

A Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

For

Isle of Wight



Isle of Wight Council
Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy for the Isle of Wight. It presents the findings of quality assessment of outdoor sports facilities, consultation with a wide range of user groups, data analysis and GIS mapping work. This is a presentation of the facts that have emerged through the extensive research undertaken on the Island.

Summary of Football Key Issues

- There are 107 football pitches across the Island. Of these, 65 pitches are currently being used for community and school use and there are approximately 157 teams using these pitches. Taking into account team equivalents through school usage, training and practice, the use of these pitches is considerably high. The geographical spread and access to facilities across the Island is good with each regeneration area having access to key facilities – The Bay, with access to Sandown High School and Fairway Park; Medina area with access to Seaclose, Cowes High School, Park Road Rec and Somerton Middle School; Ryde area with access to Pell Lane, Haylands Farm Fields, Smallbrook Stadium, and club access to Oakfield FC; Rural access to Rew Valley and West Wight Centre and rural schools;
- In total, there is an overplay on only 6 sites across the Island with the majority of sites played under capacity;
- Realistically, there is anticipated to be a surplus 35 senior pitches but a considerable deficit of junior pitches across the island equating to a surplus of 14;
- Although 95% of senior football pitches are rated as good quality, some sites do not have access to acceptable changing accommodation. In effect, the whole site could be deemed as inadequate to cater for competitive use due to inadequate changing facilities;
- Consultation with clubs indicates that the maintenance of pitches is good including Council pitches;
- The demand for football across the Island has reduced over the last few years, in particular at senior male level. This has resulted in a decline in senior teams in particular Sunday league teams;
- There are initiatives to develop girls football across the Island which are proving successful;
- No latent demand has been identified through consultation with football clubs although the Youth League is especially strong with high participation rate;
- There is a shortage of accessible STPs on the Island and some clubs are using indoor sports hall for training purposes. There is a demand for a 3G pitch in a central location on the Island; and
- **Any anticipated loss of pitches through schools reorganisation is likely to have little impact on pitch provision across each regeneration area or across the Island, although some users may have to switch location nearby where there is identified available provision.**

Summary of Cricket Key Issues

- There are a total of 36 cricket pitches in on the Island, all of which are currently being used for club, local team, school and community use;
- The PPM calculation predicts an anticipated future surplus of cricket pitches in total. However, the supply/demand figure for cricket does not adequately take into account the average match length, which often differs significantly between senior and junior matches;
- Consultation with clubs suggests that there is a sufficient supply of cricket pitches to meet current levels of demand;
- The quality of cricket pitches at private sites is excellent, with all having specialist grounds people to undertake ongoing maintenance as well as highly skilled volunteers ;
- There are accessible indoor training facilities on the Island, which need to be retained and opportunities enhanced as part of the Schools reorganisation process; and
- School cricket facilities are average and there needs to be real concerted efforts to develop the sport and facilities across the Island within schools.

Summary of Rugby Union Key Issues

- In total there are 25 rugby union pitches on the Isle of Wight. Of these, 19 currently have community or schools use;
- The majority of rugby union pitches on the Island are rated as average to good quality although there are pressures due to lack of floodlighting. Quality of changing facilities is perceived as poor to average;
- Community use of schools needs to be investigated to relieve some of the pressure on existing facilities which are currently at their usage capacity and perception by some clubs is that they are overused when considering training and practice by senior and youth teams;
- Across the Island, there is anticipated to be a surplus of senior pitches, but many are within schools grounds. The majority of mini / midi rugby will be playing on senior sized pitches, which will partly off set the deficit of mini / midi pitches;
- Junior participation is the focus of development work for the Island through Vectis RFC, although none of the main Rugby Clubs yet have junior teams; and
- There is no women and girls' participation on the Island and is not currently a priority.

Summary of Hockey Key Issues

- Improvements to existing facilities, especially playing surfaces and changing facilities;
- A combined sports facility with a shared club house would be excellent for the ongoing development of the sport on the Island; and
- Increase in membership of clubs with development of schools hockey.

Summary of Bowls Key Issues

- The Isle of Wight Council have recently withdrawn support to some local bowling clubs having previously undertaken pitch maintenance at a number of Island Bowling Clubs. Some support still remains but is open for review;
- Many of the clubs are self supporting and self financing;
- Funding is a serious concern to many clubs who wish to refurbish and improve existing facilities; and

- Membership growth and retention is a priority for those who responded.

Summary of Tennis Key Issues

- Long term coaching and development is a priority. Development of Community park tennis activities is also priority in areas where the island has limited courts as well as increasing the number of coaches too;
- Strengthening links with clubs and improving the quality of tennis by clubs attaining Clubmark status is a priority of the LTA; and
- Strengthening links with schools and investment in school tennis is also a priority.

Key Issues for MUGAs and STPs

- Reasonable distribution of MUGAs across the Island, although the availability of STP's adds value to this distribution. Newport currently lacking facilities;
- Quality is generally good but there is potential for further MUGA's on redundant tennis court sites, provided this does not conflict with tennis development plans;
- The introduction of 3G facilities could add value to serve football, cricket and rugby;
- Floodlighting is essential to allow greater use of facilities; and
- Several primary schools have identified a greater need for MUGA's within school grounds.

Key Issues for Education Sites

- There is significant use of education pitches for community use across the Island;
- There are few formal use agreements in place between many clubs and schools. Schools are responsible for their own letting of pitches. However to assist with, the Local Authority provides schools with a document of conditions for the letting of school grounds;
- Where sites are used, this is often an informal arrangement only;
- Consultation identifies that 17 education sites have the potential to be available for community use;
- Disposal of a number of sites over the next 5 years as part of schools reorganisation will have little or no significant impact on quantity of provision but offers real opportunities for enhancing quality and community use further. Sites being disposed of have little or no community use and few existing facilities on current sites;
- The main issues inhibiting schools making their facilities available for community use include associated costs incurred opening up the grounds and providing access to changing accommodation in particular; and
- If formal long-term community use agreements were in place with schools, this would reduce the need for single pitch sites which are expensive to maintain and often deliver a poor quality experience.

Provision Standards

The PPG17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study suggested a provision standard for outdoor sports facilities typology based on qualitative and quantitative assessments but recommended that a detailed assessment of Playing Pitches was carried out using the Towards a Level Playing Field methodology. A series of new standards have been proposed as below. These are based on the same analysis areas as the PPG17 Assessment.

Table 0-1: Provision Standards

Analysis area	PPG17 standard	Proposed revised local standard
Bay	15m ² per person	16m ² per person
Medina	15m ² per person	16m ² per person
Rural	10m ² per person	16m ² per person
Ryde	15m ² per person	16m ² per person
Island	15m ² urban/10m ² rural	16m ² urban/16m ² rural

(Note – For the PPG17 study, the **Bay** Area includes Sandown, Shanklin and Lake; **Medina** includes Cowes, East Cowes and Newport; **Ryde** includes Ryde and Binstead; the rest is classed as **rural**.)

For the purpose of this study, the following were included in each geographical area:-

Table 0-2: Geographical areas

Bay	Medina	Rural	Ryde
Brading, St. Helens, Bembridge	Cowes West and Gurnard	Havenstreet, Asheys and Haylands	Binstead and Fishbourne
Lake North	Newport West	Arreton and Newchurch	Ryde North East
Sandown North	Carisbrooke	Central Wight	Ryde North West
Sandown South	Cowes North	Chale, Niton and Whitwell	Ryde South
Shanklin Central	Cowes Medina	Freshwater South	Ryde West
Lake South	East Cowes	Freshwater North	Ryde East
Shanklin South	Newport North	West Wight	Nettlestone and Seaview
Ventnor East	Newport South	Totland	
Ventnor West	Newport Central		
Godshill and Wroxall	Cowes South and Northwood		
	Whippingham and Osborne		
	Newport East		
	Parkhurst		
	Wootton Bridge		

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 National Context

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 17

PPG 17 defines outdoor sports facilities as those “*with either natural or artificial surfaces*”, and includes both public and privately owned facilities. It therefore includes:

- Sports pitches;
- Tennis courts;
- Bowling greens;
- Golf courses;
- Athletics tracks;
- School and other educational institution playing fields; and
- Other outdoor sports areas (such as multi-use games areas).

PPG 17 recognises the value of outdoor sports facilities along with other types of open spaces in delivering government targets concerned with raising levels of physical activity through:

- Supporting an urban renaissance;
- Supporting rural renewal;
- Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion;
- Health and well being; and
- Promoting more sustainable development.

Assessing Needs & Opportunities: A Companion Guide to PPG 17

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

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

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

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

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

The Isle of Wight Council have recently completed a PPG17 compliant Open Space, Sport and Recreation Audit and this is summarised below under ‘Local Context’.

Towards a Level Playing Field

The aims and objectives outlined in *Planning Policy Guidance 17 (PPG 17)* and the Companion Guide are reiterated in the Sport England playing pitch strategy methodology, '*Towards a Level Playing Field*' (February 2003).

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

The benefits of having a playing pitch strategy are identified as follows:

Corporate and Strategic

- It ensures a strategic approach to playing pitch provision;
- It provides robust evidence for capital funding for sports pitch improvement e.g. the Football Foundation, Heritage Lottery Fund, Sport England Lottery Fund and the Big Lottery Fund
- It helps deliver government policies;
- It helps demonstrate the value of leisure services;
- It helps the Best Value process;
- To understand the quality and standard of sports pitches and their associated changing (and other ancillary) facilities and whether they encourage and enable more people to take part and enjoy pitch sports;
- To bring specific sites back into active use; and
- Guide sports pitch provision and improvements through the Island's Schools reorganisation process, School's Capital Programmes and Local Authority Regeneration schemes.

Planning

- It provides one of the basic tools for implementing *PPG17*, particularly in relation to establishing a local standard for sport pitch provision;
- It presents a coherent and up to date assessment and strategy to Sport England in their role as statutory consultee on development proposals that affect a sports pitch;
- It provides a basis for establishing new pitch requirements or the need for quality improvements arising from new housing developments and the use of Section 106 Agreements;
- It is one of the best tools to justify the protection of pitches in the face of rising development pressure on sports pitch sites for alternative uses, particularly with respect to new housing in order to meet regional targets; and
- It provides an important evidence base, which is part of a holistic approach to open space improvement and protection to support the Local Development Framework including the Isle of Wight Core Strategy and to establish a policy framework against which to justify existing or new Recreation Allocations for sports pitches/other leisure activities.

Operational

- It can result in more efficient use of resources; and
- Quality of provision can be enhanced.

Sports Development

- It helps identify where community use of school sports pitches is most needed;
- It provides better information to residents and other users of sports pitches;
- It promotes sports development and can help unlock latent demand; and
- The approach and guidance outlined in *'Towards A Level Playing Field'* are fully endorsed by Sport England and the Central Council for Physical Recreation (CCPR) as the appropriate methodology to provide detailed local assessments of playing pitch requirements and, as such, have been used in this study.

Details of the methodology are outlined later in this document.

Fields in Trust (formerly the National Playing Fields Association -NPFA)

Fields in Trust (FIT) is the only independent UK wide organisation dedicated to protecting and improving outdoor sports and play spaces. Through their work they have been improving the health and well-being of millions of people nationwide and strengthening communities since 1925.

Their vision is to ensure that everyone – young and old, able and disabled and whether they live in an urban or rural area - has access to free, local outdoor space for sport, play and recreation.

To achieve this vision they work in a number of different ways:

- Permanently protecting individual playing fields from development;
- Improving the available facilities on playing fields;
- Influencing government policy to ensure our remaining fields aren't sold off;
- Campaigning to save fields under threat;
- Helping local communities to manage their fields;
- Working with partner organisations to enhance local communities through improved facilities and activities; and
- Increasing awareness of the value of playing fields.

Both *PPG17* and *'Towards A Level Playing Field'* identify the need to develop local standards of provision for playing pitches and other outdoor sports facilities.

Traditionally, the NPFA *'Six Acre Standard'* (reviewed in 2001 and re-issued as the *"new six acre standard"* in 2008 now reissued under the new name *'Planning and Design for Outdoor Sport and Play'*) has been used. This still recommends a minimum standard of 2.4 hectares (six acres) per 1,000 people for outdoor recreation.

However, *PPG17* now requires local authorities to undertake detailed local assessments to provide evidence as a basis for developing a local standard, taking into account the quality, capacity and accessibility of outdoor sports facilities rather than just the quantity.

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

- Only pitches available for community use should be included;
- Quality of pitches;
- Provision of changing facilities;
- Pitch capacity; and
- Future population estimates.

Planning Policies for Sport: A Land Use Planning Policy on Behalf of Sport England, Sport England, November 1999

Sport England has a commitment to the land use planning system and actively seeks to influence the planning system in a positive, responsible way on behalf of sport. The document expresses Sport England concerns and how they wish to see these issues addressed through the planning system. Hence they have produced guiding principles of the providing sport and recreation space which are:

- Sustainable development;
- Commitment to working with the land use planning system to ensure that the needs of sport are properly addressed;
- A planning approach to provision, where detailed assessments of requirements should be carried out as part of the strategic planning work of Sport England and local authorities;
- Protecting existing resources and providing new opportunities for sport;
- Partnership approach, whereby local authorities should support and enable appropriate development through the planning system, fostering cooperation between activities and users; and
- Management solution should be sought to resolve conflicts of interest and that this principle should inform the development and implementation of land use policies.

1.2 Local Context

The Isle of Wight has a number of living strategic documents that deal with the provision of open space and outdoor sports facilities across the Island. These include:

- The Isle of Wight Unitary Development Plan;
- Ecoland - The Isle of Wight's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008–2020 Island Strategic Partnership;
- Isle of Wight Cultural Strategy 2004-8 Adding the Sparkle Isle of Wight Council;
- Isle of Wight Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study;
- Isle of Wight Schools Re-organisation Programme;
- The Isle of Wight Primary Strategy for Change (PSfC); and
- The Isle of Wight Schools Estate Strategy.

It is important that this assessment report and resultant strategy and action plan link with existing strategies to ensure, where possible, a holistic approach is taken to dealing with the provision of outdoor sports facilities across the Island.

Isle of Wight Unitary Development Plan 1996 - 2011

The UDP remains the extant development plan for the Island until the adoption of the LDF and the Core Strategy which is being prepared in line with Planning Policy Statement 12. It notes that the Island is well catered for in terms of informal open space, coast and countryside but increased participation in sports that use these areas can threaten the environmentally most sensitive areas of the Island. Accordingly the plan's recreational policies seek to encourage the provision of recreational facilities where they do not conflict with the need to protect the natural and built heritage of the Island and do not have an unacceptable impact upon amenity. In addition the UDP seeks to protect existing open spaces (including school playing fields), village greens and allotments which are identified in the UDP.

Ecoland - The Isle of Wight's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 – 2020 Island Strategic Partnership

This is a broad based strategy for improving the social, economic and environmental sustainability of the Island by offering a framework for improving the quality of life for all stakeholders of the Isle of Wight. Some of the priorities identified in the strategy to achieve this objective include:

- The need to protect and enhance the island's natural beauty;
- The need to improve health and emotional well being by for example making the most of the Island's natural potential;
- Ensuring people have places to live and things to do in their local area; and
- Improving the visual appeal and ambience of the Island.

Of relevance to this study is the Strategy's promise to deliver:

- Encouraging 22,000 more people to use leisure centres; and
- The provision of a health trainer in each community to promote healthy active lifestyles.

Isle of Wight Cultural Strategy 2004-8 Adding the Sparkle Isle of Wight Council

The strategy provides a strategic framework to help to sustain and develop the Island's cultural assets and values for the benefit of both residents and visitors. It embraces the following activities:

- The performing and visual arts, crafts, media and film;
- Museums, artefacts, record office and design;
- Libraries, literature, writing and publishing;
- The built heritage, architecture and archaeology;
- **Sports events, facilities and development;**
- Parks, open spaces, landscape, the coast, wildlife habitats, water environment and countryside recreation;
- Children's play, playgrounds and play activities;
- Tourism, festivals and attractions; and
- Informal leisure pursuits.

It suggests the richness of the Isle of Wight's cultural diversity is reflected in the provision of an estimated 380 leisure and visitor centres and attractions on the Island by public, private, not-for-profit and voluntary organisations, of relevance for this study are:

- The Island has a rich mix of both indoor and outdoor sports and leisure facilities. All of these facilities are easily accessible to Island residents, visitors, schools, businesses, clubs and groups.

The Isle of Wight Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

A detailed Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study were carried out in 2009 by Halcrow Group Ltd. The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study was developed to set local standards based on assessments of local needs, demographics and audits of existing open spaces. It is the basis for addressing quantitative and qualitative deficiencies through the planning process and recommends policies and actions for inclusion within future leisure and planning documents.

The main aim of the *Isle of Wight PPG17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study* was to:

“Provide a clear picture of the Island’s existing and future needs for open space and its current ability to meet those needs in terms of its function, quality, quantity and accessibility in accordance with the requirements of the latest Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (Planning for Open Space Sport and Recreation, July 2002) and its Companion Guide (September 2002)”

This study was developed to provide an overall framework that will guide the Isle of Wight Council’s Planning and Leisure Services over the next five years in the future management and designation of open spaces. Its intention is to enable the Isle of Wight Council to ensure the most effective and efficient use of open spaces within the Island and plan and respond appropriately to any pressures of immediate and future developments.

The scope of the study included all open space types identified within the latest *Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (Planning for Open Space Sport and Recreation, July 2002)* and its *Companion Guide (September 2002)*. These included parks and gardens, natural and semi-natural areas, green corridors, amenity green space, provision for children and young people, **outdoor sports facilities**, allotments, cemeteries and churchyards and civic spaces.

Local provision standards were set and justified through detailed analysis and are detailed below in relation to outdoor sports facilities. The methodology for setting these standards had been followed in accordance with *PPG17* and used both qualitative and quantitative information sources both from the audit and consultation responses.

Table 1-1: PPG17 provision standard

Open space type	Urban m² per person	Rural m² per person
Outdoor sports facilities	15	10

When applying the provision standards the following key points were extracted in relation to sports facilities and playing pitches/outdoor recreation:

Outdoor Sports Facilities

There is a surplus of outdoor sports facilities within the urban areas but a deficiency in some of the rural areas but this does not necessarily mean a surplus of playing pitches.

There are many high quality open spaces provided on the Island with the majority of sites rated as well above average and more sites than any other rated as ‘good’. This was the case for both the urban and rural area.

Most open spaces within the Island are accessible to the public. Within the rural area most sites are rated as ‘very good’ and in the urban area most sites are rated as ‘good’. This demonstrates the high standards of provision that currently exist within the Island.

The *PPG 17 Study* recommended:

- To ensure a further specific study is undertaken on supply and demand for playing pitches;
- To investigate the use of, and access too, school sports facilities in areas of deficiency through the School’s Reorganisation Programme; and
- To support the protection of playing fields through consultation with Sport England and the identification and protection of playing fields and surrounding grounds that either currently or potentially could provide opportunities for enhancing and promoting biodiversity.

The PPG 17 audit in detail reported on the following in relation to outdoor sports facilities:

Quality

51 outdoor sports facilities were audited across the Island which included football, cricket and rugby pitches. Also included were bowling greens, tennis courts and other sports facilities such as archery grounds!

The Isle of Wight Council in 2009 did not have a Playing Pitches Strategy and it was recommended to ensure compliance with Sport England guidance '*Towards A Level Playing Field*'. Such a study would provide an analysis of supply and demand on the Island for football, cricket, hockey and rugby. It should include an analysis of quality particularly in terms of playability and should take into account such issues as number games being cancelled due to poor quality facilities. The preparation of a comprehensive Playing Pitch Strategy is of particular importance as the *2009 PPG17 Audit* did not include a detailed pitch quality assessment and did not include all school grounds and sports clubs facilities as many of these were inaccessible. This detailed Playing Pitch Strategy will identify and analyse all these facilities over a considered period of time.

The average scores for quality across the Island for Outdoor Sports Facilities were 80% in the rural area and 88% in the urban areas, scoring highly with some exceptional facilities.

Cricket: There are some good examples of cricket facilities across the Island, in particular Ryde Cricket Club, Brading Cricket Club, Arreton Cricket Club, Ventnor Cricket Club, Shanklin Cricket Club, Northwood Cricket Club and Newclose County Cricket Ground. Recent investment in cricket on the Island can be seen by some existing good facilities. However, the Isle of Wight Schools Cricket Association has highlighted the issue of poor cricket facilities within schools and with the move to High School tier provision, there is now a greater need for artificial cricket provision across most of the proposed High Schools. Most schools currently use club facilities which are much better than current school facilities. There is deemed potential for growth within the sport locally too.

Football: The sport is popular on the Island with a considerable number of facilities audited and reasonable response from Island Clubs. There are some excellent facilities across the Island, in particular club facilities at Yarmouth and Calbourne FC, Newport FC, East Cowes FC, Kyngs Towne FC, Peter Henry Ground, Westwood Park Cowes FC, and Shanklin FC. The quality of facilities overall is relatively good with some sites having invested considerably in club facilities including changing facilities and pitch improvements. Club facilities as well as Council facilities are generally high in quality although there are some concerns in relation to changing facilities. **Local clubs** consider Newchurch, Sandown and Lake, East Cowes Vics, St Georges Park, Newport and Gurnard as being good facilities, with West Wight, Freshwater, Oakfield, Carisbrooke Rec, and Brighstone Rec being poor. There are mixed views in relation to the growth potential of the sport on the Island, although the Hampshire Football Association in February 2008 identified as priorities for the Isle of Wight as more grass pitches in Ryde and a football complex in Ryde.

Rugby: A small number of Rugby Clubs exist across the Island with Ryde Rugby Union FC, Ventnor RFC, as well as Sandown and Shanklin RFC and Isle of Wight RFC providing facilities. Local clubs expect growth in the sport by up to 15% but are concerned by the lack of and poor existing facilities, as well as funding issues. The worst facilities are within Ryde High School and at IoWRFC with the best facilities used by clubs often off the Island and include Basingstoke, Eastleigh and Ellingham/Ringwood. Changing Facilities are a concern on the Island as well as lack of floodlighting. Sandown and Shanklin RFC have however been successful recently in obtaining lottery funding.

Hockey: Popular on the Island with Solent Junior Hockey Club and the Isle of Wight Hockey Club with a large number of members. It is estimated that there will be a 25-50% increase in the demand for the sport, yet there are concerns in relation to the quality of facilities available on the Island, lack of funding and poor access to existing facilities. Teams are using facilities in Eastleigh and Portsmouth which are much superior in comparison to Island facilities currently available at Carisbrooke High Schools and Ryde School (Smallbrook Stadium).

Artificial Turf Pitches and MUGAs: All artificial turf pitches were audited as well as a number which exist within school grounds such as Ventnor Middle School (aka) Rew Valley Sports Centre, Ventnor, Osborne Middle School site in East Cowes, Sandown High School, Sandham Middle School in Sandown, Carisbrooke High School in Newport, Ryde High School with brand new (3G) facilities to open at the new Cowes Secondary School in September 2012.

Accessibility and Geographical Spread

The distribution, accessibility and spread of sports facilities and pitches across the Island is generally very good, particularly in the urban areas with the majority of the rural areas having good access to the local towns. In some areas, access is however restricted, in particular East Cowes, and Ryde. The only provision locally is within public parks or recreation grounds. A number of Recreation Grounds and Parks provide higher levels of sports facilities across the Island, in particular Seaclose Park, Newport; Victoria Recreation Ground, Newport; Nine Acres Recreation Ground, Newport; Clatterford Recreation Ground, Carisbrooke; Park Road Rec, Cowes; Manor Road Rec, Sandown; Wootton Rec, Wootton Bridge and Brighstone Recreation Ground, Brighstone. However, securing further or enhanced community use at many of the educational and school sites could help to alleviate some imbalance in the distribution of pitches particularly within the new two-tier education system on the Island.

Level of Use

The most important factors influencing levels of usage include pitch quality and capacity, location, security, maintenance, car parking, changing accommodation and other ancillary facilities.

Local consultation carried out in 2009 has highlighted varying issues in relation to sports facility usage including:

- There is a demand for private and school facilities to be opened to the public in both rural and urban areas;
- Some sports facilities suffer from problems of dog fouling in both rural and urban areas; and
- There is potentially increased demand likely to be experienced in most pitch sports such as cricket, hockey and rugby as well as to a lesser extent, in football.

Desirable Improvements

- **Secure community use of school facilities where possible**
In seeking to address any geographical imbalance in playing pitch provision on the Island the Council should seek to secure increased community use at educational sites. Some of the Island's primary schools have sufficient land to accommodate at least one mini-soccer or junior pitch in the rural areas in particular. Through lottery initiatives and an increasing emphasis on community and neighbourhood development, it is likely that more junior teams will be seeking to access primary school pitches and facilities. It will clearly be sensible to maximise the use of these sites before considering any additional provision;
- **Secure community use of private facilities where possible**
The Island has a considerable number of private club facilities in relation to sports overall including tennis and pitch sports. These are often of a high quality but of a low value to the community as they are deemed 'difficult' to access. A Playing Pitch Strategy should seek ways in which to involve local communities with clubs and increasing access to such facilities;
- **Provide more perimeter tree planting**
While many pitches have an element of tree planting or shrubs around their perimeter, strengthened boundary tree planting will make sites more attractive, provide shelter for players and spectators and support nature conservation and biodiversity. This is especially the case for a number of Parks and Recreation Grounds that are classed as outdoor sports facilities rather than parks or gardens; and
- **Other issues**
The need for improvements to pitch quality at certain sites needs to be identified as part of a Playing Pitch Strategy. In addition with the development of new facilities to satisfy the demands of all sectors of football, any new pavilions supported by the Council must be inclusive of the requirements of women's football and provide segregated changing facilities and toilets.

In recognising the responsibilities arising from the requirements of the *Disability Discrimination Act* the Council needs to encourage, when reviewing applications for site developments, adequate design for access and facilities in order that people with disabilities are encouraged to watch and participate in sports.

The demand for small sided football is being hampered by the lack of available facilities. Full encouragement and support should be given to any new proposals for the provision of these facilities.



The Playing Pitch Strategy should specifically highlight the following recommendations:

- Maximising the playing potential of existing stock through improvements to pitch quality by, for example:
 - Harnessing the expertise of turf specialists and other bodies in establishing the best way to construct pitches in varying locations;
 - Levelling and draining pitches;
 - Supporting improvements in pitch construction (such as interweaving of artificial grass in the goalmouths on football pitches);
 - Adopting maintenance regimes that are tailored to the priority needs of the site and the strategic significance of venues. Significant improvements can be achieved through maintenance/refurbishment rather than new build;
- Maximising the playing potential of existing stock through a strategic approach to improving ancillary facilities by, for example:
 - Providing changing facilities where none exist currently;
 - Improving existing changing facilities, taking special account of the needs of girls, women and youth players;
 - Reviewing the programming and timetabling of the use of sites to ensure the most efficient use of both pitches and changing facilities;
 - Promotion of single multi-sports clubs based upon the European model or 'soccer centre' to reduce costs;
 - Ensuring that major capital and revenue investment, notably in the main towns, results in sustainable and viable facilities. For example the design for changing facilities should be appropriate to the site and not elaborate or costly if they are primarily designed for grassroots participation;
 - Joint development of facilities on multi-use sites (such as football and cricket); and
 - Strongly enforcing existing legislation regarding fouling of sports pitches by dogs.

Quantity

A number of provision standards were recommended in the *PPG17* report and these are detailed below.

Table 1-2: Provision standards as detailed in the PPG17 report

Summary	Urban area m ²	Rural area m ²	Bay area m ²	Medina area m ²	Ryde area m ²
Existing quantity standard	16-18m ²	16-18m ²	16-18m ²	16-18m ²	16-18m ²
Existing provision*	14.1m ²	9.3m ²	9.3m ²	13m ²	18m ²
Proposed revised quantity standard	15m ²	10m ²	15m ²	15m ²	15m ²

*These figures did not include schools provision.

The original quantity standard was based on the NPFA 6 acre standard. The report strongly recommended that the Council research the current usage and provision of sports pitch provision on the Island through a comprehensive survey of sports clubs, usage, pitch quality and potential future needs. This required the development of a comprehensive Playing Pitch Strategy. The *PPG17* report however proposed a quantity standard until a more robust assessment was carried out based on existing provision and local consultation feedback.

Application of the Quantity Standard

The PPG 17 report stated that:

“Ideally, the Isle of Wight should have its pitches on a limited number of sites in the towns and villages across the Island as this will maximise economies of scale in development, management and maintenance costs. In particular, the Council should avoid creating more pitch sites as current provision appears about right and local consultation affirms this view, although current provision with the Bay Growth Area is deemed deficient. Accordingly, the Council should not require developers to make any on-site provision but instead require them to contribute to off-site provision on a town by town-wide basis, using patterns of participation in pitch sports as the justification for this approach. This will allow the Council to aggregate contributions from different developments in order to make a worthwhile difference to the quality on priority sites. However, this would need further research through current usage rates.

