



ALL WALES ARTIFICIAL TURF PITCH VISION AND GUIDANCE: ISSUE 1

Prepared for the Welsh Rugby Union, Hockey Wales & Football
Association of Wales
by Just Solutions Leisure Consultants
Issue 1: January 2015

*Before considering
building or
replacing an ATP –
please read the
messages in this
document from the
Wales Collaborative
Sports Facilities
Group*

This All Wales Vision and Guidance for Artificial Turf Pitches has been commissioned by the Collaborative Sports Facilities Group representing the Governing Bodies of Rugby, Football and Hockey in Wales.

It has been prepared to help inform the future approaches and decisions in Wales, of Local Authorities, Education Establishments, the National Governing Bodies and their Clubs and Sport Wales.

The Collaborative Sports Group would like to thank the 22 Local Authorities in Wales for contributing to the data collection, which along with the sports data has provided a unique perspective on the current position with regards to natural and artificial grass pitches.

This document is structured in two sections with supporting appendices:

The main long term purpose – Part 1, is to set out a vision and evidence based rationale and principles supporting the case for appropriately designed and located Artificial Turf Pitches.

The secondary purpose – Part 2, is designed to help inform an approach to the selection and funding of exemplar projects in Collaborative Sports ‘hot spots’ or ‘priority zones’.

The Collaborative Sports Facilities Group has determined that this will be a ‘living document’. As such, the Group has committed to review and update the document on an annual basis. However, to make proper provision for any initial responses to this new vision and policy guidance, the Collaborative Sports Group will receive feedback over the first 3 months following the document’s distribution. This will in effect be designated a period of ‘consultation and awareness’, although the principles underpinning the Sports’ Vision and Guidance are not expected to fundamentally change.

With this in mind, the deadline for the receipt of any comments will be the 1st July 2015 after which a revised, 2nd edition will be issued by the end of September 2015. Thereafter the approach will be repeated annually until updated versions of the document are considered no longer necessary.

To submit feedback on this document or for further Collaborative Sports Information please contact Kevin Moon, Operations Manager, Welsh Football Trust kevin@welshfootballtrust.org.uk

This document is available to download at:

www.welshfootballtrust.org.uk

www.wru.co.uk

www.hockeywales.org.uk

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MINISTERIAL FOREWORD

Providing opportunities and access to sport and physical activity is at the very heart of the purpose of government. To do that, we have to work collaboratively with our partners and stakeholders. Despite the current financial challenges, we must be smarter to achieve better outcomes for our communities.

I am pleased to introduce the Sports Collaborative Approach – a truly innovative and quite probably unique approach to developing sport in Wales, having been produced by the Governing Bodies of Sports in partnership with Sport Wales and our 22 Local Authorities across Wales.

This is a real example of effective collaboration, probably the first time 3 sports have ever worked together in this way, to develop a shared vision and such helpful facilities guidance that addresses so many important issues; funding, grass and artificial pitch provision; the case for sports hubs and better sports business models; a vision for schools and so much more

I welcome the fact that Wales' major Governing Bodies have recognised the challenges and issues facing their sports and the sustainability of sports facilities into the future. They have together taken positive action to design more appropriate approaches that will in turn deliver a more fit for the future and inspirational sporting landscape for young people and adults in our communities.

I commend this document to all Local Authorities, Schools, Colleges, Universities, Sports Governing Bodies and Clubs. It grasps many important issues and is bold in its recommendations to all providers of sports facilities. As the front cover says – 'this is a must read before anyone considers replacing or developing a new Artificial Pitch'.



Ken Skates AM
Deputy Minister for Culture Sport and Tourism



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I THE SPORTS' VISION AND AMBITION

The Football Association of Wales, Hockey Wales and Welsh Rugby Union together with Sport Wales - the 'Collaborative Sports Facilities Group' - have established this nationally agreed vision and model for **developing clubs and increasing participation through appropriately located and fit for purpose artificial playing surfaces**.

The potential impact is significant given the collective scale of the 3 sports – their membership and participation base **representing 34%¹ of the all-Wales total**.

Each have their own ambitious visions and plans to significantly increase their impact, participation and membership numbers and achievement of these goals will undoubtedly demand a significant increase in access to fit for purpose, high quality and inspiring facilities.

This vision and plan will help deliver that challenge through a 'Collaborative Sports Approach' to the development and use of outdoor artificial turf pitches in Wales.

The **collaborative approach is designed to influence the distribution of appropriate Artificial Turf Pitches (ATPs)** ² that best meet the needs of the sports i.e.:

- **The most suitable surfaces for different training and competition purposes** - the correct carpet and method of construction
- **Complementary and not competing** facilities
- **Appropriately located** facilities to support a targeted growth in participation (importantly through the retention of existing, as well as attracting new, participants) and the development of sports hubs/local federations to create stronger clubs.

This unique approach will help achieve the following sporting outcomes:

- **Increased participation (retention of, as well as new, members)** – through more attractive facilities also appealing to new markets – engaging new or returning participants with business plans particularly focused on encouraging women and girls and young people.
- **Stronger Clubs – community hubs** – frequently clubs are small yet the availability of, and access to, quality facilities plays a critical part in enabling them to thrive. 21st Century training and competition facilities are required to support stronger, larger, more business-like and

¹ Based on 2012/13 club membership figures

² It is assumed that in most cases Artificial Turf Pitches (ATPs) will also be floodlit in order to maximise levels of use and their impact particularly for winter training as well as for competition.

viable clubs with healthy junior and senior sections (for women as well as men) as well as clubs working better together.

- **A more 'fit for sporting-purpose facilities landscape'** - resulting from shared Local Authority, School and Club visions and pitch investment plans.

II THE STRATEGIC CASE FOR ACTION

The Collaborative way forward demands a review of future needs, embracing the use of ATPs as well as grass pitches, on education, club and public sites to inform rationalisation and deliver more efficient and effective sports partnership approaches.

The development of more ATPs could also result in the need for fewer grass pitches, which could in turn result in better quality maintenance of those that remain and a reduction in overuse. As a consequence, local outdoor space reviews could be undertaken informing better and alternative uses for 'green' and open spaces.

Responding to the 'New World' of Asset Transfers

The difficult financial position facing the Public Sector is increasingly demanding the consideration of new delivery models - including asset transfer options. Many authorities are reviewing their approach to the management of grass pitches and considering alternative approaches to both increase income and reduce costs. This is a considerable cause of concern for the Sports Governing Bodies and their clubs and particularly for Football - the largest sport with the most to lose from reduced access to grass pitches.

However, before facilities are transferred to new community or social enterprise management models there is a need to review the 'stock': to establish what is essential to support sporting needs; identifying potential for rationalisation and co-locations; to make the case for invest to save models to support more cost effective/economically viable solutions. **Facilities need to be transferred in a way that is both fit for the future and sustainable i.e. as an asset not a liability.** At the same time, **Governing Bodies of Sport need to work with Local Authorities to develop new partnership approaches, serving the management and maintenance of grass pitches and safeguarding sporting use. The Collaborative Approach will help Local Authorities to ensure that sports clubs are supported to: become more business-like; overcome 'isolationism' and achieve economies of scale; continue to guarantee access to the wider community despite single club management.**

III IMPORTANT COLLABORATION PRINCIPLES

Shared Sports and Club Hubs

In the case of Hockey, where membership/club numbers are smaller, work is ongoing to bring together clusters of clubs to establish the business case for facility 'hotspots' and club hubs.

Football and Rugby Governing Bodies also need to undertake further work in the next few years on the models required for shared Rugby/Football training and competition 3G pitches.

Women and Girls Participation

It is expected that the development of more user-friendly, all-weather artificial surfaces, which will provide improved access/more time for women's sport and clubs will be an important 'medium' for increasing female participation.

Developing Hockey Hubs

The majority of current full-sized ATPs (78%) are sand-based and whilst multi-purpose, they were designed with Hockey in mind. The on-going development of new technology and growth in development of 3G surfaces suitable for Rugby and Football will result in a gradual loss of "Hockey surfaces".

The Collaborative Approach will include the designation of appropriate strategic Hockey Hubs – in the right locations with robust development plans supporting the business case for Hockey – whilst other existing ATPs will be converted or developed for Football and/or Rugby purposes. Ideally, Hockey Hubs should be in the most accessible locations and adjacent to, or amidst, the largest catchment populations so as to enable the best chance of a growth in numbers.

The Importance of the Education Sector

As a general principle where sports have a low participation base, they should consider developing stronger relations with Universities, as well as Independent Schools, to take advantage of an often better business case for specialist artificial surfaces, serving performance and participation hubs.

And generally **there is a need to develop a more inclusive approach to working with all Schools to improve attitudes to community use including shared management models and better access arrangements.**

IV COLLABORATION SUPPORTING THE VISION

In some instances external intervention and support may be appropriate. With this in mind, the **Collaborative Sports review has led to the preparation of a simple 'spatial plan' as a guide to help inform local priorities and external investment.** This is designed to encourage developments in areas where:

- sporting priorities are greatest
- intervention might be required to achieve a significant change i.e. a transformation in the local sporting landscape.

The focus of the current approach to intervention is on where there is a need for a collaborative sports approach to achieve the right complementary mix of future ATPs

delivering a change in the current landscape.

These 'Intervention Zones' are considered to be first phase 'collaboration priority' areas to develop the Sports' 'hot spots' and hubs based upon the analysis of the Local Authority area position statements.

V SUMMARY

The primary objective of the Collaborative Sports Facilities Group is to influence the planning and location of ATP developments to ensure the most effective return on investment for all partners.

This Vision and Guidance is intended to assist partners when considering investment in ATPs and will be updated as facilities and plans are developed.

Providing the right facilities in the right places will be a critical factor in achieving the ambitious targeted increases in participation and the development of more sustainable clubs.

Part 1 – Collaboration Review - Vision, Rationale and Policy Guidance

A sports vision and evidence based rationale supporting the case for appropriately designed and located Artificial Turf Pitches

I: INTRODUCTION

This document sets out a 'Collaborative Sports Approach' for the development and use of outdoor artificial turf pitches in Wales. It has been developed by the Welsh Football Trust, Hockey Wales and Welsh Rugby Union - the 'Collaborative Sports Facilities Group'. The three Sports have come together to establish a nationally agreed vision and model for developing clubs and increasing participation through appropriately located and fit for purpose artificial playing surfaces.

The collaborative approach is designed to secure the distribution of appropriate Artificial Turf Pitches (ATPs) ³ that fully meet the needs of the sports i.e.:

- **The most suitable surfaces for the different training and competition purposes** - the correct carpet and method of construction
- **Complementary and not competing facilities**
- **Appropriately located facilities to support a targeted growth in participation** (importantly through the retention of existing as well as attracting new participants) and the development of sports hubs/local federations to create stronger clubs.

The purpose of the document is to share the Sports' Vision for Wales and use it to help inform:

- The rationale for future provision and priorities – through a greater understanding of the purpose, business rationale and financial models for grass and artificial pitches
- Local and national artificial and natural turf pitch policies and investment plans.

It is anticipated that this unique approach will deliver the following benefits to sport:

- **Thriving, stronger clubs** - sport and clubs attracting more young people and adults to play sport competitively and socially and achieve higher levels of performance
- **More people participating and more club members (including better retention)** particularly by engaging more young people and women and girls as well as people with disability and black and minority ethnic groups
- **Better standards of sporting performance** – by way of more and better coaching, training and appropriate competition.

This strategic and collaborative approach is expected to help inform an anticipated investment of up to £20m⁴ in over 100 existing ATPs over the next 10 years. Alongside which it is anticipated that there will be a further £50m (estimate) of investment in over 100 new ATPs ⁵ located on High School, College, University, Local Authority and Club sites. The total value of these facilities will be in excess of £100m⁶ - potentially a significant capital asset.

³ It is assumed that in most cases Artificial Turf Pitches (ATPs) will also be floodlit in order to maximise levels of use and their impact particularly for winter training as well as for competition

⁴ £20m estimated investment calculated as follows: Over 100 (currently 123) current full sized ATPs with a life of approximately 10 years, therefore, over the next 10 years these should be replaced at an estimated cost of £200K per pitch 9inc fencing, shock-pad, lighting etc.)

⁵ £50m estimate calculated as follows: 100 new ATPS at an estimated cost of £500k (i.e. 41 currently planned + more Clubs; College/Universities & over 180 High Schools don't have an ATP)

II: THE COLLABORATIVE SPORTS APPROACH

The Collaborative Sports Facilities Group has been established to provide a “strong sporting voice” to inform future provision and the major pitch-sports facilities landscape of Wales. It will provide on-going advice and leadership informing investment in the development of ‘locality driven’, collaborative sports projects.

The Collaborative Group will:

- Champion the vision
- Be responsible for this all-Wales Vision and Guidance and encourage partners to use the document as a single point of reference
- Ensure this Vision and Guidance is updated and maintained as a ‘living document’⁷
- Advise on projects and future plans
- Attract and make recommendations for funding
- Support priority, exemplar projects and collaborative sports solutions including where appropriate, local ‘federations’⁸ of clubs
- Consider expanding the collaborative approach into other areas involving additional sports where relevant.

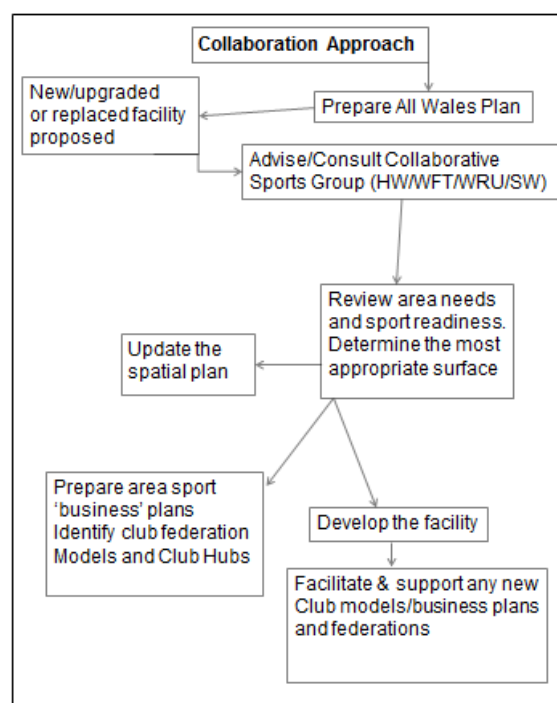


Figure 1 : The Sports Collaboration Approach

⁶ £100m estimate calculated as follows: At least 200 full sized ATPS (currently 123 full sized) with a capital asset value of £500K per pitch

⁷ The document will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis. The Collaborative Sports Group will receive recommended amendments to the content by 31st January of each year after which a revised edition will be issued by 31st March. The approach will be repeated annually until updated versions of the document are no longer considered necessary.

