

Report To: EXECUTIVE CABINET

Date: 23 March 2016

Executive Reporting Officer: **Member/** Councillor John Taylor, Deputy Executive Leader
Damien Bourke, Assistant Executive Director – Development, Growth and Investment

Subject: TAMESIDE PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

Report Summary: This paper informs of the completion of a Playing Pitch Strategy for Tameside comprising of two reports, an Assessment Report and a Strategy and Action Plan Report. It outlines recommendations, key points raised by the evidence, seeks the noting and adoption of the assessment work undertaken and the strategy and action plan developed.

Recommendations: That the Executive Cabinet notes the content of this report and adopts the appended Playing Pitch Strategy, encompassing the Assessment Report and Strategy and Action Plan Report.

Links to Community Strategy: The Tameside Playing Pitch Strategy will act as a key piece of planning evidence and support funding bids by both the Council and local sports clubs; it is therefore closely linked to the Community Strategy making Tameside a more attractive and healthier place to live.

Policy Implications: An up to date Playing Pitch Strategy is integral to understanding the supply and demand of playing pitches and underpins the Authority's existing Local Plan the Unitary Development Plan and proposed Local Plan.

Financial Implications: (Authorised by the Section 151 Officer)
The Playing Pitch Strategy will require an investment of staffing time, this must be funded from within existing Council budgets.
The Strategy and Action Plan Report sets out that further maintenance work is required to improve the quality of pitches. There is currently no funding available for this, should these works go ahead consideration must be given to source of funding, including attracting funding from third parties.

Legal Implications: (Authorised by the Borough Solicitor)
The purpose of any Council strategy is to reduce health inequality and ensure that the Council complies with its positive public equality duty to improve access for all. It will be necessary therefore to keep this under review and for scrutiny to consider whether these aims are being met.

Risk Management: The consequence of not adopting the Tameside Playing Pitch Strategy will result in the Council failing to utilise the most recent and up to date evidence available to it. This may result in the Council determining planning applications and formulating policy on out of date information and evidence.
Additionally an up to date Playing Pitch Strategy is able to support applications for funding by both the Council and local sports clubs.

Access to Information: The background papers relating to this report can be inspected by

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform Executive Cabinet of the completion of a Playing Pitch Strategy for Tameside comprising of two reports, an Assessment Report and a Strategy and Action Plan Report. It outlines recommendations, key points raised by the evidence, seeks the noting and adoption of the assessment work undertaken and the strategy and action plan developed.
- 1.2 In 2015 the Council commissioned consultants Knight Kavanagh and Page (KKP) to produce a Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) for Tameside in line with Sport England requirements. The PPS presents a supply and demand assessment of playing pitch facilities in accordance with Sport England playing pitch strategy guidance (An approach to Developing and Delivering a Playing Pitch Strategy) which has been followed to enable a clear picture of the balance between the local supply of and demand for playing pitches.
- 1.3 Council officers across a range of departments have been working with Sport England and representatives from a number of National Governing Bodies (NGB) for sport to develop the strategy for Tameside. The outcomes form an evidence base to help understand the current position of the existing playing pitch stock, support decision making regarding pitch provision, funding bids from both the Council and local sports clubs and evidence to inform a future Tameside Local Plan.
- 1.4 The strategy is supported by a detailed assessment report covering the pitch based sports of football, rugby union, cricket and hockey. It sets out the current and projected supply and demand position of pitches in Tameside, taking into account the capacity and use of each pitch based on detailed technical analysis. The technical assessments were carried out in specified mid-season windows in order to truly reflect the condition of each pitch.
- 1.5 A variety of extensive consultation has occurred to support the development of the PPS with the views of local sports clubs being sought in particular via a range of consultation methods to understand club specific challenges and latent demand across the borough, the response rates of which are shown below. In addition, for the sports covered by the PPS a number of league operators were consulted, which for football included the Tameside Football League, Hyde and District Football League and East Manchester Junior Football League. Furthermore engagement with a range of council officers the relevant National Governing Bodies for the sports and Sport England has informed the development of the PPS. Based on all of the above evidence, a series of general, sport specific and site specific recommendations have then been made.

The following consultation response rates were achieved

Type of club	No. of clubs in Tameside	Response rate%	Methods of consultation
Cricket clubs	15	94%	Survey, face to face and telephone
Football clubs	93	73%	Survey, face to face and telephone
Football teams	318	93%	Survey, face to face and telephone
Rugby union clubs	3	100%	Survey, Face to face and telephone
Hockey clubs	3	100%	Survey, face to face and telephone
Secondary schools*	15	80%	Survey, face to face and telephone
Primary schools	74	76%	Survey and telephone

- 1.6 As the Council is the major provider of playing pitches in Tameside it is proposed that council officers will take the lead on addressing the recommendations in the strategy, working with and supporting partners with each sport as appropriate.
- 1.7 For absolute clarity there is no expectation of commitment that the Council can or must deliver/fund any of the recommendations contained within the strategy, rather the strategy

helps to identify possible priorities for the Council and other bodies to target future resources.

- 1.8 The strategy is mindful that in the current financial climate there are limited funds with which to maintain existing pitches, bring back in to use or develop new ones and meet the needs of the different sports. Decisions on where priorities lie, both now and during the lifetime of this strategy are likely to evolve and will require stakeholders to work in partnership with the Council to deliver outcomes.
- 1.9 An assessment of equality impact has been appended for absolute completeness, however it should be noted so that Elected Members are clear that the PPS is an evidence based document, presenting a supply and demand based analysis of playing pitch provision and suggests ambitions as opposed to directly setting out a policy approach, programme or change to service delivery.

2.0 PLANNING POLICY

- 2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) recognises that access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.
- 2.2 The NPPF requires that planning policies are based on robust and up to date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities. Paragraph 74 of the NPPF sets out that land including playing fields should not be built on unless an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements and refers local authorities to Sport England guidance on how to assess such need.

3.0 STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

- 3.1 The Strategy recommends that the Council and its partners should adopt three broad strategic aims as a way of effectively addressing the key issues emerging from the Assessment Report which reflect Sport England's aims and objectives for sport.
- 3.2 Strategic Aims:
1. To protect the existing supply of sports facilities where it is needed for meeting current or future needs.
 - a) Ensure local planning policy is in accordance with Government Guidance to protect sports facilities where there is a need to do so
 - b) Assist in securing tenure and access to sites for high quality, development minded clubs, through a range of solutions and partnership agreements.
 - c) Maximise community use of outdoor sports facilities where there is a need to do so.
 2. To enhance outdoor sports facilities through working in partnership with others to improve the quality and management of sites.
 - d) Maintain the quality of sites and improve where appropriate.
 - e) Adopt a tiered approach (hierarchy or provision to the management and improvement of sites.
 - f) Work in partnership with stakeholders to secure funding.
 - g) Secure developer contributions
 3. To enable and support the provision of new outdoor sports facilities where there is current or future demand to do so.
 - h) Seek to address the quantitative shortfalls in the current pitch stock

- i) Identify opportunities to add to the overall stock to accommodate both current and future demand.

3.3 A detailed action plan is included within the Playing Pitch Strategy which demonstrates how through a range of interventions and supportive measures Tameside can best deliver in conjunction with its partners on the recommendations.

4.0 KEY FINDINGS

4.1 The table below shows the headline findings from the Assessment Report:

Sport	Current demand shortfall ¹	Future demand shortfall (2025) ²
Football (grass pitches)	No adult pitch shortfall No youth pitch shortfall No mini soccer pitch shortfall	4.5 adult match sessions 29 youth match sessions 18.5 mini 5v5 match sessions
Football Artificial Grass Pitch (3G AGPs)	2 full size AGPs exist, with 1 on the FA register.	2 full size 3G pitches if all competitive mini teams are accommodated. 1 full size 3G pitches if all competitive youth teams are accommodated. 1 full size 3G pitches if all competitive adult teams are accommodated.
Cricket	4.7 match sessions	4.7 match sessions
Rugby union	13.25 match sessions	15.75 match sessions
Hockey (Sand AGPs)	Current demand being met for matches and training	Future demand can be met

4.2 Shortfalls outlined above are expressed in match sessions rather than converted into pitches as most shortfalls can be accommodated by improving pitch quality (and therefore capacity) to accommodate more match sessions. Pitches however have a limit of how much play they can accommodate over a certain period of time before their quality, and in turn their use, is adversely affected.

4.3 Based on how they tend to be played this unit for football and rugby union pitches relates to a typical week within the season for each sport but for cricket pitches it is appropriate to look at the number of match equivalent sessions over the course of a season.

4.4 To convert match sessions into pitches, the number of match sessions should be halved (to take account of teams playing on a home and away basis).

4.5 The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over a season is most often determined by quality. As a minimum, the quality and therefore the capacity of a pitch affects the playing experience and people's enjoyment of playing football. In extreme circumstances it can result in the inability of the pitch to cater for all or certain types of play during peak and off peak times.

4.6 Pitch quality is often influenced by weather conditions and the adequacy of drainage. Poor drainage and poor maintenance of a pitch for instance may lead a pitch to be assessed as

¹ Current demand is calculated from an analysis of overplay and spare capacity but also includes unmet and displaced demand identified.

² Demand that is projected to exist in 2025

poor and therefore limit the number of games per week that can take place without detrimental effect.

- 4.7 As a guide, each NGB has set a standard number of matches that each grass pitch type should be able to accommodate without adversely affecting its current quality (pitch capacity):

Sport	Pitch type	No. of matches		
		Good quality	Standard quality	Poor quality
Football	Adult pitches	3 per week	2 per week	1 per week
	Youth pitches	4 per week	2 per week	1 per week
	Mini pitches	6 per week	4 per week	2 per week
Rugby union*	Natural Inadequate (D0)	2 per week	1.5 per week	0.5 per week
	Natural Adequate (D1)	3 per week	2 per week	1.5 per week
	Pipe Drained (D2)	3.25 per week	2.5 per week	1.75 per week
	Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	3.5 per week	3 per week	2 per week
Cricket	One grass wicket	5 per season	N/A	N/A
	One synthetic wicket	60 per season	N/A	N/A
Football Turf Pitch	3G AGP	40 matches per week		

- 4.8 The Strategy identifies that the majority of existing facilities from the assessment report justify protection.
- 4.9 A number of sites which have poor quality or no ancillary facilities are identified and greater security of tenure to third parties is suggested as a measure to enable clubs to apply for external funding to improve such ancillary facilities.
- 4.10 A large number of sporting facilities are identified to be located on education sites and making these available to sports clubs can offer significant benefits to both the school/college and the local clubs. Understanding of the issues that restrict or affect community access needs to be further understood as maximised potential for community use could greatly assist in meeting future shortfalls identified.
- 4.11 To improve the overall quality of playing pitch stock the strategy identifies where sites are poor quality but are not overplayed and that demand, and in turn capacity could increase if the quality was to increase, hence also addressing shortfalls.
- 4.12 A number of immediate and longer term pitch shortfalls are outlined in the Assessment Report with the strategy detailing a range of methods to address these by maximising capacity on existing sites in the first instance, such as access to education sites and improving pitch quality elsewhere. However, the strategy also recommends a need to consider opportunities for new sites, preferably with multi-pitches and ancillary facilities in the longer term as part of a creating a hierarchy of sites.
- 4.13 Based on future demand, all formats of football (mini soccer, youth and adult) are identified to see a shortfall in the number of pitches required of a combined total of 52 match sessions. However the strategy outlines how this can be rectified in some instances through improved pitch maintenance, for example improving the quality of Blocksages (Site ID 11) from poor to good would give four adult pitches an additional eight matches of spare capacity.

- 4.14 The strategy demonstrates that it is important that the current levels of grass pitch provision are protected, maintained and enhanced to secure provision now and in the future. However for football and rugby union, the future demand for provision identified in Tameside can be overcome through maximising use of existing pitches through a combination of improving pitch quality in order to improve the capacity, securing long term community use at school sites and working with commercial and private providers to increase usage.
- 4.15 Currently in Tameside there are 46 football pitches across 23 sites with a current play of 49.5 matches. The pitches however have capacity for 125 matches and therefore 27.5 pitches remain available in the peak period although currently youth football and mini soccer operates close to capacity.
- 4.16 While the Strategy identifies that maximising the use of existing pitches offers scope to address the quantitative deficiencies in the future for football and rugby, new or additional cricket squares as well as improving existing wickets may be required to meet the levels of demand identified for cricket both now and in the future.
- 4.17 For hockey, existing and future demand are shown to be met by existing provision.
- 4.18 Third Generation Football Turf Pitches (3G FTP) (a type of artificial grass pitch (AGP)) are identified to be running at capacity with modelling completed as part of the strategy suggesting a need eight 3G FTPs. Currently however there are only seven, of which only two are full size. A number of those which are not full size are those provided through the Building Schools for the Future programme.
- 4.19 The above discussion and headline findings from the Assessment Report are presented for the relevant sports in the below table:

Sport	Key challenges and issues
Cricket England & Wales Cricket Board (ECB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eleven sites are overplayed by a total of 280 match sessions per season and have no capacity to accommodate additional play. For the purposes of supply and demand analysis, 4.7 pitches (with 12 grass wickets) are required to meet demand expressed from overplay across Tameside. As indicated there is a shortfall of 4.7 pitches to accommodate current and future demand.
Football The Football Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximising usage of the 3G FTPs and seek further development opportunities with the FA. All formats of the game show a pitch shortfall in the future.
Rugby Union Rugby Football Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three clubs exist within the borough. All clubs have challenges to face in terms of leases and the quality of the pitches. Investment is required to develop better maintenance programmes, access to equipment to improve the maintenance regimes and improve poor quality floodlighting.
Hockey England Hockey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is one club located within the borough. Protection of the sand dressed AGP at Ashton Sixth Form would ensure that the Club is able to play.

5.0 DELIVERY

- 5.1 The Strategy and Action Plan Report recommends that a steering group of partners led by the Council, likely from Sports Services and Operations and Greenspace but also including Estates and Strategic Planning, in addition to NGB's, be set up to lead on the delivery of

and monitor the actions set out in the strategy and to ensure it is a key document, alongside the Playing Pitch Assessment Report undertaken for Tameside.

- 5.2 The evidence presented will provide key supportive information in taking planning decisions which may require the either planning mitigation directly to may a scheme acceptable in planning terms or Section 106 obligations for greenspace to mitigate future population pressures. The study in this instance will form the first port of call in identifying priorities such as improvements to the drainage of a playing pitch for instance, enhancing its quality and in turn the number of matches which it can accommodate.
- 5.3 Sports clubs will also have a hand in the delivery of the strategy as it will support bids for funding measures, with one of the pre-requisites of many bids being an adopted Playing Pitch Strategy for the area and how the bid by the club will support the actions identified in this.
- 5.4 It should be noted that if no continual review process and subsequent update has been carried out within three years, then Sport England and the NGBs would consider the Strategy and the information on which it is based, to be out of date. If the Strategy is used as a 'live' document, and kept up to date, the time frame can be extended to five years. It is expected through developing the Councils Local Plan and the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework that when greater detail is known about the boroughs projected population and likely housing distribution across study zones that this may require a study update.

6.0 RECOMMENDATION

- 6.1 As set out on the front of the report.

APPENDIX A

EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Subject / Title	Tameside Playing Pitch Strategy
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Service Unit	Service Area	Directorate
Planning	Development and Investment	Place

Start Date	Completion Date
January 2015	March 2015

Lead Officer	Graham Holland
Service Unit Manager	Paul Moore
Assistant Executive Director	Damien Bourke

EIA Group (lead contact first)	Job title	Service
Graham Holland	Planning Officer	Planning
Roger Greenwood	Facilities Development Manager	Public Health

PART 1 – INITIAL SCREENING

An Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for all Key Decisions that involve changes to service delivery. All other changes, whether a Key Decision or not, require consideration for the necessity of an EIA.

The Initial Screening is a quick and easy process which aims to identify:

- those projects, policies, and proposals which require a full EIA by looking at the potential impact on any of the equality groups*
- prioritise if and when a full EIA should be completed*
- explain and record the reasons why it is deemed a full EIA is not required*

A full EIA should always be undertaken if the project, policy or proposal is likely to have an impact upon people with a protected characteristic. This should be undertaken irrespective of whether the impact is major or minor, or on a large or small group of people. If the initial screening concludes a full EIA is not required, please fully explain the reasons for this at 1e and ensure this form is signed off by the relevant Service Unit Manager and Assistant Executive Director.

<p>1a.</p> <p>What is the project, policy or proposal?</p>	<p><i>Tameside Council commissioned Knight Kavanagh and Page in 2015 to produce a Playing Pitch Strategy for the borough in line with Sport England requirements consisting of an Assessment Report and a Strategy and Action Plan report. As adoption of the Councils Playing Pitch Strategy does not involve changes to service delivery this EIA initially considers the necessity of an EIA through a screening process in support the Key Decision and Executive Cabinet report that seeks formal adoption.</i></p> <p><i>The Council does not currently have what is considered to be an up to date Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) as defined by Sport England, hence the need update this position. The PPS presents statements of fact in relation to research and analysis undertaken to provide evidence to inform the determination of future planning applications, the formulation of future planning policy and support of future applications for funding by both the Council and local sports clubs.</i></p> <p><i>The PPS presents a supply and demand assessment of playing pitch provision and usage within Tameside. Furthermore prospective recommendations are presented which may be used to inform future protection, enhancement and provision of pitch stock in the borough subject to further decisions.</i></p> <p><i>For absolute clarity the PPS is an evidence based piece of research work which does not change policy or service delivery. The PPS follows a similar approach to numerous other evidence based documents such as if the Council were seeking to understand the supply and demand for employment land it would establish the baseline position of available land, gain an understanding of the market by speaking to businesses and factor in economic growth aspirations and suggest recommendations which may then be acted upon in the future.</i></p>
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1b.

What are the main aims of the project, policy or proposal?

The purpose of the Playing Pitch Strategy is to present an up to date supply and demand picture in relation pitch based sports in the borough and set out recommendations in accordance with Sport England guidance. Following on from the evidence gathering and research contained in the Playing Pitch Strategy future policy, programmes or changes to service delivery may be developed which will then require EIA.

Physical pitch assessments are undertaken over the relevant playing season to capture a realistic pitch condition, during the height of their play. This allows a baseline position of the capability of a pitch to accommodate play (the quality of the pitch affecting its playability). Pitch stock broadly consists of those which in Council ownership, those belonging to private clubs and those within school and college grounds by education providers necessitating engagement with a broad range of appropriate partners.

A variety of consultation methods were also used to collate demand information of pitch users. Face to face interviews were conducted out with key clubs from each sport. This allowed for the collection of detailed demand information and key issues to be interrogated and more accurately assessed. For data analysis purposes an online survey (converted to postal if required) was utilised. This was sent to all clubs not covered by face to face consultation and on occasion followed up by phone. This allowed clubs to raise specific concerns possibly around pitch quality or the accessibility of ancillary facilities for instance which are reflected in the PPS. The response rate of clubs is set out below.

Type of club	No. of clubs in Tameside	Response rate%
Cricket clubs	15	94%
Football clubs	93	73%
Football teams	318	93%
Rugby union clubs	3	100%
Hockey clubs	3	100%
Secondary schools*	15	80%
Primary schools	74	76%

In addition for each of the above sports, leagues which operate within the Borough were consulted including for football the Tameside Football League, Hyde and District Football League and East Manchester Junior Football league.

Furthermore the National Governing Bodies for each sport were engaged by the consultants on the Councils behalf in addition to Sport England to continually review the PPS throughout its production.

Hence as outlined above following Sport England guidance, the research is able to present a robust pitch supply position and an accurate picture of demand placed upon that supply and make recommendations thereafter.

**1c. Will the project, policy or proposal have either a direct or indirect impact on any groups of people with protected equality characteristics?
Where a direct or indirect impact will occur as a result of the policy, project or proposal, please explain why and how that group of people will be affected.**

Protected Characteristic	Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Little / No Impact	Explanation
Age			✓	<p><i>The Playing Pitch Strategy represents a piece of research which provides an evidence based document at a point in time and as such it is not considered that it results in a policy interventions or changes to service delivery and as such does not specifically benefit any particular individual user group or disadvantage any other.</i></p> <p><i>It is however recognised that EIA are highly likely to be required in the future should planning policies be developed, projects be devised, or changes are proposed as to how the Council responds to the research.</i></p>
Disability			✓	
Ethnicity			✓	
Sex / Gender			✓	
Religion or Belief			✓	
Sexual Orientation			✓	
Gender Reassignment			✓	
Pregnancy & Maternity			✓	
Marriage & Civil Partnership			✓	

Are there any other groups who you feel may be impacted, directly or indirectly, by this project, policy or proposal? (e.g. carers, vulnerable residents, isolated residents)

Group (please state)	Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Little / No Impact	Explanation

1d.	Does the project, policy or proposal require a full EIA?	Yes	No
			✓

<p>1e.</p>	<p>What are your reasons for the decision made at 1d?</p>	<p><i>No direct changes or policy approaches are proposed as a result of the PPS which is represents a piece of evidence. Beyond the statements of fact presented in the Assessment Report of pitch supply and user demand, informed by the extensive consultation undertaken with pitch users, the Strategy and Action plan presents a set of recommendations based on Sport England Planning for Sport objectives which may be used to inform future protection, enhancement and provision of pitch stock in the borough.</i></p> <p><i>It is not considered that the Playing Pitch Strategy proposes a project, policy or proposal which directly or indirectly specifically benefits or disadvantages the above identified user groups.</i></p> <p><i>Furthermore the Playing Pitch Strategy presents statements of fact in relation to research undertaken to inform pitch provision and their usage to present a supply and demand picture. Going forward how this is dealt with through the possible implementation of policy, projects or programmes of improvement will likely be subject to EIA, where in such instances that direct changes are proposed in the future, further engagement with the relevant stakeholders directly impacted will likely be required and reflected in an EIA.</i></p> <p><i>For completeness it is not considered impacts upon the above identified protected characteristic groups are likely to arise as result of adopting the PPS due to its evidence based nature.</i></p>
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If a full EIA is required please progress to Part 2.

APPENDIX B

PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY - ASSESSMENT REPORT

PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY - STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN REPORT



Tameside Council Playing Pitch Strategy - Assessment Report 2015

Integrity, Innovation, Inspiration

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Tameside Council: Playing Pitch Strategy Assessment Report

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PPS GLOSSARY

3G	Third generation (artificial grass pitch)
AGP	Artificial grass pitch
CC	Cricket club
CSP	County sports partnership
ECB	England and Wales Cricket Board
EH	England Hockey
FA	Football Association
FC	Football club
FE	Further education
FPM	Facilities Planning Model
GIS	Geographical information systems
HC	Hockey club
HE	Higher education
JFC	Junior football club
KKP	Knight, Kavanagh and Page
LCCB	Lancashire County Cricket Board
LMS	Last Man Stands
LTA	Lawn Tennis Association
NGB	National governing body (of sport)
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OSSRA	Open Space, Sport & Recreation Assessment
PQS	Performance quality standard
PF	Playing field
RFL	Rugby Football League
RFU	Rugby Football Union
RFC	Rugby football club
S106	Section 106
MYE	Mid-Year Estimate

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

This is the Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) Assessment Report prepared by Knight Kavanagh & Page (KKP) for Tameside Council (TC).

The study covers all playing pitches as well as some non-pitch sports. The full list of sports in which outdoor facilities are covered is set out below:

- ◀ Football
- ◀ Cricket
- ◀ Rugby Union
- ◀ Hockey
- ◀ Artificial grass pitches (AGPs) for hockey/football

This report presents a supply and demand assessment of playing pitch facilities in accordance with Sport England's playing pitch strategy guidance: *An Approach to Developing and Delivering a Playing Pitch Strategy*. It has been followed to enable a clear picture of the balance between the local supply of, and demand for, playing pitches and other outdoor sports facilities to be developed.

The guidance details a stepped approach to developing a PPS. These steps are:

- ◀ Stage A: Prepare and tailor the approach
- ◀ Stage B: Gather information and views on the supply of and demand for provision
- ◀ Stage C: Assess the supply and demand information and views
- ◀ Stage D: Develop the strategy
- ◀ Stage E: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date.

Stages A-C are covered in this report.

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Stage A: Tailoring the approach

Why the PPS is being developed

This strategy sits within the context of the overall strategic review of sports and leisure services in Tameside, and will form part of the overall assessment of assets and provision/ opportunities across Tameside.

Tameside is considered by Sport England to be an important area for concentrated work and focus around creating opportunities for sport and physical activity.

Tameside Council is a major provider of sports pitches. Responsibility for this falls to more than one directorate although the one mainly responsible within the Council is the Place Directorate. This provision is complemented by facilities owned and managed by the education, voluntary and private sectors. Current provision is uneven across the Borough and access to, and quality of pitches and ancillary facilities has a significant bearing on their levels of use.

The overall aim of this project is to:

- ◀ Assess the supply and demand balance and evidence the quality of existing provision.
- ◀ Inform the strategic development of playing pitch sites.
- ◀ Inform sports specific development.
- ◀ Inform the realignment/targeting of resources both revenue and capital.
- ◀ Inform planning policy/applications/decisions.
- ◀ Promote participation and improve health outcomes.
- ◀ Note and take account of potential changes to the supply of provision due to capital programmes e.g. for educational sites.
- ◀ Ensure that the management and maintenance of playing pitch provision is as efficient and effective as possible.
- ◀ Develop a priority list of deliverable projects which will help to meet any current deficiencies and provide for future demands.

In addition to the generic key drivers set out above the main pitch sport national governing bodies of sport (NGBs) have set out sport specific key drivers for Tameside, to note the key drivers for Rugby League are within the context below however there are no Rugby League clubs located in Tameside:

NGB	Key drivers – to:
England & Wales Cricket Board (ECB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Work to deliver the ECB Champion Counties Strategic Plan 2014 – 2017. ◀ Improve the quality of cricket pitches to achieve greater capacity. ◀ Ensure that access to education sites is improved to accommodate cricket. ◀ Ensure sufficient provision to cater for predicted growth. ◀ Enhance opportunities for informal cricket e.g. Last Man Stands (LMS) ◀ Ensure sustainable assets which may be appropriate for community asset transfer.
England Hockey (EH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Establish 'The Single System' in the study area to support the development pathway for players, coaches and officials of all ages and abilities to reach their full potential.

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NGB	Key drivers – to:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Ensure access to good quality AGPs and ancillary facilities both now and in the future. ◀ Ensure that there is sufficient provision (including accessibility) for predicted growth to support priority clubs ◀ Ensure access to school sites is maintained and secured via appropriate community use agreements. ◀ Ensure any new hockey provision in the study area supports localised hockey demand and relevant hockey development programmes.
The Football Association (FA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Work to deliver the stated outcomes of the FA National Facilities Strategy (2013 – 2015) and The FA National Game Strategy (2011 – 2015) ◀ Ensure that investment (current and future) is ‘value for money’. ◀ Ensure access to education sites to accommodate the game. ◀ Protect the right sites for current and future football participation. ◀ Provide new pitches and facilities to FA standards where needed. ◀ Implement an accurate pricing policy for grassroots football clubs including discounts for FA Charter Standard Clubs. ◀ Ensure that there is an appropriate maintenance of grass pitches and AGPs particularly those which have received grant funding (i.e., Football Foundation). ◀ Ensure sustainable assets which may be appropriate for community asset transfer.
Rugby Football Union (RFU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Work towards achievement of the stated outcomes of the Rugby Football Union National Facilities Strategy (2013-2017). ◀ Ensure sustainable access to pitches in Tameside to satisfy predicted growth (particularly in light of the World Cup (2015)). ◀ Protect and improve pitch quality plus that of ancillary facilities and floodlights as current and future demand requires. ◀ Improve access to training areas in order to preserve pitches for matches.

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The study area

Tameside consists of nine towns in a mainly urban area to the east of Manchester. It stretches from the city of Manchester to the Peak District and shares borders with Stockport, Oldham, Manchester and the borough of High Peak. Tameside has 19 wards which are illustrated below:

Figure 1.1: Map and neighbourhoods for Tameside



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Figure 1.2: Map of analysis areas

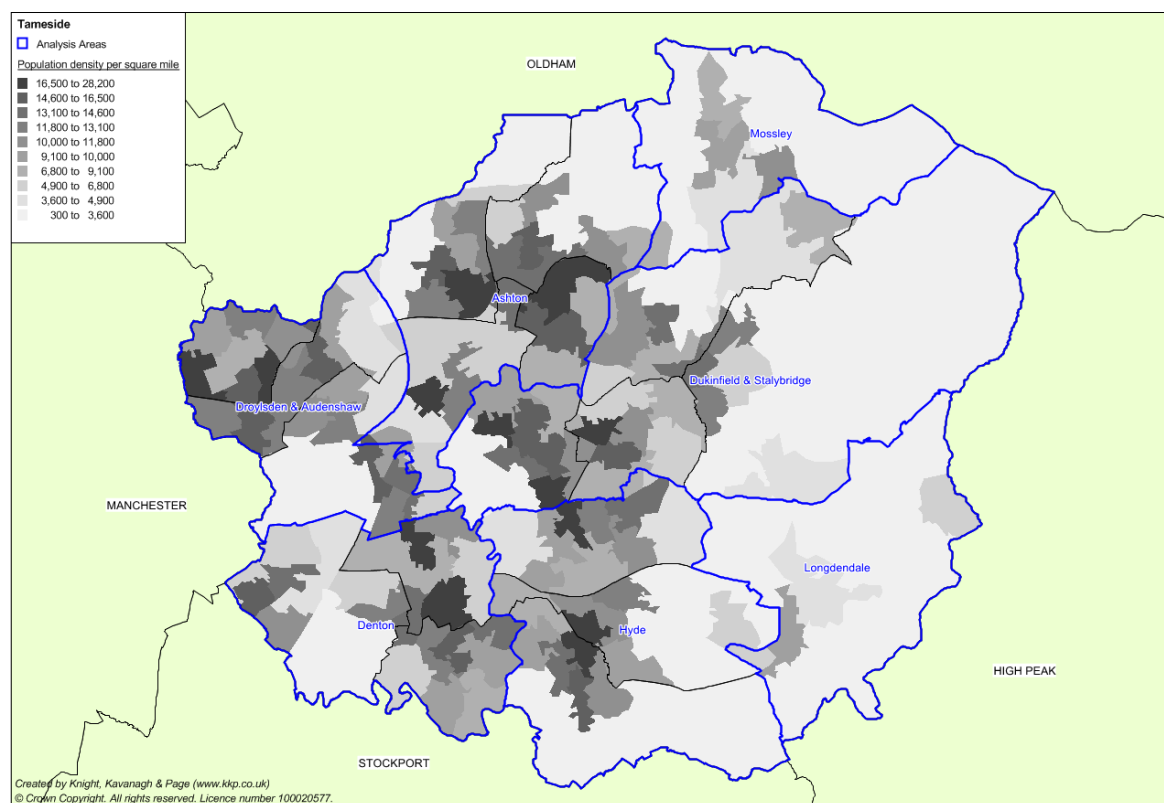


Table 1.1: Analysis areas with population figures

Analysis Area	Ward	Population (2013 MYE)
Ashton	Ashton Waterloo, Ashton Hurst, St Michaels, St Peters	47,302
Denton	Denton North East, Denton South, Denton West	33,726
Droylsden and Audenshaw	Audenshaw, Droylsden West Droylsden East	34,767
Dukinfield and Stalybridge	Stalybridge North, Stalybridge South, Dukinfield Stalybridge, Dukinfield	47,212
Hyde	Hyde Newton, Hyde Godley, Hyde Werneth	36,609
Longdendale	Longdendale	9,843
Mossley	Mossley	11,138

What are the key characteristics of the study area?

Tameside is a metropolitan borough in Greater Manchester in North West England. It is named after the River Tame, which flows through the towns of Ashton-under-Lyne, Audenshaw, Denton, Droylsden, Dukinfield, Hyde, Mossley and Stalybridge. Its western border is approximately 4 miles (6.4 km) east of Manchester city centre. It borders Derbyshire to the east, the Metropolitan Borough of Oldham to the north, the Metropolitan

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Borough of Stockport to the south, and the City of Manchester to the west. Tameside has a population of 220,597.

Key statistics for Tameside include;

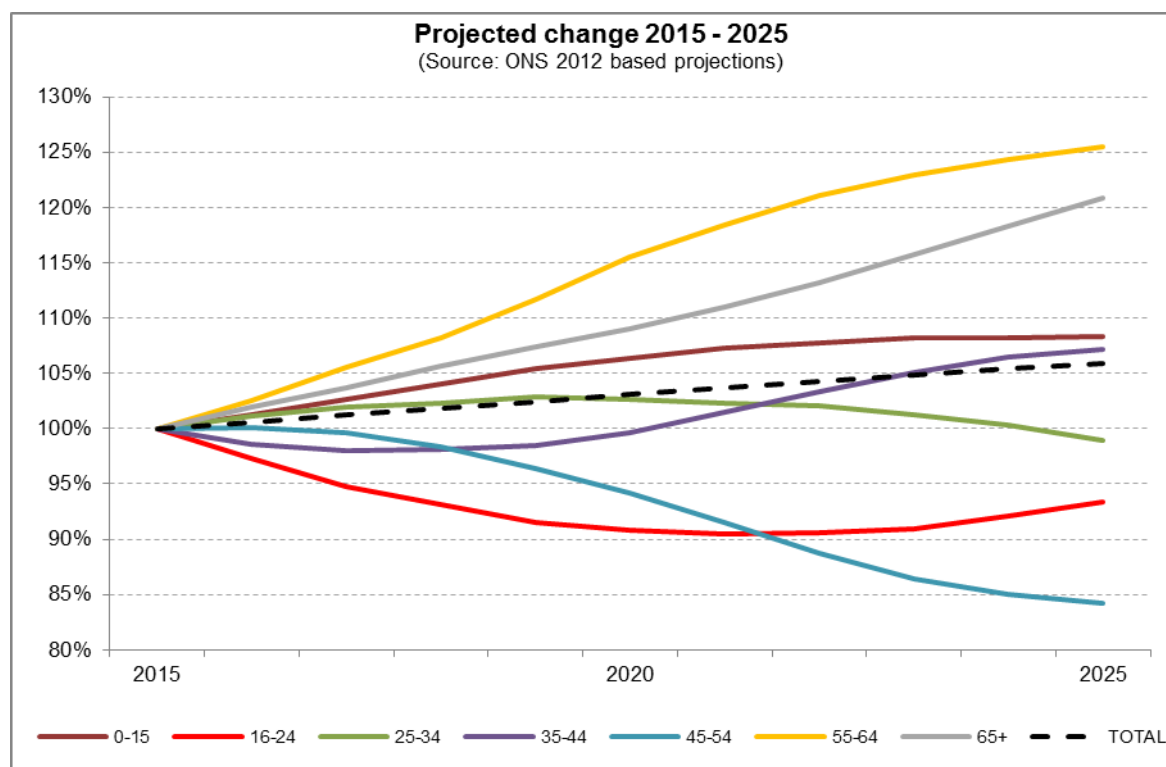
- ◀ More people now live in the borough of Tameside than at any time in the past. The total population, from the 2013 MYE, in Tameside was 220,597 (males = 108,464 and females = 112,133).
- ◀ However, there is a lower proportion of 20-24 year olds (Tameside = 6.1%, North West = 7.0%), this may suggest a lower level of demand from what are generally regarded as the main sports participation groups and also from young families. There are, however, more in the age groups from 40-54 (Tameside = 22.1%, North West = 21.2%); these groups are likely to have higher disposable income and may also still be physically active.
- ◀ In the 2011 Census the largest proportion (90.9%) of the local population classified their ethnicity as White; higher than the comparative England rate of 85.4%.
- ◀ Over three quarters (77.7%) of Tameside's 16-64 year olds are economically active (in or seeking employment – December 2014) compared to a national figure of 77.3%. The unemployment rate³ in Tameside is 6.4%, this is above the North West (7.1%) and national (6.2%) rates.
- ◀ The most recent ONS projections indicate a rise of 13.1% in Tameside's population (+28,760) over the 25 years from 2012 to 2037.

For the purposes of the report the population projections have been calculated within a ten year timeframe; 2015 – 2025. The report covers this in more detail within the team generation rates, where there are significant changes within the sports, a projection to 2037 is also given.

The graph below illustrates the increases in population

³ Note the unemployment rate is modelled by the Office for National Statistics 2015
Assessment Report Knight Kavanagh & Page

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The population projections up to 2025 are as follows in Tameside:

- ◀ One of the most notable points is the progressive rise in the number of 55-64 year olds, rising by 12%.
- ◀ This is also seen within the 65+ age band with a steady increase over the time period. This will place pressure on differing types of sporting, and cultural provision (facility and services) by age, gender and sub-groups of the cohort.
- ◀ In contrast, there is predicted to be decline in the number of 45-54 year olds, -16% in the period up to 2025.
- ◀ There is a decrease in the first five years of people aged 16+ and then up to 2020 the age band begins to increase.

Stage B: Gather information and views on the supply of and demand for provision

It is essential that a PPS is based on the best and most accurate and up-to-date information available about the supply of and demand for playing pitches. This section provides detail about how this information has been gathered in Tameside.

An audit of playing pitches

PPS guidance uses the following definitions of a playing pitch, a playing field and some specific descriptive terms used to describe their 'status' These are set out by the Government in the 2015 'Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order'.⁴

- ◀ **Playing pitch** – a delineated area which is used for association football, rugby, cricket, hockey, lacrosse, rounder's, baseball, softball, American football, Australian football, Gaelic football, shinty, hurling, polo or cycle polo.

⁴ www.sportengland.org>Facilities and Planning> Planning Applications

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- ◀ **Playing field** – the whole of a site which encompasses at least one playing pitch.
- ◀ **Disused** – pitches that are not being used at all by any users and are not available for community hire either. Once these sites have been disused for five or more years they are categorised as ‘lapsed sites’.
- ◀ **Lapsed** - last known use was as a playing field more than five years ago (these fall outside of Sport England’s statutory remit but still have to be assessed using the criteria in paragraph 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework).
- ◀ **Secured community use** – to merit this description there should be a good degree of certainty that the pitch will be available to the community for at least the following three years. A judgement is made based on the information gathered and a record of secured or unsecured community use put against each site.

This PPS counts individual grass pitches (as a delineated area) as the basic unit of supply. The definition of a playing pitch also includes AGPs.

Quantity

All playing pitches are included irrespective of ownership, management and use. In this instance, playing pitch sites were initially identified using Sport England’s Active Places web based database. The Council and NGBs supported the process by checking and updating this initial data. This was also verified against club information supplied by local leagues. For each site the following detail is recorded in the project database. (It is supplied as an electronic file):

- ◀ Site name, address (including postcode) and location
- ◀ Ownership and management type
- ◀ Security of tenure
- ◀ Total number, type and quality of pitches
- ◀ A description and assessment of the quality of the ancillary facilities.

Accessibility

Not all pitches offer the same level of access to the community. The ownership and accessibility of sports pitches also influences their actual availability for community use. Each site is assigned a status in this context as follows:

- ◀ **Available for community use and used** - pitches in public, voluntary, private or commercial ownership or management (including education sites) that are recorded as being available for hire and currently in use by teams playing in community leagues.
- ◀ **Available but unused** - pitches that are available for hire but are not currently used by teams which play in community leagues; this most often applies to school sites but can also apply to sites which are expensive to hire.
- ◀ **No community use** - pitches which as a matter of policy or practice are not available for hire or use by teams playing in community leagues. This should include professional club pitches along with some semi-professional club pitches where play is restricted to the first or second team.

Quality

The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over a season is most often determined by their quality. As a minimum, the quality and therefore the capacity of a pitch affects the playing experience and people’s enjoyment of a sport. In extreme circumstances it can result in a pitch being unable to cater for all or certain types of play during peak and off peak times.

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It is not just the quality of the pitch itself which affects its capacity but also the quality, standard and range of ancillary facilities. The quality of both the pitch and ancillary facilities determines whether a pitch is able to contribute to meeting demand from various groups and for different levels and types of play.

The quality of all pitches identified in the audit along with the ancillary facilities which support them is assessed regardless of ownership, management or availability. In addition to capturing any details specific to the individual pitches and sites, a quality rating is recorded within the audit for each pitch.

The ratings are used to help estimate the capacity of each pitch to accommodate competitive and other play within the supply and demand assessment.

In addition to undertaking non-technical assessments (using the templates provided within the guidance and as determined by NGBs), users and providers are also consulted with regard to quality and in some instances the relevant quality rating is adjusted to reflect the outcomes of this consultation.

Developing a picture of demand

Current demand

Presenting an accurate picture of current demand for playing pitches (i.e. recording how and when pitches are used) is important in order to carry out the full supply and demand assessment. Demand for playing pitches in Tameside tends to fall within the categories:

- ◀ Organised competitive play
- ◀ Organised training
- ◀ Informal play

In addition, unmet and displaced demand for provision is also identified on a sport by sport basis. Unmet demand is defined as the number of additional teams that could be fielded if access to a sufficient number of pitches (and ancillary facilities) was available. Displaced demand refers to teams that are generated from residents of the area but due to any number of factors do not currently play within the area.

Future demand

Alongside current demand it is important for a PPS to assess whether the future demand for playing pitches can be met. Using population projections, an estimate can be made of the likely future demand for playing pitches in Tameside. The total population, from the 2013 MYE, in Tameside was 220,597 (males = 108,464 and females = 112,133).

Other information sources used to help identified future demand include:

- ◀ Recent trends in the participation in playing pitch sports.
- ◀ The nature of the current and likely future population and their propensity to participate in pitch sports.

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- ◀ Feedback from pitch sports clubs on their plans to develop additional teams.
- ◀ Local and NGB specific sports development targets (e.g. 'increase in participation).

Current and future demand for playing pitches is presented on a sport by sport basis within the relevant sections of this report.

Team generation rates (TGR)

TGRs provide an indication of how many people it takes to generate a single team (for all pitch sports) and can help with estimating the change in demand for pitch sports that may arise from any population change in the study area.

A TGR can be calculated by dividing the current population within an age group for a sport by the number of teams in the area within that age group. In order to calculate future demand (to 2037) for pitches, current team generation rates (TGRs) are used.

Future demand for playing pitches is presented on a sport by sport basis within the relevant sections of this report.

Example

An area may have 10 youth boys' football teams of a particular age category and a current population of 900 boys within the relevant age group. This would equate to a TGR of one team per 90 boys in the age group (i.e. suggesting that it currently takes 90 boys within the age group to generate one team). A PPS may be looking ten years into the future at which point the population of this age group is projected to total 1,440. The TGR would therefore suggest that the projected increase of 540 junior boys within this age group may generate an additional six teams.

If it assumed that the six teams will play home and away fixtures they will demand a home pitch for matches every other week, equating to 0.5 match equivalent sessions a week or three match equivalent sessions a week for the six teams. The breakdown of when matches are played in the study area suggests that two thirds take place on a Sunday morning and the other third on a Saturday morning. Allocating the six teams in line with this current breakdown would generate a demand for two match equivalent sessions during the peak period of Sunday morning and one elsewhere in the week (i.e. Saturday mornings). The projection should also indicate the likely training requirements for such teams based on knowledge of how teams currently train and any known changes in how training activity may take place (e.g. use of AGPs once a week).

Consultation

A variety of consultation methods is used to collate demand information. Face to face interviews were conducted out with key clubs from each sport. This allowed for collection of detailed demand information and key issues to be interrogated and more accurately assessed. For data analysis purposes an online survey (converted to postal if required) was utilised. This was sent to all clubs not covered by face to face consultation.

Consultation response rates

Type of club	No. of clubs in Tameside	Response rate%	Methods of consultation
Cricket clubs	15	94%	Survey, face to face and telephone

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Type of club	No. of clubs in Tameside	Response rate%	Methods of consultation
Football clubs	93	73%	Survey, face to face and telephone
Football teams	318	93%	Survey, face to face and telephone
Rugby union clubs	3	100%	Survey, Face to face and telephone
Hockey clubs	3	100%	Survey, face to face and telephone
Secondary schools*	15	80%	Survey, face to face and telephone
Primary schools	74	76%	Survey and telephone

* Please note that although three secondary schools were not visited, information with regard to these has been collected

Stage C: Assess the supply and demand information and views

Supply and demand information gathered within Section B was used to assess the adequacy of playing pitch provision in Tameside. It focused on looking at how much use each site could potentially accommodate (on an area by area basis) compared to how much use is currently taking place.

Understanding how a site is being used

Qualitative pitch ratings are linked to a capacity rating derived from NGB guidance and tailored to suit a local area. The quality and use of each pitch is assessed against the recommended pitch capacity to indicate how many match equivalent sessions per week (per season for cricket) it could accommodate. This is compared to the number of matches actually taking place and categorised as follows to identify:

Potential spare capacity: Play is below the level the site could sustain.	
At capacity: Play is at a level the site can sustain.	
Overused: Play exceeds the level the site can sustain	

Develop the current picture of provision

Once capacity is determined on a site by site basis, actual spare capacity is calculated at an area by area level via further interrogation of temporal demand. Although this may have been identified it does not necessarily mean that there is surplus provision. For example, spare capacity may not be available when needed or the site may be retained in a 'strategic reserve' to enable pitch rotation to reduce wear and tear.

Capacity ratings assist in the identification of sites for improvement/development, rationalisation, decommissioning and disposal.

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Section D: Develop the strategy

Scenario testing

Modelling scenarios to assess whether existing provision can cater for unmet, displaced and future demand takes place after the capacity analysis. This can, for example, include removing sites with unsecured community use to demonstrate the likely impact were these sites to be decommissioned in the future.

By completing Sections A, B and C it is possible to identify several findings and issues relating to the supply, demand and adequacy of playing pitch provision in Tameside. This report seeks to identify and present the key findings and issues, which should now be checked, challenged and agreed by the Steering Group prior to development of the Strategy (Section E).

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PART 2: FOOTBALL

2.1: Introduction

The organisations primarily responsible for the development of football in Tameside are the Manchester County FA and Cheshire County FA. They are also responsible (in the relevant areas of the borough) for the administration of the sport, in terms of discipline, rules and regulations, cup competitions and representative matches, development of clubs and facilities, volunteers, referees, coaching courses and the delivery of national football schemes.

The two County FA's align roughly along historic county boundaries, Manchester FA governs the game across a twelve mile radius from Manchester town hall, this covers the local authorities of Manchester, Oldham, and Salford in full and parts of Stockport, Bury, Trafford, Rochdale, Bolton and Wigan. For the purposes of this study Manchester FA governs football in the wards of Denton, Droylsden and Audenshaw and from there on Cheshire FA co-ordinates the game for the remaining part of Tameside.

Cheshire FA has different geographical boundaries to those of Local Government and also covers the Wirral, Stockport, Tameside, Warrington and Trafford which are all unitary Authorities.

This section of the report focuses on supply and demand for grass football pitches. Part three captures supply and demand for artificial grass pitches (AGPs).

In addition to face to face consultation with key clubs, an electronic survey was sent to all football clubs and leagues playing in Tameside. Contact details were provided by each County FA (CFA) and the invitation to complete the survey was distributed via email. The survey was returned by 56 clubs (including a number which also completed face to face interviews); this equates to a response rate of 73%. The results are used to inform key issues within this section of the report. The following clubs were met with face to face:

- ◀ Curzon Ashton FC
- ◀ Denton Youth FC
- ◀ Ashton Pumas FC
- ◀ Droylsden Youth FC
- ◀ Pegs Seniors FC
- ◀ Medlock Rangers Juniors FC
- ◀ Westend AFC
- ◀ Heaton Mersey Vipers FC

The following leagues were also consulted:

- ◀ Tameside Football League
- ◀ Hyde and District Football League
- ◀ East Manchester Junior Football League

The main findings from the largest leagues; Tameside Football League and the East Manchester Junior Football League are summarised below;

The Tameside League: has seen significant growth in the last two seasons and now incorporates mini soccer (Starting with U8's and U10's) through to VETS football. In the 2015

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new season 2015/2016 the league will expand to U7's through to U10's over a Saturday and Sunday. To cater for the growth the league will require more central venue sites in particular artificial grass pitches.

East Manchester League: The league will grow in 2015/2016 due to the one team format voted on and passed at the league AGM in early 2015. This will see the end of the current gold and silver divisions, therefore extending a large percentage of the divisions from clubs having either one team to two or two teams to potentially four per age group. Additional pitch time will be required.

2.2: Supply

The audit identifies a total of 109 grass football pitches in Tameside. Of these, 79 are known to be available, at some level, for community use. The map overleaf identifies all pitches within Tameside regardless of community use. See Table 2.11 for the key to the map. In the main the reduction is in mini soccer pitches (a total of 16 pitches) whereby there has been a move to central venue football in particular through the East Manchester Junior Football League. (See Appendix three). The reduction in pitches has occurred as stated through the reduction in mini soccer pitches, for example during the non-technical assessment of pitches sites that had a mini soccer pitch and adult pitches were found to only have adult pitches for example;

- ◀ Clarendon fields had a junior pitch and on assessment this was not found.
- ◀ Dewsnap playing fields had two mini soccer pitches and again on assessment this was not found.

Please note that for the purposes of this report, being available for community use refers to pitches in public, voluntary, private or commercial ownership or management (including education sites) recorded as being available for use/hire by teams/clubs.