As a result of the initial analysis undertaken and the fact that Isle of Wight has been proved to already be sufficiently provided in most areas against the recommended minimum guidelines, the Council should initially oppose building development on playing fields in all but exceptional cases, whether the land is in public, private or educational use until a more detailed analysis has been undertaken. However, consideration could be given to possible alternative uses of some playing pitch sites that are currently underperforming. This could include potentially selling for development opportunities or re-allocating for other green space uses e.g. upgrading to park status. Sport England would likely oppose such a move but if disposal is considered, capital receipts must be ring-fenced and re-invested into the green space network, whether by improving other nearby pitch provision or used to invest in upgrading to another green space use.

It will however continue to oppose development because the loss of any part of a playing field may represent the irretrievable loss of an opportunity for participation in pitch sports, and with it the many benefits which sports brings.

The Council should aim to ensure that there is no immediate reduction in the supply of conveniently located, good quality playing fields to satisfy current and future demand.”

Accessibility

For green spaces or facilities to be of value to people on the Island they have to be accessible. Accessibility is therefore of critical importance to assessing the adequacy of provision on the Island. An evaluation in terms of accessibility to different types of open spaces and recreation facilities was undertaken.

Table 1-3: Accessibility standards

Typology	Accessibility walking threshold	Accessibility driving threshold
Outdoor sports facilities	650m	3.5km

Sports Pitches: when mapped on GIS maps, there is almost total accessibility across the urban areas highlighting excellent provision and access to sports facilities with only minor deficiencies in East Cowes. As with the urban areas, walking distance thresholds show excellent accessibility to playing fields across the whole rural area and to a large number of settlements. Teams play at home and away so driving distance thresholds are especially relevant and when applied, shows total coverage across the whole Island.

Applying Provision Standards

Sports Pitches – Quantity: The total quantity of grass and artificial pitches available to community based clubs and teams should at least match the amount of provision required by the application of the quantity standards.

Sports Pitches – Accessibility: All dwellings should be within walking distance of at least one football pitch and the driving distance threshold of at least one publicly accessible pitch site or recreation ground.

Justification

All residents should have the opportunity to take part in the pitch sport of their choice. In the first instance this requires that there should be enough pitches and accessibility is secondary as the competitive nature of sports pitches means that participants will not always use the pitch nearest their home. In addition, approximately half of all matches are played 'away'.

Cricket and rugby teams tend to draw their membership from a wider area than football teams and many football pitches are also used by young people for mini-soccer or casually for 'kick-about's'. Especially in the more built-up areas, there is a need for football pitches to be more accessible than cricket or rugby pitches.

The *PPG17* Study is an important piece of work that forms the basis of this Playing Pitch Strategy which is a much more comprehensive study and is a significant recommendation within the *PPG 17* report.

Isle of Wight Schools Re-organisation Programme

Part of the council's overall approach to regeneration is to raise the standards of educational attainment and opportunity on the Island. To that end it has taken the strategic decision to reorganise the school system from a primary, middle and high model to one of primary (4-11 age range) and secondary (11-19 age range) schools. The proposals are designed to allow the council to provide all young people of the Island with a 21st century education and opportunity for life-long learning. The aspirations are highlighted in '*The Island's Education Vision*'.

In seeking overall improvement the Authority has committed to raising standards of attainment and improving schools, recognising that levels of attainment and pupil progress, despite some recent improvements, are still inadequate at ages 11, 16 and post 16. In establishing its 21st century provision the Authority decided that all its secondary schools should be new schools to be let by competition under the *Education and Inspections Act 2006*. It views this process as key to ensuring a higher community accountability for the secondary schools and to encouraging involvement, both on and off Island, of proposers who will have a future interest in the achievement of the Island's young people.

In moving forward, the Authority was looking to be radical and innovative in its approach. The new school provision is intended to build upon the already nationally recognised success of the Island's Extended Schools' programme. All schools are intended to provide facilities to the community, including community sports facilities and to be available to the community before and beyond the school day and for 48 weeks of the year.

In ensuring the maximum diversity and opportunity for the young people of the Island the Local Authority has also determined that post reorganisation there will be no secondary schools with the same first specialism. All of the new secondary provision, including the joint faith College of Christ the King, will be developed with a specialist status.

The Local Authority sees the development of a coherent specialist provision for the whole Island as an essential feature in the raising of standards and providing both access and opportunity to all young people. Sandown is proposed to be developed as a specialist Sports College.

Sandown Secondary: support for the development of primary phase sports and physical education and wider whole Island sports leadership. The new Sandown secondary school would lead the Island's sports partnership. The Local Authority would want to continue provision offered from the closing Sandown High School, which currently has sports college status, in areas such as offsite leadership and staff training.

Community and Extended Services

The Extended services provision is seen as a strength of the Local Authority and the Isle of Wight is considered a national exemplar for its provision of these services. Community and Extended Services is a key feature of Island schools. The new schools will be expected to provide access to the core offer of extended services to pupils and their families; maintaining and developing the current provision to reflect pupil, adult and the wider needs of their community.

The schools are proposed to offer extended use of facilities beyond the school day and at weekends and school holidays to respond to the needs of the school and the community such as sport, special interest clubs and activities. This provision is expected to extend to at least 48 weeks of the year and, subject to the school's organisational and curriculum model, offer daytime provision.

Such provision is intended to be in collaboration and/or co-operation with other partners such as the Local Authority's Youth service, area Children's Centre and pre-schools, the adult and family learning team and/or the provision of the Isle of Wight FE College or voluntary sector organisations.

The School Priority Areas

For all schools in the reorganisation process, they have a need to consider how their development of the new school will fully meet the context of the school's priority area, providing enhanced facilities and opportunities to all the young people of the community. Proposals also need to consider the engagement of the communities and their desire for involvement in the transparent operation and accountability of their school. This in particular includes issues relating to use of sports facilities across the education spectrum and how existing facilities can continue to be used but also how enhancements can be made and increase to such facilities be accommodated.

As part of the process, a number of schools are to be 'disposed of' with sites sold. The disposed of sites are primarily Primary School sites with little open space or pitch provision with the majority relocating to the former Middle School sites with much better provision in relation to school facilities, including outdoor pitch provision. This strategy will address losses in association with school sites and address whether there is ample provision in areas where schools are being amalgamated.

Schools re-organisation is an opportunity to address some of the key facility issues emerging from the consultation process, such as increased access to facilities for local communities. The programme has the potential to have significant impact on the supply of outdoor sports facilities in the Isle of Wight over the next few years and any strategic planning must take into account any likely short-term pitch loss. The reorganization could also lead to a loss of playing pitches in certain areas offset against new provision or enhancements elsewhere.

Other specific School re-organisation issues will be addressed in the Strategy and Action Plan document with regards to identifying solutions to the issues identified in the assessment report.

The Isle of Wight Primary Strategy for Change (PSfC).

The previous Government was committed to a programme of long term strategic capital investment in primary schools which began in 2009 and will continue for up to 15 years. Full details of the scope and purpose of the Primary Capital Programme are available on the website www.teachernet.gov.uk

The Government is aiming to do more than simply provide modern primary school buildings through this programme. The wider purpose is to support the national policy aims of fair access to quality school places, tackling deprivation and raising standards. National research has demonstrated the strong link between attainment at Key Stage 2 and the likelihood of attaining 5 A*-C grades at GCSE and, subsequently, economic well-being in later life. The stark message is that if children fail to reach their full potential whilst they are in primary school, the loss of opportunity is likely to affect them well into their adult lives with all the attendant problems of poverty, ill-health and social disadvantage that this brings. It is the responsibility of the Local Authority, schools, parents and associated agencies to ensure that children get off to the best possible start in life. The Isle of Wight Local Authority, as commissioner of local services, is responsible for preparing and maintaining the Primary Strategy for Change, which is the document that sets out plans for the Primary Capital Programme. The Strategy provides contextual information on current primary school provision, what it will look like in the future and how they will make this happen.

The Strategy aims to reflect local needs and aspirations and provide a plan that details how the capital investment will improve outcomes for all primary age children attending Island schools. In the tradition of excellent working partnerships built up over a number of years, schools, diocesan authorities, local organisations and all those with an interest in the well being of children are being fully consulted and involved throughout the life time of the programme.

The Isle of Wight Schools Estate Strategy

Following the Full Council decision, in October 2009, to move to a two-tier school system from its existing three-tier system, a phased implementation programme has been prepared.

The first phase of this process will commence in September 2010 with the retention of Year 5 pupils in their existing primary schools. This has resulted in a number of school sites requiring additional accommodation, which will be fully available for the start of the new academic year in September 2010.

The second phase of this implementation process requires the retention of Year 6 pupils on a combination of their existing primary school sites together with the utilisation of previous, and closing (due on the 31 August 2011), Middle school sites across the Island.

This second phase also results in the increasing of the age range of our current High Schools to accommodate the 11-19 age range pupils within the new Secondary Schools.

A number of remaining Middle School sites will be used as 'satellite sites' for adjacent Secondary schools to manage the accommodation changes in the short term.

The ongoing management of the Island's school estate together with the wider Children & Young Peoples (C&YP) Directorate portfolio of sites and buildings has been carried out to establish the short, medium and longer-term premises related requirements.

The key objectives of this analysis is to ensure that overall physical assets of the Schools estate, C&YP directorate establishments and Local Authority portfolio are fully optimized and any emerging opportunities and options are identified accordingly.

The purpose of this study is to identify if any of these options are untenable or over ambitious and thus do not represent good value. Any site options that are not ruled out by this study are to be taken forward to the next level of detail consideration to further refine the disposal/appraisal process.

This study will consider the site aspects of ownership; site location in relation to the school catchments; the statutory factors affecting the site; the existing site conditions; and incorporate a site analysis study, to help conclude the viability of each site.

This emerging School's Estate Strategy will be closely reviewed in conjunction with a number of existing Legal, Financial, Property, Assets strategies, policies and plans and the LA constitution to ensure Officer/Member decision making, confidentiality, risk management, strategic evaluation and consultation are all in place.

Estates Strategy

Project Objectives: The objective of the project is to produce an Estates Strategy, which will identify CYP sites that can be brought forward for disposal. The proceeds of sale will be reinvested to support Phase 4 projects, as identified in Section 4.6 of the School Reorganisation Project Initiation Document (PID).

Project Approach: The objectives will be met by the School Reorganisation Team working with Planning and Highways, Legal and Estates Officers to ensure that identified sites will achieve maximum value.

Project Scope: The project will include all school sites and buildings that will become available as a result of the School Reorganisation Programme.

Project Deliverables: The key deliverables for the Estates Strategy project are:

- Identify sites that can be brought forward for disposal;
- Maximise capital receipts by identifying any planning/highway constraints; and
- Develop a Disposal Strategy to maximise receipts.

The primary outcome is to generate maximise receipts that can be reinvested to support future capital projects, for Children and Young People on the Island.

Project Timescales: The initial part of the strategy to identify sites and potential valuations will be completed by end of July 2010. Thereafter a disposal strategy will be developed. The Disposal Strategy will be completed by October 2010.

Constraints: The project is constrained by local and national planning policies and by the requirements of Sport England/Department for Education regarding the disposal of school playing fields.

Assumptions: There is an assumption that both Voluntary Aided Dioceses will cooperate in a timely manner, when land transfers are required.

Dependencies: The Estates Strategy project is dependent upon the completion of the Phase 3 Capital Projects as outlined in Section 4.5 of the School Reorganisation Project Initiation Document (PID).

A New approach for School Sports – Decentralising power, incentivising competition, trusting teachers December 2010

With a new coalition government in power in 2010, changes and refocusing of priorities continues apace. The new direction of travel, and initial funding, for the Coalition Government's new approach on school sports is highlighted as follows:

Schools will receive funding to allow PE teachers to further embed competitive sport in schools across the country and raise participation. Every secondary school will receive funding up to the end of the academic year in 2013 to pay for one day a week of a PE teacher's time to be spent out of the classroom, encouraging greater take-up of competitive sport in primary schools and securing a fixture network for schools to increase the amount of intra- and inter-school competition.

Lottery funding from Sport England will also be deployed to build a framework of competitions as part of the new School Games. Competitions for pupils with disabilities and SEN will be included at every level. All schools will be invited to compete against one another in district competitions, leading to county festivals of competitive sport, and even the chance of appearing in the first national finals in spring 2012 with events at the Olympic Stadium. This approach will mean that funding and support are there so that school sports partnerships can continue, if schools wish them to, in order to drive an increase in competitive sport.

The Government will also:

- Revise the PE curriculum in our curriculum review to place a new emphasis on competitive sports;
- Invite Dame Kelly Holmes to lead a network of sporting advocates to work with her in promoting school sport around the country and to encourage more young people to participate in sport;
- Work through Sport England with the national governing bodies of individual sports to get more volunteer sports leaders and coaches into our schools to encourage wider participation; and
- Fund the Youth Sport Trust to expand the Young Ambassadors programme so that every secondary school, and some primary schools too, can appoint ambassadors in the run up to London 2012.

In particular, the government has removed ring-fences around the main school funding pot which limited headteachers' powers to spend money as they wished. Schools funding can now be spent through a variety of sources. For the first time schools now have the freedom to choose how they deliver sport in schools. This is a bottom-up, decentralised approach to sport.

1.3 Playing Pitch Strategy Methodology

The assessment and analysis in this report are based on Sport England's (SE) playing pitch strategy methodology, *'Towards a Level Playing Field'* (2003). This document outlines specific criteria for assessing the quantity, quality, capacity and accessibility of playing pitches and ancillary facilities. The criteria and the principles of the assessment have also been applied to outdoor sports facilities other than pitches ('non-pitch' sites such as Tennis and Bowls).

'Towards a Level Playing Field' provides clear guidance on the assessment of supply and demand for sports pitches and the types and levels of analysis, which need to be carried out in order for the local authority to plan effectively to meet local needs. This includes:

- The playing pitch model (PPM);
- Team generation rates (TGRs); and
- Local standards for provision.

Playing Pitch Model (PPM)

The PPM is a temporal supply and demand analysis and is largely used as a numerical model. There are three main ways in which the model is used:

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

An eight-stage process is outlined to produce the PPM:

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

The 'electronic toolkit', which accompanies *'Towards A Level Playing Field'*, provides tools for collecting some of the quantitative and qualitative information. Identifying teams has been undertaken through consultation with governing bodies, clubs, the local authority (pitch booking records) and with leagues.

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

Establishing how many pitches are available is largely done through site visits. All local authority and club playing pitch sites have been visited by Halcrow. The majority of primary, middle and high schools on the Isle of Wight have also been visited. Audit information for private and voluntary sector clubs was gathered in a variety of ways:

- Site visit;
- Postal/email questionnaire; and
- Focus Group.

Team Generation Rates (TGRs)

TGRs indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team based on current population and participation. TGRs for each pitch sport and each age group have been calculated.

TGRs can be used with the PPM for modelling purposes, e.g., by looking at population projections, future TGRs can be estimated. If these are entered into the PPM, it is possible to predict whether current supply would meet future demand. They will also be used to estimate potential latent demand across the pitch sports on the Island by comparing current TGRs to those in other local authorities.

Local Standard Calculation

Local authorities have previously used the NPFA 'Six Acre Standard' to define local minimum standards for provision of outdoor sports facilities. It is now recognised that this standard does not take into account the quality and accessibility of facilities or indeed any local expressions of unmet (latent) demand. In order that this report sits within the wider context of open spaces and PPG17 requirements, Halcrow will provide locally derived standards. The Government believes that open space standards are best set locally. National standards cannot cater for local circumstances, such as differing demographic profiles and the extent of existing built development in an area. Within this report local standards or 'local aspirations targets for provision' in hectares per 1,000 population are derived as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Existing provision (within this a recognition of 'poor quality' provision)} \\ + \\ \text{Additional provision to meet current unmet demand} \\ + \\ \text{Additional provision to meet future demand} \\ = \\ \text{Local aspirational target for provision} \end{array}$$

Pitch Quality Information

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

Isle of Wight Council
Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

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

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

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

For ease of analysis we have reduced this to a three-point scale. In this report pitches are rated as:

- An excellent pitch or good pitch = **good quality**. Capable of taking three matches per week;
- An average pitch = **adequate quality**. Capable of taking two matches per week; and
- A below average pitch or poor pitch = **poor quality**. Capable of accommodating one match per week.

The qualitative ratings for changing accommodation quality are listed as:

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

Copies of the assessment sheets can be found in appendix 1.

Consultation

A variety of consultation methods have been used to collate information about leagues, clubs, county associations and national/regional governing bodies. They are generally as follows:

Table 1-4: Consultation methods

Consultee	Method of consultation
Local Authority officers	Telephone interview
League and County associations	Postal survey
Football clubs	Postal Questionnaire
Cricket, rugby, hockey & tennis clubs	Postal Questionnaire
Bowls clubs	Postal Questionnaire
High schools	Postal Questionnaire
Primary and Middle schools	Postal Questionnaire
Regional Governing Bodies	Telephone interview

1.4 Sports Specific Summary

The following sections summarise the local administration of the main outdoor sports on the Isle of Wight. It provides a quantitative summary of provision and a map showing the distribution of facilities. It also provides information about the availability of facilities to the local community and the current (and anticipated future) demand from within each sport to use the facilities. It also summarises the key issues from each sport which have emerged through consultation.

We have covered all sport for which there is currently organised, structured play on outdoor facilities. Therefore, the sports covered are as follows:

- Football;
- Cricket;
- Rugby Union;
- Hockey;
- Bowls; and
- Tennis.

There are no Rugby League facilities on the Island at present and therefore no participation in this sport. Rugby League was therefore not included in this assessment.



Haylands Primary School

PART 2: FOOTBALL

2.1 Introduction

The Isle of Wight Divisional Football Association organises cup competitions for all Adult member clubs of the Isle of Wight Saturday and Sunday leagues. It is one of six divisions of the Hampshire Football Association, the others being Bournemouth, Portsmouth, North Hampshire and Aldershot. Football development on the Isle of Wight is however the responsibility of the Hampshire Football Association. It has highlighted a number of priorities for the development of football across the County and the Island, which provides a context for any findings in this study.

Hampshire FA has committed itself to developing the game at grassroots level and by producing a new 4 year County Plan, consisting of a comprehensive consultation process aim to achieve the objectives of The FA's National Game Strategy to 2012.

The subsequent report contains a summary of all the information gathered from the consultation process and highlights the priorities.

In particular, the Hampshire FA is looking at supporting mini soccer development through schools, youth leagues as well as developing women's football. There is also the recognition that adult 11 v 11 football drop off has stabilised and there are to be concerted efforts to ensure current leagues are able to operate effectively to allow further growth. On the Isle of Wight in particular, Hampshire FA identified the decline of the Sunday league as a concern and the need to concentrate on improving changing facilities across the Island.

Summary of Provision

There are approximately 107 football pitches across the Island. Of these, 65 pitches are currently being used for either community or dual/school use and there are a total of 157 teams (see breakdown in Table 2.2) using these pitches. Out of the total number of pitches, 19 pitches are not available for community use as they are managed by clubs such as Newport FC, East Cowes Vics, West Wight FC, Oakfield FC and Ventnor FC. Of the 65 available for school or community use, only 22 are available at all times i.e. in public parks, amenity green space or associated with other outdoor sports facilities. Many education sites have the potential to be available for further community use. **We have based figures generated in the Model based on pitches available for community use.** These include schools which have indicated they have community access.

Isle of Wight Council

Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

*Table 2-1: Summary of pitches currently being used for **community use** by analysis area*

Analysis area	No. of pitches available			No. of teams				
	Senior	Junior	Mini	Senior men	Senior women	Junior boys	Junior girls	Mini-soccer
Medina area	25	5	0	14	0	34	0	4
Bay area	13	3	0	4	3	22	4	5
Ryde area	8	3	0	5	0	18	0	6
West Wight and Rural	6	1	1	13	0	18	0	4
ISLAND	52	12	1	36	3	92	4	19

NB. Team equivalents not included in this table but are within the PPM

Figure 2.1: Location of football pitches currently being used on the Isle of Wight

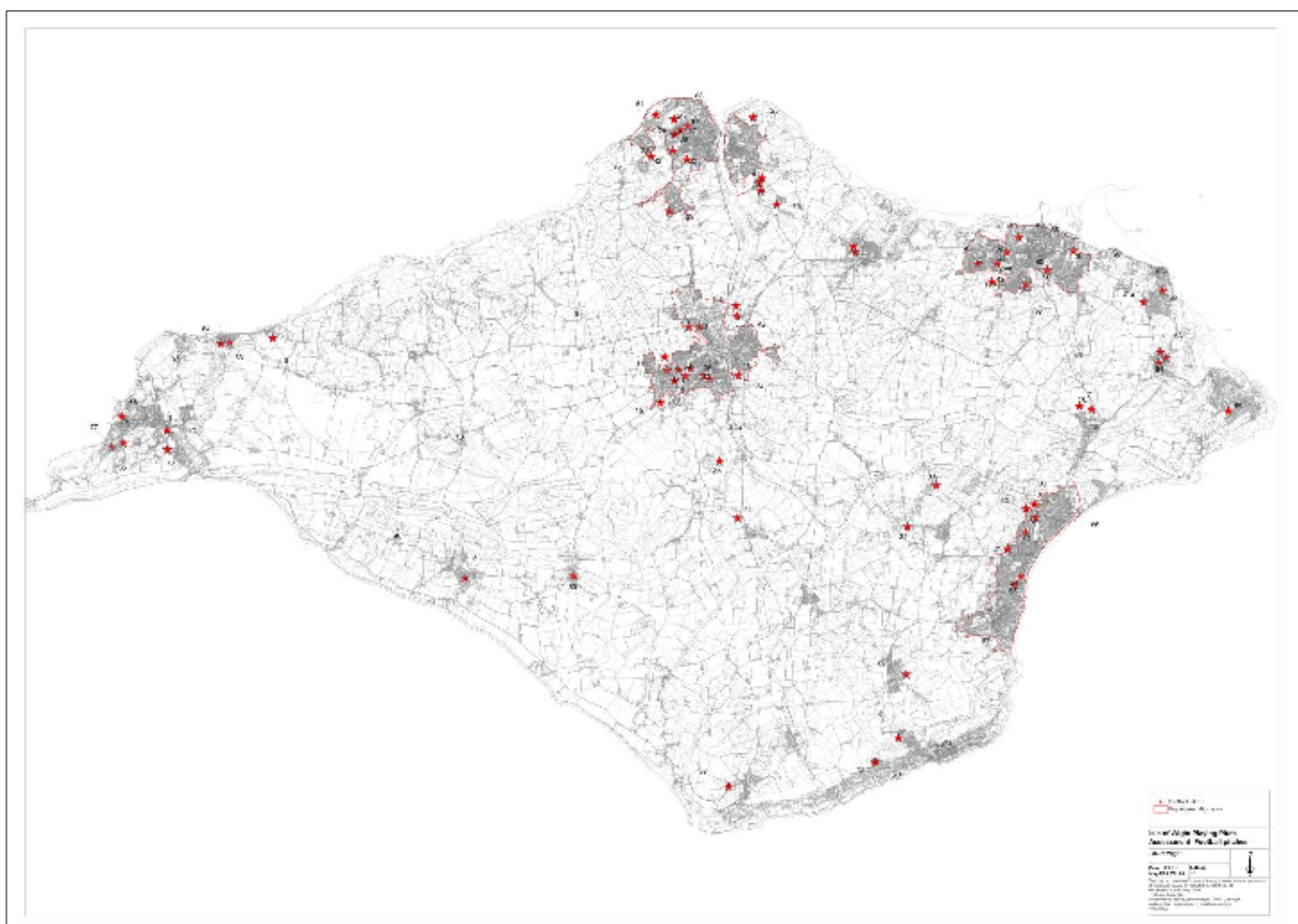


Table 2-2: Key to map of football pitches

Isle of Wight Council
Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

Site ID	Name	Category	Study area	Senior	Junior	Mini
1	All Saints C of E School	School	Rural			1
3	Binstead Primary School	School	Ryde		1	
4	Binstead Rec	Public	Ryde	1		
5	Bishop Lovett Middle School	School	Ryde	1		
6	Bouldnor Rec	Public	Rural		1	
8	Brading Town FC	Club	Bay	1		
9	Brighstone Rec	Public	Rural	1		
11	Carisbrooke High School	School	Medina	3		
12	Chale Rec	Public	Rural	1		
13	Christ The King College - Lower	School	Medina	1	1	
14	Christ The King College - Upper	School	Medina	1	2	
15	Clatterford Rec	Public	Medina	1		
16	Cowes High School	School	Medina	2		
17	Cowes Primary School	School	Medina		1	
19	Downside Middle School	School	Medina	1	1	
20	East Cowes Vics	Club	Medina	1		
21	Gatten and Lake Primary School	School	Bay	2		
22	GKN	Club	Medina	2		
23	Gurnard Primary School	School	Medina		1	
25	Holy Cross RC School	School	Medina			1
26	Hunnyhill Primary School	School	Medina		1	
27	IoW Community Club, Cowes	Club	Medina	1		
28	Kyns Towne FC	Club	Bay	1		
29	Lake Middle School	School	Bay		3	
30	Mayfield Middle School	School	Ryde		2	
31	Medina High School	School	Medina	5		
31a	Nettlestone Primary School	School	Ryde		2	
32	Newchurch & Parish Com. Association	Club	Rural	1		
33	Newchurch Primary School	School	Rural		1	
34	Newport FC	Club	Medina	1		
35	Nine Acres Rec	Public	Medina	1		
36	Nine Acres Primary School	School	Medina			3
37	Niton FC	Club	Rural	1		
39	Northwood Primary School	School	Medina		1	
40	Oakfield FC	Club	Ryde	1		
41	Osborne Middle School	School	Medina	1		
42	Park Road Rec	Public	Medina	2		
43	Pell Lane Rec	School	Ryde	2		
44	Rew Valley Centre (aka Ventnor MS)	School	Rural	3		
45	Rookley Playing Field	Public	Rural	1		
50	Ryde School with Upper Chine	School	Ryde	1		
51	Sandham Middle School	School	Bay	1		
52	Sandown and Shanklin RFC	Club	Bay	1		
53	Sandown High School	School	Bay	1		
54	Seaclose Playing Fields	Public	Medina	3		
54a	Seaview Isle of Wight Sports Club	Club	Ryde	1		
55	Seaview FC	Club	Ryde	1		
56	Shalfleet Primary School	School	Rural		1	
58	Shanklin FC	Club	Bay	2		
59	Shorwell Rec	Public	Rural	1		
61	Solent Middle School	School	Medina	2	1	
62	Somerton Middle School	School	Medina	3		

Isle of Wight Council
Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

Site ID	Name	Category	Study area	Senior	Junior	Mini
63	St Helens Primary School	School	Bay		1	
64	St. Helens Village Green	Club	Bay	1		
65	St. Saviours RC School	School	Rural			1
66	Steyne Park/Forelands School	School	Bay	2		
67	Swanmore Middle School	School	Ryde	2		
68	Totland Rec	Public	Rural	1		
69	Vectis Playing Fields	School	Medina	1	1	
71	Ventnor FC	Club	Bay	1		
75	West Wight Sports Centre	Public	Rural	1		
76	West Wight FC	Club	Rural	1		
77	Weston Com. Primary School	School	Rural		1	
78	Westwood Park FC	Club	Medina	1		
79	Whippingham Primary School	School	Rural		1	
80	Wootton Primary School	School	Medina		1	
81	Wootton Rec	Club	Rural	1		
82	Wroxall FC	Club	Bay	1		
83	Yarmouth and Calbourne FC	Club	Rural	1		
84	Yarmouth C of E School	School	Rural			1
90	Fairway Park	Public	Bay	1		
91	Haylands Farm Playing Fields	Public	Ryde	3		

(NB A number of schools have small open green spaces attached to the school that on rare occasions are marked out as junior pitches but at the time of the audit were not being used as formal pitches but as open activity areas. They were therefore not included in the audit. These included the following sites - Arreton C of E Primary School/Barton Primary School/Brading Primary School/Broadlea Primary School/Bays Upper Primary School/Dover Park Primary School/Shanklin C of E School/St Francis Primary School/St Mary's Primary School/Wroxall Primary School, East Cowes Primary School, Niton Primary School – all potentially 1 junior pitch each).

