to 2 hrs	2 to 4 hrs			4+	Training which takes place on the pitch area	
Changing Accomodation								
Changing Accomodation	Yes					No	Is the pitch served by changing facilities	
About the equipment/ wicket...								
Winter Sports Only- Goal Posts - quality	Excellent	Good	Poor				Upright, straight, painted, for football; goals are there safe net hooks at both ends. If posts are dismantled after game, or are removable goals, assume Excellent.	
Cricket Only - Is the wicket protected when not used	Yes					No	Is the wicket protected when not in use - can be roped off or covered.	
Line markings - quality	Excellent	Good	Poor				e.g. Have they been painted recently; are lines straight and clear etc	
Training area	Yes					No	eg nets/ goals/ grids off main body of pitch	

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Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Changing Accomodation

KKP Site reference

Assessment undertaken by:

Site Name:

Date of Assessment:

Changing Accom
Name

Capacity of changing rooms;

(Number of teams that can change at any one time in the facility)

Changing Accomodation Issues:

Assessment Criteria (please rank each of the following aspects for each pitch with an 'X' in the coloured box to the right of the chosen answer)

Element	Rating									Guidance notes	Comments	
About the Changing Accomodation												
Overall Quality	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		No changing		Perceived quality of changing accommodationDoes it look well maintained, clean, safe etc	
Evidence of vandalism	None		Yes - some			Yes - lots					Damage to pavillion, graffiti, broken glass etc	
Showers	Yes - Good		Yes - OK			Yes -poor		No			Are there showers facilities, what is their quality (if known)	
Toilets	Yes - Good		Yes - OK			Yes -poor		No			Are there toilets - what is their condition (if known)	
Parking	Good			OK			Poor				Is there enough for circa 20 cars, bays marked out etc	
Links to public transort	Good			OK			Poor/non				Is the site close to public transport links, proximity to bus stop, train station, hubs.	
Security	Good			OK			Poor				Does the accomodation look secure - secure doors/windows, evidence of breakins (may get info from User Surveys)	
Segregated changing	Yes				No						accomodation be used by both male and female teams at same time	

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APPENDIX 3: KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF SPORT ENGLAND SEGMENTS

Group description	Key Characteristics	Sports that appeal to the segment
Ben	The most active type across the population. Team sports are particularly popular, along with other high intensity activities such as lifting weights at the gym or competitive court games. Motivations include improving performance and training for competition. Being less busy, having people to go with and better playing facilities would encourage participation, though those that don't do sport are mainly just not interested	Rugby, Cricket, Squash, Climbing, Windsurfing, Gym, Tennis, Football
Jamie	Second highest participation rate of all the types; enjoy watching and playing team sports, especially football. combat sports, social activities and weight training would be appealing but fitness classes are not. Motivations for participation include improving performance and being with mates. Better sporting facilities locally would encourage this type. People to do exercise with and finding time may be barriers	Football, Basketball, Martial Arts, Weight training, Boxing, Badminton.
Chloe	An active type that primarily enjoys exercise classes that they can go to with friends. Swimming is popular, as is going to the gym, but combat sports do not appeal. Primary motivation is to lose weight and keep fit. Tend to exercise with people. They would exercise more if they had more free time, people to go with, or facilities were open longer	Body Combat, Netball, Swimming, Pilates, Gym, Running, Tennis, Aqua Aerobics.
Leanne	The least active type within the population, but still participates to some extent. Social activities, swimming and keep fit classes are popular. Unlikely to be a member of a club. Motivations include losing weight and to take children. Would exercise more if there was help with childcare, longer opening hours and cheaper admission.	Swimming, Gym, Aerobics, Ice Skating, Dance Exercise, Walking.
Helena	Very active type particularly enjoys keep-fit, and gym related activities; winter sports and swimming are also popular. Team games or social activities are less appealing. Motivations include losing weight, keeping fit and improving performance. Would exercise more if places had longer opening hours, if she had people to go with or if she was less busy	Gym, Skiing, Road Running, Tai Chi, Dance Exercise, Body Pump, Horse Riding, Yoga.
Tim	Likely to have private gym membership, and compete in some sports. Motivations include improving performance, keeping fit and meeting friends. He also just enjoys doing sport. Busy lives are a barrier to doing more.	Canoeing, Skiing, Cricket, Golf, Cycling, Cricket, Squash, Football,
Alison	Main motivations for participation include taking children, losing weight and keeping fit. Being less busy, help with childcare and better facilities would encourage Alison to do more. Those who do not participate find it difficult to find time	Swimming, Tennis, Badminton, Cycling, Aerobics, Horse-riding, Pilates, Exercise bike
Jackie	Likely to have public rather than private gym membership, if any. May take children ice skating, bowling or roller skating. Main motivations are to take children or lose weight. For those who do no sport finding time is difficult, or they are just not interested. Help with childcare and cheaper admission would encourage more participation	Swimming, Walking, Dance Exercise, Aqua Aerobics, Body Pump, Ice Skating (with children)