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Figure 2.1: Location and capacity of football pitches in Tameside

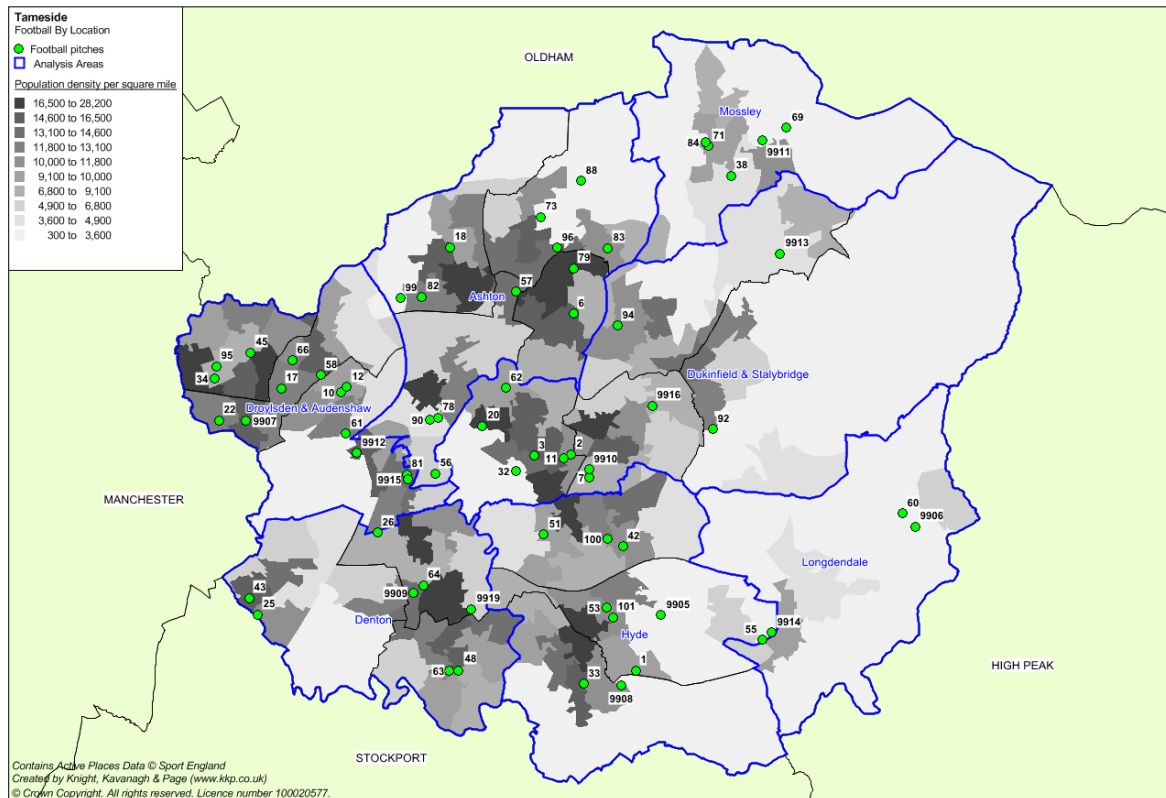


Table 2.1: Summary of grass pitches available for community use

Analysis area	Available for community use				
	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5
Ashton	12	-	6	-	-
Denton	6	1	1	-	-
Droylsden and Audenshaw	11	1	2	2	-
Dukinfield and Stalybridge	14	1	4	1	-
Hyde	5	-	3	-	1
Longdendale	-	-	-	1	-
Mossley	3	-	1	-	-
TAMESIDE	51	3	17	4	1

The following sites have been identified as disused. A disused pitch is one that is not being used at all by any users and is not available for community hire either. Once these sites have been disused for five or more years they are categorised as 'lapsed sites'.

A number of the sites; Littlemoss High School (Droylsden), Harsthead High School (Ashton), and Stamford High School were former school sites where their buildings have been demolished through the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) programme. Two Trees High School (Denton) still stands but is not in use.

Disused	Lapsed
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Brushes Playing Fields (Stalybridge)	n/a
Hyde Clarendon College (Hyde)	n/a
Greenside Playing Fields (Droylsden)	n/a
Leigh Fold Playing Fields	n/a
Small Shaw Playing Fields 1 (Ashton)	n/a
Small Shaw Playing Fields 2 (Ashton)	n/a
Water Lane (Hollingworth)	n/a
Bennett Street (Hyde)	n/a
Former Littlemoss High School (Droylsden)	n/a
Former Harsthead High School (Ashton)	n/a
Former Two Trees High School (Denton)	n/a
Former Stamford High School (Ashton)	n/a

There are a large number of adult pitches in Tameside in comparison to other pitch types. This is reflective of how the game is played in the locality as all mini soccer competitive play is played at central venues on AGPs located either in the borough or in Manchester and Stockport. As a consequence, there is reportedly no demand for grass mini soccer pitches.

A large number of youth 9v9 pitches (partly due to the FA Youth Review and its successful implementation across the East Manchester Junior and Tameside leagues) host central venue matches for U11 and U12 teams.

Pitch quality

The quality of football pitches in Tameside has been assessed via a combination of non-technical assessments (as determined by The FA) and user consultation to reach and apply an agreed rating as follows:

- ◀ Good
- ◀ Standard
- ◀ Poor

Pitch quality has a major influence on the recommended carrying capacity of a pitch and maintenance plays a large part in determining grass pitch quality. For example it is common for pitches which receive little to no ongoing repair or post-season remedial work to be assessed as poor; normally a factor which limits the number of games which take place each week. Conversely, well maintained pitches which are tended to regularly are likely to be of a higher standard and are, thus, generally capable of accommodating an increased number of matches without causing significant reductions in surface quality. Other factors which typically cause pitches to be of poor(er) quality include overuse and inadequate drainage.

The percentage parameters used for the non-technical assessments were as follows; Good (80+%), Standard (50-80%), Poor (<50%). It should be noted that all of the sites that received a 'standard' rating from the non-technical assessments scored between 50% and 57% and are, thus, at the low end of the quality spectrum in the standard category.

The table below summarises the quality of grass pitches available for community use.

Table 2.2: Pitch quality assessments (community use pitches)

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Adult pitches			Youth pitches			Mini pitches		
Good	Standard	Poor	Good	Standard	Poor	Good	Standard	Poor
14	36	1	16	9	11	0	0	5

The non-technical pitch quality audit shows that 70% of adult pitches are of standard quality and 27% are good; 2% are poor.

Just under half of the Borough's youth pitches are assessed as good quality (45%), a quarter (25%) is standard and 25% poor.

As stated earlier, demand for mini soccer grass pitches is low in Tameside due to the central venue league programmes that exist. Of those assessed, all located at primary schools, were assessed as poor (100%).

The number of pitches assessed as good or standard probably reflects the fact that the Council's maintenance programmes have not been reduced and that it gives priority to ensuring that football is played on quality pitches. In 2010 Tameside Council received an Institute of Groundsmen award for the quality and maintenance of its football playing pitch facilities. However, there are sites that have been assessed as poor quality and continuous maintenance or increased maintenance is required on these sites. A reduction in the maintenance of a site could result in a reduction in the quality of the pitches thus the playing experience.

Pitches at club owned/managed sites are normally in receipt of some remedial work by volunteers but this is often limited by cost, volunteer time and knowledge. Further maintenance such as seeding and fertilising is reportedly done sporadically when cost allows; clubs do not always have access to the right equipment to implement such tasks.

In general, club consultation indicates that pitch quality over the previous three years has varied. One third (66%) of those that responded (most of which play on sites hired from the Council or schools) believe there to be no difference in pitch quality since the last PPS. The quality ratings assigned to sites in Tameside also take account of the user quality ratings gathered via consultation.

Of the 20% of clubs that responded to the survey which indicated that the pitches upon which they play have become slightly poorer all use Council pitches. The venues at which they play include Blocksages, Armadale Road, Lumb Lane, Egmont Street and Haughton Green.

Private sites (e.g. sports clubs) typically report offering better quality facilities than Council parks/playing fields and school pitches. Such sports clubs tend to have dedicated ground staff or volunteers working on pitches and the fact that they are often secured by fencing prevents unofficial use. This is the case at a number of sites including; Curzon Ashton FC, Stalybridge Celtic and Ashton United.

Specific comments relating to the pitch conditions at individual sites can be seen in the table below. The comments represent a combination of club feedback and site assessment information.

Table 2.3: Summary of pitch quality comments of those clubs that completed the survey

Site	Club comments
Blocksages	Clubs report that only limited maintenance is undertaken and the pitches do

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Site	Club comments
	not appear to have been treated with new topsoil or rolled. As a result, grass coverage is reportedly patchy and the surfaces uneven. The quality and condition of the changing rooms is also considered to be poor; examples quoted included broken light fittings and cold showers.
Armadale Road	The pitches here are reportedly uneven and not maintained to what were previously high standards
Lumb Lane	Goal posts reportedly very rusty despite the council having been notified of this
Egmont Street	Users report the quality of this park to have been adversely affected by high levels of unauthorised and inappropriate use: problems noted include dog fouling, illegal use by motor cyclists and large quantities of rubbish/glass. The goal posts here are also reported to be very rusty.
Haughton Green	Drainage is reportedly poor and it was suggested that grass coverage is poor, in part because it appears that sand is put down instead of new grass.
Victoria Street	The pitches here are reportedly uneven and not maintained to what were previously high standards
Sunnybank Park	Drainage is reportedly poor with cancellation of games.

The majority of the reasons for the reported decline in pitch quality appear to relate to changed formats and or the limited levels of maintenance carried out by the Council and a lack of available funds to carry out maintenance opportunities at private club sites. Other suggested reasons for the decline in pitch quality emanating from consultation include:

- ◀ Over marked pitches
- ◀ Levels of rainfall during the 2014/15 season.
- ◀ Overplay in bad weather
- ◀ Unauthorised casual use.
- ◀ Dog foul/litter.
- ◀ Lack of investment and limited maintenance.
- ◀ Infrequent grass cutting.
- ◀ Lack of remedial work i.e. re-seeding.

Ancillary facilities

The changing facilities in Tameside are limited in particular on Council pitches. When consulted, the Council stated that although changing facilities exist and are technically available they are not widely hired by teams. The only changing venue regularly booked at any Council site is reportedly the one at Blocksages. (This generated relatively uncomplimentary feedback from users – see above).

A small proportion of clubs (18%) via consultation expressed the need to have access to changing rooms. Where mini soccer and youth football is played, clubs do have access to good quality facilities; these venues include Tameside Stadium and Astley Sports College. Clubs which own/manage their own changing rooms and clubhouses tend to rate their facilities as good.

Clubs response to questions in respect of quality of changing facilities (of those that responded to the question 47% did not respond to the question):

Good	Adequate	Poor
25%	21%	7%

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Security of tenure

Tenure of sites in Tameside is generally secure i.e. through a long term lease or a guarantee that the pitch will continue to be provided over the next three years. Most sites ensure that community use is available where owned by the Council.

A number of sites owned by Tameside Council are leased to sports clubs which manage them. These include:

- ◀ Hyde FC
- ◀ Brendon Bees JFC
- ◀ Waterloo AFC
- ◀ Denton Town FC
- ◀ Stalybridge Celtic JFC
- ◀ Ashton United FC
- ◀ Droylsden FC
- ◀ Droylsden Youth Centre
- ◀ Mossley AFC
- ◀ Dukinfield Youth JFC
- ◀ Curzon Ashton

Football pyramid facilities

Eight clubs in Tameside play within the Football Pyramid:

- ◀ Hyde United FC (Step 2)
- ◀ Stalybridge Celtic FC (Step 2)
- ◀ Curzon Ashton FC (Step 3) promoted to the Conference North Step 2.
- ◀ Ashton United FC (Step 3)
- ◀ Mossley AFC (Step 4)
- ◀ Droylsden FC (Step 5)
- ◀ Dukinfield Town (Step 7)
- ◀ Denton Town (Step 7)

Clubs within the step system must adhere to ground requirements set out by the FA. The higher the level of football being played the more rigorous the requirements. A club cannot progress into the league/step above if its ground does not meet the correct specifications. Ground grading, as it is referred to, assesses grounds from A to H, with 'A' being the requirement for Step 1 clubs.

Training

Of the clubs which responded to the survey 44% require access to additional training facilities, all specified a need to have access to 3G pitches.

Future development

A number of clubs reported having facility development plans; these are detailed below:

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Table 2.4: Summary of facility developments reported by clubs that responded to the survey

Site	Club	Comments
Ewen Fields	Hyde FC	The Clubs application for a new clubhouse and 7aside 3G AGP was approved in March 2015 (planning granted June 2015)
Egmont street	Mossley JFC	The Club has had initial discussions with both Tameside Council and the Manchester FA with regard to the Council's plans for this site to develop a 3G AGP.
Brendon Drive	Brendon Bees JFC	Additional drainage is required due to the poor drainage.
Whittles Park	Denton Town FC	The Club are currently investigating the need for a new drainage system.
The Ken Ward Sports Centre	Hattersley FC	All parties are in the early stages of planning in respect of a potential asset transfer to the Club.
Hurst Cross	Ashton United FC	The Club is interested in pursuing plans to implement pitch drainage and to upgrade its disabled toilet facilities.
Sunnybank Park	Droylsden Youth Centre	The club is keen to develop a full size floodlit 3G AGP. Discussion with regard to this with Manchester FA and other potential partners/sponsors (including Tameside Council) is ongoing.
Seel Park	Mossley AFC	The club is in the earliest stages of talks to improve/rebuild the dressing rooms and is considering funding options. To accommodate this, the new Academy would like to convert the sponsors lounge to a classroom
Stamford Park	Ridgehill United FC	The Club are currently investigating the potential for water and electrical services to be put in place at the Club changing facility.
Yew Tree Lane Dukinfield	Dukinfield Youth JFC	Continued work in progress on the development to maintain standards and to improve the senior development on blocksages playing fields Dukinfield Town AFC
Clarendon Road	Ashton Pumas FC	Ownership and management of pitch.

2.3: Demand

Although 326 teams are based within Tameside, the audit and assessment identified only 249 teams that play their competitive fixtures within the Borough. This would indicate that 77 teams that are based within Tameside play competitive fixtures elsewhere; a proportion so doing because of the physical central venue locations at which certain leagues are based.

Of the 249 teams that play competitively within Tameside (table 2.5), 122 do so on grass football pitches with the remaining 127 currently playing on AGP based surfaces.

Of the 122 teams that play on grass; 76 of these are adult teams, 11 play on youth 11v11 pitches, 33 on 9v9 pitches and two on 7v7 mini soccer pitches.

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Table 2.5: Summary of competitive teams currently playing in Tameside

Analysis area	No. of teams playing				
	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5
Ashton	19	17	19	27	55
Denton	6	6	-	-	-
Droylsden and Audenshaw	14	11	4	5	1
Dukinfield and Stalybridge	16	9	7	-	-
Hyde	15	3	-	1	-
Longdendale	1	3	4	3	-
Mossley	3	-	-	-	-
TAMESIDE	74	49	34	36	56

Table 2.6: Increases/decreases in number of teams run by clubs over last three years

Team type	Clubs response		
	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same
Adult	7	10	30
Youth	8	7	19
Mini	7	6	17

Survey responses indicate that the biggest growth is in youth football, particularly U13-U14 age groups. One reason for this this could be the transitioning of the East Manchester Junior League to U13 football at a central venue. Reported increases at U12 football may again be due to the Tameside Football League developing its 9v9 football provision.

In terms of adult football, clubs report increases in teams due to the development of reserve, academy and U21 teams.

The majority (66) of clubs for adult players report that numbers have stayed the same, resulting in a fairly static number of teams. Of the clubs which report a decrease, the main reasons appear to be limited access to volunteers and difficulties faced developing and/or recruiting new coaches.

Unmet demand

Unmet demand is existing demand among clubs/teams that are not getting access to pitches. It is usually expressed, for example, when a team is already training but is unable to access a match pitch, or when a league has a waiting list due to a lack of pitch provision, which in turn is hindering the growth of the League.

Ashton Pumas reports that, although it is training in Tameside at Droylsden Academy, it is unable to play home games at the facility due to capacity. As a consequence, it has to travel to Trafford to play its home fixtures.

Hollingworth Juniors reports currently being at the limit in respect of the number of older teams it can run due to limitations in the number of facilities to which it can gain access.

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Tameside College/Hyde Clarendon FC would like to develop three additional teams, but has poor facilities, no changing rooms and only limited access to any training facilities in particular indoor.

Droylsden Youth Centre is unable to quantify the number of new teams that it could develop if its current 3G AGP was converted into a full size pitch. It currently considers itself to be at capacity.

Although some clubs report struggling with a lack of availability or access to pitches within Tameside, other influencing factors play a part in limiting potential increases in the number of teams. Reasons most commonly cited include a lack of volunteers and coaches to support the running of additional teams or restricted funding to develop facilities.

Displaced demand

Displaced demand refers to Tameside registered teams that currently use pitches outside of the Area for home fixtures. As noted earlier, the primary reason that this occurs is the mode of operation of central venues leagues. The following leagues operate at central venues outside of Tameside;

- ✦ East Manchester Junior Football League; Manchester, Trafford and Stockport – due to the size of the league and its expected growth. The league operates in four seasons and on a rotational basis utilising a number of sites (as detailed) across Greater Manchester, all playing on 3G Football Turf Pitches. A team may play in Tameside for a fixture and then transfer to another site in Manchester the following weekend. The model has been implemented successfully by the league and endorsed by the affiliating county football association; Manchester.
- ✦ South Manchester Girls League; Trafford
- ✦ City of Salford Soccer League; Salford
- ✦ There are 71 teams (mini soccer and youth up to U12's) that play matches outside of Tameside and as described above this is on 3G AGP as part of the East Manchester Junior Football League in other local authorities within Greater Manchester.

Future demand

Population increases

Team generation rates (TGRs) are used as the basis for calculating the number of teams likely to be generated in the future based on population growth. The TGRs for football in Tameside are shown below.

Table 2.7: Team generation rates

Age group	Current population within age group	Current no. of teams	Team generation rate	Future population within age group	Predicted future number of teams (up to 2025)	Additional teams possibly generated via increased population
Adult Men (16-45)	42,093	78	540	41,545	77.0	-1.0
Adult Women (16-45)	43,326	1	43326	42,603	1.0	0.0

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Youth Boys (10-15)	7,596	123	62	9,193	148.9	25.9
Youth Girls (10-15)	7,371	2	3686	8,827	2.4	0.4
Mini-Soccer Mixed (6-9)	10,431	113	92	11,924	129.2	16.2

Population growth is likely to result in an increase in the number of mini soccer teams and demand is expected to continue to develop, creating the need for an additional 16 new teams (eight pitches). Within youth football there is expected to be growth of 26 teams (13 pitches) and a small reduction in adult male football teams.

Participation increases

Some clubs plan to increase the number of teams for next season. The Clubs listed below aim to increase their numbers in particular at mini soccer (34 teams) and youth boys (11v11) (13 teams)

Table 2.8: Summary of future demand expressed by clubs

Club	Comments
Hyde FC	Adult female x 1, Youth 9v9 boys x 3, Youth 11v11 boys x 6, Youth 9v9 girls x 1, Youth 11v11 girls x 1
Brendon Bees JFC	Youth 9v9 boys x 1, Youth 11v11 boys x 1, Mini Soccer x 1
Ashton Sixth Form College	Adult male x1, Adult female x 1
Droylsden Juniors	Adult male x 1, Youth 9v9 boys x 1, Youth 11v11 boys x 1
Hollingworth Juniors	Youth 9v9 boys x 1, Mini Soccer x 5
Waterloo AFC	Mini Soccer x 1
Denton Town FC	Adult male x 1
Tameside College/Hyde Clarendon FC	Adult male x1, Adult female x 1
Hattersley FC	Youth 9v9 girls x 1, Mini Soccer x 3
Ashton United FC	Youth 11v11 boys x 1
Ashton Pumas G.F.C	Adult female x 1, Youth 9v9 girls x 1, Youth 11v11 girls x 1, Mini Soccer x 3
Dukinfield Tigers JFC	Mini Soccer x 1
FC Sports	Mini Soccer x 2
Droylsden Youth Centre	Adult male x 2, Youth 9v9 girls x 2, Mini Soccer x 6
Signal Athletic FC	Mini Soccer x 2
Stockport Junior Blues AFC	Mini Soccer x 2
Mossley AFC	Adult female x 1, Youth 11v11 boys x 1, Mini Soccer x 1
Platt Lane City FC	Mini Soccer x 1
Aston United Hurst Cross FC	Youth 11v11 boys x 1
Ridgehill Celtic FC	Adult male x 1
West African Development FC	Adult male x 1
Dukinfield Youth JFC	Adult male x 1, Youth 9v9 boys x 1, Youth 11v11v boys x 1, Mini Soccer x 1

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2.4: Capacity analysis

The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over a season is most often determined by quality. As a minimum, pitch quality and capacity affects the playing experience and people's enjoyment of playing football. In extreme circumstances it can result in a pitch being unable to cater for all or certain types of play during peak (and off-peak) times. Pitch quality is strongly influenced by weather conditions and drainage.

As a guide, The FA has set a standard number of matches that each grass pitch type should be able to accommodate without adversely affecting its current quality (pitch capacity table 2.9).

Adult pitches		Youth pitches		Mini pitches	
Pitch quality	Matches per week	Pitch quality	Matches per week	Pitch quality	Matches per week
Good	3	Good	4	Good	6
Standard	2	Standard	2	Standard	4
Poor	1	Poor	1	Poor	2

Table 2.9 applies the above pitch ratings against the actual level of weekly play recorded to determine a capacity rating as follows:

Potential capacity	Play is below the level the site could sustain
At capacity	Play matches the level the site can sustain
Overused	Play exceeds the level the site can sustain

Education sites

To account for curricular/extra-curricular use of education pitches it is likely that the carrying capacity at such sites will need to be adjusted. The only time this would not occur is in the unlikely event where a school does not use its pitches at all and the sole factor is community use. Therefore the capacity for all secondary school sites has been amended by one match session per school (table 2.9)

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Table 2.9: Football capacity summary (available and used)

Site ID	Site name	Available for community use?	Type of tenure ⁵ (Secured / Un-secured)	Analysis area	Management	Pitch type	Pitch size	Quality rating	No. of pitches	Current play	Site capacity	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Pitches available in the peak period
6	Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College	Yes	Secured	Ashton	Education	Adult		Good	2	4	6	-2	1
56	King George Playing Fields (Audenshaw)	Yes	Secured	Ashton	Local Authority	Adult		Standard	2	2	4	-2	1.5
57	King George V Playing Fields	Yes	Secured	Ashton	Local Authority	Youth	(9v9)	Good	5	5	20	-15	2
78	Oxford Park	Yes	Secured	Ashton	Local Authority	Adult		Standard	1	1	2	-1	1
79	Palace Road Playing Fields	Yes	Secured	Ashton	Local Authority	Adult		Standard	1	0.5	2	-1.5	0.5
82	Richmond Street Playing Fields	Yes	Secured	Ashton	Local Authority	Adult		Standard	2	1.5	4	-2.5	1
43	Granada Road Playing Fields	Yes	Secured	Denton	Local Authority	Adult		Standard	2	0.5	4	-3.5	1.5
48	Haughton Green Playing Fields	Yes	Secured	Denton	Local Authority	Adult		Standard	2	2	4	-2	0.5
64	Martin Fields	Yes	Secured	Denton	Local Authority	Adult		Good	2	0.5	6	-5.5	1.5
10	Beyer's Peacock Park	Yes	Secured	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Local Authority	Adult		Standard	1	1	2	-1	0
12	Brendon Drive Playing Fields	Yes	Secured	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Club	Adult		Standard	1	1	2	-1	0.5
22	Copperas Lane Playing Fields	Yes	Secured	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Local Authority	Adult		Standard	2	2	4	-2	0
34	Droylsden Academy	Yes	Secured	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Education	Adult		Good	2	4.5	6	-1.5	1.5
34	Droylsden Academy	Yes	Secured	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Education	Youth	(9v9)	Good	1	2	4	-2	1
61	Lumb Lane Playing Fields	Yes	Secured	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Local Authority	Adult		Standard	1	1	2	-1	1
66	Medlock Street Playing Fields	Yes	Secured	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Local Authority	Adult		Standard	1	1	2	-1	0
95	Sunnybank Park	Yes	Secured	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Local Authority	Adult		Standard	2	5.5	4	1.5	2
95	Sunnybank Park	Yes	Secured	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Local Authority	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	1.5	4	-2.5	1
95	Sunnybank Park	Yes	Secured	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Local Authority	Youth	(11v11)	Standard	1	2	2	-0	1
95	Sunnybank Park	Yes	Secured	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Local Authority	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	1	2.5	2	-0.5	0
3	Armada Road Playing Fields	Yes	Secured	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Local Authority	Adult		Good	2	2	6	-4	0
3	Armada Road Playing Fields	Yes	Secured	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Local Authority	Youth	(11v11)	Good	1	1	4	-3	0
7	Astley Sports College And Community High School	Yes	Secured	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Education	Adult		Good	3	5	7	-2	3
7	Astley Sports College And Community High School	Yes	Secured	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Education	Youth	(9v9)	Good	4	7.5	16	-8.5	3

⁵ Unless local information suggests otherwise it can be assumed that the availability of all pitches in LA, town and parish council and sports club ownership will be secure.

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Site ID	Site name	Available for community use?	Type of tenure ⁵ (Secured / Un-secured)	Analysis area	Management	Pitch type	Pitch size	Quality rating	No. of pitches	Current play	Site capacity	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Pitches available in the peak period
11	Blocksages Playing Fields	Yes	Secured	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Local Authority	Adult		Good	5	6	11	-5	1
94	Stamford Park	Yes	Secured	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Local Authority	Adult		Standard	2	1	4	-3	1
42	Garden Street Playing Fields	Yes	Secured	Hyde	Local Authority	Adult		Standard	2	3	4	-1	0
55	Ken Ward Sports Centre	Yes	Trust	Hyde	Trust	Adult		Standard	1	4	2	2	0
55	Ken Ward Sports Centre	Yes	Trust	Hyde	Trust	Mini	(5v5)	Standard	1	0	4	-4	1
55	Ken Ward Sports Centre	Yes	Trust	Hyde	Trust	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	1	0	2	-2	1
100	Victoria Street Playing Fields	Yes	Secured	Hyde	Local Authority	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	2	1.5	4	-2.5	1.5
101	Walker Lane Playing Fields	Yes	Secured	Hyde	Local Authority	Adult		Standard	1	0.5	2	-1.5	0.5
60	Longdendale Community Language College	Yes	Secured	Longdendale	Education	Youth	(11v11)	Poor	2	3.5	2	1.5	0
60	Longdendale Community Language College	Yes	Secured	Longdendale	Education	Youth	(9v9)	Poor	1	4	1	3	1
38	Egmont Street Playing Fields	Yes	Secured	Mossley	Local Authority	Adult		Standard	2	1	4	-3	1

Table 2.11: Sites/pitches not available for community use

Site ID	Site name	Available for community use?	Type of tenure ⁶ (Secured / Un-secured)	Analysis area	Management	Pitch type	Pitch size
18	Canon Burrows C Of E Primary School	No	Un-secured	Ashton	Education	Mini	(7v7)
73	New Charter Academy	No	Un-secured	Ashton	Education	Adult	
73	New Charter Academy	No	Un-secured	Ashton	Education	Youth	(11v11)
99	Curzon Ashton FC (Step 3)	No	Un-secured	Ashton	Club	Adult	
96	Ashton United FC (Step 3)	No	Un-secured	Ashton	Club	Adult	
26	Denton Community College	No	Un-secured	Denton	Education	Adult	
26	Denton Community College	No	Un-secured	Denton	Education	Youth	(11v11)
9909	St Marys Primary School	No	Un-secured	Denton	Education	Mini	(7v7)
9919	Denton Town (Step 7)	No	Un-secured	Denton	Club	Adult	
45	Greenside Primary School	No	Un-secured	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Education	Youth	(9v9)
9907	Fairfield Primary	No	Un-secured	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Education	Youth	(9v9)
9912	Audenshaw Primary School	No	Un-secured	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Education	Youth	(9v9)
9915	Poplar Street Primary School	No	Un-secured	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Education	Mini	(7v7)
17	Droylsden FC (Step 5)	No	Un-secured	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Club	Adult	
2	All Saints Catholic College	No	Un-secured	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Education	Adult	
62	Lyndhurst Primary School	No	Un-secured	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Education	Mini	(7v7)
9910	Yew Tree Primary School	No	Un-secured	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Education	Youth	(9v9)
9913	Millbrook Primary School	No	Un-secured	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Education	Mini	(7v7)
92	Stalybridge Celtic FC (Step 2)	No	Un-secured	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Club	Adult	

⁶ Unless local information suggests otherwise it can be assumed that the availability of all pitches in LA, town and parish council and sports club ownership will be secure.

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Site ID	Site name	Available for community use?	Type of tenure ⁶ (Secured / Un-secured)	Analysis area	Management	Pitch type	Pitch size
11	Dukinfield Town (Step 7)	No	Un-secured	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Club	Adult	
1	Alder Community High School	No	Un-secured	Hyde	Education	Adult	
33	Dowson Primary School	No	Un-secured	Hyde	Education	Youth	(9v9)
51	Hyde Community College	No	Un-secured	Hyde	Education	Youth	(11v11)
51	Hyde Community College	No	Un-secured	Hyde	Education	Youth	(9v9)
9905	St James Catholic School	No	Un-secured	Hyde	Education	Mini	(7v7)
9908	Holy Cross Trinity Primary	No	Un-secured	Hyde	Education	Mini	(7v7)
53	Hyde United FC (Step 2)	No	Un-secured	Hyde	Club	Adult	
69	Mossley Hollins High School	No	Un-secured	Mossley	Education	Adult	
9911	Micklehurst Primary School	No	Un-secured	Mossley	Education	Youth	(9v9)
84	Mossley AFC (Step 4)	No	Un-secured	Mossley	Club	Adult	

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2.5 Supply and demand analysis

Spare capacity (in the peak period)

The next step is to ascertain whether or not any identified 'potential capacity' can be deemed 'spare capacity'. There may be situations where, although a site is highlighted as potentially able to accommodate some additional play, this should not be recorded as spare capacity against the site. For example, a specific venue may be managed to regularly operate slightly below full capacity to ensure that it can cater for a number of regular friendly matches and activities that take place but are difficult to quantify on a weekly basis.

In Tameside there are 46 pitches across 22 sites of which 27.5 have pitches available in the peak period. This equates to 44 match equivalent sessions as actual spare capacity per week.

Table 2.12: Actual spare capacity (of used sites with secured community use)

Site ID	Site name	Available for community use?	Analysis area	Pitch type	Pitch size	Quality rating	No. of pitches	Current play	Site capacity	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Pitches available in the peak period
6	Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College	Yes	Ashton	Adult		Good	2	4	6	-2	1
56	King George Playing Fields (Audenshaw)	Yes	Ashton	Adult		Standard	2	2	4	-2	1.5
57	King George V Playing Fields	Yes	Ashton	Youth	(9v9)	Good	5	5	20	-15	2
78	Oxford Park	Yes	Ashton	Adult		Standard	1	1	2	-1	1
79	Palace Road Playing Fields	Yes	Ashton	Adult		Standard	1	0.5	2	-1.5	0.5

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Site ID	Site name	Available for community use?	Analysis area	Pitch type	Pitch size	Quality rating	No. of pitches	Current play	Site capacity	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Pitches available in the peak period
82	Richmond Street Playing Fields	Yes	Ashton	Adult		Standard	2	1.5	4	-2.5	1
43	Granada Road Playing Fields	Yes	Denton	Adult		Standard	2	0.5	4	-3.5	1.5
48	Houghton Green Playing Fields	Yes	Denton	Adult		Standard	2	2	4	-2	0.5
64	Martin Fields	Yes	Denton	Adult		Good	2	0.5	6	-5.5	1.5
12	Brendon Drive Playing Fields	Yes	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Adult		Standard	1	1	2	-1	0.5
34	Droylsden Academy	Yes	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Adult		Good	2	4.5	6	-1.5	1.5
34	Droylsden Academy	Yes	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Youth	(9v9)	Good	1	2	4	-2	1
61	Lumb Lane Playing Fields	Yes	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Adult		Standard	1	1	2	-1	1
95	Sunnybank Park	Yes	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Mini	(7v7)	Standard	1	1.5	4	-2.5	1
7	Astley Sports College And Community High School	Yes	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Adult		Good	3	5	7	-2	2
7	Astley Sports College And Community High School	Yes	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Youth	(9v9)	Good	4	7.5	16	-8.5	3

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Site ID	Site name	Available for community use?	Analysis area	Pitch type	Pitch size	Quality rating	No. of pitches	Current play	Site capacity	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Pitches available in the peak period
11	Blocksages Playing Fields	Yes	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Adult		Good	5	6	11	-5	1
94	Stamford Park	Yes	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Adult		Standard	2	1	4	-3	1
55	Ken Ward Sports Centre	Yes	Hyde	Mini	(5v5)	Standard	1	0	4	-4	1
55	Ken Ward Sports Centre	Yes	Hyde	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	1	0	2	-2	1
100	Victoria Street Playing Fields	Yes	Hyde	Youth	(9v9)	Standard	2	1.5	4	-2.5	1.5
101	Walker Lane Playing Fields	Yes	Hyde	Adult		Standard	1	0.5	2	-1.5	0.5
38	Egmont Street Playing Fields	Yes	Mossley	Adult		Standard	2	1	4	-3	1

**Actual spare capacity has been aggregated up (highlighted as green in the comments column in the table above) by area and by pitch type.*

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Table 2.13: Actual spare capacity summary (of used sites with secured community use)

Analysis area	Pitches available in the peak period		
	Adult	Youth	Mini
Ashton	5	2	-
Denton	3.5	-	-
Droylsden and Audenshaw	3	1	1
Dukinfield and Stalybridge	4	3	-
Hyde	0.5	2.5	1
Longdendale	-	-	-
Mossley	1	-	-
TAMESIDE	17	8.5	2

Although there are pitches located at, Poplar Street Primary School, Rosehill Methodist Community Primary School, Hollingworth Primary School, Pinfold Primary School, Gorse Hall Primary School that have actual spare capacity, these are not included in the above table as community use is not secured.

Overplay

Overplay occurs when there is more play accommodated on a site than it is able to sustain (often due to low pitch carrying capacity). In summary, three pitches are overplayed across two sites, by a total of four match equivalent sessions.

Table 2.14: Overplay summary (of used sites with secured community use)

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Pitch type	No. of pitches	Capacity rating
95	Sunnybank Park	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Adult	2	1.5
98	Sunnybank Park	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Youth	1	0.5
55	Ken Ward Sports Centre	Hyde	Adult	1	2
60	Longdendale Community Language College	Longdendale	Youth	(11v11)	1.5
60	Longdendale Community Language College	Longdendale	Youth	(9v9)	3

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Table 2.15: Overplay summary

Analysis area	Overplay (match sessions per week)				
	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5
Ashton	-	-	-	-	-
Denton	-	-	-	-	-
Droylsden and Audenshaw	1.5	0.5	-	-	-
Dukinfield and Stalybridge	-	-	-	-	-
Hyde	2	-	-	-	-
Longdendale	-	1.5	3	-	-
Mossley	-	-	-	-	-
TAMESIDE	2.5	2	3	-	-

2.6: Conclusions

The tables below identify the overall spare capacity in each analysis area for the different pitch types, based on match equivalent sessions.

Table 2.16: Summary of actual spare capacity and future demand within adult football

Analysis area	Actual spare capacity	Demand (match sessions per week)					
		Overplay	Strategic reserve (20%) ⁷	Total (current)	Future demand (teams)	Future demand (pop)	Total (future)
Ashton	5	-	4	-1	2	0.5	1.5
Denton	3.5	-	2	-1.5	0.5	0	-1
Droylsden and Audenshaw	3	1.5	1.5	0	1	0.5	1.5
Dukinfield and Stalybridge	4	-	4	0	0.5	0	0.5
Hyde	0.5	2	-	1.5	0.5	0	2
Longdendale	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Mossley	1	-	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0	0
TAMESIDE	18	3.5	12	1.5	5	1	4.5

The table highlights that overall in Tameside there are sufficient adult pitches available to meet total current demand (1.5 match sessions). However due to the future demand and growth in population there will be shortfall of 4.5 match sessions.

⁷ Although spare capacity is often the result of lack of demand for grass pitches, some sites are likely to retain spare capacity as a matter of adopted practices to allow pitches to rest and rotate. On this basis an allowance of 20% should be retained as spare capacity as shown in the table.

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Table 2.17: Summary of current and future provision of secured youth pitches

Analysis area	Actual spare capacity	Demand (match sessions per week)					
		Overplay	Strategic reserve (20%) ⁸	Total (current)	Future demand (teams)	Future demand (pop)	Total (future)
Ashton	2	-	1	-1	3	7.5	9.5
Denton	-	-	-	0	0.5	0.5	1
Droylsden and Audenshaw	1	0.5	0.5	0	2	3	5
Dukinfield and Stalybridge	3	-	1.5	-1.5	1	3	2.5
Hyde	2.5	-	1	-1.5	5.5	0.5	4.5
Longdendale	-	4.5	-	4.5	0	1.5	6
Mossley	-	-	-	0	0.5	0	0.5
TAMESIDE	8.5	5	4	0.5	12.5	16	29

The table highlights that that overall in Tameside there is currently a shortage of 0.5 match equivalent sessions overall, though when future demand from club feedback and team generation rates is considered there will be a need for 29 match sessions to meet future demand.

Table 2.18: Summary of current and future provision of secured mini pitches

Analysis area	Actual spare capacity	Demand (match sessions per week)					
		Overplay	Strategic reserve (20%) ⁹	Total (current)	Future demand (teams)	Future demand (pop)	Total (future)
Ashton	-	-	-	0	1.5	11	12.5
Denton	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Droylsden & Audenshaw	1	-	0.5	-0.5	3	0.5	3
Dukinfield & Stalybridge	-	-	-	0	0.5	0.5	1
Hyde	1	-	0.5	-0.5	1.5	0	1
Longdendale	-	-	-	0	0.5	0	0.5
Mossley	-	-	-	0	0.5	0	0.5
TAMESIDE	2	-	1	1	7.5	12	18.5

The table highlights that that overall in Tameside there is currently a shortage of 1 match equivalent sessions overall, though when future demand from club feedback and team generation rates is considered there will be a need for 18.5 match sessions to meet future demand. Following the trends for mini soccer match play in Tameside the demand is likely for use on 3G Football Turf Pitches. As the number of teams and population grows

⁹Although spare capacity is often as a result of a lack of demand for grass pitches, there are some sites that are likely to retain spare capacity as a matter of practise to allow pitches to rest and rotate. On this basis an allowance of 20% should be retained as spare capacity as shown in the table.

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the number of teams from Tameside that are likely to want to play on the East Manchester Junior Football League is likely to increase and thus the requirement to play on an artificial pitch.

Football – grass pitch summary

- ◀ The audit identifies a total of 109 grass football pitches in Tameside. Of these, 80 are known to be available, at some level, for community use.
- ◀ The two biggest leagues are the Tameside League and the East Manchester Junior Football League, which both expect significant growth in the new season in particular at mini soccer and 9v9 football thus requiring additional pitch match time.
- ◀ Most football pitches available for community use are assessed as being of standard quality (53%) or good quality (25%). Less than one quarter (22%) are assessed as poor.
- ◀ The non-technical pitch quality audit shows that 76% of the adult pitches are of standard quality, 29% are of good quality while the remaining 5% are poor.
- ◀ Nearly half of youth pitches are assessed as good quality (45%), one quarter (25%) are standard and 25% are poor.
- ◀ Two thirds of responding clubs (66%) believe that pitch quality is essentially the same.
- ◀ Changing facilities in Tameside are limited in particular on Council pitches. The Council's view is that where changing facilities exist they are not hired by clubs/teams, the only changing facilities booked at any Council site is at Blocksages.
- ◀ A small proportion of clubs (18%) via consultation expressed the need to have access to changing rooms.
- ◀ Of the clubs which responded to the survey 44% require access to additional training facilities, all of which specified a need for more accessible 3G AGPs.
- ◀ Although 326 teams are based within Tameside, the audit and assessment identified only 229 teams that play their competitive fixtures within the Borough. This would indicate that 77 teams that are based within Tameside play competitive fixtures elsewhere; a proportion so doing because of the physical central venue locations at which certain leagues are based.
- ◀ Of the 229 teams that play competitively within Tameside, 122 do so on grass football pitches with the remaining 127 currently playing on AGP based surfaces.
- ◀ Population growth is likely to result in an increase in the number of mini soccer demand is expected to continue to develop, creating the need for an additional 16 new teams which is the biggest growth, (eight pitches). Within youth football there is expected to be growth of 25 teams (12 pitches) and a small reduction in adult male football teams.
- ◀ In Tameside there are 46 pitches across 22 sites of which 28.5 have pitches available in the peak period. This equates to 44 match equivalent sessions as actual spare capacity per week.
- ◀ In Tameside there are sufficient adult pitches available to meet total current demand (1.5 match sessions). However due to the future demand and growth in population there will be shortfall of 4.5 match sessions.
- ◀ In Tameside there is currently a shortage of 0.5 youth match equivalent sessions overall, though when future demand from club feedback and team generation rates is considered there will be a need for 29 match sessions to meet future demand.
- ◀ In Tameside there is currently a shortage of one mini soccer match equivalent sessions overall, though when future demand from club feedback and team generation rates is considered there will be a need for 18.5 match sessions to meet future demand.

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PART 3: ARTIFICIAL GRASS PITCHES

3.1 Introduction

There are several surface types that fall into the AGP category. The three main groups are rubber crumb (third generation turf 3G), sand (filled or dressed) and water based.

Competitive football can take place on 3G surfaces that have been FA or FIFA certified and a growing number of 3G pitches are now used for competitive match play at mini soccer and youth level. Only competition up to (but not including) regional standard can take place on a 40mm pile. Football training can take place on sand and water based surfaces but they are not the preferred option.

Hockey is played predominantly on sand based/filled AGPs. Although competitive play cannot take place on 3G pitches, 40mm pitches may be suitable, in some instances, for beginner training and are preferred to poor grass or tarmac surfaces.

World Rugby has produced a 'Performance Specification for AGPs for rugby'. More commonly known as 'Regulation 22' it provides the necessary technical detail to produce pitch systems that are appropriate for rugby union. The artificial surface standards identified in Regulation 22 allows matches to be played on surfaces that meet the standard. Full contact activity, including tackling, rucking, mauling and lineouts can take place. For rugby league the equivalent is known as the RFL Community Standard.

Table 3.1: AGP type and sport suitability

Category	Surface	Comments
Long Pile 3G (60mm with shock pad)	Rubber crumb	Rugby surface – must comply with IRB type 22. IRB 22 requires a minimum of 60mm.
Long Pile 3G (55-60mm)	Rubber crumb	Preferred football and rugby union surface
Short Pile 3G (40mm)	Rubber crumb	Acceptable surface for some competitive football
Sand Filled	Sand	Competitive hockey and football training
Sand Dressed	Sand	Preferred hockey surface and suitable for football training
Water based	Water	Preferred hockey surface and suitable for football training if irrigated.

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3.2 Current provision

The table below provides a list of the current supply of full size AGPs identified in Tameside.

There are two full size, floodlit 3G pitches in Tameside available to hire for training. These are located in the following analysis areas; Ashton and Droylsden.

Table 3.2: Full size AGPs in Tameside

Site ID	Site name	Ownership/ Management	Analysis area	No. of pitches	Size	Pitch type
99	The Tameside Stadium	Sports Club	Ashton	1	Full 104x66m	Short Pile 3G
8	Audenshaw School	Education	Droylsden & Audenshaw	1	Full 116x65m	Long Pile 3G

The table below highlights the additional AGP's that are not full size.

Site ID	Site name	Ownership/ Management	Analysis area	No. of pitches	Size	Pitch type
34	Droylsden Academy	Education	Droylsden & Audenshaw	1	91x55m	Medium Pile 3G
73	New Charter Academy	Education	Ashton	1	90x5m	Medium Pile 3G
7	Astley Sports College Comm. High School	Education	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	1	96x60m	Sand filled
51	Hyde Community College	Education	Hyde	1	90x45.5m	Medium Pile 3G
1	Alder Community High School	Education	Hyde	1	n/a	Sand filled
69	Mossley Hollins High School	Education	Mossley	1	104x59m	Medium Pile 3G
6	Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College	Education	Ashton	1	90x50m	Sand filled
88	St Damien's School	Education	Ashton	1	91x55m	Medium Pile 3G

The table below identifies the analysis areas that all of the AGPs are located in:

Table 3.3: AGPs by analysis area

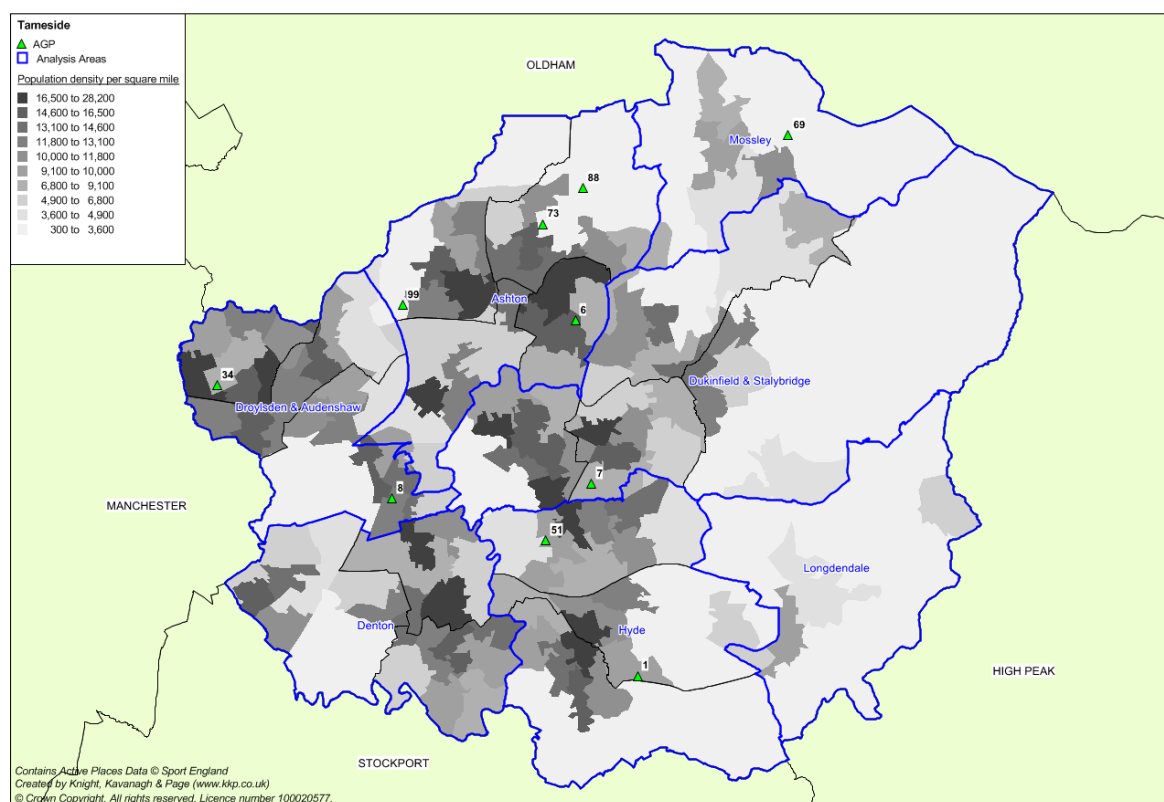
Analysis area	Long Pile 3G (60mm)	Medium Pile 3G (55-60mm)	Short Pile 3G (40mm)	Sand Dressed	Sand Filled
Ashton	-	2	1	-	1
Denton	-	-	-	-	-
Droylsden & Audenshaw	1	1	-	-	-
Dukinfield & Stalybridge	-	-	-	-	1

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Analysis area	Long Pile 3G (60mm)	Medium Pile 3G (55-60mm)	Short Pile 3G (40mm)	Sand Dressed	Sand Filled
Hyde	-	1	-	1	-
Longdendale	-	-	-	-	-
Mossley	-	1	-	-	-
TAMESIDE	1	5	1	1	2

The most common type of surface is medium pile 3G. There are a total of ten pitches in Tameside, of which seven are 3G surfaces and three are sand based. Ashton has the highest number. Denton, and Longdendale do not have any full sized AGPs.

Figure 3.1: Location of current AGPs in Tameside



3.3 Availability

The Table below summarises the availability of full size AGPs for community use in Tameside. In addition, it records the availability of provision within the peak period based on information provided by organisations consulted. Sport England has identified an overall peak period for AGPs of 34 hours a week (Monday to Thursday 17:00-21:00; Friday 17:00-19:00; Saturday and Sunday 09:00-17:00). This has been applied in conjunction with consultation findings to provide a total number of hours available for community use per week during peak periods.

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Table 3.4: AGP availability

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	No. of pitches	Available: community use?	Security of tenure?	Availability for community use in peak period
99	The Tameside Stadium	Ashton	1	Yes	Secured	Monday-Friday : 18hrs Weekend : 16hrs Total: 34hrs
34	Droylsden Academy	Droylsden & Audenshaw	1	Yes	Secured	Monday-Friday : 18hrs Weekend : 12hrs Total: 30hrs
73	New Charter Academy	Ashton	1	Yes	Secured	Monday-Friday : 18hrs Weekend : 0hrs Total: 18hrs
7	Astley Sports College and Community High School	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	1	Yes	Secured	Monday-Friday : 18hrs Weekend : 12hrs Total: 30hrs
51	Hyde Community College	Hyde	1	Yes	Secured	Monday-Friday : 18hrs Weekend : 0hrs Total: 18hrs
1	Alder Community High School	Hyde	1	No	Secured	Not available
69	Mossley Hollins High School	Mossley	1	Yes	Secured	Monday-Friday : 17.5hrs Weekend : 0hrs Total: 17.5hrs
6	Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College	Ashton	1	Yes	Secured	Monday-Friday : 15hrs Weekend : 5hrs Total: 20hrs
8	Audenshaw School	Droylsden & Audenshaw	1	No	Secured	Not available
88	St Damien's School	Ashton	1	Yes	Secured	Monday-Friday : 18hrs Weekend : 14hrs Total: 32hrs

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Table 3.4: Summary of usage

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Size	Surface type	Total number of hours available for community use during peak period	Usage (during peak period)	Spare Capacity (during peak period)	Football usage	Other sports usage	Comments
99	The Tameside Stadium	Ashton	104x 66m	Short Pile 3G	34hrs	100%	0%	100%	n/a	Tameside stadium is only used by Football, this includes the junior section at Curzon Ashton FC, at weekends by the East Manchester Junior Football League, throughout weekdays during the day by the Curzon Ashton academy college programme and weekday evenings by Curzon Ashton juniors, and other local clubs.
34	Droylsden Academy	Droylsden & Audenshaw	91x 55m	Medium Pile 3G	30hrs	62%	38%	62%	n/a	The pitch is used by football only. The North Manchester Girls League has full ownership every Saturday for four hours. During weekdays from 5pm it used by Medlock Rangers, Brendon Bees, Winsford United and Droylsden FC. The pitch is not booked for any use on a Sunday and there is spare

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Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Size	Surface type	Total number of hours available for community use during peak period	Usage (during peak period)	Spare Capacity (during peak period)	Football usage	Other sports usage	Comments
										capacity during weekday evenings in particular on a Wednesday and Friday.
73	New - Charter Academy	Ashton	90x 55m	Medium Pile 3G	18hrs	100%	0%	100%	n/a	The AGP is used by Ashton Pumas FC and Curzon Ashton FC. The pitch is not available at weekends.
7	Astley Sports College and Community High School	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	96x60 m	Sand filled	30hrs	92%	8%	92%	8%	The AGP is used by Manchester Hockey Club satellite session on a Friday for 2.5 hours per week.
51	Hyde Community College	Hyde	90x 45.5m	Medium Pile 3G	18hrs	90%	10%	90%	n/a	The AGP is used by AFC Stanley and Hyde FC Juniors. The pitch is available from 5.00pm – 10.00pm weekdays and not available at weekends.
1	Alder Community High School	Hyde	n/a	Sand dressed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
69	Mossley Hollins High School	Mossley	1104x 59m	Medium Pile 3G	17.5hrs	86%	14%	86%	n/a	The AGP is only used by football clubs, these include 3D Dynamos, Mossley Juniors, Uppermill FC and

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Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Size	Surface type	Total number of hours available for community use during peak period	Usage (during peak period)	Spare Capacity (during peak period)	Football usage	Other sports usage	Comments
										Sale Soccer. Spare capacity only occurs on a Friday from 7.30pm to close of the AGP.
6	Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College	Ashton	90x50m	Sand filled	20hrs					The AGP is used for 5 hours per week by Glossop Hockey Club for training and matches.
8	Audenshaw School	Droylsden & Audenshaw	116x65m	Long Pile 3G	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not available for community use.
88	St Damien's School	Ashton	91x55m	Medium Pile 3G	34hrs	97%	0%	97%	3%	The pitch is used by Football and Rugby clubs, these include; Diggle FC, Newton FC, Stalybridge Celtic U14s, Stalyions and Denton Girls FC and Mossley Juniors. The only rugby club that uses the pitch is Waterloo Rugby using it for one hour per week. No bookings are taken at weekends thus capacity at weekends. The pitch is fully booked during weekday evenings.