2.2 Key Issues for Football

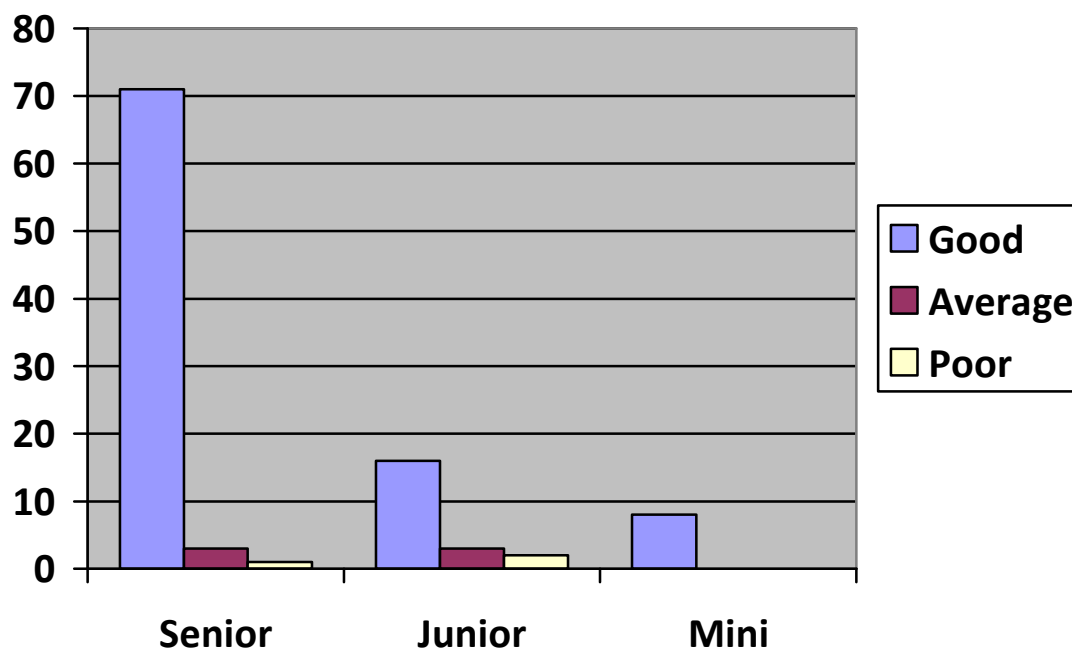
This section provides a summary of the key issues concerning football on the Isle of Wight. The summaries are based on three areas:

- Qualitative site visits;
- Supply and demand analysis using the Playing Pitch Methodology as referred to in Towards a Level Playing Field; and
- Consultation with a wide variety of stakeholders, including the governing body and local clubs.

Strategic recommendations and an Action Plan will be developed and set out in a Part 11.

Quality Analysis

As detailed above, in total (private and in community use) there are 76 senior football pitches, 23 junior pitches and 8 mini-soccer pitches currently in use on the Isle of Wight. Each playing pitch (and associated ancillary facility) was assessed using Sport England's Electronic Toolkit (see Appendix 1) and in line with the guidance set out in Towards a Level Playing Field. The quality score attributed to each pitch dictates the total number of matches which should be played on them on a weekly basis (Good = 3 matches, Average = 2 matches, Poor = 1 match). The following diagrams illustrate the pitch quality breakdown for the Isle of Wight:



Analysis: 95% of senior football pitches are rated as good quality;
76% of junior football pitches are rated as good quality; and
Quality assessments of changing facility provision are considered separately.

Demand

Consultation suggests that there has been a decrease in the number of teams participating on the Isle of Wight over the last few years. In particular this has occurred at senior 11-a-side football and can be seen by the reduction of teams in the Leagues, in particular the Sunday League which has shrunk from 30 to 11 teams. Responses from clubs gives a mixed view with 18 responses indicating 44% growth in membership, 44% as static and 12% decreasing in numbers. The 2 focus groups held confirmed the view that the number of clubs was declining, although the Isle of Wight Sunday Youth League was well catered for.

Latent Demand

No latent demand has been expressed through consultation with football clubs across the Isle of Wight. Consultation suggests that clubs are keen to consolidate current participation levels, with only a small number expressing the need to increase membership, preferring to look at refurbishing existing facilities.

Access to School Facilities

Over a half (57%) of the total pitch stock on the Island is connected to educational institutions. Consequently, there is a reliance on some schools making their facilities available to the community. This is particularly the case for those teams requiring usage of a junior pitch, as nearly all of these pitches (99%) are on school sites. The community use of school facilities across the Island has identified that some are subject to formal agreements between schools and clubs, including Medina High School, Ryde High School, and Sandown High School.

The responsibility of drafting a community use agreement lies with the individual school, although Medina High School pitches are managed by Local Authority Leisure Services which shares the same site and similarly with both Sandown and Ryde High Schools where the Sports Centre administer bookings.

Changing Accommodation

Through site visits, a number of sites have been identified as having poor or no access to changing accommodation.

The following table indicates those sites where current changing provision is rated as excellent, good, average, poor or very poor, or those sites that do not have any changing provision. It also indicates the number of teams currently playing competitive matches on the sites. It is not a comprehensive account of all changing accommodation; this can be found in the study database.

Table 2-3a: Summary of changing provision quality at existing football pitch sites – public only

Site	No. of pitches	Current changing provision	No. of teams playing in league competitions (includes youth leagues)
Binstead Rec.	1 Senior	Good	6
Brighstone Rec.	1 Senior	Good	1
Chale Rec.	1 Senior	None	0
Clatterford Rec.	1 Senior	Poor	2
Nine Acres Rec.	1 Senior	Poor	4
Park Road Rec.	2 Senior	Average	4
Ryde HS/Pell Lane Rec.	2 Senior	Poor	10 (incl. School)
Ventnor Middle School/Rew Valley Centre	3 Senior	Good	5
Seaclose	3 Senior	Average	2
Shorwell Rec.	1 Senior	None	1
St Helens	1 Senior	Excellent	6
Steyne Park	2 Senior	Average	4 (incl. School)
Totland Rec.	1 Senior	Poor	
West Wight Centre	1 Senior	Good	7
Ryde HS/Haylands Farm Fields	3 Senior		9
Wootton Rec.	1 Senior	Good	4
TOTAL			

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Table 2-3b: Summary of changing provision quality at existing football pitch sites – clubs only

Site	No. of pitches	Current changing provision	No. of teams playing in league competitions (includes youth leagues)
Brading Town FC	1 Senior	Excellent	4
East Cowes Vics	1 Senior	Good	4
GKN	2 Senior	Good	10
IoW Community Club	1 Senior	Excellent	2
Kyngs Towne FC	1 Senior	Average	3
Newchurch and Parish CA	1 Senior	Good	4
Newport FC	1 Senior	Excellent	8
Niton FC	1 Senior	Good	2
Oakfield FC	1 Senior	Good	10
Rookley Playing Field	1 Senior	Excellent	1
Sandown and Shanklin RFC	1 Senior	Excellent	
Seaview FC	1 Senior	Average	3
Shanklin FC	2 Senior	Good	12
Vectis Fields*	1 Senior, 1 Junior	None	3
Ventnor FC	1 Senior	Excellent	2
West Wight FC	1 Senior	Good	7
Westwood Park FC	1 Senior	Good	2
Wroxall FC	1 Senior	Poor	1
Yarmouth and Calbourne FC	1 Senior	Good	2
Fairway Park	1 Senior	None	10
Whitecroft and Barton Sports FC	1 Senior	Good	2
Total			92

* Detached school playing field but used by clubs. Changing facility assessments based on external assessments.



Kyngs Towne FC changing facilities



There are 11 teams playing on pitches on the Isle of Wight without access to changing facilities, or have access to changing that is rated as average, poor or very poor. The key issue is not so much as lack of facilities but more to do with the overall quality of changing facilities. In particular facilities are inadequate at some key sites including Pell Lane, Ryde; Seaclose, Newport and Clatterford Rec.

The small number of sites with no changing accommodation is in effect deemed as inadequate to cater for competitive use and even if the pitches are of good quality, the capacity of the site as a whole could be significantly reduced.

Mini-soccer: There are very few dedicated mini-soccer pitches on the Island currently in use and most of these are within schools. There is also no mini-soccer central venue as a number of matches are played within club environments. Consultation indicates that the majority of clubs do not see a need for a central venue on the Island and are keen to continue to play mini-soccer at club sites in order to forge strong and sustainable club environments.

STPs/3G Pitches/MUGAs: Clubs and Schools on the Island have reported that there are a number of STP's and large MUGAs which are available to facilitate winter training sessions if required. There are currently 8 STPs on the Island, (Carisbrooke High School, Ryde High School, Christ the King College, Osborne Middle School, Ventnor Middle School/Rew Valley Centre, Sandham Middle School, Sandown High School and Smallbrook Stadium). A small number of MUGAs exist at Downside Middle School, Ryde School and Freshwater. There are currently no 3G pitches anywhere on the Island and this has been identified as a weakness with some Clubs considering the existing STPs not to a standard for football. The new Cowes Secondary School, due to open in September 2012, will have significant playing pitch enhancements including a full-size 3G, floodlit pitch and new MUGA's, two sports halls and grass pitches upgraded to Sport England standards.

Blanket Postponement of Matches

The Isle of Wight Council takes a decision regarding the suitability of its pitches to host matches during heavy periods of inclement weather. They are usually inspected by a Friday afternoon and then cancelled if required. Decisions are often also left with individual referees and their views.

Site By Site Specific Issues

The following issues have been identified through consultation and reference specific facility-based issues as expressed by clubs. It is not therefore exhaustive and does not take into account every site on the Island.

Ryde High School/Pell Lane Rec, Ryde

A well used site used by clubs and Ryde High School, with 2 adult football pitches. The site is open to the public and despite both school use and club use, seems to be considered a good site. Issues arise with the quality of the changing facilities which are poor as well as concerns with regards to unofficial use and dog fouling.



Pell Lane Changing Facilities

Seaclose Playing Fields, Newport

The site currently has 3 adult football pitches which are well used. The site suffers from a slight gradient as well as very poor changing facilities. Concerns have been expressed in relation to the use of the site by the current Isle of Wight Festival held on the site annually. Damage to pitches is considerable although reinstatement is always carried out in time for the ensuing football season. The site used to have more pitches and the number has reduced considerably due to a decline in use.

Park Road (Northwood) Rec, Cowes

The site is a popular site with 2 adult pitches which are open to unofficial use and have strong community use. Changing facilities are also poor and some concerns in relation to unofficial use and dog fouling. The overall quality of the pitches is however very good.



Park Road Rec, Cowes

Nine Acres Rec, Newport

An important site in Newport that has use by youth teams who use the pitch and changing facilities. The site suffers from considerable unofficial use as there is little open space in this area and also suffers from some vandalism. Changing facilities were “robust” but of poor quality.

Clatterford Rec, Carisbrooke

A site used by Carisbrooke Utd, the site is open for unofficial use and is on a considerable slope as well as served by poor changing facilities.

2.3 Provision of Football Pitch Sites Assessed by Quality and Capacity

Calculation of capacity is based on the qualitative ratings. Taking into consideration SE guidelines on capacity the following was concluded on the Isle of Wight:

- If a pitch is rated as ‘good’ its capacity is specified as **three** matches per week;
- If a pitch is rated as ‘acceptable’ its capacity is specified as **two** matches per week; and
- If a pitch is rated as ‘poor’ its capacity is specified as **one** match per week.

School pitches have been issued with the same capacity rating. This is due to the fact that school pitches generally have more usage because of curricular and extra curricular school based use and therefore generally have higher levels of maintenance.

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School pitches have thus been identified to have the following capacity ratings:

- If a pitch is rated as 'good' its capacity is specified as three matches per week;
- If a pitch is rated as 'acceptable' its capacity is specified as two matches per week; and
- If a pitch is rated as 'poor' its capacity is specified as one match per week.

This section presents the current pitch stock available for football on the Island. It illustrates:

- Number of pitches rated as Good (G), Average (A) and Poor (P) on each site;
- The type of pitch (es) on the site (senior, junior, mini);
- The column entitled 'matches per week' is split into three sections – play, capacity and rating;
 - The current level of play per week (0.5 for each match played at the site, assuming half of matches will be played 'away' and 0.5 for school use unless otherwise stated);
 - The capacity of the pitches on each site; and
 - The rating of the pitches, which indicates if pitches are played under capacity (green), played at capacity (amber) or played overcapacity (red).

Table 2-4: Football provision and level of community use

Ref	Site name	Analysis area	Community use	Senior			Junior			Mini			Matches per week		
				G	A	P	G	A	P	G	A	P	Current play	Total capacity	Rating
21	Gatten & Lake Primary School	Bay	Yes	2									6.0	6.0	
29	Lake Middle School	Bay	Yes				3						8.0	9.0	
51	Sandham Middle School	Bay	Yes	1									3.0	3.0	
52	Sandown & Shanklin RFC	Bay	No		1								unknown	2.0	N/A
53	Sandown High School	Bay	Yes	1									3.0	3.0	
58	Shanklin FC	Bay	No	2									6.0	6.0	
93	Fairway Park	Bay	Yes	3									5.0	9.0	
11	Carisbrooke High School	Medina	Yes	2									6.0	6.0	
13	Christ The King College Lower	Medina	Yes	1			1						6.0	6.0	
14	Christ The King College Upper	Medina	Yes	1			2						8.0	9.0	
15	Clatterford Rec	Medina	Yes		1								1.0	2.0	
16	Cowes High School	Medina	Yes	2									6.0	6.0	
17	Cowes Primary School	Medina	No				1						2.0	2.0	
19	Downside Middle School	Medina	Yes	1			1						5.0	6.0	
20	East Cowes Vics	Medina	No	1									2.0	3.0	
22	GKN	Medina	No	2									5.0	6.0	
23	Gurnard Primary School	Medina	No				1						3.0	3.0	
25	Holy Cross RC Primary School	Medina	No							1			3.0	3.0	
26	Hunnyhill Primary School	Medina	No				1						2.0	2.0	
27	IoW Community Club	Medina	No	1									1.0	3.0	

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Ref	Site name	Analysis area	Community use	Senior			Junior			Mini			Matches per week		
				G	A	P	G	A	P	G	A	P	Current play	Total capacity	Rating
31	Medina High School	Medina	Yes	5									14.0	15.00	
34	Newport FC	Medina	No	1									3.0	3.0	
35	Nine Acres Rec	Medina	Yes	1									2.0	3.0	
36	Nine Acres Primary School	Medina	No							3			3.0	9.0	
39	Northwood Primary School	Medina	No						1				2.5	1.0	
41	Osborne Middle School	Medina	Yes	1									3.5	3.0	
42	Park Road Rec	Medina	Yes	2									2.0	6.0	
54	Seaclose	Medina	Yes	3									1.0	9.0	
61	Solent Middle School	Medina	No	2			1						8.0	9.0	
62	Somerton Middle School	Medina	Yes	3									8.0	9.0	
69	Vectis Playing Fields	Medina	Yes	1			1						5.0	6.0	
78	Westwood Park FC	Medina	No	1									1.0	3.0	
1	All Saints C of E Primary School	Rural	No							1			3.0	3.0	
6	Bouldnor Rec	Rural	Yes						1				1.0	1.0	
8	Brading Town FC	Bay	No	1									2.0	3.0	
9	Brighstone Rec	Rural	Yes	1									0.5	3.0	
12	Chale Rec	Rural	Yes	1										3.0	
28	Kyns Towne FC	Bay	No	1									1.5	3.0	
31a	Nettlestone Primary School	Ryde	No				1						3.0	3.0	
32	Newchurch & Parish CA	Rural	No	1									2.0	3.0	
33	Newchurch Primary School	Rural	No							1			3.0	3.0	
37	Niton FC	Rural	No	1									1.0	3.0	
44	Ventnor Middle School/Rew Valley Sports Centre	Bay	Yes	3									8.0	9.0	
45	Rookley Playing Field	Rural	Yes	1									0.5	3.0	
56	Shalfleet Primary School	Rural	No				1						3.0	3.0	
59	Shorwell Rec	Rural	Yes	1									0.5	3.0	
63	St Helens Primary	Bay	No				1						3.0	3.0	
64	St Helens Village Green	Bay	Yes	1									3.0	3.0	
65	St Saviours RC Primary School	Rural	Yes							1			3.0	3.0	
66	Steyne Park/Forelands Middle School	Bay	Yes	2									6.0	6.0	
68	Totland Rec	Rural	Yes		1								1.0	2.0	
71	Ventnor FC	Bay	No	1									1.0	3.0	
75	West Wight Sports Centre	Rural	Yes	1									3.0	3.0	
76	West Wight FC	Rural	No	1									3.5	3.0	
77	Weston	Rural	No				1						3.0	3.0	

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Ref	Site name	Analysis area	Community use	Senior			Junior			Mini			Matches per week		
				G	A	P	G	A	P	G	A	P	Current play	Total capacity	Rating
	Community Primary School														
79	Whippingham Primary School	Rural	No				1						3.0	3.0	
90	Whitecroft & Barton Sports FC	Rural	No	1									1.0	3.0	
80	Wootton Primary School	Medina	No					1					2.5	2.0	
81	Wootton Rec	Medina	Yes	1									2.0	3.0	
82	Wroxall FC	Bay	No	1									0.5	3.0	
83	Yarmouth & Calbourne FC	Rural	No	1									1.0	3.0	
84	Yarmouth C of E Primary School	Rural	No							1			3.0	3.0	
3	Binstead Primary School	Ryde	Yes				1						3.0	3.0	
4	Binstead Rec	Ryde	No		1								3.0	2.0	
5	Bishop Lovett Middle School	Ryde	No	1									3.0	3.0	
30	Mayfield Middle School	Ryde	Yes				2						6.0	6.0	
40	Oakfield FC	Ryde	No	1									5.0	3.0	
43	Ryde High School / Pell Lane Rec	Ryde	Yes	2									6.0	6.0	
50	Ryde School with Upper Chine	Ryde	Yes	1									3.0	3.0	
55	Seaview FC	Ryde	No	1									1.5	3.0	
67	Swanmore Middle School	Ryde	Yes	2									6.0	6.0	
91	Haylands Farm Playing Fields	Ryde	Yes	3									4.5	9.0	

(Notes - The number of pitches accounted for has been based on pitch assessment visits carried out in October 2010. The decision as to whether a pitch was classed as a senior, junior or mini was also based on site visits. Pitch layouts and markings change throughout the season. Feedback from schools and clubs was used as a reference but where differences occurred, the site visit was the deciding factor. Schools current play was estimated on known teams that use facilities where there is community use as well as estimates of curricular usage at 2.5 days per week). Community usage was based on feedback from schools and clubs.

2.4 'Shortfall, Adequacy and Requirement '

Summary of Current Demand

The table below summarises the sites in each area which are currently being played beyond their capacity. The capacity of the site is calculated by applying a carrying capacity (i.e. matches per week) that should be played on the pitch based on its current quality (Good = 3 matches, Average = 2 matches, Poor = 1 match).

Table 2-5a: Summary of pitch overplay by analysis area – Medina Area

Site	Analysis	Weekly overplay of matches
Osborne Middle School	Medina	0.5
Northwood Primary School	Medina	1.5
Wootton Primary School	Medina	0.5
TOTAL		2.5

Table 2-5b: Summary of pitch overplay by analysis area – Rural Area

Site	Analysis	Weekly overplay of matches
West Wight FC	Rural	0.5
TOTAL		0.5

Table 2-5c: Summary of pitch overplay by analysis area – Ryde

Site	Analysis	Weekly overplay of matches
Binstead Rec	Ryde	1.0
Oakfield FC	Ryde	2.0
TOTAL		3.0

In total, there is an over-play of 6 matches per week on the above pitches on the Island.

Sites Under Capacity

The majority of sites on the Island are not currently played to capacity. Wherever possible, it is recommended that over-play (as indicated above) is directed to these sites. Such recommendations will be included in the Strategy Action Plan and will be site specific.

Football Team Generation Rates (TGRs)

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

The following current TGRs have been calculated for each of the analysis areas on the Island. Where no TGR is shown this indicates that no teams at that age group, for football, in that area.

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Table 2-6: Team Generation Rates

Analysis areas	Senior men (16-45)	Senior women (16-45)	Junior boys (10-15)	Junior girls (10-15)	Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed)
Bay	1:740	1:977	1:16	1:140	1:361
Medina	1:352	-	1:12	-	1:689
Rural	1:137	-	1:20	-	1:301
Ryde	1:428	-	1:14	-	1:215
Isle of Wight	1:326	1:3,844	1:14	1:502	1:371
Taunton Deane	1:250	-	1:103	1:1,934	1:175
Hastings	1:1,604	1:21,250	1:2,024	1:28,300	1:1,977
National Average	1:452	1:19,647	1:195	1:4,038	1:431

As demonstrated above, the TGRs vary significantly from analysis area to analysis area. Relative to other local authorities and the national average, the Isle of Wight in fact, has high participation rates at junior boy's level and also in relation to senior men despite declining numbers. It is likely that the low level of latent demand expressed, is due to relatively high participation rates. For example, key football clubs already provide complete player pathways from mini soccer through to colts and youth teams.

The low or non-existent future TGRs for junior girls' and senior women's football are indicative of the fact that play is still at a developmental level rather than formally competitive in the majority of areas in the Isle of Wight and Hampshire. However, this is the case across the Country, not just an issue for the County and Island to overcome.

Future TGRs (2015)

By taking into account potential increases in participation and applying TGRs to the projected population for 2015, we can project the theoretical number of teams that would be generated in the future, and therefore the expected demand on the facilities. Potential increases include:

- The Isle of Wight's Local Authority Sports Development Team offers support and assistance on the development opportunities in sport for clubs, schools, voluntary organisations and community groups on the Island. It also coordinates and supports the provision of a wider range of outreach events, training courses and activity programmes;
- Hampshire FA's County Plan;
- FA and Sport England Strategic priorities which are to increase adult participation through the "Get into Football" marketing campaign, develop further School and Club links, invest in Community Clubs and to reduce the Post 16 Drop Off; and
- With the relatively strong junior club structure on the Island, it can be anticipated that, in years to come, this will have a knock-on effect at senior level and result in a further increase in demand for pitches.

Therefore, it is assumed for modelling purposes that there will be a 5% increase in participation over the next five years and a projected 3% rise in population by 2015. This increase is applied below to give an indication as to how many additional football teams will be generated in 2015 if these aspirations are met. Where no TGR's previously existed, national averages are adopted.

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Table 2-7: Future football TGRs

Analysis areas	Senior men (16-45)	Senior women (16-45)	Junior boys (10-15)	Junior girls (10-15)	Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed)
Bay	1:762	1:1,006	1:16	1:144	1:372
Medina	1:363	-	1:12	-	1:709
Rural	1:142	-	1:21	-	1:310
Ryde	1:441	-	1:14	-	1:222
Isle of Wight	1:336	1:3,960	1:15	1:517	1:383
Total no. of additional teams			19		

Playing Pitch Model (PPM) modelling

Sport England's PPM is used to assess whether supply of pitches will be sufficient at peak times in the future (up to 2015). The future/aspirational TGRs are applied to the PPM model to forecast the future shortfall of pitches, assuming the supply of pitches and capacity of pitches does not alter over this time.

A summary of pitch surpluses and deficiencies is shown below and takes account of the additional teams and team equivalents estimated to require pitches if TGR targets are achieved.

Table 2-8: Current and Future PPM summary-surplus and deficiencies

Analysis area	Football senior				Football junior				Football mini			
	Current				Current				Current			
	Sat am	Sat pm	Sun am	Sun pm	Sat am	Sat pm	Sun am	Sun pm	Sat am	Sat pm	Sun am	Sun pm
Bay	11	11	11	11	-7	-7	-7	-7	0	0	0	0
Medina	21	21	21	21	-12	-12	-12	-12	0	0	0	0
Rural	3	3	3	3	-3	-3	-3	-3	1	1	1	1
Ryde	7	7	7	7	-4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0
Isle of Wight	42	42	42	42	-27	-27	-27	-27	1	1	1	1

Analysis area	Football senior				Football junior				Football mini			
	Future 2015				Future 2015				Future 2015			
	Sat am	Sat pm	Sun am	Sun pm	Sat am	Sat pm	Sun am	Sun pm	Sat am	Sat pm	Sun am	Sun pm
Bay	9	9	9	9	-6	-6	-6	-6	0	0	0	0
Medina	17	17	17	17	-10	-10	-10	-10	0	0	0	0
Rural	3	3	3	3	-4	-4	-4	-4	1	1	1	1
Ryde	5	5	5	5	-3	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0
Isle of Wight	35	35	35	35	-21	-21	-21	-21	1	1	1	1

It should be noted that these surplus/deficit predictions should be treated with caution and should not be used in isolation, but rather put within the context of other findings/outcomes of the report.

Across the Island, there is anticipated to be a significant surplus of senior pitches, but a considerable deficit of junior football pitches across the Island. The deficit of junior pitches can be equated for in the surplus of senior pitches, as the majority of juniors will be playing on senior sized pitches. The surplus of senior pitches may also go somewhat towards meeting demand/deficit of mini pitches

during mid week which shows a small deficit. Taking this into account, there is realistically, a surplus of pitches across the Island of **14** on a typical Saturday morning and afternoon and the same on Sundays. This reflects the amount of pitches available within schools which are not currently used at weekends or during the week but are available for community use, and the reflected decline in football across the Island.

In addition, although there is a projected surplus of senior pitches, the PPM calculation only calculates a quantitative supply/demand and does not take into account the actual availability of pitches.

These figures do not include 'leased' or 'closed' sites which are not accessible, although teams which use these community sites have been included in the model.

2.5 Summary of Football of Key Issues

- There are 107 football pitches across the Island. Of these, 65 pitches are currently being used for community and school use and there are approximately 157 teams using these pitches. Taking into account team equivalents through school usage, training and practice, the use of these pitches is considerably high. The geographical spread and access to facilities across the Island is good with each regeneration area having access to key facilities – The Bay, with access to Sandown High School and Fairway Park; Medina area with access to Seaclose, Cowes High School, Park Road Rec and Somerton Middle School; Ryde area with access to Pell Lane, Haylands Farm Fields, Smallbrook Stadium, and club access to Oakfield FC; Rural access to Rew Valley and West Wight Centre and rural schools;
- In total, there is an overplay on only 6 sites across the Island with the majority of sites played under capacity;
- Realistically, there is anticipated to be a surplus 35 senior pitches but a considerable deficit of junior pitches across the island equating to a surplus of 14;
- Although 95% of senior football pitches are rated as good quality, some sites do not have access to acceptable changing accommodation. In effect, the whole site could be deemed as inadequate to cater for competitive use due to inadequate changing facilities;
- Consultation with clubs indicates that the maintenance of pitches is good including Council pitches;
- The demand for football across the Island has reduced over the last few years, in particular at senior male level. This has resulted in a decline in senior teams in particular Sunday league teams;
- There are initiatives to develop girls football across the Island which are proving successful;
- No latent demand has been identified through consultation with football clubs although the Youth League is especially strong with high participation rate;
- There is a shortage of accessible STPs on the Island and some clubs are using indoor sports hall for training purposes. There is a demand for a 3G pitch in a central location on the Island; and
- **Any anticipated loss of pitches through schools reorganisation is likely to have little impact on pitch provision across each regeneration area or across the Island, although some users may have to switch location nearby where there is identified available provision.**

PART 3: CRICKET

3.1 Introduction

The Isle of Wight Cricket Board (IWCB) is responsible for the development and governance of cricket on the Island. Traditionally, the majority of league cricket is played on Saturdays with more social matches played on Sundays. Predominantly, junior matches are played in midweek.

Each year the board and its constituted bodies' come together to review and update the board's development plan for cricket on the island.

- To be winning county age group competitions;
- Maximise funding streams into Isle of Wight cricket;
- Broaden the base of recreational cricket and Volunteers on the Isle of Wight;
- Continue to develop the IWCB and its constituent bodies;
- Develop the standard of Isle of Wight league Cricket; and
- Develop the infrastructure of Isle of Wight Cricket to exceed ECB's minimum standards.

The Isle of Wight Cricket Board was created in April 2000, replacing the Isle of Wight County Cricket Association which was formed in 1948.

The aims of the Board are:

- To encourage and promote the game of cricket at all levels on the Isle of Wight;
- To be a channel of communication between member clubs and the England and Wales Cricket Board;
- To organise and provide the facilities for the playing of representative cricket matches; and
- To organise competitive cricket between member clubs and organisations.

A Cricket Development Officer was appointed in February 1997, funded by the ECB, to promote and develop the policies contained within the Isle of Wight Cricket Board Development Plan.

This appointment has provided the opportunity for the Board to actively encourage and organise the introduction and continuation of cricket in primary and secondary schools, and establish links between schools and clubs by the introduction and extension of club junior sections.