⁸ A Federation of Clubs can embrace a coming together of different sports or same sport clubs for the purposes of achieving a more efficient and effective and mutually beneficial delivery model. This is likely to include the sharing of facilities, maybe some administration duties and even youth activities and social events. It should not infer any loss of identity or reduce the number of competing teams – the purpose is to strengthen the sport and its clubs.

THE THREE SPORTS

Each of the three sports Governing Bodies have established their own ambitious visions and plans to significantly increase their impact, participation and membership numbers - they are not content to rely solely upon the current infrastructure to deliver change. They all recognise the need to introduce radical change to the facility and club landscape as the dynamic for sporting 'betterment'.

Collectively the sports membership and participation base of the three National Governing Bodies is significant – representing - 34% of the all-Wales total – currently 170,000 of the 500,000 sports club members. In addition the combined club membership targets are set to increase by 100,000 to 278,000 (2020) with their participation levels set to reach a challenging 970,000⁹, this also builds on the latent demand amongst school children who state they wish to do more of these sports both participants and non-participants (37% young people wanted to do more Football, 26% more Rugby and 17% more Hockey).¹⁰

Achievement of these ambitious goals will undoubtedly demand a significant increase in access to fit for purpose, high quality and inspiring facilities. It is also recognised that such ambition is best approached collaboratively and not on a sport by sport basis, which is why the three sports have committed to work jointly, providing a clear direction to influence change and future investment in facilities - ensuring value for money (both capital and revenue) in the currently difficult financial climate.

This all-Wales plan represents over 3 years' planning, research and development (a summary account of this work is provided in **APPENDIX A**).

THE NEED FOR COLLABORATIVE ACTION

The Need to Replace/Upgrade Current Artificial Turf Pitches (ATPs)

Generally the standard of Artificial Turf Pitches (ATPs) across Wales is poor (**APPENDIX B** provides a description of the different types of pitch); many are nearing the end of their beneficial life and at risk of failing to meet health and safety standards. In most cases the carpets are sand-filled – 'best for Hockey' and yet not meeting the quality standards required by the sport.

The Need for More ATPs

There are also insufficient ATPs – Football needs access to more 3G pitches for training and competition and it is desirable that all High Schools have access to at least one ATP – a number of the larger, new 21st Century Schools now have 2 different ATPs. These are considered essential to provide year-round activity; attract participation, particularly amongst girls; and avoid problems due to poor weather as well as poorly maintained and often unplayable grass pitches. It is

⁹ National Governing Body 2012/13 club membership data

¹⁰ Sport Wales' 2013 School Sports Survey of pupils in Years 3-11

estimated that currently over half the High Schools in Wales do not have an on-site or easily accessible ATP.

The Need to Address Issues Related to Natural Turf Pitches

The quality and availability of grass pitches is a serious issue and for many reasons and particularly for training purposes. Most grass pitches are only provided for competition and are not officially available for clubs to train on. Their uses are limited not least because of: their poor original construction; often inadequate or no drainage; a history of diminishing maintenance; lack of investment; and prevailing poor weather conditions. In many areas of Wales there is also insufficient flat or suitable land to create enough pitches to satisfy demand.

More recently, significant financial pressures have forced many Local Authorities to review their approach to the management of grass pitches and consider alternative models to increase income and reduce costs. This is of concern to all sports and their clubs, but particularly Football, which is the largest sport (in participation terms) with the most to lose from reduced access to grass pitches. Part of the Collaborative way forward is to **review future needs, embracing the use of ATPs as well as grass pitches, on education, club and public sites to inform rationalisation and deliver more efficient and effective sports partnership approaches.**

The development of more ATPs could also result in the need for fewer grass pitches, which could in turn result in better quality maintenance of those that remain and a reduction in overuse. Finally local outdoor space reviews could be undertaken informing better and alternative uses for 'green' and open spaces.

The Need to Respond to Changing Technology

Securing:

- The most suitable surfaces for the different purposes
- Complementary, not competing facilities
- Appropriately located facilities to support a targeted growth in participation

The on-going development of artificial turf technology - 3rd Generation (3G¹¹) pitches, with different fit for purpose approaches to construction, including FIFA 1 and 2 star and IRB Clause 22 accreditation and certification - meeting the competitive, as well as the training needs of Rugby and Football, is likely to lead to the replacement of the current countrywide distribution of 'sand-filled carpets', best suited for Hockey. (**APPENDIX B** provides summary guidance to help inform the future selection of surfaces to best suit sporting needs.)

¹¹ 3G pitches- sand/rubber granule filled carpets with varied pile heights ranging from 32mm – 65mm – the difference in height to satisfy the playing characteristics for the primary sport.

With regards to 4G, 5G, 6G – Manufacturers currently promote their latest synthetic surface innovations – but as yet no accreditation has been awarded for this standard of carpet (September 2014)

Furthermore the number of ATPs across Wales is likely to increase in the next few years from just over 120 full-size ATPs to perhaps 200¹², and in a variety of locations, including Universities and Colleges together with Schools, Community and perhaps a growing number of club settings.

The Need to Focus on Supporting Clubs

Currently there are many challenges that negatively impact on sports clubs throughout Wales. The data in this report and the comparative evidence held and issues reported by the Governing Bodies shows that:

- Many are **too small** – struggling to recruit volunteers. They are vulnerable to losing players - because juniors lose interest and move on; and adult members relocate or lack the time to give to sport or leave for other social and economic circumstances. All this impacts on club sustainability
- **Senior and junior teams** are often run by **separate** clubs. The more successful are those with strong senior and junior sections for under 7's upwards. This not only supplies future players but more parent and youth volunteers and income. In the case of Hockey, to a lesser extent the other sports, separate men's and women's clubs can be equally detrimental to the success of the sporting infrastructure
- The availability of, and access to, quality facilities plays a critical part in enabling clubs to thrive – **the current situation where poor facilities stifle growth cannot continue**. For example, poor quality pitches: limit training and matches; fail to satisfy demand; do not support business growth or attract new markets; hinder skill development
- Many clubs do not own facilities or benefit from access arrangements which enable them to grow the sport and their membership as well as generate revenue. Future facility models should not only include more attractive, fit for purpose all weather pitches to accommodate more activity, but should be developed in such a way as to allow clubs to self-manage their use of the facilities and generate more members and club income.

The Need to Designate Appropriate Sporting Hubs

The anticipated “rush” to convert sand-filled or develop new 3G pitches could have a detrimental impact on Hockey - as current ATPs are replaced with long pile carpets unsuitable for competitive/performance Hockey (although in some cases, i.e. 40mm shorter pile 3G pitches are acceptable for recreational, teaching and lower level club activities).

Given this to be the case, Hockey Wales is moving towards a position where it can designate locations for the development of Hockey Hubs in order to safeguard strategic activity as well as make the business case for more fit for purpose facilities – higher quality, short pile carpets together with higher lux level floodlighting as well as appropriate support accommodation.

¹² Figures derived from the information gathered through the Collaboration review of existing facilities, their condition and age as well as known new facility plans **APPENDICES G and H**.

In Conclusion

This rapid growth in the advancement of pitch technology has encouraged the National Governing Bodies to adopt their collaborative position; agree a shared approach to some of the identified issues and to determine where fit for purpose facilities, in the best locations can be promoted and supported by robust, sport-led local plans.

THE VISION FOR SPORT IN WALES AND SPORT WALES' COMMUNITY SPORT STRATEGY 2012-2020

The Community Sport Strategy aspires to a **'dramatic shift in the range and number of people involved in sport'**. It recognises the need to **'develop much wider, more appealing offers through more informal and recreational opportunities, capable of engaging children, young people and adults of all abilities and successfully attracting people to re-join the world of sport'**.

The Strategy recognises not only **the importance of 'quality education - creating opportunities by developing skills, enjoyment and confidence'**, but also that of **'FE and HE in harnessing young talent, developing future leaders and providing quality facilities'** as well as investment in **'thriving clubs – creating opportunities through enterprise and innovation'**. **Finally, it acknowledges the need for 'appropriate facilities – creating opportunities by providing inspirational environments and programming.**

The Community Strategy sets out the challenge - what needs to be achieved. This Collaborative Vision will help deliver the change.

THE DESIRED OUTCOMES – THE END GAME

The Collaborative Sports Vision is designed to achieve the following sporting outcomes:

- **Increased participation (retention of as well as new members) – through more attractive facilities also appealing to new markets – attracting new or returning participants with the business plans particularly focused on encouraging women and girls and young people.**
- **Club hubs – 21st Century training and competition facilities supporting stronger, larger, more business-like and viable clubs with healthy junior and senior sections (for women as well as men) as well as clubs working better together. In these cases 'federations' of clubs may also be able to share central resources. (APPENDIX C provides an indicative illustration of the kind of growth anticipated from the appropriate use of artificial pitches).**
- **A more 'fit for sporting-purpose facilities landscape', resulting from:**
 - **Shared Local Authority, School and Club visions and pitch investment plans**

- **A transformation of Schools (particularly at secondary level), ensuring the design of appropriate ‘new-look’ facilities delivering a vision to engage and inspire all young people to be physically active as well as better serving the teaching and development of skills**
- **A move away from unattractive/unsuitable, poor quality grass pitches; grey expanses of Macadam; ‘tired’ Redgra surfaces - towards a vision for more inspiring participation games areas, with fit for purpose artificial pitches; community use and sports club hubs; alongside softer, more attractive green spaces suitable for encouraging other informal physical activity, made possible as a result of the need for fewer formal grass pitches.**

THE RISK OF DOING NOTHING

The Collaborative Sports Facilities Group recognises that without ‘intervention’ there will be many missed opportunities, as well as new developments that may fail to deliver the intended end game. At worst, they could even lead to ‘sporting losses’, for example:

- A Hockey club, forced to move from an ATP following the development of a 3G pitch, could fold because it has nowhere else appropriate to play
- A Football club could fall into administration because it replaces its stadium grass pitch with a 3G carpet, which later fails to meet the 4-yearly FIFA 1 star test – the minimum required for competition – as a result of poor maintenance; over use; unsupervised management; or by failing to set aside a sinking fund (in the region of £15-£20,000 per year) to replace the carpet every 8 or so years
- Local price wars may emerge as more pitches are developed, impacting on the success of the existing 3G business plans
- Surfaces selected for the wrong sporting purpose
- 3G pitch designs not informed by ground condition surveys and feasibility studies, leading to certification failure
- Investment decisions made without a local needs assessment, options appraisal or detailed interrogation of club plans and needs - leading to the duplication of facilities and clubs not being able to deliver targeted levels of income.

If Local Authorities, Clubs or Schools continue to invest in 3G pitches on competing sites, their assumed business plans will be flawed and projects may fail to deliver the desired sporting and financial outcomes.

Furthermore, the difficult financial position facing the Public Sector is increasingly demanding the consideration of new management and facility models - including asset transfer options. The Collaborative Approach is important to help Local Authorities establish more cost effective operational models, ensuring that any future capital investment is targeted at sustainable facilities.

GETTING THE APPROACH RIGHT

To avoid the identified pitfalls as well as pursue the best options, it is important to undertake a proper feasibility review in each locality. This should take a view through the 'eyes' of the community, clubs and sport – also taking account of the Local Authority and Education facility plans. It should include area-wide sports reviews factoring in the distribution, strength and needs of the pitch sports. The aim should be to establish the most suitable locations for the different types of sporting hub served by the most appropriate specialist all-weather pitches. Such a review will inform the technical and design criteria for each pitch and embrace:

- Location
- Environment
- Purpose
- Technology - choice of carpet/system
- Implementation.

For example a feasibility study will:

- Appraise the potential future opportunities on all sites in the area, and not just the preferred location, including School, Clubs, College, Local Authority and Private Sector facility options
- Take account of provision and plans in neighbouring authorities, wherever appropriate
- Take account of the different sporting needs and plans
- Analyse and be informed by any relevant sports facts and statistics for the area including National Governing Body and Sport Wales survey data ¹³
- Examine opportunities to reconfigure existing provision as a consequence
- Review the best locations, informed by the population base; accessibility; visibility; number of clubs and distribution of the sporting community
- Take account of any different site conditions and review which location will have the greatest impact and greatest opportunity to develop the sport
- Explore the potential to provide essential support facilities on-site, i.e. a club room or pavilion to enhance the development of the game and revenue earning potential.

¹³ Sport Wales Active Adults Survey 2012 and Sport Wales School Sports Survey 2013.
www.sportwales.org.uk Research and Policy

III: FACILITIES AND SPORTS REVIEW - SUMMARY ANALYSIS, KEY CONSIDERATIONS AND EMERGING PRINCIPLES

Applying the Sports Data Analysis

The case for artificial pitches is based upon their capacity to accommodate more training opportunities; better competition environments; being a more attractive outdoor surface for inspiring, encouraging and engaging Young People, Women and Girls, People with Disability, Black and Minority Ethnic Groups as well as enticing Adult Males back into participation.

APPENDIX D provides a summary analysis of the Governing Body sports data.

General Business Case Principles

The capital cost implication of a full-sized ATP is significant i.e.:

- An investment required for initial installation - c £500,000
- The need for a carpet replacement programme - investment of c £120,000 -150,000 (timings determined by the level of use and certification requirements i.e.
 - perhaps no more than 8 years for a football league pitch requiring a FIFA 1 star certification)
 - as well as a new shock-pad probably every 16-20 years and fencing/floodlighting upgrades as required
 - a training or multi use School/community pitch would be expected to last over 10 years subject to managed use and maintenance regime.

APPENDIX E provides a basic summary analysis of potential capital and revenue running costs of a typical ATP with a summary overview of the current pattern of maintenance and management practices set out in **APPENDIX F**.

Given the significant costs, the business case for ATPs generally leads to the conclusion that where possible, they are best located on a School/College/University site to maximise day-time use and optimise impact. Where consideration is given to a non-education site location, the general business case requirements will include:

- Population density - 'number of people per pitch' - there needs to be a significant population base within a 30 minute travel time catchment, together with easy access routes
- A visible location to attract interest and visitors
- Robust evidence of adult sports club and membership numbers, as well as juniors, as an indication of a sustainable sports infrastructure necessary to support the case for investment i.e. senior clubs that can use, take 'ownership' of and manage use of the hub
- Significant existing, as well as potential new, user numbers – supporting the business case in terms of footfalls, so income can be confidently predicted
- Where numbers and communities are smaller greater consideration to be given to more shared sporting use and collaborative club models i.e. multi-sports hubs.