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The information provided by the facilities and users suggest the following in Tameside:

- ◀ AGP's are running at capacity, where there is capacity for training this exists at late time slots such as 7.30pm on a Friday at Mossley Hollins School for example.
- ◀ Droylsden Academy, New -Charter Academy, Astley Sports College and Community High School, St Damien's School and Mossley Hollins High School all offer a community use programme that is available from 5.00pm during the week and at weekends.
- ◀ Mossley Hollins High School and New Charter Academy are not available at weekends and St Damien's is showing capacity at weekends.
- ◀ The only usage by Hockey clubs is at Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College and Astley Sports College.
- ◀ Two AGP's are not available for community use; Audenshaw School and Alder Community High School.
- ◀ New Charter Academy is not available at weekends and only open when bookings are taken during the week. If there are no bookings the pitch does not open.

3.4 Quality

Of the ten AGP's, all were assessed as standard. Audenshaw School and St Damien's were not assessed as access to the School was not possible.

Table 3.5: Summary of quality

Site ID	Site name	Surface type	Year built (refurbished)	Floodlit?	Quality
99	The Tameside Stadium	Medium Pile 3G	2005	Yes	Standard
34	Droylsden Academy	Medium Pile 3G	2012	Yes	Standard
73	New Charter Academy	Medium Pile 3G	2011	Yes	Standard
7	Astley Sports College & Community High School	Sand filled	2004	Yes	Standard
51	Hyde Community College	Medium Pile 3G	2013	Yes	Standard
1	Alder Comm. High School	Medium Pile 3G	2003	Yes	Poor
69	Mossley Hollins High School	Medium Pile 3G	2011	Yes	Standard
6	Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College	Short Pile 3G	2001	No	Standard
8	Audenshaw School	See above	-	Yes	Not assessed
88	St Damien's School	See above	-	Yes	Not assessed

From 2014/15 only 3G pitches with a valid performance test and listed on the FA Register (<http://3g.thefa.me.uk/>) can be used for competitive play. This is to ensure that pitches have the same playing characteristics as natural turf and that they are safe to use.

There are two FA certified 3G pitches for competitive football match use, located at The Tameside Stadium and Audenshaw School.

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2.5 Supply and demand analysis

Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM) – National Facilities Audit Dataset (January 2014)

The FPM is a model used as a starting point to help assess the strategic provision of sports facilities, including AGPs. The model is prescriptive and not predictive in that it does not provide precise estimates of the use of proposed facilities. Rather it prescribes an appropriate level of provision for any defined area in relation to demand and which reflects national expectations and policies. It is not a substitute for considering local club needs and it is, thus, used alongside local assessment.

The bullet points below outline the conclusions drawn from the Sport England FPM run in Tameside in 2015.

Supply

- ◀ Based on population the supply of AGPs in Tameside is below the average for Greater Manchester (0.36 AGP's per 10,000 population compared to 0.40 AGP's per 10,000 population)
- ◀ As the capacity of an AGP is determined by the hours it is open, the supply is adjusted within the model to take into account their availability during the peak period. Therefore the supply of pitches is reduced to 5.7 pitches.

Demand

- ◀ Due to the size and demographic characteristics of the population in Tameside, the model estimates that demand for the 3G AGP's and sand based AGP's for football equates to 3,925 visits per week in the peak period (vpwpp).
- ◀ This is equivalent to five AGPs.
- ◀ When the interaction between supply and demand is considered, the model shows that 98.5% of demand from Tameside residents for football use is being met by supply.

Usage

- ◀ Almost half of football demand for AGPs from Tameside residents is being met by facilities outside the Borough (47%). Conversely, the model outputs show that 53% of demand from Tameside residents is being met by facilities inside the Borough.
- ◀ Using this view of the data, the model estimates that 93% of the capacity of all AGPs in Tameside is being used.

The FA model

The FA considers high quality third generation AGPs to be an essential tool in promoting coach and player development. They support intensive use and as such are great assets for both playing and training. Primarily such facilities have been installed for community use and training they are, however, increasingly being used for competition – a standpoint that The FA wholly supports.

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The FA's long term ambition is to provide every affiliated team in England the opportunity to train once per week on a floodlit 3G surface, alongside giving priority access to Charter Standard community clubs via a partnership agreement.

The FA standard is calculated using the latest Sport England research "AGPs State of the Nation March 2012". This assumes that 51% of AGP usage is accounted for by sports clubs when factoring in the number of training slots available per pitch type per hour from 17.00 – 22.00 Monday-Friday and 09.00 – 17.00 on Saturdays & Sundays. It is estimated that one full size AGP can service 60 teams.

On the basis that 229 teams play competitive football in Tameside, the recommended need is for four full size 3G pitches for training only, currently there are two in the area.

Format of football	Current number of teams	3G requirement
Mini soccer	84	2
Youth	79	1
Adult	66	1
TAMESIDE	229	4

New developments

The FPM key findings relate to the dataset as of January 2015, however; there are a number of potential new developments within Tameside;

- ◀ All 3G AGPs to be tested and appear on The FA Register.
- ◀ Droylsden Youth Centre potential development of a new 3G AGP.
- ◀ A possible additional 3G AGP at the Astley Sports College site.
- ◀ Hyde FC re-development of main pitch to a 3G surface.
- ◀ Mossley AFC aspirational development for 3G FTP at Egmont Street.

AGP summary

- ◀ There are 10 AGPs in Tameside of which two are full size. Seven are 3G, and three are sand filled. There are no AGPs which comply with the World Rugby or Rugby League Community standards.
- ◀ Of the pitches assessed all but one were assessed as standard. The pitch at Alder Community High School was assessed as poor.
- ◀ An AGP carpet usually lasts for approximately 10 years. These are Tameside Stadium, Alder Community High School, and Astley Sports College.
- ◀ Alder Community High School was rated as poor quality and requires surface replacement.
- ◀ Only Tameside Stadium and Audenshaw school are on the FA AGP register which allows for competitive play to take place on them.
- ◀ AGP's are running at capacity, where there is capacity for training this exists at late time slots such as 7.30pm on a Friday.
- ◀ Droylsden Academy, New -Charter Academy, Astley Sports College and Community High School, St Damien's School and Mossley Hollins High School all offer a community use programme that is available from 5.00pm during the week and at weekends.
- ◀ The only usage by Hockey clubs is at Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College and Ashton Sports College.
- ◀ Two AGP's are not available for community use; Audenshaw School and Alder Community High School.
- ◀ New Charter Academy is not available at weekends and only open when bookings are taken

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during the week. If there are no bookings the pitch does not open.

- ◀ The FPM (January 2015) suggests that that the AGP supply meets the needs of 98.5% of the population.
- ◀ As the capacity of an AGP is determined by the hours it is open, the supply is adjusted to take into account their availability during the peak period. Therefore, based upon FPM calculus, the supply of pitches is reduced to 5.7 pitches.
- ◀ Due to the size and nature of the population in Tameside, the FPM model estimates that demand for the 3G AGPs and sand based AGP's - for football - equates to 3,925 visits per week in the peak period; this is equivalent to five AGP's.
- ◀ On the basis that 229 teams play competitive football in Tameside, there is a recommended need for four full size 3G pitches, currently there are two in the area.

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PART 4: RUGBY UNION

4.1: Introduction

The Rugby Football Union (RFU) is the national governing body responsible for grassroots and elite rugby in England. The RFU is split into six areas across the country with a workforce team that covers development, coaching, governance and competitions. Lancashire RFU administers the sport across Tameside and the sub-region with a County Development Manager and a team of community rugby coaches that deliver core programmes in schools and clubs. The variety of programmes, which include 15-a-side, 10-a-side, 7-a-side, Tag and the O2 Touch programme, all aim to increase and retain participation within the game. In order to sustain and increase participation in the game, facilities need to be appropriate, affordable and accessible. The rugby union playing season operates from September to May.

Consultation

In addition to face to face consultation with Aldwinians RUFC and Ashton-under-Lyne RUFC, an invitation to complete an electronic survey was sent to Dukinfield RUFC directly from KKP and subsequently completed. As such, an overall response rate of 100% was achieved and Lancashire RFU was also consulted to provide a strategic overview of rugby union within Tameside. The results from such consultation are used to inform key issues within this section of the report.

4.2: Supply

In total, there are 11 senior grass rugby union pitches in Tameside located across five sites. Of the 11 pitches, nine are currently available for community use and used, with two pitches, located at Audenshaw School (Site ID: 8) not available for community use. That said, the 3G APG at Audenshaw School is World Rugby Regulation 22 compliant and is available for community use. Notwithstanding the grass pitches at Audenshaw School are not available for community use; Audenshaw School was named Lancashire Schools Rugby Union School of the Year in 2013/14, indicating the significance of Rugby Union in the School's curricular and extra-curricular activities.

Please note that the audit only identifies dedicated, line marked pitches. For the purposes of this report, being available for community use refers to pitches in public, voluntary, private or commercial ownership or management (including education sites) that are recorded as being available for use/hire by teams/clubs.

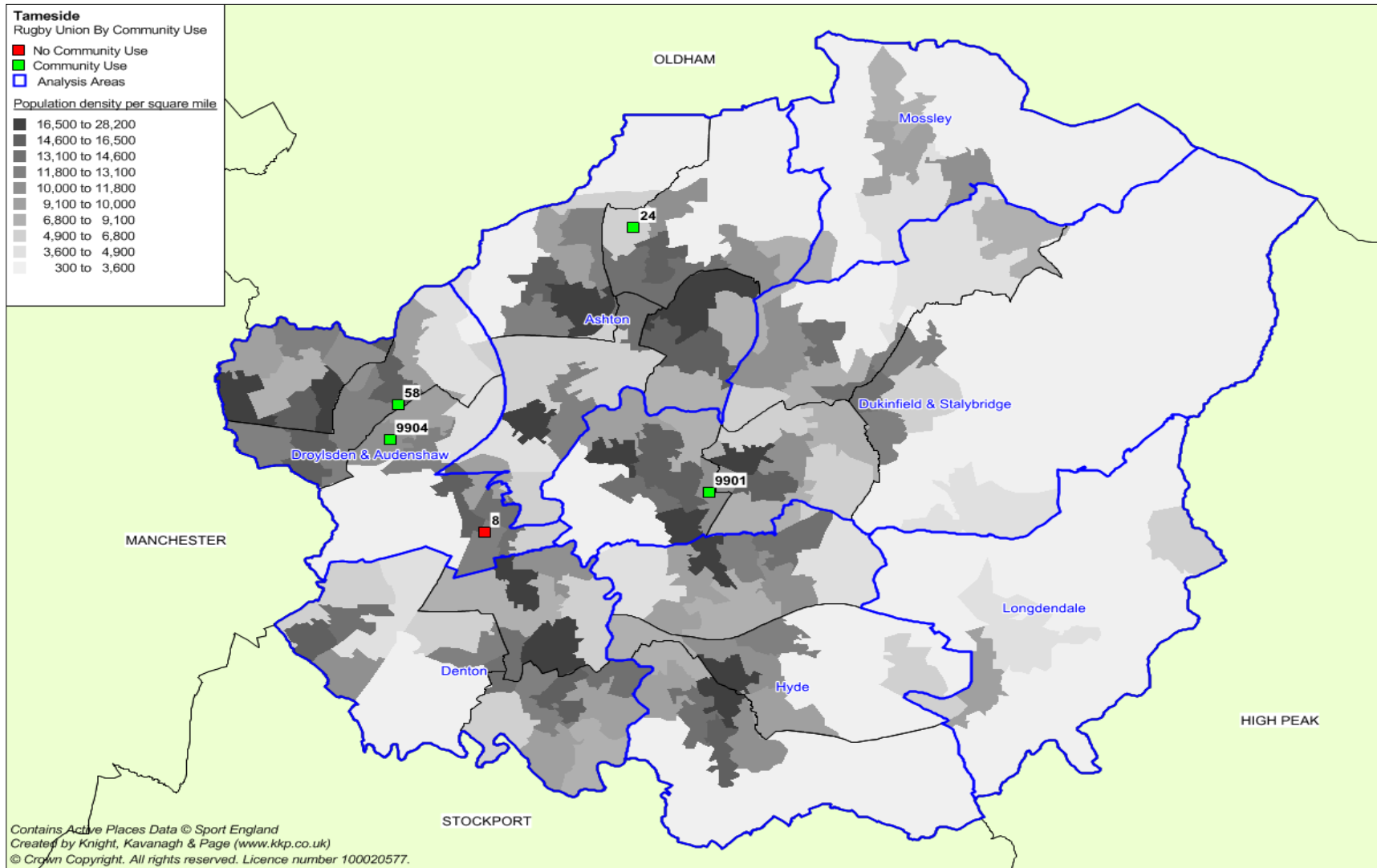
For rugby union pitch dimension sizes please refer to RFU 'Grass Pitches for Rugby' at: http://www.rfu.com/managingrugby/clubdevelopment/facilitiesandequipment/~/_media/files/2009/facilitiesandequipment/facilities%20guidance%20note%202020.ashx

Accessibility

Club consultation suggests that the majority of players at all three clubs travel between two and five miles to play at their respective clubs. There is recognition, however, that some players at Aldwinians RUFC, particularly senior players, travel in excess of ten miles to play at the club's home ground.

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Figure 4.1: Location of rugby pitches in Tameside



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Table 4.1: Key to map

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Community use?	No. of pitches
24	Gambrel Bank (Ashton-under-Lyne RUFC)	Ashton	Yes	3
9904	Audenshaw Park (Aldwinians RUFC)	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Yes	3
8	Audenshaw School	Droylsden & Audenshaw	No	2
58	Lees Park	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Yes	1
9901	Blocksages Playing Fields (Dukinfield RUFC)	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Yes	2

Ownership/management

Aldwinians RUFC has been based at Audenshaw Park in the Droylsden & Audenshaw Analysis Area since 1986. The site is vested in the names of three legal trustees and, therefore, privately owned and managed by the Club. Due to an increasing number of teams, the Club also rents the pitch at Lees Park (Site ID: 58) from Tameside MBC. The pitch at Lees Park is used by the u16s team and occasionally by some of the Club's senior teams to alleviate fixture congestion. As no changing facilities are available at Lees Park, players are required to change at Audenshaw Park and walk approximately 10 minutes to Lees Park.

Consultation with the Club has also indicated the potential for the Club to extend the playing area facilities at its current site. The adjoining site to the Club (formerly Robertson Jam Factory) is now owned by property developers Bovale Ltd. where it is the aspiration of the club that any redevelopment of the site would include an allocation of open space to the Club which could facilitate pitch development.

Ashton-under-Lyne RUFC is based at Gambrel Bank in the Ashton Analysis Area. The Club currently leases the site from Tameside MBC. Although the Council are responsible for cutting the pitches, the Club manage the site and complete additional pitch maintenance. The Club's current lease is due to expire shortly. Negotiations with Tameside MBC with regard to a new long term lease of the site are ongoing.

Dukinfield RUFC is based at Blocksages Playing Fields in the Dukinfield & Stalybridge Analysis Area. The Club currently leases the site from Tameside MBC although the length of the lease and date of expiry is unknown. The Club did, however, confirm that the clubhouse is owned by the Club.

Pitch quality

The methodology for assessing rugby pitch quality looks at two key elements; the maintenance programme and the level of drainage on each pitch. An overall quality based on both drainage and maintenance can then be generated.

The agreed rating for each pitch type also represents actions required to improve pitch quality. A breakdown of actions required based on the ratings can be seen below:

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Table 4.2: Definition of maintenance categories

Category	Definition
M0	Action is significant improvements to maintenance programme
M1	Action is minor improvements to maintenance programme
M2	Action is no improvements to maintenance programme

Table 4.3: Definition of drainage categories

Category	Definition
D0	Action is pipe drainage system is needed on pitch
D1	Action is pipe drainage is needed on pitch
D2	Action is slit drainage is needed on pitch
D3	No action is needed on pitch drainage

Table 4.4: Quality ratings based on maintenance and drainage scores:

		Maintenance		
		Poor (M0)	Adequate (M1)	Good (M2)
Drainage	Natural Inadequate (D0)	Poor	Poor	Standard
	Natural Adequate (D1)	Poor	Standard	Good
	Pipe Drained (D2)	Standard	Standard	Good
	Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	Standard	Good	Good

Of the nine pitches available for community use in Tameside, six pitches are classified as standard quality with the remaining three pitches assessed as poor quality. Agreed quality ratings for all pitches are shown in table 4.8.

The two main pitches at Audenshaw Park (Aldwinians RUFC) are assessed as M1 / D1 (standard). The natural drainage of both pitches is adequate with no concerns raised by the Club during consultation. The floodlit training pitch had drainage installed in 2004 following substantial RFU funding. Although the Club report no issues with the drainage system, the drainage is assessed as natural (adequate) as the system was installed over eight years ago (as per RFU guidelines). As such, the training pitch is also assessed as M1 / D1 (standard).

The two main pitches at Gambrel Park (Ashton-under-Lyne RUFC) are also assessed as M1 / D1 (standard). Although the Club report that the main pitch has drainage installed, it is believed this is over 45 years old and is now blocked. In effect, therefore, the drainage is natural and said to be adequate for the majority of the playing season with less than three fixtures cancelled during the playing season. The Club's floodlit training pitch is assessed as M1 / D0 (poor) as the natural drainage is inadequate with evidence of standing water.

Both pitches at Blocksages Playing Fields (Dukinfield RUFC) are assessed as M0 / D1 (poor) given that the natural drainage is said to be inadequate.

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Table 4.5: Pitch assessments following site visits

		Maintenance		
		Poor (M0)	Standard (M1)	Good (M2)
Drainage	Natural Inadequate (D0)	1	1	-
	Natural Adequate (D1)	2	5	-
	Pipe Drained (D2)	-	-	-
	Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	-	-	-

Ancillary facilities

Aldwinians RUFC has access to ten changing rooms, four of which include showers and toilets with the remaining six rooms serviced by communal showers and toilets. Although officials' changing is available, this does not include shower and toilet facilities. The Club report changing facilities to be standard quality, although new boilers have recently been installed to improve water flow to the showers. In addition, the Club report that it has progressively extended its clubhouse facilities over the previous 29 years on the site. Indeed, via the support of the RFU Social Spaces Scheme, the Club has improved the internal fabric of the clubhouse and is currently building an additional toilet block (to be used by spectators) following a grant from Viridor Credits.

Ashton-under-Lyne RUFC has access to two changing rooms (sub divided into five) that were built during the 1970s. Although changing facilities are reported to be standard quality, the Club did receive an Inspired facilities grant in 2012 to upgrade all shower provision and the home changing room. Officials' changing is also available but this does not include shower and toilet facilities. Consultation with the Club confirms that planning permission (expiring January 2016) has been granted for an extension to the clubhouse which would include two new changing rooms (including showers and toilets), two officials changing rooms, spectator toilets and a physio room. Although the RFU supports the project, no funding will be awarded to the Club until lease renewal discussions are concluded with TMBC. The club received RFU grant funding for new pitch maintenance machinery in 2012, and RFU grant funding for floodlights in 2007.

Dukinfield RUFC reports access to four changing rooms, all of which are serviced by communal showers and toilets. Officials' changing is also available and all facilities are said to be standard quality.

All clubs report that car parking is available at their respective grounds. Although each site can become congested every Sunday (junior matches / training), no club report car parking as a significant issue.

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4.3: Demand

Demand for rugby pitches in Tameside tends to fall within the categories of organised competitive play and organised training.

Competitive play

There are a total of 32 competitive rugby union teams within Tameside. A breakdown of the number of teams within each club is shown in the following table.

Table 4.6 *Summary of demand by analysis area*

Club	Analysis area	No. of rugby union teams		
		Senior	Juniors	Mini
Aldwinians RUFC	Droylsden & Audenshaw	4	5	5
Ashton-under-Lyne RUFC	Ashton	2	4	4
Dukinfield RUFC	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	3	2	3
	Total	9	11	12

Training

Aldwinians RUFC reports that all training takes place of the Club's dedicated floodlit training pitch at Audenshaw Park. Senior training is every Tuesday and Thursday evening while junior (u13s to u18s) training is every Friday evening. All mini teams either play competitive fixtures or train on a Sunday morning.

Ashton-under-Lyne RUFC reports that all senior training takes place on the Club's dedicated floodlit training pitch every Tuesday and Thursday evening. All junior training takes place off site at St Damian's RC Science College every Friday between October and April. The Club hires the full size 3G AGP (one hour slot) for all junior training with some mini training taking place in the college's sports hall. Rugby Union training can be accommodated on 3G AGPs providing the facility is World Rugby Regulation 22 compliant. According to consultation with the RFU, the 3G AGP at St Damian's RC Science College is not World Rugby Regulation 22 compliant and, therefore, is only able to accommodate non-contact training.

Dukinfield RUFC reports that all training takes place of the Club's dedicated floodlit training pitch at Blocksages Playing Field. Senior training is every Tuesday and Thursday evening while junior (u13s to u18s) training is every Thursday evening.

Casual play

As Gambrel Bank (Ashton-under-Lyne RUFC) and Blocksages Playing Fields (Dukinfield RUFC) are both open access, both clubs report that pitches are often used by dog walkers and the local community (predominantly local children using the posts for informal football) for some casual use. Although dog foul can be a particular issue at both sites, neither club report excessive informal use of the pitches.

Unmet demand

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Unmet demand is existing demand that is unable to gain access to pitches. It is usually expressed, for example, where a team is training but is unable to access a match pitch or where a league has a waiting list due to a lack of pitch provision, which in turn is hindering growth.

There is no specific unmet demand identified by any of the three clubs within Tameside. That said, both Aldwinians RUFC and Ashton-under-Lyne RUFC suggest that the clubs are at capacity (based on the current number of pitches available) and are constrained to stagger kick of times (particularly on Sundays for junior/mini rugby) to accommodate all fixtures.

Future demand

Consultation with clubs suggests that there is a desire to increase the number of teams within each club.

Aldwinians RUFC is hoping to field an additional senior team next season due to an increase in senior playing members and the current u18s team progressing to adult rugby. In addition, the Club is hoping to form a partnership with both the Droylsden Academy and the Audenshaw School to further increase participation and membership at junior level. The Club also expect a new u7s team next year.

Ashton-under-Lyne RUFC is also hoping to field an additional senior team next season as a result of the current u16s team progressing to Colt's rugby. The Club also expect a new u8s team next season from the children currently in the Tiny Tacklers. Although there is a desire to start girls and women's rugby at the Club, the lack of changing facilities at Gambrel Bank is said to be preventing this, hence the Club's desire to obtain a new long term lease and increase the number of changing rooms via a clubhouse extension.

Dukinfield RUFC reports that it hopes to form an additional junior rugby team next season via partnerships with local schools, advertising and through the work of the regional development officer. In addition, it is hoped the Club will also field a Vets team next season.

In addition, however, team generation rates can also be used as the basis for calculating the number of teams likely to be generated in the future based on population growth.

Table 4.7: Team generation rates

Age group	Current population within age group	Current no. of teams	Team Generation Rate	Future population within age group	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population (2025)
Senior Men (19-45)	37,805	9	4201	37,228	8.9	-0.1
Senior Women (19-45)	39,348	0	0	38,457	0.0	0.0
Junior Boys (13-18)	8,239	11	749	8,900	11.9	0.9
Junior Girls (13-18)	7,785	0	0	8,604	0.0	0.0
Mini rugby mixed (7-12)	14,997	12	1250	17,935	14.4	2.4

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Population growth (by 2025) in Tameside is expected to create an additional two mini teams. This would equate to an additional 0.5 equivalent sessions per week assuming such play takes place on a senior pitch.

4.4: Capacity analysis

The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over a season is most often determined by quality. At minimum, the quality and therefore the capacity of a pitch affects the playing experience and people's enjoyment of playing rugby. In extreme circumstances it can result in the inability of the pitch to cater for all or certain types of play during peak and off peak times.

To enable an accurate supply and demand assessment of rugby pitches, the following assumptions are applied to site by site analysis:

- ◀ All sites that are used for competitive rugby matches (regardless of whether this is secured community use) are included on the supply side.
- ◀ All competitive play is on senior sized pitches (with the exception of where mini pitches are provided).
- ◀ From U13 upwards, teams play 15-a-side rugby and use a full pitch.
- ◀ Mini teams (U7-12) play across half one adult team i.e. two teams per senior pitch.
- ◀ For senior and junior teams the current level of play per week is set at 0.5 for each match played based on all teams operating on a traditional home and away basis (assumes half of matches will be played 'away').
- ◀ For mini teams, play per week is set at 0.25 for each match played based on all teams operating on a traditional home and away basis and playing across half one adult team.
- ◀ All male adult club rugby takes place on a Saturday afternoon.
- ◀ All U13-18 rugby takes place on a Sunday morning.
- ◀ Training that takes place on club pitches is reflected by addition of team equivalents.
- ◀ Team equivalents have been calculated on the basis that 30 players (two teams) train on the pitch for 90 minutes (team equivalent of one) per night.

As a guide, the RFU has set a standard number of matches that each pitch should be able to accommodate. Capacity is based upon a basic assessment of the drainage system and maintenance programme ascertained through a combination of the quality assessment and the club survey as follows:

		Maintenance		
		Poor (M0)	Standard (M1)	Good (M2)
Drainage	Natural Inadequate (D0)	0.5	1.5	2
	Natural Adequate (D1)	1.5	2	3
	Pipe Drained (D2)	1.75	2.5	3.25
	Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	2	3	3.5

This guide should only be used as very general measure of potential pitch capacity and does not account for specific circumstances at time of use and assumes average rainfall and an appropriate end of season rest and renovation programme.

The figures are based upon a pipe drained system at 5m centres that has been installed in the last eight years and a slit drained system at 1m centres completed in the last 5 years.

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The peak period

In order to fully establish actual spare capacity, the peak period needs to be established. Peak time for senior rugby union matches in Tameside is Saturday afternoons with all junior and mini rugby taking place on Sundays. Nevertheless, as all junior and mini rugby in Tameside takes place on senior pitches, the peak time for requirement of senior pitches is Sundays.

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Table 4.8: Rugby union quality and capacity summary for sites available for community use

Site ID	Site Name	Security of Tenure	Analysis Area	Pitch type	Agreed Quality Rating	Floodlit	Match equivalent sessions ¹⁰ (per week)	Pitch capacity (sessions per week)	Capacity rating	Comments
28	Gambrel Bank (Ashton-under-Lyne RUFC)	Secured	Ashton	Senior	M1 / D1 (Standard)	No	0.5	2	1.5	First team pitch is only used by the first team.
				Senior	M1 / D1 (Standard)	No	2.5	2	0.5	Second team pitch used by the second team and all junior teams (u13s to u16s) for competitive fixtures.
				Senior	M1 / D0 (Poor)	Yes	3	1.5	1.5	Floodlit pitch used for all mini competitive fixtures and senior training (two match equivalent sessions per week). All junior training takes place off site at St Damian's RC Science College
	Audenshaw Park (Aldwinians RUFC)	Secured	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Senior	M1 / D1 (Standard)	No	1.5	2	0.5	First team pitch is only used by two senior teams (Sat) and the Colt's team (Sun).
				Senior	M1 / D1 (Standard)	Yes	4.5	2	2.5	Second team pitch (floodlit) is used by the two remaining senior teams and three junior teams for competitive fixtures as well as some senior training (two match equivalent sessions per week).

¹⁰ All junior/mini play takes place on adult pitches and this has been added to calculate the total play on sites. Team equivalents for training sessions have also been added.

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Site ID	Site Name	Security of Tenure	Analysis Area	Pitch type	Agreed Quality Rating	Floodlit	Match equivalent sessions ¹⁰ (per week)	Pitch capacity (sessions per week)	Capacity rating	Comments
				Senior	M1 / D1 (Standard)	Yes	5.75	2	3.75	Floodlit pitch is used for all mini competitive fixtures as well as senior / junior training (2.5 match equivalent sessions per week).
58	Lees Park	Secured	Droylsden & Audenshaw	Senior	M0 / D0 (Poor)	No	0.5	0.5	0	Pitch is used by Aldwinians RUFC u16s.
	Blocksages Playing Fields (Dukinfield RUFC)	Secured	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Senior	M0 / D1 (Poor)	No	1.5	1.5	0	First team pitch is used by all senior teams.
				Senior	M0 / D1 (Poor)	Yes	6.5	1.5	5	Floodlit pitch is used for all junior/mini competitive fixtures as well as senior / junior training (4.75 match equivalent sessions per week).

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4.5 Supply and demand analysis

Spare capacity

The next step is to ascertain whether or not any identified ‘potential capacity’ can be deemed ‘actual capacity’. There may be situations where, although a site is highlighted as potentially able to accommodate some additional play, this should not be recorded as spare capacity against the site. For example, a site may be managed to regularly operate slightly below full capacity to ensure that it can cater for a number of regular friendly matches and activities that take place but are difficult to quantify on a weekly basis.

The first team pitch at Gambrel Bank (Ashton-under-Lyne RUFC) shows spare capacity of 1.5 match equivalent sessions per week as the pitch is only used by the Club’s first team every other Saturday. Although this pitch is, therefore, available within the peak period (Sunday), no actual spare capacity is recorded as no additional play is permitted as the Club wish to protect the playing surface.

Similarly, the first team pitch at Audenshaw Park (Aldwinians RUFC) shows spare capacity of 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week. Although the pitch is available in the peak period (Sunday) every other week, no actual spare capacity is recorded as no additional play is permitted with the Club wishing to protect the playing surface.

Overplay

Of the nine pitches within Tameside, five are currently overplayed.

Table 4.9: Overplay summary

Site Name	Pitch type	Agreed Quality Rating	Floodlit	Match equivalent sessions ¹¹ (per week)	Pitch capacity (sessions per week)	Capacity rating	Current Training (sessions per week)
Gambrel Bank (Ashton-under-Lyne RUFC)	Senior	M1 / D1 (Standard)	No	2.5	2	0.5	-
	Senior	M1 / D0 (Poor)	Yes	3	1.5	1.5	2
Audenshaw Park (Aldwinians RUFC)	Senior	M1 / D1 (Standard)	Yes	4.5	2	2.5	2
	Senior	M1 / D1 (Standard)	Yes	5.75	2	3.75	2.5
Blocksages Playing Fields (Dukinfield RUFC)	Senior	M0 / D1 (Poor)	Yes	6.5	1.5	5	4.75

Two pitches at Gambrel Bank (Ashton-under-Lyne RUFC) are overplayed by a total of 2 match equivalent sessions per week. The second team pitch is overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week due to senior and junior competitive fixtures. The floodlit pitch is overplayed by 1.5 match equivalent sessions per week due to mini competitive fixtures and senior training (two match equivalent sessions per week).

¹¹ All junior/mini play takes place on adult pitches and this has been added to calculate the total play on sites.

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Two pitches at Audenshaw Park (Aldwinians RUFC) are overplayed by a total of 6.25 match equivalent sessions per week. The second team pitch is overplayed by 2.5 match equivalent sessions per week due to senior/junior competitive fixtures and some senior training (two match equivalent sessions per week). The third pitch is overplayed by 3.75 match equivalent sessions per week due to mini competitive fixtures as well as senior / junior training (2.5 match equivalent sessions per week).

The floodlit pitch at Blocksages Playing Fields (Dukinfield RUFC) is overplayed by 5.25 match equivalent sessions per week due to junior/mini competitive fixtures as well as senior / junior training (4.75 match equivalent sessions per week).

In total, five pitches are currently overplayed in Tameside by a total of 13.25 match equivalent sessions per week. It should be noted that all club training equates to 11.25 match equivalent sessions per week.

Conclusions

Having considered supply and demand above, the table below identifies the overall spare capacity in each of the analysis areas, based on match equivalent sessions.

Table 4.10: Spare capacity of match equivalent sessions per week

Analysis area	Actual spare capacity ¹²	Demand (match equivalent sessions)				
		Overplay	Unmet demand	Current demand	Future demand	Total
Ashton	-	2	-	2	-	-
Denton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Droylsden & Audenshaw	-	6.25	-	6.25	-	-
Dukinfield & Stalybridge	-	5	-	5	-	-
Hyde	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longdendale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mossley	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	13.25	-	13.25	2.5	15.75

(* Includes future demand expressed by clubs (three senior teams and two mini teams) and from population increases (two mini teams). This equates to 2.5 match equivalent sessions per week assuming all play takes place on senior pitches.

Overall in Tameside, the table identifies that there will be a shortfall of 15.75 match equivalent sessions per week to meet both current and future demand. Shortfalls are attributed to pitch quality and training on competitive pitches.

¹² In match equivalent sessions

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Rugby union summary

- ◀ There are 11 senior grass rugby union pitches in Tameside located across five sites. Of the 11 pitches, nine are currently available for community use and used, with two pitches, located at Audenshaw School (Site ID: 8) not available for community use.
- ◀ The 3G APG at Audenshaw School is World Rugby Regulation 22 compliant and is available for community use. As the availability and costs of hiring the facility is unknown, the extent to which this facility may alleviate training demand is unknown.
- ◀ Of the nine grass pitches available for community use, six pitches are classified as standard quality with the remaining three pitches assessed as poor quality.
- ◀ There are currently no dedicated junior / mini pitches within Tameside.
- ◀ There are three clubs based within Tameside.
- ◀ Aldwinians RUFC has been based at Audenshaw Park in the Droylsden & Audenshaw Analysis Area since 1986. The site is vested in the names of three legal trustees and, therefore, privately owned and managed by the Club.
- ◀ Ashton-under-Lyne RUFC is based at Gambrel Bank in the Ashton Analysis Area. The Club currently leases the site from Tameside MBC although the onsite clubhouse is owned by the Club (lease due to expire in 2020). Consultation with the Club confirms that it is currently in negotiations with Tameside MBC with regard to a new long term lease of the site.
- ◀ Dukinfield RUFC is based at Blocksages Playing Fields in the Dukinfield & Stalybridge Analysis Area. The Club currently leases the site from Tameside MBC although the length of the lease and date of expiry is unknown.
- ◀ There are a total of 32 competitive rugby union teams within Tameside; 9 senior teams, 11 junior teams and 12 mini teams.
- ◀ Consultation suggests that there is a desire to increase the number of teams within each club. Population growth (by 2025) in Tameside is expected to create an additional two junior teams and two mini teams. This would equate to an additional 1.5 match equivalent sessions per week.
- ◀ Peak time for senior rugby union matches in Tameside is Saturday afternoons with all junior and mini rugby taking place on Sundays. Nevertheless, as all junior and mini rugby in Tameside takes place on senior pitches, the peak time for requirement of senior pitches is Sundays.
- ◀ Although spare capacity exists on two pitches within Tameside and a number of pitches are available within the peak period, no actual spare capacity is recorded as no additional play is permitted in order to protect the playing surface.
- ◀ In total, five pitches are currently overplayed in Tameside by a total of 13.25 match equivalent sessions per week. It should be noted that all club training equates to 11.25 match equivalent sessions per week.
- ◀ Overall in Tameside, there will be a shortfall of 15.75 match equivalent sessions per week to meet both current and future demand. Shortfalls are attributed to pitch quality, training on competitive pitches and limited number of floodlit training areas and/or floodlit adult pitches to cater for demand.

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PART 5: HOCKEY

5.1: Introduction

Hockey in England is governed by England Hockey (EH).

Competitive league hockey matches can only be played on sand based, sand dressed or water based pitches. Although 40mm 3G can be considered suitable for some recreational and school use this surface is not suitable for club matches.

It is considered that a hockey pitch can accommodate a maximum of four matches on the peak day (Saturday) provided that the pitch has floodlighting.

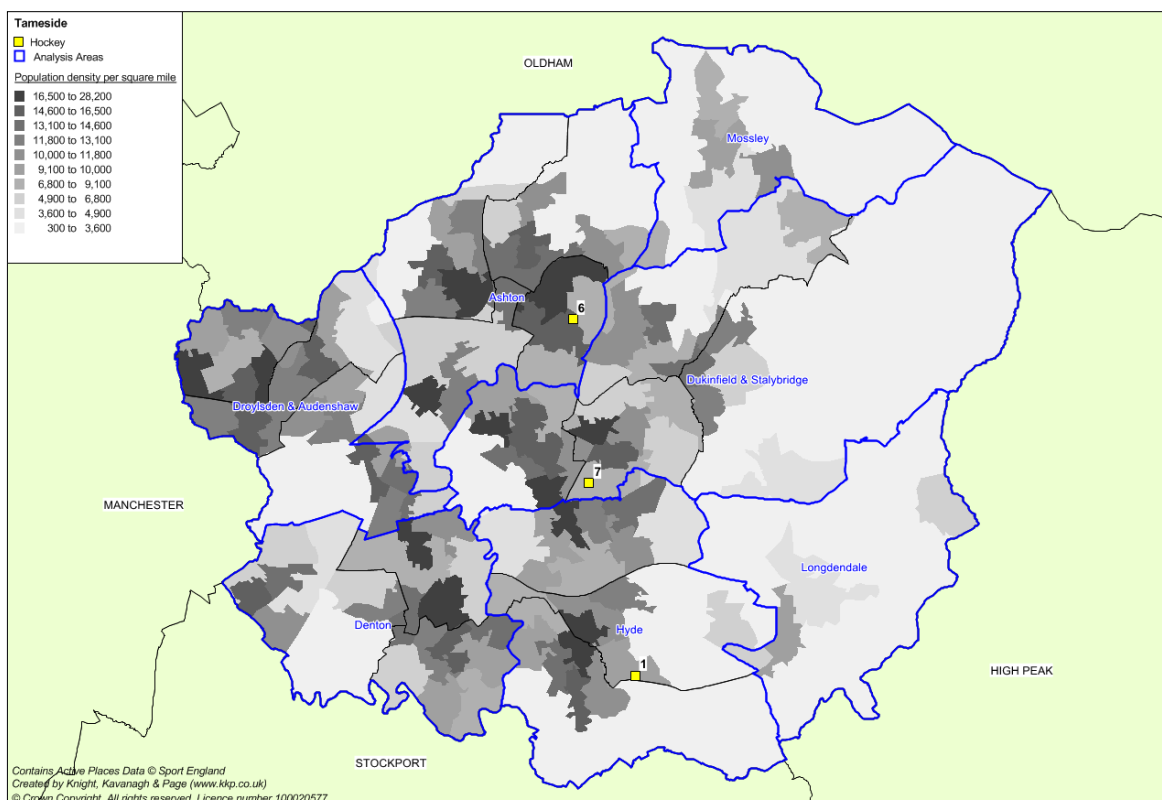
Club consultation

There is one hockey club that has is based in Tameside; Glossop Hockey Club (HC). City of Manchester HC run a satellite club and hires a venue in Tameside to deliver this.

5.2: Supply

There are three sand based/dressed artificial grass pitches (AGPs) suitable for competitive hockey. These are located at Astley Sports College Community high school, Alder high school and Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College.

Figure 5.1 Hockey AGPs by location



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Table 5.1: Key to map – all sand filled pitches in Tameside regardless of size

Site ID	Site	Analysis area	Size	Sand filled/dressed	Community use?
1	Alder Community High School	Hyde	n/a	Sand filled	No
6	Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College	Ashton	90x50m	Sand filled	Yes
7	Astley Sports College Comm. High School	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	96x60m	Sand filled	Yes

5.3: Demand

There is one club playing in Tameside producing a total of two teams, this is Glossop hockey club. There is also a satellite centre based at Astley Sports College Community high school managed by a Manchester club; the City of Manchester hockey club which has an after school club and a weekly junior coaching session with an average of 15 young people per week.

No other clubs were identified as playing in Tameside on the education pitches. However, all schools with sand dressed AGPs do have hockey teams.

Table 5.2: Competitive hockey teams playing in Tameside

Name of club	No. of competitive teams playing on AGPs in Tameside				Membership trends over previous three years
	Senior men	Senior women	Vets	Juniors	
Glossop hockey club	-	2	-	-	Two adult ladies teams playing in the Greater Manchester Hockey association league, at Ashton 6th Form College. 1st team play Sat pm, 2nd team play Sundays.

Training

No additional demand for training facilities was identified during consultation with the Club or the City of Manchester satellite centre.

Glossop hockey club currently utilise Ashton sixth form college for training and matches. Training takes place for two hours per week.

The City of Manchester satellite centre has a junior coaching session from 6.30pm – 8.00pm on a Friday evening at Astley Sports College Community high school with an average of 15 young people attending.

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Unmet/latent demand

Unmet demand is defined as the number of teams that could be fielded were sufficient pitches available. Although consultation suggests that there is currently no unmet demand in Tameside

Displaced demand

There is no displaced demand for hockey in Tameside.

Future demand

Future demand can be defined in two ways, through participation increases and using population forecasts. Team generation rates are used below as the basis for calculating the number of teams likely to be generated in the future based on population growth.

Table 5.3: Team generation rates

Age group	Current population within age group	Current no. of teams	Team Generation Rate	Future population within age group	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population (2037)
Senior Men's (16-45)	42,093	0	0	41,545	0.0	0.0
Senior Women's (16-45)	43,326	0	0	42,603	0.0	0.0
Junior Boys (11-15)	6,376	0	0	7,655	0.0	0.0
Junior Girls (11-15)	6,210	0	0	7,353	0.0	0.0

Participation in hockey is relatively low with the only teams being fielded through the Glossop Hockey Club.

The additional future demand calculated through the increase in population, increase in the number of teams would not equate to the need for any additional artificial surface for hockey.

However the satellite centre managed by the City of Manchester hockey club aims to generate more teams for this club that would ultimately play for the club in Tameside.

5.3: Usage

The following table (5.4) summarises the availability of full size AGPs for community use in Tameside. In addition, it records the availability of provision within the peak period. Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM) applies an overall peak period for AGPs of 34 hours a week (Monday to Thursday 17:00-21:00; Friday 17:00-19:00; Saturday and Sunday 09:00-17:00).

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Table 5.4: Community opening times and usage by sport of full size sand AGPs

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	No. of pitches	Available for community use?	Size	Security of tenure?	Availability for community use in the peak period	Available for community use by Hockey?	Available for community use by Football?
1	Alder Community High School	Hyde	1	No	n/a	Secured	No community use	-	-
6	Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College	Ashton	1	Yes	90x 50m	Secured	Monday-Friday : 15hrs Weekend : 5hrs Total: 20hrs	7 hours	8 hours
7	Astley Sports College Comm. High School	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	1	Yes	96x 60m	Secured	Monday-Friday : 22.5hrs Weekend : 14hrs Total: 36.5hrs	4 hours	32.5 hours

The AGP at Alder Community high school is not available for community use due to the quality of the carpet. Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College and Astley Sports College Community high school are both available for community use and used. Glossop hockey club predominantly use the sixth form college for training and matches, however there is use by football on the pitches albeit a small amount.

The AGP at Astley sports college community high school is used for hockey four hours per week but the majority of training and matches are used by local football clubs.

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5.4: Quality

All site assessments follow the EH methodology as follows:

- ◀ Sites and Pitches – Differentiate between full and half sized AGPs. Pitch sizes should be measured against England Hockey’s minimum dimensions including appropriate run offs
- ◀ Ancillary Facilities - Details should be provided about the scale and quality of ancillary facilities including changing provision, social facilities and car parking.
- ◀ Pitch Quality – In the majority of cases you may need to carry out a non-technical assessment to understand the quality of an AGP. However, please seek guidance from your EH representative who may be able to provide details they have available to support the quality assessments.

Alder community high school was assessed as poor, hence he no community use. The school are aiming to refurbish the AGP to a 3G pitch.

Astley sports college community high school are currently working with the FA and Cheshire county football association in relation to a number of options which include an additional 3G AGP or replacing the sand with a 3G AGP.

Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College is limited in terms of evening bookings and training for Glossop hockey club as there are no floodlights. The AGP was assessed as standard and is five years old.

Table 5.6: Summary of quality

Site ID	Site name	Surface type	Year built (refurbished)	Floodlit?	Quality
1	Alder Community High School	Hyde	2003	Yes	Poor
6	Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College	Ashton	2010	No	Standard
7	Astley Sports College Comm. High School	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	2004	Yes	Standard

5.5: Supply and demand modelling

Sport England’s Facilities Planning Model (FPM) – National Facilities Audit Dataset (January 2014)

The FPM is a model used as a starting point to help assess the strategic provision of sports facilities, including AGPs. The Model is prescriptive and not predictive in that it does not provide precise estimates of the use of proposed facilities. Rather it prescribes an appropriate level of provision for any defined area in relation to demand and which reflects national expectations and policies. It is not a substitute for considering local club needs and should be used alongside any local assessment.

Outputs from the National Runs were analysed for this assessment. The National Runs draw on data on the supply sourced from Active Places and represent the position as at January 2014. Unfortunately, in this particular case the supply drawn from Active Places

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differs significantly from the actual supply identified by the audit work. As a result there would be little value in reporting most of the outputs here. One output that is not affected is the estimate of demand. Based on the size / structure of the population in Tameside, the FPM estimates the demand for hockey use of AGPs to equate to one full size pitch.

Hockey summary

- ◀ There are three sand filled AGP's in Tameside, all were assessed as standard quality except the following Alder Community High School which was assessed as poor.
- ◀ There is one club playing in Tameside producing a total of two teams, this is Glossop hockey club. There is also a satellite centre based at Astley Sports College Community high school managed by a Manchester club.
- ◀ Participation in hockey is relatively low with the only teams being fielded through the Glossop.
- ◀ The additional future demand calculated through the increase in population, increase in the number of teams would not equate to the need for any additional artificial surface for hockey.
- ◀ Overall hockey clubs have access to 11 hours of pitch time per week on those pitches available for community use.
- ◀ Alder Community High School is over 10 years old and Astley Sports College Community High School is coming up to 10 years old and will therefore need refurbishing.

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PART 6: CRICKET

6.1: Introduction

The Lancashire Cricket Board (LCB) and Cheshire Cricket Board (CCB) are the governing and representative bodies for cricket within Tameside. The Boards' aims are to promote the game of cricket at all levels through partnerships with professional and recreational cricket clubs as well as appropriate agencies within the County.

The Lancashire Cricket Board (LCB) Cheshire Cricket Board (CCB) both have the role of which is to deliver the ECB Cricket Strategy which aims to create successful England teams at all levels, and produce a vibrant domestic game as well as increasing and enthusing participation up to 2017 (which will be refreshed as part of the new Sport England funding cycle).

Consultation

An electronic survey was sent to all cricket clubs playing within Tameside. An invitation to complete the survey was sent to clubs directly via e-mail and a further reminder e-mail was sent from the LCB/CCB in an attempt to increase response rate. An overall response rate of 94% (fifteen out of sixteen clubs) was achieved. The results from such consultation are used to inform key issues within this section of the report.

There is one pitch at Droylsden Cricket Club, however the Club did not respond to the online survey and engage with the strategy thereafter, the Club is located at Gardenfield Avenue.

6.2: Supply

In total, there are 18 cricket pitches located across 18 sites in Tameside, all of which are available for community use and used with the exception of Audenshaw School (Site ID: 8), Denton Community College (Site ID: 26) and West Hill High School (Site ID: 9902) that are not available for community use. The supply of all pitches in Tameside is shown in Table 6.2.

Please note that for the purposes of this report, being available for community use refers to pitches in public, voluntary, private or commercial ownership or management (including education sites) recorded as being available for use/hire by teams/clubs.