There are 38 cricket clubs and local teams on the Isle of Wight. A number of these have 2nd XI's as well as range of junior teams. Only 26 of these are actual affiliated clubs, but for the purpose of the model, we have worked on the basis of there being 38.



Ventnor Cricket Club

Isle of Wight Council
Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

Table 3-1: Cricket clubs and teams on the Isle of Wight

Club	Teams
Arreton Cricket Club	1st XI
Bembridge Cricket Club	1st XI, Under 11
Brading Cricket Club	1st XI,
Brighstone Cricket Club	1st XI
Carisbrooke High School Old Boys Cricket Club	1st XI
Cowes Cricket Club	1st XI, 2nd XI
Fighting Cocks Cricket Club	1st XI
Freshwater Cricket Club	1st XI
FSC	1st XI
GKN Cricket Club	1st XI, 2nd XI, Under 11, 13, 15
Godshill Cricket Club	1st XI
Gurit	1st XI
Havenstreet Cricket Club	1st XI
ICR Systems	1st XI
Island Bakeries Cricket Club	1st XI
Isle of Wight County Press	1st XI
Isle of Wight Radio	1st XI
IW Health Associates Cricket Club	1st XI
IW Prison Officers Cricket Club	1st XI
Lighthouse Medical	1st XI
Newport Cricket Club	1st XI, 2nd XI, Under 11, 13, 15
Newport Victoria Cricket Club	1st XI
Niton Cricket Club	1st XI
Northwood Cricket Club	1st XI, 2nd XI, Under 11, 13, 15
Porchfield Bakeries Cricket Club	Under 11, 13, 15
Porchfield Cricket Club	1st XI
Red Funnel	1st XI
RWE npower	1st XI
Ryde Cavaliers Cricket Club	1st XI, 2nd XI, 3rd XI, 4th XI, Under 11, 13, 15
Ryde Cricket Club	1st XI, 2nd XI, Under 11, 13, 15
Shanklin Cricket Club	1st XI, 2nd XI, Under 11, 13, 15
St. Helens Cricket Club	1st XI, 2nd XI, Under 11
St. James Place	1st XI
Ventnor Cricket Club	1st XI, 2nd XI, Under 11, 13, 15
Westover Cricket Club	1st XI
Whitcroft Cricket Club	1st XI
Wight Agents	1st XI
Wootton Cricket Club	1st XI

NB some are corporate teams and play at a number of venues across the Island but on an irregular basis.

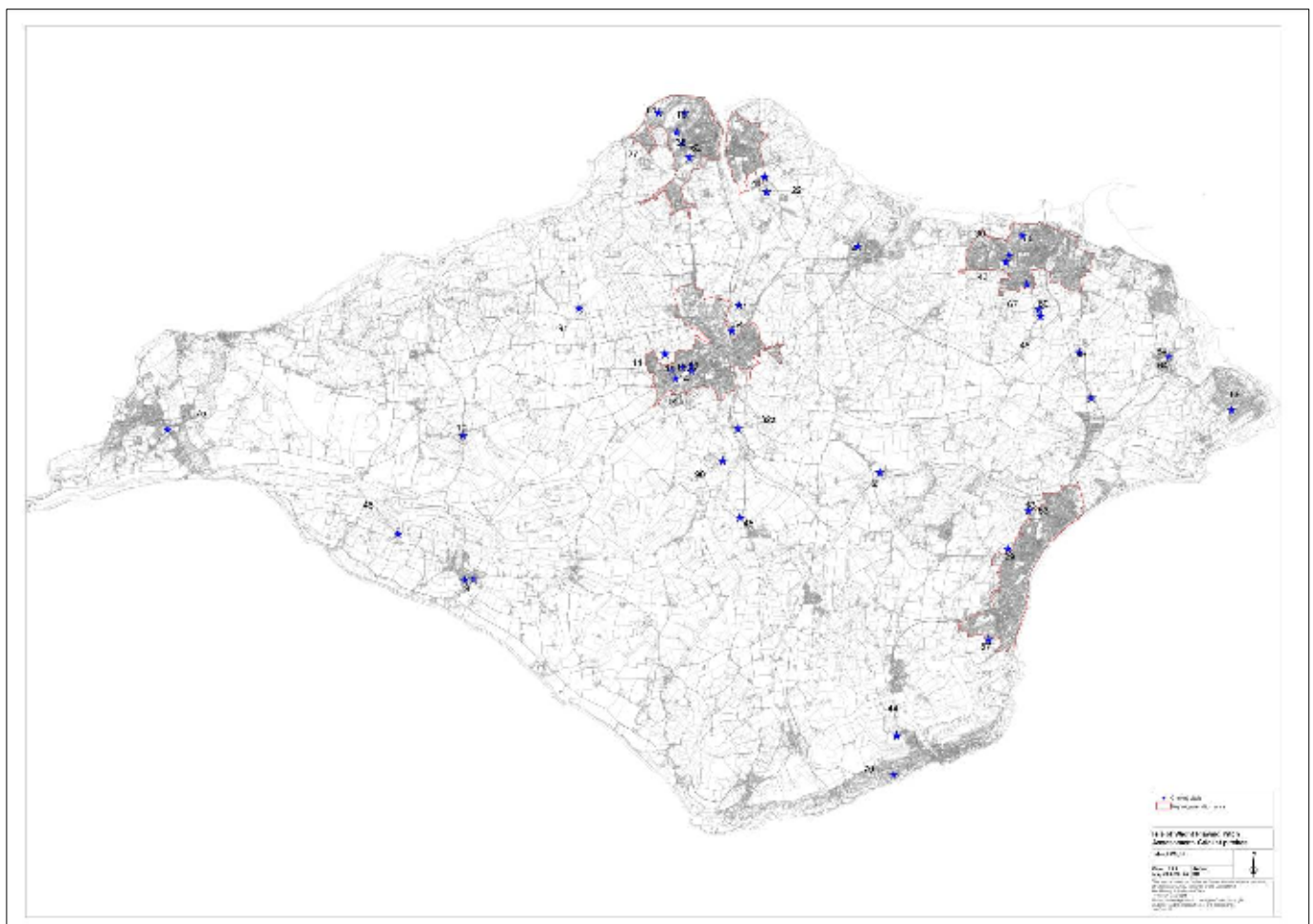
Isle of Wight Council
Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

Table 3-2: Summary of pitches available for community use and clubs/teams by analysis area

Analysis area	No. of pitches available			No. of teams			
	Senior	Junior	Mini	Senior men	Senior women	Junior boys	Junior girls
Medina area	14	-	-	26	-	9	-
Bay area	8	-	-	9	-	8	-
Ryde area	7	-	-	6	-	6	-
West Wight and Rural	7	-	-	7	-	0	-
ISLAND	36	0	0	48	0	23	0

NB. Team equivalents not included in this table but are within the PPM

Figure 3.1: Location of cricket pitch sites on the Isle of Wight



Isle of Wight Council
Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

Table 3.3: Key to site location map

Site name	Reference	Analysis area	Cricket pitches
Arreton Cricket Club	2	Rural	1
Bishop Lovett Middle School	5	Ryde	1
Brading Cricket Club	7	Bay	1
Brighstone Rec.	9	Rural	1
Calbourne Rec.	10	Rural	1
Carisbrooke High School	11	Medina	1
Christ The King College	14	Medina	1
Cowes High School	16	Medina	1
Newclose County Ground	92	Medina	1
GKN	22	Medina	1
IoW Community Club	27	Medina	1
Lake Middle School	29	Bay	1
Mayfield Middle School	30	Ryde	1
Medina High School	31	Medina	1
Northwood Cricket Club	38	Medina	1
Osborne Middle School	41	Medina	1
Pell Lane Rec	43	Ryde	1
Rew Valley Centre	44	Bay	1
Rookley Playing Field	45	Rural	1
Ryde Cricket Club	46	Ryde	1
Ryde School Upper Chine	50	Ryde	1
Seaclose	54	Medina	1
Shanklin Cricket Club	57	Bay	1
Smallbrook Stadium	60	Ryde	1
Solent Middle School	61	Medina	1
Somerton Middle School	62	Medina	1
St Helen's Village	64	Bay	1
Steyne Park	66	Bay	1
Swanmore Middle School	67	Ryde	1
Ventnor Cricket Club	70	Bay	1
Victoria Rec.	74	Medina	1
West Wight Sports Centre (aka West Wight Middle School)	75	Rural	1
Wootton Rec	81	Medina	1
Whitcroft and Barton	90	Rural	1
Porchfield	91	Rural	1
Fairway Park	93	Bay	1

3.2 Key Issues for Cricket

This section provides a summary of the key issues concerning cricket on the Isle of Wight. The summaries are based on three areas:

- Qualitative site visits;
- Supply and demand analysis using the Playing Pitch Methodology as referred to in Towards a Level Playing Field; and
- Consultation with a wide variety of stakeholders, including the governing body and local clubs.

Strategic recommendations and an Action Plan will be developed and set out in a Part 11.

Supply/Demand Issues

Consultation and analysis of supply/demand suggests that there is a sufficient number of cricket pitches on the Island to meet current levels of demand. Many of the clubs already have strong junior sections and, therefore, future demand is unlikely to increase significantly (certainly in terms of a need for additional pitches). Although any additional demand is unlikely, there are supply issues which need to be considered, including:

- A small number of clubs have 3rd XI teams as well as junior teams which put pressure on existing facilities;
- Junior matches are played in midweek due to the pressures on the ground at weekends. This prevents ongoing quality maintenance being undertaken on the site to prepare wickets for 1st/2nd team matches at weekends;
- Other than what is available on private sites and Schools, there is only one publicly maintained site currently available on the Isle of Wight for hire, located at Seaclose Playing Fields (currently not used since the pavilion was burnt down);
- The IWCB have a development officer and many of the Clubs work with schools offering free use of their facilities for schools cricket;
- Actual use of school facilities is difficult to determine as many facilities are very poor;
- Kwik Cricket is popular within primary schools, but is rarely continued at High/Secondary Schools due to lack of staff interest.

Quality

The quality of club cricket pitches on the Isle of Wight is excellent. All clubs play cricket at private or leased sites and therefore are responsible for maintaining the facilities in house. Quality issues tend to be similar across all sites, often appertaining to the support equipment used rather than the actual quality of the wicket or ancillary facilities. Some quality issues include the lack of or poor quality of covers, screens and practice nets. Most of the pavilions were generally excellent with some very good examples at Ventnor CC, Shanklin CC, Ryde CC and the outstanding facility at the new County Ground at Newclose.

Indoor Training Facilities

None of the existing clubs have indoor training facilities but some do use the Isle of Wight Cricket Academy in Ventnor as well as Sports Halls within some of the High Schools including Cowes High School and Carisbrooke High School. There should be an opportunity, through the Schools Reorganisation process and programme, to take a strategic approach and ensure that cricket clubs gain equal access to suitable facilities.

Lack of School Facilities

Although some educational establishments such as Ryde School with Upper Chine (Independent) have excellent cricket facilities, the quality of cricket facilities on education sites is average overall, and usually restricted to artificial cricket wickets, some of which are in poor condition and are not currently maintained. This means that schools and colleges tend to make use of local private clubs to play matches often based on goodwill. This does however increase the exposure of the clubs to junior players.

3.3 Provision of Cricket Pitch Sites Assessed by Quality and Capacity

There is no capacity for cricket pitches as it is not possible to determine the number of matches that can be played on a particular pitch. This is due to the length of matches, which cannot always be determined.

Table 3-4: Cricket provision and level of community use (not including schools)

Ref	Site name	Analysis area	Pitches no.	Matches per week				
				Sat. am	Sat. pm	Sun. am	Sun. pm	Other
	Arreton CC	Rural	1		0.5			
	Bembridge CC	Bay	1		1.0			1.0
	Brading CC	Bay	1				1.0	1.0
	Brighstone CC	Rural	1					
	Cowes CC	Medina	1	0.5	0.5			
	Freshwater CC	Rural	1		1.0			
	Fairway Park	Bay	1	0.5				
	GKN	Medina	1		0.5			1.5
	Rookley	Rural	1	0.5				
	Newclose County Ground	Medina	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
	Newport CC	Medina	1	0.5	0.5			1.0
	Northwood CC	Medina	1			0.5	0.5	
	Porchfield CC	Rural	1			0.5	0.5	0.5
	Ryde Cavaliers CC (Smallbrook)	Ryde	1		0.5			0.5
	Ryde CC	Ryde	1	0.5			0.5	0.5
	Shanklin CC	Bay	1		0.5		0.5	0.5
	St Helens CC	Bay	1		0.5		0.5	
	Ventnor CC	Bay	1		0.5		0.5	0.5
	Whitcroft CC	Rural	1		0.5			0.5
	Wootton CC	Medina	1		0.5			

Note – Matches per week estimated from IWCB results for summer 2009 and 2010

3.4 'Shortfall, Adequacy and Requirement '

Cricket Team Generation Rates (TGRs)

TGRs indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team. TGRs are derived by dividing the appropriate population age band in the area by the number of teams playing within that area in that age band and include team equivalents in relation to school usage and training. Calculating TGRs enables a comparison of participation to be made between different areas where similar studies have been undertaken. The following current TGRs have been calculated for each of the analysis areas on the Isle of Wight. Where no TGR is shown this indicates that no teams operate at that age group, for cricket, in that area.

Table 3-5: Cricket TGRs

Analysis areas	Senior men (18-55)	Senior women (18-55)	Junior boys (11-17)	Junior girls (11-17)
Medina	1:247	-	1:184	-
Bay	1:466	-	1:153	-
Ryde	1:489	-	1:122	-
Rural	1:309	-	-	-
ISLAND	1:265	-	1:133	-
Taunton Deane	1:505	-	1:180	-
Hastings	1:3,400	-	1:14,167	-
NATIONAL AVERAGE	1:1,415	1:54,815	1:1,480	1:21,052

Cricket is played in all identified analysis areas with high participation rates, in particular in the Medina area (Newport and Cowes have a good cricket fraternity) as well as the rural areas. No women's cricket has been identified on the Island.

Future TGRs (2015)

By taking into account potential increases in participation and applying TGRs to the projected population growth for 2015 (3%), we can project the theoretical number of teams that would be generated in the future. Potential increases include:

- The Isle of Wight's Local Authority Sports Development Team offers support and assistance on the development opportunities in sport for clubs, schools, voluntary organisations and community groups on the Island. It also coordinates and supports the provision of a wider range of outreach events, training courses and activity programmes; and
- The IWCB continues to promote and develop the game with significant investment in facilities across the Island, including the new County Ground at Newclose.

Therefore, it is therefore assumed for modelling purposes that there will be a 5% increase in participation over the next five years. This increase is applied below to give an indication as to how many additional cricket teams will be generated in 2015 if these aspirations are met.

Isle of Wight Council
Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

Table 3-6: Future cricket TGRs

Analysis areas	Senior men (18-55)	Senior women (16-55)	Junior boys (11-17)	Junior girls (11-17)
Bay	1:480	-	1:157	-
Medina	1:254	-	1:190	-
Rural	1:318	-	-	-
Ryde	1:503	-	1:125	-
Isle of Wight	1:273	1:54,815	1:137	1:21,052
Total no. of additional teams	7			

In addition to the future TGRs set above, it is recommended that the Isle of Wight adopt aspirational TGRs for senior women's and junior girl's participation based on national averages, as there are currently no teams playing competitively on the Island. Therefore, where men's and boy's cricket teams exist, the Isle of Wight should apply the national average as an aspirational TGR, as follows:

Table 3-7: Aspirational cricket TGRs

Analysis areas	Senior women (18-55)	Junior girls (11-18)
Medina, Bay, Ryde, Rural	1:54,815	1:21,052
No. of additional teams	1	1

Playing Pitch Model (PPM) Modelling

Sport England's PPM is used to assess whether supply of pitches will be sufficient at peak times in the future (up to 2015). The future/aspirational TGRs are applied to the PPM model to forecast the future shortfall of pitches, assuming the supply of pitches and capacity of pitches does not alter over this time. A summary of surpluses and deficiencies is shown below and takes account of the additional teams estimated to require pitches if TGR targets are achieved as well as team equivalents and is based on Saturday and Sunday pitch availability.

Table 3-8: Future PPM summary senior

Analysis areas	Sat am	Sat pm	Sun am	Sun pm
Medina	14	-5	-5	14
Bay	8	-1	-1	8
Ryde	7	0	0	7
Rural	7	3	3	7

It should be noted that these surplus predications should be treated with caution and should not be used in isolation, but rather put within the context of other findings/outcomes of the report. Although the figures above show there to be an oversupply of cricket pitches in total across the Isle of Wight during a typical week, to some extent these figures are exaggerated with the number of artificial wickets available within schools.

The calculation does not fully take into account the number of matches which can be accommodated per day, as it is difficult to provide an average match length and it often differs significantly between senior and junior matches. On the Island, clubs play senior matches at weekends. The junior teams then play reduced 'over competitions' during the week and, therefore, these junior matches do not often count as a complete match (relative to senior competitive cricket). The PPM calculations have taken account of this fact and there is still some margin for error, which is mirrored in an oversupply of pitches. Also, we have included the large number of artificial cricket wickets within schools where many appear unused or of low quality. This may also exaggerate the deemed surplus of pitches.

3.5 Summary of Key Issues for Cricket

- There are a total of 36 cricket pitches in on the Island, all of which are currently being used for club, local teams, school and community use;
- The PPM calculation predicts an anticipated future surplus of cricket pitches in total. However, the supply/demand figure for cricket does not adequately take into account the average match length, which often differs significantly between senior and junior matches.
- Consultation with clubs and Island Cricket Board suggests that there is a sufficient supply of cricket pitches to meet current levels of demand;
- The quality of cricket pitches at private sites is excellent, with many having specialist grounds people to undertake ongoing maintenance as well as highly skilled volunteers;
- There are accessible indoor training facilities on the Island, which need to be retained and opportunities enhanced as part of the Schools reorganisation process; and
- School cricket facilities are in several cases poor in some cases and there needs to be real concerted efforts to develop the sport and facilities across the Island within schools.



Shanklin Cricket Club

PART 4: RUGBY UNION

4.1 Introduction

Rugby in on the Isle of Wight is administered by the Hampshire Rugby Football Union. There are five main clubs on the Island, which are IWRFC, Sandown & Shanklin RFC, Ventnor RFC, Vectis RFC (Youth Rugby) and Ryde RUFC.

In total there are 25 rugby union pitches on the Island. Of these, 19 currently have school or community use. We have not included Rugby League as there are no facilities and no demand for League on the Island.

Table 4-1: Summary of pitch and team information for rugby union

Analysis area	No. of pitches available		No. of teams				
	Senior	Mini/Midi	Senior men	Senior women	Junior boys	Junior girls	Mini-rugby
Medina area	11	0	2	0	1	0	2
Bay area	7	0	4	0	1	0	2
Ryde area	6	0	2	0	1	0	1
West Wight and Rural	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
ISLAND	25	0	9	0	4	0	6

Note – Vectis RFC was set up and supported by Hampshire RFU to provide U6-Colts rugby for the Island as it was felt there was not enough critical mass for each club to support a junior section. Vectis is supported by all the clubs on the island and uses all club grounds to host training and matches.

Figure 4.1: Location of rugby union pitches on the Isle of Wight

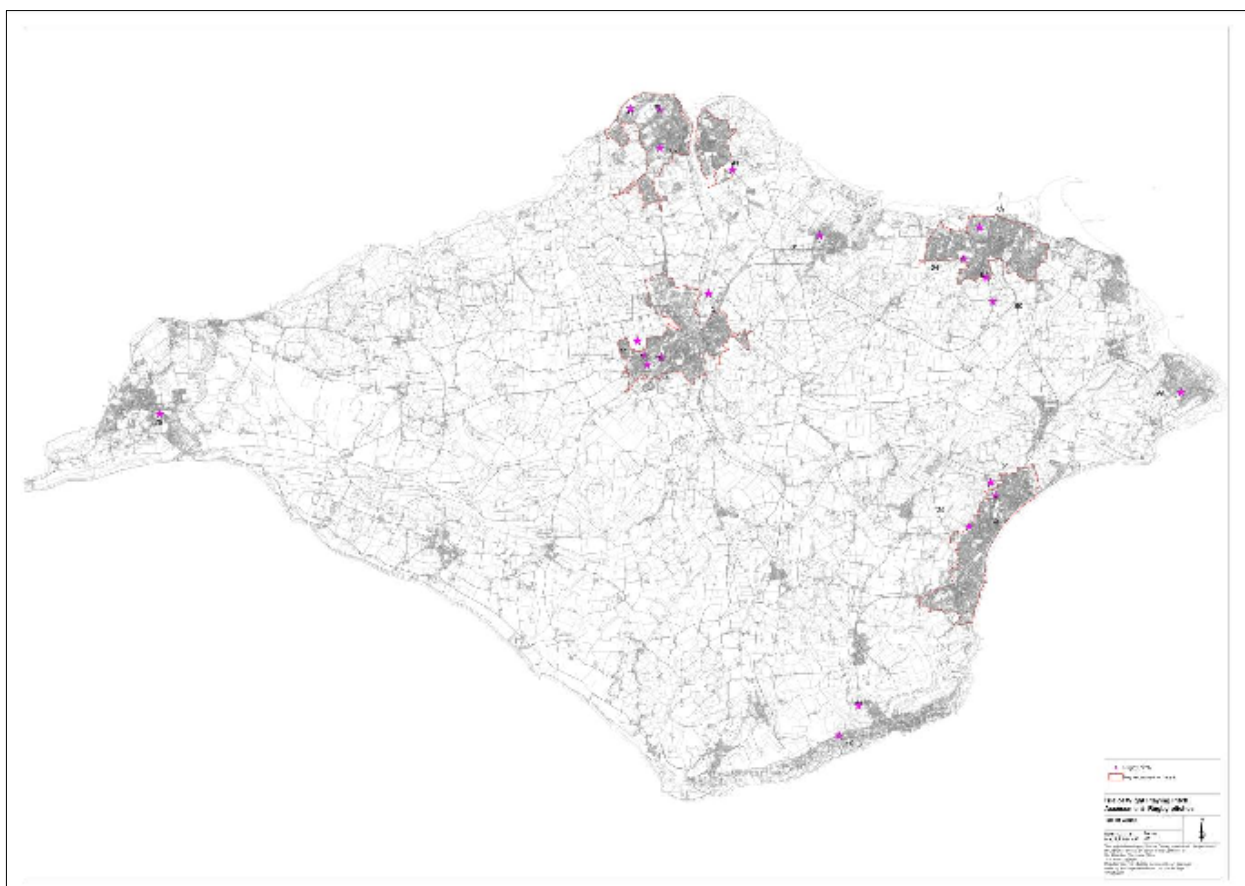


Table 4-2: Key to rugby union sites

Site name	Ref.	Analysis area	Community use	Senior	Junior
Ryde RUFC (Ryde High School)	24	Ryde	Restricted	1	0
Sandown & Shanklin RFC	52	Bay	No	2	0
IWRFC – Wootton Rec.	81	Medina	No	2	0
Ventnor RFC	72	Bay	No	1	0

4.2 Key Issues for Rugby Union

This section provides a summary of the key issues concerning rugby union on the Isle of Wight. The summaries are based on four areas:

- Qualitative site visits;
- Briefing note provided by the RFU;
- Supply and demand analysis using the Playing Pitch Methodology as referred to in Towards a Level Playing Field; and
- Consultation with a wide variety of stakeholders, including the governing body and local clubs.

Strategic recommendations and an Action Plan will be developed and set out in a Part 11.

Supply/Demand Issues

- All the pitches are rated as good quality and should therefore accommodate the maximum number of matches per week (i.e. three matches per week);
- All five clubs have access to ancillary facilities, which are adequate in terms of quantity relative to the number of pitches. However, the quality of the changing facilities at IWRFC at Wootton Rec is at best, poor to average and there have been plans to upgrade facilities on this site but lack of funding has been an issue. Ryde RUFC is reliant on Ryde High School facilities with good facilities at Sandown and Shanklin and average to good at Ventnor;
- There is no identified latent demand within clubs. However, current and future development work could lead to an increase in teams, particularly at junior level;
- Lack of and poor floodlighting are issues that restrict midweek training especially at Ventnor and IWRFC and mean that training is carried out in smaller areas resulting in wear and tear on pitches;
- The RFU and the County provide support to the Clubs via a Rugby Development Officer and Community Rugby Coaches, as well as support from within the Community Rugby Committee. They are working with all of the Clubs to ensure they know what the current and future development plans are and provide advice and assistance as necessary; and
- The RFU and County are supporting the Clubs on the Island to achieve player stability and growth and do this by raising the profile of the game in Schools and Colleges as well as the local Community. In parallel with this they want to continually improve the quality and number of Coaches and Referees as this is part of the player development pathway.

Participation

There are five rugby union clubs on the Isle of Wight. None of the League Clubs have junior teams but Rugby development is carried out by Vectis RFC who has sole responsibility for youth rugby on the Island from Under 7's to Colts. Its priority is to increase junior participation by organising junior tournaments amongst the clubs and local schools, with a view to increasing junior participation in the sport.

Based on the development work currently underway, it is fair to assume that there may be an increase in the number of teams at junior level over the next few seasons.

Women/Girls Participation

There is no women/girls participation on the Island. Junior development is the focus in the short/medium term.



Ventnor RFC

Isle of Wight Council
Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

4.3 Provision of Rugby Union Pitch Sites Assessed by Quality and Capacity

Table 4-3: Rugby union provision and level of community use

Ref	Site name	Analysis area	Community use	Senior			Midi			Mini			Matches per week		
				G	A	P	G	A	P	G	A	P	Current play	Total capacity	Rating
5	Bishop Lovett Middle School	Ryde	No	1									2.5	3.0	
11	Carisbrooke High School	Medina	Yes	1									2.5	3.0	
14	Christ The King College	Medina	Yes	1									2.5	3.0	
16	Cowes High School	Medina	Yes	1									2.5	3.0	
24	Haylands Primary School	Ryde	Restricted	1									2.5	3.0	
29	Lake Middle School	Bay	Yes	1									2.5	3.0	
31	Medina High School	Medina	Yes	2									5.0	6.0	
41	Osborne Middle School	Medina	Yes	1									2.5	3.0	
44	Ventnor Middle School/Rew Valley Centre	Bay	Restricted	1									2.5	3.0	
50	Ryde School	Ryde	Yes	2									5.0	6.0	
51	Sandham Middle School	Bay	Yes	1									2.5	3.0	
52	Sandown & Shanklin RFC	Bay	No	2									6.0	6.0	
60	Smallbrook Stadium	Ryde	No	1									3.0	3.0	
61	Solent Middle School	Medina	No	1									2.5	3.0	
62	Somerton Middle School	Medina	Yes	1									2.5	3.0	
66	Steyne Park	Bay	No	1									2.5	3.0	
67	Swanmore Middle School	Ryde	Yes	1									2.5	3.0	
69	Vectis Playing Field	Medina	Yes	1									3.0	3.0	
72	Ventnor RFC	Bay	No	1									3.0	3.0	
75	West Wight Centre (aka West Wight Middle School)	Rural	Restricted	1									2.5	3.0	
81	Wootton Rec	Medina	No	2									6.0	6.0	

Education sites all have the potential to be available for further community use but the Schools have not identified any demand in the local area and the sites are currently only in school use. In order to present a realistic view of shortfalls, adequacies and requirements, for the purposes of the analysis below, these school sites have been included in the calculations. The RFU have also recommended a range of guidance in relation to assessing provision of Rugby facilities as part of a Playing Pitch Assessment.

4.4 'Shortfall, Adequacy and Requirement '

Rugby union team generation rates (TGRs)

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

The following current TGRs have been calculated for each of the analysis areas on the Island. Where no TGR is shown this indicates that no teams operate at that age group, for rugby union, in that area.

Table 4-4: Rugby union TGRs

Analysis areas	Senior men (18-55)	Senior women (18-55)	Junior boys (13-17)	Junior girls (13-18)
Medina	1:2,334	-	1:71	-
Bay	1:677	-	1:263	-
Ryde	1:975	-	1:53	-
Rural	1:1,637	-	1:648	-
ISLAND	1:1,158	-	1:88	-
Taunton Deane	1:5,952	1:18,440	1:382	-
Hastings	1:21,250	1:85,000	1:21,250	1:85,000
NATIONAL AVERAGE	1:7,032	1:43,770	1:2,105	1:19,524

Relative to other local authorities and the national average, the Isle of Wight in fact has very high participation rates, particularly at a senior male and junior boy's level. It is likely that the low level of latent demand expressed, is due to high participation rates.