Shared Sports and Community Hubs

In the case of Hockey, where membership/club numbers are smaller, work is needed to bring together clusters of clubs to establish the business case for 'hotspots' and club hubs.

The target for specialist Hockey hubs across Wales is 40¹⁴, and no less than 1 per Local Authority catchment area. These specialist hubs should have: a sand-dressed carpet; appropriate floodlighting; support and social accommodation.

Satellite Hockey participation development and lower level club training can also be accommodated on up to 40mm short-pile 3G pitches, as well as smaller sand-filled ATPs.

Football and Rugby Governing Bodies also need to undertake further work in the next few years on the models required for shared Rugby/Football training and competition 3G pitches.

Women and Girls Participation

The Governing Body participation numbers for women and girls are particularly low in Rugby and Football, for a variety of well documented reasons. However, it is expected that the development of more user-friendly, all-weather artificial surfaces, which will also provide improved access/more time for women's sport and clubs will be an important 'medium' for increasing female participation.

Importance of the Education Sector

The National Governing Body club membership numbers (particularly for Hockey, but also Rugby and to a lesser extent Football) are notably high in major University towns/cities due to numbers of student teams and players. In these areas sports club/adult membership ratios are high - particularly evident for Hockey and Rugby in Bangor, Wrexham, Cardiff, Swansea and Aberystwyth.

As a general principle therefore, where sports have a low participation base, they should consider developing stronger relations with Universities, as well as Independent Schools, to take advantage of an often better business case for specialist artificial surfaces, serving performance and participation hubs.

Rural Areas

Rural areas have a relatively high proportion of 'successful' clubs, but these are often small in their membership and widely dispersed. This makes the business case for the significant investment required for ATPs and strategic hubs difficult to promote, particularly for Hockey. In these circumstances, strategic education centres (i.e. Colleges/High Schools) offer the only financially justifiable model.

¹⁴ Figure based on numbers of Clubs and current levels of use of ATPs

OVERVIEW OF PITCH PROVISION

Natural Turf /Grass Pitches

The following table (**Figure 2 : Natural Turf Grass Pitch Review**) sets out a summary analysis of the grass pitch information provided by participating Local Authorities.

It should be noted that the figures provided are merely indicative, having been estimated from the information supplied, which varied per Authority and was not available in every case.

Themes and Issues	Comment and Collaborative Guidance
Assessment of Grass Pitches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an overall average of over 80 natural turf pitches per Local Authority across Wales (estimate) However many pitches are reported to suffer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> poor drainage over-use as a result of unauthorised training - most pitches are not officially available for training purposes as a consequence of dog fouling as well as from motorcycle damage from reducing levels of maintenance- fewer cutting regimes, no end of season repair, less money for re-seeding with pitches needing investment to be of use into the future from cut backs in staff and attendance numbers There are also a large number of school pitches, in addition to community playing fields. As a general principle these are considered to be better quality facilities - there being limited community access (generally better for Rugby). Pitches are often not hired out to minimise administration, care-taking and running costs for the school. 	<p>Grass pitches will always be essential facilities to support Rugby and Football, as well as continuing to service Cricket, Schools Athletics and other summer sports. They will be generally cheaper to hire and may be the only affordable option for many.</p> <p>However a growing number of issues are making the use of grass pitches less attractive into the future - and cut backs in Local Authority budgets will mean significantly less expenditure being available for maintaining the quality of pitches or investing in their improvement.</p> <p>Whilst ATPs provide more attractive, all-weather facilities, grass pitches will continue to be the most cost effective provision in most cases, although providing limited value for money given the smaller number of hours of use they can support. Therefore, there is a need to recognise their important role as part of outdoor sports provision and to particularly develop a more inclusive approach to working with Schools to improve attitudes to community use including shared management models and better access arrangements.</p> <p>The right mix of ATPs and fewer, higher quality grass pitches on School as well as Local Authority and Club sites should</p>

	feature highly in future strategies for provision.
Changing Pavilions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historically, pavilions have benefitted from a reasonable level of maintenance but there are now a growing number of deteriorating buildings, no longer fit for purpose 	In some instances Pavilions could be taken over by the voluntary sector and adapted to form club ‘social centres’ supporting stronger clubs and a wider range of club activities
Inclement Weather <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is estimated that in many areas over 6 weeks of play a season are lost due to cancellations, as a result of poor weather As well as cancellations, maintenance regimes are further limited due to rain and overly wet grass 	Frequent cancellations have a significantly detrimental impact on the ability to maintain enthusiasm and membership, particularly amongst juniors as well as women and girls
Financial Matters <p>Low levels of paying users restricted by the limitations caused by wear and tear, coupled with traditionally low fees, mean that it is not easy to generate sufficient income and cover the costs of maintenance, which average from £2,000-£8,000 per pitch and in some areas more. On this basis, it is difficult to create a cost effective model.</p> <p>An increasing range of financial issues and consequences are a major cause of concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historically low prices charged for pitch hire has meant that costs significantly exceed income – leading to high levels of subsidy which are no longer sustainable There is increasing pressure to achieve a cost neutral/ ‘no subsidy’ level of provision with no money for further works There is a significant range in provision across Wales <ul style="list-style-type: none"> some Local Authorities do not ‘provide’ pitches – the facilities being run by voluntary sector/community associations/groups pricing policies vary significantly – the reported range from (£17-£19-£22-£48-£55 plus) all for full-pitch senior use 	Voluntary sector partnerships and asset transfers are a way forward for Local Authorities; however economies of scale

New Community Management Models

Local Authorities are looking at increasing the charges for pitch hire and developing alternative operational solutions i.e. transferring the management of pitches to the voluntary sector. Negative consequences of such an approach can include:

- the 'licensed club' reducing open access to others
- clubs not able to afford to manage and maintain pitches
- individual clubs managing pitches but no economies of scale, with no money to purchase equipment and a lack of understanding in respect of pitch maintenance requirements, specialist skills etc.

and access will be emerging issues to overcome.

There is a need for the Governing Bodies of Sport to work with Local Authorities to develop new partnership approaches, serving the management and maintenance of grass pitches and safeguarding sporting use.

However, before facilities are transferred to new community or social enterprise management models there is a need to review the 'stock': to establish what is essential to support sporting needs; identifying rationalisation and potential co-locations; make the case for invest to save models to support more cost effective/economically viable solutions. Facilities need to be transferred in a way that is more fit for the future and sustainable i.e. as an asset not a liability.

Figure 2 : Natural Turf Grass Pitch Review

Artificial Turf Pitches

Definitions for Full-Sized Pitches

This review of ATPs has highlighted the need to establish a simple definition of full-sized pitches, as distinct from the many: near full-sized; $\frac{3}{4}$ -sized; $\frac{1}{2}$ -sized; 5 and 7-a-side ATPs that have developed over the years.

Clarification is necessary given the growth in 3G pitches for Football and Rugby competition purposes, as well as sand-filled or sand-dressed carpets for Hockey competition purposes.

Therefore, the definition of full-sized ATPs is as follows:

- Hockey
 - For sand-filled/dressed/water-based carpets, where competitive Hockey can be and/or is played, the size of pitch must meet Hockey competition requirements - namely a playing area of 91.4m x 55m (minimum safe run-off is 5m to the ends; 4m to the sides. 3m width to perimeter safety run-off must be the playing surface)
 - For Football and Rugby and other sports training on these pitches there are no specific dimension requirements.
- Football
 - Where competitive Football is to be played - the dimensions for under 17s, 18s and seniors will be a minimum playing area of 90m x 45.5m (minimum run-off of 3m in the same material to any perimeter fencing)
 - For senior/higher performing Football clubs and national pitches the dimensions should be a minimum playing area of 100m x 64m (minimum run-off of 3m in the same material to any perimeter fencing)
- Rugby Union
 - The maximum dimensions for the playing area (no minimum specified) are 100m x 70m plus a 10m minimum in-goal area (where possible up to 22m) is recommended (5m clear margin recommended around the pitch).

Smaller Sized Pitches

ATPs that are 'just under' full-sized; $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ sized; 5-a-side and 7-a-side have been recorded in this all-Wales artificial pitch review for the following reasons:

- smaller than full-sized pitches could be in the right place to be upgraded/enlarged to form a strategic hub or sporting 'hotspot' - and to be suitable for competitions as well as training
- smaller ATPs can have an impact on the business case for new full-sized 3G pitches i.e. 5-a-side 3G pitches or multi-games areas will be: local; easier to maintain; lower cost; easy to access; and cheaper, but could divert business away from a full-sized 3G pitch which might be reliant on income from 5-a-side Football to support the business plan.

Figure 3 : Summary Analysis of ATP Provision in Wales, below sets out a summary analysis of key facts and figures emerging from the ATP review provided by participating Local Authorities and **Figure 4** maps the distribution of full-sized ATPs by Local Authority area.

For further details of each of those facilities as well as the smaller sized ATPs, a full schedule of the current (September 2014) stock of ATPs across Wales is attached as **APPENDIX G**

Facilities	Numbers	Comments
Full-sized ATPs – sand-filled, sand-dressed and water- based Hockey pitches	95	This figure represents a significant increase over the last 10 years - a capital infrastructure value of c £47,500,000
Full-sized ATPs - 3G pitches	28	Mostly new pitches (over 50%) with some conversions of former sand-filled carpets
Smaller sized ATPs N.B. A number of areas also have a high proportion of Macadam surfaced, small, multi-use games areas (MUGAs), as well as artificial turf carpets. These have not been included in the above figures, but they still form part of the overall mix and service cost	101	A lower cost, sensible option for training and participation purposes - to be encouraged as part of small sided games 'combo' areas on Primary and Secondary School sites, suitable for participation and multi-sports teaching. However in the wrong place these facilities can undermine the business case for full-sized pitches, particularly 3G club-owned pitches, which rely on income and not public subsidy and have to set aside around £15kpa+ 'profit' into a sinking fund
Total full-sized ATPs	123	
Total all-sized ATPs	224	

Figure 3 : Summary Analysis of ATP Provision in Wales



Figure 4 : Current Distribution of Full-Sized ATPs by Local Authority Area

Future ATP Development Opportunities

In addition to the 123 full-sized ATPs, the Collaboration review has identified between 75 and 100 planned new or replacement ATPs as well as potential development opportunities that should be due over the coming years. **Figure 5 : Future ATP Development Opportunities**, illustrates the background to this statement. The guidance in this document has been constructed to help inform the decisions about types of pitch and how they could be developed to best serve sporting and community, as well as educational needs.

Opportunities	Summary data analysis	Comments
Replacements needed - poor quality existing ATPs	Over 1/3 of existing artificial pitches are reported as needing replacement, being over 10-20 years old Over 35 ATPs specifically named as in need of renewal, potentially over £4.2million worth of investment	In these instances, there is a need to first appraise sport and community needs in context with a wider review, to inform replacement decisions
Planned ATPs - about to happen, but not yet built	40 ATPs - mainly 3G pitches	
Redgra pitches - to be modernised and upgraded with ATPs	Approximately 10	If located adjacent to the building infrastructure and changing rooms etc. these could be suitable for lower cost upgrades to ATPs
21st Century Schools	Over 10 new High School developments still to proceed	ATPs are planned for development on new High School 21 st Century School locations – in some cases with 2 ATPs e.g. Baglan, Port Talbot and Coleg y Dderwen, Bridgend (completed)
Total Planned new and replacement pitches	75-100	

Figure 5 : Future ATP Development Opportunities

Funding Opportunities

The Collaborative review information supplied by Local Authorities has also identified a number of different funding opportunities that could be used in different circumstances to support capital development projects. These included:

- Capital and minor works budgets
- Prudential Borrowing – supported by revenue savings and/or increased income
- Private sector borrowing
- Public/private partnerships
- Planning Gain - Section 106 Agreements /Community Infrastructure Levy
- 21st Century School Investments
- Government Loans
- Welsh Government Community Facilities Programme
- Asset Transfer Funding
- Wind Farm/Energy/Open Cast Mining community benefit schemes
- Economic Regeneration investments
- Governing Body funding e.g. English Premier League; FAW; WRU; Sport Wales

V: SECURING APPROPRIATE ATPs AND SPORTS HUBS - OVERALL EMERGING PRINCIPLES

General Principles

There are a number of fundamental principles emerging from this Collaborative review that should underpin the approach to the future development of ATPs. These are summarised below.

Community and Sports Specific Bespoke Models

There is no universal, 'one size fits all' approach to provision - different sports and communities all have different needs that demand fit for purpose and appropriate models. However a number of generic principles have emerged from the review that should be considered when designing future provision.

Locating Sports Hubs and ATPs – The Sporting Business Case

'Sports hubs' or 'club hubs' and 'sports hotspots' developed on strategic ATPs should be located where there is a critical mass of participants and clubs/club members and a large enough local, population to underpin the usage plans and business model. The underpinning principle being to maximise impact, exploiting opportunities and building on strengths and where the relevant sports have the potential to grow. The exception to this will be developments on Secondary School campuses which may be located in a small rural community but nevertheless require access to appropriate all-weather physical activity and teaching facilities.

The Sporting Business Case – Sustainable Clubs

'Developed in the right place and with the right plans, well located and managed - attractive new ATPs and club hubs, will deliver successful outcomes.'

The sporting business case for ATPs demands strong adult club memberships alongside significant youth activity – adult participation figures being the ultimate indicator of a successful and sustainable sporting infrastructure. The potential to attract more women and girls, as well as young people and their families also makes sound sporting as well as business sense and should be an integral part of the facility business plan. The 'driver' here is the development of more appropriate facilities that will help deliver more and better sport and support the Governing Bodies in achieving their challenging participation and club membership targets. Better, more attractive, all-weather facilities will also create more 'pitch capacity' enabling a growth in numbers of currently underrepresented groups.

In a time of extreme financial pressure and facility closures, future facility business plans need to generate sufficient income to help cover maintenance, management and replacement costs. Sport needs to respond to these challenges and focus on helping clubs deliver a growth in numbers to generate increased income. However, whilst the underpinning business case analysis for facilities needs to focus on paying footfalls which will demand healthy adult membership figures, the Public

Sector and Sports Development will need to work with facility managers where there is a need to prioritise disadvantaged groups and 'purchase' interventions and targeted subsidised access rates to overcome issues of poverty.

Developing Hockey Hubs

The majority of current full-sized ATPs (78%) are sand-based and whilst multi-purpose, they were designed with Hockey in mind. The on-going development of new technology and growth in development of 3G surfaces suitable for Rugby and Football will result in a gradual loss of "Hockey surfaces". The Collaborative Approach will designate appropriate strategic Hockey Hubs – in the right locations with robust development plans supporting the business case for Hockey – whilst other existing ATPs will be converted or developed for Football and/or Rugby purposes.