Table 6.1: Summary of pitches available for community use

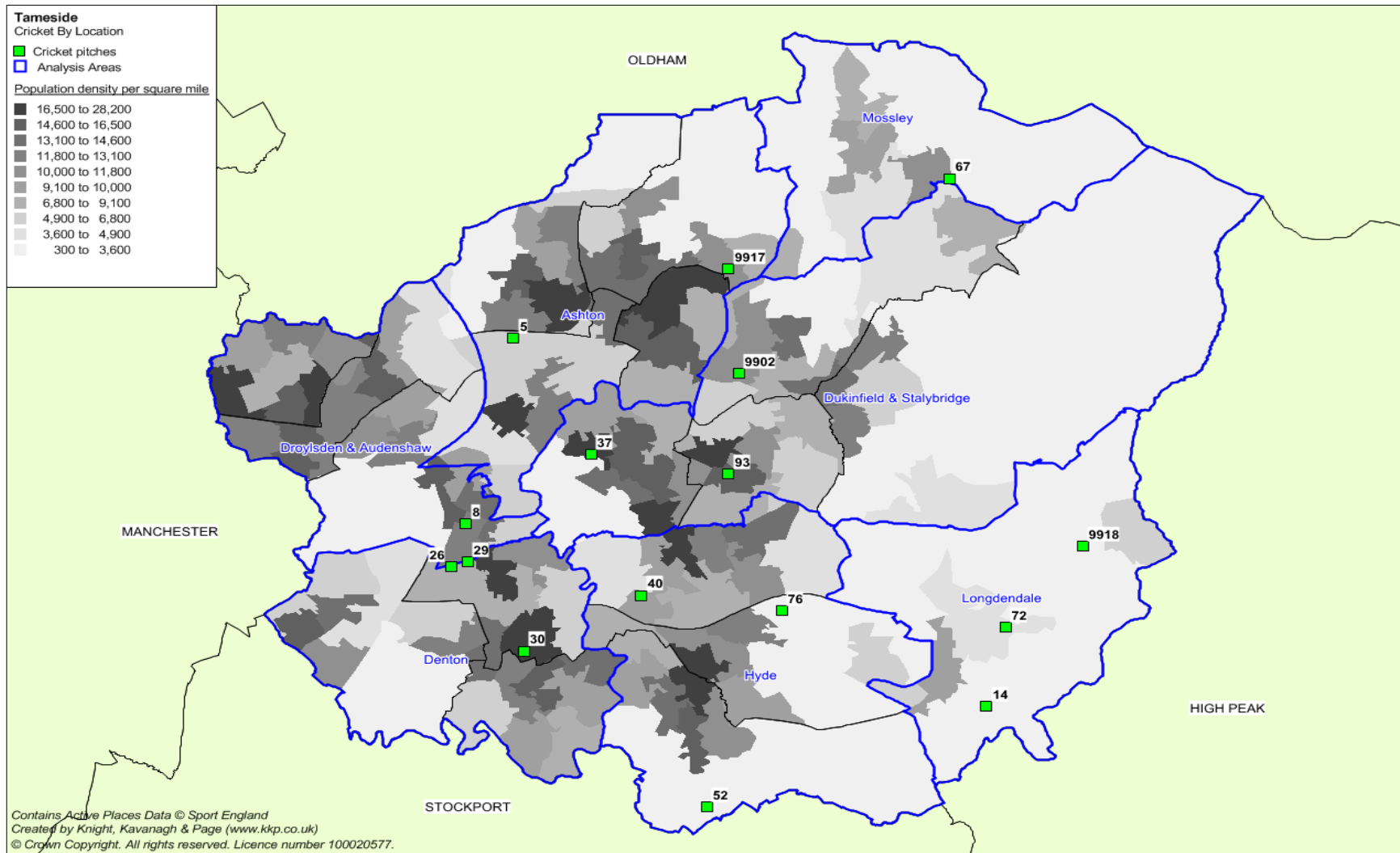
Analysis area	No. of pitches
Ashton	2
Denton	3
Droylsden and Audenshaw	-
Dukinfield and Stalybridge	3
Hyde	3
Longdendale	3
Mossley	1

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TAMESIDE	15
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Figure 6.1: Location of all cricket pitches in Tameside



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Table 6.2: Key to map of cricket pitches in Tameside

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Community use?	No. of pitches
5	Ashton Cricket Club	Ashton	Yes	1
9917	Ashton Ladysmith Cricket Club	Ashton	Yes	1
26	Denton Community College	Denton	No	1
29	Denton Cricket Club	Denton	Yes	1
30	Denton St Lawrence Cricket Club	Denton	Yes	1
31	Denton West Cricket Club	Denton	Yes	1
8	Audenshaw School	Droylsden & Audenshaw	No	1
37	Dukinfield Cricket Club	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Yes	1
93	Stalybridge St. Pauls Cricket Club	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Yes	1
9919	Staley Cricket Club	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Yes	1
9902	West Hill School	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	No	1
40	Flowery Field Cricket Club	Hyde	Yes	1
52	Hyde Cricket And Squash Club	Hyde	Yes	1
76	Newton Cricket Club	Hyde	Yes	1
14	Broadbottom Cricket Club	Longdendale	Yes	1
72	Mottram Cricket Club	Longdendale	Yes	1
9918	Hollingworth Cricket Club	Longdendale	Yes	1
67	Micklehurst Cricket & Social Club	Mossley	Yes	1

Security of tenure

Table 6.3: Summary of pitch ownership (of clubs that completed the survey)

Club	Pitch ownership	Security of Tenure	Details
Ashton CC	Owned	Secured	N/a
Denton CC	Owned	Secured	N/a
Denton St Lawrence CC	Owned	Secured	N/a
Flowery Field CC	Owned	Secured	N/a
Hollingworth CC	Owned	Secured	N/a
Hyde CC	Owned	Secured	N/a
Mottram CC	Owned	Secured	N/a
Newton CC	Owned	Secured	N/a
Stalybridge St Pauls CC	Owned	Secured	N/a
Broadbottom CC	Leased	Secured	The Club has a 999 year lease agreement with Tameside MBC.
Denton West CC	Leased	Secured	The Club has a 21 year lease agreement with Tameside MBC.
Dukinfield CC	Leased	Secured	The Club has a 999 year lease agreement but all buildings are owned by the Club.
Micklehurst CC	Leased	Secured	The Club currently has a lease agreement with Stamford Estates.
Staley CC	Leased	Secured	The Club has a 25 year lease agreement with Stamford Estates.

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Club	Pitch ownership	Security of Tenure	Details
Ashton Ladysmith CC	No lease	Unsecured	Club require a lease.

Pitch quality

Table 6.4: Summary of pitch quality by wicket type

Wicket type	Good	Standard	Poor
Grass / Non-turf	2	4	-
Grass	-	9	-
Standalone Non-turf	-	-	-
Tameside	2	13	-

Of the two pitches assessed as good quality all are located on club sites. The remaining pitches are all standard and are also located on club sites. Pitch assessments for all pitches in Tameside are shown in Table 6.11.

Maintaining high pitch quality is the most important aspect of cricket. If the wicket is poor, it can affect the quality of the game and can, in some instances, become dangerous. To obtain a full technical assessment of wicket and pitches, the ECB recommends a Performance Quality Standard Assessment (PQS). The PQS assesses a cricket square to ascertain whether the pitch meets the Performance Quality Standards that are benchmarked by the Institute of Groundsmanship. Of the clubs that responded to the survey, none confirmed that they have a PQS.

Ancillary facilities

Table 6.5: Summary of changing provision quality at club sites

Good	Acceptable	Poor
Ashton CC Ashton Ladysmith CC Dukinfield CC Flowery Field CC Hyde Cricket and Squash Club Stayley CC	Broadbottom CC Denton CC Denton St. Lawrence CC Denton West CC Micklehurst CC Mottram CC Newton CC Stalybridge St. Pauls CC	Hollingworth CC

Ancillary quality varies across the clubs with six rated as good quality, eight rated as acceptable and one deemed poor quality.

Training facilities

Access to cricket nets is important, particularly for pre-season/winter training. Of the 15 clubs in Tameside, all report that they have access to practice nets at their respective grounds. Through consultation no club expressed the need for indoor nets.

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Table 6.6: Expressed demand for cricket training facilities

Club	Demand expressed
Ashton Ladysmith CC	Reports that additional nets are required.
Denton CC	Reports that additional nets are required.
Dukinfield CC	Reports that additional nets are required.
Flowery Field CC	Reports that additional nets are required.
Hollingworth CC	Reports that they require a perimeter fence around the recently installed nets.
Micklehurst CC	Reports that additional nets are required and current net facilities require refurbishment.

6.3: Demand

There is national recognition that cricket is currently experiencing a reduction in participation numbers. Indeed, the 2014 National Cricket Playing Survey indicates a seven per cent decrease in the number of people participating in cricket teams; down from 908,000 in 2013 to 844,000 in 2014. Nevertheless, the survey also revealed that poor weather contributed to the decline in participation. With an estimated 70% of amateur cricket played on a Saturday, only 15 Saturdays were rated 'dry' in 2014 compared to 20 Saturdays in 2013. In addition, the findings from the survey states that Lancashire is the fifth highest playing population in the country with approximately 49,200 people participating in recreational cricket.

The respective Cricket Boards indicate that club development and support through the cricket development groups are critical to the development of the game.

There are England and Wales Cricket Board (ECWB) small grants available that support clubs to develop and grow participations as well as the Chance to Shine programme and school to club links.

Notwithstanding the challenges highlighted above, all clubs in Tameside, except Ashton Ladysmith CC field both senior and junior teams. The biggest club, in terms of number of teams, is Broadbottom Cricket Club with four senior and seven junior teams of which two of the junior teams are girl's teams.

The audit identifies 15 clubs in Tameside with a total of 113 teams (44 senior and 69 junior).

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Table 6.8: Summary of teams by analysis area

Analysis area	No. of competitive teams	
	Seniors	Juniors
Ashton	6	8
Denton	9	17
Droylsden and Audenshaw	-	-
Dukinfield and Stalybridge	8	12
Hyde	10	14
Longdendale	9	17
Mossley	2	1
TAMESIDE	44	69

Table 6.9: Summary of teams by club

Name of club	No. of teams		Membership trends over previous three years
	Seniors	Juniors	
Ashton CC	3	8	Membership at both senior and junior level has increased in recent years and the Club now has an additional senior teams and four junior teams (u7s to u10s) who play various midweek friendlies.
Ashton Ladysmith CC	3	-	Senior membership has increased and then club now has three senior teams. The club has an aspiration to increase by one U18 next season.
Broadbottom CC	4	7	Membership numbers at both senior and junior level have remained static in recent years and the Club has aspirations to increase the number of teams in the future by one junior team.
Denton CC	3	5	Membership numbers at both senior and junior level have remained static in recent years and the Club has no plans to increase the number of teams in the future.
Denton St Lawrence CC	3	6	Membership numbers at both senior and junior level have remained static in recent years and the Club has no plans to increase the number of teams in the future.
Denton West CC	3	6	Membership numbers at both senior and junior level have remained static in recent years and the Club has no plans to increase the number of teams in the future.
Dukinfield CC	3	6	Membership numbers at both senior and junior level have remained static in recent years and the Club has no plans to increase the number of teams in the future.
Flowery Field CC	3	4	Membership numbers at both senior and junior level have remained static in recent years and the Club has no plans to increase

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Name of club	No. of teams		Membership trends over previous three years
	Seniors	Juniors	
			the number of teams in the future.
Hollingworth CC	2	5	Membership numbers at both senior and junior level have remained static in recent years and the Club has aspirations to increase the number of teams in the future by one senior team.
Hyde CC	4	5	Membership numbers at both senior and junior level have remained static in recent years and the Club has no plans to increase the number of teams in the future.
Micklehurst CC	2	1	Membership numbers at both senior and junior level have remained static in recent years but the Club has aspirations to increase the number of junior teams in the future.
Mottram CC	3	5	Membership numbers at both senior and junior level have remained static in recent years and the Club has aspirations to increase the number of junior and senior teams (one each) in the future.
Newton CC	3	5	Membership numbers at both senior and junior level have remained static in recent years and the Club has no plans to increase the number of teams in the future.
Staley CC	2	4	Senior membership has remained static in recent years but junior membership has increased. The Club has aspirations to field an additional senior team in the near future.
Stalybridge St. Paul's CC	3	2	Membership numbers at both senior and junior level have remained static in recent years and the Club has aspirations to increase the number of junior teams (two) in the future.

Unmet demand

Consultation with clubs confirmed that there is currently no unmet demand within Tameside. As discussed, many clubs report that senior membership has remained static in recent years. No responding clubs report that the supply of pitches within Tameside is a significant factor in either the loss of teams or contributing to a growth of teams at either senior or junior level.

Last Man Stands

Last Man Stands (LMS) was founded in 2005, in London. LMS is a wide reaching amateur cricket league. The social outdoor eight-a-side T20 cricket game lasts approximately two hours and can only be played on non-turf wickets as opposed to grass wickets. All eight wickets are required to bowl a team out so when the seventh wicket falls, the 'Last Man Stands' on his own. This shorter format of the game has encouraged more people to participate in the sport and due to its increasing popularity; approximately 30,000 players took part in LMS T20 cricket leagues in 2012.

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There is currently no LMS operating in Tameside. Nevertheless, the 2014 National Cricket Playing Survey suggests that, within Lancashire (LCB area), the vast majority of cricketers would like to see T20 competitions introduced and to be played midweek.

Peak time demand

An analysis of match play identifies that peak time demand for cricket pitches in Tameside is Saturday. This equates to 57 teams (all ages) playing mid-week, 28 teams playing on Saturday and the remaining 28 team playing on Sunday.

Women's and girls' cricket

Women's and girls' cricket is a national priority for the ECB and there is a target to establish two girls' and one women's team in every local authority over the next five years.

Although there are two girls' teams and one women's team currently playing at clubs in Tameside, there are several clubs that indicate they have a number of girls playing within their junior teams at various age groups.

Future demand

Table 6.10: Team generation rates

Age group	Current population within age group	Current no. of teams	Team Generation Rate	Future population within age group	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population
Senior Men's (18-55)	55,486	46	1:1206	52,961	43.9	0
Senior Women's (18-55)	56,780	0	0	53,897	0.0	0.0
Junior Boys (7-17)	14,437	68	1:212	16,735	78.8	10.8
Junior Girls (7-17)	13,859	2	1:6930	16,036	2.3	0.3

Population growth in Tameside by 2025 is not likely to be an increase in demand for senior cricket. Nevertheless, an increase in junior population would result in the need for an additional 11 junior teams. For the purposes of supply and demand analysis, the increase in junior teams could be accommodated by one additional pitch.

6.4: Provision of cricket pitch sites assessed by quality and capacity

The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over a season is most often determined by quality. As a minimum, the quality, and therefore, the capacity of a pitch affect the playing experience and people's enjoyment of playing cricket. In extreme circumstances, it can result in the inability of the pitch to cater for all or certain types of play during both peak and off peak times.

Capacity analysis for cricket is measured over a season as opposed to a weekly basis. This is due to playability as only one match is generally played per pitch per day at the weekend or evening during the week. Wickets are rotated throughout the season to reduce wear and allow sufficient repair. It is, therefore, more accurate to assess capacity

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over the season rather than on a weekly basis. The capacity of a pitch to accommodate match sessions is driven by the number and quality of wickets.

This section presents the current pitch stock available for cricket in Tameside. It illustrates,

- ◀ The number of grass and artificial cricket wickets per pitch
- ◀ The number of competitive matches per season per pitch

As a guide, the ECB suggests that a good quality wicket should be able to take:

- ◀ 5 matches per season per grass wicket
- ◀ 60 matches per season per synthetic wicket

This information is used to allocate capacity ratings as follows:

Potential capacity	Play is below the level the site could sustain
At capacity	Play matches the level the site can sustain
Overused	Play exceeds the level the site can sustain

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Table 6.11: Cricket pitch capacity

Site ID	Site name	Community use category	Analysis area	Pitch quality ¹³	Pitches		Play (matches per season)	Capacity (matches per season)	Actual Spare Capacity (pitches)	Capacity rating (matches per season)	Comments
					No. of grass wickets	No. of non-turf wickets					
5	Ashton CC	Yes	Ashton	Good	10		102	50	0	52	Pitch (grass wickets) is significantly overplayed by 52 matches per season.
					-	1	0	60	1	-60	The non-turf wicket is not used for competitive matches
14	Broad bottom CC	Yes	Longdendale	Standard	9	-	78	45	0	33	Pitch (grass wickets) is significantly overplayed by 33 matches per season.
29	Denton CC	Yes	Denton	Standard	14	-	75	70	0	5	Pitch (grass wicket) is overplayed by five matches per season.
30	Denton St Lawrence CC	Yes	Denton	Standard	10	-	90	50	0	40	Pitch (grass wickets) is significantly overplayed by 40 matches per season.

¹³ From non-technical assessments completed in August 2014

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Site ID	Site name	Community use category	Analysis area	Pitch quality ¹³	Pitches		Play (matches per season)	Capacity (matches per season)	Actual Spare Capacity (pitches)	Capacity rating (matches per season)	Comments
					No. of grass wickets	No. of non-turf wickets					
						1	0	60	0	-60	The non-turf wicket is not used for competitive matches.
31	Denton West CC	Yes	Denton	Standard	15	-	75	75	0	0	Pitch is played to capacity.
37	Dukinfield CC	Yes	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Standard	12	-	90	60	0	30	Pitch (grass wicket) is significantly overplayed by 30 matches per season.
					-	1	0	60	0	-60	The non-turf wicket is not used for competitive matches.
40	Flowery Field CC	Yes	Hyde	Standard	10	-	72	50	0	22	Pitch (grass wicket) is overplayed by 22 matches per season.
52	Hyde Cricket And Squash Club	Yes	Hyde	Good	14	-	110	70	0	50	Pitch (grass wicket) is significantly overplayed by 50 matches per season.
					-	1	0	60	0	-60	The non-turf wicket is not used for competitive matches
67	Micklehurst Cricket & Social Club	Yes	Mossley	Standard	9	-	35	45	0	-10	Spare capacity identified.

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Site ID	Site name	Community use category	Analysis area	Pitch quality ¹³	Pitches		Play (matches per season)	Capacity (matches per season)	Actual Spare Capacity (pitches)	Capacity rating (matches per season)	Comments
					No. of grass wickets	No. of non-turf wickets					
72	Mottram CC	Yes	Longdendale	Standard	12	-	62	60	0	2	Pitch (grass wicket) is overplayed by two matches per season.
					-	1	0	60	0	-60	The non-turf wicket is not used for competitive matches
76	Newton CC	Yes	Hyde	Standard	7	-	56	35	0	21	Pitch (grass wicket) is significantly overplayed by 21 matches per season.
93	Stalybridge St. Pauls Cricket Club	Yes	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Standard	14	-	56	70	0	-14	Spare capacity identified.
9917	Ashton Ladysmith CC	Yes	Ashton	Standard	8	-	45	40	0	5	Pitch (grass wicket) is overplayed by five matches per season.
9918	Hollingworth Cricket Club	Yes	Longdendale	Standard	6	-	50	30	0	20	Pitch (grass wicket) is significantly overplayed by 20 matches per season.
					-	1	0	60	0	-60	The non-turf wicket is not used for competitive matches
9919	Staley Cricket Club	Yes	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	Standard	13	-	65	65	0	0	Pitch is played to capacity.

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The following educational sites have no community access:

- ◀ Audenshaw School
- ◀ Denton Community College
- ◀ West Hill School

6.5 Supply and demand analysis

Actual spare capacity

The next step is to ascertain whether or not any identified 'potential capacity' can be deemed 'spare capacity'. There may be situations where, although a site is highlighted as potentially able to accommodate some additional play, this should not be recorded as spare capacity against the site. For example, a site may be managed to regularly operate slightly below full capacity to ensure that it can cater for a number of regular training sessions, or to protect the quality of the site.

Two sites have potential spare capacity on grass pitches in Tameside. However, only one of the sites has actual spare capacity, equating to a total of one pitch to accommodate additional play:

- ◀ Micklehurst Cricket & Social Club

By analysis area this can be summarised as follows:

Analysis area	Actual spare capacity (grass pitches)
Ashton	-
Denton	-
Droylsden and Audenshaw	-
Dukinfield and Stalybridge	-
Hyde	-
Longdendale	-
Mossley	1
TAMESIDE	1

Overplay

Eleven sites are overplayed by a total of 280 match sessions per season and have no capacity to accommodate additional play: Ashton CC (52 matches), Broadbottom CC (33 matches), Denton CC (5 matches), Denton St. Lawrence CC (40 matches), Dukinfield CC (30 matches), Flowery Field CC (22 matches), Hyde (50), Mottram CC (2 matches), Newton CC (21 matches), Ashton Ladysmith CC (5 matches) and Hollingworth Cricket Club (20 matches).

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By analysis area this can be summarised as follows:

Analysis area	Overlay (match sessions per season)
Ashton	57
Denton	45
Droylsden and Audenshaw	-
Dukinfield and Stalybridge	30
Hyde	93
Longdendale	55
Mossley	-
TAMESIDE	280

For the purposes of supply and demand analysis, 4.7 pitches (with 12 grass wickets) are required to meet demand expressed from overlay across Tameside (it is assumed that a new pitch with 12 grass wickets has the capacity to accommodate 60 matches per season).

To what extent can current provision accommodate current and future demand?

The table below seeks to summarise actual spare capacity on grass pitches in Tameside against expressed demand i.e. overlay, latent and future to assess the extent to which current provision can accommodate current and future demand.

Table 6.12: Capacity of cricket pitches

Analysis area	Actual spare capacity (pitches)	Demand (pitches)			
		Overlay	Latent demand	Future demand	Total
Ashton	-	1	-	-	1
Denton	-	0.5	-	-	0.5
Droylsden and Audenshaw	-	-	-	-	-
Dukinfield and Stalybridge	-	0.5	-	-	0.5
Hyde	-	1.7	-	-	1.7
Longdendale	-	1	-	-	1
Mossley	1	-	-	-	1
TAMESIDE	1	4.7	-	2*	4.7

(*Includes future demand expressed by clubs (two senior and seven junior) and from population increases (11 junior teams). For the purposes of supply and demand analysis, the increase in teams would require an additional two pitches.

As indicated in Table 6.12, there is a shortfall of 4.7 pitches to accommodate current and future demand.

Cricket summary

- ◀ In total, there are 18 cricket pitches located across 18 sites in Tameside, all of which are available for community use and used with the exception of Audenshaw School, Denton Community College and West Hill High School
- ◀ Of the pitches available for community use, two pitches assessed as good quality with the remaining 13 pitches assessed as standard quality.
- ◀ Pitch ownership across Tameside is varied with nine clubs owning their own grounds and five clubs leasing their respective grounds (one remaining club requiring a lease).
- ◀ Ancillary quality varies across the clubs with six good, eight standard and one poor quality.
- ◀ Access to cricket nets is important, particularly for pre-season/winter training. Of the 15 clubs in Tameside, all report that they have access to practice nets at their respective grounds.
- ◀ Consultation with clubs confirmed that there is currently no unmet demand within Tameside
- ◀ There is currently no LMS operating in Tameside, however there may be opportunity within the LCB area.
- ◀ The audit identifies 15 clubs in Tameside with a total of 113 teams (44 senior and 69 junior).
- ◀ Due to a decrease in senior population in Tameside by 2021, there is not likely to be an increase in demand for senior cricket. Nevertheless, an increase in junior population would result in the need for an additional 11 junior teams. Club consultation suggests an additional two senior teams and seven junior teams may be created due to club development.
- ◀ Two sites have potential spare capacity on grass pitches in Tameside, although only one of the sites (Micklehurst Cricket & Social Club) has actual spare capacity, equating to a total of one pitch to accommodate additional play.
- ◀ Eleven sites are overplayed by a total of 280 match sessions per season and have no capacity to accommodate additional play. For the purposes of supply and demand analysis, 4.7 pitches (with 12 grass wickets) are required to meet demand expressed from overplay across Tameside.
- ◀ As indicated in Table 6.12, there is a shortfall of 4.7 pitches to accommodate current and future demand.

APPENDIX 1: SPORTING CONTEXT

The following section outlines a series of national, regional and local policies pertaining to the study and which will have an important influence on the Strategy.

National context

The provision of high quality and accessible community outdoor sports facilities at a local level is a key requirement for achieving the targets set out by the Government and Sport England. It is vital that this strategy is cognisant of and works towards these targets in addition to local priorities and plans.

Sport England: A Sporting Habit for Life (2012-2017)

In 2017, five years after the Olympic Games, Sport England aspires to transforming sport in England so that it is a habit for life for more people and a regular choice for the majority. Launched in January 2012 the strategy sets out how Sport England will invest over one billion pounds of National Lottery and Exchequer funding during the five year plan period. The investment will be used to create a lasting community sport legacy by growing sports participation at the grassroots level following the 2012 London Olympics. The strategy will:

- ◀ See more people starting and keeping a sporting habit for life
- ◀ Create more opportunities for young people
- ◀ Nurture and develop talent
- ◀ Provide the right facilities in the right places
- ◀ Support local authorities and unlock local funding
- ◀ Ensure real opportunities for communities

The vision is for England to be a world leading sporting nation where many more people choose to play sport. There are five strategic themes including:

- ◀ Maximise value from current NGB investment
- ◀ Places, People, Play
- ◀ Strategic direction and market intelligence
- ◀ Set criteria and support system for NGB 2013-17 investment
- ◀ Market development

The aim by 2017 is to ensure that playing sport is a lifelong habit for more people and a regular choice for the majority. A specific target is to increase the number of 14 to 25 year olds playing sport. To accomplish these aims the strategy sets out a number of outcomes:

- ◀ 4,000 secondary schools in England will be offered a community sport club on its site with a direct link to one or more NGBs, depending on the local clubs in a school's area.
- ◀ County sports partnerships will be given new resources to create effective links locally between schools and sport in the community.
- ◀ All secondary schools that wish to do so, will be supported to open up, or keep open, their sports facilities for local community use and at least a third of these will receive additional funding to make this happen.
- ◀ At least 150 further educational colleagues will benefit from a full time sports professional who will act as a College Sport Maker.

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- ◀ Three quarters of university students aged 18-24 will get the chance to take up a new sport or continue playing a sport they played at school or college.
- ◀ A thousand of our most disadvantaged local communities will get a Door Step Club.
- ◀ Two thousand young people on the margins of society will be supported by the Dame Kelly Holmes Legacy Trust into sport and to gain new life skills.
- ◀ Building on the success of the Places People Play, a further £100 million will be invested in facilities for the most popular sports.
- ◀ A minimum of 30 sports will have enhanced England Talent Pathways to ensure young people and others fulfil their potential.

National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out planning policies for England. It details how these changes are expected to be applied to the planning system. It also provides a framework for local people and their councils to produce distinct local and neighbourhood plans, reflecting the needs and priorities of local communities.

The NPPF states the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It identifies that the planning system needs to focus on three themes of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. A presumption in favour of sustainable development is a key aspect for any plan-making and decision-taking processes. In relation to plan-making the NPPF sets out that Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs.

The 'promoting healthy communities' theme identifies that planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficiencies or surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.

As a prerequisite the NPPF states existing open space, sports and recreation buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- ◀ An assessment has been undertaken, which has clearly shown that the open space, buildings or land is surplus to requirements.
- ◀ The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location.
- ◀ The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

In order for planning policies to be 'sound' local authorities are required to carry out a robust assessment of need for open space, sport and recreation facilities.

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The FA National Game Strategy (2011 – 2015)

The Football Association's (FA) National Game Strategy provides a strategic framework that sets out key priorities, expenditure proposals and targets for the national game (i.e., football) over a four year period. The main issues facing grassroots football are identified as:

- ◀ Growth and retention (young and adult players)
- ◀ Raising standards and behaviour
- ◀ Better players
- ◀ Running the game
- ◀ Workforce
- ◀ Facilities

'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. The leisure budgets of most local authorities have been reduced over recent years, resulting 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.

The growth of the commercial sector in developing custom built five-a-side facilities has changed the overall environment. High quality, modern facilities provided by Powerleague, Goals and playfootball.net for example, have added new opportunities to participate and prompted a significant growth in the number of five-a-side teams in recent years.

The FA National Facilities Strategy (2013 – 2015)

The recently launched National Facilities Strategy sets out the FA's long term vision for development of facilities to support the National Game. It aims to address and reflect the facility needs of football within the National Game. The National Game is defined as all non-professional football from Steps 1-7 of the National League System down to recreational football played on open public space. The role of facilities will be crucial in developing the game in England. One of the biggest issues raised from 'the Big Grassroots Football Survey' by that of 84% respondents, was 'poor facilities'.

The FA's vision for the future of facilities in England is to build, protect and enhance sustainable football facilities to improve the experience of the nation's favourite game. It aims to do this by:

- ◀ Building - Provide new facilities and pitches in key locations to FA standards in order to sustain existing participation and support new participation.
- ◀ Protecting - Ensure that playing pitches and facilities are protected for the benefit of current and future participants.
- ◀ Enhancing - Invest in existing facilities and pitches, ensuring that participation in the game is sustained as well as expanded.

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The Strategy commits to delivering in excess of £150m (through Football Foundation) into facility improvements across the National Game in line with identified priorities:

- ◀ Natural grass pitches improved – target: 100
- ◀ A network of new AGPs built – target 100
- ◀ A network of refurbished AGPs – target 150
- ◀ On selected sites, new and improved changing facilities and toilets
- ◀ Continue a small grants programme designed to address modest facility needs of clubs
- ◀ Ongoing support with the purchase and replacement of goalposts

It also commits to:

- ◀ Direct other sources of investment into FA facility priorities
- ◀ Communicate priorities for investment across the grassroots game on a regular basis
- ◀ Work closely with Sport England, the Premier League and other partners to ensure that investment is co-ordinated and targeted

Champion Counties – England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) Strategic Plan (2013 – 2017)

“Champion Counties” - continues to focus on the four pillars, as identified in the ECB’s previous strategy: “Grounds to Play”. The pillars are:

- ◀ Energising people and partnerships through effective leadership and governance
- ◀ Building a Vibrant domestic game through operational excellence and delivering a competition structure with appointment to view
- ◀ Engaging participants through the maintenance of existing facilities, supporting club/school links, supporting volunteers and expanding women’s and disabilities cricket
- ◀ Delivering Successful England teams and world class global events

The key measures for the life span of the plan are as follows:-

- ◀ Increase the subset of participation measured by Sport England’s Active People Survey from 183,400 to 197,500.
- ◀ Increase attendances at LV= CC, YB50 and FLT20 by 200,000.
- ◀ Complete sponsorship and broadcasting agreements through 2019.
- ◀ Win the World Test Championship and Women’s World Cup in 2017.
- ◀ Win The Ashes and World Cup in 2015.
- ◀ Expand the number of clubs participating in NatWest Cricket Force from 2,000 to 2,200.
- ◀ Complete co-operation agreements for each of the 39 County Boards with their First Class County or Minor County partner.
- ◀ Deliver two world class global events in 2017 which exceed budget and exceed customer satisfaction targets.
- ◀ Increase the number of cricket’s volunteers to 80,000 by 2017.
- ◀ Expand the number of participants in women’s and disabilities cricket by 10% by 2017.
- ◀ Award all Major Matches through 2019 by December 2014.
- ◀ To increase the number of TwelfthMan members from 220,000 to 250,000 by 2017.
- ◀ Complete an approved Community Engagement programme with all 18 First Class Counties and MCC.
- ◀ Provide First Class Counties with total fee payments of £144m between 2014 and 2017.

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- ◀ For each £1 provided in facility grants through the Sport England Whole Sport Plan grant programme ensure a multiplier of 3 with other funding partners.
- ◀ Provide a fund of £8.1m of capital investment to enhance floodlights, sightscreens, replay screens, power sub-stations and broadcasting facilities at First Class County venues.
- ◀ Provide an interest-free loan fund to community clubs of £10 million.
- ◀ Leverage the 2014 tour by India to engage with a minimum of 10,000 cricket supporters of Asian origin. Qualify and engage 50 Level 4 coaches to support the development of professional cricketers.
- ◀ Expand the number of coaches who have received teacher level 1, 2 or 3 qualifications to 50,000.
- ◀ Deliver an annual fixture for the Unicorns against a touring (Full, A or U19) ICC member nation.
- ◀ Provide a fund of £2 million for community clubs to combat the impact of climate change.
- ◀ Introduce a youth T20 competition engaging 500 teams by 2017.

The Rugby Football Union National Facilities Strategy (2013-2017)

The recently launched RFU National Facility Strategy 2013-2017 provides a framework for development of high-quality, well-managed facilities that will help to strengthen member clubs and grow the game in communities around them. In conjunction with partners, this strategy will assist and support clubs and other organisations, so that they can continue to provide quality opportunities for all sections of the community to enjoy the game. It sets out the broad facility needs of the sport and identifies investment priorities to the game and its key partners. It identifies that with 470 grass root clubs and 1500 players there is a continuing need to invest in community club facilities in order to:

- ◀ Create a platform for growth in club rugby participation and membership, especially with a view to exploiting the opportunities afforded by RWC 2015.
- ◀ Ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of rugby clubs, through supporting not only their playing activity but also their capacity to generate revenue through a diverse range of activities and partnerships.

In summary the priorities for investment which have met the needs of the game for the Previous period remain valid:

- ◀ Increase the provision of changing rooms and clubhouses that can sustain concurrent adult and junior male and female activity at clubs
- ◀ Improve the quality and quantity of natural turf pitches and floodlighting
- ◀ Increase the provision of artificial grass pitches that deliver wider game development

It is also a high priority for the RFU to target investment in the following:

- ◀ Upgrade and transform social, community and catering facilities, which can support the generation of additional revenues
- ◀ Facility upgrades, which result in an increase in energy-efficiency, in order to reduce the running costs of clubs
- ◀ Pitch furniture, including rugby posts and pads, pitch side spectator rails and grounds maintenance equipment

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The Rugby Football League Facility Strategy

The RFL's Facilities Strategy was published in 2011. The following themes have been prioritised:

- ◀ Clean, Dry, Safe & Playable
- ◀ Sustainable clubs
- ◀ Environmental Sustainability
- ◀ Geographical Spread
- ◀ Non-club Facilities

The RFL Facilities Trust website www.rflfacilitiestrust.co.uk provides further information on:

- ◀ The RFL Community Facility Strategy
- ◀ Clean, Dry, Safe and Playable Programme
- ◀ Pitch Size Guidance
- ◀ The RFL Performance Standard for Artificial Grass Pitches
- ◀ Club guidance on the Annual Preparation and Maintenance of the Rugby League Pitch

Further to the 2011 Strategy detail on the following specific programmes of particular relevance to pitches and facility planning are listed below and can be found via the trust link (see above):

- ◀ The RFL Pitch Improvement Programme 2013 – 2017
- ◀ Clean, Dry and Safe programmes 2013 - 2017

England Hockey (EH) - A Nation Where Hockey Matters (2013-2017)

EH have a clear vision, a powerful philosophy and five core objectives that all those who have a role in advancing Hockey can unite behind. With UK Sport and Sport England's investment, and growing commercial revenues, EH are ambitious about how they can take the sport forward in Olympic cycles and beyond.

"The vision is for England to be a 'Nation Where Hockey Matters'. A nation where hockey is talked about at dinner tables, playgrounds and public houses, up and down the country. A nation where the sport is on the back pages of our newspapers, where children dream of scoring a goal for England's senior hockey team, and where the performance stirs up emotion amongst the many, not the few"

England Hockey aspires to deepen the passion of those who play, deliver and follow sport by providing the best possible environments and the best possible experiences. Whilst reaching out to new audiences by making the sport more visible, available and relevant and through the many advocates of hockey.

Underpinning all this is the infrastructure which makes the sport function. EH understand the importance of volunteers, coaches, officials, clubs and facilities. The more inspirational people can be, the more progressive Hockey can be and the more befitting the facilities can be, the more EH will achieve. The core objectives are as follows:

- ◀ Grow our Participation
- ◀ Deliver International Success
- ◀ Increase our Visibility

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- ◀ Enhance our Infrastructure
- ◀ Be a strong and respected Governing Body

England Hockey has a Capital Investment Programme (CIP) that is planned to lever £5.6 million investment into hockey facilities over the next four years, underpinned by £2m million from the National Governing Body. With over 500 pitches due for refurbishment in the next 4-8 years, there will be a large focus placed on these projects through this funding stream. The current level of pitches available for hockey is believed to be sufficient for the medium term needs, however in some areas, pitches may not be in the right places in order to maximize playing opportunities

‘The right pitches in the right places’¹⁴

In 2012, EH released its facility guidance which is intended to assist organisations wishing to build or protect hockey pitches for hockey. It identifies that many existing hockey AGPs are nearing the end of their useful life as a result of the installation boom of the 90's. Significant investment is needed to update the playing stock and protect the sport against inappropriate surfaces for hockey as a result of the rising popularity of AGPs for a number of sports. EH is seeking to invest in, and endorse clubs and hockey providers which have a sound understanding of the following:

- ◀ Single System – clubs and providers which have a good understanding of the Single System and its principles and are appropriately places to support the delivery.
- ◀ ClubsFirst accreditation – clubs with the accreditation are recognised as producing a safe effective and child friendly hockey environment
- ◀ Sustainability – hockey providers and clubs will have an approved development plan in place showing their commitment to developing hockey, retaining members and providing an insight into longer term goals. They will also need to have secured appropriate tenure.

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<http://englandhockey.co.uk/page.asp?section=1143§ionTitle=The+Right+Pitches+in+the+Right+Places>

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England Netball - Your Game, Your Way 2013-17 Whole Sport Plan

England Netball remains committed to its '10-1-1' mission, vision and values that form the fundamentals for its strategic planning for the future for the sport and business.



To facilitate the successful achievement of Netball 10:1:1 and Goal 4, England Netball will:

- ◀ Accelerate the participation growth by extending our market penetration and reach through the activation of a range of existing and new participant-focused products and programmes that access new and targeted markets.
- ◀ Increase the level of long-term participant retention through targeting programmes at known points of attrition and easy transition through the market segments, supported by an infrastructure that reflects the participant needs and improves their netball experience.
- ◀ Build a sustainable performance pathway and system built on the principles of purposeful practice and appropriate quality athlete coach contact time.
- ◀ Develop sustainable revenue streams through the commercialisation of a portfolio of products and programmes and increasing membership sales. This will also include the creation of cost efficiencies and improved value for money through innovative partnerships and collaborations in all aspects of the business.
- ◀ Establish high standards of leadership and governance that protect the game and its people and facilitates the on-going growth and transformation of the NGB and sport.

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2015-2018 British Tennis Strategy

The new strategy is presented in a concise one page framework that includes key strategies relating to three participation "focus" areas, six participation "drivers" and three participation "enablers". To achieve success, the 12 strategy areas will need to work interdependently to stem the decline and unlock sustainable growth:

The three participation "focus" areas are where tennis is consumed:

1. Deliver great service to CLUBS
2. Build partnerships in the COMMUNITY, led by parks
3. Enhance the tennis offer in EDUCATION

The six participation "drivers" are the areas that will make the biggest difference where tennis is consumed. They must all be successful on a standalone and interconnected basis and include:

1. Becoming more relevant to COACHES
2. Refocusing on RECREATIONAL COMPETITION
3. Providing results orientated FACILITY INVESTMENT
4. Applying best in class MARKETING AND PROMOTION
5. JUMP STARTING THE PEAK SUMMER SEASON
6. Establishing a "no compromise" HIGH PERFORMANCE programme with focus.

The final layer is comprised of three participation "enablers" that underpin our ability to be successful. These enablers are rooted in how the LTA will get better; how the entire network of 4 / 17/03/2015 partners must be harnessed to work together and the need to raise more financial resources to fund our sport's turnaround. They include:

1. Becoming a more effective and efficient LTA
2. Harnessing the full resource network
3. Generating new revenue

For further information and more detail on the framework please go to <http://www.lta.org.uk/about-the-lta/structure-vision>

Raising Our Game: The Strategic Plan for England Golf (2014-2017)

The recently launched England Golf Strategy 2014-2017 focuses on preventing the continued decline of people participating in golf. Since 2004, membership at clubs has declined by around 180,000 members, which is seriously challenging the economy and culture of the sport within England. Active People Survey data shows a current latent demand of 830,000 adults, with a further 2 million golfers playing independently.

The ambition of the strategy is to:

- ◀ Reverse the decline in club membership which has been occurring annually since 2005 and stabilise club membership at the July 2014 level of 675,000 members
- ◀ Increase the number of people who play golf at least once a week from the baseline of 750,000 in 2014 to 910,000 by March 2017.
- ◀ Strengthen the talent development pathway from club to national level, leading to even more international success for English players.

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- ◀ Improve communications, governance and partnerships at all levels within England Golf.

There are a number of measurable performance indicators within this strategic plan, with progress tracked and reported on a regular basis. There will be an annual review of progress in April each year, commencing in April 2015 and this will be reported as part of the Annual Report of England Golf. To achieve its aims, England Golf will concentrate on seven key themes:

- ◀ More players - Increasing the number of players who play golf regularly.
- ◀ More members - Increasing the number of players in club membership.
- ◀ Stronger clubs - Supporting clubs to attract and retain members and to achieve a sustainable business model.
- ◀ Winning golfers - Identifying and developing talented golfers at every level, leading to international amateur success.
- ◀ Outstanding championships - Providing excellent championships and competitions for golfers of all levels.
- ◀ Improved image - Changing the perception of golf and improving communications within the sport.
- ◀ Excellent governance - Improving the governance, building the infrastructure and strengthening the partnerships to develop golf in England.

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England Athletics: Whole Sport Plan 2013-2017

The England Athletics plan outlines a strategy to attract and retain 3 million athletics participants by 2017, from a current base of 1.9 million as measured by Active People, whilst cementing athletics as the most popular individual sporting activity in England.

“The ambition is to make England an athletic nation. Traditional athletics for some, running for many, fitness for all”.

In order to achieve this, the goals of the strategic plan are:

- ◀ To grow and sustain participation levels in the sport.
- ◀ To improve the experiences of every participant in the sport.
- ◀ To improve performance levels and to grow the next generation of senior athletic champions.

The plan also reflects a total commitment to delivering an inclusive sport, setting specific disability targets that are woven into the core measures for growth and retention of participation. Key personnel within the England Athletics staffing structure will now lead this area of work, focusing on:

- ◀ Delivering inclusive formats of the sport.
- ◀ National policy and programme development.
- ◀ Coaching and teaching resources.

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Bowls England: Strategic Plan 2014-2017

Bowls England will provide strong leadership and work with its stakeholders to support the development of the sport of bowls in England for this and future generations.

The overall vision of Bowls England is to:

- ◀ Promote the sport of outdoor flat green bowls.
- ◀ Recruit new participants to the sport of outdoor flat green bowls.
- ◀ Retain current and future participants within the sport of flat green bowls.

In order to ensure that this vision is achieved, ten key performance targets have been created, which will underpin the work of Bowls England up until 31st March 2017.

- ◀ 115,000 individual affiliated members.
- ◀ 1,500 registered coaches.
- ◀ Increase total National Championship entries by 10%.
- ◀ Increase total national competition entries by 10%.
- ◀ Medal places achieved in 50% of events at the 2016 World Championships.
- ◀ 35 county development plans in place and operational.
- ◀ County development officer appointed by each county association.
- ◀ National membership scheme implemented with 100% uptake by county associations.
- ◀ Secure administrative base for 1st April 2017.
- ◀ Commercial income to increase by 20%.

Despite a recent fall in affiliated members, and a decline in entries into National Championships over the last five years, Bowls England believes that these aims will be attained by following core values. The intention is to:

- ◀ Be progressive.
- ◀ Offer opportunities to participate at national and international level.
- ◀ Work to raise the profile of the sport in support of recruitment and retention.
- ◀ Lead the sport.
- ◀ Support clubs and county associations.

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APPENDIX 2: LOCAL CONTEXT

TAMESIDE BOROUGH COUNCIL- BOROUGH PROFILE

Demographics

Located in the North West, the area is dissected by a series of A roads, the main north/south links being the M60 and A627, while in an west/east direction there are a few including the M67 and A57.

Figure 1: Tameside with main roads



The data used to describe the area is taken from a range of nationally recognised sources such as the Office for National Statistics, NOMIS, Sport England and Experian.

Wherever possible it represents the most up to date information available at the time of the report's preparation. New data is, however, published regularly and at different intervals.

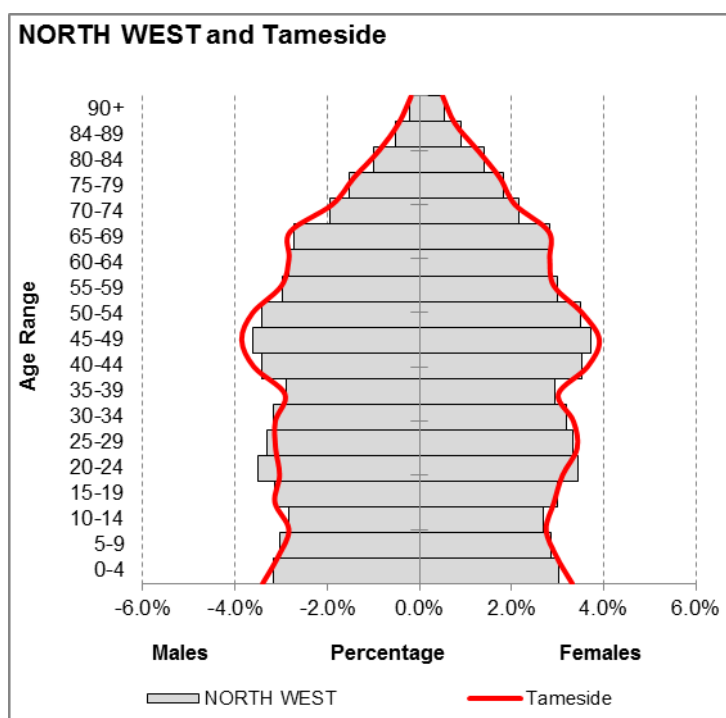
Unemployment data is, for example, released every month while population projections and deprivation data tend to be produced every three to four years and the census of population is conducted once every decade.

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Population (Data source: 2013 Mid-Year Estimate, ONS)

The total population, from the 2013 MYE, in Tameside was 220,597 (males = 108,464 and females = 112,133).

Figure 2: Comparative age/sex pyramid for Tameside and the North West



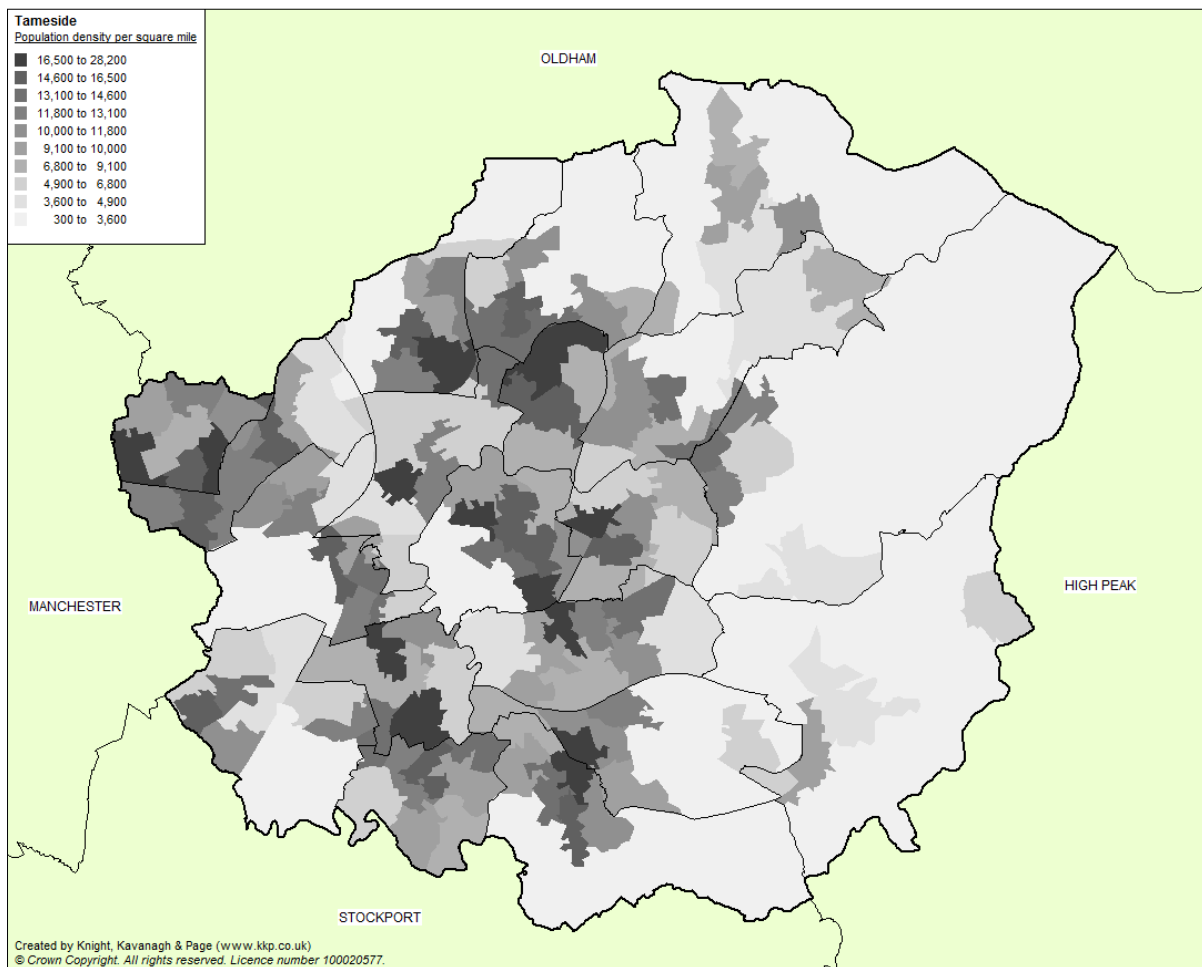
The above chart illustrates the population's age and gender composition while, overlaying the red line for Tameside on top of the grey bars for the region it is easy to see where one dataset is higher or lower than the other.

However, there is a lower proportion of 20-24 year olds (Tameside = 6.1%, North West = 7.0%), this may suggest a lower level of demand from what are generally regarded as the main sports participation groups and also from young families. There are, however, more in the age groups from 40-54 (Tameside = 22.1%, North West = 21.2%); these groups are likely to have higher disposable income and may also still be physically active. As a combination of factors it suggests careful consideration should be given to the pitching of sports and physical activity offers within the area – Sport England's segmentation model may be interpreted in relation to this age structure (see later).

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The population density map allows residential and non-residential areas to be easily identified.

Figure 3: Population density 2013 MYE: Tameside super output areas (SOAs)



Ethnicity (Data source: 2011 census of population, ONS)

In broad terms, Tameside’s ethnic composition does not reflect that of England as a whole. According to the 2011 Census of population, the largest proportion (90.9%) of the local population classified their ethnicity as White; this is higher than the comparative England rate of 85.4%. The next largest population group (by self-classification) is Asian; however at 6.6% this is lower than the national equivalent (7.8%).