There are no women and girls' teams playing competitively within the Island and is indicative of the fact that women's play is still at a developmental level rather than formally competitive in the majority of areas on the Island. However, this is the case across the country, not just an issue for the Island to overcome.

Future TGRs (2015)

By taking into account potential increases in participation and applying TGRs to the projected population for 2015 (3%), we can project the theoretical number of teams that would be generated in the future. Potential increases include:

- The Isle of Wight's Sports Development Team offers support and assistance on the development opportunities in sport for clubs, schools, voluntary organisations and community groups on the Island. It also coordinates and supports the provision of a wider range of outreach events, training courses and activity programmes; and
- Ongoing work to develop junior and youth rugby by Vectis RFC and facilities within schools that are clearly well used with rugby being a popular sport within.

Therefore, it is therefore assumed for modelling purposes that there will be a 2% year on year increase in participation over the next five years. This increase is applied below to give an indication as to how many additional rugby union teams will be generated in 2015 if these aspirations are met.

Isle of Wight Council
Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

Table 4-5: Future rugby union TGRs

Analysis areas	Senior men (18-45)	Senior women (18-55)	Junior boys (13-17)	Junior girls (13-18)
Bay	1:697	-	1:270	-
Medina	1:2,404	-	1:73	-
Rural	1:1,687	-	1:667	-
Ryde	1:1,004	-	1:55	-
Isle of Wight	1:2,386	-	1:451	-
Total no. of additional teams	6.0			

Playing Pitch Model (PPM) Modelling

Sport England's PPM is used to assess whether supply of pitches will be sufficient at peak times in the future (up to 2015). The future/aspirational TGRs are applied to the PPM model to forecast the future shortfall of pitches, assuming the supply of pitches and capacity of pitches does not alter over this time. A summary of surpluses and deficiencies is shown below and takes account of the additional teams and team equivalents estimated to require pitches if TGR targets are achieved.

Table 4-6: Future PPM summary

Analysis area	Rugby	
	Senior pitches (Based on Sat. pm games)	Mini/Midi pitches (Based on Sun. am games)
Bay	+3	-4
Medina	+3	-8
Rural	0	-1.0
Ryde	+1.0	-5.0
Isle of Wight	+7	-17.5

It should be noted that these surplus/deficit predications should be treated with caution and should not be used in isolation, but rather put within the context of other findings/outcomes of the report. Across the Island, there is anticipated to be a surplus of senior pitches. The majority of juniors (U13's upwards) will be playing on senior sized pitches, which will off set the deficit of Mini / Midi pitches.

The figures also only relate to the traditional playing times of Saturday afternoons for adults and Sunday mornings for Junior teams as advised by the RFU. The other scenarios suggested by the RFU were not inputted due to the small number of teams on the Island, but have anticipated the growth rates as advised by them and estimated current and future usage.

4.5 Summary of Key Issues for Rugby Union

- In total there are 25 rugby union pitches on the Isle of Wight. Of these, 19 currently have community or schools use;
- The majority of rugby union pitches on the Island are rated as average to good quality although there are pressures due to lack of floodlighting. Quality of changing facilities is perceived as poor to average;
- Community use of schools needs to be investigated to relieve some of the pressure on existing facilities which are currently at their usage capacity and perception by some clubs is that they are overused when considering training and practice by senior and youth teams:
- Across the Island, there is anticipated to be a surplus of senior pitches, but many are within schools grounds. The majority of mini/midi rugby will be playing on senior sized pitches, which will partly off set the deficit of mini/midi pitches;
- Junior participation is the focus of development work for the Island through Vectis RFC;
- There is no women and girls' participation on the Island and is not currently a priority.



Ventnor RFC

PART 5: HOCKEY

5.1 Introduction

Governance of the sport is devolved by England Hockey (EH) at a regional and local level to regional and county associations. There are 3 clubs playing hockey on the Isle of Wight, Isle of Wight Hockey Club has 2 male teams and veterans side; Solent Junior Hockey Club for Girls and Vectis Ladies, 2 teams.

Hockey is played on synthetic turf pitches (STPs). From August 2009, EH has sanctioned the use of some third generation turf ('3G') pitches for hockey matches although none currently exist on the Island. The map and table below indicate the location of STPs on the Island and their suitability for hockey. Sport England recommends a 15-minute drive-time catchment for STPs and this has been taken into account in this assessment. It should, however, be noted, that this is merely an indicative standard and does not take into account usage levels of each facility.

Figure 5.1: Provision of hockey sites across the Isle of Wight

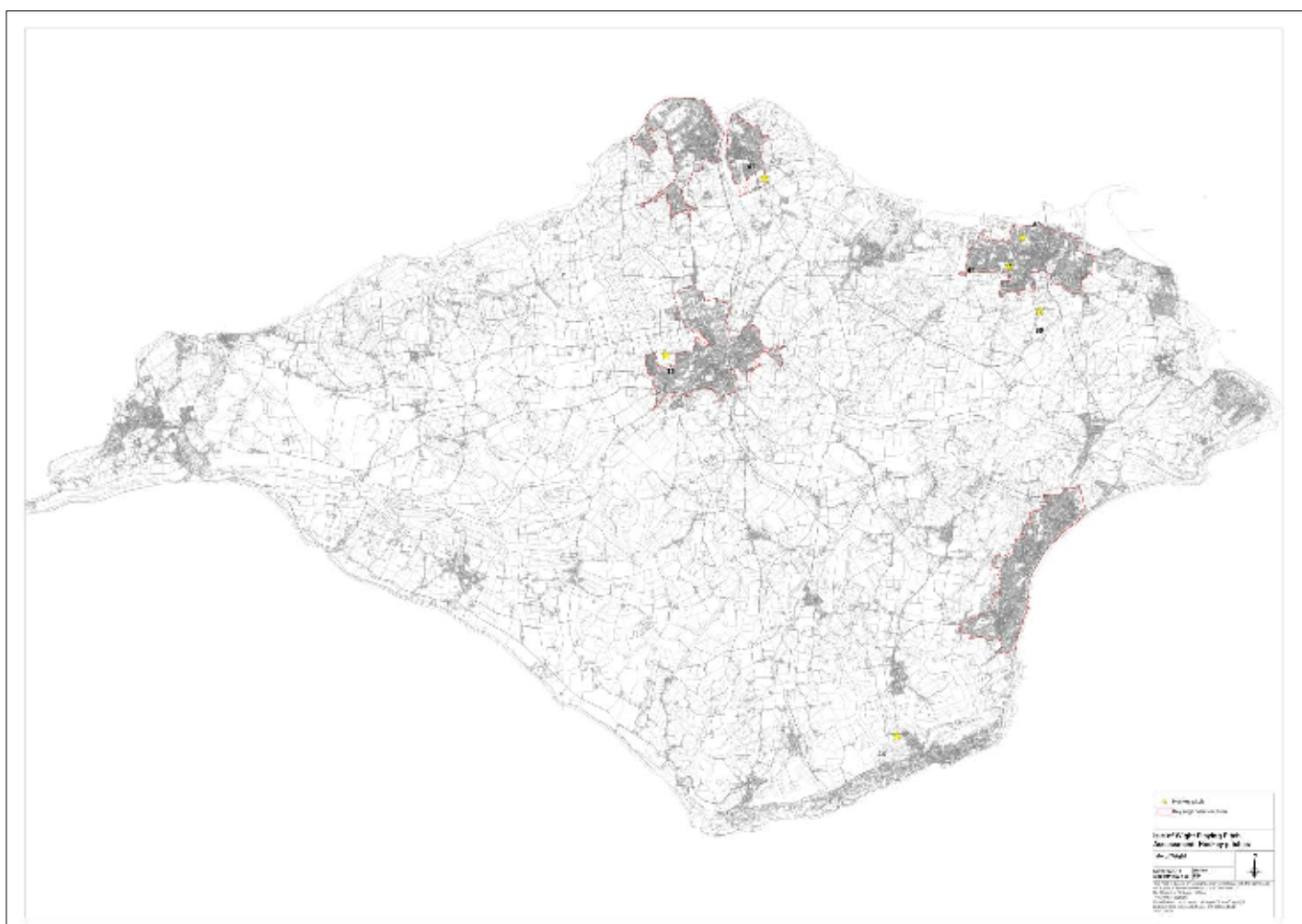


Table 5-1 – Key to hockey sites on the Isle of Wight

Site name	Ref.	Analysis area	No. of STP's	Type
Smallbrook Stadium	60	Ryde	1	Sand
Carisbrooke High School	11	Medina	1	Sand
Ventnor Middle School (Rew Valley Centre)	44	Bay	1	Sand
Sandown High School	53	Bay	1	Sand
Ryde High School	47	Ryde	1	Sand
Osborne Middle School	41	Medina	1	Sand

Analysis of the mapping shows that there is a good spread of STPs located across the Island. The Sport England catchment does not highlight any drive-time deficiencies on the Island.

5.2 Key Issues for Hockey

Pitch Quality

The quality of facilities across the Island is deemed very poor at present with the quality of all weather pitches and changing facilities classed as poor by hockey clubs on the Island. The surfaces on the 2 main pitches at Smallbrook Stadium and Carisbrooke High School are poor in relation to hockey use. The changing rooms *“are the worst in every league the club has played in”*. Access to facilities is limited as Smallbrook is owned by the Local Authority/Ryde School and the pitch at Carisbrooke owned by the Local Authority/High School.

Demand

The 2 main teams which are present on the Island are drawn from across the Island and demand is very reasonable and the main clubs play in the Hampshire Hockey Divisions – Isle of Wight Hockey Club and Vectis Ladies. The 2009 Isle of Wight Hockey Festival was also a great success with 36 teams and over 400 people visiting the Island and is planned as an ongoing event.

5.3 Summary of Key Issues for Hockey

- Improvements to existing facilities, especially playing surfaces and changing facilities;
- A combined sports facility with a shared club house would be excellent for the ongoing development of the sport on the Island;
- Increase in membership of clubs with development of schools hockey; and
- Development of 3G pitch facility that is suitable for hockey at an Island Secondary School (e.g. Cowes High School?).

PART 6: BOWLS

6.1 Introduction

Bowls England is the National Governing Body (NGB) for the sport of Flat Green Lawn Bowls in England with overall responsibility for ensuring the effective governance of the sport. Locally, it is administered by Bowls Isle of Wight.

The majority of bowls on the Isle of Wight is played on flat green lawns. The majority of bowling greens across the Island are located at various sites including parks, recreation grounds and private sports grounds.

Figure 6.1: Location of bowls greens on the Isle of Wight

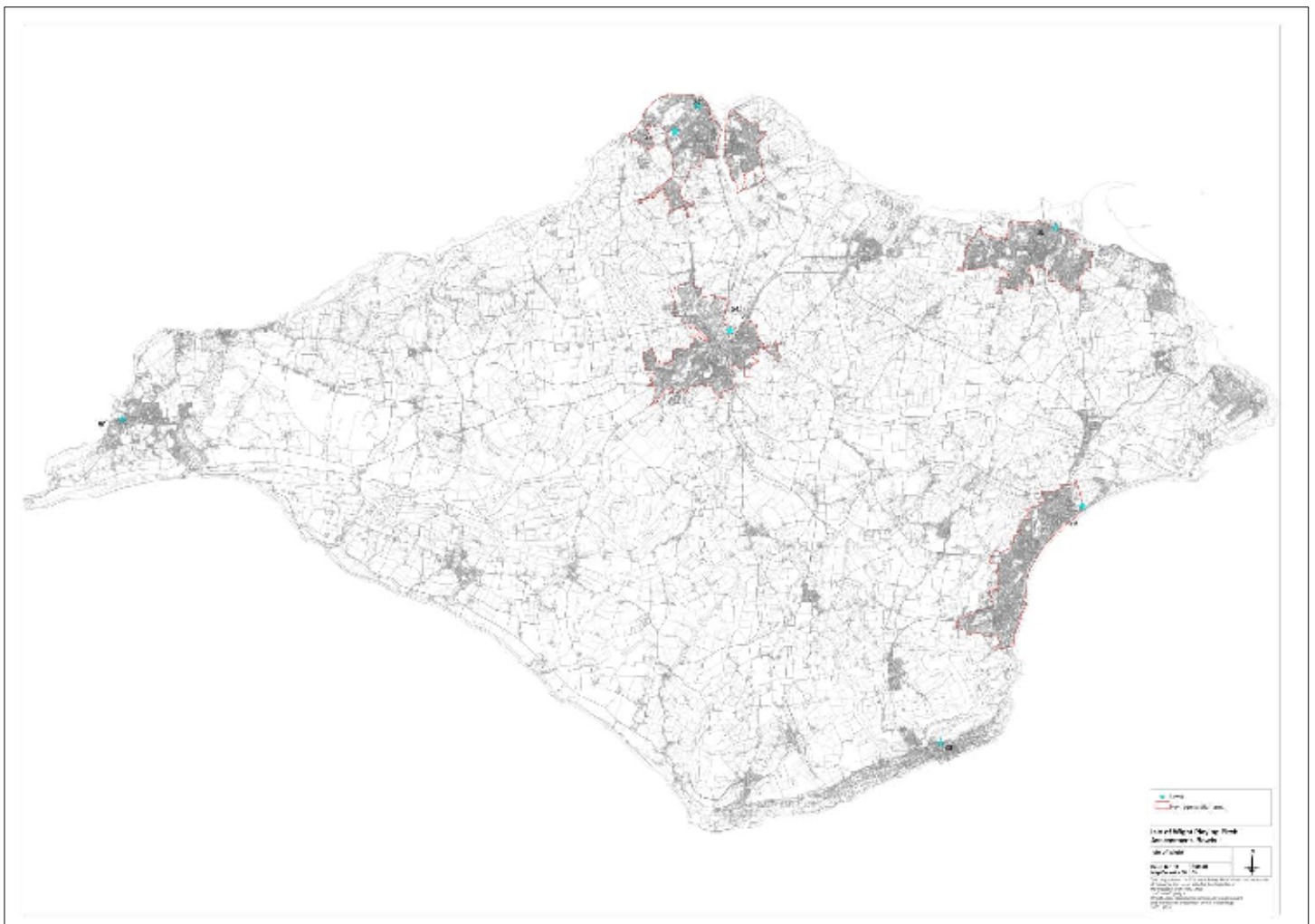


Table 6-1: Key to bowls map

Site name	Analysis area	Total
Bembridge Bowling Club (L)	Bay	1
Camp Hill Bowls Club (L)	Medina	1
Cowes Bowling Club (L)	Medina	2
Cowes Medina Bowling Club (L)	Medina	1
Cowes Medina Ladies Bowling Club (L)	Medina	As above
Forest End Ladies Bowls Club (L)	Medina	As Camp Hill
Newport Bowling Club (L)	Medina	1
Plessey Radar Bowling Club (L)	Medina	2
Ryde Marina Bowls Club (L)	Ryde	2
Sandown Bowling Club (L)	Bay	1
Shanklin Bowling Club (L)	Bay	1
Totland Bay Bowls Club (L)	Rural	1
Ventnor Bowling Club (L)	Bay	1
Westland Bowls Club (L)	Medina	As Camp Hill

6.2 Key Issues for Bowls

The bullet points below summarises information gathered from postal questionnaires and club consultation. We distributed questionnaires to all of the Bowling Clubs and invited them to joint focus groups held. Of these only 4 questionnaires were returned.

The following is a summary of consultation:

- The Isle of Wight Council have recently withdrawn support to some local bowling clubs;
- Many of the clubs are self supporting and self financing;
- Funding is a serious concern to many clubs who wish to refurbish and improve existing facilities; and
- Membership growth and retention is a priority for those who responded.

Quality

Overall, the quality of flat greens on the Island is of a high standard. In particular there is a good level of specialist maintenance and good preparation, including the feeding and scarifying process. All sites assessed as part of the PPG17 audit highlighted the high quality of bowls facilities across the Island. Vandalism does not appear to be a problem as all sites are fenced off.

Ancillary Facilities

In general, changing facilities are adequate for current need, although are limited in terms of offering segregated male and female changing facilities, although this is not unusual. Clubs perceive that, whilst there is adequate investment in the upkeep of the greens, there is a lack of investment in the ancillary facilities.

6.3 Summary for Bowls

- The majority of bowls on the Isle of Wight are played on flat lawn greens;
- The Isle of Wight Council have recently withdrawn support to some local bowling clubs having previously undertaken pitch maintenance at a number of Island Bowling Clubs. Some support still remains but is open for review;
- There is no identified current or latent demand for new bowling greens on the Island (it should be noted that this is based on the low response to the questionnaires and anecdotal evidence derived from consultation with other clubs and leagues);
- Overall, the greens are well maintained with the correct levels of specialist preparation and ongoing maintenance; and
- An increase in junior development initiatives is required to secure or improve future demand for greens.



PART 7: TENNIS

7.1 Introduction

There are currently 4 registered places to play on the Island, one is currently a Clubmark club and three are working towards this standard. They currently have good programmes for both juniors and adults and offer good opportunities to compete. The LTA are looking to grow the sport on the Island in the coming in 2011 and 2012 by increasing the amount of coaches, to that end they are investing in coach education and are running coach education courses throughout 2011 which will see 12 – 15 new Level 1 coaches and potentially 8 new Level 2 coaches alongside 2 new upgraded Level 3 coaches. These coaches will be working in the clubs/schools and at new places to play across the Island with LTA support in an attempt to grow the numbers of people playing tennis across the Island whilst increasing the quality of tennis within the clubs.

Table 7-1: Summary of courts by analysis area

Analysis area	No. of courts
Bay	4
Medina	12
Rural	6
Ryde	15
Isle of Wight	37

Figure 7.1: Location of tennis courts on the Isle of Wight (including schools)

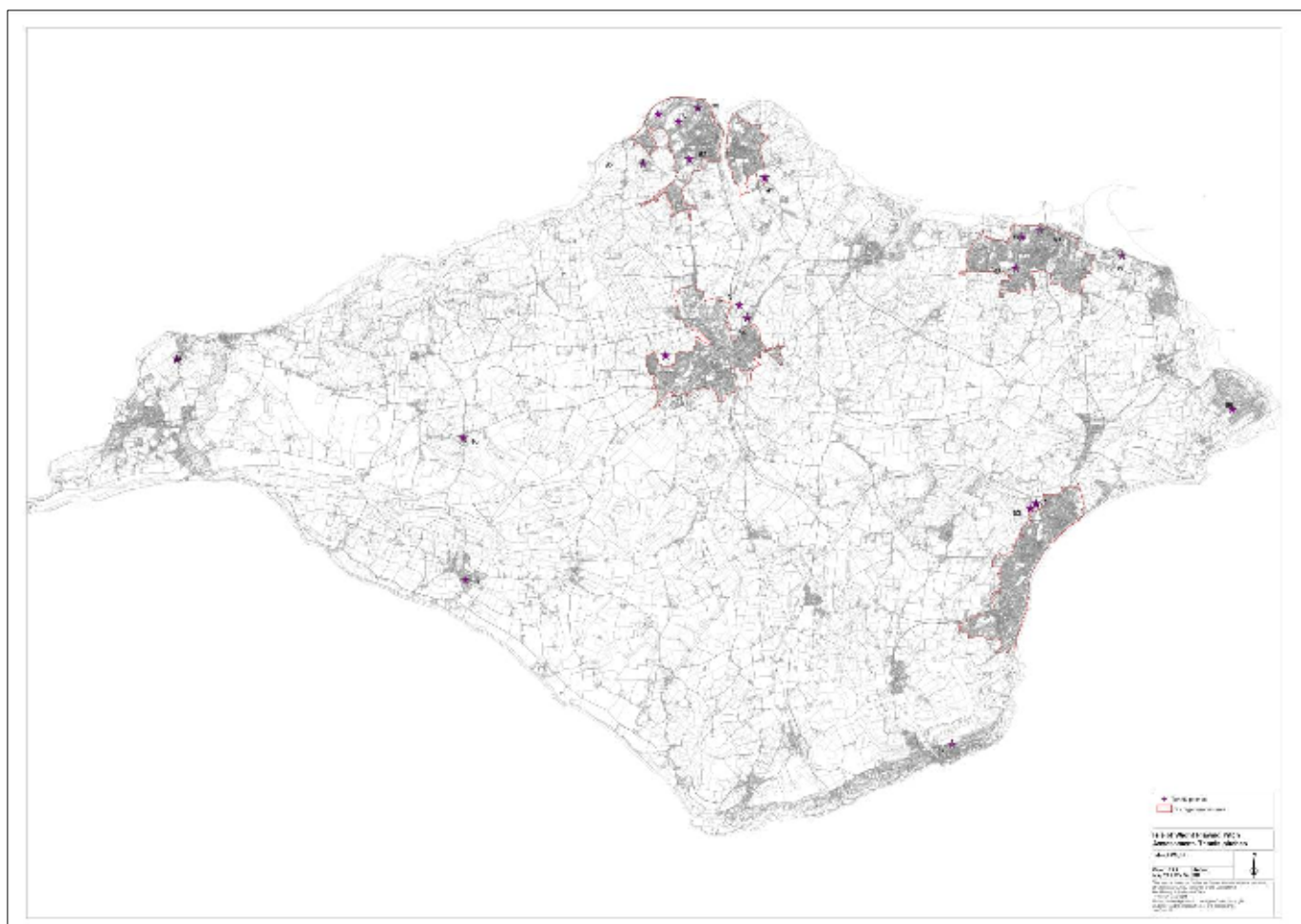


Table 7-2: Key to tennis sites

Site name	Ref.	Analysis area	Total
Calbourne Rec	10	Rural	1
Northwood Park	88	Medina	6
Seaclose	54	Medina	3
Gurnard Pines	95	Medina	3
Westbay Country Club	94	Rural	3
Brighstone Rec	9	Rural	2
Ventnor Tennis Club	73	Bay	4
Ryde Lawn Tennis Club	49	Ryde	5
Ryde Mead LTCC	48	Ryde	8 (2 grass)
Puckpool Park	97	Ryde	2
TOTAL			37

7.2 Key Issues for Tennis

The LTA have identified a number of issues across the Island in relation to tennis and in particular in relation to coaching and tennis development. The overall quality of facilities is very good in relation to club facilities and public access tennis courts. The quality of school tennis courts however is variable and we estimate that there are approximately 51 tennis courts within schools that range from disused and poor quality to average. The majority appear rarely used and a number now double as ball courts or at worst car parking.

7.3 Key Issues Summary for Tennis

- Long term coaching and development. Development of Community park tennis activities is also priority in areas where the island has limited courts as well as increasing the number of coaches too;
- Strengthening links with clubs and improving the quality of tennis by clubs attaining Clubmark status; and
- Strengthening links with schools and investment in school tennis.



Brighstone Tennis Courts

PART 8: MULTI-USE GAMES AREAS (MUGAs) AND SYNTHETIC TURF PITCHES (STPs)

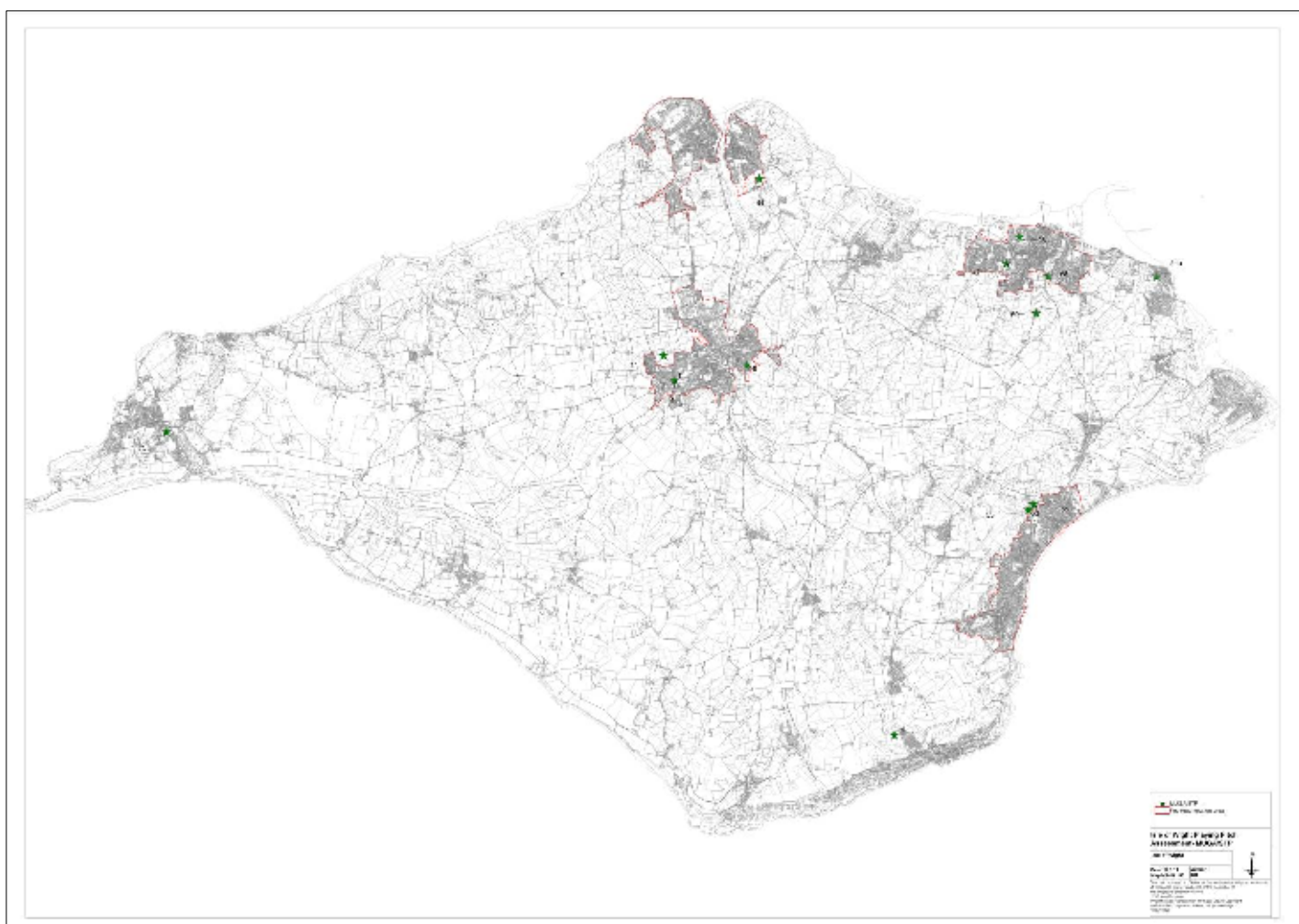
8.1 Introduction

MUGAs and STPs provide opportunities for informal play and are often located on recreation grounds or within schools. However, more frequently they can be (and indeed are) used for 'formal' play, and are hired out to groups for organised activity.

8.2 Current Provision

There are only 6 MUGAs on the Island, listed below. There are also a number of STPs which are used as MUGA facilities.

Figure 8.1: Location of MUGAs and STPs on the Island



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Table 8-1a: MUGAs on the Island

Site name	Ref	Analysis area	No. of MUGAs	Quality
Christ The King College	14	Medina	1	Good
Downside Middle School Furlongs	18	Medina	1	Good
Osborne Middle School	41	Medina	1	Good
Ryde School with Upper Chine	50	Ryde	1	Good
West Wight Centre	75	Rural	1	Good
Oakfield ARC	98	Ryde	1	Good

Table 8-1b: STPs on the Island

Site name	Ref	Analysis area	No. of STP	Quality
Carisbrooke High School	11	Medina	1	Good
Rew Valley Sports Centre	44	Bay	1	Good
Ryde High School	47	Ryde	1	Good
Sandham Middle School	51	Bay	1	Good
Sandown High School	53	Bay	1	Good
Smallbrook Stadium	60	Ryde	1	Good

MUGAs and STPs can make a contribution to achieving national physical activity targets, and are either available for informal use in public parks or within school grounds. They provide a formal area for people to play sport but are rarely used for organised events, although youth outreach workers or sports development workers do tend to make use of the facilities during their work.

To this end they can be considered to be a diversionary activity for young people. Other issues concerning the MUGAs on the Island include:

- Reasonable distribution of MUGAs across the Island, although the availability of STP's adds value to this distribution.
- The introduction of 3G facilities could add value to serve football, cricket and rugby;
- Quality is generally good but there is potential for further MUGA's on redundant tennis court sites, provided this does not conflict with tennis development plans;
- Floodlighting is essential to allow greater use of facilities; and
- Several primary schools have identified a greater need for MUGA's within school grounds.



West Wight MUGA

PART 9: EDUCATION PROVISION

9.1 Introduction

The provision of pitches at schools and colleges can make an important contribution to the overall stock of playing pitches within a particular analysis area. It is therefore important to have accurate information about the number, type, quality and availability of pitches within the education sector on the Isle of Wight.