Wherever possible, Hockey Hubs need to be in the most accessible locations and adjacent to, or amidst, the largest catchment populations so as to enable the best chance of a growth in numbers.

It is also recognised that Independent Schools and Universities often provide a good location for a Hockey Hub. The benefits arising in these instances include:

- Recruitment of existing, talented and interested Hockey players
 - Independent Schools are more likely to play Hockey as a principal team sport and will wish to attract talented students to raise the profile of the School
 - A University student population will always include "ready-made Hockey players"
- Readily developed leaders, coaches and officials
- A mutual interest in developing specialist, higher quality sports facilities for Hockey, often located in extensive grounds/attractive surrounds
- Potential and preparedness to even consider the case for two ATPs.

School Facility Principles

Supporting Children and Young People to Live Active Lives and Become Active Adults

PE and School Sport is a vital part of the Curriculum and school life however, **too many young people still reach the end of their school days not having enjoyed their experience of sport and physical activity and/or choosing not to continue participating into post-school and adult life. (Only 27% of adults report that they enjoyed sport at school a lot¹⁵)**. The simple measure of success is that on leaving school all young people respond positively when asked about their PE and Sport experience ... 'did they enjoy.... will they continue....do they know how and where....' and that during the course of their school days those with sporting interests and ability are actively supported by the school to develop their interest and ability by joining a local sports club – the first formal step on the 'sporting ladder'.

The new participation models promoted by the NGBs place less emphasis on schools running full-sized teams - benefitting only the committed few and **instead, on offering enjoyable inclusive participation games for all – easier to organise, providing more fun, sociable activity and competition, developing skills, and confidence as well as leadership and management skills amongst the young people themselves.**

The vision for the Sports does not include a world of school teams engaging the few – the better sports students and duplicating provision for the same (best) players that is already offered by clubs. Instead the Sports need Schools to focus on **all** children learning fundamental skills and enjoying healthy active lifestyles through participation in a wide range of activities.

This collaborative sports vision supports the **creation of a culture in which young people and the wider community are inspired to engage in enjoyable physical activity**, developing fundamental skills and a lifelong active lifestyle.

New sports participation models also provide the opportunity to develop 'young people owned and driven' programmes as well as collaborative working between schools and the community.

For Schools and Young People these models offer:

- Simpler, easier, more fun and exciting ways to play sport
- Increased self-confidence – as young people experience better playing, officiating and leadership opportunities - engaging children and young people in sports participation and community involvement including volunteering and citizenship. New sports participation models using small sided games provide the opportunity to develop young people-owned and driven programmes, as well as collaborative working between the schools and the community

¹⁵ Sport Wales Active Adults Survey 2012

- Improved skill development through small sided games – leading to more time on the ball and greater physical and mental ability;
- Experience of a greater team ethos – more opportunities to appreciate fair play and teamwork;
- Enjoyable competition and social and recreational festivals where ‘all’ are involved through inter-year or inter-school participation and festivals - not just the few pupils in the school teams
- Encouragement to children and young people who want to play sport more regularly and compete in the full sided team game to join a club for that sport

Appropriate Facilities for Schools

A new generation of inspiring and flexible sport and physical activity facilities developed with 21st Century and other School improvement funding should support a more diverse and engaging PE, Physical Activity and Sport experience.

New facilities should also be easily opened up as a community resource demanding a cooperative management system that allows and encourages access for all.

In the case of outdoor areas the facilities should:

- Be suitable for different weather conditions to enable all year around access
- Provide good opportunities for young people who want to take part in competitive sport, intra-mural festivals and competitions as well as to progress if they have a particular talent or sporting interest
- Provide quality ancillary spaces such as changing rooms and spectator/participant toilets, multi-purpose club rooms or social areas, spectator viewing
- Be well managed with an adequate maintenance regime in place to ensure they remain attractive and to guarantee continuity of use at all times.

In terms of outdoor playing provision it is recommended that each Secondary School should have:

- **At least one full size artificial pitch (see Section II earlier in this document for the rationale) (in some cases a sand based or dressed pitch for hockey, but more often a 3rd Generation pitch, with a shockpad if to be used for Rugby). If the long pile carpet is greater than 40mm in length, a 1/3 size sand-filled carpet should be provided as part of a separate ‘combo’ participation zone.**
(APPENDIX B provides summary guidance for determining which artificial surface to use in which circumstances.)
- Sufficient grass areas with capacity for summer track and field activities and the provision of an artificial cricket wicket.

Where possible:

- These facilities should be floodlit, fenced and available for out of hours community use to maximise impact and income
- The ATP should be full-sized to meet the league requirements of the principle sport at the School and in the surrounding area - whether it be Rugby, Hockey or Football – there should be a synergy between the school focus sports and community sporting strengths
- The ATP should be developed to serve as a club hub and meet not only the appropriate competition specifications but be designed as the home base for at least one appropriate sports club. This should include the provision of shared support accommodation - changing, club room/kitchen – possibly shared as 6th form suite during the school day.

When planning the provision of specialist facilities account should also be taken of other complementary sports facilities available in the neighbouring community and at nearby schools – a whole community approach to ensure the right mix and avoid unnecessary duplication.

This vision also makes the case for ‘Participation Zones’ on education sites as well as designating appropriately located venues for different full size facilities serving as a specialist sports hub.

Participation Zones

As well as a full-sized ATP with an appropriate surface, it is recommended that School facilities include ‘combo’ all-weather areas i.e. 5-a-side and 7-a-side Rugby/Football/Hockey courts for teaching; satellite coaching; recreation and inclusive ‘play sport’ leagues. There are many benefits to such facilities and the Governing Bodies recognise the development of small-sided games as a model for increasing sports participation as well as developing skills. The vision for new participation zones builds on the experience of 5-a-side Football centres.

The diagram, **Figure 6 : Indicative 3-19 School Spatial Plan**, provides an indication of a school facility model (e.g. an 1,800 - 2,000 pupil ‘3 -19 through-school’) including:

- A ‘Combo’ Multi Sports Area with 3G/sand-filled carpet 5 or 7-a-side courts; and netball/tennis courts; (3G court: 30 x 22.5m; rebound boards and netting and floodlighting to 120 Lux

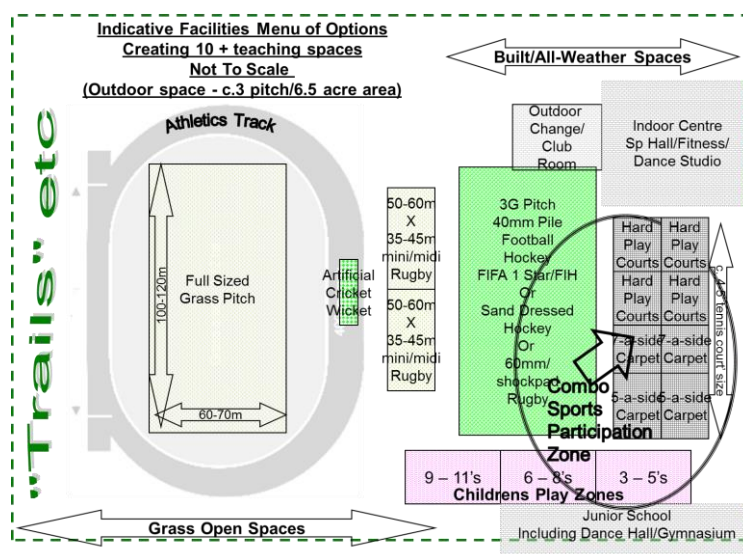


Figure 6 : Indicative 3-19 School Spatial Plan

- A climbing zone/bouldering walls; putting area; playgrounds – for early years informal play and recreation
- Other attractive outdoor activity spaces creatively used e.g. for green spaces – small woodland or garden; pitch and put area; fitness trail; mountain biking, skateboarding, green gym, safe running area; cycle tracks; trails; orienteering courses and in some case with lighting to maximise use in the evening.

VI: COLLABORATION CONCLUSION

The last twenty years has seen a massive investment in artificial surfaces - mainly sand-filled carpets. Despite the design being Hockey driven, the predominant use has always been Football, with only the weekends providing more open access for Hockey, as Footballers have traditionally played competitively on grass.

Without doubt this countrywide availability of full-size artificial surfaces has led to a widely distributed and therefore more 'vulnerable' Hockey structure with clubs playing and training locally (generally, no more than a few hours a week). On a site-by-site basis, the Hockey business case is therefore poor. On the other hand, fewer, well-located sand-filled or sand-dressed ATPs, well planned and used, should lead to a stronger Hockey structure - consolidated in 'hubs'. But these pitches must be in the right locations with the right surface and the usage secured for the Hockey Clubs in the area. Thus collaboration will be the only way to deliver a strong and vibrant sport led business.

Over the next ten years, the demand for 3G surfaces (and later 4G and so on) will also dominate the sporting and activity landscape. The recent FAW agreement in respect of UEFA Hat-trick funding will further stimulate a transformation amongst Football Clubs. Furthermore, Local Authorities, Schools, Colleges and Universities will soon realise they can de-commission their intensive maintenance of natural turf 'green spaces' and operate one or two 3G pitches - such a move makes obvious commercial sense. This surge in interest may also lead to the replacement of sand-filled carpets with more 3G pitches (40mm pile suitable for Football and participation-only Hockey).

Rugby driven specialist 3G developments are likely to progress less rapidly, despite the success of some early 3G pitch Rugby facilities. Many clubs play on grass pitches alongside a clubhouse and the cost of developing say '250' bespoke 3G club pitches could be around £150m and is unlikely to be a preferred option. However, regional and district development centres will be appropriate, and again the most cost effective way to deliver these will be, in the main, through the upgrading/replacement of existing ATPs.

Finally too many 3Gs pitches with the different operators all chasing the same Football market may also lead to an over-supply, which will be damaging for those who have developed a business plan, supporting a set-aside account for a sinking fund for a new carpet when it needs replacing (in the case of competitive Football when the pitch fails the 4 yearly FIFA test of the standard required for match-play). The need for a properly planned approach, built on local area reviews is therefore essential.

The On-going Collaboration 'Journey'

This document and facilities review is only the beginning, there being many steps to develop successful ATPs as well as sporting club hubs. The on-going Sports Collaboration work will therefore include:

1. Developing sporting led business case models for ATPs and grass pitches - including their effective management - recognising there is no universal "one size fits all solution" – different community models and solutions are required as appropriate or bespoke to different needs and circumstances
2. Developing specialist Hockey surfaces and hubs as well as recognising 'satellite' facilities – recreational, school and teaching uses on 3G pitches and smaller ATPs
3. Rugby and Football Governing Bodies developing shared design and competitive operating models to enable smaller community options to be progressed using 3G pitches. This includes establishing practical solutions to line markings; the installation requirements for Football goals and Rugby posts; flexible approaches to kick-off times and evening games
4. Promoting a more considered approach to counter-balance the current "3G rush".
 - a. There is a need to promote sound business models including effective management of use and maintenance and sustainable pricing models. 3G pitches can be an expensive asset – or at worse a capital liability - their development should not be embarked upon lightly
 - b. Where sports clubs themselves aspire to invest in their own club ATP, the following readiness factors are examples of some important considerations:
 - i. population size and catchment
 - ii. strength of the academy structure
 - iii. local business support for the 'club'
 - iv. the robustness of the club structure - membership, company and management structure, significance of current turnover, any loans/debts, numbers of coaching staff, volunteers, women and girls etc.
 - v. playing standards at the club e.g. high performing league clubs already in, or with the potential to secure promotion to, the national premier league with a genuine and tested desire to achieve the highest status
 - vi. facility 'competition analysis' within 30 minute drive-time).
5. Ensuring this document remains current. The Collaborative Sports Facilities Group will review and update the contents of this Vision and Guidance on an annual basis. The deadline for receipt of any recommended amendments will be 1st July each year after which a revised edition will be issued by the end of September. This will be repeated annually until updated versions of the document are considered no longer necessary. Recommended amendments or updates should be emailed to the Collaboration Sports Group via Kevin Moon kevin@welshfootballtrust.org.uk

Part 2 Informing Investment Priorities

To help inform an approach to the selection and funding of exemplar projects in collaborative 'hot spots' or priority zones

VII: THE COLLABORATIVE SPORTS VISION AND PLAN INFORMING THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE CURRENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND FUTURE LANDSCAPE - HOW 'WE' GET THERE

The Collaborative Sports Group supported by Sport Wales anticipates that by describing the vision, rationale, priorities, sporting needs and strengths, many developments will occur, taking account of this guidance but without there being any need for external funding.

However, in some instances an external sports intervention may be appropriate, drawing on the Sports' resources as well as Sport Wales and other funding.

The Spatial Plan

The Collaborative Sports review has informed the preparation of a simple 'spatial plan' as a guide to help inform local priorities and external investment. This is designed to encourage developments in areas where:

- sporting priorities are greatest
- intervention might be required to achieve a significant change - a transformation in the local sporting landscape.

The map of the targeted Phase 1 potential Collaboration Intervention Zones is illustrated in **Figure 7 : Indicative Map Showing Potential Zones for Collaboration Intervention**. The 'map' is informed by the 22 individual Local Authority area position statements set out in **APPENDIX H**.

The Intervention Zones are the considered 'collaboration priority' areas to develop the Sports' 'hot spots' and hubs based upon the analysis of the Local Authority area position statements.