Table 1: Ethnic composition – Tameside and England

Ethnicity	Tameside		England	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
White	199,429	90.9%	45,281,142	85.4%
Mixed	3,159	1.4%	1,192,879	2.3%

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Asian	14,553	6.6%	4,143,403	7.8%
Black	1,784	0.8%	1,846,614	3.5%
Other	399	0.2%	548,418	1.0%
Total	219,324	100.0%	53,012,456	100.0%

Crime (Data source: 2014 Recorded Crime, Home Office)

During the 12 months to September 2014 the rate for recorded crimes per 1,000 persons in Tameside was 71.2; this is markedly higher than the equivalent rate for England and Wales as a whole which was 60.7. In both instances the crime rate has fallen since 2011, by around 10.3% for Tameside and 13.4% for England & Wales.

Table 2: Comparative crime rates - Tameside and England & Wales

Authority	Recorded crime (Oct '13 – Sep '14)	Population 2013 MYE	Recorded crime per 1,000 population
Tameside	15,671	220,597	71.2
England & Wales	3,457,178	56,948,229	60.7

Economic indicators (Data source: NOMIS 2014 / 2015)

Economic activity and inactivity

Over three quarters (77.7%) of Tameside Borough Council (TBC)'s 16-64 year olds are economically active (in or seeking employment – December 2014) compared to a national figure of 77.3%. The unemployment rate¹⁵ in Tameside is 6.4%, this is also above the North West figure (7.1%) and above the national rate (6.2%).

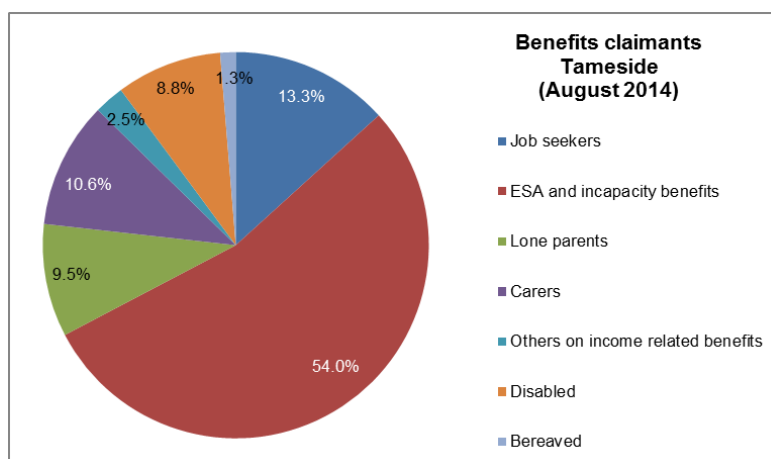
A quarter (25.7%) of TBC's 16-64 year olds are economically inactive, of these less than 1 in 6 are students and over 1 in 3 are long term sick.

Income and benefits dependency

The median figure for full-time earnings (2014) in Tameside is £22,454; the comparative rate for the North West is £25,199 (+12.2%) and for Great Britain is £27,082 (+20.6%).

Figure 4: Benefits by type of claimant

In March 2015 there were 2,325 people in Tameside claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA); this represents a decrease of 34.0% compared to March 2007 (3,522). However in August 2014, people claiming JSA only represent 13.3% of benefits claimants



¹⁵ Note the unemployment rate is modelled by the Office for National Statistics

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in Tameside, a further 54.0% are claiming ESA¹⁶ and incapacity benefits while 10.6% are carers.

Deprivation (Data source: 2010 indices of deprivation, DCLG)

The following deprivation maps illustrate the ranking of super output areas (SOAs) in Tameside based on the Department for Communities and Local Government's (DCLG) 'Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010' (IMD 2010). The IMD ranks 32,482 SOAs throughout England¹⁷, with a rank position of one indicating the most deprived SOA in the Country.

The IMD 2010 is a valuable source of information about spatial patterns of deprivation in England and can be used to help focus policy and interventions on deprived areas and particular types of deprivation. It comprises 37 different indicators which are grouped into seven separate 'domains' of deprivation, these cover income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation and crime. The seven main 'domains' may also be combined to make an overall 'multiple rank' of deprivation; this is the most frequently used measure.

Relative to other parts of the country Tameside experiences high levels of deprivation; just under half of the Borough's population (49.3%) falls within the areas covered by the country's three most deprived cohorts compared to a national average of c.30%. Conversely, only 9.1% live in the three least deprived groupings in the country, this compares to a 'norm' of c.30%.

Table 3: IMD cohorts - Tameside

IMD cumulative norm		Multiple deprivation			Health deprivation		
		Population in band	Percent of population		Population in band	Percent of population	
Most deprived	10.0	42,181	19.4%	19.4%	58,617	27.0%	27.0%
	20.0	35,277	16.3%	35.7%	38,406	17.7%	44.7%
	30.0	29,430	13.6%	49.3%	50,671	23.4%	68.1%
	40.0	33,878	15.6%	64.9%	33,223	15.3%	83.4%
	50.0	18,976	8.7%	73.7%	22,914	10.6%	94.0%
	60.0	19,871	9.2%	82.8%	9,800	4.5%	98.5%
Least deprived	70.0	17,796	8.2%	91.0%	3,251	1.5%	100.0%
	80.0	12,495	5.8%	96.8%	0	0.0%	100.0%
	90.0	5,330	2.5%	99.2%	0	0.0%	100.0%
	100.0	1,648	0.8%	100.0%	0	0.0%	100.0%

A similar pattern, to that seen for multiple-deprivation, is seen in relation to health – yet more so. Just below 7 in 10 of Tameside's population (68.1%) falls within the areas covered by the three most deprived cohorts in Tameside, this compares to a national average of c.30%. Conversely, none live in the three least deprived groupings compared to a 'norm' of c.30%.

¹⁶ Employment and Support Allowance is directly targeted to support those who are ill or disabled.

¹⁷ SOAs relate to the geography used for the 2001 Census.

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Figure 5: Index of multiple deprivation

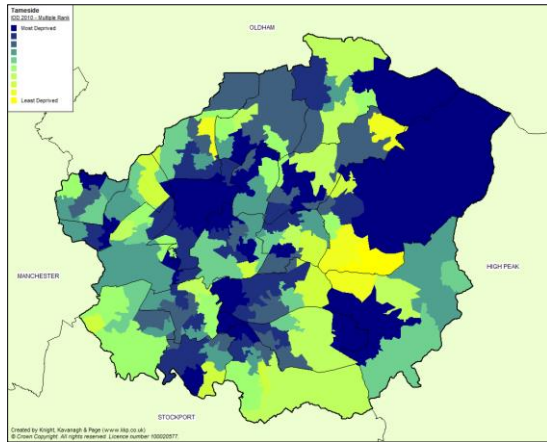


Figure 6: IMD Health domain

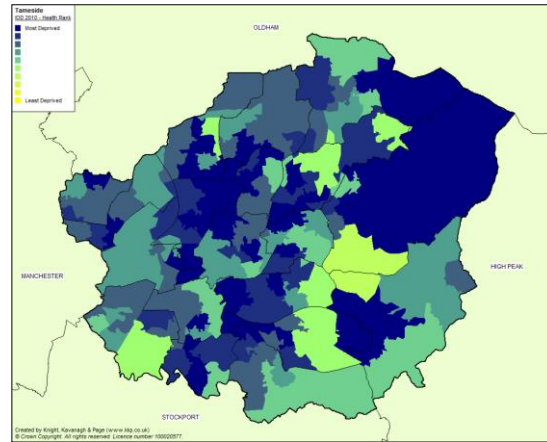
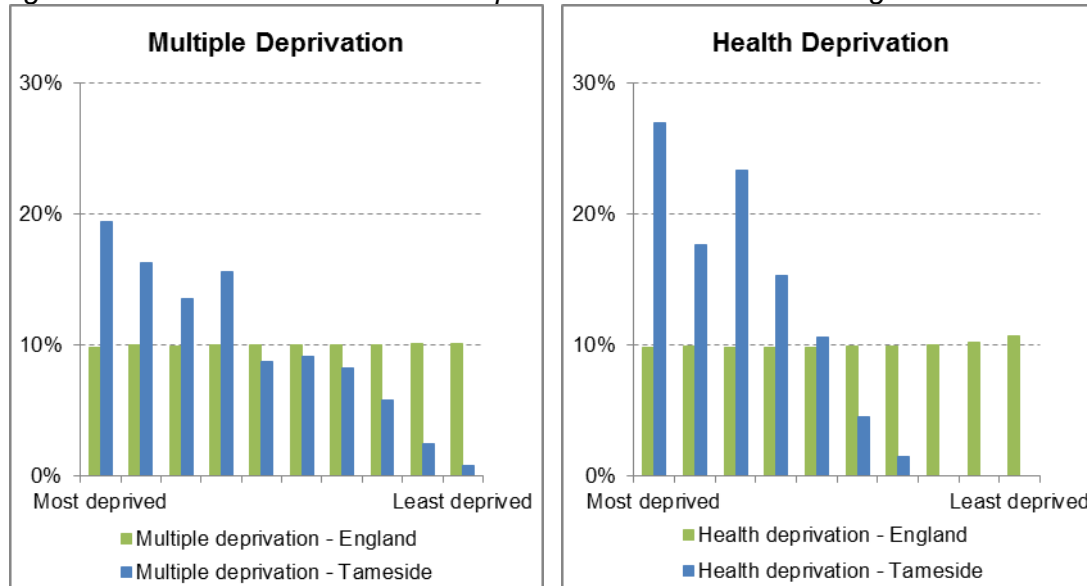


Figure 7: IMD and Health domain comparisons – Tameside and England.



Health data

(Data sources: ONS births and deaths, NCMP and NOO)

In 2013 there were 2,918 live births in Tameside; there were also 2,261 deaths; consequently there were 657 more births than deaths in 2013. Population change combines these factors alongside internal and international migration statistics.

In keeping with patterns seen alongside higher levels of health deprivation, life expectancy in Tameside is lower than the national figure; the male rate is currently 76.9 compared to 79.3 for England, and the female equivalent is 80.3 compared to 83.0 nationally.¹⁸

¹⁸ Office of National Statistics: Life Expectancy at Birth by local areas in the United Kingdom, 2013.

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Weight and obesity

Obesity is widely recognised to be associated with health problems such as type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease and cancer. At a national level, the resulting NHS costs attributable to overweight and obesity¹⁹ are projected to reach £9.7 billion by 2050, with wider costs to society estimated to reach £49.9 billion per year. These factors combine to make the prevention of obesity a major public health challenge.

Adult obesity rates in Tameside are above the national and regional averages. However child rates for obesity are lower.

Figure 8: Adult and child obesity rates

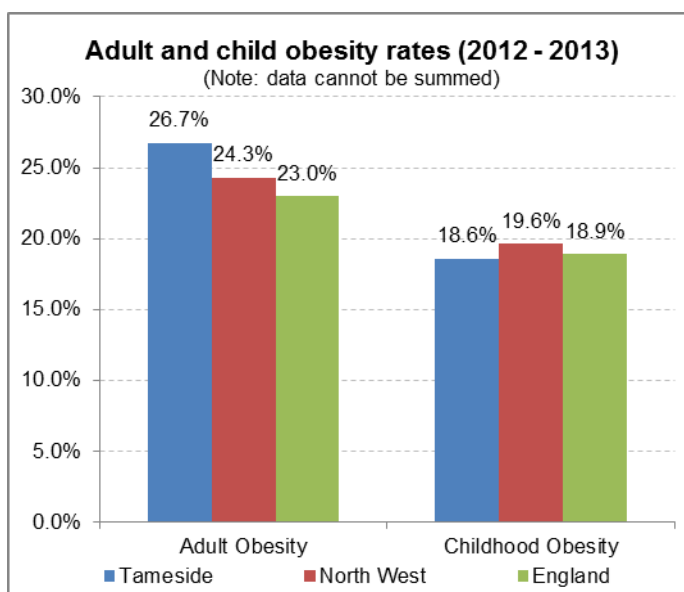
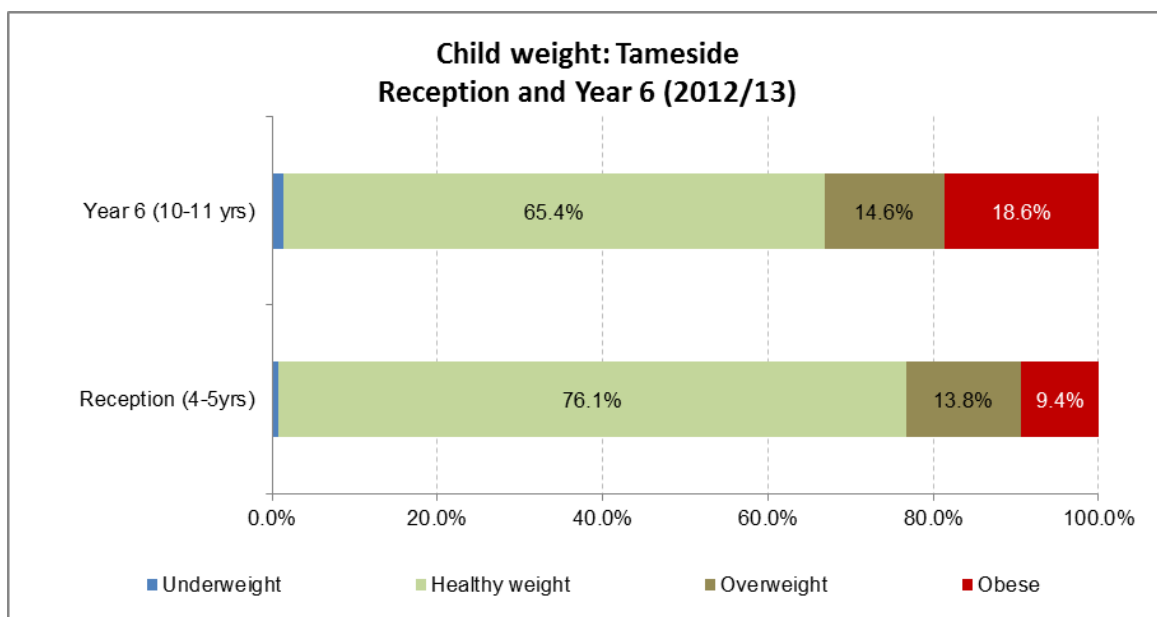


Figure 9: Child weight – Reception and Year 6



As with many other areas, obesity rates increase significantly between the ages of 4 and 10. Under 1 in 10 (9.4%) of children in Tameside are obese in their Reception Year at school and 13.8% are overweight; by Year 6 these figures have risen to over 1 in 5 (18.6%) being obese and 14.6% being overweight. In total, by Year 6, a third (33.2%) are either overweight or obese.

¹⁹ In adults, obesity is commonly defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or more. For children in the UK, the British 1990 growth reference charts are used to define weight status.

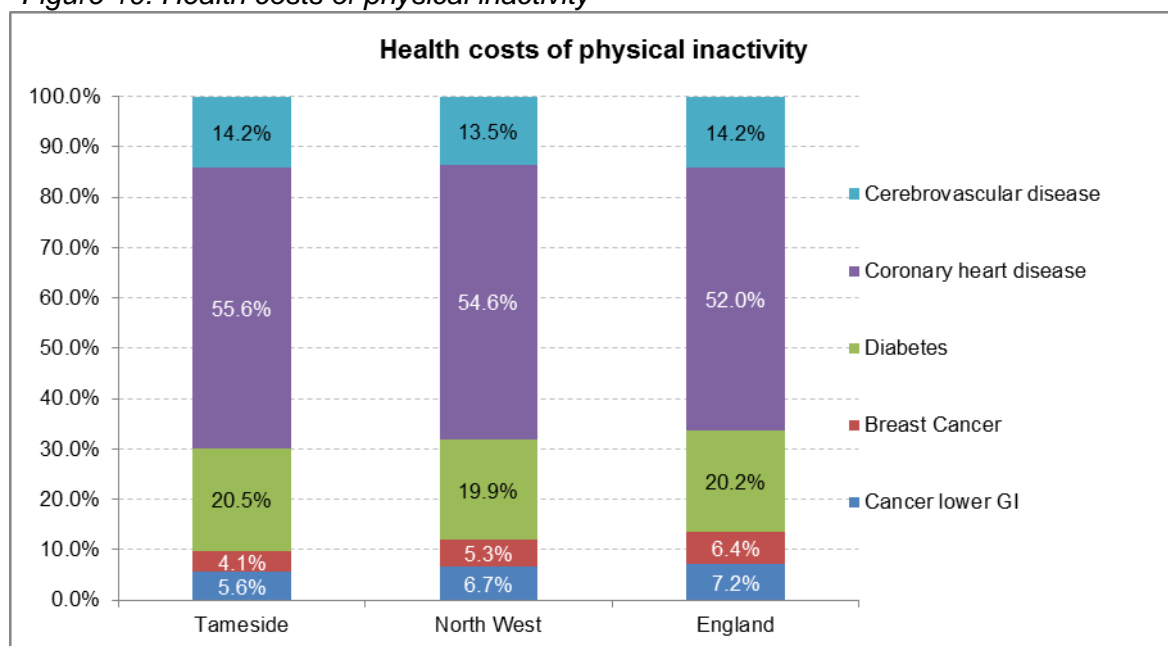
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Health costs of physical inactivity

The British Heart Foundation (BHF) Promotion Research Group has reviewed the costs of avoidable ill health that it considers are attributable to physical inactivity. Initially produced for the DoH report Be Active Be Healthy (2009) the data has subsequently been reworked for Sport England.

Illnesses that the BHF research relates to include cancers such as bowel cancer, breast cancer, type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular disease e.g.: stroke. The data indicates a similar breakdown between these illnesses regionally and nationally.

Figure 10: Health costs of physical inactivity



The annual cost to the NHS of physical inactivity in Tameside is estimated at £5,324,084.

When compared to regional and national costs per 100,000, Tameside (£2,697,521) is 48.4% above the national average (£1,817,285) and 25.7% above the regional average (£2,145,919).

It should also be noted that in addition to the NHS costs there are also significant costs to industry in terms of days of productivity lost due to back pain etc. These have also been costed in CBI reports and are of similar magnitude to NHS costs.

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Active People Survey

Active People is the largest survey of sport and active recreation in Europe and is in its eighth year (APS8 October 2013 – 2014). It collects data on the type, duration, frequency and intensity of adult participation by type of sport, recreation and cultural activity. The survey also covers volunteering, club membership, tuition as an instructor or coach, participation in competitive sport and overall satisfaction with local sports provision.

Volunteering was only asked to around half of those questioned resulting in most of the data being suppressed. The nearest neighbours are from CIPFA Nearest Neighbours 2014.

Table 4: Active People Survey for all adults – Tameside and nearest neighbours

KPI	National %	North West %	Tameside %	Nearest neighbours			
				Wigan %	Bolton %	Rochdale %	Stoke-on-Trent %
1x30 Indicator - Participation in 30 minutes moderate intensity sport per week.							
2013/14	35.8	35.9	32.6	30.4	40.5	29.6	29.3
KPI 2 - At least 1 hour per week volunteering to support sport.							
2013/14	12.5	12.7	*	*	*	*	*
KPI 3 - Club membership in the last 4 weeks.							
2013/14	21.6	21.6	23.3	20.4	26.8	14.2	19.4
KPI 4 - Received tuition / coaching in last 12 months.							
2013/14	16.4	14.6	15.6	13.8	16.2	10.0	*
KPI 5 - Taken part in organised competitive sport in last 12 months.							
2013/14	13.3	12.8	*	12.6	14.9	*	*

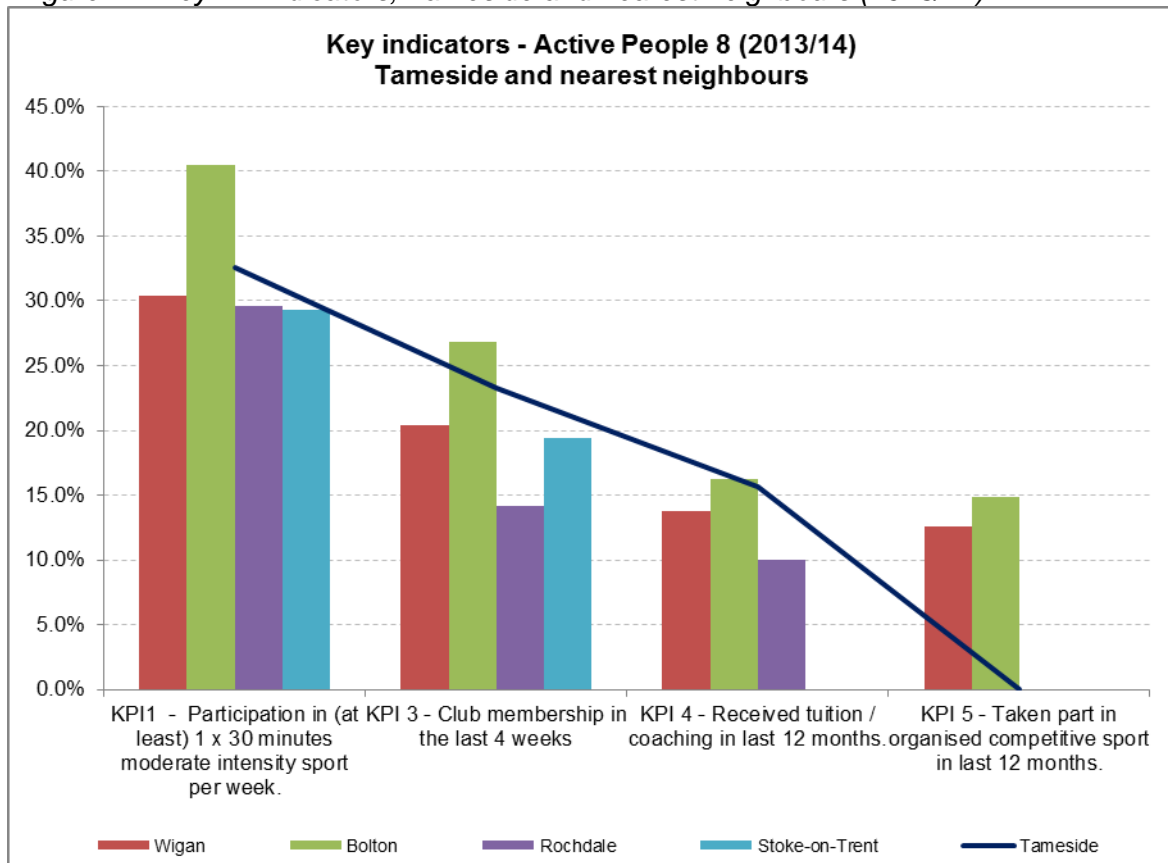
Table 4 shows key indicators from APS 8 for Tameside and compares these to the corresponding rates for the North West, England and statistical 'nearest neighbours' based on a CIPFA (the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) model. This type of comparison has been developed to aid local authorities to compare and benchmark. The model applies a range of socio-economic indicators, including population, unemployment rates, tax base per head of population, council tax bands and mortality ratios upon which the specific family group (nearest neighbours) is calculated. Key findings include:

- Participation - just under a third (32.6%) of adults participated in at least 1 x 30 minutes moderate intensity sport per week. This was below the national average (35.8%) and the regional average (35.9%). It was above all but one of its 'nearest neighbours' which ranged from 29.3% to 40.5%.
- Sports club membership – under a quarter (23.3%) are members of a sports club, based on the four weeks prior to the AP survey. This is above the both national average (21.6%) and the regional rate (21.6%) and is above all but one of its 'nearest neighbours'.

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- Sports tuition - just under 1 in 10 (15.6%) received sports tuition during the 12 months prior to the AP survey. This was above the regional and below national averages. It is also above two of its 'nearest neighbours'.

Figure 11: Key AP indicators, Tameside and nearest neighbours (2013/14).



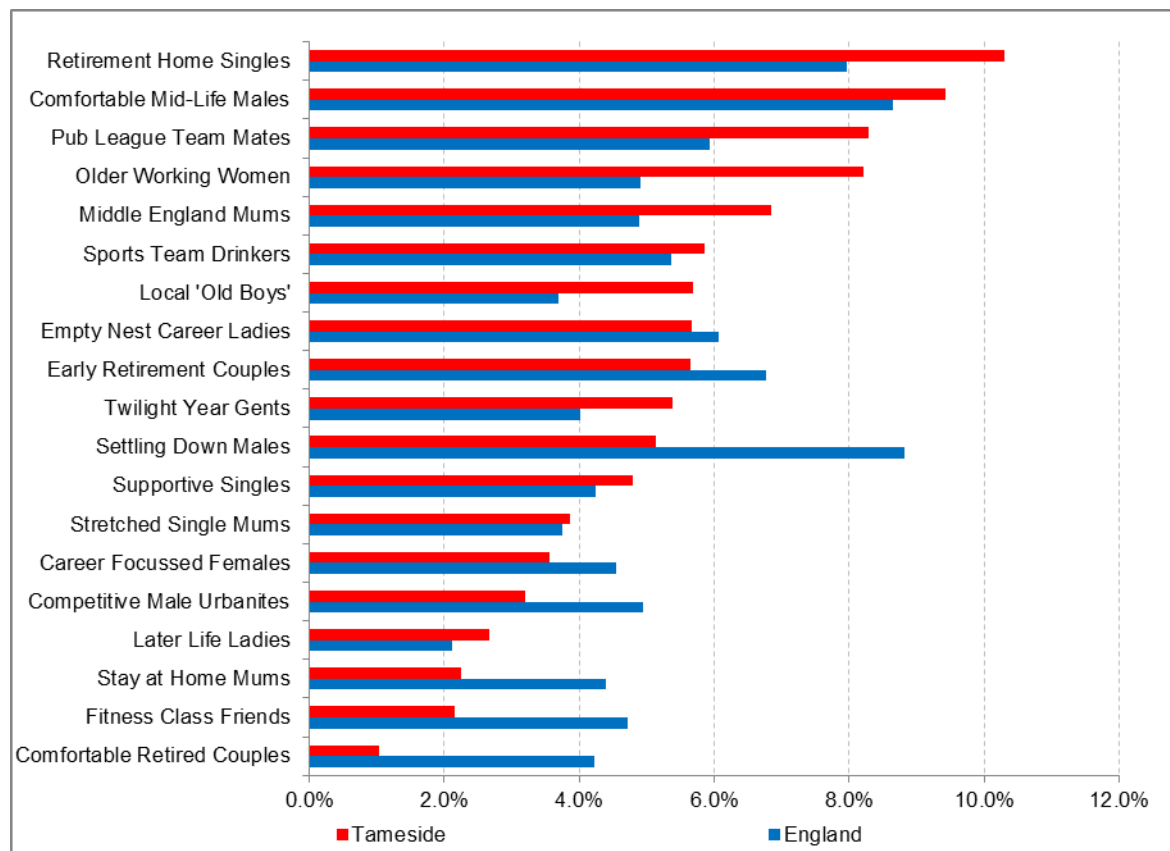
Sporting segmentation

(Data source: Market segmentation, Sport England)

Sport England has classified the adult population via a series of 19 market segments which provide an insight into the sporting behaviours of individuals throughout the country. The profiles cover a wide range of characteristics, from gender and age to the sports that people take part in, other interests, the newspapers that they read etc. The segmentation profile for Tameside indicates 'Retirement Home Singles' to be the largest segment of the adult population at 10.31% (17,402) compared to a national average of 7.97%.

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Figure 12: SE segmentation – Tameside compared to England



Knowing which segments are most dominant in the local population is important as it can help direct provision and programming. Whilst the needs of smaller segments should not be ignored, it is important for Tameside to understand which sports are enjoyed by the largest proportion(s) of the population. Segmentation also enables partners to make tailored interventions, communicate effectively with target market(s) and better understand participation in the context of life stage and lifecycles.

The following data indicates that Elsie & Arnold, Philip and Kev are the three dominant groups, representing 28.0% (47,339) of the adult population, compared to 22.5% nationally.

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Table 5: Sport England market segmentation summaries

Segment, description and its top three sports nationally				
Retirement Home Singles	Elsie & Arnold		17,402	Tameside
Retired singles or widowers (aged 66+), predominantly female, living in sheltered accommodation.			10.31%	North West
Keep fit/gym (10%)	Swimming (7%)	Bowls (3%)	7.97%	England
Comfortable Mid-Life Males	Philip		15,931	Tameside
Mid-life professional (aged 46-55), sporty males with older children and more time for themselves.			9.43%	North West
			8.67%	England
Cycling (16%)	Keep fit/gym (15%)	Swimming (12%)	8.65%	England
Pub League Team Mates	Kev		14,006	Tameside
Blokes (aged 36-45) who enjoy pub league games and watching live sport.			8.29%	North West
			6.78%	England
Keep fit/gym (14%)	Football (12%)	Cycling (11%)	5.93%	England
Older Working Women	Brenda		13,871	Tameside
Middle aged ladies (aged 46-65), working to make ends meet.			8.21%	North West
			6.22%	England
Keep fit/gym (15%)	Swimming (13%)	Cycling (4%)	4.91%	England
Middle England Mums	Jackie		11,543	Tameside
Mums (aged 36-45) juggling work, family and finance.			6.84%	North West
			5.28%	England
Keep fit/gym (27%)	Swimming (20%)	Cycling (9%)	4.88%	England
Sports Team Drinkers	Jamie		9,903	Tameside
Young blokes (aged 18-25) enjoying football, pints and pool.			5.86%	North West
			5.62%	England
Football (28%)	Keep fit/gym (22%)	Athletics (12%)	5.37%	England
Local 'Old Boys'	Terry		9,615	Tameside
Generally inactive older men (aged 56-65), low income and little provision for retirement.			5.69%	North West
			4.58%	England
Keep fit/gym (8%)	Swimming (6%)	Cycling (5%)	3.69%	England
Empty Nest Career Ladies	Elaine		9,560	Tameside
Mid-life professionals who have more time for themselves since their children left home (aged 46-55).			5.66%	North West
			6.08%	England
Keep fit/gym (21%)	Swimming (18%)	Cycling (7%)	6.07%	England
Early Retirement Couples	Roger & Joy		9,545	Tameside
Free-time couples nearing the end of their careers (aged 56-65).			5.65%	North West
			6.49%	England
Keep fit/gym (13%)	Swimming (13%)	Cycling (8%)	6.77%	England
Twilight Year Gents	Frank		9,101	Tameside
Retired men (aged 66+) with some pension provision and			5.39%	Tameside

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Segment, description and its top three sports nationally				
limited sporting opportunities.			4.58%	North West
Golf (7%)	Keep fit/gym (6%)	Bowls (6%)	4.01%	England
Settling Down Males	Tim		8,669	Tameside
Sporty male professionals (aged 26-45), buying a house and settling down with partner.			5.13%	North West
			7.25%	
Cycling (21%)	Keep fit/gym (20%)	Swimming (15%)	8.83%	England
Supportive Singles	Leanne		8,104	Tameside
Young (aged 18-25) busy mums and their supportive college mates. Least active segment of her age group.			4.80%	North West
			4.54%	
Keep fit/gym (23%)	Swimming (18%)	Athletics (9%)	4.25%	England
Stretched Single Mums	Paula		6,524	Tameside
Single mum (aged 26-45) with financial pressures, childcare issues and little time for pleasure.			3.86%	North West
			3.83%	
Keep fit/gym (18%)	Swimming (17%)	Cycling (5%)	3.74%	England
Career Focussed Females	Helena		6,000	Tameside
Single professional women, enjoying life in the fast lane (aged 26-45).			3.55%	North West
			4.34%	
Keep fit/gym (26%)	Swimming (23%)	Cycling (11%)	4.55%	England
Competitive Male Urbanites	Ben		5,402	Tameside
Male (aged 18-25), recent graduates, with a 'work-hard, play-hard' attitude. Most sporty of 19 segments.			3.20%	North West
			4.05%	
Football (33%)	Keep fit/gym (24%)	Cycling (18%)	4.94%	England
Later Life Ladies	Norma		4,490	Tameside
Older ladies (aged 56-65), recently retired, with a basic income to enjoy their lifestyles.			2.66%	North West
			2.50%	
Keep fit/gym (12%)	Swimming (10%)	Cycling (2%)	2.12%	England
Stay at Home Mums	Alison		3,810	Tameside
Mums with a comfortable, but busy, lifestyle (aged 36-45).			2.26%	North West
			3.26%	
Keep fit/gym (27%)	Swimming (25%)	Cycling (12%)	4.39%	England
Fitness Class Friends	Chloe		3,626	Tameside
Young (aged 18-25) image-conscious females keeping fit and trim.			2.15%	North West
			3.49%	
Keep fit/gym (28%)	Swimming (24%)	Athletics (14%)	4.71%	England
Comfortable Retired Couples	Ralph & Phyllis		1,754	Tameside
Retired couples (aged 66+), enjoying active and comfortable lifestyles.			1.04%	North West
			3.28%	

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Segment, description and its top three sports nationally				
Keep fit/gym (10%)	Swimming (9%)	Golf (7%)	4.22%	England

The most popular sports in Tameside

A further aspect of the Active People survey and SE segmentation is that it makes it possible to identify the top five sports within Tameside. As with many other areas, swimming and football are among the most popular activities and are known to cut across age groups and gender; in Tameside around 1 in 10 adults go swimming, on average, at least once a month. The next most popular activity is football which 8.7% of adults do on a relatively regular basis.

Table 6: Most popular sports in Tameside (Source: SE Area Profiles)

Sport	Tameside		North West		England	
	No. (000s)	Rate	No. (000s)	Rate	No. (000s)	Rate
Swimming	18.6	10.4%	650.4	11.6%	4,896.9	11.5%
Football	15.7	8.7%	381.9	6.8%	2,689.7	6.3%
Gym	15.3	8.5%	614.3	11.0%	4,622.7	10.9%
Cycling	13.2	7.3%	443.9	7.9%	3,458.9	8.1%
Fitness & Conditioning	10.2	5.7%	383.9	6.9%	2,854.7	6.7%

Mosaic

(Data source: 2013 Mosaic analysis, Experian)

Mosaic 2013 is a similar consumer segmentation product and classifies all 26 million households into 15 groups, 67 household types and 155 segments. This data can be used to paint a picture of UK consumers in terms of their social-demographics, lifestyles, culture and behaviour and tends to be used to draw out population characteristics for the backdrop to library usage and other non-sporting activities. The following table shows the top five mosaic classifications in Tameside compared to the country as a whole. The dominance of these five segments can be seen inasmuch as they represent three quarters (73.5%) of the population compared to a national equivalent rate of just over 4 in 10 (43.5%).

Table 7: Mosaic – main population segments in Tameside

Mosaic group description	Tameside		National %
	#	%	
1 - Industrial Heritage	38,873	17.8%	7.9%
2 - Suburban Mindsets	36,491	16.7%	12.5%
3 - Terraced Melting Pot	36,109	16.5%	7.2%
4 - Ex-Council Community	28,862	13.2%	9.9%
5 - Claimant Cultures	20,331	9.3%	6.0%

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The largest segment profiled for Tameside is the Industrial Heritage group, making up 17.8% of population in the area; this is over twice the national rate (7.9%). This group is defined as people who are traditional and conservative, living in communities that have historically been dependent on mines, mills and assembly plants for their livelihood. Most of these people are married and are approaching retirement age and their children have left them in a family home larger than they really need. They are socially responsible people who are likely to live in the same community as the one in which they were born and have saved conscientiously to repay their mortgages and loans on time. This is a higher proportion than is seen for this group nationally.

Figure 13: Mosaic segmentation – Tameside compared to England

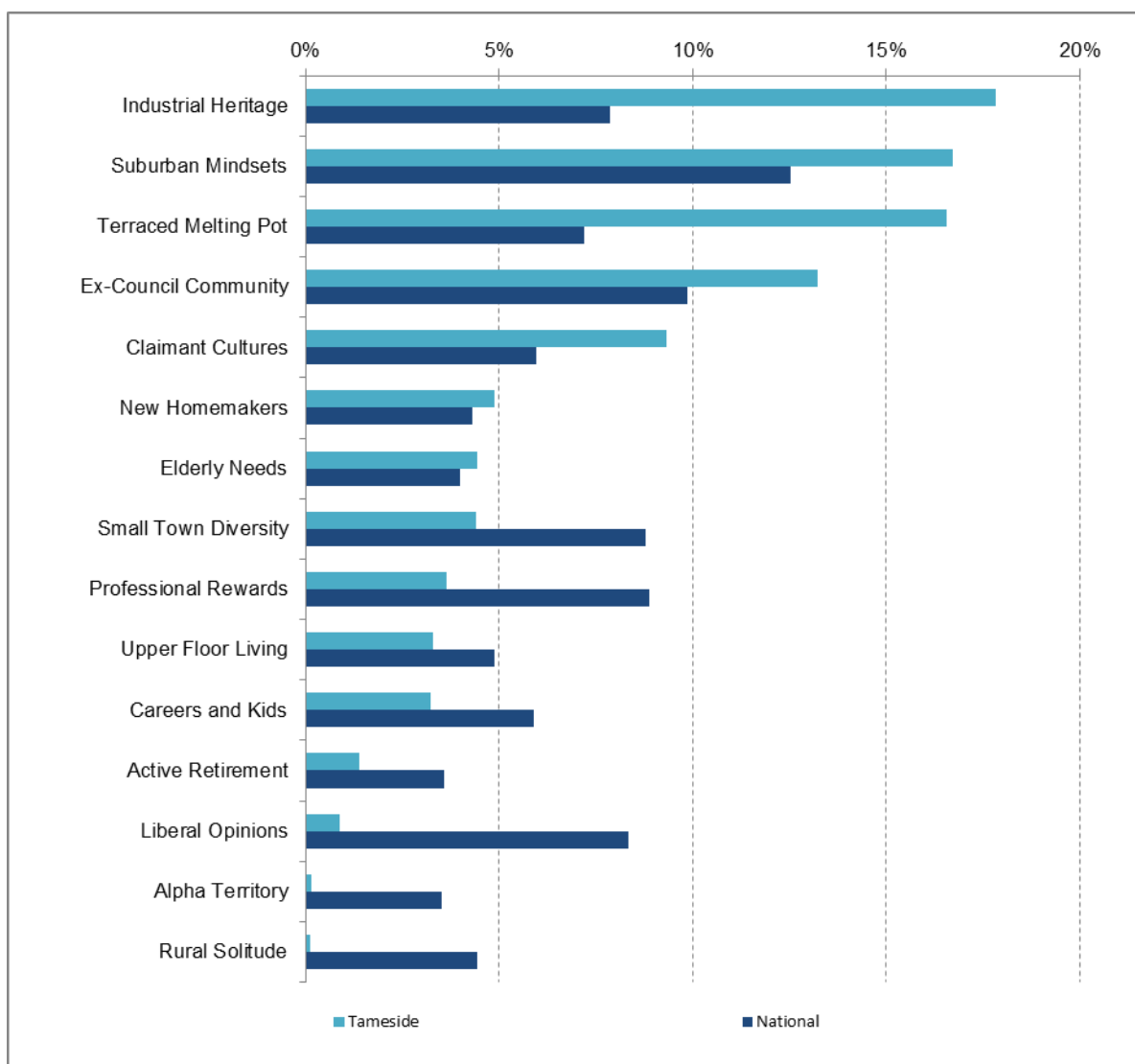


Table 8: Dominant Mosaic profiles in Tameside

Industrial Heritage

This group is defined as people who are traditional and conservative, living in communities that have historically been dependent on mines, mills and assembly plants for their livelihood. Most of these people are married and are approaching retirement age and their

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children have left them in a family home larger than they really need. They are socially responsible people who are likely to live in the same community as the one in which they were born and have saved conscientiously to repay their mortgages and loans on time.

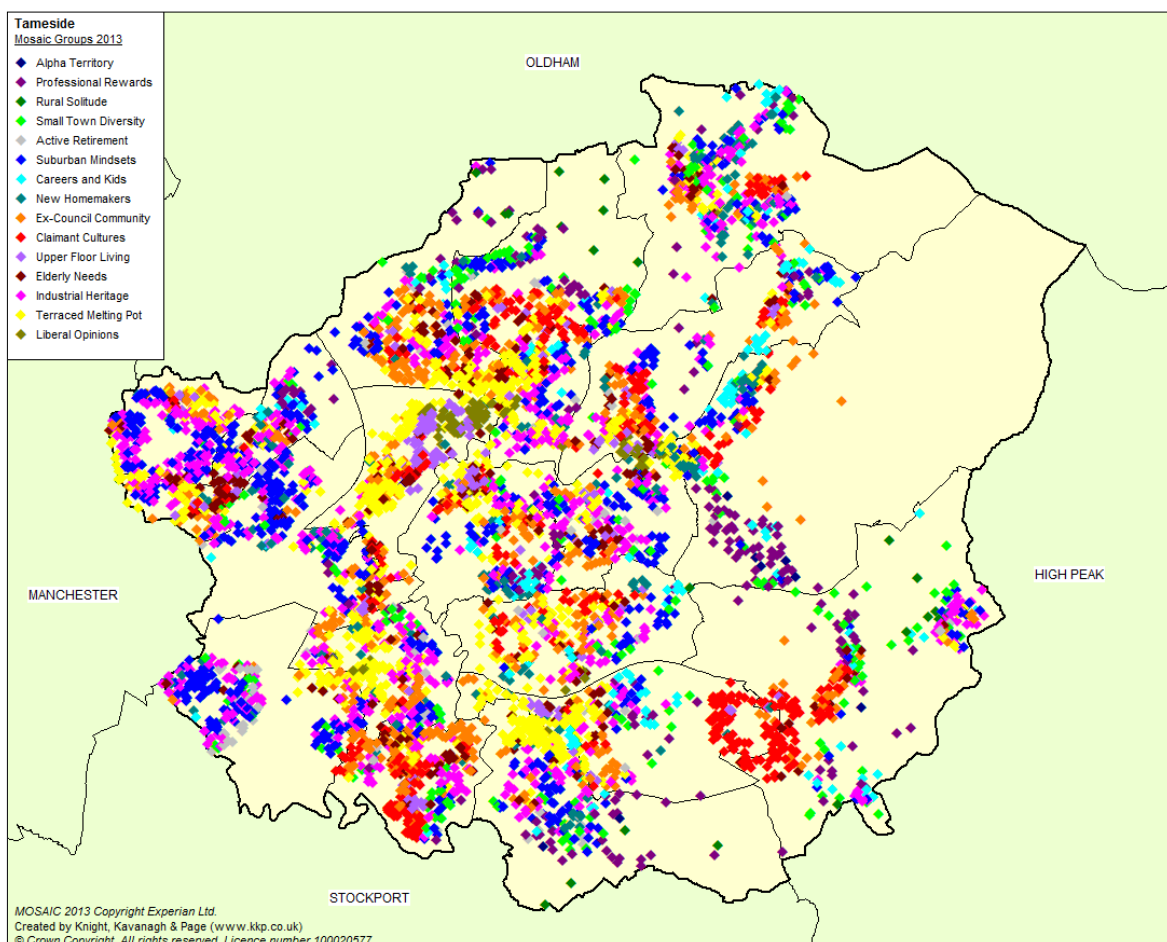
Suburban Mindsets

This group is defined as people who are predominantly middle class or skilled working class people who are married and living with their children in well maintained family houses. Some commute to City office jobs, whilst others earn good wages in manufacturing jobs. These people are industrious and value their independence, but do not necessarily get involved with their local community.

Terraced Melting Pot

This group is defined as people who work in relatively menial/routine occupations and are poorly educated. The majority are young and live close to the centres of small towns in densely packed and poorly maintained terraced housing. Residents often have to contend with a variety of environmental problems such as noise and pollution and focus on spending their time and money outside of the home. Many residents in these neighbourhoods belong to groups that have recently arrived in the UK.

Figure 14: Distribution of Mosaic segments in Tameside



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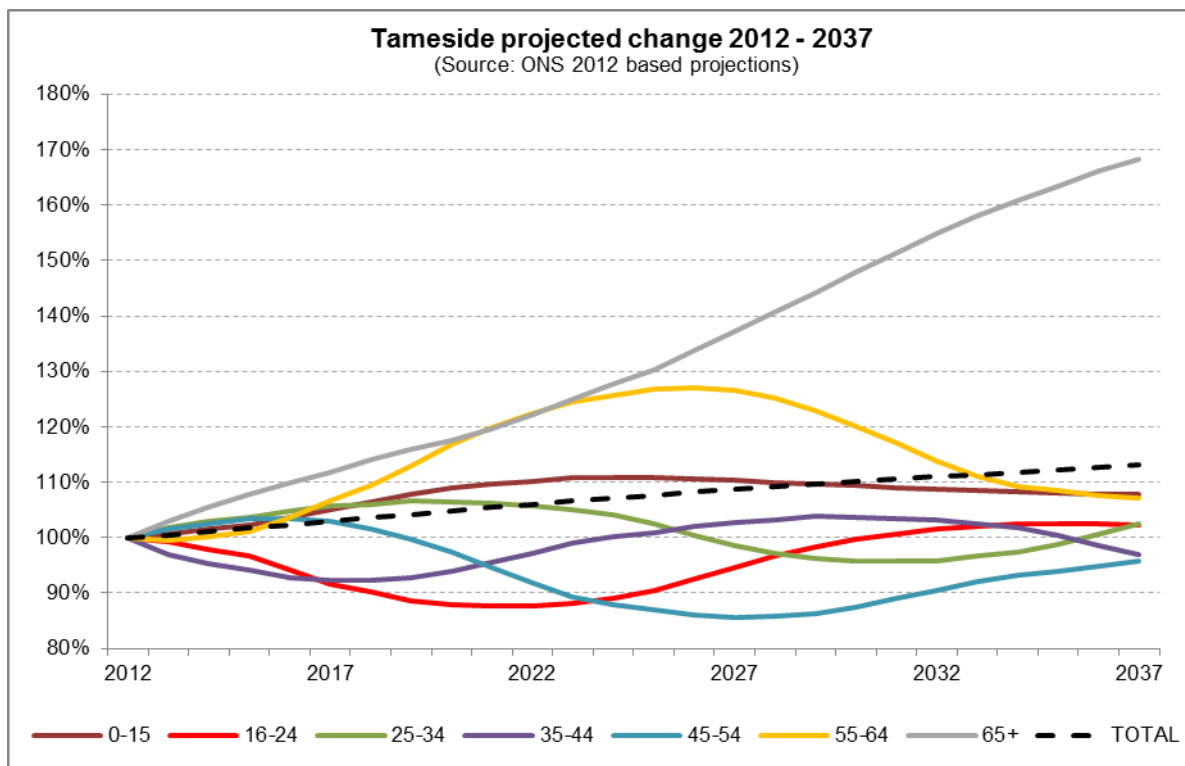
Population projections

Strategic planning: Change over 25 years (2012 to 2037²⁰)

At strategic and operational levels plans to increase levels of physical activity must not be set in stone, they should be flexible and respond to predictable changes in age structure, gender and ethnic composition. The most recent ONS projections indicate a rise of 13.1% in Tameside’s population (+28,760) over the 25 years from 2012 to 2037.

Over this extended timeframe fluctuations are seen in rise and fall at different points across the majority of age groups with population change acting more like a wave than a straight line (see figure 15). For example the number of 16-24 year olds falls by c.12.4% between 2012 and 2021 before rising again to 2.3% more than its 2012 baseline by 2037.

Figure 15: Projected population change (2012 -2037)



²⁰ Office for National Statistics 2012-based population projections (data released May 2014)

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Table 9: Tameside - ONS Projected population (2012 to 2037)

Age (years)	Number			Age structure %			Change 2012 - 2037		
	2012	2024	2037	2012	2024	2037	2012	2024	2037
0-15	42,946	47,560	46,322	19.5%	20.2%	18.6%	100.0%	110.7%	107.9%
16-24	24,472	21,814	25,027	11.1%	9.2%	10.1%	100.0%	89.1%	102.3%
25-34	28,502	29,657	29,218	12.9%	12.6%	11.7%	100.0%	104.1%	102.5%
35-44	29,908	29,957	28,965	13.6%	12.7%	11.6%	100.0%	100.2%	96.8%
45-54	32,619	28,650	31,223	14.8%	12.1%	12.5%	100.0%	87.8%	95.7%
55-64	25,802	32,448	27,652	11.7%	13.7%	11.1%	100.0%	125.8%	107.2%
65+	35,992	45,934	60,594	16.3%	19.5%	24.3%	100.0%	127.6%	168.4%
Total	220,241	236,020	249,001	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	107.2%	113.1%

Population projections are based on straightforward process which models observed trends in fertility and mortality rates plus migration factors. Nevertheless they can illustrate a relatively complex picture of change. Several key points are outlined below:

- ◀ One of the most notable points is the progressive rise in the number of 0-15 year olds, rising by +4,614 (+10.7%) over the first half of the projection (to 2024). This will place pressure on differing types of sporting, educational and cultural provision (facility and services) by age, gender and sub-groups of the cohort.
- ◀ In contrast, there is predicted to be decline in the number of 16-24 year olds, -10.9% in the first period (-2,658) followed by growth back to +2.3% (+555) in the second period. Consequently Sport England's target of 'increasing the number of 14-25 year olds playing sport once a week' may prove difficult during the first period in which numerical stasis would represent a marginal increase in participation rates.
- ◀ There is a continuous increase in the numbers of persons aged 65+ and a need to consider varying sports offers for this age group. This represents an increase of +27.6% (+9,942) in the first period continuing to rise to +68.4% (+24,602) between 2012 and 2037. While the age group represented 16.3% of Tameside's population in 2012 it is projected to be 24.3% of the total by 2037 - this is approaching a quarter of the population.