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

<http://www.teachernet.gov.uk/docbank/index.cfm?id=11600>

The Protection of School Playing Fields and Land for Academies July 2007 Guidance supersedes *Guidance Reference DfE–1017-2004: The Protection of School Playing Fields and Land for Academies*, sets out the Secretary of State's policy to stop the unjustified sale of school playing fields. The Guidance also sets out how the Secretary of State will determine whether there are any circumstances that would persuade him of the need to change the current pattern of playing field provision at schools.

The Guidance:

- Explains the criteria set out in the previous Guidance and Circulars relating to schools' and communities' needs, thereby safeguarding the delivery of a broad and balanced curriculum;
- Clarifies the protection given to playing fields provided for pupils aged under 8;
- Extends and clarifies the general consents procedure overall while reducing bureaucratic Burdens where possible; and
- Ensures that any proceeds arising from the sale of playing fields at operating maintained schools are:
 - Re-invested primarily back into providing sport or recreation facilities, particularly outdoor facilities, or
 - Used to help drive up standards and to replace old schools, rather than for general repairs or paying for teachers.

Isle of Wight Schools Reorganisation Programme and Primary Capital Programme

We have already previously discussed the Islands current reorganisation programme and anticipated Primary Capital Programme.

Key Plans include:

Proposed school site closures (2010-2015) – NB: The Primary Schools are to be located at the closing Middle School sites from September 2011 onwards unless formally closed.

- Bembridge Primary School;
- Chale Primary School – Closed August 2010;
- East Cowes Primary School;
- Gurnard Primary School;
- Broadlea Primary School, Sandown;
- Love Lane Primary School, Cowes;
- St. Margaret's C of E School, Ventnor – site closed August 2010; school amalgamated into the new Ventnor St Francis Catholic and CE Primary School;
- St. Boniface, Ventnor - school amalgamated into the new Ventnor St Francis Catholic and CE Primary School;
- Hunnyhill Primary School, Newport;
- Greenmount Primary School, Ryde;
- Swanmore Middle School, Ryde;
- All Saints C of E School, Freshwater;
- Weston Community School, Totland;
- Haylands Primary School, Ryde; and
- Ventnor Middle School.

The plans for the school estate in the Primary Capital programme (PCP) are at relatively advanced planning stages so it is possible to advise what impact any potential school closures will have on the availability of pitches. These are listed below.



Cowes High School

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Table 9-1: Proposed school closures and pitch losses- 2010- 2015

School	Pitch loss	Impact	Alternatives
Bembridge Primary School	None	None	Use of Steyne Park pitches remains
Chale Primary School	Small green area (equates to 1 junior pitch)	Low	Chale Rec
East Cowes Primary School	Small green area to be returned to the Rec.	None	N/A
Gurnard Primary School	Small junior/mini-soccer pitch	Low	N/A
Broadlea Primary School	Small green area (equates to 1 junior pitch)	Low	Lake Middle School pitches next door
Love Lane Primary School	Small green area	Low	Somerton Middle School pitches next door
St Margaret's C of E School	None	None	Use of Ventnor Middle School pitches opposite
St. Boniface Primary, Ventnor	Small green area (equates to 1 junior pitch)	None	N/A
Hunnyhill Primary School	Small green area	Low	Use of Downside Middle School (Kitbridge campus) pitches and new pitches to be created on Worsley Road prior to new housing development
Greenmount Primary School	None	None	N/A
Swanmore Middle School	1 senior football pitch	Low	New school built on the upper pitch with Haylands Primary School relocated to this location. Haylands currently has 1 senior pitch on its existing site and is therefore gaining an extra pitch.
All Saints C of E School	Medium green area (equates to 2 junior pitches)	Low	West Wight Centre pitches and Stroud Rec
Weston Community School	Small pitch	Low	West Wight Centre pitches and Stroud Rec
Haylands Primary School	None	None	School land and buildings to be leased to new Ryde Academy.
Ventnor Middle School	None	None	New school built on the demolished school site for Ventnor St Francis Catholic and CE Primary School. The three predecessor primary schools have no pitches and will be gaining 4 pitches, full size STP.

Note – All Middle Schools are to be closed but re-branded as new primary schools. New build at Swanmore Middle School.

Schools re-organisation presents an opportunity for the enhancement of outdoor sports provision on the Island. The strategy and action plan will seek to inform proposals by examining the potential of school-based facilities to contribute to community based provision on the Island.

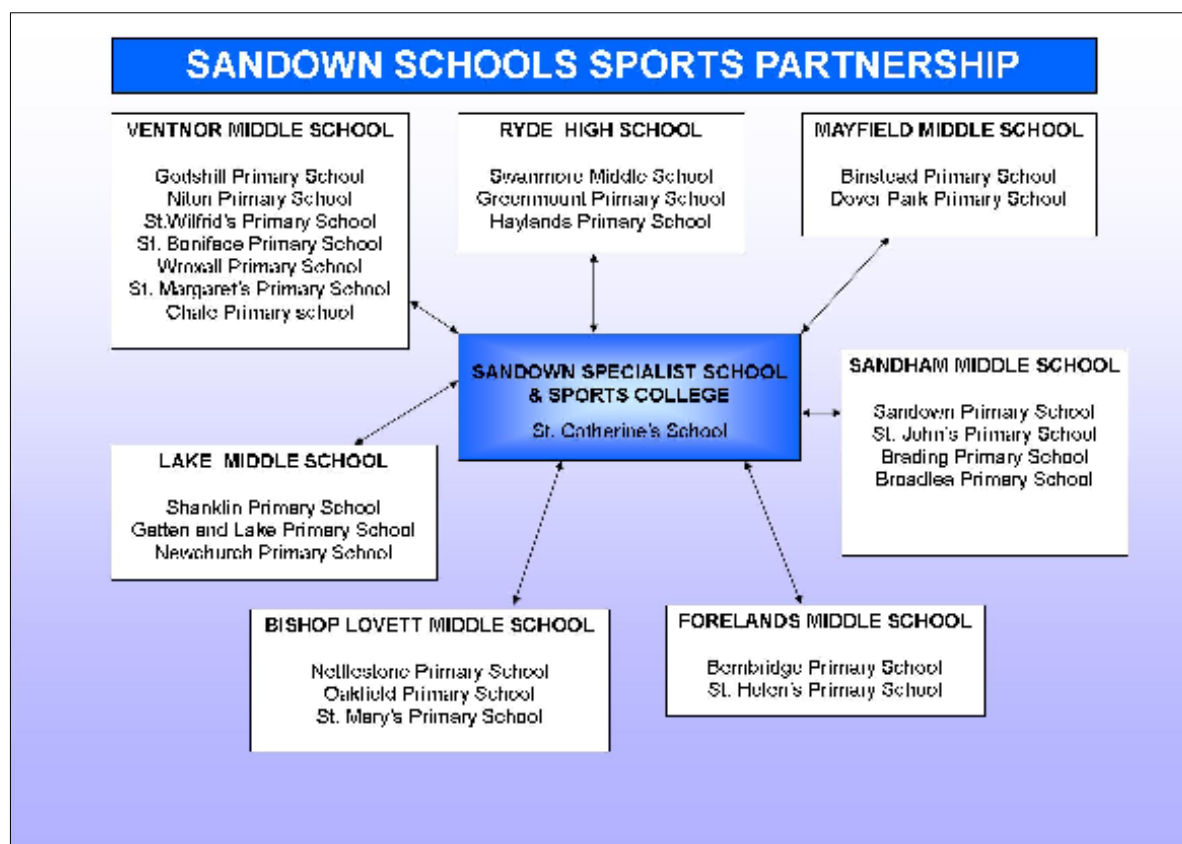
School Sports Partnerships (SSP)

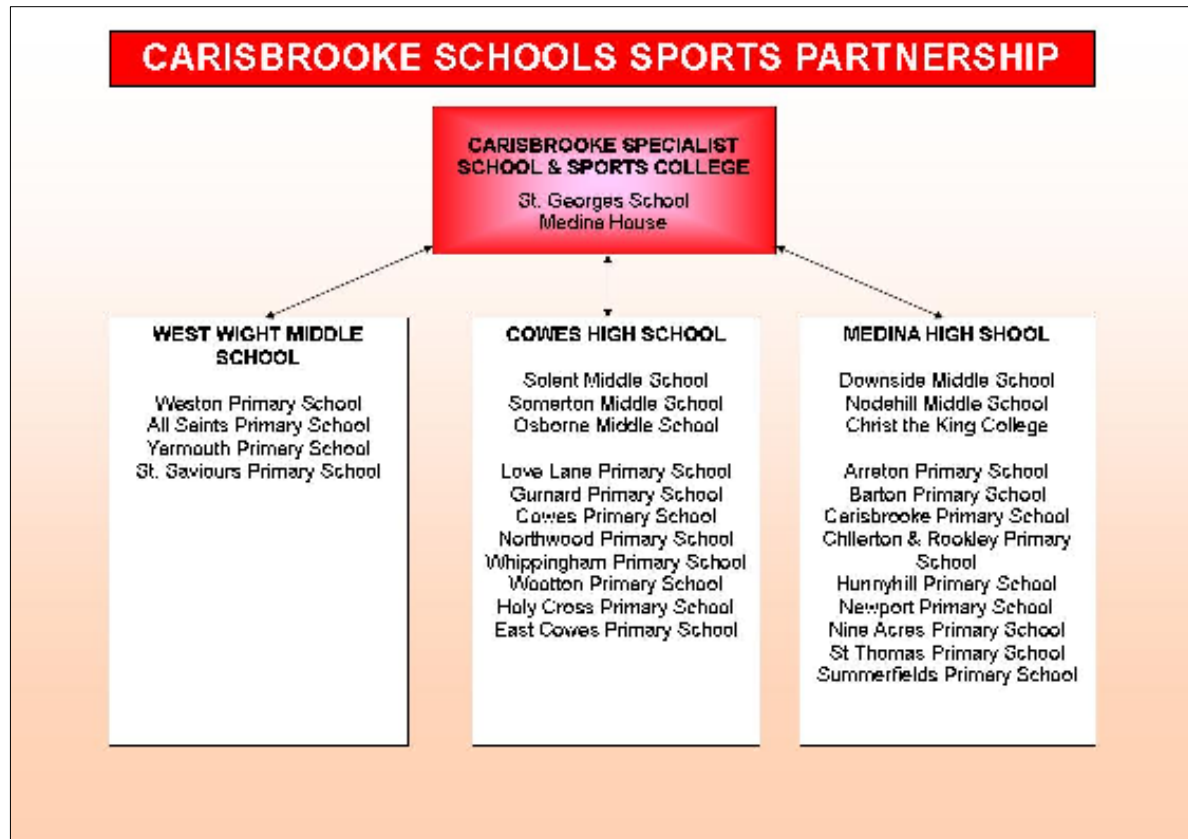
What is an SSP? A School Sport Partnership (SSP) is a family of schools in a geographic area usually led by a Specialist Sports College, to deliver the governments PE and Sport Strategy for young people at a local level. This strategy aims to provide 5 hours of quality physical activity per week both in and out of school hours.

On the Isle of Wight there are two SSPs, Carisbrooke and Sandown. Each partnership works to enhance the quality of curriculum PE across all key stages, out of hours learning, and develop skills of coaches and teachers.

In each partnership there is one Partnership Development Manager (PDM). They have a staff of School Sport Co-ordinators (SSCO) who each support a small cluster of schools, with a dedicated Primary Link Teacher (PLT). In each partnership there are also administrators, community coaches, and the Competition Manager who oversees competition across the Island.

The Clusters are detailed below:





The SSP's original development plan identified a number of key challenges and issues to overcome along with a number of targets with individual key performance indicators. However, in light of schools reorganisation, the role and detail for SSP's will need to be completely re-assessed in relation to a series of new challenges and key performance indicators. As new structures are rolled out, new SSP's will be developed taking into account schools which have amalgamated, being disposed of and the role of the new secondary schools.



Osborne Middle School, East Cowes

9.2 High and Middle School Provision

This section outlines the **current** level of provision at High and Middle schools on the Isle of Wight. For the purposes of this study, education pitches that are available for community use are defined as sites/pitches where there is current competitive, weekend use by clubs/teams during the 2009/10 season and where they have highlighted actual current community use. This does not necessarily have to take the form of a formal use agreement but may be an informal agreement between the school and club. It is recognised that this type of community use can be subject to change on a season by season basis. However, it is important to record this form of play in order to recognise an accurate number of teams for the TGR calculations. Although, we would recommend that in the long term to secure continued availability, formal use agreements are preferred.

Table 9-2: Summary of pitches available at high/private and middle schools sites and availability of community use by analysis area

Analysis area	Total no. of education pitches available for community use in (brackets)					
	Senior football	Junior football	Mini soccer	Rugby union	Cricket	STP/MUGA
Bay	9 (9)	4 (3)	0	4 (4)	3 (3)	3 (3)
Medina	19 (17)	11 (5)	4 (4)	9 (8)	7 (6)	4 (4)
Rural	1 (1)	3 (0)	4 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Ryde	4 (3)	4 (3)	0	4 (3)	4 (3)	4 (4)
Isle of Wight	33 (30)	22 (11)	8 (6)	18 (16)	15 (13)	12 (12)

As shown in the analysis table above, there is actually quite significant use of education pitches for community use across the Island. However, there are 11 junior football pitches with no community use. In total, 17 schools currently have no community use and are primarily primary schools within the rural area and with limited facilities. *(During the 2009/10 season and based on feedback from schools):*

*Table 9-3: Summary of all schools **with** community use*

School	Facilities in Use
Gatten and Lake Primary School	Football pitches
Lake Middle School	Football, cricket and rugby pitches
Sandham Middle School	Football, rugby pitches and STP
Sandown High School	Football, tennis and STP
Carisbrooke High School	Football, rugby, cricket, hockey, tennis, STP
Christ the King College (both sites)	Football, cricket, rugby, STP
Cowes High School	Football, rugby, cricket, tennis
Downside Middle School	Football
Medina High School	Football, cricket, rugby, tennis
Osborne Middle School	Football, cricket, rugby, tennis, STP
Somerton Middle School	Football, rugby, cricket
Vectis Playing Fields	Football, rugby
Ventnor Middle School (Rew Valley)	Football, rugby, cricket, STP
St Saviours RC School	Football
Forelands Middle School (Steyne Park)	Football, cricket, rugby
West Wight Middle School (West Wight Centre)	Football, cricket, rugby,
Binstead Primary School	Football
Mayfield Middle School	Football, cricket
Ryde School with Upper Chine	Football, cricket, rugby, tennis, hockey
Ryde High School	Football, rugby, tennis, STP
Swanmore Middle School	Football, cricket, rugby

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Consultation identifies that 17 education sites have the potential to be available for community use but the school has not identified any demand in the local area and the sites are currently not in use. In order to present a realistic view of shortfalls, adequacies and requirements, these sites have been removed from the calculations for TGR's, as they are currently not in competitive use. However, where shortfalls in provision are identified (if any), these pitches should be taken into account because they do have the potential, subject to formal agreements.

High and Middle School Audit

We consulted with all current High School and Middle Schools across the Island with a detailed questionnaire as well as visited every site during October 2010. Responses are summarised below.

Table 9-4: Summary of High and Middle school provision on the Island

School	Facilities	Consultation issues
Ryde with Upper Chine	Football, cricket, rugby, tennis, hockey	Cricket, hockey and football facilities regularly used by the community including Ryde Hockey Club. All facilities rated as good.
Bishop Lovett Middle School	Football, cricket, rugby	Facilities rated as good but currently no community use but would consider allowing.
Forelands Middle School	Football, cricket, rugby	Site currently used by Bembridge Cricket Club. School closing and Bembridge Primary School taking over. Facilities rated as good to average
Christ the King College	Football, cricket, rugby, STP	Used by Newport Colts with most facilities rated as good to average. Also use Vectis Playing Fields.
Lake Middle School	Football, cricket, rugby	Good community use by local football clubs, U9's to U13's. Facilities generally good although problems with evenness of pitch and sub soils
Mayfield CE Middle School	Football, cricket	Good community use, Ryde Cricket Club and Isle of Wight Girls FA. Facilities acceptable
Osborne Middle School	Football, cricket, rugby, tennis, STP	Strong community use, managed by Local Authority Leisure Services. Facilities good.
Solent Middle School	Football, cricket, rugby	No community use of facilities and would not consider. Good facilities available
Somerton Middle School	Football, cricket, rugby	Used by Gurnard Football Club. Facilities rated as good. School closing and combining with Love Lane Primary School next door.
Swanmore Middle School	Football, cricket, rugby	Facilities rated as good to acceptable. Some community use. School closing and new Haylands Primary being built on upper football pitch.
Ventnor Middle School	Football, cricket, rugby, STP	Excellent community usage by Rew Valley FC, Solent Juniors Hockey Club and Ventnor RFC. School closing and site being taken over by a new local primary school.
West Wight Middle School	Football, cricket, rugby	Share with West Wight Sports Centre. School closing but site may be used by local primary school. Facilities good to acceptable.
Cowes High School	Football, cricket, rugby	Football pitch used by Cowes Old Boys and Cowes Youth Sports. Facilities rated as good. New build of Cowes Secondary School (Enterprise College) commencing in 2010 and on completion in 2012 will have access to new facilities. Temporary loss of facilities during construction works.
Medina High School	Football, cricket, rugby, tennis	Considerable use by the community, currently managed by LA Leisure Services. School becoming a

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School	Facilities	Consultation issues
		secondary school in September 2011. Also forms part of the Isle of Wight Festival site.
Ryde High School	Football, rugby, STP, tennis, cricket	Extensive use by community on Pell Lane Rec (managed by the School) including Royal Canaries FC, Crown FC, Ryde Saints FC, Ryde Rugby Club (who use Haylands Primary adjacent to High School), Ryde Saints Girls. Facilities good to acceptable. Also own Hayland's Farm playing fields.
Sandown High School	Football, cricket, tennis, STP	Used by Sandown FC, Sandown Youth FC and VYFC. Facilities rated as poor to good. Issues with changing facilities. Currently use Rugby pitches at adjacent Sandham Middle School and Hurricanes RFC. Pressure on existing facilities and a worry in relation to increased numbers in 2011.
Carisbrooke High School	Football, cricket, hockey, STP, rugby, tennis	Community use by Brading U15's and local Hockey clubs use STP. Facilities are rated as good
No responses from:		
Nodehill Middle School Sandham Middle School		

Primary School Audit

Questionnaires were sent to all primary schools on the Island in order to complete a quantitative and qualitative audit of formal outdoor pitches. We received 33 responses from primary schools. Below is a summary of responses:

- Concerns on lack of changing facilities in many primary schools;
- Schools re-organisation and erection of temporary classrooms restricts the use of outdoor facilities;
- All weather facilities seen as a requirement or MUGA's;
- Most see opportunities in moves planned to former Middle School sites; and
- Most do not have community access.

Post Re-organisation

The schools re-organisation process, Primary Capital Programme, and the switch to Academy status for a number of the Isle of Wight Secondary Schools offers significant opportunities for improving the range of and quality of sports facilities across the Island. The overall loss of pitches as a result of this process is minimal and the PPM has demonstrated considerable surpluses of pitches across the Island based on anticipated sports development and population growth. The relocation of a number of primary schools where provision was often limited to closing Middle School sites has considerable benefits. The move to secondary schools and Academy status of the Island's High Schools offers opportunities to invest in higher quality facilities such as at Ryde and Sandown.

9.3 Key Issues for Education

- There is significant use of education pitches for community use across the Island;
- There are few formal use agreements in place between many clubs and schools. Where sites are used, this is often an informal arrangement only. Schools are responsible for their own letting of pitches. However to assist with, the Local Authority provides schools with a document of conditions for the letting of school grounds;
- Consultation identifies that 17 education sites have the potential to be available for community use;
- Disposal of a number of sites over the next 5 years as part of schools reorganisation will have no significant impact on quantity of provision but offers real opportunities for enhancing quality and community use further. Sites being disposed of have little or no community use and few existing facilities on current sites;
- The main issues inhibiting schools making their facilities available for community use include associated costs incurred opening up the grounds and providing access to changing accommodation in particular; and
- If formal long-term community use agreements were in place with schools, this would reduce the need for single pitch sites which are expensive to maintain and often deliver a poor quality experience.



Carisbrooke High School

PART 10: QUANTITATIVE LOCAL STANDARD

10.1 Introduction

Within local plans/unitary development plans, many local authorities have used the NPFA guidelines in setting local standards for outdoor sports provision. This is usually based on a number of hectares per 1,000 population, the “six acre standard. The NPFA outlines 1.21 hectares of formal outdoor sports pitches as an aspiration for provision.

The Isle of Wight has however recently carried out a compliant PPG17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation study which assessed quality, accessibility and quantity of provision.

A number of provision standards were recommended in the PPG 17 report and these are detailed below in more detail.

Table 10-1: PPG17 Provision standards for outdoor sports facilities

Summary	Urban area m ²	Rural area m ²	Bay area m ²	Medina area m ²	Ryde area m ²
Existing quantity standard	16-18m ²	16-18m ²	16-18m ²	16-18m ²	16-18m ²
Existing provision*	14.1m ²	9.3m ²	9.3m ²	13m ²	18m ²
Proposed revised quantity standard	15m ²	10m ²	15m ²	15m ²	15m ²

**Note -These figures did not include all schools provision.*

The original quantity standard was based on the NPFA 6 acre standard. The PPG17 report strongly recommended that the Council research the current usage and provision of sports pitch provision on the Island through a comprehensive survey of sports clubs, usage, pitch quality and potential future needs. This required the development of a comprehensive Playing Pitch Strategy. The PPG1 7 report however proposed a quantity standard until a more robust assessment was carried out based on existing provision and local consultation feedback.

With the carrying out and analysis carried out as part of this playing pitch assessment, we are now in a position to ascertain whether the proposed quantity standard is adequate as proposed within the PPG17 Report.

Having taking this analysis a step further and identifying within the pitch stock, adequate and inadequate provision and levels of latent demand in the area, makes the standard significantly more representative of the local situation. By factoring in this information a more definitive ‘quantitative local standard’ can be derived. That is to say a local standard, which takes into account local quantitative information.

The quantitative local standard is calculated by adding the hectarage of pitch stock available for community use to the identified shortfall/surplus of pitches (latent demand). It is also useful to identify the amount of inadequate pitches within the existing stock.

It is advised that the quantitative local standards are adopted as part of the LDF and used as supplementary planning guidance in the context of planning applications such as the following:

- Where applicants propose the removal/relocation of playing pitches, which will affect the amount of provision in a given area; and
- Where developer contributions can be gained to improve the quality of existing facilities. Local standards have been provided on both an analysis area basis (five local districts) and a citywide basis.

2010 Standards of Provision

Latent demand was **not** identified on the Island, and consultation would suggest that the number of teams playing across the Island has decreased. However, there are a number of initiatives in place which are looking at the development of sports across the Island, in particular Rugby and Cricket. Playing pitch space measurements are based on pitch dimensions including run off areas but do not include car parking, landscaping, and the space between pitches. This has been allowed for in the proposed revised local standard as well as the provision of “non pitch sports” such as tennis, bowls and athletics by adding on 50%. In each case below an additional 50% has been added to the dimensions of playing surfaces to make allowance for side movement, safe playing margins and the need for ancillary facilities, such as training areas and pavilions. This is in accordance with NPFA recommendations

10.2 Comparative Local Standards

The table below shows the breakdown of pitch provision within the Bay analysis area.

Table 10-2a: Bay analysis area playing pitch provision summary

Population 2010 38,697 (2010 figures)	Total no. of pitches	Pitches available for community use	No. of <i>adequate</i> pitches available for community use	No. of <i>inadequate</i> pitches available for community use	No. of pitches required to meet latent demand
Senior football	20	13	13	0	0
Junior football	4	3	3	0	0
Mini soccer	0	0	0	0	0
Senior rugby	7	3	3	0	0
Junior rugby	0	0	0	0	0
Cricket	8	2	2	0	0
STP	3	3	2	0	0
Total estimated playing pitch space (ha)					43.9ha
Total estimated pitch playing space (ha per 1,000)					1.14ha
Total estimated pitch playing space with 50% added (ha per 1,000)					1.71ha

Table 10-2b: Bay analysis area playing pitch standard

Playing pitch space available for community use (ha per 1,000)	1.71ha
Required additions (ha per 1,000)	0
Playing pitch standard (ha per 1,000)	1.71ha
Proposed Bay standard in 2010 (m² per person)	16m ² per person

Isle of Wight Council
Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

The table below shows the breakdown of pitch provision within the Medina analysis area.

*Table 10-3a: **Medina** analysis area playing pitch provision summary*

Population 2010 49,084 (2010 figures)	Total no. of Pitches	Pitches available for community use	No. of adequate pitches available for community use	No. of inadequate pitches available for community use	No. of pitches required to meet latent demand
Senior football	33	25	25	0	0
Junior football	11	5	6	0	0
Mini soccer	4	0	0	0	0
Senior rugby	11	9	9	0	0
Junior rugby	0	0	0	0	0
Cricket	14	8	8	0	0
STP	4	4	4	0	0
Total estimated playing pitch space (ha)					76.1ha
Total estimated pitch playing space (ha per 1,000)					1.55ha
Total estimated pitch playing space with 50% added (ha per 1,000)					2.32ha

*Table 10-3b: **Medina** analysis area playing pitch standard*

Playing pitch space available for community use (ha per 1,000)	2.32ha
Required additions (ha per 1,000)	0
Playing pitch standard (ha per 1,000)	2.32ha
Medina standard in 2010 (m² per person)	16m ² per person

The table below shows the breakdown of pitch provision within the rural analysis area.

*Table 10-4a: **Rural** analysis area playing pitch provision summary*

Population 2010 25,636 (2010 figures)	Total no. of Pitches	Pitches available for community use	No. of adequate pitches available for community use	No. of inadequate pitches available for community use	No. of pitches required to meet latent demand
Senior football	11	6	6	0	0
Junior football	4	1	1	0	0
Mini soccer	4	1	0	0	0
Senior rugby	1	1	1	0	0
Junior rugby	0	0	0	0	0
Cricket	7	1	1	0	0
STP	1	1	1	0	0
Total estimated playing pitch space (ha)					26.2ha
Total estimated pitch playing space (ha per 1,000)					1.02ha
Total estimated pitch playing space with 50% added (ha per 1,000)					1.53ha

*Table 10-4b: **Rural** analysis area playing pitch standard*

Playing pitch space available for community use (ha per 1,000)	1.53ha
Required additions (ha per 1,000)	0
Playing pitch standard (ha per 1,000)	1.53ha
Rural standard in 2010 (m² per person)	16m ² per person

Isle of Wight Council
Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

The table below shows the breakdown of pitch provision within the Ryde analysis area.

*Table 10-5a: **Ryde** analysis area playing pitch provision summary*

Population 2010 22,925 (2010 figures)	Total no. of Pitches	Pitches available for community use	No. of <i>adequate</i> pitches available for community use	No. of <i>inadequate</i> pitches available for community use	No. of pitches required to meet latent demand
Senior football	12	8	8	0	0
Junior football	4	3	3	0	0
Mini soccer	0	0	0	0	0
Senior rugby	6	3	3	0	0
Junior rugby	0	0	0	0	0
Cricket	7	4	4	0	0
STP	4	4	4	0	0
Total estimated playing pitch space (ha)					35.1ha
Total estimated pitch playing space (ha per 1,000)					1.53ha
Total estimated pitch playing space with 50% added (ha per 1,000)					2.29ha

*Table 10-5b: **Ryde** analysis area playing pitch standard*

Playing pitch space available for community use (ha per 1,000)	2.29ha
Required additions (ha per 1,000)	0
Playing pitch standard (ha per 1,000)	2.29ha
Ryde standard in 2010 (m ² per person)	16m ² per person

The table below shows the breakdown of pitch provision within the **Island** analysis area.