The principles underpinning the selection of these zones are summarised as where:

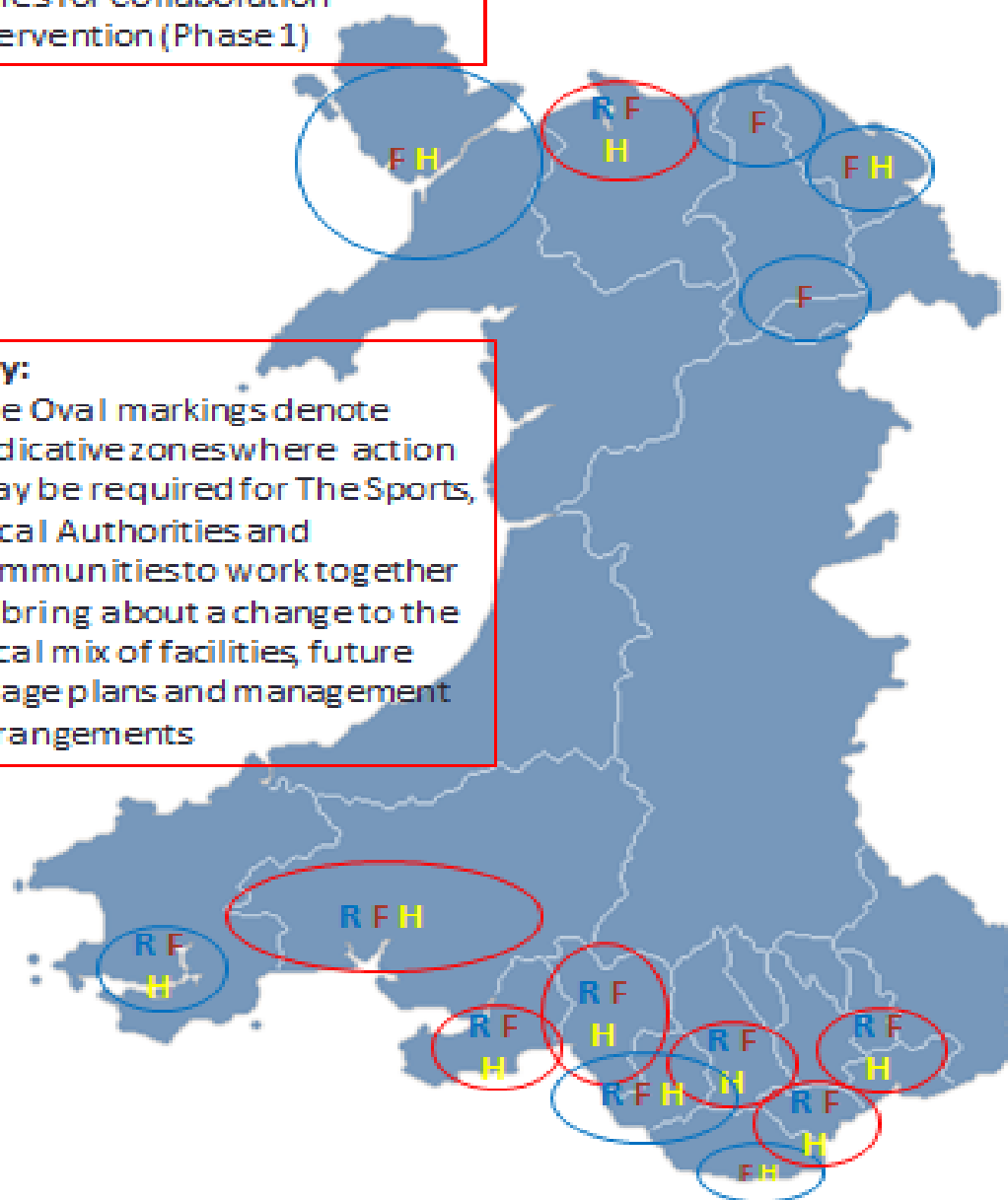
- **The need for a sports collaboration approach is considered critical**
- **The impact could be greatest, because the sports needs and demands for a more fit for purpose ATPs are high**
- **Intervention and funding is likely to be necessary to help achieve a landscape transformation**
- **It is expected that the resulting facility and sporting infrastructure will look significantly different.**

Transformation example: The development of a Hockey Hub with a sand-dressed Hockey performance surface, with Hockey use designated as the priority, supported by a Hockey business case. The development should include an adjacent 'club room' as well as changing suite, creating a social centre to serve the development of the sports hub and a growth in activity levels. As a consequence of the Hockey Hub development, another ATP in the area is converted to create a Football and/or Rugby 3G hub including more commercial 5-a-side Football.

**Indicative Map of Potential
Zones for Collaboration
Intervention (Phase 1)**

Key:

The Oval markings denote
indicative zones where action
may be required for The Sports,
Local Authorities and
communities to work together
to bring about a change to the
local mix of facilities, future
usage plans and management
arrangements



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Figure 7 : Indicative Map Showing Potential Zones for Collaboration Intervention

Collaboration Intervention Zones – Important ‘Qualifications’

In designing priority zones for the Collaboration Approach there are 2 important qualifying considerations:

1. **Indicative zones** - the spatial plan zones are indicative and not fixed – the locations and area priorities are open for further discussion/shaping providing the core principles are applied.
2. **Collaboration Approach is not exclusive** - The priority zones are earmarked as a guide for focusing the first phase of the Collaboration resources – however, this is not an exclusive approach.
 - a. **The focus of the current approach to intervention is on where there is a need for a collaborative sports approach to achieve the right complementary mix of future ATPs delivering a change in the current landscape.**
 - b. **However, the sporting case for investment in an appropriate ATP is as important for single sport as well as collaborative reasons. Therefore alongside local collaborative approaches, the single sport case for appropriate ATPs in the right locations remains a recommended approach for on-going support, although not demanding a collaborative sports funding approach.**

Funding Prioritisation

External funding is limited, and the Collaborative Sports Strategic Group (made up of senior representatives of the National Governing Bodies and Sport Wales) will be informed by the Vision, Guidance and Spatial Plan to determine the priority zones and the interventions required to develop exemplar collaborative projects.

Such projects will be expected to transform the sporting landscape and creating appropriate facilities in the right place significantly contributing to:

1. Increased participation (retention as well as new participants) and improved sports performance
2. Stronger sports clubs

Headline Impact Measures

The expected outputs as a result of external sports investment/intervention will include:

1. **Increased participation** and club membership including retention of members e.g. particularly amongst young people, women and girls achieving a targeted 50% increase in annual footfalls/participants/club membership

2. Better, More Appropriate, and Fit for Sporting Purpose Facilities Supporting Stronger Sports and Clubs – developing club hubs with a business plan for growth and sustainability for example:

- better more fit for purpose surfaces providing designated sporting hubs – ‘honey-pot’ facilities attracting new and retaining existing participants;
- supporting federations of clubs and consequentially stronger sporting business units;
- Hockey having better access to essential quality artificial surfaces;
- 3G carpets fit for competition purposes leading to fewer cancellations as well as access to better facilities for more training (currently not allowed on grass)

Factors for Identifying and Prioritising Collaborative Projects – ‘Significant Impact Assessment’

- Making better use of existing facilities and in some cases creating new – increasing existing opportunities
- Impact on the agreed sporting priorities, case for ATPs, principles and spatial plan ‘Intervention Zones’ set out in this document taking account of the strength of the sports, potential for growth and in particular numbers of:
 - clubs/pitch users
 - adult members
 - youth clubs/members
 - women and girls
- Potential to support Club Hubs - where levels of sport and club activity are strong. Where appropriate, where there is scope to share or transfer ownership of management of a facility to the sport/club with changing rooms and pavilion to enable growth – see **Figure 8 : Example of Significant Investment Return**
- A strong, evidence based, and sustainable business case and plan with clear priorities and outcome measures
- How the project is going to work – operational management plans that will strengthen the sports administration, performance, competition and participation – the dynamic for change and betterment
- Cost and value for money including the scale of partnership funding and investment required
- Evidence of a local feasibility review and options appraisal - informing a locally appropriate vision and plan - ensuring maximum sporting outcomes as well as consideration of impact and benefits on other facilities i.e.
 - Other outdoor green spaces e.g. one well managed and used 3G pitch could deliver the same amount of activity as 5 grass pitches – creating potential maintenance cost savings (in the region of £5,000 per pitch depending on quality and use). High Schools

with 1-2 artificial pitches and participation zones (small sided games areas) will have more space available for natural green activity environment zones. New Schools will demand less land for development creating more scope for on-site growth, 'through schools'; better leaning facilities and community activities; shared use of sites; and some land even released for alternative purposes generating valuable capital receipts

- Indoor sports halls – 3G pitches will be more attractive for 5-a-side Football than current ATPs and their growth will take bookings from sports halls.

Example of Expected Investment Returns for Significant External Funding – A 'True Sports Hub'

- Accessibility for the targeted sports is key, thus in return for any significant external investment, the project business case should specify what the 'expected deal' is for Sport and the Clubs.
- Any substantial external investment should demand two things:
 - Significant sporting outcomes (access, numbers, teams, performance, sub-regional impact etc.)
 - Delivered by way of a sport-led interest and responsibility - a partnership in respect of the management of the facility. This means a Sports Hub with the right facilities, where the sports/clubs are able to establish a 'business' or 'profit share' partnership to deliver growth, success and attract other clubs.

For example, in return for the external investment in a new or refurbished ATP the sports bodies would expect an 'interest' in the development, i.e. joint venture/partnership and security of tenure for no less than 21 years. In return the sports could commit to:

 - manage out of school/community sports use of the facilities and bookings
 - deliver the sports growth and business activity '52 x 7'
 - increase the income and share the growth in profit to reinvest in the facilities and sports business
 - the development of a performance hub - sporting centre of excellence
 - running courses and coaching camps, adult participation leagues, schools festivals etc.

Figure 8 : Example of Significant Investment Return

Some Ineligibility Factors

Investment will not be considered in the following circumstances:

1. Facilities located outside of Wales
2. Where significant funding is being invested in other facilities that include/are part of the same project
3. Facilities where the applicant doesn't have security of tenure i.e. freehold or a minimum 21 year lease
4. For on-going running costs
5. Projects that have already commenced.

Appendices

APPENDIX A

METHODOLOGY – THE ‘COLLABORATIVE JOURNEY’

The background to the preparation of the All Wales Artificial Turf Pitch Collaborative Vision and Plan has been a long journey. That ‘journey’ has included:

- 2009/10
 - Production of the Welsh Football Trust vision and plan for 3G pitches – subsequently informing future strategies and the case for the FAW Project 3G attracting €3m of UEFA Hat-Trick funding
- 2010/11
 - Production of Hockey Wales facilities vision and plan
- 2011
 - Production of WRU 3G vision and plan
 - Collaboration approach commenced
- 2011/2012
 - Production of collaborative sports vision for the 3 sports in July 2012 and Football and Hockey in December 2012
- 2013
 - Vision and Plan for the three sports reinstated and revised
 - Pilot locality reviews in Rhondda Cynon Taff CC and Conwy CC
 - Sport Wales Board approved the approach along with a funding commitment of up to £3m for collaborative and exemplar projects
- 2014
 - Collaborative Approach introduced to Local Authorities and preparation of All Wales Plan commenced

The information gathering to inform this plan took place between February and May 2014 when the 22 Local Authorities and Rugby, Football and Hockey Governing Bodies in Wales provided a range of up to date information on existing ATPs - their size; status; condition; usage and plans as well as locations where known of planned developments. Issues concerning artificial and grass pitches were highlighted including matters of maintenance; pricing; funding; as well as current political imperatives. The consultation invited views on where future sports hubs were considered appropriate as well as details of emerging opportunities, new developments and information about clubs and membership numbers.

Whilst the level of detail collected varied from authority to authority and the sports data is not necessarily easily comparable, a significant amount of background and detailed information has been gathered and can be used to help inform future local reviews; feasibility studies; and plans which will be essential in determining the focus of future provision.

APPENDIX B

SELECTING THE RIGHT ARTIFICIAL SURFACE FOR HOCKEY, RUGBY AND FOOTBALL

To determine which surface is the most appropriate for any location, the following steps are recommended.

Step 1: supply and demand issues

What are the issues of supply and demand that need to be addressed? This should include considering the quality of surface in any existing facilities as well as the surface type of the proposed new facility.

Some of the issues to be considered include:

- What pitches are currently available;
- What type of surfaces do the pitches have;
- What are the sizes of the currently available pitches;
- What is the quality and life expectancy of the current facility;
- Are the pitches available to the community out of school hours;
- How are the existing pitches currently used, by whom and for what purposes;
- Will the location be established as a development centre for any sport;
- What is already available in the community/at other schools;
- What is known about any unmet demand in the area?

Step 2: strategic considerations

- What is the community profile – other facilities, needs, clubs, schools, strengths, gaps and opportunities;
- Has the site been identified as a priority for a specific sport;
- Have any sports been identified as a priority for pitch use;
- Are there any long term realistic plans/aspirations for the sport/local clubs that need to be considered?

Step 3: type and level of use

- What type of use is proposed for the pitch by each sport – competition, education and training;
- What standard of use for the pitch is proposed by each sport – recreation, inter school, local, regional etc.;
- If a full-size pitch required – this will be the case where the facility is to be used by clubs for league competitions.

Step 4: How much use

- How much use will there be for each 'type' and 'standard' of play for each sport;
- When will the sports' use take place on the proposed facility;

- How is it best managed to benefit school, sport and community needs;
- How many hours of use are expected?

Categories of Artificial Grass Pitches

Sand Type Pitches

Sand-filled pitch

- An acceptable surface for competitive Hockey and suitable for Football training;
- The surface must comply with FIH standard - in situ tested;
- It can only be used for Tag and Touch Rugby/handling skills;
- The surface is only suitable for modified games and training in respect of Football.

Sand-dressed pitch

- The preferred surface for competitive Hockey and suitable for Football training;
- The surface must comply with FIH standard - in situ tested;
- For Football and Rugby - standards are as for sand-filled carpet (above).

Water based pitch

- Suitable for high level competitive Hockey and for Football training if the pitch is irrigated;
- The surface must comply with FIH standard - in situ tested;
- The Football and Rugby standards are as for sand-filled carpet (above).

Rubber Crumb Type (3G) Pitches

3rd Generation/3G pitches are a sand/rubber granule infill carpet with varied pile heights – the difference in height and shock-pad designed to best satisfy the playing characteristics of the primary sport.

Short Pile (40mm)

- An acceptable surface for school and club competitive Hockey;
- The surface must comply with FIH standard - in situ tested;
- It can only be used for Tag and Touch Rugby or handling skills;
- Increasingly the preferred surface for Football subject to the carpet complying with FIFA 1 Star or IATS equivalent approval;
- For the pitch to meet FIFA 1 star and FIH standard an engineered base with shock-pad may be required to achieve the required levels;
- To meet FIFA 1 Star standard only, then a 'dynamic' base with shock-pad could be employed;
- The surface is suitable for high level competition and training, both national and international, in respect of Football.

Long Pile 3G (55-60mm)

- The previously preferred surface for Football;
- Not suitable for any form of Hockey;
- The surface is suitable for Rugby training and recreational use - further surface evaluation is being undertaken by the IRB;
- The surface is suitable for high level competition and training, both national and international, in respect of Football;
- The long pile system does not require a shock-pad and can be installed over a 'dynamic' base - this system will be considerably cheaper to develop than the short pile carpet over shock-pad and engineered base.

Long Pile 3G (60mm) with Shock-pad

- The preferred surface for rugby;
- Not suitable for any Hockey;
- The surface must comply with IRB Type 22 with enhanced HIC requirements;
- The surface is suitable for high level competition and training in respect of Football subject to complying with FIFA 1 Star or IATS equivalent.