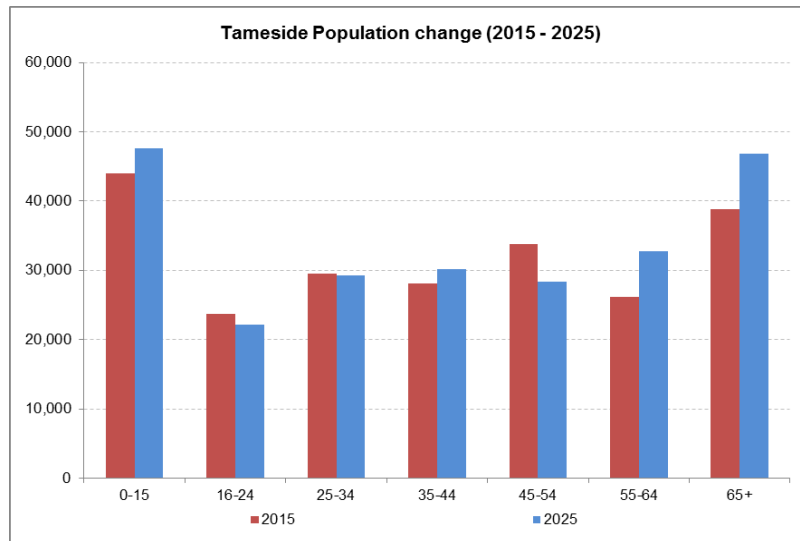
Service planning: Change over the coming decade (2015 – 2025)

While strategic planning needs to consider change over 20 to 25 years, service planning is often more closely aligned to a much shorter time horizon, typically 5 to 10 years. Over the decade to 2025 it is projected that the overall number of people in Tameside will rise by +13,203 (+5.9%). However, significant age specific variations will have implications for different markets, economic and health issues, for example, there will be:

- ◀ +3,661 (+8.3%) more 0-15 year olds; and
- ◀ -5,326 (-15.8%) fewer 45-54 year olds; and
- ◀ +6,646 (+25.5%) more 55-64 year olds; and
- ◀ +8,084 (+20.8%) more people aged 65+.

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Figure 16: Projected population change (2015 -2025)



Facilities planning for increases in the 65+ and 0-15 age groups may lead the Council to determine that these opposing age groups require very different provision at key times of the day and week from other users. However, just as the 65+ age group often requires activities during the day activities for 0-5 year olds often follow similar time patterns. Conversely, activities for 5-15 year olds are focused more closely on after school and weekend activities.

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APPENDIX 3

Tameside Football

Map Ref	Site Name	Analysis Area
6	Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College	Ashton
18	Canon Burrows C Of E Primary School	Ashton
56	King George Playing Fields (Audenshaw)	Ashton
57	King George V Playing Fields	Ashton
73	New Charter Academy	Ashton
78	Oxford Park	Ashton
79	Palace Road Playing Fields	Ashton
82	Richmond Street Playing Fields	Ashton
83	Rosehill Methodist Community Primary School	Ashton
88	St Damien's RC Science Centre	Ashton
90	St Peter's C Of E Primary School	Ashton
96	Surrey Street (Ashton United FC)	Ashton
99	The Tameside Stadium	Ashton
25	Dane Bank Primary School	Denton
26	Denton Community College	Denton
43	Granada Road Playing Fields	Denton
48	Houghton Green Playing Fields	Denton
63	Manor Green Primary And Nursery School	Denton
64	Martin Fields	Denton

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Map Ref	Site Name	Analysis Area
9909	St Marys Primary School	Denton
9919	Denton Town	Denton
10	Beyer's Peacock Park	Droylsden & Audenshaw
12	Brendon Drive Playing Fields	Droylsden & Audenshaw
17	Butchers Arms Ground	Droylsden & Audenshaw
22	Copperas Lane Playing Fields	Droylsden & Audenshaw
34	Droylsden Academy	Droylsden & Audenshaw
45	Greenside Primary School	Droylsden & Audenshaw
58	Lees Park	Droylsden & Audenshaw
61	Lumb Lane Playing Fields	Droylsden & Audenshaw
66	Medlock Street Playing Fields	Droylsden & Audenshaw
81	Poplar Street Primary School	Droylsden & Audenshaw
95	Sunnybank Park	Droylsden & Audenshaw
9907	Fairfield Primary	Droylsden & Audenshaw
9912	Audenshaw Primary School	Droylsden & Audenshaw
9915	Poplar Street Primary School	Droylsden & Audenshaw
2	All Saints Catholic College	Dukinfield & Stalybridge
3	Armada Road Playing Fields	Dukinfield & Stalybridge
7	Astley Sports College & Community High School	Dukinfield & Stalybridge
11	Blocksages Playing Fields	Dukinfield & Stalybridge
20	Clarendon Fields	Dukinfield & Stalybridge
32	Dewsnap Lane Playing Fields	Dukinfield & Stalybridge
62	Lyndhurst Primary School	Dukinfield & Stalybridge

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Map Ref	Site Name	Analysis Area
92	Stalybridge Celtic FC	Dukinfield & Stalybridge
94	Stamford Park	Dukinfield & Stalybridge
9910	Yew Tree Primary School	Dukinfield & Stalybridge
9913	Millbrook Primary School	Dukinfield & Stalybridge
9916	Gorse Hall Primary School	Dukinfield & Stalybridge
1	Alder Community High School	Hyde
33	Dowson Primary School	Hyde
42	Garden Street Playing Fields	Hyde
51	Hyde Community College	Hyde
53	Hyde United FC	Hyde
55	Ken Ward Sports Centre	Hyde
100	Victoria Street Playing Fields	Hyde
101	Walker Lane Playing Fields	Hyde
9905	St James Catholic Primary School	Hyde
9908	Holy Cross Trinity Primary	Hyde
9914	Pinfold Primary School	Hyde
60	Longdendale Community Language College	Longdendale
9906	Hollingworth Primary School	Longdendale
38	Egmont Street Playing Fields	Mossley
69	Mossley Hollins High School	Mossley
71	Mossley Park	Mossley
84	Seel Park	Mossley
9911	Micklehurst Primary School	Mossley

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Assessment Report**



Tameside Council Playing Pitch Strategy - Strategy & Action Plan Report 2015 - 2025

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GLOSSARY

AGP	Artificial Grass Pitch
3G FTP	Third Generation Football Turf Pitch
NGB	National Governing Body
FA	Football Association
ECB	England and Wales Cricket Board
EH	England Hockey
RFU	Rugby Football Union
S106	Section 106
FIT	Fields in Trust
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
KKP	Knight, Kavanagh and Page
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
FPM	Facilities Planning Model
FE	Further Education
HE	Higher Education
TGR	Team Generation Rate
CSP	County Sports Partnership

Tameside Council: Playing Pitch Strategy Strategy and Action Plan Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the Executive Summary of Tameside Councils (TC) Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) 2015. The Study takes account of:

- ◀ association football (football) A
- ◀ cricket C
- ◀ hockey H
- ◀ rugby union R

Purpose

The purpose of the PPS is to look to address a range of fundamental challenges and assess how outdoor pitch and non-pitch facilities can be used to meet needs of the borough through an overall strategic review of sports and leisure services in Tameside, and will form part of the assessment of assets and provision/opportunities across Tameside.

The Strategy has been developed in partnership with a range of agencies including a number of national governing bodies of sport (NGBs) plus local clubs and leagues, Tameside Sports Trust, Greater Manchester Sport, County Sports Partnership and Sport England.

Policy context

The key strategic themes with regard to outdoor pitch sports in Tameside emanating from the main strategies and local context are considered to be:

- ◀ assess the supply and demand balance and evidence the quality of existing provision. A
- ◀ inform the strategic development of playing pitch sites. I
- ◀ inform sports specific development. I
- ◀ inform the realignment/targeting of resources both revenue and capital. I
- ◀ inform planning policy/applications/decisions. I
- ◀ promote participation and improve health outcomes. P
- ◀ potential changes to the supply of provision due to capital programmes e.g. for educational sites. P
- ◀ ensure the most efficient management and maintenance of playing pitch provision. E

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D



develop a priority list of deliverable projects which will help to meet any current deficiencies and provide for future demands.

Tameside

Tameside is a metropolitan borough in Greater Manchester in North West England. It is named after the River Tame, which flows through the towns of Ashton-under-Lyne, Audenshaw, Denton, Droylsden, Dukinfield, Hyde, Mossley and Stalybridge. Its western border is approximately 4 miles (6.4 km) east of Manchester city centre. It borders Derbyshire to the east, the Metropolitan Borough of Oldham to the north, the Metropolitan Borough of Stockport to the south, and the City of Manchester to the west. Tameside has a population of 220,597.

Methodology

This Strategy is predicated on a supply and demand assessment of playing pitch facilities in accordance with Sport England’s PPS Guidance: An approach to developing and delivering a playing pitch strategy. This methodology has been followed to develop a clear picture of the balance between the local supply of, and demand for, playing pitches and other outdoor sports facilities.

Each National governing body has a range of policies and strategies which support the development of a PPS strategy in Tameside; a synopsis of which are found in the main body of the text.

This study has been developed on the basis of TC and NGB strategic drivers. Consequently there is a sport by sport analysis which addresses key challenges and issues. The agreed vision has been set out to provide a clear focus with desired outcomes for the Tameside Playing Pitch Strategy:

Vision and strategic challenges

TC’s vision, working with and through NGBs, local clubs and leagues is:

“To ensure that sufficient outdoor sports facilities are provided of a good quality and which support the needs of each sport and club in Tameside. This provision should be sufficient and flexible to deal with current and projected increases in demand”

The table below identifies key challenges and issues on a sport by sport basis. These have been arrived at by extensive consultation and site visits in accordance with Sport England’s methodology.

Sport	Key challenges and issues
Cricket England & Wales Cricket Board (ECB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Eleven sites are overplayed by a total of 280 match sessions per season and have no capacity to accommodate additional play. For the purposes of supply and demand analysis, 4.7 pitches (with 12 grass wickets) are required to meet demand expressed from overplay across Tameside. <li> As indicated there is a shortfall of 4.7 pitches to accommodate current and future demand.

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Sport	Key challenges and issues
Football The Football Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Maximising usage of the 3G FTPs and seek further development opportunities with the FA. ◀ All formats of the game show a pitch shortfall in the future.
Rugby Union Rugby Football Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Three clubs exist within the borough. ◀ All clubs have challenges to face in terms of leases and the quality of the pitches. ◀ Investment is required to develop better maintenance programmes, access to equipment to improve the maintenance regimes and improve poor quality floodlighting.
Hockey England Hockey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ There is one club located within the borough. ◀ Protection of the sand dressed AGP at Ashton Sixth Form would ensure that the Club is able to play.

Delivering the PPS in Tameside

As part of the ongoing commitment to the PPS all parties involved should commit to influencing and delivering the objectives set out within the action plan.

Steering Group

A steering group of partners should be set up to take the lead to ensure the Strategy is used and applied appropriately within their area of work and influence.

To help ensure the Strategy is well used it should be regarded as the key document, alongside the preceding Playing Pitch Assessment undertaken for the study area, guiding the improvement and protection of playing pitch provision.

Monitoring and updating

It is important that there is regular annual monitoring and review against the actions identified in the Strategy. This monitoring should be led by the local authority and supported by all members of, and reported back to, the steering group. Understanding and learning lessons from how the Strategy has been applied should also form a key component of monitoring its delivery. This should form an on-going role of the steering group. It is possible that in the interim between annual reviews the steering group could operate as a 'virtual' group; prepared to comment on updates electronically when relevant.

As a guide, if no review and subsequent update has been carried out within three years, then Sport England and the NGBs would consider the Strategy and the information on which it is based, to be out of date. If the Strategy is used as a 'live' document, and kept up to date, the time frame can be extended to five years.

Furthermore, the process of refreshing the Strategy would be much less resource intensive if changes and updates have been made throughout the five years. If there are no updates to the document within the period the nature of the supply, and in particular the demand for playing pitches, is likely to have changed.

An annual review should not be regarded as a particularly resource intensive task. However, it should highlight:

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- ◀ How the delivery of the recommendations and action plan has progressed and any changes required to the priority afforded to each action (e.g. the priority of some may increase following the delivery of others). H
- ◀ How the Strategy has been applied and the lessons learnt. H
- ◀ Any changes to particularly important sites and/or clubs in the area (e.g. the most used or high quality sites for a particular sport) and other supply and demand information, what this may mean for the overall assessment work and the key findings and issues. A
- ◀ Any development of a specific sport or particular format of a sport. A
- ◀ Any new or emerging issues and opportunities. A

The steering group should regularly review and refresh area by area plans taking account of any improvements in pitch quality (and hence increases in pitch capacity) and also any new negotiations for community use of education or other sites in the future. Updating the action plans will make the task of updating the Playing Pitch Strategy much easier.

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PART 1: INTRODUCTION

This is the Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) for Tameside. Building upon the preceding Assessment Report, it provides a clear, strategic framework for the maintenance and improvement of existing outdoor sports pitches and ancillary facilities between 2015 and 2025. The purpose of the PPS is to help to prioritise and target resources where they are limited. The PPS covers the following playing pitches and outdoor pitch sports:

- ◀ football pitches (grass and third generation turf (3G)) F
- ◀ ricket pitches C
- ◀ rugby union pitches R
- ◀ hockey pitches (artificial grass pitches (AGPs)) H

The Strategy has been developed from research and analysis of playing pitch provision and usage within Tameside to provide a supply and demand analysis of pitches.

The recommendations that come out of this strategy may inform local planning policy and can support the local planning evidence base so there is a policy mechanism to support delivery and secure provision/investment where the opportunity arises.

There is a need to continue to build key partnerships between the Council, National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs), Sport England, schools, further education providers, community clubs and private landowners to maintain and improve playing pitch provision. In these instances, the potential for the Council to take a strategic lead is more limited (except in terms of securing Section 106 Agreements or future Community Infrastructure Levy). This document will provide clarity about the way forward, and allow key organisations to focus on the issues they can directly influence and achieve.

Context

Tameside Council is a major provider of sports pitches. Responsibility for this falls to more than one Directorate although principal responsibility lies within the Place Directorate. This provision is complemented by facilities owned and managed by education providers, voluntary and private sectors. Current provision is uneven across the Borough where access, quality of pitches and ancillary facilities has a significant bearing on their levels of use.

The overall aim of this project is to:

- ◀ assess the supply and demand balance and evidence the quality of existing provision. A
- ◀ inform the strategic development of playing pitch sites. I
- ◀ inform sports specific development. I

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- ◀ Inform the realignment/targeting of resources both revenue and capital.
- ◀ Inform planning policy/applications/decisions.
- ◀ Promote participation and improve health outcomes.
- ◀ Note and take account of potential changes to the supply of provision due to capital programmes e.g. for educational sites.
- ◀ Ensure that the management and maintenance of playing pitch provision is as efficient and effective as possible.
- ◀ Develop a priority list of deliverable projects which will help to meet any current deficiencies and provide for future demands.

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Planning context

The National Planning Policy Framework March 2012 (NPPF) recognises that access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.

NPPF requires that planning policies are based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision.

The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area.

Paragraph 74 of NPPF is concerned with the protection of existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields. One of the matters set out is that such buildings and land should not be built on unless an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements. National Planning Practice Guidance (March 2014) refers local authorities to Sport England's guidance on how to assess the need for sport and recreation facilities.

Headline findings

The table below highlights the quantitative headline findings from the Tameside Playing Pitch Assessment Report.

Sport	Analysis area	Current demand shortfall ²¹	Future demand shortfall (2025) ²²
Football (grass pitches)	Tameside	No adult pitch shortfall No youth pitch shortfall No mini soccer pitch shortfall	4.5 adult match sessions 29 youth match sessions 18.5 mini 5v5 match sessions

²¹ Current demand is calculated from an analysis of overplay and spare capacity but also includes unmet and displaced demand identified.

²² Please note that this is demand that will exist in 2025

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Sport	Analysis area	Current demand shortfall ²¹	Future demand shortfall (2025) ²²
Football (3G FTPs)	Tameside (which can accommodate 42 games)	2 full size AGPs exist, with 1 on the FA register.	2 full size 3G pitches if all competitive mini teams are accommodated. 1 full size 3G pitches if all competitive youth teams are accommodated. 1 full size 3G pitches if all competitive adult teams are accommodated.
Cricket	Tameside	4.7 match sessions	4.7 match sessions
Rugby union	Tameside	13.25 match sessions	15.75 match sessions
Hockey (Sand AGPs)	Tameside	Current demand being met for matches and training	Future demand can be met

Match sessions

Pitches have a limit of how much play they can accommodate over a certain period of time before their quality, and in turn their use, is adversely affected. As the main usage of pitches is likely to be for matches, it is appropriate for the comparable unit to be match equivalent sessions but may for example include training sessions.

Based on how they tend to be played this unit for football and rugby union pitches relate to a typical week within the season for each sport. For cricket pitches it is appropriate to look at the number of match equivalent sessions over the course of a season

Pitch capacity

The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over a season is most often determined by quality. As a minimum, the quality and therefore the capacity of a pitch affects the playing experience and people's enjoyment of playing football. In extreme circumstances it can result in the inability of the pitch to cater for all or certain types of play during peak and off peak times. Pitch quality is often influenced by weather conditions and drainage.

As a guide, each NGB has set a standard number of matches that each grass pitch type should be able to accommodate without adversely affecting its current quality (pitch capacity):

Sport	Pitch type	No. of matches		
		Good quality	Standard quality	Poor quality
Football	Adult pitches	3 per week	2 per week	1 per week
	Youth pitches	4 per week	2 per week	1 per week
	Mini pitches	6 per week	4 per week	2 per week
Rugby union*	Natural Inadequate (D0)	2 per week	1.5 per week	0.5 per week
	Natural Adequate (D1)	3 per week	2 per week	1.5 per week
	Pipe Drained (D2)	3.25 per week	2.5 per week	1.75 per week

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Sport	Pitch type	No. of matches		
		Good quality	Standard quality	Poor quality
	Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	3.5 per week	3 per week	2 per week
Cricket	One grass wicket	5 per season	N/A	N/A
	One synthetic wicket	60 per season	N/A	N/A
Football Turf Pitch	3G	40 matches per week		

Shortfalls

Please note that shortfalls are expressed in match sessions at this stage rather than converted to pitches as most shortfalls can be accommodated by improving pitch quality (and therefore capacity) to accommodate more match sessions. This is explored further within the action plan.

To convert match sessions into pitches, the number of match sessions should be halved (to take account of teams playing on a home and away basis).

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Vision

This study has been developed on the basis of the above strategic drivers in order to ensure that it reflects the Council's wider ambitions. A vision has been set out to provide a clear focus with desired outcomes for the Tameside Playing Pitch Strategy:

“To ensure that sufficient outdoor sports facilities are provided of a good quality and which support the needs of each sport and club in Tameside. This provision should be sufficient and flexible to deal with current and projected increases in demand”

PART 2: AIMS

The following Strategy aims are based on the key issues emerging from the Assessment Report. It is recommended that the following are adopted by the Council and its partners to enable it to achieve the overall vision of the Strategy:

AIM 1

To **protect** the existing supply of sports facilities where it is needed for meeting current or future needs

AIM 2

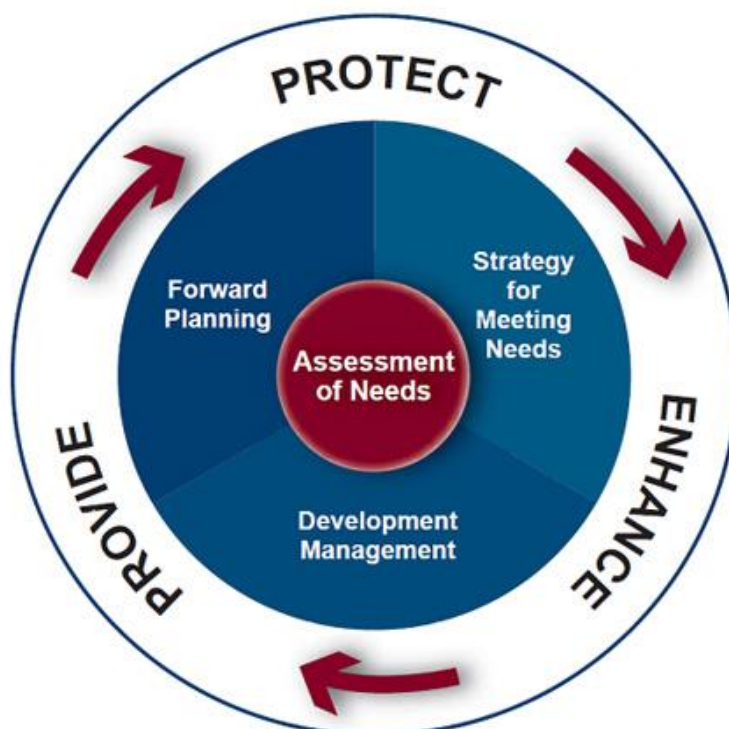
To **enhance** outdoor sports facilities through working in partnership with others to improve the quality and management of sites

AIM 3

To enable and support the **provision** of new outdoor sports facilities where there is current or future demand to do so

The three main themes of the strategy also reflect Sport England's planning aim and objectives for sport; namely:

Figure 1: Sport England Planning for Sport objectives



PART 3: SPORT SPECIFIC ISSUES SCENARIOS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to help develop the recommendations/actions and to understand their potential impact a number of relevant scenario questions are tested against the key issues in this section for the playing pitch sports resulting in the sport specific recommendations.

Football key issues

- ◀ Although 326 teams are based within Tameside, the audit and assessment identified only 249 teams that play their competitive fixtures within the Borough. This would indicate that 77 teams that are based within Tameside play competitive fixtures elsewhere; a proportion so doing because of the physical central venue locations at which certain leagues are based.
- ◀ Of the 249 teams that play competitively within Tameside, 122 do so on grass football pitches with the remaining 127 currently playing on AGP based surfaces.
- ◀ Population growth is likely to result in an increase in the number of mini soccer teams, creating the need for an additional 16 new teams (eight pitches).
- ◀ In Tameside there are 46 pitches across 23 sites with current play of 49.5 matches. The pitches available have capacity for 125 matches. Therefore 27.5 pitches are available in the peak period.
- ◀ In Tameside there are sufficient adult pitches available to meet total current demand (1.5 match sessions). However due to the future demand and growth in population there will be shortfall of 4.5 match sessions.
- ◀ In Tameside there is currently a shortage of 0.5 youth match equivalent sessions overall, though when future demand from club feedback and team generation rates is considered there will be a need for 29 match sessions to meet future demand.
- ◀ In Tameside there is currently a shortage of one mini soccer match equivalent sessions overall, though when future demand from club feedback and team generation rates is considered there will be a need for 18.5 match sessions to meet future demand.

Scenarios – grass

Youth pitches scenarios

- ◀ **Improving pitch quality** on all overplayed youth pitches (either through increased maintenance or drainage improvements in order to increase pitch capacity) to good quality will reduce the current shortfall of youth pitches from 5 to spare capacity of 3 match sessions.
- ◀ However, given the cost of doing such work for all poor and standard quality pitches the continued maintenance required (and associated costs) alternatives need to be considered that can offer a more sustainable model for the future of football. The alternative to grass pitches is the use of FTPs for competitive matches and this is something that the FA is supporting, particularly for mini football.
- ◀ **Utilising spare capacity** - There are 48 match sessions of spare capacity on youth pitches which could be utilised to help address shortfalls (Dukinfield & Stalybridge, Denton, Hyde, Ashton, Mossley).
- ◀ **Addressing shortfalls in mini soccer** – The Tameside Football League were not able to cater for the U8's division for the current 2015/2016 season due to the poor facilities

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located at Medlock Leisure centre. No other facilities were available for usage. To enable this division to take place an FTP within Tameside would be required at peak time weekend availability.

Recommendations – grass

- ◀ As a priority work to address current shortfalls for youth football; through a variety of options including verti-draining, mowing, scarifying, etc. Detailed within the action plan (part five) is a site by site recommendation which details the improvements to be made and it is recommended that the partners involved discuss in further detail how this can be achieved.
- ◀ Ensure existing maintenance of good quality pitches continues. Where pitches are assessed as standard or poor quality and/or overplayed, review/improve maintenance regimes to ensure it is of an appropriate standard to sustain/improve pitch quality.
- ◀ Work with schools to maximise access to secondary school grass pitches and to secure community use.
- ◀ Where appropriate, develop partnership and/or lease arrangements with large, sustainable, development-minded clubs to manage their own 'home' sites thus facilitating club development. For example Clubs including; Hattersley FC (Ken Ward), Curzon Ashton FC (Richmond Street), Hollingworth Juniors (Longdendale School), Droylsden Juniors (Sunnybank Park).

FTP key issues

- ◀ Only Tameside Stadium and Audenshaw school are on the FA AGP register which allows for competitive play to take place on them.
- ◀ FTPs are running at capacity, where there is capacity for training this exists at late time slots such as 7.30pm on a Friday.
- ◀ Droylsden Academy, New Charter Academy, St Damien's School and Mossley Hollins High School all offer a community use programme that is available from 5.00pm during the week and at weekends.
- ◀ New Charter Academy is not available at weekends and only open when bookings are taken during the week. If there are no bookings the pitch does not open.
- ◀ The FPM (January 2015) suggests that the AGP supply meets the needs of 98.5% of the population.
- ◀ As the capacity of an AGP is determined by the hours it is open, the supply is adjusted to take into account their availability during the peak period. Therefore, based upon FPM calculus, the supply of pitches is reduced to 5.7 pitches.
- ◀ Due to the size and nature of the population in Tameside, the FPM model estimates that demand for the 3G AGPs and sand based AGP's - for football - equates to 3,925 visits per week in the peak period; this is equivalent to five AGP's.
- ◀ Using the scenario that one full size 3G FTP can account for 40 teams and that there are 326 teams within Tameside, there is a recommended need for eight 3G FTPs. There are currently seven, of which only two are full size and one available for community use.
- ◀ On the basis that 249 teams play competitive football in Tameside, there is a recommended need for four full size 3G pitches, currently there are two in the area.
- ◀ There are three sand dressed AGPs within Tameside; Ashton Sixth Form College, only used by hockey teams, Astley Sports College, used by Hockey for 10 hours per week and Alder Community College which is not available for community use.

Scenarios – 3G FTPs

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The FA considers high quality third generation artificial grass pitches as an essential tool in promoting coach and player development. The pitches can support intensive use and as such are great assets for both playing and training. Primarily such facilities have been installed for community use and training, however, they are increasingly used for competition which the FA wholly supports.

Getting access to good quality, affordable training facilities is a problem for many clubs throughout the country. In the winter months, midweek training is only possible at floodlit facilities.

The FA's long term ambition is to provide every affiliated team in England the opportunity to train once per week on a floodlit 3G surface, together with priority access for every Charter Standard Community Club through a partnership agreement. The FA Standard is calculated by using the latest Sport England research "AGPs State of the Nation March 2012".

Improving pitch quality is one way to increase the capacity at sites but given the cost of doing such work and the continued maintenance required (and associated costs) alternatives need to be considered that can offer a more sustainable model for the future of football.

The alternative to grass pitches is the use of FTPs for competitive matches and this is something that the FA is supporting, particularly for mini football. Over 50% of teams (majority mini soccer and youth) play matches on 3G FTPs in Tameside and the surrounding boroughs. In order for competitive matches to be played on 3G pitches the pitch must now be FA tested and approved (to either FA or FIFA standard) and it will then appear of the FA Pitch Register: <http://3g.thefa.me.uk/>.

There are two FTPs on the register; Tameside Stadium and Audenshaw School.

Scenario One

Assuming that 51% of AGP usage is by sports clubs, when factoring in the number of training slots available per pitch type per hour from 5pm-10pm Mon-Fri (peak football training time), it is estimated that one full size AGP can service 40 teams.

The table below considers the number of 3G pitches required if every team was to remain within their respective analysis area for training.

Current demand for 3G pitches in Tameside (based on 40 teams per pitch)

Analysis area	Current number of teams	Current number of 3G pitches	3G requirement	Potential shortfall	Potential Surplus
Ashton	187	3	5	2	0
Denton	13	0	0	0	0
Droylsden and Audenshaw	35	2	1	0	1
Dukinfield and Stalybridge	55	0	2	2	0
Hyde	22	1	0	0	1
Longdendale	11	0	0	0	0
Mossley	3	1	0	0	1
TAMESIDE	326	7	8	4	3

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Based on the number of teams in each analysis area, there is a requirement for eight football turf pitches, there are currently seven.

However, when the analysis is completed based on the current number by analysis area (seven) compared to the requirement by analysis area (eight) the shortfall by analysis area equates to four. This being a shortfall as:

- ◀ Two in Ashton (requirement for five, currently only three)
- ◀ One in Dukinfield and Stalybridge (requirement for two, currently no pitches)

However, if we look at the surplus of football turf pitches across Tameside using the current and required pitches this shows a surplus of three. Therefore based on the analysis of current and required Tameside would require one football turf pitch.

There are two full size, floodlit 3G pitches in Tameside available to hire for training. These are located in the following analysis areas; Ashton and Droylsden, however only Tameside Stadium (Site ID 99) is available for community use.

Please note that the figures above do not take account of proposals or expressions of interest for 3G pitches.

Full size AGPs in Tameside

Site ID	Site name	Ownership/ Management	Analysis area	No. of pitches	Size	Pitch type
99	The Tameside Stadium	Sports Club	Ashton	1	Full 104x66m	Short Pile 3G
8	Audenshaw School	Education	Droylsden & Audenshaw	1	Full 116x65m	Long Pile 3G

The table below highlights the additional FTP's that are not full size.

Site ID	Site name	Ownership/ Management	Analysis area	No. of pitches	Size	Pitch type
34	Droylsden Academy	Education	Droylsden & Audenshaw	1	91x55m	Medium Pile 3G
73	New Charter Academy	Education	Ashton	1	90x5m	Medium Pile 3G
51	Hyde Community College	Education	Hyde	1	90x45.5m	Medium Pile 3G
69	Mossley Hollins High School	Education	Mossley	1	104x59m	Medium Pile 3G
88	St Damien's School	Education	Ashton	1	91x55m	Medium Pile 3G

There are also three sand dressed AGPs in Tameside. Astley Sports College Community High School and Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College are available for community and used by hockey and football. Alder Community High School is not available for community use.

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Site ID	Site name	Ownership/ Management	Analysis area	No. of pitches	Size	Pitch type
7	Astley Sports College Community High School	Education	Dukinfield & Stalybridge	1	96x60m	Sand dressed
1	Alder Community High School	Education	Hyde	1	100x60m	Sand dressed
6	Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College	Education	Ashton	1	90x50m	Sand dressed

Scenario Two

Moving 5v5 and 7v7 to specific hub sites

If each of the formats had their own dedicated hub site, the following number of FTPs would be required.

If one FTP accommodates only 5v5, 32 teams could play across four kick off times (9.30am – 12.30). Similarly if one FTP accommodates only 7v7, 16 teams could play across four kick off times (9.30am – 12.30).

Format	Tameside teams/slots
5v5	$60/32 = 2$
7v7	$55/16 = 4$

In total if 5v5 and 7v7 formats were to have their own dedicated sites there would be a requirement for a total of six FTPs.

Scenario Three

The table below tests a scenario if all 5v5 and 7v7 football is moved to 3G FTPs. A programme of play has been created based on the current peak time (Saturday AM) in Tameside.

Moving all mini matches to 3G football turf pitches

Time	FTP	Total games/teams
9.30am – 10.30am	4 x 5v5	4/8
10.30am – 11.30am	2 x 7v7	2/4
11.30am – 12.30pm	2 x 7v7	2/4
12.30pm – 1.30pm	2 x 7v7	2/4

There are currently 60 5v5 teams which would require 7.5 (rounded to 8) FTPs and 55 7v7 teams which would require 13.75 AGPs (rounded to 14). Based on the above programming and separate start times for 5v5 and 7v7 matches, the overall need is for 14 FTPs to accommodate all mini football demand within Tameside.

Recommendations – 3G FTPS

- ◀ Ensure that sinking funds are in place to maintain 3G pitches in the long term.

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- ◀ Ensure that all current FTP's are FA tested and reviewed (those not tested Droylsden Academy, New Charter Academy and Mossley Hollins School).
- ◀ Ensure that all new full size 3G (Astley Sports College and Hyde FC) pitches are built to correct size FA specifications.
- ◀ Work with education providers to maximise access to secondary schools and academies to address latent, displaced or future demand and to develop school-club links.
- ◀ Work with the following education sites to open for weekend usage; New Charter Academy, Hyde Community College, and Mossley Hollins School.
- ◀ Work with Audenshaw High School to open up for community use.
- ◀ Where appropriate support new developments which include the following proposals
 - ◀ Droylsden Youth Centre potential development of a new 3G AGP.
 - ◀ 3G AGP at the Astley Sports College site.
 - ◀ Hyde FC re-development of main pitch to a 3G surface.
 - ◀ Mossley AFC aspirational development for 3G FTP at Egmont Street.

Cricket key issues

- ◀ The audit identifies 15 clubs in Tameside with a total of 113 teams (44 senior and 69 junior).
- ◀ Due to a decrease in senior population in Tameside by 2021, there is not likely to be an increase in demand for senior cricket. Nevertheless, an increase in junior population would result in the need for an additional 11 junior teams. Club consultation suggests an additional two senior teams and seven junior teams may be created due to club development.
- ◀ Two sites have potential spare capacity on grass pitches in Tameside, although only one of the sites (Micklehurst Cricket & Social Club) has actual spare capacity, equating to a total of one pitch to accommodate additional play.
- ◀ Eleven sites are overplayed by a total of 280 match sessions per season and have no capacity to accommodate additional play. For the purposes of supply and demand analysis, 4.7 pitches (with 12 grass wickets) are required to meet demand expressed from overplay across Tameside.
- ◀ As indicated there is a shortfall of 4.7 pitches to accommodate current and future demand.

Scenarios

- ◀ Overplay occurs at a number of clubs with Tameside. These include Ashton CC, Broadbottom CC, Denton CC, Denton St Lawrence CC, Dukinfield CC, Flowery Field CC, Hyde Cricket and Squash Club, Mottram CC, Newton CC, Ashton Ladysmith CC and Hollingworth Cricket Club.
- ◀ If the number of wickets were to increase this would accommodate some shortfalls.

Recommendations

- ◀ Work with clubs to address quality issues on those pitches assessed as average and poor quality.
- ◀ Protect and retain all club sites.
- ◀ Address any levels of overplay grass wickets through ensuring that maintenance levels are appropriate to current usage and where possible increasing the number of wickets on squares.
- ◀ In the future further investigate the demand from the Last Man Stands (LMS) initiative to be developed in Tameside.

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- ◀ Work with clubs to improve access to indoor training facilities during the winter months.

Rugby union key issues

- ◀ There are a total of 32 competitive rugby union teams within Tameside; 9 senior teams, 11 junior teams and 12 mini teams.
- ◀ There are a number of challenges that exist with the three clubs in Tameside;
 - ◀ Ashton RUFC; short lease exists, the changing and ancillary facilities are poor, then site has two standard quality and one poor quality senior pitches, the poor quality pitch is floodlit.
 - ◀ Aldwinians RUFC; two standard senior pitches one that is floodlit and overplayed by the junior and senior teams. Audenshaw Park (site of closed Robertson's Jam factory) is a former employment site now cleared with redevelopment potential where the Club could engage with the current owner to explore the potential of securing an element of the site for further pitch provision. The Club are using Lees park as an additional training and match venue which has poor quality pitches. The strategy needs to inform any new or potential developments of the current site, whilst ensuring the Club has the most appropriate playing pitches.
 - ◀ Dukinfield RUFC; two poor quality pitches one of which is floodlit, the Club have a rolling annual license for the park pitches (the council manage and maintain) however there is unauthorised usage which increases the overuse of the pitches and further decreases the quality of the pitches.
- ◀ Consultation suggests that there is a desire to increase the number of teams within each club. Population growth (by 2025) in Tameside is expected to create an additional two junior teams and two mini teams. This would equate to an additional 1.5 match equivalent sessions per week.
- ◀ Peak time for senior rugby union matches in Tameside is Saturday afternoons with all junior and mini rugby taking place on Sundays. Nevertheless, as all junior and mini rugby in Tameside takes place on senior pitches, the peak time for requirement of senior pitches is Sundays.
- ◀ Although spare capacity exists on two pitches within Tameside and a number of pitches are available within the peak period, no actual spare capacity is recorded as no additional play is permitted in order to protect the playing surface.
- ◀ In total, five pitches are currently overplayed in Tameside by a total of 13.25 match equivalent sessions per week. It should be noted that all club training equates to 11.25 match equivalent sessions per week.
- ◀ Overall in Tameside, there will be a shortfall of 15.75 match equivalents sessions per week to meet both current and future demand. Shortfalls are attributed to pitch quality, training on competitive pitches and limited number of floodlit training areas and/or floodlit adult pitches to cater for demand.

Recommendations

- ◀ Gambrel Park (Site ID 24) (Ashton RUFC), seek to ensure security of tenure (lease) is secured and for a period of up to 50 years.
- ◀ Once a lease has been agreed with Ashton RUFC ensure that a plan of improvements are made to include, floodlighting an additional pitch and improving the changing and ancillary facilities.

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- ◀ Ensure that any new development plans for the site adjacent to Aldwinians RUFC engage with the club regarding the potential provision of a senior floodlit rugby union pitch for the Club to access and to centralise play for the Club.
- ◀ Further investigate the potential for Dukinfield RUFC to have a lease for the pitches at Blocksages, enabling the Club to access funding and therefore manage and maintain the pitches to a better standard.
- ◀ Audenshaw School (Academy) has no community use located on its world rugby compliant pitch. In partnership with the School, Council and RFU investigate the potential for community opening hours for club training.
- ◀ Improve the quality and maintenance of pitches to help address overplay.
- ◀ Increasing the number of floodlit pitches would help to alleviate over play, however pitch improvements would also be required.

Hockey key issues (AGPs)

- ◀ There are three sand dressed AGPs in Tameside, all were assessed as standard quality except for Alder Community High School, which was assessed as poor.
- ◀ The only usage by Hockey clubs is at Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College and Astley Sports College.
- ◀ One AGP is not available for community use; Alder Community High School.
- ◀ There is one club playing in Tameside producing a total of two teams, this is Glossop Hockey Club. There is also a satellite centre based at Astley Sports College Community high school managed by a Manchester club.
- ◀ Participation in hockey is relatively low with the only teams being fielded through Glossop hockey club.
- ◀ The additional future demand calculated through the increase in population, increase in the number of teams would not equate to the need for any additional artificial surface for hockey.
- ◀ Overall hockey clubs have access to 11 hours of pitch time per week on those pitches available for community use.
- ◀ Alder Community High School AGP is over 10 years old and Astley Sports College Community High School is coming up to 10 years old and will therefore need refurbishing.

Recommendations

- ◀ To ensure that the hockey teams playing at Astley Sports College have secured access to a sand AGP for training and matches in Tameside. Any change in surface would need to be agreed between EH and the FA.
- ◀ To ensure that the hockey teams playing at Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College have secured usage.
- ◀ Look to seek to develop hockey further through PE lessons and after school programmes.
- ◀ Ensure that a sinking fund is in place to maintain the quality of the AGP in the long term.

PART 4: STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

The strategic recommendations for the Strategy have been developed from the key issues cutting across all outdoor sports and categorised under each of the Strategy Aims. They reflect overarching and common areas to be addressed which apply across outdoor sports facilities and may not be specific to just one sport.

AIM 1

To **protect** the existing supply of sports facilities where it is needed for meeting current or future needs.

Recommendations:

- a. Ensure local planning policy is in accordance with Government Guidance to protect sports facilities where there is a need to do so.
- b. Assist in securing tenure and access to sites for high quality, development minded clubs, through a range of solutions and partnership agreements.
- c. Maximise community use of outdoor sports facilities where there is a need to do so.

Recommendation (a) – Ensure local planning policy is in accordance with Government Guidance to protect sports facilities where there is a need to do so.

Based on the outcomes of the playing pitch strategy enhance local planning policy and emphasise the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF paragraph 73) and highlight Sport England's statutory consultee role on planning applications that affect playing field land.

NPPF paragraph 74 states that existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- ◀ An assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or
- ◀ The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
- ◀ The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

Protect the existing supply of sports facilities where it is needed for meeting current or future needs. The majority of existing facilities from the assessment report justify protection. Local plan policies should protect facilities and the scope to legally safeguard long term use of strategically important sites to the community such as the strategic sites and key centres identified (see recommendation (e) of Aim 2) should be considered. For example, through the Fields in Trust programme (www.fieldsintrust.org).

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Furthermore any potential school sites which become redundant, in addition to those currently identified as lapsed/disused, over the lifetime of the Strategy may offer potential for meeting community needs on a localised basis. Where schools are closed their playing fields may be dedicated to community use to help address any unmet community needs.

The following should be considered when assessing the suitability and the potential for conversion of former school playing fields for community use:

- ◀ Location and willingness of LA/club or other party to take on ownership/lease /maintenance
- ◀ Size
- ◀ Quality
- ◀ Physical accessibility
- ◀ History of community access
- ◀ Availability of ancillary facilities

Recommendation (b) – Assist in securing tenure and access to sites for high quality, development minded clubs through a range of solutions and partnership agreements

A number of school sites are being used in Tameside for competitive play, predominately for football. In all cases use of pitches has not been classified as unsecure, however, use is not necessarily formalised and further work should be carried out to ensure an appropriate Community Use Agreement (CUA) is in place (including access to changing provision where required) at the following sites:

- ◀ Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College (Stalybridge Celtic Jnrs FC)
- ◀ Droylsden Academy (Droylsden Catholic Club, Sheridan Lifts FC, Jolly Carter Vets FC)
- ◀ Astley Sports College and Community High School (Droylsden Youth Centre, Dukinfield Youth JFC, Heaton Mersey Vipers)
- ◀ Longdendale Community Language College (Hollingworth FC)

NGBs can often help to negotiate and engage with schools, particularly academies where the local authority may not have direct influence. For further information on this, please refer to recommendation (g).

Sport England has also produced guidance, online resources and toolkits to help open up and retain school sites for community use and can be found at:

<http://www.sportengland.org/useourschool>

Local sports clubs should be supported by partners including the Council, NGBs or the County Sports Partnership (CSP) to achieve sustainability across a range of areas including management, membership, funding, facilities, volunteers and partnership working. For example, support club development and encourage clubs to develop evidence of business and sports development plans to generate an income through their facilities. All clubs could be encouraged to look at different management models such as registering as Community Amateur Sports Clubs (CASC)²³. Clubs should also be encouraged to work with partners locally whether volunteer support agencies or linking with local businesses.

²³ <http://www.cascinfo.co.uk/cascbenefits>

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As well as improving the quality of well-used, local authority sites, there are a number of sites which have poor quality (or no) ancillary facilities. The Council should further explore opportunities where security of tenure could be granted to the clubs playing on these sites (minimum 25 years as recommended by Sport England and NGBs) so the clubs are in a position to apply for external funding to improve the ancillary facilities.

Further to this there could be examples where long term leases could be put into place for the continued use of a site. Each club should be required to meet service and/or strategic recommendations. However, an additional set of criteria should be considered, which takes into account the quality of the club, aligned to its long term development objectives and sustainability.

In the context of the Comprehensive Spending Review, which announced public spending cuts, it is increasingly important for the Council to work with voluntary sector organisations in order that they may be able to take greater levels of ownership and support the wider development and maintenance of facilities.

To facilitate this, the Council should support and enable clubs to generate sufficient funds to allow this.

Recommended criteria for lease of sport sites to clubs/organisations

Club	Site
<p>Clubs should have Clubmark/FA Charter Standard accreditation award.</p> <p>Clubs commit to meeting demonstrable local demand and show pro-active commitment to developing school-club links.</p> <p>Clubs are sustainable, both in a financial sense and via their internal management structures in relation to recruitment and retention policy for both players and volunteers.</p> <p>Ideally, clubs should have already identified (and received an agreement in principle) any match funding required for initial capital investment identified.</p> <p>Clubs have processes in place to ensure capacity to maintain sites to the existing, or better, standards.</p>	<p>Sites should be those identified as 'Club Sites' (recommendation d) for new clubs (i.e. not those with a Borough wide significance) but which offer development potential. For established clubs which have proven success in terms of self-management 'Key Centres' are also appropriate.</p> <p>As a priority, sites should acquire capital investment to improve (which can be attributed to the presence of a Clubmark/Charter Standard club).</p> <p>Sites should be leased with the intention that investment can be sourced to contribute towards improvement of the site.</p> <p>An NGB/Council representative should sit on a management committee for each site leased to a club.</p>

The Council can further recognise the value of NGB club accreditation by adopting a policy of prioritising the clubs that are to have access to these better quality facilities. This may be achieved by inviting clubs to apply for season long leases on a particular site as an initial trial.

The Council should establish a series of core outcomes from clubs taking on a lease arrangement to ensure that the most appropriate clubs are assigned to sites. As an example outcomes may include:

- ◀ Increasing participation.
- ◀ Supporting the development of coaches and volunteers.
- ◀ Commitment to quality standards.

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- ◀ Improvements (where required) to facilities, or as a minimum retaining existing standards.

In addition, clubs should be made fully aware of the associated responsibilities/liabilities when considering leases of multi-use public playing fields.

Community asset transfer

The Council should continue to work towards adopting a policy which supports community management and ownership of assets to local clubs, community groups and trusts. This presents sports clubs and national governing bodies with opportunities to take ownership of their own facilities; it may also provide non-asset owning sports clubs with their first chance to take on a building.

The Sport England Community Sport Asset Transfer Toolkit is a bespoke, interactive web based tool that provides a step by step guide through each stage of the asset transfer process: http://www.sportengland.org/support__advice/asset_transfer.aspx

Recommendation (c) Maximise community use of outdoor sports facilities where there is a need to do so

Education sites

In order to maximise community use of educational facilities it is recommended to establish a more coherent, structured relationship with schools. The ability to access good facilities within the local community is vital to any sports organisation, yet many clubs struggle to find good quality places to play and train. Pricing policies at facilities can be barrier to access at some of the education sites but physical access and resistance from schools, especially academies, to open up provision is also an issue.

A large number of sporting facilities are located on education sites and making these available to sports clubs can offer significant benefits to both the school/college and the local clubs. The Council and other key partners must work with schools and colleges to develop an understanding of the issues that restrict or affect community access.

It is not uncommon for school pitch stock not to be fully maximised for community use. Even on established community use sites, access to grass pitches for community use is limited. The action plan identifies a number of school sites that have the potential to be further used for community use to help meet future shortfalls identified in the Area:

- ◀ Canon Burrows C Of E Primary School
- ◀ New Charter Academy
- ◀ Denton Community College
- ◀ St Marys Primary School
- ◀ Micklehurst Primary School
- ◀ Mossley Hollins High School
- ◀ Holy Cross Trinity Primary
- ◀ St James Catholic School
- ◀ Hyde Community College
- ◀ Dowson Primary School
- ◀ Alder Community High School
- ◀ Millbrook Primary School
- ◀ Yew Tree Primary School

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- ◀ Lyndhurst Primary School
- ◀ All Saints Catholic College
- ◀ Poplar Street Primary School
- ◀ Audenshaw Primary School
- ◀ Fairfield Primary
- ◀ Greenside Primary School

As detailed earlier, Sport England has also produced guidance, online resources and toolkits to help open up and retain school sites for community use and can be found at:

<http://www.sportengland.org/useourschool>

AIM 2

To **enhance** outdoor sports facilities through working with others to improve the quality and management of sites.

Recommendations:

- d. Maintain the quality of sites and improve where appropriate.
- e. Adopt a tiered approach (hierarchy of provision) to the management and improvement of sites.
- f. Work in partnership with stakeholders to secure funding.
- g. Secure developer contributions.

Recommendation (d) – Maintain the quality of sites and improve where appropriate.

There are a number of ways in which it is possible to increase pitch quality, including for example, addressing overplay and improving maintenance. These are explored in more detail below.

Addressing quality issues

Generally where pitches are assessed as standard or poor quality and/or overplayed, review and improve maintenance regimes (with partners) to ensure it is of an appropriate standard to sustain/improve pitch quality. Ensuring existing maintenance of good quality pitches continues is also important.

Based on an achievable target using existing quality scoring to provide a baseline, a standard should be used to identify deficiencies and investment should be focused on those sites which fail to meet the proposed quality standard (using the site audit database, provided in electronic format). The Strategy approach to these outdoor sports facilities achieving these standards should be to enhance quality and therefore the planning system should seek to protect them.

For the purposes of the Quality Assessments, this Strategy will refer to pitches and ancillary facilities separately as Good, Standard or Poor quality. For example, some good quality sites have poor quality elements i.e. changing rooms or a specific pitch.

Good quality refers to pitches that have, for example, a good maintenance regime coupled with good grass cover, an even surface, are free from vandalism, litter etc. In terms of ancillary facilities, good quality refers to access for disabled people, sufficient provision for referees, juniors/women/girls and appropriate provision of showers, toilets and car parking. For rugby union, a good pitch is also pipe and/or slit drained.

Standard quality refers to pitches that have, for example, an adequate maintenance regime coupled with adequate grass cover, minimal signs of wear and tear, goalposts may be secure but in need of minor repair. In terms of ancillary facilities, standard quality refers to adequately

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sized changing rooms, storage provision and provision of toilets. For rugby union, drainage is natural and adequate.

Poor quality refers to pitches that have, for example, poor levels of maintenance coupled with inadequate grass cover, an uneven surface and damage. In terms of ancillary facilities, poor quality refers to inappropriate size of changing rooms, no showers, no running water and old dated interior. For rugby union, drainage is natural and inadequate.

Please refer to the Sport England/NGB quality assessments. Sites played beyond capacity may require remedial action to help reduce this.

In terms of ancillary facilities, poor quality refers to inappropriate size of changing rooms, no showers, no running water and old dated interior. The following sites were highlighted as standard, no sites were assessed as poor:

- ◀ Site ID11 Blocksages Playing Fields
- ◀ Site ID 38 Egmont Street Playing Fields
- ◀ Site ID 48 Haughton Green Playing Fields
- ◀ Site ID 96 Surrey Street (Ashton United FC)
- ◀ Site ID 92 Stalybridge Celtic FC
- ◀ Site ID 2 All Saints Catholic College
- ◀ Site ID 60 Longendale Community Language College
- ◀ Site ID 1 Alder Community High School

Without appropriate, fit for purpose ancillary facilities, good quality pitches may be underutilised. Changing facilities form the most essential part of this offer and therefore key sites such as those mentioned above should be given priority for improvement. The sites listed above are listed in priority order if funding were to become available to improve the facilities.

In order to prioritise investment into key sites it is recommended that the steering group works up a list of criteria, relevant to the area, to provide a steer on future investment. This is provided in detail within the Action Plan.

There are a number of options and guidance available for improvement/replacement of FTPs and AGPs. The link below is to the Sport England and the NGBs 'Selecting the Right Artificial Surface for Hockey, Football and Rugby Union' document for a guide as to suitable AGP surfaces:

www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/tools-guidance/design-and-cost-guidance/artificial-sports-surfaces/

Alternatively NGB partners should work together on a case by case basis to review the surfaces of pitches within Tameside and their suitability for that sport. For example Astley Sports College has a sand dressed AGP, the FA and England Hockey should further discuss its suitability for the community of football and hockey.