*Table 10-6a: **Island** analysis area playing pitch provision summary*

Population 2010 139,482 (2010 figures)	Total No. of Pitches	Pitches available for community use	No. of <i>adequate</i> pitches available for community use	No. of <i>inadequate</i> pitches available for community use	No. of pitches required to meet latent demand
Senior football	76	52	52	0	0
Junior football	23	12	12	0	0
Mini soccer	8	1	1	0	0
Senior rugby	25	19	19	0	0
Junior rugby	0	0	0	0	0
Cricket	36	15	15	0	0
STP	12	12	12	0	0
Total estimated playing pitch space (ha)					181.4ha
Total estimated pitch playing space (ha per 1,000)					1.3ha
Total estimated pitch playing space with 50% added (ha per 1,000)					1.95ha

*Table 10-6b: **Island** analysis area playing pitch standard*

Playing pitch space available for community use (ha per 1,000)	1.95ha
Required additions (ha per 1,000)	0
Playing pitch standard (ha per 1,000)	1.95ha
Island standard in 2010 (m ² per person)	16m ² per person

Taking into account the existing provision of pitches, the addition of non pitch sports such as tennis, bowls and athletics and the need for car parking, space between pitches and landscaping, the following revised Local Standards have been recommended for each area:

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Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

Table 10-7: Proposed playing pitch standards on analysis area by area basis

Analysis area	PPG17 standard	Proposed revised local standard
Bay	15m ² per person	16m ² per person
Medina	15m ² per person	16m ² per person
Rural	10m ² per person	16m ² per person
Ryde	15m ² per person	16m ² per person
Island	15m ² urban/10m ² rural	16m ² urban/16m ² rural



PART 11: ACTION PLAN

11.1 Introduction

The Playing Pitch Assessment has highlighted a number of issues related to sports provision on the Isle of Wight and these have been summarised within the previous sections. A number of policy recommendations are made within this section, which are then translated into a series of Actions. The aim of the Action Plan is to guide current and future providers of sport on the Island as to what the key priorities are, giving a strategic approach to island-wide provision. It should be reviewed annually.

11.2 Provision and Standards

The following provision standards are recommended based on initial *PPG17* audit work and subsequent playing pitch analysis.

Table 10-8: Recommended standards

Analysis area	PPG17 standard	Proposed revised local standard
Bay	15m ² per person	16m ² per person
Medina	15m ² per person	16m ² per person
Rural	10m ² per person	16m ² per person
Ryde	15m ² per person	16m ² per person
Island	15m ² urban/10m ² rural	16m ² urban/16m ² rural

Policy ONE – Provision Standards

At least 1.6 hectares of sports pitches should be provided per 1,000 population across the Island within the urban areas, and 1.6 hectares within the rural area.

At the more local level, this should equate to:

- Within the **Bay** area, at least 1.6 hectares per 1,000 population;
- Within the **Medina** area, at least 1.6 hectares per 1,000 population;
- Within **Rural** area, at least 1.6 hectares per 1,000 population; and
- Within the **Ryde** area, at least 1.6 hectares per 1,000 population.

The above are minimum standards, and an ‘over-provision’ of at least 10% should be maintained in order to provide flexibility and respond to fluctuations in demand. All areas display that the provision standards are met with a small surplus, and Island-wide, provision is 100% met. However, it takes no account of the quality of the pitches, availability of changing facilities, or the level of demand for them. Further improvements will be required to bring them up to the necessary standard, and these will form the focus for investment activity initially. In the longer term all parts of the Island should retain 100% of the standard.

The existing sports pitches that are prioritised for retention and improvement (the Priority Sports Pitches) are identified below.

The Priority Sports Pitches have been divided into four categories:

- **Key centres** – multiple pitches with team changing facilities that are capable of delivering high quality concentrated activity through the most efficient use of land and resources;
- **School sites** – that are well-located spatially and where dual use agreements for community sports use would be beneficial;
- **Other public sites** – single pitches or artificial surfaces, generally without changing facilities, which are already popular and have the potential for cost-effective improvement; and
- **Private clubs** – well-established facilities that are already delivering high quality opportunities for league-based sports but are subject to other considerations in relation to funding, grants and liabilities.

Table 11-1a: The Bay area

Key centres	
53	Sandown High (Secondary) School (Sandown Academy by 1/9/2011)
44	Rew Valley Sports Centre
Dual use school sites	
53	Sandown High (Secondary) School
51	Sandham Middle School
21	Gatten and Lake Primary School
29	Lake Middle School (Broadlea Primary School by 1/9/2011)
66	Steyne Park, Bembridge
Other public sites	
93	Fairway Park
Private clubs	
58	Shanklin FC
57	Shanklin Cricket Club
52	Sandown and Shanklin RFC
64	St Helens Village Green
28	Kyngs Towne FC
8	Brading Town FC
7	Brading Cricket Club
70	Ventnor Cricket Club
71	Ventnor FC
72	Ventnor RFC
82	Wroxall FC



Shanklin FC

Isle of Wight Council
Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

Table 11-1b: Medina area

Key centres	
11 & 31	Carisbrooke High (Secondary) School and Medina High School (Island Innovation Trust (IIT) by 1/9/2011)
16	Cowes High School (Cowes Enterprise College by 1/9/2011)
41	Osborne Middle School (Queensgate Foundation Primary School by 1/9/2011)
Dual use school sites	
13,14	Christ the King College – Upper and Lower
69	Vectis Playing Fields
61	Solent Middle School (Gurnard Primary School by 1/9/2011)
62	Somerton Middle School (Love Lane Primary School by 1/9/2011)
18,19	Downside Middle School (ceases on 31/8/2011)
Other public sites	
54	Seaclose Playing Fields
15	Clatterford Rec
42	Park Road Rec
87,88	Northwood Park
35	Nine Acres Rec
Private clubs	
27	Isle of Wight Community Club
38	Northwood Cricket Club
78	Westwood Park
20	East Cowes Vics
22	GKN
32a	Newclose Cricket Ground
74	Victoria Rec
34	Newport FC
81	Wootton Rec



Northwood Cricket Club

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Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

Table 11-1c: Rural area

Key centres	
75	West Wight Sports Centre (West Wight Middle School)
Dual use school sites	
75	West Wight Middle School
Other public sites	
9	Brighstone Rec
10	Calbourne Rec
12	Chale Rec
59	Shorwell Rec
68	Totland Rec
Private clubs	
45	Rookley Playing Field
91	Porchfield Cricket Club
37	Niton FC
32	Newchurch and Parish Community Association
76	West Wight FC
90	Whitcroft and Barton FC
2	Arreton Cricket Club
83	Yarmouth and Calbourne FC



Rookley Playing Fields

Table 11-1d: Ryde area

Key centres	
47	Ryde High School (Ryde Academy by 1/9/2011)
Dual use school sites	
5	Bishop Lovett Middle School (to close 31/8/2011)
30	Mayfield Middle School (Greenmount Primary School by 1/9/2011)
67	Swanmore Middle School site (Haylands Primary School by 1/9/2012)
100	Haylands Farm Playing Fields
Other public sites	
43	Pell Lane Rec
60	Smallbrook Stadium
Private clubs	
4	Binstead Rec
40	Oakfield FC
46	Ryde Cricket Club
55	Seaview FC

Policy TWO - Other Youth and Adult Facilities

A full range of adult and youth facilities should be available within each Key Regeneration Area, including:

- Bowling Greens;
- Tennis Courts;
- All-Weather Pitches;
- A Skateboarding and Wheeled-Activity Facility;
- Mini-Football (hard standing surfaces only);
- A Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA); and
- Basketball Courts.

A formal accessibility standard (in terms of maximum walking distance or area/number of facilities per 1,000 population) has not been identified for other types of youth and adult sports facilities, unlike parks and equipped play areas. There are no national standards to use as a template for developing local standards. Therefore, the approach being taken is one of seeking to ensure that each Key Regeneration Area has a full range of provision. This may involve people needing to travel outside their immediate neighbourhood for certain facilities, but will seek to ensure that facilities are within a reasonable distance, often easily walk-able.

The range of facilities has been defined to take account of the varied needs of communities. Fashions for adult sports change over time, and therefore the provision of multi-purpose activity areas will be particularly important given their inherent adaptability.

It is expected that most facilities would be located within existing recreation sites, such as parks and amenity green spaces, rather than new sites being identified specifically for them. As with equipped play areas, it will be important for facilities to be located and designed so as to minimise any potential negative impacts on surrounding residential properties.

11.3 Football

There are clearly a number of concerns in relation to football on the Island that have been highlighted within the assessment as well as by local users and clubs. Much of the concern relates to quality of facilities, in particular changing facilities as well as declining participation in the sport. A number of policies have been determined to which relate to these issues.

Policy THREE – Football Development

Football shall continue to be supported across the Island with partners encouraged to work together to ensure the reverse in declining participation within the game. This should include the Isle of Wight Divisional FA, local clubs, The Isle of Wight Council and the Hampshire FA. A number of actions should be developed that will ensure the longer term future of football on the Isle of Wight.

These should include:

- Retain and secure continued use of school facilities which are crucial to the development of junior football teams;
- Strengthen links with local clubs, especially through schools participation and the development of mini soccer on the Island;
- Encourage schools to take up the option of laying out junior football pitches where there is space for provision;
- Strengthen links with League Clubs such as Portsmouth FC and AFC Bournemouth who have football in the community officers to varying degrees;
- Support the FA's National Game Strategy 2012;
- Encourage clubs and schools to work in partnership in developing and improving changing facilities across the Island;
- Encourage girl's and women's participation in football in line with the National Strategy and Sport England's National Sports Strategy; and
- Seek the long term provision of a 3G pitch facility.

11.4 Cricket

Cricket is well supported on the Island and the Isle of Wight Cricket Board has developed the sport successfully locally. The new County Ground at Newclose sets a benchmark in relation to quality of provision and the IWCB remains committed to developing the sport on the Island.

Policy FOUR – Cricket Development

Cricket shall continue to be supported across the Island with partners encouraged to work together to ensure the long term sustainability of the sport and recent growth in cricket participation. This should include the Isle of Wight Cricket Board, local clubs, The Isle of Wight Council and local schools. A number of actions should be developed that will ensure the longer term future of cricket on the Isle of Wight.

These should include:

- Investment in schools cricket development, further strengthening links with clubs;
- Improvement in artificial cricket quality on school sites;
- Provision of an alternative indoor cricket facility that complements the Ventnor facility;
- Improvements to ancillary facilities at sites including covers, machinery, score boards etc; and
- Support to clubs who are seeking to improve facilities e.g. Northwood Cricket Club in Cowes.

11.5 Rugby

Despite the relatively small number of clubs on the Island, rugby union is well catered for and the small number of clubs has an excellent network developed especially in relation to youth rugby.

Policy FIVE – Rugby Development

Rugby shall continue to be supported across the Island with partners encouraged to work together to ensure the long term sustainability of the sport and recent initiatives by local clubs. This should include Hampshire RFU, local clubs, The Isle of Wight Council and local schools. A number of actions should be developed that will ensure the longer term future of rugby on the Isle of Wight.

These should include:

- Improvements to changing facilities should be supported at most clubs and grounds;
- Support should be given towards the long term development of the IWRFC facilities at Wootton Recreation Ground which are currently average;
- Sites should be encouraged to seek funding towards floodlighting of sites to widen the use of many sites, especially in relation to evening training;
- The profile of rugby within schools should continue to be developed with improved links with schools and clubs and the excellent work of Vectis RFC supported further; and
- Retain and secure continued use of school facilities which are crucial to the development of junior teams.

11.6 Hockey

Hockey is limited in number of available facilities and uptake from across the Island but nevertheless the small numbers of teams do draw participation from across the Island.

Policy SIX – Hockey Development

Hockey shall continue to be supported across the Island with partners encouraged to work together to ensure the long term sustainability of the sport and recent initiatives by local clubs. This should include England Hockey, local clubs, The Isle of Wight Council and local schools. A number of actions should be developed that will ensure the longer term future of Hockey on the Isle of Wight.

These should include:

- Improvements to existing STP facilities which are currently poor, in particular Carisbrooke School and Smallbrook Stadium;
- Development of a 3G facility on the Island that is suitable for Hockey usage;
- Development of Smallbrook stadium facility as a centre for Hockey with particular improvements to changing facilities; and
- Development of hockey initiatives within schools.

11.7 Education

The schools reorganisation process offers significant challenges as well as opportunities for sports facility provision across the Island. Despite the closure of a number of schools and subsequent disposal, the overall impact is positive, with loss of facilities negligible and opportunities to widen the scope of facilities available to a wider audience, greater. Potential to improve facilities is also much improved. The Playing Pitch assessment raised a number of issues in relation to sports facilities within educational establishments. The policy adopted is therefore a generic but supportive policy but offers opportunities to carry out a number of actions.

Policy SEVEN – Schools Reorganisation

The schools re-organisation process will continue to be supported in line with the adopted strategies and estates reviews for reconstruction, improvement programmes and capital investment.

The following actions should be developed:

- Seek to enhance the quality of existing sports facilities at all Secondary School and former Middle School sites as Key Centres for Sport;
- Support and develop multi sports sites at all Secondary and former Middle School sites;
- As a minimum, ensure that the School Premises Regulations which prescribes a minimum requirement for playing field provision relating to both number and age of pupils is adhered to. This is a key factor in both school size and area of school grounds.
- Develop new and updated School Sports Partnerships in light of schools reorganisation taking into consideration key national and local priorities for each sport based on National Governing Bodies;
- Retain and secure continued use of school facilities which are crucial to the development of local teams;
- Ensure formal agreements are in place between local teams and schools facilities;
- Improve changing facilities and where investment is taking place on specific site, to ensure changing facilities can be accessed from outside the school and out of hours use;
- Support for Sandown Secondary School as a the Island Sports College;
- Where pitches are lost to new schools development, ensure that funding is reinvested into improving the quality of existing facilities on site or adjacent e.g. Swanmore Middle School site, Cowes High School site; and
- Seek to ensure that capital receipts from disposal sites are reinvested into improving existing facilities.

11.8 Funding

There has been significant funding in sport across the Island in recent years, with investment in Cricket at Ryde Cricket Club and Newclose County Ground as well in facilities in St. Helens, Brading FC

and subsequently, the opportunities available through schools re-organisation. Funding is very much dependent on wider national government initiatives and with the recent changes in the coalition governments views on sports, it is important that such initiatives reap benefits at grass roots level.

This assessment is important in being able to display the current position in relation to sport across the Island, but it is important that information, policies and actions are up to date and that policy makers, local sports bodies, clubs and schools are able to see the 'wider picture' in relation to sport.

A lead organisation needs to be able to play a more strategic role in developing sport across the Island which will ensure funding applications are looked at more favourably by grant organisations and bodies like Sport England. The Isle of Wight Council are well placed to take this role and develop an Isle of Wight Sports Development Partnership, with representatives from all the local sports bodies, new Secondary Schools, Schools Sports Partnerships and County representatives. This would be a challenging role but would ensure a strategic approach was taken in relation to delivery of sport across the Island and ensure increased success in funding applications.

Policy EIGHT – Sports Development Partnership

An Isle of Wight Sports Development Partnership with support from a range of partner organisations that will have as its primary role to secure the long term development of a range of sports across the Isle of Wight.

11.9 Protection of Playing Fields

Sport England has been a Statutory Consultee on planning applications that affect playing fields since 1996 (*Statutory Instrument 1817*, as amended by *Statutory Instrument 2010/2184*) due to concern over the loss of playing fields. This means that any planning application that affects a playing field has to be referred to Sport England for comment by the local authority.

It is Sport England's policy to object to any planning application, which will result in the loss of a playing field, unless it meets one of five exceptions as defined in '*A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England*'. Protection of playing fields was further enhanced in 1998 with *Circular 9/98* (replaced in 2009 by *Circular 02/09*) which stipulates that where a local authority is minded to grant planning permission against Sport England's advice on land owned by a local authority or used for educational purposes, then the application should be referred to the relevant Government Office for possible 'call in'.

Sport England believes that to ensure that informed decisions can be made by local authorities on the future of a playing field, that all local authorities within England should have an up to date playing pitch strategy, either as a stand alone document or forming part of a wider open space strategy. This is in line with guidance contained within *PPG17*, and not only seeks to ensure that an assessment of need is carried out, but also that a strategy is put in place in terms of improving accessibility and quality of pitches. Sport England has produced guidance on the undertaking of playing pitch strategies in '*Towards A Level Playing Field*' and provided tools to help in an accompanying electronic toolkit.

This assessment has been carried out in line with guidance contained within '*Towards a Level Playing Field*' and *PPG17*. It gives a detailed assessment on the current position of playing pitch facilities across the Island and takes into account current team usage, population growth as well as

development by the various local sports bodies. Without doubt, there is currently a surplus of pitches across the Island with the exception of a small deficiency in the Bay area of the Island. The Island is well catered for with a range of facilities on offer of good quality. However much of this is reliant upon the current accessibility and usage offered by a large number of schools. The continued 'goodwill' and open accessibility by schools is important. However, it is clear that many schools do not have in place with many clubs, legal agreements that ensure longer term access which could be withdrawn at any time by a school facility, where no agreement exists.

Policy NINE – Protection of Playing Fields

The Isle of Wight Council will seek to ensure the long term protection of playing fields on the Island, and will not consider alternative uses or disposal unless it can be demonstrated that there is an excess of provision which would still be the case after the development of a particular site. It will also be the Council's policy to object to any planning application, which will result in the loss of a playing field, unless it meets one of five exceptions as defined in '*A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England*'.



Brading Town FC

PART 12: APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITY PROFORMA

Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Site Details

Site ID	<input type="text"/>	Assessment undertaken by:	<input type="text"/>
Site Name:	<input type="text"/>	Date of Assessment:	<input type="text"/>
Street	<input type="text"/>	Address Detail	<input type="text"/>
Town	<input type="text"/>	Postcode	<input type="text"/>
County	<input type="text"/>		
Grid Ref: X	<input type="text"/>		
Grid Ref: Y	<input type="text"/>		
Nr of pitch(es):	Football <input type="text"/>	Cricket <input type="text"/>	Rugby <input type="text"/>
		Hockey <input type="text"/>	Others <input type="text"/>
			Other <input type="text"/>
			0

Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Site Details

Site ID	CR 001	Assessment undertaken by:		J Johnston
Site Name:	Gloucester Road Recreation Ground	Date of Assessment:		4th Feb 2003
Street	Gloucester Road	Address Detail		Western Way
Town	Cranchaster	Postcode		CR3 6TY
Grid Ref: X	665498			
Grid Ref: Y	342098			
Nr of pitch(es):	Football 4	Cricket 1	Rugby 1	Hockey 0
			Others 0	Other

Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Changing Accomodation

Site ID:

Changing Accom Name:

Assessment undertaken by:

Date of Assessment:

Site Name:

Capacity of changing rooms; (Number of teams that can change at any one time in the facility)

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

Element	Rating					Guidance notes	Comments	Score	As %
About the Changing Accomodation									
Overall Quality	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	No changing	Provide visible, functional accommodation for users (e.g. lockers, benches, etc.)		0	0%
Evidence of vandalism	None	Yes - some			Yes - lots	Check for signs of vandalism, graffiti, etc.		0	0%
Showers	Yes - Good	Yes - OK	Yes - poor		No	Check for signs of vandalism, graffiti, etc.		0	0%
Toilets	Yes - Good	Yes - OK	Yes - poor		No	Check for signs of vandalism, graffiti, etc.		0	0%
Parking	Good	OK		Poor		Check for signs of vandalism, graffiti, etc.		0	0%
Links to public transport	Good	OK		Poor/non		Check for signs of vandalism, graffiti, etc.		0	0%
Security	Good	OK		Poor		Check for signs of vandalism, graffiti, etc.		0	0%
Segregated changing	Yes	No				Check for signs of vandalism, graffiti, etc.		0	0%
								0	0%

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

Total Score 0 %

APPENDIX 2 CONSULTEE LIST

Respondents shown in **bold**

FOOTBALL
Binstead COB FC
Binstead Youth FC
Brading Town Colts Youth FC
Brading Town FC
Brighstone FC
Carisbrooke Utd FC
Comic Sports FC
Cowes Sports FC
Crown FC
Downside Youth FC
East Cowes (Sunday) Youth & East Cowes Old Boys FC
East Cowes Liberal FC
East Cowes Victoria Athletic FC
Fairway FC
Fleming Estates FC
G.T.I Football Club
GKN East Cowes Youth FC
GKN Westland
Gurnard Youth FC
Haylands Sports FC
HK Express FC
Isle of Wight Youth Football Association
Kyngs Towne FC
Lake Huron FC
Mad Cow FC
Mustang FC
Newchurch Colts FC
Newchurch FC
Newport Colts FC
Newport IW FC
Newport IW FC
Newport St. Georges Youth FC
Newport Town FC
Nine Acres Youth FC
Niton FC
Northwood Athletic FC
Northwood St. Johns FC
Oakfield FC
Oakfield Youth FC
Old Woottonians FC
Osborne Coburg FC
Pan Sports
Plessey Sports FC
Red Star Spartans FC
Rew Valley Youth FC
Rookley FC

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Royal Canaries FC
Ryde 98 FC
Ryde Lud Utd FC
Ryde Saints FC
Sandown & Lake Youth FC
Sandown and Lake Youth FC
Sandown FC
Sands Hotel FC
Seaview FC
Shanklin FC
Shanklin FC
Shanklin VYCC
Shanklin Youth FC
Shorwell Utd FC
Solent Lions FC
Southern Discomfort FC
St Helens FC
St. Helens Blue Star FC
Star Bars FC
Ventnor FC
Vics Youth FC
Wakes FC
West Wight Mayflower FC
West Wight Youth FC
Whitecroft and Barton FC
Wroxall FC
Yarmouth and Calbourne FC
CRICKET
Arreton Cricket Club
Binstead Cricket Club
Brading Cricket Club
Brighstone Cricket Club
Carisbrooke High School Old Boys Cricket Club
Cowes Cricket Club
Freshwater Cricket Club
FSC
GKN / Seaclose Cricket Club
Godshill Cricket Club
Havenstreet Cricket Club
Island Bakeries Cricket Club
IW Health Associates Cricket Club
IW Prison Officers Cricket Club
Newport Cricket Club
Niton Cricket Club
Northwood Cricket Club
Plessey Cricket Club
Porchfield Bakeries Cricket Club
Porchfield Cricket Club
Ryde Cavaliers Cricket Club
Ryde Cricket Club

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Shanklin Cricket Club
St. Helens Cricket Club
Ventnor Cricket Club
Westover Park Cricket Club
Whitecroft Cricket Club
Wootton Cricket Club
RUGBY
Isle of Wight RFC
Ryde Rugby Union FC
Sandown and Shanklin RFC
Vectis RFC
Ventnor RUFC
TENNIS
Brighstone Tennis Club
Ryde Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club
Ryde Mead Tennis Club
Ventnor Tennis Club
HOCKEY
Isle of Wight Hockey Club
Ryde Hockey Club
Solent Junior Hockey Club
Vectis Ladies Hockey Club
BOWLING
Bembridge Ladies Bowling Club
Camp Hill Bowling Club
Cowes Bowling Club
Cowes Medina Bowling Club
Forest End Bowling Club
Newport Bowling Club
Plessey Radar
Ryde Marina Bowling Club
Ryde Marina Ladies Bowling Club
Sandown Bowling Club
Shanklin Bowling Club
Totland Bay Bowling Club
Ventnor Bowling Club
Warner Bowling Club
Westland Aerospace Bowling Club
PRIMARY SCHOOLS
All Saints Church Of England Primary School
Arreton St. Georges C of E Primary School
Barton Primary School
Bembridge C of E School
Binstead Primary School
Brading C of E Primary School
Brighstone C of E Primary School
Broadlea Primary School

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Carisbrooke C of E Primary School
Chillerton and Rookley Primary School
Cowes Primary School
Dover Park Primary School
Gatten and Lake Primary School
Godshill Primary School
Greenmount Primary School
Gurnard Primary School
Haylands Primary School
Holy Cross Catholic Primary School
Hunnyhill Primary School
Love Lane Primary School
Nettlestone Primary School
Newchurch Primary School
Newport C of E Primary School
Nine Acres Primary School
Niton Primary School
Northwood Primary School
Oakfield C of E Primary School
Queensgate Foundation Primary School East Cowes
Queensgate Foundation Primary School Whippingham
Shalfleet C of E School
Shanklin C of E Primary School
St Francis C of E & Catholic Primary - Trinity Rd
St Marys Catholic Primary School
St. Francis C of E & Catholic Primary - Leeson Rd
St. Helens Primary School
St. Saviours Catholic Primary School
St. Thomas of Canterbury Catholic Primary School
Summerfields Primary School
The Bay C of E Primary School - Carter St
The Bay C of E Primary School - Grove Road
Weston Community Primary School
Wootton Primary School
Wroxall Primary School
Yarmouth C of E Primary School
MIDDLE PRIMARY SCHOOLS
Bishop Lovett C of E Middle School
Christ the King Lower College
Christ the King Upper College
Downside Middle School - Furrongs Campus
Downside Middle School - Kitbridge Campus
Forelands Middle School
Lake Middle School
Mayfield C of E Middle School
Nodehill Middle School
Osborne Middle School
Sandham Middle School
Solent Middle School
Somerton Middle School

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Swanmore Middle School
Ventnor Middle School
West Wight Middle School
SECONDARY SCHOOLS
Carisbrooke High School
Cowes High School
Medina High School
Ryde High School
Sandown High School
SPECIAL SCHOOLS
Medina House School
St Georges School
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS
Priory School
Ryde Junior School
Ryde School with Upper Chine
St Catherine's School
Westmont School
COLLEGES / F/E Sites
Isle of Wight College

Hampshire RFU
Hampshire FA
Lawn Tennis Association
Isle of Wight Cricket Board

Focus Group attendees

Christ The King College
Whitecroft and Barton Sports FC
Shanklin Youth FC
Shanklin FC
Shanklin VIICC and FSC
Sandown High School
Wootton CC
Northwood CC
IoW Cricket Board
Sandown School Sport Partnership
Ryde Rugby
Ryde Harriers
Ryde High School
Brading Primary School
Brading Town FC
Godshill Primary School
Isle of Wight RFC
W&B Football and NBC Seaclose
Newport Bowls Club
Isle of Wight Recreation Council
AFC Bournemouth
Shorwell Netball Club
Isle of Wight Netball

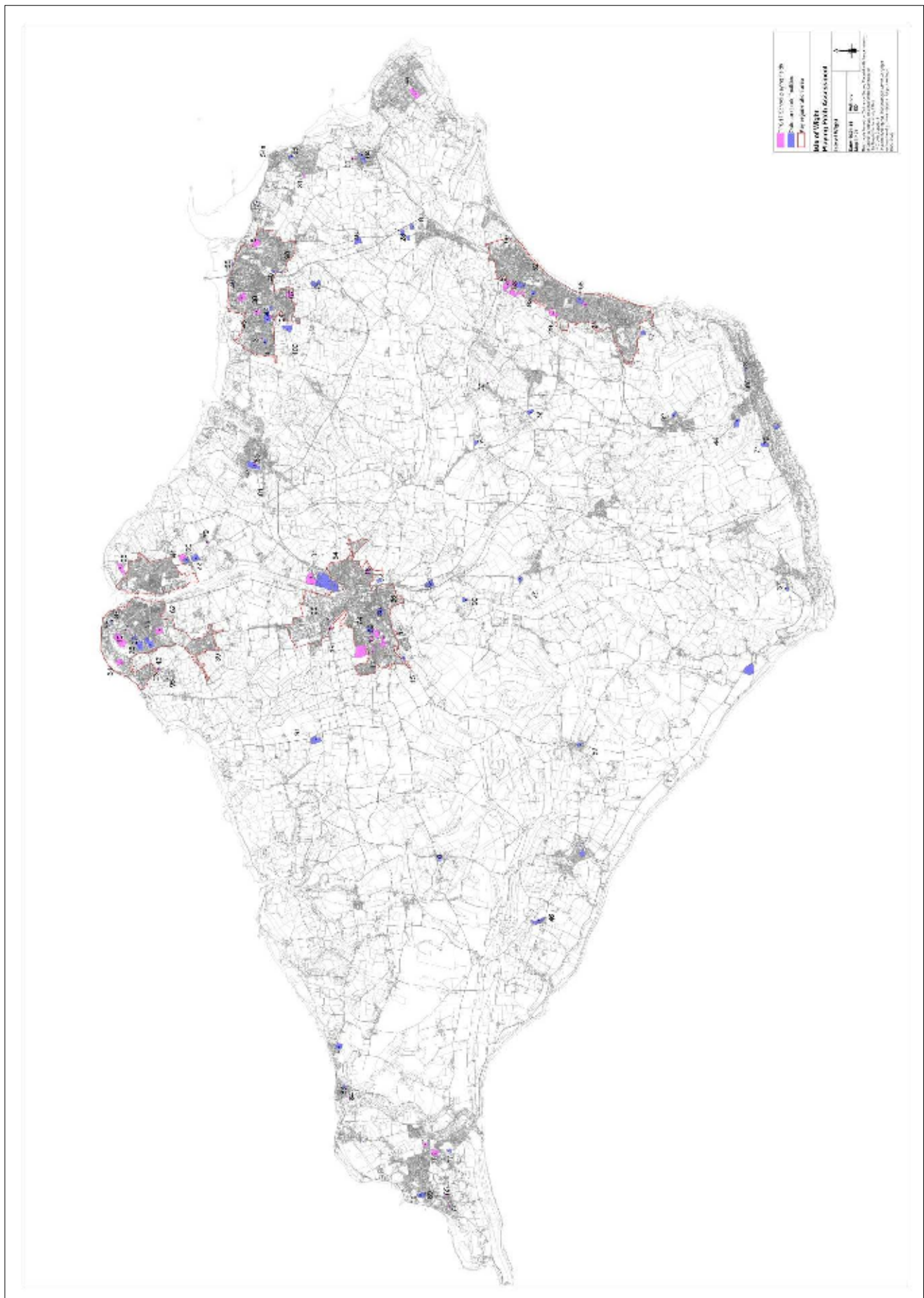
APPENDIX 3 PLAYING PITCH AND NON-PITCH DIMENSIONS

The following dimensions are used to calculate the area of pitch and non-pitch provision within this study. The dimensions include areas for side and end margins and are taken from the 'Handbook of Sports & Recreational Building Design Volume 1: Outdoor Sports', Second Edition, The Sports Council Technical Unit for Sport, 1993.