4th Generation - 4G Pitches

A long piled synthetic turf which does not require the same loose rubber crumb infill to give the surface the necessary performance qualities. The memory in the pile ensures that the turf returns to an upright position even without the sand and rubber crumb infill.

Manufacturers promote the development of these surfaces and even refer to 4, 5 and 6G synthetic surfaces. At the time of writing (September 2014) no accreditation has been given for this standard of surface.

APPENDIX C

BUSINESS GROWTH CASE STUDIES

The business plan for growth to sustain a Hockey only facility with support accommodation/club-house is set out in the case study below. Plus it is also clear from the Football 3G case study that where there is an insufficient local case for a Hockey specialist surface the development of a 3G pitch will deliver a greater impact on participation numbers including amongst women.

Hockey Business Plan for Growth Case Study

This business model has been prepared using the current income and expenditure plan for an existing club hiring different Local Authority and School ATPs as well as facilities for after match social events. Forecasting an increase in membership income (fees and member numbers) and fund raising/revenue generating potential based on club models with their own pitch and club house, the case study graphs in the figures below illustrate the capacity to take responsibility for the maintenance and replacement of a specialist hockey surface and club house – a hockey hub.

Figure 1: Growth In Income Generating Potential following the development of a hockey hub

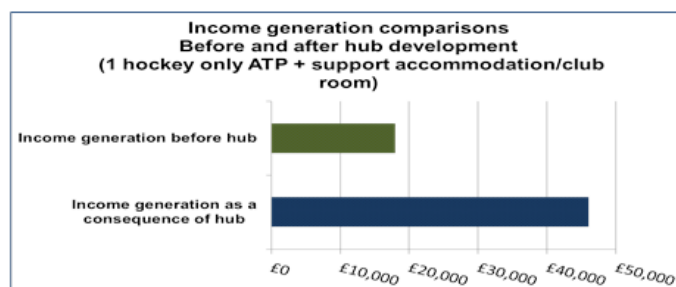
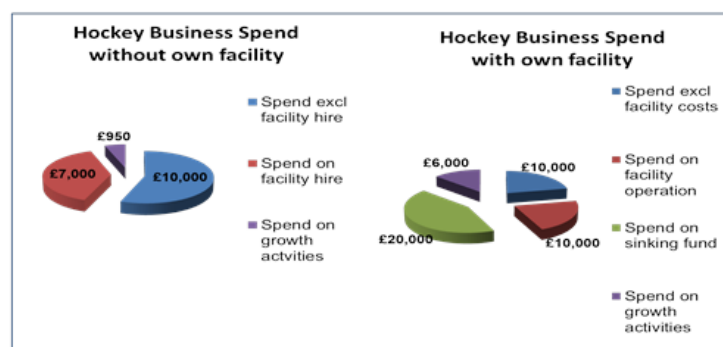


Figure 2: Increased Capacity to support facility operating costs and sinking fund as well as generating surplus funds to spend on growth activities



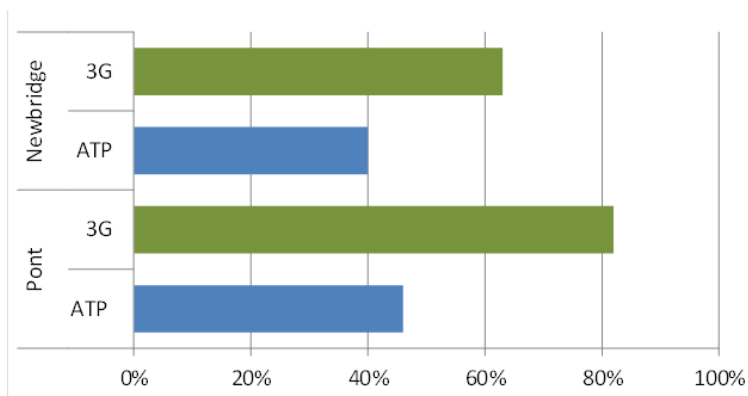
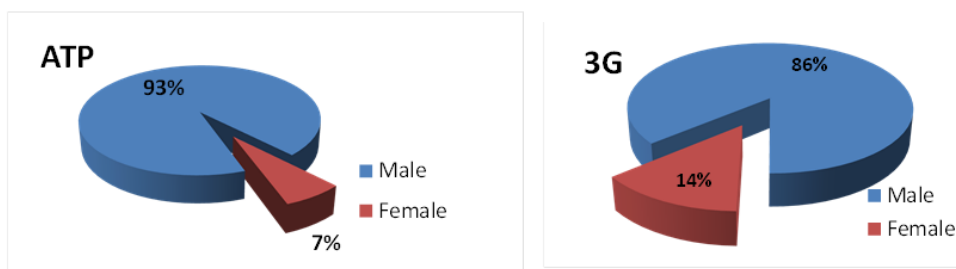
The new business plan for a Hockey hub shows a 70% Increase In Income potential. Significant (100%) growth areas include:

1. Fund raising activities and sponsorship
2. Summer fun days; new participation leagues; new events.
3. Coaching courses

Figure 9 : Hockey Business Growth Model

Caerphilly Case Study**Difference in Usage Between sand based ATP and 3G carpet ATP**

Following the development of new 3 G pitches replacing former sand based ATPs in the Caerphilly Council area, the user numbers were monitored over a 10 month period to compare the impact of the new carpets.

Figure 1: User Comparison**Figure 2: Male/female Comparisons****Comparison summary**

1. Overall usage is higher for 3G carpets - Newbridge shows a particularly high increase in overall numbers - approx. 13,000 more users over 10 months
2. More than 3 x as many women use the 3G pitches
3. Approximately 1.5 x more men use the 3G pitches
4. User numbers are over 20% higher for the 3G pitches

Figure 10 : Football 3G Business Growth Case Study

APPENDIX D

SPORTS DATA ANALYSIS

The sports data and membership numbers for Rugby, Football and Hockey clubs are collected by the Governing Bodies in different formats to best suit the way each sport is organised and how the information is used. The main variations are summarised as follows:

- Football club information is provided by the Welsh Football Trust for affiliated clubs, with separate figures for junior and women's clubs. Participation data, available for juniors, is broken down by numbers of boys and girls.

Welsh Football Trust state club numbers to be over 600, although Local Authorities record 800 – the difference being attributable to variables in affiliations and definitions of senior and junior clubs.

- Welsh Rugby provides information about affiliated clubs - both men's and women's, as well as junior numbers broken down by boys and girls.

There are over 250 clubs registered as affiliated with the Governing Body with a total of over 300 reported by Local Authorities.

- Hockey Wales provide numbers of teams as well as clubs, along with adult male and female, junior male and female membership numbers.

There are just over 80 clubs registered with Hockey Wales.

A summary of the sports analysis data is set out in the two figures below.

Sports	LA Club numbers	NGB Club numbers	NGB team numbers	Average members per club	Total Male members	Total Female members	Proportion of total club numbers for the 3 sports
Football	808	606	Not known	93	56,600	Not known - 24 clubs	65%
Rugby	316	250	Not known	61	15,157	584	26%
Hockey	78	82	161	31	1,058	1,488	9%

Figure 11 : Adult Membership/Clubs

Sports	Junior members	Boy members	Girl members
Football	48,400	43,450	4,950
Rugby	24,143	23,891	252
Hockey	2,707	758	1,949

Figure 12 : Junior/Youth Membership/Clubs

APPENDIX E**INDICATIVE ATP BUSINESS ANALYSIS**

The following figures provide a simplistic summary analysis of the capital and running costs of a typical artificial pitch.

Guideline Development Costs	Estimated, Indicative Costs
<p>Full sized competitive pitch with appropriate run off margins - estimated construction plan for a new development on an existing grass pitch site to include: Construction; earth works; sub base; drainage; purchase of surface ; installation of surface and infill Other costs: testing; floodlighting; fencing; maintenance equipment; goals, divider nets etc.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No allowances made for differences in cost of artificial carpets although generally the price of a good quality sand-dressed pitch would be broadly similar than to that of a 3G pitch. The inclusion of a suitable shock pad for full contact Rugby may add an additional cost of c £80,000 	
Total estimated cost excluding VAT	<u>£500,000</u>
<p>Notes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject to ground feasibility studies and planning approval Assuming adequate supply for new floodlighting Assuming attenuation of drainage water is not required Assuming good ground conditions and ground reinforcement measures not required Assuming the exclusion of a macadam layer and standard stone depths Assuming the ground is not contaminated Guideline costs do not include VAT Design plans to be supported by detailed ground investigation reports In instances where the replacement of an existing artificial pitch is involved replacement is like to like cost in the region of £100-£120,000 excluding VAT 	

Figure 13 : Indicative Capital Costs

Indicative Expenditure	Estimate Costs
Routine pitch maintenance and annual pitch surface maintenance contractor; 5 year rejuvenation; contribution to utilities, buildings, cleaning; floodlighting say September to April approximately 300 hours; marketing and promotion; replacement equipment costs; other costs including insurance;	£25,000
Sinking fund for carpet replacement, shock pad, fencing, floodlighting assuming life expectancy of 10 years depending on usage and maintenance £15,000 - £20,000	£15,000
Allowance for supervision costs including taking a bookings e.g. a part time supervisor	£10,000
Estimated Total Running Cost	£50,000
Notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No account is taken in respect of business rates or that recovery 	
Indicative Income Sources	
Winter uses i.e.: club training and matches; small sided competitions both adults and juniors, academies and training; Sunday leagues and other club matches; minis and junior leagues; education and learning through sport; holiday camps; festivals; women and girls development; disability sport; coaching programmes; School and College use up to 4pm free of charge	
Summer uses i.e.: participation programmes; holiday camps; development centres; summer leagues; women and girls programmes	
Target Income	£50,000
Notes <p>For the development of a sports club hub assumptions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That the facility is developed in partnership with the voluntary sports sector and the sport club(s) A 25 year lease - the lease would include a reversion clause such that the Local Authority would take over the facility in the event that the club failed to maintain it to the required standards. The club taking responsibility for the management and operation of the facility which would deliver revenue savings to the County Council whilst safeguarding the facilities for the community The club to produce a detailed business case to support the approach and any external funding this would include detailed sports development plan. The club contribute to a sinking fund to ensure funding is available to replace the carpet when it reaches the end of its serviceable life <p>The development of the ATP would need to be adjacent to the sporting infrastructure :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easy access to changing rooms; 'clean' pathways (to avoid the transfer of mud and grass on boots onto the artificial carpet which would cause contamination and deterioration of the surface); car park access; suitable clubhouse/pavilion for support accommodation, meetings, training, after match teas (on a school site this could be a shared building with the School i.e. youth or 6th form/community centre used by the School in the daytime) 	

Figure 14 : Indicative Running Costs and Income Plan

APPENDIX F**ATP MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE MATTERS**

Themes	Summary data analysis	Comments
Usage levels	General analysis of current ATP sporting uses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44% Football • 27% Rugby • 25% Hockey 	
Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% reporting under £5,000 per annum on maintenance costs • 50% reporting between £5,000 and £10,000 	Maintenance currently low -maintenance of £8,000 to £10,000 per pitch is recommended depending on levels of use
Income	Estimated figures supplied for ATP income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43% report below £10,000 • 57% report £8,000 to £20,000 (including 4 at plus £30,000) 	Target levels of income are recommended to be over £30,000 and up to £50,000 per annum to cover the cost of maintenance, management, insurance, floodlighting as well as a sinking fund for carpet replacement (every 8 -10 years depending on purpose and use, notably for 3G where a FIFA certificate is required)
Fees	None of the fees for ATP hire across the 22 Local Authorities are the same. The ranges are £6-£90 per hour (for full-sized pitch adult bookings): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • only 28% charge over £50 an hour • the majority between £30 and £50 	<p>The indicative business analyses set out in this review demonstrate ‘real-time’ running costs and income projections – suggesting most of the prevailing fees are unlikely to balance true costs and have not been determined from a robust business analysis and plan.</p> <p>Into the future public facilities will be expected to be more financially viable and no investment is likely to take place unless this is the case. However, it also understood that targeted interventions are a necessity in order to engage and improve access for disadvantaged communities and groups. In these circumstances it is expected that publically funded, subsidised use will be necessary unless the profit margins for the facility enable support for special ‘target user-group’ rates. Generally, these ‘social obligations’ are considered the responsibility of the Public Sector and not a duty that should be passed to voluntary sport.</p>

Figure 15 : ATP Management and Maintenance Matters

APPENDIX G

COLLABORATIVE SPORTS REVIEW – SCHEDULE OF ATPS – SEPTEMBER 2014

Applied Definitions

The Full – Sized Artificial Turf Pitches (Sand/Water/3G)

For clarification we **define ‘full sized’** as follows:

- a. For sand filled carpets – where ‘competitive’ hockey can be and/or is played (*Hockey 101.4mx63m incl. run-off - football and rugby training on these pitches doesn’t demand specific dimensions*)
- b. For 3G – where competitive rugby or football can be played (*In the main this will be for football matches and the Minimum football playing area of 90mx45.5m plus 3m run-offs therefore 96m x 51.5m*)

Others – including ‘just-under’ full sized / $\frac{3}{4}$ / $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5-a-side Artificial Turf Pitches (Sand/Water/3G)

Slightly undersized and smaller areas have also been listed for a few reasons:

- c. The slightly smaller than full sized could be just in the right place to be upgraded as a ‘strategic hub’ ‘sport hot spot’ but the pitch needs to be enlarged for it to be suitable for competitions as well as training
- d. The smaller ATPs/carpeted courts because their existence has a bearing on the business case for any new 3G pitches for clubs or the public sector – i.e. 5-a-side 3G pitches which are local, easier to maintain/lower cost/easy to access/cheaper etc. could ‘take’ business from a full sized 3G pitch which is reliant on 5-side football to make the business plan work (I hope this makes sense).