Addressing overplay

In order to improve the overall quality of the playing pitch stock; it is necessary to ensure that pitches are not overplayed beyond recommended weekly carrying capacity. This is determined by assessing pitch quality (via a non-technical site assessment) and allocating a weekly match limit to each. Each NGB recommends a number of matches that a good quality pitch should take:

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Sport	Pitch type	No. of matches
Football	Adult pitches	3 per week
	Youth pitches	4 per week
	Mini pitches	6 per week
Rugby union*	Pipe and Slit Drained and a good level of maintenance (D3/M2)	3.5 per week
	Pipe drained and a good level of maintenance (D2/M2)	3.25 per week
	Natural (adequate) drainage and a good level of maintenance (D1/M2)	3 per week
Cricket	One grass wicket	5 per season
	One synthetic wicket	60 per season

* Please note that the RFU believes that it is most appropriate to base the calculation of pitch capacity upon an assessment of the drainage system and maintenance programme afforded to a site.

There are also sites that are poor quality but are not overplayed. These sites should not be overlooked as often poor quality sites have less demand than other sites, but demand could increase if the quality was to increase. Improving pitch quality should not be considered in isolation from maintenance regimes.

Whilst it works both ways, in so much as, poor pitch condition is a symptom of pitches being over played, potential improvements may make sites more attractive and, therefore, more popular; which in the long run can lead again to poor quality pitches if they are not maintained properly.

There is also a need to balance pitch improvements alongside the transfer of play to alternative pitch sites. Therefore, work with clubs to ensure that sites are not played beyond their capacity and encourage play, where possible, to be transferred to alternative venues which are not operating at capacity.

Increasing pitch maintenance

Standard or poor grass pitch quality may not just be a result of poor drainage. In some instances ensuring there is an appropriate maintenance for the level/standard of play can help to improve quality and therefore increase pitch capacity. Each NGB can provide assistance with reviewing pitch maintenance regimes. Please refer to the site by site action plan (part five) for recommendations in relation to pitch maintenance.

For example, the FA, ECB, RFL in partnership have introduced a Pitch Advisor Scheme and has been working in partnership with Institute of Groundsmanship (IOG) to develop a Grass Pitch Maintenance service that can be utilised by grassroots football clubs with the simple aim of improving the quality of grass pitches. The key principles behind the service are to provide football clubs with advice/practical solutions on a number of areas, with the simple aim of improving the club's playing surface.

In relation to cricket, maintaining high pitch quality is the most important aspect of cricket. If the wicket is poor, it can affect the quality of the game and can, in some instances, become dangerous. The ECB recommends full technical assessments of wickets and pitches available through a Performance Quality Standard Assessment (PQS). The PQS assesses a cricket square to ascertain whether the pitch meets the Performance Quality Standards that are

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benchmarked by the Institute of Groundsmanship. Please note that PQS assessments are also available for other sports.

Recommendation (e) – Adopt a tiered approach (hierarchy of provision) to the management and improvement of sites

To allow for facility developments to be programmed within a phased approach the Council should adopt a tiered approach to the management and improvement of playing pitch sites and associated facilities. Please refer to Part 5: Action Plan for the proposed hierarchy.

Recommendation (f) – Work in partnership with stakeholders to secure funding

Partners, led by the Council, should ensure that appropriate funding secured for improved sports provision are directed to areas of need, underpinned by a robust strategy for improvement in playing pitch facilities.

In order to address the community's needs, to target priority areas and to reduce duplication of provision, there should be a coordinated approach to strategic investment. In delivering this objective the Council should maintain a regular dialogue with local partners and through the Playing Pitch Steering Group.

Some investment in new provision will not be made by the Council directly, it is important, however, that the Council seeks to direct and lead a strategic and co-ordinated approach to facility development by education sites, NGBs, sports clubs and the commercial sector to address community needs whilst avoiding duplication of provision.

Please refer to Appendix Two for further funding information which includes details of the current opportunities, likely funding requirements and indicative project costs.

Recommendation (g) – Secure developer contributions

It is important that this strategy informs policies and supplementary planning documents by setting out the approach to securing sport and recreational facilities through new housing development. The Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy should be used as the evidence base for securing and negotiating developer contributions.

The guidance should form the basis for negotiation with developers to secure contributions to include provision and/or enhancement of appropriate playing fields and its subsequent maintenance. Section 106 contributions could also be used to improve the condition of the pitches in order to increase pitch capacity to accommodate more matches. The use of a Community Infrastructure Levy to additionally secure general infrastructure contributions should be scoped following adoption of an up to date Local Plan by the Council.

A number of planning policy objectives should be implemented to enable the above to be delivered:

- ◀ Planning consent should include appropriate conditions and/or be subject to specific planning obligations. Where developer contributions are applicable, a Section 106 Agreement or equivalent must specify an appropriate contribution amount which could be linked to Sport England's Building Cost Information Service from the date of the Planning Committee, and timing of the Contribution(s) to be paid.

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- ◀ Contributions should also be sought towards at least the first ten years of maintenance on new pitches. NGBs and Sport England can provide further and up to date information on the associated costs.
- ◀ External funding should be sought/secured to achieve maximum benefit from the investment into appropriate playing pitch facility enhancement and its subsequent maintenance .
- ◀ Where new multiple pitches are provided, appropriate changing rooms and associated car parking should be located on site.
- ◀ All new or improved playing pitches on school sites should be subject to community use agreements. For further guidance please refer to Sport England:

<http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/planning-for-sport/planning-tools-and-guidance/community-use-agreements/>

AIM 3

To enable and support the **provision** of new outdoor sports facilities where there is current or future demand to do so.

Recommendations:

- h. Seek to address the quantitative shortfalls in the current pitch stock.
- i. Identify opportunities to add to the overall stock to accommodate both current and future demand.

Recommendation (h) - Rectify shortfalls in the current pitch stock

The Council and its partners should work to rectify identified shortfalls as outlined in the Assessment Report and the sport by sport specific recommendations. The priority is to address existing shortfalls by maximising capacity on existing sites in the first instance (access to education sites and improving pitch quality elsewhere). However, there is also a recommended need to consider opportunities for new sites, preferably with multi-pitches and ancillary facilities.

Where shortfalls exist based on future demand within Tameside consideration should be made as to how this can be rectified as detailed below. Shortfalls are predicted to exist as follows:

Football; based on future demand all formats (mini soccer, youth and adult) of the game will see a shortfall in the number of pitches of a combined total of 52 pitches this can be rectified in some instances through an improved pitch maintenance programme as an example improving the quality of Blocksages (Site ID 11) from poor to good would give the four adult pitches an additional eight matches of spare capacity.

It is important that the current levels of grass pitch provision are protected, maintained and enhanced to secure provision now and in the future. For football and rugby union, the future demand for provision identified in Tameside can be overcome through maximising use of existing pitches through a combination of:

- ◀ Improving pitch quality in order to improve the capacity of pitches to accommodate more matches.
- ◀ Securing long term community use at school sites.
- ◀ Working with commercial and private providers to increase usage.

While maximising the use of existing pitches offers scope to address the quantitative deficiencies for most sports, new or additional cricket squares on public or private fields, as well as improving existing wickets is required to meet the levels of demand identified for cricket both now and in the future.

Future unmet demand, changes in sport participation trends and proposed housing growth should be further recognised and factored into facility planning. Assuming an increase in participation and housing growth occurs, it will impact on the future need for certain types of sports facilities. Sports development work also approximates unmet demand which cannot

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currently be quantified (i.e., it is not being suppressed by a lack of facilities) but is likely to occur. The following table highlights the main development trends in each sport and their likely impact on facilities. However, it is important to note that these may be subject to change.

Furthermore, retaining some spare capacity allows some pitches to be rested to protect overall pitch quality in the long term. Therefore, whilst in some instances it may be appropriate to re-designate a senior pitch where there is low demand identified a holistic approach should be taken to re-designation for the reasons cited. The site-by-site action planning will seek to provide further clarification on where re-designation is suitable.

Likely future sport-by-sport demand trends

Sport	Future development trend	Strategy impact
Football	The needs of the game will change significantly from the 2014/15 season with the implementation of the new recreation/ participation strategy.	Work with clubs to identify facility development opportunities.
	Demand for senior football is likely to increase based on current trends and the move to small sided football. County FA focus to maintain growth of youth football through to adults.	Sustain current stock
	The development of recreational football for all age groups will be added into local league programmes within the next four years.	Impact on the availability of pitches during peak periods (grass and FTP weekdays and weekends)
	Growth in mini soccer through the Tameside Football League and the East Manchester Junior Football League	Requirement of FTPs (access to and FA certification) for the increase in mini soccer teams.
Cricket	Demand is likely to increase in Tameside for grass wickets for both junior and adult participation.	Isolated pockets of demand for access to additional facilities where pitches are operating at capacity
	Women's and girls' cricket is a national priority and there is a target to establish two girls' and one women's team in every local authority over the next five years.	Support clubs to ensure access to segregated changing and toilet provision and access to good quality cricket pitches to support growth.
Rugby union	The Rugby Football Union work towards achieving the stated outcomes of the Rugby Football Union National Facilities Strategy (2013-2017), the Rugby Football Union National Women and Girls Strategy and the Rugby Football Union National Male XV-a-side Strategy. Locally the RFU want to ensure access to pitches in	Clubs are likely to field more teams in the future. It is important, therefore, to work with the clubs to maintain the current pitch stock and to support facility development where appropriate.

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Sport	Future development trend	Strategy impact
	Tameside that satisfies the existing demand and predicted growth particularly in light of the Rugby World Cup 2015. Further, that we are aiming to protect and improve pitch quality plus that of ancillary facilities including changing rooms and floodlights as current and future demand requires'	
AGP and FTPs	Demand for 3G pitches for competitive football will increase. It is likely that future demand for the use of 3G pitches to service competitive football, particularly mini and youth will result in some reduced demand for grass pitches. Provision of 3G pitches which are World Rugby compliant will help to reduce overplay as a result of training on rugby pitches.	Ensure that access to new AGP provision across the Borough is maximised and that community use agreements are in place. Utilise Sport England/NGB guidance on choosing the correct surface: http://www.sportengland.org/media/30651/Selecting-the-right-artificial-surface-Rev2-2010.pdf

Recommendation (i) - Identify opportunities to add to the overall pitch stock to accommodate both current and future demand

The Council should use, and regularly update, the Action Plan within this Strategy for improvements to its own pitches whilst recognising the need to support partners. The Action Plan lists improvements to be made to each site focused upon both qualitative and quantitative improvements as appropriate for each area.

Furthermore any potential school sites which become redundant, in addition to those currently identified as lapsed/disused, over the lifetime of the Strategy may offer potential for meeting community needs on a localised basis. Where schools are closed their playing fields may be converted to dedicated community use to help address any unmet community needs.

PART 5: ACTION PLAN

Introduction

The site-by-site action plan list below seeks to address key issues identified in the accompanying Assessment Report. It provides recommendations based on current levels of usage, quality and future demand, as well as the potential of each site for enhancement.

It should be reviewed in the light of staff and financial resources in order to prioritise support for strategically significant provision and provision that other providers are less likely to make. Recommendations below explain the hierarchy of priorities on the list. It is imperative that action plans for priority projects should be developed through the implementation of the strategy and in partnership with the steering group.

The Council and key partners such as NGB's, parks and recreation, education and health should make it a high priority to comprise a priority list of actions based on local priorities, NGB priorities and available funding.

Recommendation (j) - Adopt a tiered approach (hierarchy of provision) to the management and improvement of sites

To allow for facility developments to be programmed within a phased approach the Council (parks and open spaces) should adopt a tiered approach to the management and improvement of playing pitch sites and associated facilities.

Tameside has a number of 'key centres', which are sites that are considered to be the most popular and therefore need to be of a high standard in order that they can accommodate a sufficient number of matches per week. This applies mostly to football pitch hire. However, the Council should extend this provision model to recognise the supply and demand issues identified throughout the Assessment Report (i.e. current levels of overplay) and the investment necessary to improve sites based on current levels of usage. The identification of sites is based on their strategic importance in a district-wide context (i.e. they accommodate the majority of play). In addition to this, there are a number of sites which have been identified as accommodating both senior and junior matches, sometimes concurrently. Not only could such sites require a mixture of mini, youth and senior pitches, but they also require ancillary facilities, in order to maximise their usage at all times.

There are a number of sites which are still owned and maintained by the local authority but are actually booked by the clubs for the entire season. The sites are then recognised as the 'home ground' of the club. Such sites are fundamentally different from those which can be hired on a regular basis because they are in effect, 'allocated' to a certain club and management responsibility, in terms of allocating teams to pitches, is transferred to the individual club.

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Proposed tiered site criteria

Hub sites	Key centres	Club sites	Education sites
Strategically located. Priority sites for NGB.	Strategically located within the analysis area.	Serves the local sports community.	Serves the school/local community.
Accommodates three or more good quality grass pitches. Including provision of at least one AGP.	Accommodates two or more good quality grass pitches.	Accommodates more than one pitch.	Accommodates more than one pitch.
Single or multi-sport provision. Could also operate as a central venue.	Single or multi-sport provision. Could also operate as a central venue.	Single or multi-sport provision.	Single or multi-sport provision.
Maintenance regime aligns with NGB guidelines.	Maintenance regime aligns with NGB guidelines.	Club either has long-term lease/hires the pitch for the entire season or owns the site. Management control remains within the local authority/other provider or with an appropriate lease.	Where appropriate Clubs/partners either has long-term lease/hires the pitch for the entire season or owns the site. Management control remains within the local authority/other provider or with an appropriate lease arrangement through a committee or education owned.
Where possible the aspiration will be to have ancillary facility on site but as a minimum toilet facilities, with sufficient changing rooms and car parking to serve the number of pitches.	Where possible the aspiration will be to have ancillary facility on site but as a minimum toilet facilities, with sufficient changing rooms and car parking to serve the number of pitches.	Standard maintenance regime either by the club or maintenance contract.	Standard maintenance regime either by the school or maintenance contract.
		Appropriate access changing to accommodate both senior and junior use concurrently (if required).	Appropriate access changing to accommodate both senior and junior use concurrently (if required).

Hub sites are of borough wide importance where users are willing to travel to access the range and high quality of facilities offered and are likely to be multi-sport. These have been identified on the basis of high impact on addressing the issues identified in the assessment.

The financial, social and sporting benefits which can be achieved through development of strategic sites (also known as hub sites) are significant. Sport England provides further guidance on the development of community sports hubs at:

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http://www.sportengland.org/facilities_planning/planning_tools_and_guidance/sports_hubs.aspx

For hub sites, NGB financial modelling suggests that multi 3G pitch sites are more sustainable in the longer term.

Key centres although these sites are more community focused, some are still likely to service a wider analysis area (or slightly wider). However, there may be more of a focus on a specific sport i.e. a dedicated site.

It is considered that some financial investment will be necessary to improve the ancillary facilities at both Hub sites and Key Centres to complement the pitches in terms of access, flexibility (i.e. single-sex changing if necessary), quality and that they meet the rules and regulations of local competitions.

Club sites refer to sites that are owned by clubs/leased from a body such as the Council. These sites could have one or more pitch dependant on the sport, in some cases multi sports clubs. The level of priority is very much dependant on the Club, National Governing Body and Council partners as to investment or development programmes. The level of priority attached to them for Council-generated investment may be relatively low and consideration should be given, on a site-by-site basis, to the feasibility of a club taking a long-term lease on the site (if not already present), in order that external funding can be sought.

Education sites refer to those educational establishments that do/do not have community use. In some cases sites are hired to clubs for a season, or have leases on a long-term basis. Primarily they are sites with more than one pitch.

It is possible that sites could be included in this tier which are not currently hired or leased to a club, but have the potential to be leased to a suitable club. Such sites will require some level of investment, either to the pitches or ancillary facilities, and is it anticipated that one of the conditions of offering a hire/lease is that the club would be in a position to source external funding to improve the facilities.

Reserve capacity sites could be used as overspill for neighbouring sites and/or for summer matches/competitions, training or informal play. They are most likely to be single-pitch sites with no ancillary facilities, support informal demand and/ or training etc, management control remains with the Council or existing management body, basic level of maintenance i.e. grass cutting and line marking as required and no requirement for access changing to accommodation.

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Management and development

The following issues should be considered when undertaking sports related site development or enhancement:

- ◀ Financial viability.
- ◀ Security of tenure.
- ◀ Planning permission requirements and any foreseen difficulties in securing permission.
- ◀ Adequacy of existing finances to maintain existing sites.
- ◀ Business Plan/Masterplan – including financial package for creation of new provision where need has been identified.
- ◀ Analysis of the possibility of shared site management opportunities.
- ◀ The availability of opportunities to lease sites to external organisations.
- ◀ Options to assist community groups to gain funding to enhance existing provision.
- ◀ Negotiation with landowners to increase access to private strategic sites.
- ◀ Availability of funding for hub site development.
- ◀ Impact on all sports that use a site regardless of the sport that is the subject of enhancements.
- ◀ Development plan.
- ◀ Usage plans.

Action plan

Partners

The column indicating Partners refers to the main organisation that the Council will liaise with in helping to deliver the actions. The next stage in the development of the action plan will be to agree a Lead Partner to help deliver the actions.

Priority level

In addition to determining where the site sits within the tiered hierarchy of provision, the level of priority should be determined. For example, a Hub Site is likely to have a high priority attached unless for example it is already established and therefore may have a low priority. A local private cricket or rugby club could have anything from high priority to low priority attached to it depending on a number of factors such as NGB priority and the impact the recommendation will have on addressing shortfalls/issues identified.

High priority sites have borough wide importance and have been identified on the basis of the impact that the site will have on addressing the key issues identified in the assessment.

Medium priority and have analysis area importance and have been identified on the basis of the impact that the site will have on addressing the issues identified in the assessment.

Low priority sites have been identified on a site by site basis as issues appertaining to individual sites but that may also contribute to addressing the issues identified in the assessment.

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Costs

The strategic actions have also been ranked as low, medium or high based on cost. The brackets in which these sit are:

(L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above. These are based on Sport England's estimated facility costs which can be found at www.sportengland.org/media/198443/facility-costs-4q13.pdf

Timescales

The action plan has been created to be delivered over a ten year period. The information within the Assessment Report, Strategy and Action Plan will require updating as developments occur. The timescales relate to delivery times and are not priority based.

Timescales: (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years).

Aim

Each action seeks to meet at least one of the three aims of the Strategy; **Enhance, Provide, Protect.**

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ASHTON SUMMARY

Football

Analysis area	Actual spare capacity	Demand (match sessions per week)					
		Overplay	Strategic reserve (20%) ²⁴	Total (current)	Future demand (teams)	Future demand (pop)	Total (future)
Adult	5	-	4	-1	2	0.5	1.5
Youth	2	-	1	-1	3	7.5	9.5
Mini	-	-	-	0	1.5	11	12.5

- Overall in the analysis area there are sufficient adult pitches available to meet total current demand (-1 match sessions), as future demand is expected, this adds to the deficiency on pitches, with a shortfall of 1.5 match sessions to meet total future demand.
- Overall in the analysis area there are sufficient youth pitches available to meet total current demand (-1 match sessions), as future demand is expected, this adds to the deficiency on pitches, with a shortfall of 9.5 match sessions to meet total future demand.
- Overall in the analysis area there are sufficient mini soccer pitches available to meet total current demand (-0 match sessions), as future demand is expected, this adds to the deficiency on pitches, with a shortfall of 12.5 match sessions to meet total future demand.

Recommendations

- Improve pitch quality in order to increase potential capacity and better accommodate current/future demand.
- Alleviate overplay.

Football – 3G pitches

- There are two 3G football turf pitches within the analysis area; Tameside Stadium and New Charter Academy.
- Tameside Stadium is available for community use during the peak period; however it is used to capacity.
- New Charter Academy, is available during the weekday peak period however is not available during the weekends and is not on the FA 3G pitch register.
- Tameside Stadium is registered on the FA 3G pitch register.

Recommendations

- Ensure sinking fund is in place for the replacement of the Tameside Stadium pitch.
- Ensure New Charter Academy is on the FA 3G pitch register.
- Consider opening New Charter Academy during weekends.

²⁴ Although spare capacity is often the result of lack of demand for grass pitches, some sites are likely to retain spare capacity as a matter of adopted practices to allow pitches to rest and rotate. On this basis an allowance of 20% should be retained as spare capacity as shown in the table.

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Cricket

- ◀ There are 18 grass wicket pitches available for community use.
- ◀ There are 57 matches overplayed within the analysis area.
- ◀ Ashton Ladysmith Cricket Club do not have an up to date lease agreement with the Council.

Recommendations

- ◀ Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to maintain quality and sustain overplay through raised awareness of the ECB groundsman maintenance programme.
- ◀ Increase and improve training provision, particularly at sites that do not contain practice nets.
- ◀ Ensure new lease is secured with Ashton Ladysmith Cricket Club.

Rugby union

- ◀ Gambrel Park (used by Ashton –under-Lyne RUFC) has three senior pitches, one of which is standard quality with spare capacity, one of which is standard with overplay of 1.5 match sessions and one of which is poor with overplay of 1.5 match sessions.
- ◀ The Club have a planning application in place for the refurbishment of the ancillary/changing facilities, however the lease has not be agreed
- ◀ The Club do not have a confirmed lease agreement.

Recommendations

- ◀ Seek to secure and agree the lease for Ashton –under-Lyne RUFC.
- ◀ Improve quality in order to provide additional capacity on senior pitch at Ashton –under-Lyne RUFC.
- ◀ Explore opportunity for floodlights at Ashton –under-Lyne RUFC.
- ◀ Ensure that the investment for the ancillary/changing facilities is implemented for the Club.

Hockey

- ◀ There is one full sized sand dressed AGP that is not floodlit located at Ashton-under-Lyne Sixth Form College.
- ◀ The AGP is used by Glossop hockey club

Recommendations

- ◀ Retain the quality of the AGP
- ◀ Ensure an appropriate sinking fund is in place for the carpet refurbishment.
- ◀ Investigate the potential for floodlights.

ASHTON ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Hierarchy tier/priority level	Timescales	Cost	Aim
5	Ashton Cricket Club	Cricket	Club	The Club have ten good quality grass wickets with overplay of 52 matches per season. One good quality non-turf wicket which is not used for competitive cricket. The Club have a secured lease with the Council.	Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to maintain quality and reduce overplay. Ensure club aware of the Grounds maintenance association through the LCB.	Club	Club (H)	Low	L	Protect Enhance Provide
6	Ashton-Under-Lyne Sixth Form College	Football	Education	Two good quality adult pitches with spare capacity of two matches per week.	Retain spare capacity in order to sustain / protect pitch quality.	Education FA	Education (L)	Long	L	Protect Provide
		AGP (Hockey)		One standard quality (not floodlit) sand dressed 90x50m AGP with community use, and used for 20 hours per week by Glossop Hockey Club.	Investigate potential for the development of floodlights to extend community use for Hockey.	Education EHB FA	Education (H)	Short	H	
24	Gambrel Bank	Rugby Union	Council	The site, which is used by Ashton –under-Lyne RUFC has two standard quality pitches without floodlights which are used by the first, second and all junior teams for fixtures. The first team pitch has spare capacity of 1.5 matches and the second is overplayed by 0.5 matches per week. There is a third poor quality pitch which is floodlit and is used for matches and training is over played by 1.5 matches. The Club maintain the facilities. Planning permission has been granted for the renewal of the changing/ancillary facilities however a new lease has not been confirmed with the Council.	As a priority tenure at the site needs to be addressed prior to any investment to improve the facilities. In addition to this the ancillary/changing facilities require investment. Address overplay at the Club improvements to maintenance schedule and increasing the number of floodlit pitches to ensure that game time and training time can be appropriately managed to avoid overuse of one pitch	Education RFU Council	Club (H)	Short	H	Protect Enhance Provide
56	King George Playing Fields (Audenshaw)	Football	Council	Two standard quality adult pitches with spare capacity of 2 matches per week.	Retain spare capacity in order to sustain / protect pitch quality.	Council FA	Key centre (M)	Medium	L	Enhance Protect Provide
57	King George V Playing Fields	Football	Council	Five good quality youth (9v9) pitches with spare capacity of 15 matches per week. The pitches are used by the Tameside Football League for the U11 and U12 divisions and are specifically marked out for the development of this league and 9v9 football.	Retain spare capacity in order to sustain / protect pitch quality for the use of the Tameside Football League and the development as a central hub for 9v9 football.	Council FA	Hub sites (M)	Medium	L	Protect Provide
73	New Charter Academy	Football	Education	Two adult and one youth standard quality pitches that are not available for community use.	Investigate opening of natural turf pitches to the community to address any shortfalls within the area.	Education FA	Education (H)	Short	L	Protect Provide Enhance
		FTP		One standard quality 3G (floodlit) available for usage during the week but not at weekends. The pitch is used by Ashton Pumas FC and Curzon Ashton FC for training.	Ensure sinking fund is in place for the future replacement / refurbishment of the carpet in 2021. Ensure FA 3G pitch certification is achieved through payment by the School. Investigate the opening of the FTP for community use in particular Ashton Pumas FC at weekends.					
78	Oxford Park	Football	Council	One standard adult pitch with spare capacity of one match per week.	Retain spare capacity in order to sustain / protect pitch quality.	Council FA	Key centre (M)	Medium	L	Protect Provide
79	Palace Road Playing Fields	Football	Council	One standard adult pitch with spare capacity of 1.5 matches per week.	Retain spare capacity in order to sustain / protect pitch quality.	Council FA	Key centre (M)	Medium	L	Protect Provide

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Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Hierarchy tier/priority level	Timescales	Cost	Aim
82	Richmond Street Playing Fields	Football	Council	Two standard adult pitches with spare capacity of 2.5 matches per week. The pitches are adjacent to Curzon Ashton FC (Tameside Stadium) of which the Club have expressed an interest in managing and maintaining these pitches in partnership with Tameside College.	Retain spare capacity in order to sustain / protect pitch quality. Further investigate the asset transfer of pitches to Curzon Ashton FC. However it must result in low level fencing of the pitches to protect them from unofficial usage. Therefore providing enhanced facilities for Curzon Ashton FC and the local community.	Council FA	Key centre (H)	Short	L	Enhance Protect Provide
96	Surrey Street (Ashton United FC)	Football	Club	One good quality stadia adult pitch with spare capacity of two matches per week. The Club express that the pitch requires pitch improvement (drainage programme) and an upgrade to the toilet facilities.	In partnership with the Club and FA develop a plan to refurbish/upgrade the areas that need development including the pitch and toilet facilities through the FA EOI process.	Club FA Council	Club (H)	Short	L	Protect Enhance Provide
99	The Tameside Stadium	Football	Club	One good quality pitch used by the first, reserve and ladies teams from Curzon Ashton FC who play in the National Conference (Northern Premier Division)	Ensure that the pitch is maintained appropriately for the level of football the Club play within.	Club FA	Club (M)	Medium	L	Protect
		FTP		One full size floodlit standard quality 3G football turf pitch with floodlights that is managed and maintained by the Club. Usage is solely for football; local clubs, East Manchester Junior Football League, Curzon Ashton FC teams, and Curzon Ashton academy programme. The pitch passed the FA FTP certification in 2015. The pitch was built in 2005.	Retain the appropriate maintenance, sinking funds and programming (managed by the Club) Retain FA certification and attend all Football Foundation support days. Ensure sinking fund is in place for the refurbishment of the pitch which is 10 years old.	Club FA	Club (H)	Short	M	Protect
9917	Ashton Ladysmith Cricket Club	Cricket	Club	The Club have eight standard quality grass wickets with overplay of five matches per season. The Club are unsecured and do not have a lease with the Council. The Club express the need for additional nets for match practice.	Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to maintain quality and sustain overplay. Overplay can be accommodated without the need for additional pitches/wickets. Ensure club aware of the Grounds maintenance association through the ECB. Ensure a new lease is agreed and developed.	Club	Club (M)	Medium	M	Protect Enhance

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DENTON SUMMARY

Football

Analysis area	Actual spare capacity	Demand (match sessions per week)					
		Overplay	Strategic reserve (20%) ²⁵	Total (current)	Future demand (teams)	Future demand (pop)	Total (future)
Adult	3.5	-	2	-1.5	0.5	0	-1
Youth	-	-	-	0	0.5	0.5	1
Mini	-	-	-	0	0	0	0

- Overall in the analysis area there are sufficient adult pitches available to meet total current demand (-1.5 match sessions), future demand is not expected within adult football and therefore the number of pitches to available will meet future demand.
- No demand for additional youth or mini soccer football pitches as these pitch types have actual spare capacity.
- When future demand is accounted for there is a shortfall of youth pitches within the analysis area.
- Spare capacity expressed should be retained for future Borough wide demand.

Recommendations

- Improve pitch quality in order to increase potential capacity and better accommodate current/future demand.

Football – 3G pitches

- One 60x40 poor quality 3G football turf pitch exists at Martin Fields managed by Denton Youth FC.

Recommendations

- Further investigate potential funding available of the refurbishment of the pitch through a number funding avenues such as NGBs, or Sport England.

Cricket

- There are three clubs with cricket wickets; Denton CC, Denton St Lawrence CC and Denton West CC and one education facility Denton Community College.
- Denton Cricket Club and Denton St Lawrence Cricket are both overplayed.
- All cricket clubs have secured leases, apart from Denton West Cricket Club which has 21 year's remaining.

Recommendations

- Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to maintain quality and sustain overplay through raised awareness of the ECB groundsman maintenance programme.

²⁵ Although spare capacity is often the result of lack of demand for grass pitches, some sites are likely to retain spare capacity as a matter of adopted practices to allow pitches to rest and rotate. On this basis an allowance of 20% should be retained as spare capacity as shown in the table.

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- ◀ Increase and improve training provision, particularly at sites that do not contain practice nets (Denton cricket club).
- ◀ Ensure new lease is secured with Denton West CC.
- ◀ Investigate further access for community clubs within the analysis area in particular those with overplay for outdoor and indoor training to Denton Community College.

Rugby union

- ◀ No pitches exist within the analysis area.

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DENTON ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Hierarchy tier/priority	Priority	Timescales	Aim
26	Denton Community College	Cricket	Education	One cricket pitch with no community use.	Consider future potential to open up for community use depending on strategic need. Investigate further access for community clubs within the analysis area in particular those with overplay for outdoor and indoor training.	Education	Education (L)	Long	L	Protect
29	Denton Cricket Club	Cricket	Club	The Club has 14 standard quality wickets with overplay of five matches per season. The Club have secured lease with the Council. The Club require access to additional nets for training.	Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to maintain quality and reduce overplay. Ensure the club is aware of and accessing the Grounds maintenance programme.	Club	Club (M)	Medium	L	Enhance Protect Provide
30	Denton St Lawrence Cricket Club	Cricket	Club	The Club has ten standard quality wickets with overplay of 40 matches per season. The Club have secured lease with the Council.	Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to maintain quality and reduce overplay. Ensure the club is aware of and accessing the Grounds maintenance programme.	Club	Club (H)	Short	M	Enhance Protect Provide
31	Denton West Cricket Club	Cricket	Club	The Club have 15 standard quality grass wickets with no spare capacity. The Club have a lease with Tameside Council which has 21 years remaining.	Ensure maintenance programme is retained. Ensure the club is aware of and accessing the Grounds maintenance programme.	Club	Club (H)	Short	M	Enhance Protect Provide
43	Granada Road Playing Fields (West End Football Club)	Football	Council	Two standard adult pitches with spare capacity of 3.5 matches per week. One of which is not full size pitch with incorrect goal size. The Club hire the pitches for a number of its teams. The Club indicate that the changing facilities are not accessible at weekends.	Retain spare capacity in order to sustain / protect pitch quality. Investigate further why the access to the changing facilities is not available at weekends.	Council FA	Key centre (M)	Medium	M	Protect Provide
Not assessed	Dane Bank Road Playing Fields (West End Football Club)	Football	Club	The small 9v9 pitch was not assessed as part of the study however in 2015 the FA Regional Advisor completed a pitch maintenance report. The report indicated that the pitch had good ground cover and the quality of the grass was good. However a pitch improvement programme report was provided. The site also contains a small indoor facility (one badminton court) and changing rooms.	Seek to resolve the power issues the Club have been having with the electricity company. Further investigate the need to carpet the indoor facility. Implement the FA pitch maintenance programme (as detailed within the report provided to the Club, FA and Council).	Club Council FA	Club (H)	Short	M	Enhance Protect Provide
48	Haughton Green Playing Fields	Football	Council	Two standard adult pitches with spare capacity of two matches per week. However users report poor quality drainage on the pitches.	Retain spare capacity in order to sustain / protect pitch quality. Investigate access to the FA Pitch Improvement Programme for pitch advice.	Council FA	Key centre (M)	Medium	L	Enhance Protect Provide
64	Martin Fields (Denton Youth FC)	Football	Club	Two good adult pitches with spare capacity of 5.5 matches per week.	Retain spare capacity in order to sustain / protect pitch quality.	Council FA	Club (M)	Medium	L	Enhance Protect Provide

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		FTP		<p>One 60x40 poor quality 3G FTP exists that was laid in 2008, through funding from the Council and Football Foundation. The pitch is managed by Denton Youth FC with numerous refurbishments.</p> <p>The FTP is also used as a central venue by the East Manchester Junior Football League and is home to a number of FA coach education programmes.</p>	Investigate potential funding opportunities for the refurbishment of the pitch through Tameside Council, Sport England or the FA.		(H)	Short	H	Enhance Protect Provide
9919	Whittles Park (Denton FC)	Football	Council	<p>One standard quality adult pitch leased to Denton FC by the Council. The Club express that the drainage is poor.</p> <p>Discussions have taken place in terms of relocation Two Trees (old school site)</p>	<p>Ensure that the Club lease is renewed when appropriate (2020).</p> <p>Investigate the introduction of the FA pitch improvement programme to improve the quality of the pitches.</p> <p>Continue discussions in terms of potential relocation.</p>	Club FA	Club (H)	Short	H	Enhance Protect Provide

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DROYLSDEN AND AUDENSHAW SUMMARY

Football

Analysis area	Actual spare capacity	Demand (match sessions per week)					
		Overplay	Strategic reserve (20%) ²⁶	Total (current)	Future demand (teams)	Future demand (pop)	Total (future)
Adult	3	1.5	1.5	0	1	0.5	1.5
Youth	1	0.5	0.5	0	2	3	5
Mini	1	-	0.5	-0.5	3	0.5	3

- There are shortfalls in all football pitch types when future demand is accounted for.
- Shortfalls are predominately due to overplay, particularly on adult pitches, but also some latent and future demand.

Recommendations

- Improve pitch quality in order to increase potential capacity and better accommodate current/future demand.
- Alleviate overplay.

Football – 3G pitches

- There is one full size FTP at Audenshaw School that is World Rugby compliant however it is not available for community use.
- There are the following smaller pitches; Droylsden Academy, Sunnybank park, Medlock leisure centre (3 x cages).
- All are available for community use for training and matches.
- Droylsden Academy is not available at weekends.

Recommendations

- Ensure sinking fund is in place for the replacement of all pitches.
- Consider opening Droylsden Academy during weekends.
- Further investigate the opening of Audenshaw School for community use.

Cricket

- There are wickets located at Audenshaw School that are not available for community use.
- There is one pitch at Droylsden CC, the Club did not respond to the online survey, however the Club is located at Gardenfield Avenue. The Club has two senior men's teams and three colts teams.

²⁶Although spare capacity is often the result of lack of demand for grass pitches, some sites are likely to retain spare capacity as a matter of adopted practices to allow pitches to rest and rotate. On this basis an allowance of 20% should be retained as spare capacity as shown in the table.

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Rugby union

- ◀ There are three sites with rugby union pitches; Audenshaw Park which is all standard pitches one being floodlit, Audenshaw School which has no community use and Lees Park which has one poor quality pitch.
- ◀ One of the pitches at Audenshaw Park, home of Aldwinians RUFC is floodlit.
- ◀ All pitches at Audenshaw Park are overplayed.

Recommendations

- ◀ Improve pitch quality and seek options for additional floodlighting to cater for training at Audenshaw Park.
- ◀ Seek to secure playing field adjacent to Audenshaw Park to further develop the growing club and create further training and match play facilities.
- ◀ Further investigate the potential to access Audenshaw High School FTP for the use by Aldwinians RUFC.

DROYLSDEN AND AUDENSHAW ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Hierarchy tier/priority level	Timescales	Cost	Aim
	Audenshaw Park (Aldwinians RUFC)	Rugby Union	Club	One senior standard quality pitch which is not floodlit with spare capacity of 0.5 matches per week. One senior standard quality pitch with overplay of 2.5 matches per week. This pitch is used by the senior and junior teams for fixtures and training. One standard quality senior pitch that is floodlit with overplay of 3.75 matches per week. Site is privately managed by a set of trustees who have aspirations to develop a former playing field adjacent to the current site.	Improve pitch quality and seek options for additional floodlighting to cater for training. Seek to secure a playing field on the adjacent land to further develop the growing club and create further training and match play facilities.	RFU Club Council	Club (H)	Short	M	Enhance Protect Provide
8	Audenshaw School	Rugby Union	Education	Two standard quality rugby union pitches with no community access.	Investigate potential to develop community use agreements (all pitches) with the School to address shortfalls in the analysis area lead by the Council.	Education FA ECB Council	Education (M)	Medium	L	Enhance Protect Provide
		FTP	One full size World Rugby compliant pitch that is used for in school rugby union lessons but not available for community use due to planning restrictions.							
		Cricket	Two senior cricket grass pitches with no community access.							
10	Beyer's Peacock Park	Football	Council	One standard adult pitch with spare capacity of one match per week.	Retain spare capacity in order to sustain / protect pitch quality.	Council FA	Key centre (M)	Medium	L	Protect Provide
12	Brendon Drive Playing Fields	Football	Club	One standard adult pitch used by Brendon Bees FC, with spare capacity of one match per week. Pitch maintained and managed by the Club for all training and match play.	Ensure Brendon Bees have an up to date lease agreement when required. Pitch quality is retained and maintained appropriately by the Club.	Club FA	Club (M)	Medium	L	Protect
17	Butchers Arms Ground	Football	Council	Two standard quality pitches with spare capacity of two matches per week.	Council to retain current level of maintenance on site.	Council FA	Key centre (M)	Medium	L	Protect Provide
34	Droylsden Academy	Football	Education	Two good quality adult pitches with spare capacity of 1.5 matches per week and one standard quality youth (9v9) pitch with spare capacity of two matches per week.	Retain the quality of all pitches and ensure that any community use agreements are adhered to.	Education FA	Education (M)		L	Enhance Protect Provide
		FTP		One standard quality 3G FTP (91x55m) available for community use during the week and at weekends. Users include the North Manchester Girls League, Medlock Rangers and Brendon Bees for training. There is spare capacity at weekends.	Seek to improve quality through appropriate maintenance and maximise usage at weekends. Work with key partners the FA and clubs to increase the amount of usage at weekends. Ensure FA certification is achieved to allow competitive use.		(H)	Short	M	
58	Lees Park	Football	Council	One good quality adult pitch with spare capacity. Currently available for community use and not used.	Retain the quality of the pitch and promote to the community for use.	Council FA	Hub site (M)	Medium	M	Enhance Protect Provide
		Rugby Union		One poor quality senior pitch that is used by Aldwinians RUFC U16's team, pitch is used to capacity. No ancillary facilities exist.	Explore funding opportunities with the Council and Club to improve pitch quality in order to accommodate overplay.	Council RFU Club				Enhance Protect Provide

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		Football		One standard adult pitch with spare capacity of one match per week. Clubs also report poor quality goals.	Ensure maintenance is appropriate for levels of use and replace poor quality goals. Investigate access to the FA Pitch Improvement Programme for pitch advice.	Council FA				Enhance Protect Provide
66	Medlock Street Playing Fields (Active Medlock)	Football	Council Trust	One standard adult pitch with spare capacity of one match per week. The pitches are used by Hattersley FC, Bush FC and Gardener's Arms FC.	Ensure maintenance is appropriate for levels of use.	Council FA	Key centre (M)	Medium	L	Protect Provide
		FTP		Located at the site is Active Medlock leisure facility which has four caged 3G FTP's that were built in the year 2008. The pitches are standard quality and used during the peak period by numerous clubs.	Active Tameside manage the pitches, who aim to maximise the usage. No plans are in place to resurface the pitches as yet as business case would need to be developed. The recommendation is to retain the pitches and ensure appropriate maintenance is in place.	Council Trust FA	Key centre (M)	Medium	L	Enhance Protect Provide
95	Sunnybank Park (Droylsden Juniors FC)	Football	Club	Two standard quality adult pitches with overplay of 1.5 matches per week. One standard quality youth pitch (11v11) with no spare. One standard quality youth pitch (9v9) with overplay of 0.5 matches per week and one standard quality mini soccer (7v7) pitch with spare capacity of 2.5 matches per week. The pitches are used by Droylsden Juniors FC.	Seek to improve the quality of the adult and youth (9v9) pitches through improved maintenance programme. Retain the quality of the other pitches as a key site for the borough and club.	Council FA	Club (H)	Short	H	Enhance Protect Provide
		FTP		A new 3G football turf pitch (60x40) which is also floodlit was laid in 2012 for the Club. The pitch is used to capacity by club teams for training and matches. Through consultation the Club have aspirations to develop a full size 3G pitch.	Investigate further the potential for a new full size 3G football turf pitch. Proposals include replacing one of the grass pitches, extending the 60x40 3G football turf pitch or acquiring land within the adjacent park (next to Droylsden Academy). Ensure that current 3G FTP has the correct sinking fund in place.					

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DUKINFIELD AND STALYBRIDGE SUMMARY

Football

Analysis area	Actual spare capacity	Demand (match sessions per week)					
		Overplay	Strategic reserve (20%) ²⁷	Total (current)	Future demand (teams)	Future demand (pop)	Total (future)
Adult	4	-	4	0	0.5	0	0.5
Youth	1	0.5	0.5	0	2	3	5
Mini	1	-	0.5	-0.5	3	0.5	3

- There are shortfalls in all football pitch types when future demand is accounted for.
- Shortfalls are predominately due to overplay, particularly on adult pitches, but also some latent and future demand.

Recommendations

- Improve pitch quality in order to increase potential capacity and better accommodate current/future demand.
- Alleviate overplay.

Football – 3G pitches

- There is one football turf pitch facility located at Copley High School (Copley Leisure centre) managed by Tameside Sports Trust.
- The pitch is split into four cages with floodlights but are poor quality.

Recommendations

- Ensure sinking fund is in place for the replacement of the Copley pitches.
- Ensure new 3G football turf pitch at Astley Sports college adheres to the FA/Football Foundation terms and conditions.

Cricket

- There are 30 grass wicket pitches available for community use.
- There are 30 matches overplayed within the analysis area.
- Stalybridge St. Pauls Cricket Club has spare capacity of 14 matches per season.
- Stayley Cricket Club is played to capacity.

²⁷Although spare capacity is often the result of lack of demand for grass pitches, some sites are likely to retain spare capacity as a matter of adopted practices to allow pitches to rest and rotate. On this basis an allowance of 20% should be retained as spare capacity as shown in the table.

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Recommendations

- ◀ Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to maintain quality and sustain overplay through raised awareness of the ECB groundsman maintenance programme.
- ◀ Increase and improve training provision, particularly at sites that do not contain practice nets.

Rugby union

- ◀ There are two poor quality pitches, with one being floodlit.
- ◀ The pitches are used by Dukinfield RUFC.

Recommendations

- ◀ Ensure a lease is put in place (currently the Club have a licence) so that appropriate capital funding applications are put in place.
- ◀ Address via improvements to maintenance schedule (to at least standard quality) and increase the number of floodlit pitches to ensure that game time and training time can be appropriately managed to avoid overuse of one pitch.

Hockey – AGP's

- ◀ One 96x60m sand dressed floodlit AGP is located at Astley Sports College used by Glossop Hockey Club and Manchester Hockey Club as a satellite Club.

Recommendations

- ◀ Further investigate the usage of the pitch and the demand for the type of surface be it for football for hockey. Using future demand to determine the future of the pitch.

DUKINFIELD AND STALYBRIDGE ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Hierarchy tier/priority level	Timescales	Cost	Aim
3	Armadale Road Playing Fields	Football	Council	Two good quality adult pitches with spare capacity of four matches per week and one good quality youth (11v11) pitch with spare capacity of three matches per week.	Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to sustain quality and current usage.	Council FA	Key centre (L)	Long	L	Protect
7	Astley Sports College And Community High School	Football	Education	One good quality adult pitch with spare capacity of two matches per week and one good quality youth (9v9) pitch with spare capacity of 8.5 matches per week. Used by the following Waterloo AFC, Dukinfield Tigers FC, Droylsden Junior FC, Heaton Mersey Vipers, Curzon Ashton FC and Oxford Park Juniors.	Retain the quality of the pitches for education and community use. Ensure that community use agreements are in place and adhered to.	Education FA EH	Education (H)	Short	L	Enhance Protect Provide
		AGP		One 96x60m sand dressed floodlit AGP located on the School grounds used for PE lessons and community use by Glossop Hockey Club for training and City of Manchester Hockey club as a satellite venue. In autumn 2015 an application to the FA was submitted for an additional 3G football turf pitch of which was successful. The School wishes to refurbish the AGP to a 3G FTP.	Retain the quality of the pitch and secure the community use for Hockey. In relation to the new 3G football turf pitch ensure the following is in place: Sinking fund FA pitch certification Community use programme Further discussion and analysis to be taken place with the FA and EH in relation to the surface of the pitch.					
11	Blocksages Playing Fields	Football	Council	Five poor quality pitches with no spare during the peak period. Used extensively by the Tameside League. The following teams are located; Brendon Bees FC, Stalybridge Celtic Jnrs FC, Staly Lions FC, Hyde Athletic, Aldwyn Town FC, FC Hyde Athletic, Town House FC.	Improve the maintenance of the poor quality pitches through an enhanced maintenance regime.	Council FA	Hub site (H)	Short	L	Protect
		Rugby Union		Two poor quality senior pitches used by Dukinfield RUFC. The floodlit pitch is overplayed by five matches and is used by the junior and senior teams for training and matches. The none floodlit pitch is used by the senior team and is used to capacity. The teams also have access to standard quality changing facilities.	Ensure new lease is renewed when appropriate. Address via improvements to maintenance schedule (to at least standard quality) and increasing the number of floodlit pitches to ensure that game time and training time can be appropriately managed to avoid overuse of one pitch.		Council RFU Club	(H)	Short	M
20	Clarendon Fields	Football	Council	One standard quality adult pitch with spare capacity available to the community and not used.	Retain the quality and promote to the local community for usage.	Council FA	Key centre (L)	Long	L	Protect
32	Dewsnap Lane Playing Fields	Football	Council	One standard quality adult pitch with spare capacity available to the community and not used.	Retain the quality and promote to the local community for usage.	Council FA	Key centre (L)	Long	L	Protect
37	Dukinfield Cricket Club	Cricket	Club	The Club has 12 standard grass wickets with overplay of 30 matches per season and one non-turf wicket with spare capacity for training and matches. The Club plays within the Green King Lancashire County league.	Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to maintain quality and sustain overplay. Support Club to develop more play on the non-turf wicket.	Club LCB	Club (M)	Medium	M	Protect Enhance Provide

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Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Hierarchy tier/priority level	Timescales	Cost	Aim
				The Club express the need for additional nets for match practice.						
93	Stalybridge St. Pauls Cricket Club	Cricket	Club	The Club has 14 standard quality grass cricket wickets that have spare capacity of 14 matches per season identified. Good quality changing and ancillary facilities. However the Club are restricted to grow due to the challenge they face sourcing volunteers.	Ensure the Club maintains its annual maintenance programme and capacity is retained. Retain the quality of the changing/ancillary facilities.	Club CCB	Club (L)	Long	L	Protect
94	Stamford Park	Football	Council	Two standard quality pitches with spare capacity of three matches per week.	Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to improve quality and current usage.	Council FA	Key centre (M)	Medium	M	Protect Enhance
98	The Copley Centre	FTP	Council	One floodlit FTP area (4 cages) that were assessed as poor quality and require refurbishment. Pitch is located at Copley High and is managed by Tameside Sports Trust for community use.	Investigate potential for refurbishment of pitch for the community and education use.	Council Education FA	Key centre (M)	Medium	M	Protect Enhance
9919	Stayley Cricket Club	Cricket	Club	The Club have 14 standard quality grass wickets that have no spare capacity. The Club play with Pennine League. The Club have a 25 year lease agreements with Stamford Estates.	Ensure the Club maintains its annual maintenance programme and capacity is retained. Ensure new lease is renewed at an appropriate time.	Club LCB	Club (L)	Long	L	Protect

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HYDE SUMMARY

Football

Analysis area	Actual spare capacity	Demand (match sessions per week)					
		Overplay	Strategic reserve (20%) ²⁸	Total (current)	Future demand (teams)	Future demand (pop)	Total (future)
Adult	0.5	2	-	1.5	0.5	0	2
Youth	2.5	-	1	-1.5	5.5	0.5	4.5
Mini	1	-	0.5	-0.5	1.5	0	1

- There are shortfalls in adult pitches which are further reduced when future demand is added.
- Currently there are no shortfalls in youth and mini soccer, however when future demand is added this results in a shortfall of pitches.
- Shortfalls are predominately due to overplay, particularly on adult pitches, but also some latent and future demand.

Recommendations

- Improve pitch quality in order to increase potential capacity and better accommodate current/future demand.
- Alleviate overplay.

Football – 3G pitches

- There are two 3G football turf pitches located within the analysis area.
- Both are available during the peak period and used. However Hyde Community College is not available at weekends.
- The pitch at Ken Ward centre (small 19x42) is part of a leisure centre facility managed by Tameside Sports Trust and used predominantly by Hattersley FC.

Recommendations

- Ensure sinking fund is in place for the replacement of the pitches.
- Ensure community use agreements are in place.
- Further investigate the transfer of the pitch to the management by Hattersley FC.

Cricket

- There are 31 grass wicket pitches available for community use.
- There are 93 matches overplayed within the analysis area.
- There is one good quality non turf wicket within the analysis area.