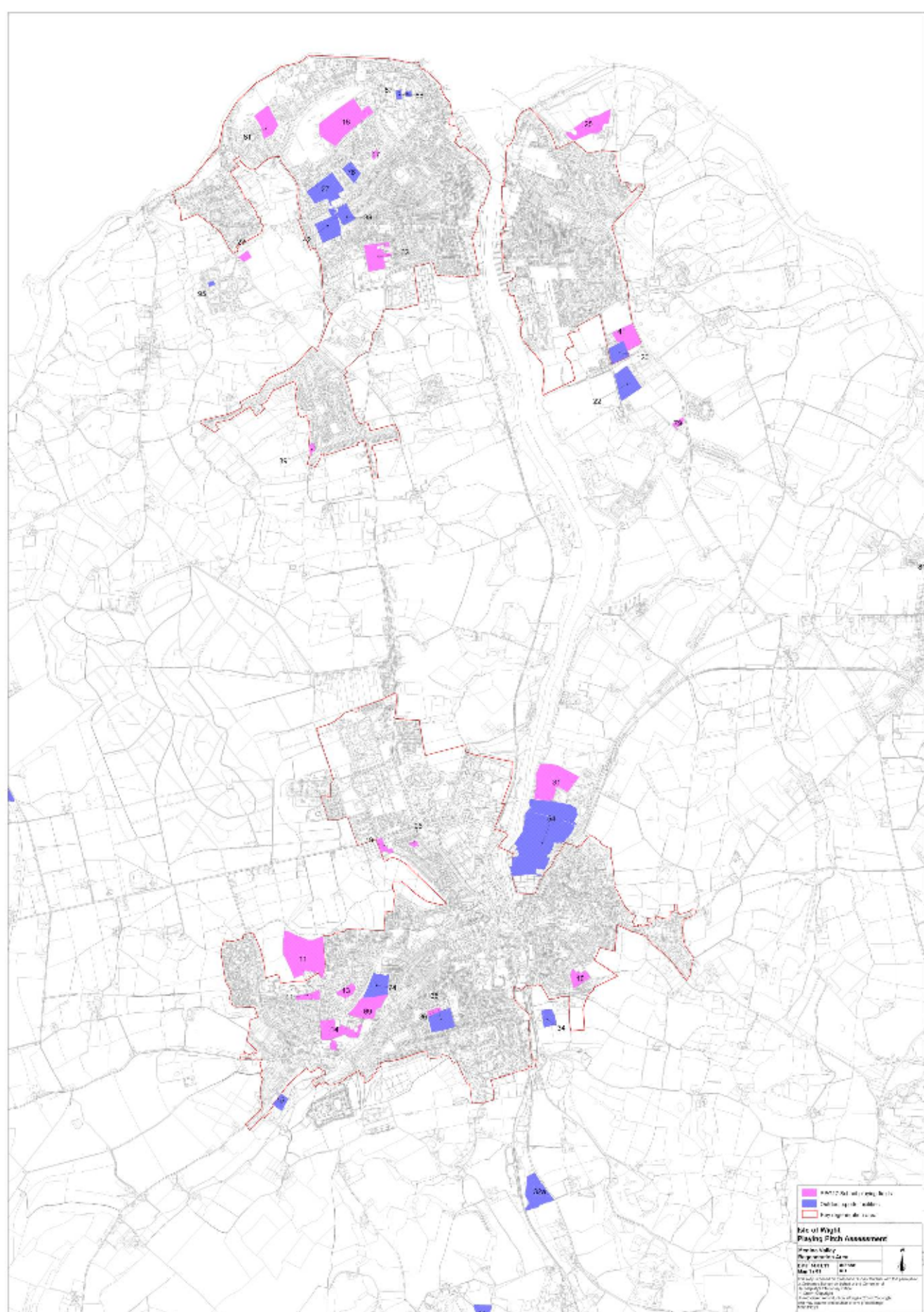
Playing pitches	Dimensions
Senior football pitch	118m by 76m
Junior football pitch	108m by 67m
Mini-soccer pitch	55m by 36.6m
Senior rugby union pitch	100m by 70m (maximum) with 22m max at either end (goal line to dead ball line) and a 5m safety area around the pitch
Mini / Midi rugby union pitch	60m by 35m
Senior cricket pitch	1.5ha
Junior cricket pitch	1.1ha
Artificial turf pitch	118m by 83m
Lawn bowls	40.2m by 40.2m
Tennis	37.6m by 18.3m
MUGA	40m by 23m

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APPENDIX 4 PLANS



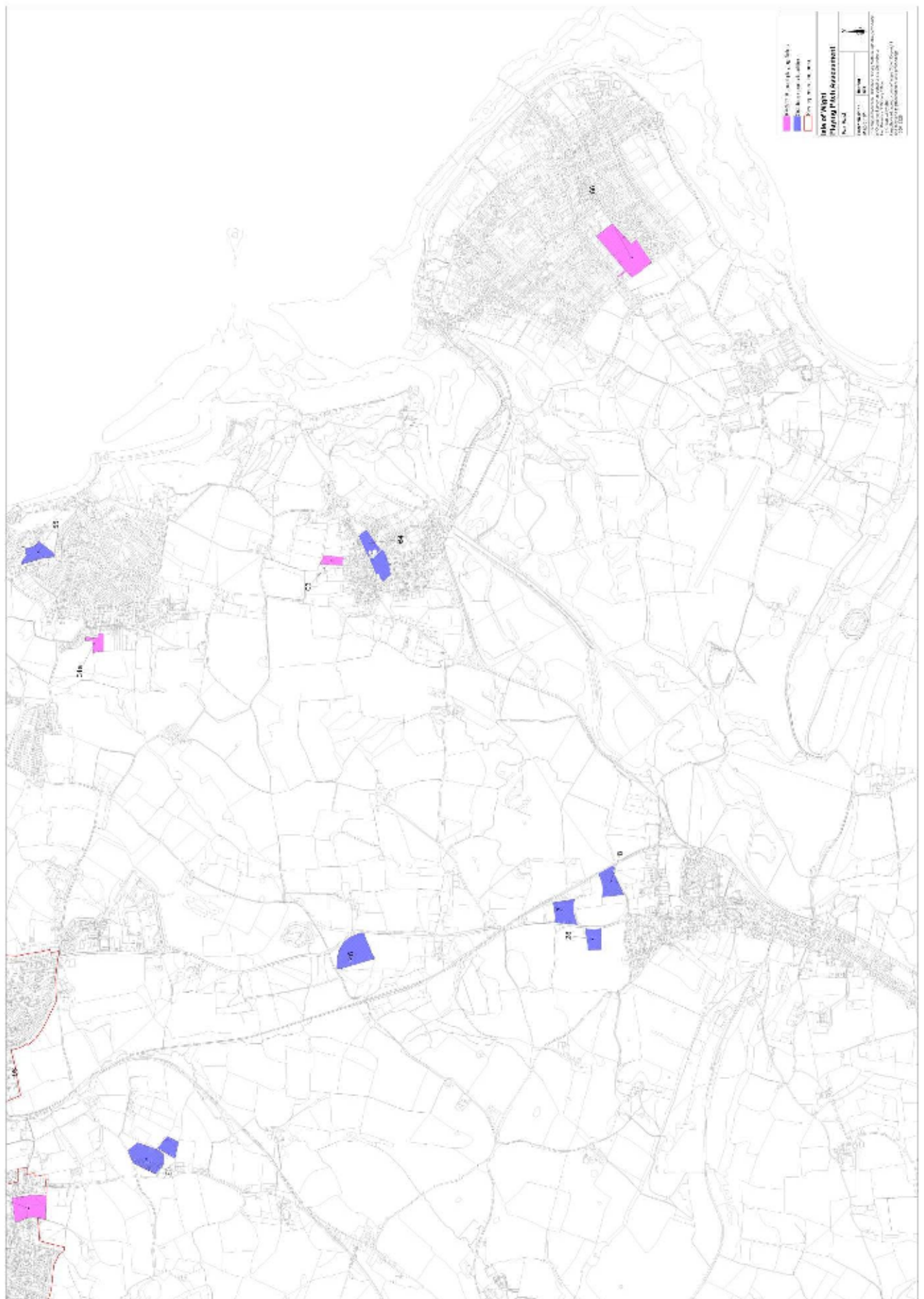
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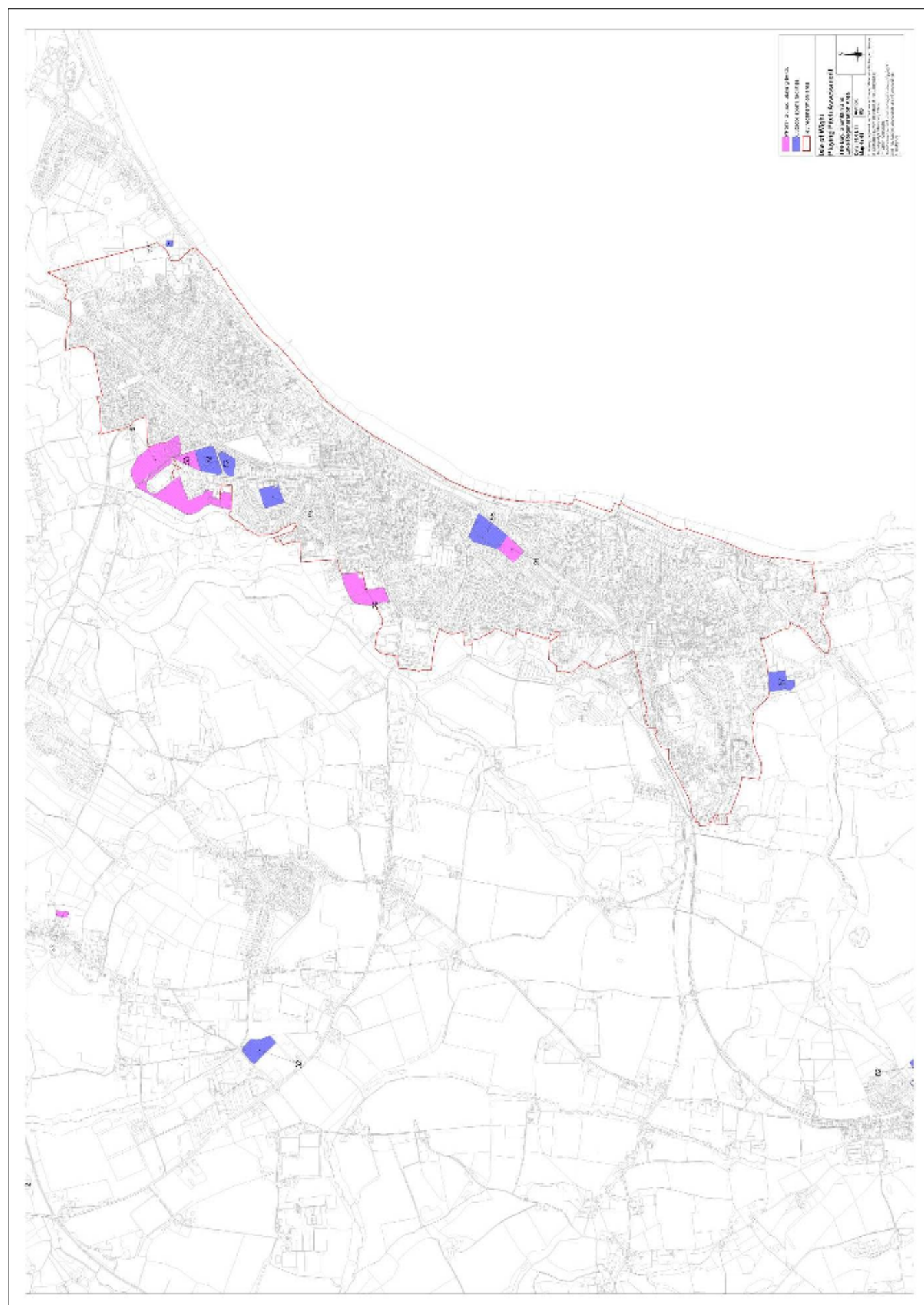
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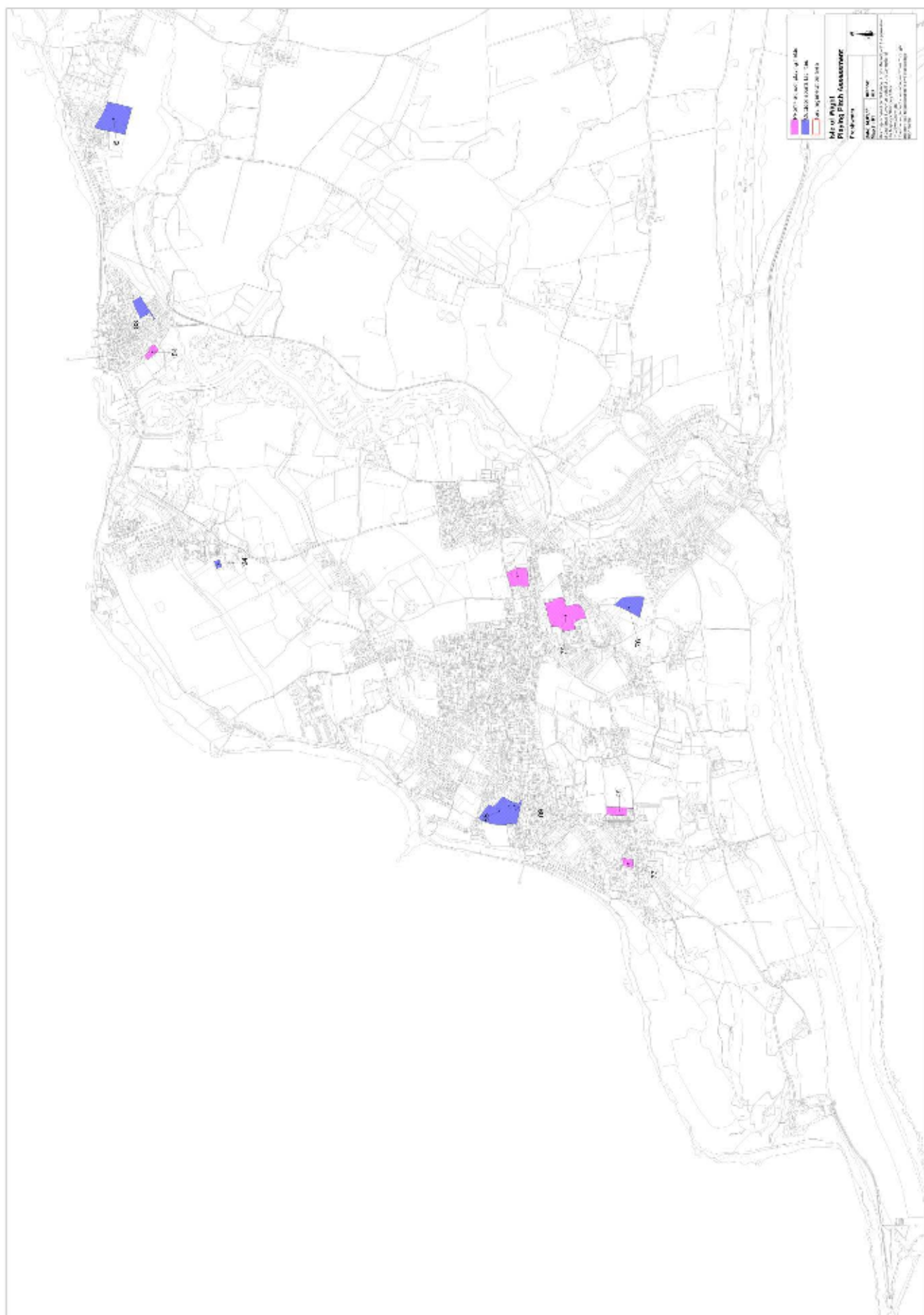
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APPENDIX 5 STATISTICS AND FIGURES

THE BAY 2010

Task 1 - Population Totals within Active Age Groups

Active Age Group	Sport	Male	Female	Mixed
0-5 years	Non active			1526
6-9 years	Football			1807
8-12 years	Rugby			2309
10-15 years	Football	1187	1122	
11-15 years	Hockey	987	1022	
11-17 years	Cricket	2441	2261	
13-17 years	Rugby	2100	2061	
16-17 years	Rugby		570	
16-45 years	F'ball/Hockey	5917	5862	
18-45 years	Rugby	5417	5462	
18-55 years	Cricket	8394	7814	
Over 55 years	Non active			18679

Total area population within Active Age Groups (6-55yrs)	21098
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Total area population	38697
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Task 2 - Total number of Teams within the Bay Area

	Age Group	Number of Teams
Football:		
Mini-soccer (U7-U10s) - mixed	6-9yrs	5
Junior football - boys	10-15yrs	76
Junior football - girls	10-15yrs	8
Men's football	16-45yrs	8
Women's football	16-45yrs	6
Totals for football (exc mini)		98
Cricket:		
Junior cricket - boys	11-17yrs	16
Junior cricket - girls	11-17yrs	0
Men's cricket	18-55yrs	18
Women's cricket	18-55yrs	0
Totals for Cricket		34
Hockey:		
Junior hockey – boys	11-15yrs	
Junior hockey – girls	11-15yrs	
Men's hockey	16-45yrs	
Women's hockey	16-45yrs	
Totals for Hockey		0
Rugby Union:		
Mini-rugby - mixed	8-12yrs	0
Junior rugby - boys	13-17yrs	8
Junior rugby - girls	16-17yrs	0
Men's rugby	18-45yrs	8
Women's rugby	18-45yrs	0
Totals for Rugby (ex mini)		16
Rugby League:		
Junior rugby - boys	13-17yrs	
Junior rugby - girls	13-17yrs	
Men's rugby	18-45yrs	
Women's rugby	18-45yrs	
Totals for Rugby		0

Isle of Wight Council
Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

MEDINA 2010

Task 1 - Population Totals within Active Age Groups

Active Age Group	Sport	Male	Female	Mixed
0-5 years	Non active			2651
6-9 years	Football			2754
8-12 years	Rugby			5915
10-15 years	Football	1663	1498	
11-15 years	Hockey	1461	1250	
11-17 years	Cricket	3317	3127	
13-17 years	Rugby	1837	1817	
16-17 years	Rugby		360	
16-45 years	F'ball/Hockey	9857	9237	
18-45 years	Rugby	9335	8779	
18-55 years	Cricket	12826	12470	
Over 55 years	Non active			17136

Total area population within Active Age Groups (6-55yrs)	30516
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Total area population	49084
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Task 2 - Total number of Teams within Medina Area

	Age Group	Number of Teams
Football:		
Mini-soccer (U7-U10s) - mixed	6-9yrs	4
Junior football - boys	10-15yrs	140
Junior football - girls	10-15yrs	0
Men's football	16-45yrs	28
Women's football	16-45yrs	0
Totals for football (exc mini)		168
Cricket:		
Junior cricket - boys	11-17yrs	18
Junior cricket - girls	11-17yrs	0
Men's cricket	18-55yrs	52
Women's cricket	18-55yrs	0
Totals for Cricket		70
Hockey:		
Junior hockey – boys	11-15yrs	
Junior hockey – girls	11-15yrs	
Men's hockey	16-45yrs	
Women's hockey	16-45yrs	
Totals for Hockey		0
Rugby Union:		
Mini-rugby - mixed	8-12yrs	0
Junior rugby - boys	13-17yrs	26
Junior rugby - girls	16-17yrs	0
Men's rugby	18-45yrs	4
Women's rugby	18-45yrs	0
Totals for Rugby (ex mini)		30
Rugby League:		
Junior rugby - boys	13-17yrs	
Junior rugby - girls	13-17yrs	
Men's rugby	18-45yrs	
Women's rugby	18-45yrs	
Totals for Rugby		0

Isle of Wight Council
Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

RURAL 2010

Task 1 - Population Totals within Active Age Groups

Active Age Group	Sport	Male	Female	Mixed
0-5 years	Non active			978
6-9 years	Football			1205
8-12 years	Rugby			2640
10-15 years	Football	732	464	
11-15 years	Hockey	692	424	
11-17 years	Cricket	1495	1394	
13-17 years	Rugby	1295	1294	
16-17 years	Rugby		749	
16-45 years	F'ball/Hockey	3573	3607	
18-45 years	Rugby	3273	3207	
18-55 years	Cricket	4328	5466	
Over 55 years	Non active			11326

Total area population within Active Age Groups (6-55yrs)	13332
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Total area population	25636
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Task 2 - Total number of Teams within the Rural Area

	Age Group	Number of Teams
Football:		
Mini-soccer (U7-U10s) - mixed	6-9yrs	4
Junior football - boys	10-15yrs	36
Junior football - girls	10-15yrs	0
Men's football	16-45yrs	26
Women's football	16-45yrs	0
Totals for football (exc mini)		62
Cricket:		
Junior cricket - boys	11-17yrs	0
Junior cricket - girls	11-17yrs	0
Men's cricket	18-55yrs	14
Women's cricket	18-55yrs	0
Totals for Cricket		14
Hockey:		
Junior hockey – boys	11-15yrs	
Junior hockey – girls	11-15yrs	
Men's hockey	16-45yrs	
Women's hockey	16-45yrs	
Totals for Hockey		0
Rugby Union:		
Mini-rugby - mixed	8-12yrs	0
Junior rugby - boys	13-17yrs	2
Junior rugby - girls	16-17yrs	0
Men's rugby	18-45yrs	2
Women's rugby	18-45yrs	0
Totals for Rugby (ex mini)		4
Rugby League:		
Junior rugby - boys	13-17yrs	
Junior rugby - girls	13-17yrs	
Men's rugby	18-45yrs	
Women's rugby	18-45yrs	
Totals for Rugby		0

Isle of Wight Council
Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

RYDE 2010

Task 1 - Population Totals within Active Age Groups

Active Age Group	Sport	Male	Female	Mixed
0-5 years	Non active			1177
6-9 years	Football			1292
8-12 years	Rugby			2613
10-15 years	Football	760	654	
11-15 years	Hockey	619	535	
11-17 years	Cricket	1460	1419	
13-17 years	Rugby	741	735	
16-17 years	Rugby		225	
16-45 years	F'ball/Hockey	4279	4360	
18-45 years	Rugby	3900	4115	
18-55 years	Cricket	5864	5942	
Over 55 years	Non active			8642

Total area population within Active Age Groups (6-55yrs)	13834
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Total area population	22925
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Task 2 - Total number of Teams within the Ryde Area

	Age Group	Number of Teams
Football:		
Mini-soccer (U7-U10s) - mixed	6-9yrs	6
Junior football - boys	10-15yrs	56
Junior football - girls	10-15yrs	0
Men's football	16-45yrs	10
Women's football	16-45yrs	0
Totals for football (exc mini)		66
Cricket:		
Junior cricket - boys	11-17yrs	12
Junior cricket - girls	11-17yrs	0
Men's cricket	18-55yrs	12
Women's cricket	18-55yrs	0
Totals for Cricket		24
Hockey:		
Junior hockey – boys	11-15yrs	
Junior hockey – girls	11-15yrs	
Men's hockey	16-45yrs	
Women's hockey	16-45yrs	
Totals for Hockey		0
Rugby Union:		
Mini-rugby - mixed	8-12yrs	
Junior rugby - boys	13-17yrs	14
Junior rugby - girls	16-17yrs	0
Men's rugby	18-45yrs	4
Women's rugby	18-45yrs	0
Totals for Rugby (ex mini)		18
Rugby League:		
Junior rugby - boys	13-17yrs	
Junior rugby - girls	13-17yrs	
Men's rugby	18-45yrs	
Women's rugby	18-45yrs	
Totals for Rugby		0

Isle of Wight Council
Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

ISLE OF WIGHT 2010

Task 1 - Population Totals within Active Age Groups

Active Age Group	Sport	Male	Female	Mixed
0-5 years	Non active			6332
6-9 years	Football			7058
8-12 years	Rugby			7837
10-15 years	Football	4342	4014	
11-15 years	Hockey	4342	4014	
11-17 years	Cricket	6122	5723	
13-17 years	Rugby	4378	4100	
16-17 years	Rugby		1675	
16-45 years	F'ball/Hockey	23498	23066	
18-45 years	Rugby	20850	20554	
18-55 years	Cricket	25458	29954	
Over 55 years	Non active			52755

Total area population within Active Age Groups (6-55yrs)	80395
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Total area population	139482
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Task 2 - Total number of Teams within the Island Area

	Age Group	Number of Teams
Football:		
Mini-soccer (U7-U10s) - mixed	6-9yrs	19
Junior football - boys	10-15yrs	308
Junior football - girls	10-15yrs	8
Men's football	16-45yrs	72
Women's football	16-45yrs	6
Totals for football (exc mini)		394
Cricket:		
Junior cricket - boys	11-17yrs	46
Junior cricket - girls	11-17yrs	0
Men's cricket	18-55yrs	96
Women's cricket	18-55yrs	0
Totals for Cricket		142
Hockey:		
Junior hockey – boys	11-15yrs	
Junior hockey – girls	11-15yrs	1
Men's hockey	16-45yrs	3
Women's hockey	16-45yrs	2
Totals for Hockey		6
Rugby Union:		
Mini-rugby - mixed	8-12yrs	
Junior rugby - boys	13-17yrs	50
Junior rugby - girls	16-17yrs	0
Men's rugby	18-45yrs	18
Women's rugby	18-45yrs	0
Totals for Rugby (ex mini)		68
Rugby League:		
Junior rugby - boys	13-17yrs	
Junior rugby - girls	13-17yrs	
Men's rugby	18-45yrs	
Women's rugby	18-45yrs	
Totals for Rugby		0

Isle of Wight Council
Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

ALL

Task 3 - Ratio of home games and temporal demand

	Football			Cricket		Rugby Union		Hockey	
	Senior	Junior	Mini	Senior	Junior	Senior	Junior	Senior	Junior
Ratio of home games	0.5	0.5	1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Temporal Use %									
Saturday AM	25%	25%							
Saturday PM	25%	25%		50%		100%		50%	50%
Sunday AM	25%	25%		50%			100%		
Sunday PM	25%	25%						25%	25%
Mid week 1- Specify day			50%		50%			25%	25%
Mid week 2- Specify day			50%		50%				

Task 4

Assumptions for the Future PPM calculations

Impact of sports development	Percentage increase
Football	5%
Mini soccer	5%
Cricket	5%
Rugby League	0%
Rugby Union	10%
Hockey	0%

Task 5

Future adult / junior team ratio

Future adult / junior team ratio	Percentage of adult teams
Football	34%
Cricket	75%
Rugby League	
Rugby Union	50%
Hockey	80%

Isle of Wight Council
Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy

Calculation of team equivalents

Type of players	Length of match/session	Area of play/size of pitch	Team equivalent
PE lesson: 11–16 year olds: football/rugby	Assume 2 hours	1 junior football/rugby pitch	1 junior football/rugby team
PE lesson: 7–11 year olds	Assume 2 hours	1 junior football/rugby pitch	1 mini-soccer/mini-rugby team
28 mini-soccer teams	15 minutes per team/match (14 matches)	4 matches concurrently across 1 adult pitch	1 adult football team
30 midi/mini/tag rugby teams	10 minutes per team/match (15 matches)	3 matches concurrently across 1 adult pitch	1 adult rugby team
Football/rugby training – adults	Up to 2 hours	1 adult football/rugby pitch	1 adult football/rugby team
Junior cricket training	Up to 2 hours	1 cricket pitch	1 junior cricket team
Breaktime activity	Up to 1 hour	1 junior or adult football pitch	1 junior football team