Local Authority	3G ATPs	Sand Filled/Dressed or Water Based ATPs	Under Full Sized; ¾ ½ or 5-aside ATPs/Carpeted Courts	Planned <u>New</u> ATPs (not yet built)
Conwy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coleg Llandrillo Rhos on Sea Llandudno 3G 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Bright - Llandudno Eirias – Colwyn Bay Dyffryn Conwy - Llanrwst Aberconwy Rydal – Colwyn Bay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eirias Ind Barn 3G 60x40 Abergele ¾ Bryn Elan ¾ - Colwyn Bay John Bright - Llandudno 	
	2	5	4	0
Monmouthshire		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abergavenny Monmouth LC Caldicot LC Chepstow LC Monmouth Boys Monmouth Girls 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caldicot 3G (100 x64 incl. shockpad) additional to sand ATP Oct 2014 Possibly Abergavenny 3G additional to sand ATP
	0	6	0	2
Torfaen		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cwmbran Wes Mon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abersychan Comp ¾, Pontypool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairwater Redgra – new ATP possible Cwmbran new 3G
	0	2	1	2

Swansea		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elba • Morriston • University water based • University water based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phoenix Centre Town Hill $\frac{3}{4}$ (Comm Assoc) • 'Play Football' Daniel James Comm Schl - 10 x 5-aside 3G pitches (4 can be converted to 7-aside) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bishopston 3G • Bryntawe Penlan 3G
	0	4	2	2
Carmarthen		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carmarthen LC • Ammanford LC • Ysgol Tregib, Llandeilo • Coleg Sir Gar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Llanelli LC • Llandovery • Carmarthen Ath RFC Barn • Scarlet's Llanelli Barn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ysgol Bro Myrddin • Llandovery • Carmarthen TFC • Llanelli Reds FC • Ysgol Dyffryn • Ysgol Gyfun Emlyn • Ysgol Bro Dinefwr 21st C new School Tregib/Llandeilo • Ammanford Ind Barn • Ysgol Maes y Gwendraeth (new school)
	0	4	4	9
Cardiff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Card Met • Bishop Llandaff • Cardiff Blues 3G 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Card Stadium • Card Met (water based replacing the current sand carpet) • Radyr CS • Glynderw HS Ely • NSC (water) • Whitchurch School • Cardiff University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HoS (Ind 3G) • Cardiff University 3G $\frac{3}{4}$ • Willows HS $\frac{3}{4}$ • Llanedeyrn HS $\frac{3}{4}$ But merger with St Teilos proposed 3G $\frac{3}{4}$ • Llanrumney HS $\frac{3}{4}$ • Card High 3G $\frac{3}{4}$ • Card High Sand $\frac{3}{4}$ • Heath Park 3G 60x40 • Gôl 5asides • Power league c 25 5asides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Card Met 3G – Rugby</u> • <u>Mary Immaculate 3G</u> • <u>Cardiff Uni Llanrumney 3G</u> • Proposals for further ATP investment linked to CCFC Premier League funding at 6 sites in the City.

	3	7	10	4
RCT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sobell, Aberdare • Cambrian/ Clydach • University of South Wales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hawthorn High School • Llantwit Fadre ATP managed by Garth Olwg Community Centre/used by School – training pitch • Tonyrefail CS • Treorchy CS • Tonypandy CS • Porth CS • Ferndale Darran Park • Blaengwawr DC (land may be effected with sale of school) • Maritime • Pentre park • Mountain Ash CS • University of South Wales sand dressed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abercwmboi RFC small 3G • Brynna Community 3G small • Ely Valley FC small 3G • SportsYard Treorchy Ind 3G • Tylorstown RFC 3G 65mm covering 3 tennis court area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Porth RFC 3G
	3	12	5	1
Pembrokeshire		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pembroke LC • Milford haven • S T Picton • Fishguard LC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenby $\frac{3}{4}$ Greenhill Sch • Tasker Milward H West $\frac{3}{4}$ 	
	0	4	2	0
Caerphilly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heolddu • Pontllanfraith • Ystrad Mynach x 2 (Rugby 3G- IRB Clause 22 approved for competitive matches & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedwas • Blackwood • Rhymney • Lewis Girls/Sue Noakes, Ystrad Mynach • Risca • Lewis Pengam (was Lewis Boys) Ystrad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risca 2 x Mini Football Pitches (3G) • St Cenydd x 3 carpeted tennis courts not 3G • New Tredegar LC (Indoor 3G Mini football pitch) Size of 3 court badminton 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gwindy Welsh • Oakdale (Pontllanfraith)

	Football 3G - FIFA 2*)	Mynach • Cwm Rhymni	• Newbridge $\frac{3}{4}$ (3G)	
	4	7	4	2
Bridgend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coleg y Dderwen (101.5x63) Ynysawdre(New) • Club Penybont Bryntirion (105x70) • Brackla Sports Centre (102x70) • Pencoed College FAW Tier 2 – 102x70 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pencoed CS • Coleg y Dderwen (New) (101.5x63) • Maesteg CS (101x63) • Bryntirion CS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Porthcawl CS $\frac{1}{2}$ • Llangynwyd $\frac{3}{4}$ • Bryncethin Dual Use $\frac{3}{4}$ (Old Ogmores Sch) • Maes yr Haul 5-aside • Garw Valley Centre 5-aside (3G) • Caerau PS 5-aside • Heronsbridge School 5-aside (3G) • Bettws FC 5 –a side • Maesteg Celtic $\frac{1}{2}$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parc Dderwen PS Sept 2015
	4	4	9	1
Vale of Glamorgan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cowbridge • Vale of Glam/WRU 3G (Rugby) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colcot • Bryn Hafren 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vale of Glam Barn 3G • St. Richard Gwyn Sch Barry $\frac{1}{2}$ sized • Holm View Leisure Centre 2x 5-a-side courts, Barry • Sully Sports 1x 5-a-side • Ystradowen 1x 5-a-side • Bear Field, Cowbridge - very small pitch • Windmill lane, Llantwit Major - very small pitch • Headlands School, Penarth - very small pitch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Penarth Learning Comm. (St Cyres) being built</u> • Jenner Park, Barry 3G
	2	2	8	2

Newport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Llanwern HS NISV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bassaleg HS Caerleon HS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rougemont $\frac{3}{4}$ Glan Usk $\frac{3}{4}$ Newport HS $\frac{3}{4}$ Rogerstone PS Lliswerry/Gôl - 12 5asides 3G Bettws CCSS/Play Football 3G 5-a-sides 	St Josephs HS – proposed sand ATP and small 3G
	2	2	6	1
Neath Port Talbot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPTC Llandarcy Academy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neath SC Pontardawe Afan Lido 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cwrt Sart $\frac{3}{4}$ Cefn Saeson $\frac{3}{4}$ Dyffryn CS – $\frac{3}{4}$ Cymer Afan $\frac{3}{4}$ Llangatwg Baglan Gwaun Cae Gurwen Banwen Glyncorrwg Llandarcy Indoor Barn 3G Llandarcy 35mx30m ATP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Port Talbot TFC 3G New School Baglan x2
	1	3	11	3
Merthyr Tydfil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Merthyr Town FC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyfartha HS – due to be replaced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberfan Grove Field Pen y Dre School Gurnos Community Centre Merthyr Tydfil Leisure Village 2 x 5-aside 3G 2014 (Converted Bowls Green) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential New 3G - Treharris and Trelewis FCs Taff Bargoed
	1	1	4	1

Powys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newtown FC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maldwyn Flash Llandrindod Brecon Christ College Ystradgynlais 		Potentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ystradgynlais (Ospreys) Llanfyllin Llanidloes 21st Century School - Brecon
	1	6	0	4
Ceredigion		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aber University sand dressed Cardigan Lampeter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aber University 40 x 25m 3G Pitch Llandysul (School site to be replaced by new School) Synod Inn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Llandysul (New School) sand dressed ATP</u> Planned: Aber Town FC 3G 2015/16 Outcome of University facilities review
	0	3	3	3
Wrexham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wrexham FC / Glyndwr Uni, Colliers Park 3G 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y Grango Ysgol Clywedog no lights) Ysgol Rhosnesni Ysgol Morgan Llwyd Glyndwr Uni (water) Glyndwr Uni (sand plans to convert to 3G.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chirk small Queensway 2x 5aside plus potential for 1 x 5-a-side pitch. Currently a skatepark. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ysgol Rhiwabon – has a small macadam area. Cefn Druids in very early stages of looking at a 3G pitch at
	1	6	2	1
Flintshire	Airbus Broughton 3G 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buckley, Elfed HS Hope, Wrexham - Castell Alun HS Connahs Quay HS – planned for 3G Hawarden HS Mold Sports Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deeside LC 6 x 5 aside (30x20m) 3G courts Argoed Sports and Social Mold Holywell HS Flint HS Holywell LC - small 5-aside court Mold RFC – small ATP 	

			Closures: Sychdyn; John Summers; Bagillt Merllyn; Flint Pavilion	
	1	5	6	0
Denbighshire		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rhyl • St Asaph • Denbigh (about to be re-surfaced) • Ruthin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Llangollen ¾ • Corwen ½ • Prestatyn 5aside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rhyl FC
	0	4	3	1
Gwynedd	Bangor City FC 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bethesda • Penygroes • Ysgol Brynrefail, Llanrug • Tywyn • Bangor Uni • Pwllheli Sports Club (RFC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ysgol Botwnnog ¾ • Ysgol Sir Hugh Owen ½ • Ysgol Friars ½ • Ysgol y Moelwyn • Blaenau Ffestiniog ¾ • Ysgol Berwyn ¾ - Bala • Dwyfor LC -Pwllheli ½ • Glaslyn LC - Porthmadog small • Madog Sports Club – Porthmadog ¾ • Arfon LC Caernarfon 2 x small • Bangor Pool 2x5 small 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bala Town/Ysgol y Berwyn
	1	6	10	1
Anglesey		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Llangefni • RAF Valley Holyhead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amlwch 3G 5-a-side • Millbank Holyhead ATP • Cemaes kickabout (Com Council) • Llanfechell kickabout (Comm Council) • Llanerchymedd ATP (Comm Council) • Brynsiencyn ATP(Comm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holyhead –Millbank/New School

			Council)	
	0	2	6	1
Blaenau Gwent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ebbw Vale SC Abertillery SC 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tredegar 4 mini 3G at Ebbw Vale Closed Nantyglo Sports Centre - 31.12.13 efficiency savings. Discussions on-going with "Nantyglo Community Leisure" - investigating the potential to re-open/currently preparing a business case to re-open the wet & dry side dry side facilities and ATP. Developed in 2003 with lottery £ of £400K Glyncoed Community Sports Hall and ATP closed 31.8.13 following the closure of the School and old Ebbw Vale Sports Centre - New facilities developed on the "Learning Zone" in Ebbw Vale. New Ebbw Vale Sports Centre opened in September 2013, and is used by the Ebbw Fawr Learning Community, and Coleg Gwent. The ATP at Glyncoed funded by "New Opportunities Fund" in 2001 £232K. The ATP 	

			will be used by the Glyncoed Primary School with the grant conditions remaining with the Authority	
	2	0	2	0
	<u>28</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>41</u>
	3G ATPs	Sand Filled/Dressed or Water Based ATPs	Under Full Sized; ¾ ½ or 5-aside ATPs/Carpeted Courts	Planned New ATPs (not yet built)

APPENDIX H

LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA POSITION STATEMENTS INTRODUCTORY AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

In the following 22 Local Authority Position Statements, the sports infrastructure and club membership numbers; population figures; artificial pitch numbers; considered priorities are presented for each area. Further sports explanatory notes for each of these position statements are summarised in the first, general introductory table.

These have been prepared using the 3 sports and 22 Local Authority data sets provided. However it is understood that there may be a number of valid reasons why some of the conclusions could be re-visited – this is considered to be a ‘living’ document that can be updated over time. Any revisions to the document will be the responsibility of the Collaborative Sports Facilities Group and will be judged in context with the principles set out in this document.

The summary conclusions at the foot of each position statement reflect what are considered to be the ‘stand-out’ sports priorities relevant to the needs for different ATPs, with additional commentary on either replacements or new developments and actions required. These are presented as a guide to help inform local planning and to inform the Collaborative Sports Facility Group and Sport Wales in terms of initial investment priorities and areas where intervention and collaboration exemplar projects are considered a priority.

The figures shown in red indicate the number or % figures that are in the top ranking in terms of shortfalls; need; priority; or greatest business potential/impact. Prioritisation is determined by the larger ‘critical mass’ numbers and potential impact, with the red font used to denote:

- sporting strengths
- where junior club numbers and women and girl numbers are high, thus the impact of more attractive fit for purpose hubs is expected to build on existing and accelerate development
- where there are higher numbers of clubs per ATP i.e. over 10 pitch-sport clubs per ATP in the local area, therefore denoting a higher club customer base
- where there are fewer numbers of ATPs per head of population e.g. over 30,000 per ATP in the local authority which would be considered a possible priority indicator.

The above factors all combine to help inform the potential case for specialist hubs or in some cases additional ATPs.

The number of clubs per head of population varies for different reasons. In some cases there is a need for more clubs i.e. a large population but small number of clubs and in

other case a need for fewer, but larger clubs i.e. potential for hubs in urban areas where there is a large population within a shorter travelling distance.

In all cases a review of the sports in the community and a proper feasibility and business case is recommended, before determining the need for investment.