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Group description	Key Characteristics	Sports that appeal to the segment
Kev	Likely to be part of a social club which has some form of physical recreation. He is motivated to train and to meet friends. Better facilities and cheaper admission may encourage more participation.	Football, Karate, Weight training, Boxing, Rugby, Fishing, Pool, Cricket
Paula	Least active type within Group. Unlikely to be a member of a fitness or sports club, though may occasionally pay for an exercise class. Motivations possibly include to lose weight or to accompany children. Improved transport, help with childcare and cheaper admission would encourage greater participation, although there is general disinterest	Swimming, Aerobics, Utility Walking, Ice Skating.
Philip	Enjoys participating in a number of activities; likely to be a member of fitness/sports clubs. Motivated by meeting friends, taking the children, improving performance and enjoyment. Help with childcare may encourage this type to participate more although lack of time is a significant factor.	Sailing, Gym, Football, Jogging, Badminton, Golf, Cycling, Cricket
Elaine	Likely to be a member of a health or fitness club. May have received tuition in an activity. Motivations include keeping fit, losing weight and to help with injury. Longer opening hours, having more time and people to go with would encourage more participation. Those that don't participate are just not that interested	Swimming, Yoga, Walking, Horse riding, Aqua Aerobics, Gym.
Roger and Joy	Participate one/two times a week; enjoy low impact activities and are likely to be a member of a sports club. Their motivations include keeping fit, to help with injury and because they generally enjoy sport. Better facilities and improved transport may encourage greater participation.	Swimming, Sailing, Aqua-Aerobics, Walking, Golf, Shooting, Bowls, Fishing
Brenda	Some participation. Likely to be without a car and she walks, rather than cycles, to get to places. Enjoys swimming and keep fit classes. Unlikely to be a member of a sports club. Main motivation is to lose weight. Also may take grandchildren to organised classes. Longer opening hours and cheaper admissions would encourage those wanting to do more. Those with grandchildren would benefit from help with childcare. Many just aren't interested in participating in sport	Swimming, Aerobics, Utility Walking, Step Machine, Dance Exercise, Keep fit.
Terry	Some participation, but focused on lower intensity sports that can accommodate health problems and low income. Main motivations for participation are to help with injury and to meet friends. People to go with would encourage this type to do more, whilst those who don't participate particularly struggle with their health. May be a member of a social club that does physical recreation, but very unlikely to be a health or fitness club member	Shooting, Snooker, Pool, Utility Cycling Utility Walking.
Norma	Lowest participation of the Group, mainly enjoying walking and other low intensity activities. Younger members of this Type may participate in keep fit classes or swimming. Main motivation for participation is help with injury or disability, but this is also the most inhibiting factor. Many of this type do very little or no sport. Cheaper admissions and people to accompany them might encourage this group to do more	Walking, Keep Fit, Swimming, Aqua Aerobics
Ralph and Phyllis	Highest participation of the Group; enjoy a variety of activities and are likely to be members of sports and social clubs. Main motivation for participation is to meet with friends, improve performance, and keep fit, but also because they enjoy it. Better transport and people to go with would encourage participation	Bowls, Snooker, Golf, Walking, Tennis, Fishing, Table Tennis, Swimming.

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Group description	Key Characteristics	Sports that appeal to the segment
Frank	Enjoys both individual and social activities but participates less than his peers. Likely to be part of a sports or social club that does physical recreation and his main motivation is to meet friends and because they just enjoy it. Improved transport and cheaper accommodation would encourage more participation.	Bowls, Snooker, Golf, Walking, Darts, Fishing, Pool, Swimming
Elsie and Arnold	Have the lowest participation rates of the 19 segments. Poor health and disability are major inhibitors. Participation occurs mainly in low intensity activities. Safer neighbourhoods or people to go with would encourage participation. Organised, low-impact, low intensity events would be welcomed.	Walking, Bowls Dancing, Low-impact exercises.

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APPENDIX 4: PLAYING PITCH DIMENSIONS

The following dimensions are used to calculate the area of pitch and non-pitch provision within this study. The dimensions include areas for side and end margins and are taken from Sport England Design Guidance.

Type of pitch	Total hectares
Athletics	2.50
ATP	1.47
Basketball	0.04
Crown green bowling	0.30
Junior cricket	1.10
Junior football	0.82
Junior rugby League	0.89
Junior rugby union	0.70
Lawn green bowling	0.16
Mini football	0.30
Mini rugby union	0.30
MUGA	0.09
Netball	0.07
Rounders	1.18
Rugby League	1.00
Senior Cricket	1.60
Senior football	1.40
Senior rugby union	1.20
Tennis	0.07