²⁸ Although spare capacity is often the result of lack of demand for grass pitches, some sites are likely to retain spare capacity as a matter of adopted practices to allow pitches to rest and rotate. On this basis an allowance of 20% should be retained as spare capacity as shown in the table.

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Recommendations

- ◀ Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to maintain quality and sustain overplay through raised awareness of the ECB groundsman maintenance programme.
- ◀ Increase and improve training provision, particularly at sites that do not contain practice nets.

Rugby union

- ◀ There are no rugby union pitches within the analysis area

Hockey – AGP's

- ◀ One sand dressed AGP is located at Alder Community High School.
- ◀ The pitch is not available for community use.

Recommendations

- ◀ Investigate access for the football and hockey community if hockey development programmes are put in place.

HYDE ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Hierarchy tier/priority level	Timescales	Cost	Aim
1	Alder Community High School	Football AGP	Education	One adult grass pitch with spare capacity. One sand dressed AGP. No community use agreements in place and not open for community use.	Investigate access for the football and hockey community if hockey development programmes are put in place.	Education EH FA	Education (L)	Long	L	Protect
40	Flowery Field Cricket Club	Cricket	Club	The Club has ten standard quality grass wickets which are overplayed by 22 matches per season. The Club express the need for additional nets for match practice.	Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to maintain quality and sustain overplay. Overplay can be accommodated without the need for additional pitches/wickets. Support the Club to investigate funding opportunities to address any maintenance challenges. Ensure club aware of the Grounds maintenance association through the ECB.	Club ECB LCB Council	Club (H)	Short	L	Protect Enhance Provide
42	Garden Street Playing Fields	Football	Council	Two standard quality pitches with spare capacity of one match per week.	Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to improve quality and current usage.	Council FA	Key centre (M)	Medium	L	Protect Enhance
51	Hyde Community College	FTP	Education	One standard quality (floodlit) 3G FTP used by clubs such as AFC Stanley and Hyde Juniors FC. The pitch is available during peak hours on weekdays and not available at weekends.	Retain the quality of the pitch and ensure appropriate maintenance is in place. The FA, Council and School should seek to investigate potential to open at weekends to accommodate any match play for mini soccer and youth football within the area.	Education Council FA	Education (M)	Medium	L	Protect Provide
52	Hyde Cricket And Squash Club	Cricket	Club	The Club has 14 good quality grass wickets that are overplayed by 50 matches per season. One good quality non-turf wicket which is not used for competitive cricket.	Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to maintain quality and sustain overplay. Overplay can be accommodated without the need for additional pitches/wickets.	Club CCB	Club (H)	Short	M	Protect Enhance Provide
53	Ewen Fields (Hyde United FC)	Football	Club	One good quality football stadia pitch that is leased to the Club by the Council. The Club have been in discussions with the FA and council for an additional 60x40 3G football turf pitch adjacent to the Club this was rejected and in September 2015 the Council agreed to resurface the natural turf stadia pitch to a 3G football turf pitch. The Club play at Step 3.	Ensure that the following is in place in preparation for the new pitch: Sinking fund FA pitch certification Community use programme	Club Council FA	Club (H)	Short	H	Protect Enhance Provide
55	Ken Ward Sports Centre	Football	Trust	One standard quality adult pitch with overplay of two matches per week. One standard quality youth (9v9) pitch with spare capacity of four matches per week and one standard quality mini soccer (5v5) pitch with spare capacity of two matches per week.	Seek to improve the quality of all pitches and improve maintenance.	Trust FA	Strategic (H)	Short	M	Protect Enhance Provide
		FTP		One floodlit (19mx42m) good quality FTP that is managed by Tameside Sports Trust and used extensively by the locally community	Investigate potential for asset transfer of the FTP to Hattersley FC.					

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Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Hierarchy tier/priority level	Timescales	Cost	Aim
				including Hattersley FC.						
76	Newton Cricket Club	Cricket	Club	The Club has seven standard quality grass wickets which are overplayed by 21 matches per season.	Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to maintain quality and sustain overplay. Further investigate an additional wicket at the Club facility. Support the Club to investigate funding opportunities to address any maintenance challenges.	Club CCB	Club (H)	Short	M	Protect Enhance Provide
100	Victoria Street Playing Fields	Football	Council	Two standard quality pitches with spare capacity of 2.5 matches per week. However, users report that the pitches are uneven and poorly maintained. The pitches are currently used by Tameside College (Hyde Clarendon) for matches.	Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to improve quality and current usage. Investigate access to the FA Pitch Improvement Programme for pitch advice	Council FA	Key centre (L)	Long	L	Protect Enhance
101	Walker Lane Playing Fields	Football	Council	One standard quality pitch with spare capacity of 1.5 matches per week.	Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to improve quality and current usage.	Council FA	Key centre (M)	Medium	L	Protect Enhance

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LONGDENDALE SUMMARY

Football

Analysis area	Actual spare capacity	Demand (match sessions per week)					
		Overplay	Strategic reserve (20%) ²⁹	Total (current)	Future demand (teams)	Future demand (pop)	Total (future)
Adult	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Youth	1	0.5	0.5	0	2	3	5
Mini	-	-	-	0	0.5	0	0.5

- ◀ All pitch types are at current playing capacity.
- ◀ There are shortfalls in all football pitch types when future demand is accounted for.
- ◀ Shortfalls are predominately due to overplay, particularly on adult pitches, but also some latent and future demand.

Recommendations

- ◀ Improve pitch quality in order to increase potential capacity and better accommodate current/future demand.

Football – 3G pitches

- ◀ There are no 3G football turf pitches within the analysis area

Cricket

- ◀ There are 27 grass wicket pitches available for community use.
- ◀ There are 55 matches overplayed within the analysis area.
- ◀ Broadbottom Cricket clubs changing facilities do not meet the demand of the Club.

Recommendations

- ◀ Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to maintain quality and sustain overplay through raised awareness of the ECB groundsman maintenance programme.
- ◀ Increase and improve training provision, particularly at sites that do not contain practice nets.
- ◀ Investigate the potential for funding to further develop Broadbottom Cricket Club facilities

Rugby union

- ◀ There are no rugby union pitches within the analysis area

²⁹Although spare capacity is often the result of lack of demand for grass pitches, some sites are likely to retain spare capacity as a matter of adopted practices to allow pitches to rest and rotate. On this basis an allowance of 20% should be retained as spare capacity as shown in the table.

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Hockey – AGP's

- ◀ There are no AGP's within the analysis area

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LONGDENDALE ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Hierarchy tier/priority level	Timescales	Cost	Aim
14	Broadbottom Cricket Club	Cricket	Club	The Club has nine standard quality grass wickets that are overplayed by 33 matches per season. This is the biggest club, in terms of number of teams, is Broadbottom Cricket Club with four senior and seven junior teams of which two of the junior teams are girl's teams. However, the changing facilities are not adequate to meet the needs of the members.	Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to maintain quality and sustain overplay. Overplay can be accommodated without the need for additional pitches/wickets. Support the Club to investigate funding opportunities to address any maintenance challenges through Sport England.	Club CCB	Club (H)	Short	H	Protect Enhance Provide
60	Longdendale Community Language College	Football	Education	Two poor quality youth (11v11) pitches with overplay of 1.5 matches per week. One poor quality youth (9v9) pitch with overplay of three matches per week. Pitches are used for PE lessons and Hollingworth Juniors FC for training and matches. *At the time of the assessment the pitches were assessed as poor quality. During the off season (August 2015) pitch works took place at the School to improve the quality of the pitches,	Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied to improve the quality. Support the School to investigate funding opportunities in order to improve pitch quality. Investigate access to the FA Pitch Improvement Programme for pitch advice. The FA to facilitate discussions between the Club and school in order to provide Club with access to changing provision and an annual community use agreement.	Education FA	Education (H)	Short	M	Protect Enhance Provide
72	Mottram Cricket Club	Cricket	Club	The Club has 12 standard quality grass wickets that are overplayed by two matches per season. One good quality non-turf wicket which is not used for competitive cricket.	Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to maintain quality and sustain overplay. Overplay can be accommodated without the need for additional pitches/wickets.	Club CCB	Club (M)	Medium	M	Protect Enhance Provide
9918	Hollingworth Cricket Club	Cricket	Club	The Club has six standard quality grass wickets that are overplayed by 20 matches per season. One good quality non-turf wicket which is not used for competitive cricket. The Club express that the changing facilities are poor quality. The Club express the need for a perimeter fence around the recently installed nets.	Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to maintain quality and sustain overplay. Overplay can be accommodated without the need for additional pitches/wickets. Investigate funding available for fencing through ECB, Sport England, Council.	Club CCB	Club (M)	Medium	L	Protect Enhance Provide

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MOSSLEY SUMMARY

Football

Analysis area	Actual spare capacity	Demand (match sessions per week)					
		Overplay	Strategic reserve (20%) ³⁰	Total (current)	Future demand (teams)	Future demand (pop)	Total (future)
Adult	1	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0
Youth	-	-	-	0	0.5	0	0.5
Mini	-	-	-	0	0.5	0	0.5

- There are no current shortfalls in pitch types, however youth pitches are used to capacity.
- When future demand is added there is a shortfall in mini soccer pitches.

Recommendations

- Improve pitch quality in order to increase potential capacity and better accommodate current/future demand.
- Alleviate overplay on mini soccer pitches by transferring to 3G football turf pitches within the borough (Mossley Hollins School).

Football – 3G pitches

- There is one football turf pitch facility located at Mossley Hollins High School
- The pitch is not floodlit and only available during the weekday peak period.

Recommendations

- Ensure sinking fund is in place for the replacement of the Mossley Hollins High School.
- Investigate potential for floodlights at the School.

Cricket

- There is one club facility located at; Micklehurst Cricket & Social Club with nine standard quality wickets that has spare capacity of ten matches per season.

Recommendations

- Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to maintain quality and sustain overplay through raised awareness of the ECB groundsman maintenance programme.
- Increase and improve training provision, through the addition of nets.

³⁰Although spare capacity is often the result of lack of demand for grass pitches, some sites are likely to retain spare capacity as a matter of adopted practices to allow pitches to rest and rotate. On this basis an allowance of 20% should be retained as spare capacity as shown in the table.

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Rugby union

- ◀ There are no rugby union pitches within the analysis area

Hockey – AGP's

- ◀ There are no AGP's within the analysis area

MOSSLEY ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Hierarchy tier/priority level	Timescales	Cost	Aim
38	Egmont Street Playing Fields	Football	Council	Two standard quality pitches with spare capacity of three matches per week, however users report a considerable amount of inappropriate use (walkers, dog walkers) which has had an impact on the pitches. The pitches are used for training and matches by Mossley Juniors FC. The Club has expressed the desire to replace one of the grass pitches with a 3G football turf pitch. A small changing pavilion is located at the site which was assessed as standard quality.	Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to improve quality and current usage. Seek to investigate inappropriate use and address accordingly. Further investigate the Cubs aspirations for the development of a 3G football turf pitch. Investigate access to the changing pavilion for club usage.	Council FA	Key centre (M)	Medium	H	Protect Enhance
67	Micklehurst Cricket & Social Club	Cricket	Club	The Club has nine standard quality grass wickets with spare capacity of 10 matches per season. The Club rent the facility from Stamford Estates. The Club report that additional nets are required.	Ensure wickets are maintained appropriately and capacity retained. Ensure club aware of the Grounds maintenance association through the ECB.	Club LCB	Club (L)	Long	L	Protect Enhance Provide
69	Mossley Hollins High School	FTP	Education	One standard quality 110x59m standard quality pitch that is not floodlit. The pitch is available for play during the week but is limited due to the pitch not being floodlit. It is used by football clubs that include 3SD Dynamos, Mossley and Uppermill FC.	Seek to ensure that the appropriate maintenance programme is in place. Through support from the FA ensure sinking fund is in place for future refurbishment. Further investigate the opening of the FTP at weekends.	Education Council FA	Education (M)	Medium	M	Protect Enhance Provide
84	Seel Park	Football	Club	One standard quality adult pitch with spare capacity of 1.5 matches per week. The pitch is used by Mossley AFC which are in the early stages of developing the ancillary facilities and the development of classroom for the academy.	Retain the quality of the pitch to retain the spare capacity and ensure that the Club lease is renewed when appropriate.	Council FA	Club (M)	Medium	M	Protect Provide

PART 6: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date

Delivery

The Playing Pitch Strategy seeks to provide guidance for maintenance/management decisions and investment made across Tameside. By addressing the issues identified in the Assessment Report and using the strategic framework presented in this Strategy, the current and future sporting and recreational needs of Tameside can be satisfied. The Strategy identifies where there is a deficiency in provision and identifies how best to resolve this in the future.

It is important that this document is used in a practical manner, is engaged with partners and encourages partnerships to be developed, to ensure that outdoor sports facilities are regarded as a vital aspect of community life and which contribute to the achievement of Council priorities.

The production of this Strategy should be regarded as the beginning of the planning process. The success of this Strategy and the benefits that are gained are dependent upon regular engagement between all partners involved and the adoption of a strategic approach.

Each member of the steering group should take the lead to ensure the PPS is used and applied appropriately within their area of work and influence. The role of the steering group should not end with the completion of the PPS document.

To help ensure the PPS is well used it should be regarded as the key document within the study area guiding the improvement and protection of playing pitch provision. It needs to be the document people regularly turn to for information on how the current demand is met and what actions are required to improve the situation and meet future demand. In order for this to be achieved the steering group need to have a clear understanding of how the PPS can be applied and therefore delivered.

The process of developing the PPS will hopefully have already resulted in a number of benefits that will help with its application and delivery. These may include enhanced partnership working across different agendas and organisations, pooling of resources along with strengthening relationships and understanding between different stakeholders and between members of the steering group and the sporting community. The drivers behind the PPS and the work to develop the recommendations and action plan will have also highlighted, and helped the steering group to understand, the key areas to which it can be applied and how it can be delivered.

Monitoring and updating

It is important that there is regular annual monitoring and review against the actions identified in the Strategy. This monitoring should be led by the local authority and supported by all members of, and reported back to, the steering group. Understanding and learning lessons from how the PPS has been applied should also form a key component of monitoring its delivery. This should form an on-going role of the steering group.

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As a guide, if no review and subsequent update has been carried out within three years of the PPS being signed off by the steering group, then Sport England and the NGBs would consider the PPS and the information on which it is based to be out of date.

The nature of the supply and in particular the demand for playing pitches will be likely to have changed over the three years. Therefore, without any form of review and update within this time period it would be difficult to make the case that the supply and demand information and assessment work is sufficiently robust.

Ideally the PPS could be reviewed on an annual basis from the date it is formally signed off by the steering group. This will help to maintain the momentum and commitment that would have been built up when developing the PPS. Taking into account the time to develop the PPS this should also help to ensure that the original supply and demand information is no more than two years old without being reviewed.

An annual review should not be regarded as a particularly resource intensive task. However, it should highlight:

- ◀ How the delivery of the recommendations and action plan has progressed and any changes required to the priority afforded to each action (e.g. the priority of some may increase following the delivery of others)
- ◀ How the PPS has been applied and the lessons learnt
- ◀ Any changes to particularly important sites and/or clubs in the area (e.g. the most used or high quality sites for a particular sport) and other supply and demand information, what this may mean for the overall assessment work and the key findings and issues
- ◀ Any development of a specific sport or particular format of a sport
- ◀ Any new or emerging issues and opportunities.

Once the PPS is complete the role of the steering group should evolve so that it:

- ◀ Acts as a focal point for promoting the value and importance of the PPS and playing pitch provision in the area
- ◀ Monitors, evaluates and reviews progress with the delivery of the recommendations and action plan
- ◀ Shares lessons learnt from how the PPS has been used and how it has been applied to a variety of circumstances
- ◀ Ensures the PPS is used effectively to input into any new opportunities to secure improved provision and influence relevant programmes and initiatives
- ◀ Maintains links between all relevant parties with an interest in playing pitch provision in the area;
- ◀ Reviews the need to update the PPS along with the supply and demand information and assessment work on which it is based. Further to review the group should either:
 - ◀ Provide a short annual progress and update paper;
 - ◀ Provide a partial review focussing on particular sport, pitch type and/or sub area; or
 - ◀ Lead a full review and update of the PPS document (including the supply and demand information and assessment details).

Alongside the regular steering group meetings a good way to keep the strategy up to date and maintain relationships may be to hold annual sport specific meetings with the pitch sport NGBs and other relevant parties. These meetings could look to update the key supply and demand information, if necessary amend the assessment work, track progress with implementing the recommendations and action plan and highlight any new issues and opportunities.

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These meetings could be timed to fit with the annual affiliation process undertaken by the NGBs which would help to capture any changes in the number and nature of sports clubs in the area. Other information that is already collected on a regular basis such as pitch booking records for local authority and other sites could be fed into these meetings. The NGBs will also be able to indicate any further performance quality assessments that have been undertaken within the study area. Discussion with the league secretaries may also indicate annual league meetings which it may be useful to attend to pick up any specific issues and/or enable a review of the relevant club details to be undertaken.

The steering group should regularly review and refresh area by area plans taking account of any improvements in pitch quality (and hence increases in pitch capacity) and also any new negotiations for community use of education sites in the future.


It is important that the Council maintains the data contained with the accompanying Playing Pitch Database. This will enable it to refresh and update area by area plans on a regular basis. The accompanying databases are intended to be refreshed on a season by season basis and it is important that there is cross-departmental working, including for example, grounds maintenance and sports development departments, to ensure that this is achieved and that results are used to inform subsequent annual sports facility development plans. Results should be shared with partners via a consultative mechanism.

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Checklist

To help ensure the PPS is delivered and is kept robust and up to date, the steering group can refer to the new methodology Stage E Checklist: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date:

<http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/planning-for-sport/planning-tools-and-guidance/playing-pitch-strategy-guidance/>

Stage E: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date	Tick 	
	Yes	Requires Attention
Step 9: Apply & deliver the strategy		
1. Are steering group members clear on how the PPS can be applied across a range of relevant areas?		
2. Is each member of the steering group committed to taking the lead to help ensure the PPS is used and applied appropriately within their area of work and influence?		
3. Has a process been put in place to ensure regular monitoring of how the recommendations and action plan are being delivered and the PPS is being applied?		
Step 10: Keep the strategy robust & up to date		
1. Has a process been put in place to ensure the PPS is kept robust and up to date?		
2. Does the process involve an annual update of the PPS?		
3. Is the steering group to be maintained and is it clear of its on-going role?		
4. Is regular liaison with the NGBs and other parties planned?		
5. Has all the supply and demand information been collated and presented in a format (i.e. single document that can be filtered accordingly) that will help people to review it and highlight any changes?		
6. Have any changes made to the Active Places Power data been fed back to Sport England?		

APPENDIX ONE: STRATEGIC CONTEXT

The recommendations within this Strategy have been developed via the combination of information gathered during consultation, site visits and analysis. They reflect key areas to be addressed over its lifetime. However, implementation must be considered in the context of financial implications and the need for some proposals to also meet planning considerations.

National context

The provision of high quality and accessible community outdoor sports facilities at a local level is a key requirement for achieving the targets set out by the Government and Sport England. It is vital that this strategy is cognisant of and works towards these targets in addition to local priorities and plans.

Sport England: A Sporting Habit for Life (2012-2017)

In 2017, five years after the Olympic Games, Sport England aspires to transforming sport in England so that it is a habit for life for more people and a regular choice for the majority. Launched in January 2012 the strategy sets out how Sport England will invest over one billion pounds of National Lottery and Exchequer funding during the five year plan period. The investment will be used to create a lasting community sport legacy by growing sports participation at the grassroots level following the 2012 London Olympics. The strategy will:

- ◀ See more people starting and keeping a sporting habit for life
- ◀ Create more opportunities for young people
- ◀ Nurture and develop talent
- ◀ Provide the right facilities in the right places
- ◀ Support local authorities and unlock local funding
- ◀ Ensure real opportunities for communities

The vision is for England to be a world leading sporting nation where many more people choose to play sport. There are five strategic themes including:

- ◀ Maximise value from current NGB investment
- ◀ Places, People, Play
- ◀ Strategic direction and market intelligence
- ◀ Set criteria and support system for NGB 2013-17 investment
- ◀ Market development

The aim by 2017 is to ensure that playing sport is a lifelong habit for more people and a regular choice for the majority. A specific target is to increase the number of 14 to 25 year olds playing sport. To accomplish these aims the strategy sets out a number of outcomes:

- ◀ 4,000 secondary schools in England will be offered a community sport club on its site with a direct link to one or more NGBs, depending on the local clubs in a school's area.
- ◀ County sports partnerships will be given new resources to create effective links locally between schools and sport in the community.
- ◀ All secondary schools that wish to do so, will be supported to open up, or keep open, their sports facilities for local community use and at least a third of these will receive additional funding to make this happen.

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- ◀ At least 150 further educational colleagues will benefit from a full time sports professional who will act as a College Sport Maker.
- ◀ Three quarters of university students aged 18-24 will get the chance to take up a new sport or continue playing a sport they played at school or college.
- ◀ A thousand of our most disadvantaged local communities will get a Door Step Club.
- ◀ Two thousand young people on the margins of society will be supported by the Dame Kelly Holmes Legacy Trust into sport and to gain new life skills.
- ◀ Building on the success of the Places People Play, a further £100 million will be invested in facilities for the most popular sports.
- ◀ A minimum of 30 sports will have enhanced England Talent Pathways to ensure young people and others fulfil their potential.

National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out planning policies for England. It details how they are expected to be applied through the planning system. It also provides a framework for local people and their councils to produce distinct local and neighbourhood plans, reflecting the needs and priorities of local communities.

The NPPF states the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It identifies that the planning system needs to focus on three themes of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. A presumption in favour of sustainable development is a key aspect for any plan-making and decision-taking processes. In relation to plan-making the NPPF sets out that Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs.

The 'promoting healthy communities' theme identifies that planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficiencies or surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.

As a prerequisite the NPPF states existing open space, sports and recreation buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- ◀ An assessment has been undertaken, which has clearly shown that the open space, buildings or land is surplus to requirements.
- ◀ The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location.
- ◀ The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

In order for planning policies to be 'sound' local authorities are required to carry out a robust assessment of need for open space, sport and recreation facilities.

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The FA National Game Strategy (2015 – 2019)

The Football Association's (FA) National Game Strategy provides a strategic framework that sets out key priorities, expenditure proposals and targets for the national game (i.e., football) over a four year period. The main issues facing grassroots football are identified as:

Working to deliver the FA National Facilities Strategy (2015 – 2019)

- ◀ Sustain and Increase Participation
- ◀ Ensure access to education sites to accommodate the game.
- ◀ Help players to be the best that they can be and provide opportunities for them to progress from grassroots to elite
- ◀ Recruit, retain and develop a network of qualified referees
- ◀ Support clubs, leagues and other competition providers to develop a safe, inclusive and positive football experience for everyone.
- ◀ Support Clubs and Leagues to become sustainable businesses, understanding and serving the needs of players and customers.
- ◀ Improve grass pitches through the pitch improvement programme to improve existing facilities and changing rooms
- ◀ Deliver new and improved facilities including new Football Turf Pitches.
- ◀ Work with priority Local Authorities enabling 50% of mini-soccer and youth matched to be played on high quality artificial grass pitches

Champion Counties – England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) Strategic Plan (2013 – 2017)

“Champion Counties” - continues to focus on the four pillars, as identified in the ECB's previous strategy: “Grounds to Play”. The pillars are:

- ◀ Energising people and partnerships through effective leadership and governance
- ◀ Building a Vibrant domestic game through operational excellence and delivering a competition structure with appointment to view
- ◀ Engaging participants through the maintenance of existing facilities, supporting club/school links , supporting volunteers and expanding women's and disabilities cricket
- ◀ Delivering Successful England teams and world class global events

The key measures for the life span of the plan are as follows:-

- ◀ Increase the subset of participation measured by Sport England's Active People Survey from 183,400 to 197,500.
- ◀ Increase attendances at LV= CC, YB50 and FLT20 by 200,000.
- ◀ Complete sponsorship and broadcasting agreements through 2019.
- ◀ Win the World Test Championship and Women's World Cup in 2017
- ◀ Win The Ashes and World Cup in 2015.
- ◀ Expand the number of clubs participating in NatWest Cricket Force from 2,000 to 2,200.
- ◀ Complete co-operation agreements for each of the 39 County Boards with their First Class County or Minor County partner.

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- ◀ Deliver two world class global events in 2017 which exceed budget and exceed customer satisfaction targets.
- ◀ Increase the number of cricket's volunteers to 80,000 by 2017.
- ◀ Expand the number of participants in women's and disabilities cricket by 10% by 2017.
- ◀ Award all Major Matches through 2019 by December 2014.
- ◀ To increase the number of TwelfthMan members from 220,000 to 250,000 by 2017.
- ◀ Complete an approved Community Engagement programme with all 18 First Class Counties and MCC.
- ◀ Provide First Class Counties with total fee payments of £144m between 2014 and 2017.
- ◀ For each £1 provided in facility grants through the Sport England Whole Sport Plan grant programme ensure a multiplier of 3 with other funding partners.
- ◀ Provide a fund of £8.1m of capital investment to enhance floodlights, sightscreens, replay screens, power sub-stations and broadcasting facilities at First Class County venues.
- ◀ Provide an interest-free loan fund to community clubs of £10 million.
- ◀ Leverage the 2014 tour by India to engage with a minimum of 10,000 cricket supporters of Asian origin. Qualify and engage 50 Level 4 coaches to support the development of professional cricketers.
- ◀ Expand the number of coaches who have received teacher level 1, 2 or 3 qualifications to 50,000.
- ◀ Provide a fund of £2 million for community clubs to combat the impact of climate change.
- ◀ Introduce a youth T20 competition engaging 500 teams by 2017.

The Rugby Football Union National Facilities Strategy (2013-2017)

The recently launched RFU National Facility Strategy 2013-2017 provides a framework for development of high-quality, well-managed facilities that will help to strengthen member clubs and grow the game in communities around them. In conjunction with partners, this strategy will assist and support clubs and other organisations, so that they can continue to provide quality opportunities for all sections of the community to enjoy the game. It sets out the broad facility needs of the sport and identifies investment priorities to the game and its key partners. It identifies that with 470 grass root clubs and 1500 players there is a continuing need to invest in community club facilities in order to:

- ◀ Create a platform for growth in club rugby participation and membership, especially with a view to exploiting the opportunities afforded by RWC 2015.
- ◀ Ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of rugby clubs, through supporting not only their playing activity but also their capacity to generate revenue through a diverse range of activities and partnerships.

In summary the priorities for investment which have met the needs of the game for the previous period remain valid:

- ◀ Increase the provision of changing rooms and clubhouses that can sustain concurrent adult and junior male and female activity at clubs
- ◀ Improve the quality and quantity of natural turf pitches and floodlighting
- ◀ Increase the provision of artificial grass pitches that deliver wider game development

It is also a high priority for the RFU to target investment in the following:

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- ◀ Upgrade and transform social, community and catering facilities, which can support the generation of additional revenues
- ◀ Facility upgrades, which result in an increase in energy-efficiency, in order to reduce the running costs of clubs
- ◀ Pitch furniture, including rugby posts and pads, pitch side spectator rails and grounds maintenance equipment

England Hockey (EH)

'The right pitches in the right places'³¹

In 2012, EH released its facility guidance which is intended to assist organisations wishing to build or protect hockey pitches for hockey. It identifies that many existing hockey AGPs are nearing the end of their useful life as a result of the installation boom of the 90's. Significant investment is needed to update the playing stock and protect the sport against inappropriate surfaces for hockey as a result of the rising popularity of AGPs for a number of sports. EH is seeking to invest in, and endorse clubs and hockey providers which have a sound understanding of the following:

- ◀ Single System – clubs and providers which have a good understanding of the Single System and its principles and are appropriately places to support the delivery.
- ◀ ClubsFirst accreditation – clubs with the accreditation are recognised as producing a safe effective and child friendly hockey environment
- ◀ Sustainability – hockey providers and clubs will have an approved development plan in place showing their commitment to developing hockey, retaining members and providing an insight into longer term goals. They will also need to have secured appropriate tenure.

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<http://englandhockey.co.uk/page.asp?section=1143§ionTitle=The+Right+Pitches+in+the+Right+Places>

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APPENDIX TWO: FUNDING PLAN

Funding opportunities

In addition to using the planning system to lever in contributions through Section 106 or CIL, it is recognised that external partner funding will need to be sought to deliver much of the action plan. Although seeking developer contributions in applicable situations and other local funding/community schemes could go some way towards meeting deficiencies and/or improving provision, other potential/match sources of funding should be investigated. Below is a list of current funding sources that are relevant for community improvement projects involving sports facilities.

Awarding body	Description
Big Lottery Fund http://www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/	Big invests in community groups and to projects that improve health, education and the environment
Sport England : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement Fund • Sportsmatch • Small Grants • Protecting Playing Fields • Inspired Facilities • Strategic Facilities Fund http://www.sportengland.org/funding.aspx http://www.sportengland.org/funding/our-different-funds/strategic-facilities/	Sport England is keen to marry funding with other organisations that provide financial support to create and strengthen the best sports projects. Applicants are encouraged to maximise the levels of other sources of funding, and projects that secure higher levels of partnership funding are more likely to be successful.
Football Foundation http://www.footballfoundation.org.uk/	This trust provides financial help for football at all levels, from national stadia and FA Premier League clubs down to grass-roots local development.
Rugby Football Foundation - The Grant Match Scheme www.rugbyfootballfoundation.org	The Grant Match Scheme provides easy-to-access grant funding for playing projects that contribute to the recruitment and retention of community rugby players. Grants are available on a 'match funding' 50:50 basis to support a proposed project. Projects eligible for funding include: 1. Pitch Facilities – Playing surface improvement, pitch improvement, rugby posts, floodlights. 2. Club House Facilities – Changing rooms, shower facilities, washroom/lavatory, and measures to facilitate segregation (e.g. women, juniors). 3. Equipment – Large capital equipment, pitch maintenance capital equipment (e.g. mowers).
EU Life Fund http://ec.europa.eu/environment/funding/intro_en.htm	LIFE is the EU's financial instrument supporting environmental and nature conservation projects throughout the EU.
EH Capital Investment Programme (CIP)	The CIP fund is for the provision of new pitches and re-surfacing of old AGPs. It forms part of EH's 4 year Whole Sport's Plan.

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Awarding body	Description
National Hockey Foundation http://www.thenationalhockeyfoundation.com/	The Foundation primarily makes grants to a wide range of organisations that meet one of our chosen areas of focus: Young people and hockey. Enabling the development of hockey at youth or community level. Smaller Charities.

Protecting Playing Fields

SE launched a funding programme; Protecting Playing Fields (PPF) as part of its Places People Play Olympic legacy mass participation programme and is investing £10 million of National Lottery funding in community sports projects over the next four years (2011-2016).

<http://www.sportengland.org/funding/our-different-funds/protecting-playing-fields/>

The programme is being delivered via five funding rounds (with up to £2 million being awarded to projects in each round). Its focus is on protecting and improving playing fields and developing community sport. It will fund capital projects that create, develop and improve playing fields for sporting and community use and offer long term protection of the sites for sport. Projects are likely to involve the construction of new pitches or improvement of existing ones that need levelling or drainage works.

Sport England's 'Inspired Facilities' funding programme will be delivered via five funding rounds and is due to launch in Summer 2011 where clubs, community and voluntary sector groups and local authorities can apply for grants of between £25k and £150k where there is a proven local need for a facility to be modernised, extended or modified to open up new sporting opportunities.

The programmes three priorities are:

- ◀ Organisations that haven't previously received a Sport England Lottery grant of over £10k.
- ◀ Projects that are the only public sports facility in the local community.
- ◀ Projects that offer local opportunities to people who do not currently play sport.

Besides this scheme providing an important source of funding for potential voluntary and community sector sites, it may also provide opportunities for Councils to access this funding particularly in relation to resurfacing the artificial sports surfaces

Strategic Facilities Fund

Facilities are fundamental in providing more people with the opportunity to play sport. The supply of the right facilities in the right areas is key to getting more people to play sport. Sport England recognises the considerable financial pressures that local authorities are currently under and the need to strategically review and rationalise leisure stock so that cost effective and financially sustainable provision is available in the long-term. Sport England has a key role to play in the sector, from influencing the local strategic planning

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and review of sports facility provision to investing in major capital projects of strategic importance.

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The Strategic Facilities Fund will direct capital investment into a number of key local authority projects that are identified through a strategic needs assessment and that have maximum impact on growing and sustaining community sport participation. These projects will be promoted as best practice in the delivery of quality and affordable facilities, whilst demonstrating long-term operational efficiencies. The fund will support projects that bring together multiple partners, including input from the public and private sectors and national governing bodies of sport (NGBs). The fund is also designed to encourage applicants and their partners to invest further capital and revenue funding to ensure sustainability. Sport England has allocated a budget of circa £30m of Lottery funding to award through this fund (2013-17).

Key features which applications must demonstrate are:

- ◀ A robust needs and evidence base which illustrates the need for the project and the proposed facility mix
- ◀ Strong partnerships which will last beyond the initial development of the project and underpin the long-term sustainability of the facility
- ◀ Multi-sport provision and activity that demonstrates delivery against NGB local priorities
- ◀ A robust project plan from inception to completion with achievable milestones and timescales.

Lottery applications will be invited on a solicited-only basis and grants of between £500,000 and £2,000,000 will be considered.

The Strategic Facilities Fund will prioritise projects that:

- ◀ Are large-scale capital developments identified as part of a local authority sports facility strategic needs assessment/rationalisation programme and that will drive a significant increase in community sports participation
- ◀ Demonstrate consultation/support from two or more NGBs and delivery against their local priorities
- ◀ Are multi-sport facilities providing opportunities to drive high participant numbers
- ◀ Are a mix of facility provision (indoor and/or outdoor) to encourage regular & sustained use by a large number of people
- ◀ Offer an enhancement, through modernisation, to existing provision and/or new build facilities
- ◀ Have a long-term sustainable business plan attracting public and private investment
- ◀ Show quality in design, but are fit for purpose to serve the community need
- ◀ Have effective and efficient operating models, combined with a commitment to development programmes which will increase participation and provide talent pathways.

Projects will need to demonstrate how the grant will deliver against Sport England's strategic priorities. The funding available is for the development of the capital infrastructure, which can contribute to the costs of new build, modernisation or refurbishment and purchasing of major fixed equipment as part of the facility development.

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Funder's requirements

Below is a list of funding requirements that can typically be expected to be provided as part of a funding bid, some of which will fall directly out of the Playing Pitch Strategy:

- ◀ Identify need (i.e., why the project is needed) and how the Project will address it.
- ◀ Articulate what difference the project will make.
- ◀ Identify benefits, value for money and/or added value.
- ◀ Provide baseline information (i.e., the current situation).
- ◀ Articulate how the Project is consistent with local, regional and national policy.
- ◀ Financial need and project cost.
- ◀ Funding profile (i.e., Who's providing what? Unit and overall costs).
- ◀ Technical information and requirements (e.g., planning permission).
- ◀ Targets, outputs and/or outcomes (i.e., the situation after the Project/what the Project will achieve)
- ◀ Evidence of support from partners and stakeholders.
- ◀ Background/essential documentation (e.g., community use agreement).
- ◀ Assessment of risk.

Indicative costs

The indicative costs of implementing key elements of the Action Plan can be found on the Sport England website:

<http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/tools-guidance/design-and-cost-guidance/cost-guidance/>

These costs are broken down into two areas:

- ◀ Facility capital costs
- ◀ Lifecycle costs

Facility capital costs

Facility capital costs are calculated using estimates of what it typically costs to build modern sports facilities, including fees and external works.

Naturally, varying conditions, inflation and regional adjustments.

Costs are updated regularly in conjunction with information provided by the BCIS (Building Cost Information Service) and other Quantity Surveyors.

The document is often referred to as the Planning Kitbag costs as the figures are often used by Planners and Developers when reviewing potential Planning Contributions to site developments.

Facility life cycle costs

Life cycle costs are how much it costs to keep a facility open and fit-for-purpose during its lifetime.

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It includes costs for major replacement and planned preventative maintenance (day to day repairs).

The costs are expressed as a percentage of the capital cost.

You should not underestimate the importance of regular maintenance and the expense in maintaining a facility throughout its life.

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APPENDIX THREE: PPS CHECKLISTS

Stage A Checklist: Prepare and tailor the approach

Stage A Checklist: Prepare and tailor the approach	Tick	
	Yes	Requires Attention
Step 1: Prepare and tailor the approach 1. Is it clear why the PPS is being developed (the drivers) and what it seeks to achieve (the benefits)?	Y Initial meeting held 26.01.15 (minutes available) Further meeting held Stage A available if required	
2. Has the level of support Sport England and each of the main pitch sport NGBs can provide to the particular project been agreed?		
3. Has an initial scoping meeting been held including all relevant parties?		
4. Has a steering group been established to lead the work and is it representative of the drivers behind the work and providers and users of pitches in the area?		
5. Has a partnership approach been developed and has it been confirmed what support, advice and/or resources each party can bring to the work?		
6. Has the study area been defined and agreed by all relevant parties and have any known cross boundary issues been highlighted?		
7. Has high level officer and political support been secured and are such relevant individuals part of the steering group?		
8. Has a vision for pitch provision for the study area		

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been developed alongside specific objectives and is there agreement on how far forward the PPS should look?		
9. Has a strong project team been established which is supported by adequate resources and has the necessary skills to develop the PPS?		
10. Has a realistic project plan been agreed by the steering group and the NGBs which sets out the overall timescale and when elements of the work will be undertaken?		
11. Has some thought been given to how the work will be structured and presented?		
12. Have any features which make the study area different been identified along with the impact they may have on pitch provision and the approach to the PPS?		
13. Has an understanding been developed of how the population participates in sport and what this may mean for pitch provision now and in the future?		
14. Alongside the main pitch sports has the inclusion of other pitch sports been considered and is there agreement on which should be included in the PPS?		
15. Is it clear how the sports to be included are governed in the area, what the league structure is and how this can help with developing the PPS?		
16. Has an indication been provided on the potential nature of any sub areas, do they represent how the sports are played in the study area and will these be reviewed once relevant		

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information is gathered during Stage B?		
17. Has a strong, locally specific and tailored brief been developed which builds in the work undertaken to prepare the approach to developing the PPS?		
18. Have the project brief and project plan been signed off by the steering group?		
19. If external consultancy support is to be procured is this to be done after Stage A is complete but before work on Stage B commences?		

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Stage B Checklist: Gather supply and demand information and views


Stage B Checklist: Gather supply and demand information and views	Tick 	
	Yes	Requires Attention
Step 2: Gather supply information and views	Meetings held 1-1 with NGBs 10-12 Feb	
1. Has the Active Places Power PPS Audit Report been run to help develop the audit?		
Does the project team know...	Y – active places and consultation with TC.	
2. The name, reference and location details for each site?		
3. Who owns and manages each site?	Y – variety, council, education, private	
4. The number and type of pitches on each site (by sport and age group)?	Y – KKP completing site assessments	
5. The age and surface type of AGPs and the types of play they can accommodate?	Y – via TC FA / EH	
6. How available each pitch is to the local community and for those that are available how secure the community use is?	Y – booking sheets, via education and Roger Greenwood	
7. The cost of hiring/leasing pitches in the study area across ownership and management categories, quality ratings and within neighbouring areas?	Y as above Roger Greenwood	
8. The quality of all pitches and ancillary facilities and have initial quality ratings been checked with by steering group and NGBs and subsequently agreed?	Y – via steering group meeting	
9. How the pitches are maintained and whether there are any issues with, or proposals to amend, the current maintenance regime and/or arrangements?	Y as above Paul Eccles Mick Obrien and education, input via database – meeting held	
10. What the current level of protection is for all sites (e.g. planning policy), which are afforded any other particular protection (e.g. deeds of dedication) and if there are any issues with the security of tenure and any sites?	Y –planning (meeting held 17.02.15 Graham Holland)	
11. What the views of users and other parties are on the adequacy of provision at individual sites and as a whole within the study area?	Consultation – surveys sent to all sports involved within the study	

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<p>Step 3: Gather demand information and views – Does the project team know...</p> <p>1. All the sports clubs that use pitches in the study area, the number and nature of teams they run and where and when they play matches and train?</p>	<p>Received via NGBs – surveys and face to face meetings held 17.04.15, 28.05.15, 21-22.04.15,</p>	
<p>2. Of any casual use or other demand taking place at sites in the study area?</p>	<p>Y – via council</p>	
<p>3. The pitch sites educational and other such establishments use and whether this provision is adequate to meet their current and future needs?</p>	<p>31 march and 9- 12 Feb – education sites visited</p>	
<p>4. Where and when any educational (and other similar) establishments use provision over and above their own (i.e. external sites) and how secure any such use is?</p>	<p>31 march and 9- 12 Feb – education sites visited</p>	
<p>5. Whether educational establishments feel they have any spare capacity for community use at their sites?</p>	<p>31 march and 9- 12 Feb – education sites visited</p>	
<p>6. The nature and extent of displaced demand, the reasons for this, where it is currently met, whether those generating it would rather play in the study area?</p>	<p>As per assessment report</p>	
<p>7. The nature and extent of any unmet and latent demand?</p>		
<p>8. Whether there are any key trends and changes in the demand for pitches?</p>		
<p>9. All the necessary information to allow for an estimate to be developed of the likely future demand for playing pitches?</p>		
<p>Collating and presenting the supply and demand information</p>		
<p>1. Is the supply and demand information collated into a single document allowing the viewer to sort the information by key areas (i.e. by site, sport and pitch type)?</p>		
<p>2. Within the single document have all types of current demand, wherever possible, been allocated to the site where the play takes place?</p>		
<p>3. Have the steering group and NGBs had the opportunity to check and challenge the audit information?</p>		

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Stage C Checklist: Assess the supply and demand information and views

Stage C Checklist: Assess the supply and demand information and views	Tick 	
	Yes	Requires Attention
Step 4: Understand the situation at individual sites 1. Have overviews been developed for all sites available to the community? Do they:	AS per assessment report - 1-1 meetings held with NGB's as follows: 06.07.15 Steering group 06.07.15 to discuss assessment report (Paul Daly present) Assessment report sent for comments 28.08.15	
1a. Present the findings of the comparison work for each relevant pitch type?	Y	
1b. Indicate whether there is any spare capacity, including during the peak period for football, rugby union and rugby league pitches and for hockey matches on the peak day?	Y	
1c. Set out the key issues and views with the provision at the site and its use?	Y	
2. Is it clear how much play a site can accommodate in the relevant comparable unit (its current carrying capacity for community use) for each pitch type it contains? In doing has the work:	Y	
2a. Used the agreed quality ratings and NGB guidance for natural grass pitches?	Y	
2c. Set out the current carrying capacity per surface type for AGPs?	Y	
2c. Ensured the suggested carrying capacity has been adjusted where appropriate to reflect: i) Use by the educational establishment of their site where it is available to the community ii) Other local information and views.	Y	
3. Is it clear how much play takes place at a site for each pitch type it contains? In doing so has the work:	Y	
3a. Built in all relevant sports club play (matches and training), casual and other use of a site, along with any educational use of external sites?	Y	
3b. Ensured play taking place on a pitch	Y	

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dedicated for a different type of play/age range, on a pitch marked out over another pitch, or at a central venue has been captured?		
3c. Provided a total of the hours in the peak period each AGP is used but also broken this down by the sports and types of play that that takes place there?	Y	
3d. Made a record of any use of a site which is difficult to quantify and/or allocate to a particular site?	Y	
4. Has the project team presented and checked whether it is appropriate to record any identified potential to accommodate additional play at a site as spare capacity?	Y	
5. Have the site overviews been presented in a way which allows them to be sorted and filtered by key fields to aid the further assessment work?	Y	
6. Have the NGBs and other stakeholders been given the opportunity to review the site overviews?	Y	
Step 5 (part): Develop the current picture of provision	Y	
1. Has an overview been provided of the current situation across: a) All sites available to the community; and b) Only those with secured community use?		
2. Do the overviews indicate whether (and outline to what extent) provision is on balance being overplayed, is at capacity or whether some spare capacity exists?	Y	
3. Do the overviews provide the situation during the peak periods and throughout the week for football, rugby union and rugby league pitches, as well as for hockey matches on the peak day?	Y	
4. Has the total number, nature and location of sites which may be overplayed or where spare capacity exists been presented?	Y	
5. Has the extent and location of any spare capacity for football, rugby union and rugby league pitches during the peak period, along with for hockey matches on the peak day, been presented?	Y	
6. Has the extent, nature and location of demand currently taking place at unsecured sites been presented along with any sports and types of play that are heavily reliant on such sites?	Y	
7. Has the extent, nature, location and reason for any displaced, unmet and latent demand been presented?	Y	

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8. Have the key issues and views with the adequacy of current provision been presented along with the situation at priority sites?	Y	
Step 5 (part): Develop the future picture of provision	Y	
1. Is it clear to what extent future population change may affect the demand for provision across all pitch types?		
2. Has the potential impact of relevant aims and objectives for increasing participation, along with current trends and predicted changes in how the pitch sports are played and pitches used, been presented and justified?	Y	
3. Are particular and key sports clubs and/or sites where demand is likely to increase in the future highlighted? Is the nature and extent of this future demand presented along with the ability for it to be met by current provision?	Y	
4. Have any forthcoming known changes in the supply of provision been presented along with how they may affect the adequacy of provision to meet demand?	Y	
5. Has an indication been provided for each pitch type of what extent future demand may be met by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The current provision available to the community; and b) By only those current sites with secured community use? 	Y	
6. Do the above indications present the potential situation during the peak period and throughout the rest of the week for natural grass football, rugby union and rugby league pitches, as well as for hockey matches on the peak day?	Y	
7. Have the steering group reviewed the assessment work and discussed what the key findings and issues may be?	Y	
Step 6: Identify the key findings and issues	Y	
1. Have the key findings and issues been clearly presented and used to help answer the following questions?		
1a. What are the main characteristics of the current supply of and demand for provision?	Y	
1b. Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand?	Y	
1c. Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	Y	
1d. What are the main characteristics of the future supply of and demand for provision?	Y	

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1e. Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand?	Y	
2. Has the likely nature of any actions that will be required to ensure provision can meet both current and future demand been presented?	Y	
1. To help highlight and present the key findings and issues has reference been made to the situation at particular sites and geographic locations for each sport, and have appropriate maps and other visual tools been used?	Y	
2. Have the assessment details, along with key findings and issues, been agreed by the steering group and presented in a suitable format?	Y	

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Stage D Checklist: Develop the Strategy


Stage D Checklist: Develop the Strategy	Tick 	
	Yes	Requires Attention
Step 7: Develop the recommendations and action plan 1. Have a number of study area specific scenarios been looked at to help explore key issues and findings along with possible recommendations and actions?	Action plan 1-1 meetings held with NGBs Meeting held 09.09.15 Steering group 22.10.15 Final meetings held 26/27 October	
2. Have any recommendations and actions regarding AGP provision taken into account the guidance in the 'Selecting the Right Artificial Surface' document and any NGB specific information?	Y	
3. Do the recommendations reflect the drivers, vision and objectives of the work?	Y	
4. Are the recommendations precise enough to enable the development of clear individual area, sport and site specific actions to help achieve them?	Y	
5. Have all relevant parties been engaged with the development of, and are signed up to the delivery of, the recommendations and actions?	Y	
6. Are the recommendations and actions clearly presented?	Y	
7. Has particular attention been paid to the situation at priority sites and those which are being significantly overplayed?	Y	
8. Have area, sport and site specific solutions been proposed to protect, enhance, and provide playing pitch provision to meet the current and future demand?	Y	
9. Has guidance on the future of any sites highlighted as being at risk been provided?	Y	
10. Do the recommendations and actions seek to make the best use of existing pitches?	Y	
11. Has the detriment and benefit of proposals to relocate provision been presented?	Y	
12. Has the level and type of any new playing pitch provision required been presented?	Y	

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13. Has the importance of providing appropriate and fit for purpose ancillary facilities been highlighted in order to maximise the potential benefit to sport of any pitches?	Y	
14. Have the recommendations sought to ensure an adequate amount of spare capacity in the provision of accessible pitches with secured community use?	Y	
15. Does the PPS provide a steer as to the future of any spare capacity and any provision that may be genuinely surplus to requirements (paragraphs D12 to D15)?	Y	
16. Does the action plan cover the points listed in paragraph D17?	Y	
17. Does the action plan provide the most appropriate actions to improve provision in the study area rather than just those which the local authority can deliver?	Y	
18. Does the action plan represent an infrastructure plan for playing pitches with deliverable area, sport and site specific actions and projects?	Y	
Step 8: Write and Adopt the Strategy	Y	
1. Does the PPS document provide the reader with a clear understanding of the areas listed in paragraph D20?	Y	
2. Is it clear from the PPS document why the recommendations and actions have been included, how they are to be delivered and what they will achieve?	Y	
3. Does the PPS document indicate how it should be used and applied in different areas and circumstances along with the benefits of doing so?	Y	
4. Has the PPS document been subject to appropriate consultation?	Y	
5. Do all members of the steering group and other relevant parties endorse the PPS and recognise its lead role in guiding the improvement of pitches in the study area?	Y	
6. Has the PPS document been formally adopted by the local authority and is its status recognised across all relevant departments?	Y	

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Stage E Checklist: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date

Stage E: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date	Tick 	
	Yes	Requires Attention
Step 9: Apply & deliver the strategy		
4. Are steering group members clear on how the PPS can be applied across a range of relevant areas?	See Exce summary and commitment to continue with the steering group	
5. Is each member of the steering group committed to taking the lead to help ensure the PPS is used and applied appropriately within their area of work and influence?	Y	
6. Has a process been put in place to ensure regular monitoring of how the recommendations and action plan are being delivered and the PPS is being applied?	Y	
Step 10: Keep the strategy robust & up to date		
7. Has a process been put in place to ensure the PPS is kept robust and up to date?	Y	
8. Does the process involve an annual update of the PPS?	Y See meetings held	
9. Is the steering group to be maintained and is it clear of its on-going role?	Y See meeting held	
10. Is regular liaison with the NGBs and other parties planned?	Y TC will take this forward	
11. Has all the supply and demand information been collated and presented in a format (i.e. single document that can be filtered accordingly) that will help people to review it and highlight any changes?	Y	
12. Have any changes made to the Active Places Power data been fed back to Sport England?	Y	

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