Explanatory Guide to the Local Authority Area Position Statements

Position out of 22 LAs re number of population

Figures shown in red throughout indicate the number/% for the LA is in the top band in terms of shortfall/need/priority

Full Sized ATPs	2	Number of Full sized 3G , sand or water based ATPS Population no per ATP
Smaller ATPs	3	Number of smaller $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ or 5aside ATPs
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	1-2	Known or anticipated development opportunities – maybe due to funding, 21st School developments , feasibility studies
Collaboration sports overview	No of adult clubs adult members and juniors (boys and girls)	No of adult clubs currently per ATP
Hockey	No of clubs/teams/adults/Junior members (girls/boys split)	% share of clubs between Rugby/Football and Hockey – Hockey clubs make up 9% of all Wales total for the 3 sports. The latent demand for Hockey amongst school-aged children is 17% (<i>Sport Wales School Sport Survey 2013</i>).
Rugby	No of adult clubs range between LA and NGB figures / adults and women members/Junior members (boys/girls)	% share of clubs between Rugby/Football and Hockey – Rugby clubs make up 26% of the all Wales total for the 3 sports. The latent demand for Rugby amongst school-aged children is also 26% (<i>Sport Wales School Sport Survey 2013</i>).
Football	No of adult clubs range between LA and NGB figures/adults/women's clubs/Junior members /Junior clubs (boys/girls split)	% share of clubs between Rugby/Football and Hockey – Football clubs make up 65% of the all Wales total for the 3 sports. The latent demand for Football amongst school-aged children in 37% (<i>Sport Wales School Sport Survey 2013</i>).
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stand-out sports priorities 2. Commentary on replacements considered needed by Hockey where it is a key Hockey hub 3. Actions 	

<u>Anglesey</u> 20/22population (70k)		
Full Sized ATPs	2	0 x 3G pitches Sand ATPs in Llangefni and RAF Valley Population no per ATP - 35k
Smaller ATPs	6	Mainly small, rural community solutions
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	1-2	New School @ Holyhead Energy Island - large scale investment planned benefitting leisure Llangefni needs replacing
Collaboration sports overview	1 club per 1.6k people (43 adult clubs)	21.5 clubs per ATP
Hockey	1 club/1team -LA figure – no NGB figures	%Club share 2%
Rugby	1-5 clubs/Members: 85 Ad (0 women)/204 Jun(204boys/0 girls)	%Club share 12%
Football	15-37 clubs (0 women's)/Members:200 Ad/1,000 Jun/17 Jun Clubs (1,000 boys/0 girls)	% Club share 86%
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No current stand-out sport priorities but area of strength for Football and serves as a Bangor City HC satellite for Hockey 2. Holyhead is the largest town with the highest deprivation – the highest priority and a case for a Football focus 3. Llangefni the Island 'centre' a multi-sport priority - Hockey/Rugby and Football clubs - south of Island also drawn to & links with Bangor 4. Llangefni ATP is poor – and needs replacing 5. The LA needs support to influence appropriate facility developments and significant future investment opportunities 	

<u>Bridgend</u> 9/22population (140k)		
Full Sized ATPs	8	4 x 3G pitches Ynysawdre, Bryntirion, Brackla, Pencoed - 2 x 21 st C Schools; College; Club 4 x sand ATPs Pencoed, Ynysawdre, Maesteg, Bryntirion Population no per ATP - 17.5k
Smaller ATPs	9	4 x ½ & ¾ ATPs; 5 x small 5aside
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	1	Parc Dderwen PS
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per 2.2k people (62 Clubs)	7.75 clubs per ATP
Hockey	1club/1 team/Members: 76Ad	%Club share 2%
Rugby	19-22clubs/ members: 1,325 Ad (15 women)/1631 Jun (1608 boys/23 girls)	%Club share 35%
Football	30-39clubs (0 women's)/Members: 2,100 Ad/900 Jun/ 18 Jun clubs(800 boys/100 girls)	% Club Share 63%
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generally a good number of ATPs and new 3Gs although 2 pitches concentrated on 3 school/college areas - Bryntirion, Pencoed and Ynysawdre 2. Rugby area of strength– Maesteg Valley or Brynteg CS 3. Hockey priority to keep Pencoed Comp – due for a resurface – priority to create a stronger club hub for the area 	

<u>Blaenau Gwent</u> 21/22population (70k)		
Full Sized ATPs	2	2 x 3G pitches –Ebbw Vale & Abertillery 1 ATP Cyfartha HS – needs replacing Population no per ATP - 35k
Smaller ATPs	2	½-¾ ATP Tredegar & Ebbw Vale 4x3G 5asides
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	0	
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per 1.4k people (51 Clubs)	25.5 clubs per ATP
Hockey	0club/0team/Members: 0Ad/0Jun	%Club share 0%
Rugby	10-21clubs/Members: 469 Ad (9 women)/ 668Jun(668 boys/0 girls)	%Club share 41%
Football	10-30 clubs (0 women's) /Members 800 Ad/750 Jun 13 Jun clubs (750 boys/0 girls)	% Club Share 59%
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No current stand-out sports priorities – but a strong Rugby area for use of new 3G pitches 2. A lower number than average ATPs per head but, scale of sports and recent development of new 3G and 3G 5asides mean main towns already catered for 	

Cardiff 1/22:population (348k)		
Full Sized ATPs	10	3 x 3G pitches - Cardiff Met; Bishop Llandaff; Blues 2x Water based -Cardiff Met; NSC 5x Sand ATPs - Stadium; Cardiff Met; Radyr; Glynderw; Whitchurch; Cardiff University Population no per ATP - 35k
Smaller ATPs	10	4 x 3G ; 1 Indoor 3G; 2 commercial 5aside
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	3-4	Mary Immaculate Cardiff Met/University CCFC/EPL funding
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per 3.8k people (90 Clubs) – fewer but larger	9 clubs per ATP
Hockey	10clubs/ 34 teams /Members: 657Ad/ 269 Jun (165 girls/104 boys)	%Club share 11 %
Rugby	18-30clubs/Members: 1,299Ad (95 women)/ 2,341 Jun (2,317 boys/24 girls)	%Club share 33%
Football	53clubs (3 women's)/Members: 6,400Ad/4,950 Jun /42 Jun clubs (4,500 boys/450 girls)	% Club Share 56%
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Area of strength for Rugby, Football and Hockey 2. Priority area for opportunities, impact, potential for specialist pitches 3. Potential target zones Llanrumney, Leckwith, Llanishen, Whitchurch 4. Significant strength for Hockey (Universities a big factor) including Penarth - priority for a Hockey Wales/Hockey Club hub 5. Needs a strong sports plan to designate specialist Hubs 	

Caerphilly 5/22population (179k)		
Full Sized ATPs	11	4 x 3G pitches - Heolddu; Pontllanfraith; Ystrad Mynach (2) 7x Sand ATPs at High School sites Population no per ATP - 16k
Smaller ATPs	4	2 x small 3G including 1x indoor 3G
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	0	21 st C Schools plans for Gwindy – Welsh medium; Oakdale; possibly St Cenydd; Bedwas
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per 2.9k people (61 Clubs) 5.5 clubs per ATP	
Hockey	2clubs/2 teams/Members: 38Ad (0 men)/ 32 Jun (31 girls/1 boy) %Club share 5%	
Rugby	21-22clubs/Members: 1,366 Ad (22 women)/ 1700 Jun (1,682 boys/18 girls) %Club share 36%	
Football	36-40clubs (0 women's)/Members: 3,200Ad/2,600 Jun/ 32 Jun clubs (2,600 boys/400 girls) % Club Share 59%	
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Area of strength for Rugby/Football 2. A lot of ATPs - most potential ATP developments already complete including new 3Gs – key to maximise use – develop stronger hubs? 3. St Cenydd could be a 3G priority if the 21st Century School develops 	

Carmarthen 4/22population (184k)		
Full Sized ATPs	4	0 x 3G pitches 4 x Sand ATPs Carmarthen LC; Ammanford LC; Ysgol Tregib Llandeilo; Coleg Sir Gar Population no per ATP - <u>46</u> k
Smaller ATPs	4	2x small r sand ATPs 2 x indoor 3G
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	9	School developments incl. 21 st C Schools and 2 FCs
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per 1.5k people (127 Clubs - highest)	32 clubs per ATP
Hockey	4clubs/6 teams/Members: 37Ad/ 161 Jun (143 girls/18 boys)	%Club share 5%
Rugby	37-40clubs/Members: 2,046 Ad (80 women) /Jun 3,393 (3,360 boys/33 girls)	%Club share 29%
Football	31-84clubs(1 women's)/Members: 4,800Ad/4,000 Jun / 34 Jun clubs (3,500 boys/500 girls)	% Club Share 66%
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Area of strength and priority for Rugby and Football – large number of clubs suggests potential for stronger hubs 2. A large number of new opportunities to address a shortfall in ATPs to Clubs – needs a review and sports led plan 3. Llanelli and Ammanford important opportunities 4. Carmarthen FC 3G allows for the sand ATP to be retained 5. North-West zone - Hockey + others consider a Carmarthen-Ceredigion- Pembrokeshire area plan 6. A county sports plan and options appraisal including schools and colleges should be considered 	

<u>Ceredigion</u> 19/22population (76k)		
Full Sized ATPs	3	0 x 3G pitches Cardigan, Lampeter and Aberystwyth sand ATPs Population no per ATP - 25k
Smaller ATPs	3	Aberystwyth University 3G; Llandysul(old school) ;Synod Inn
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	0	Llandysul new school – sand ATP Aberystwyth Town FC – 3G University reviewing future facilities Cardigan ATP 10 years+
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per 1k people (77 Clubs) <i>Small rural clubs</i>	25.5 clubs per ATP
Hockey	9-10clubs/ 11teams / Members: 182Ad /147Jun (138 girls /9 boys)	%Club share 12%
Rugby	7-8clubs/Members:232 Ad(24 women)/589 Jun(556 boys/ 33 girls)	%Club share 10%
Football	31-60 clubs (1 women's)/Members: 2,400 Ad/1,400 Jun/ 28 Jun Clubs (1,300 boys/100 girls)	% Club Share 78%
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No current stand-out sports priorities 2. Area of strength for Football and Hockey and Aberystwyth is a sports focus with good facilities and Hockey as well as Football hub potential 3. Women's Hockey rurally strong but dispersed small clubs and no major large clubs make facility business cases for Hockey pitches difficult. Consider a south-west Wales hub and Aberystwyth as a strategic focus 	

Conwy 15/22population (115.5k)		
Full Sized ATPs	7	2 x 3G pitches (Coleg Llandrillo/Llandudno TFC) 5 sand ATPs Llandudno; Colwyn Bay x2; Llanwrst; Aberconwy Population no per ATP - 16.5k
Smaller ATPs	4	Eirias 3G indoor; Llandudno; Abergele; Bryn Elan
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	0	
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per <u>8.2k</u> people (<u>14</u> Clubs)	2 clubs per ATP
Hockey	2clubs/10 teams/Members: 91Ad/ 163 Jun (94 boys /69 girls)	%Club share 14%
Rugby	4 clubs/ Members: 299 Ad(10 women)/675 Jun (652 boys/ 23 girls)	%Club share 29%
Football	8-22clubs (2 women's)/Members: 800 Ad/1650 Jun /21 Jun clubs (1500 boys/150 girls)	% Club Share 57%
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An area of strength for Hockey and Rugby (3 stronger Rugby clubs and RGC) 2. Eirias Park and John Bright ATPs currently poor surfaces for Hockey 3. Area vision for <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conwy Hub Colwyn Bay - priority to be developed (Rydal a potential designated Hockey centre) b. RGC/Eirias a priority hub facility Rugby/Football c. Dyffryn for Rugby/Football and John Bright for sand ATP 4. Abergele should be considered alongside Rhyl/St Asaph 	

Denbighshire 16/22population (94k)		
Full Sized ATPs	4	0 x 3G pitches Rhyl; St Asaph; Ruthin (new); Denbigh Population no per ATP - 23.5k
Smaller ATPs	3	Llangollen; Corwen; Prestatyn
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	3	New sand Hockey carpet planned for Denbigh New 3G planned for Rhyl TFC 21 st Century Schools in Rhyl
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per 2.2k people (42 Clubs)	10.5 clubs per ATP
Hockey	3 clubs/8 teams/Members: 102 Ad/73 Jun (45 girls/28 boys)	%Club share 7%
Rugby	3 clubs/Members : 300 Ad (0 women)/623 Jun (616 boys/7 girls)	%Club share 7%
Football	22-36 clubs (3 women's)/Members: 1,000 Ad/1,300 Jun /9 Jun clubs (1,200 boys/100 girls)	% Club Share 86%
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An area of strength for Football 2. Currently a new sand ATP in Ruthin as well as an existing ATP in Rhyl and a new sand ATP carpet in Denbigh thus the case for a Football hub 3G is in St Asaph as well as with Rhyl FC 3. Abergele/St Asaph/Rhuddlan/Rhyl/Kimnel Bay - potential cross boundary Football hub zones as with Llangollen and south Wrexham 	

Flintshire 6/22population (153k)		
Full Sized ATPs	6	1 x 3G pitch Airbus, Broughton 5 Sand ATPs High School sites Population no per ATP - 25.5k
Smaller ATPs	6	3 x ½ /¾ sized ATPs; 3 x 5asides
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	1	New 3G pitch replacement planned for Connaahs Quay High School with Gap Connaahs Quay Nomads FC
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per 6k people (25 Clubs) 4 clubs per ATP	
Hockey	2clubs/8 teams/ Members: 79Ad/71 Jun (45 girls/26 boys) %Club share 9%	
Rugby	1club/Members: 74Ad (0 women)/ 249 Jun (249 boys/0girls) %Club share 4%	
Football	22clubs (2 women's)/Members: 1,800 Ad/ 2,650 Jun/11 Jun clubs (2,500 boys/150 girls) % Club Share 87%	
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Area of strength for Football - with 3G Football hub planned for Connaahs Quay HS ATP and new 3G hub at Airbus 2. Priority area for Hockey with a need to strengthen Hockey hub at Northrop Hall and Buckley. Buckley as well as Mold ATPs in deteriorating condition for Hockey 	

Gwynedd 14/22population (122.5k)		
Full Sized ATPs	7	1 x 3G pitch Bangor City FC 6 sand ATPs: Bethesda; Penygroes; Llanrug; Tywyn; Bangor; Pwllheli RFC Population no per ATP - 17.5k
Smaller ATPs	10	6 x ½ & ¾ ATPs and 4 5asides
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	1	Bala Town FC and 21 st C School
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per 2.7k people (45 Clubs) 6.5 clubs per ATP	
Hockey	9 clubs/12 teams/ Members: 265 Ad/256 Jun (192 girls/64 boys) %Club share 22%	
Rugby	8-9 clubs/Members: 399 Ad (53 women) /789 Jun(789 boys/0 girls) %Club share 20%	
Football	24-26clubs(2 women's)/Members: 1,700 Ad/2,350 Jun /29 Jun Clubs (2,200 boys/150 girls) % Club Share 58%	
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An overall area of strength for Hockey 2. A high number of dispersed Hockey clubs – consideration to be given to an Anglesey/north Gwynedd hub 3. Priority for Hockey to create a hub in the north of the County – possibly Bangor University – as part of a joined up approach with Anglesey (or Porthmadog – a ¾ sized pitch with club house) 4. Priority areas for Football - with hubs around the larger towns in the north Caernarfon (Bangor) or Porthmadog and Bala/Dolgellau 	

<u>Merthyr Tydfil</u> 22/22population (59k)		
Full Sized ATPs	2	1 x 3G pitch – Merthyr Town FC 1 ATP Cyfartha HS Population no per ATP - 29.5
Smaller ATPs	4	2 School ½-3/4 ATPs + 1 community ; Commercial 2x3G 5asides @ Merthyr
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	1	Football/Rugby 3G Taff Bargoed Treharris feasibility New sand Hockey carpet for Cyfartha
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per 2.2k people (27 Clubs)	13.5 clubs per ATP
Hockey	1club/ 1team/Members: 19Ad (0 men) /3 Jun (3 girls/0 boys)	%Club share 4%
Rugby	4-6 clubs/ Members: 308 Ad (0 women)/387 Jun (387 boys/0 girls)	%Club share 22%
Football	13-20 clubs (1 women's)/Members 800 Ad/850 Jun – 7 Jun clubs (700 boys/150 girls)	% Club Share 74%
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No current stand-out sports hub priorities 2. Cyfartha/Dowlais is Hockey zone – Cyfartha HS ATP needs replacing - sand carpet replacement supported with Merthyr having 3G pitches 3. Possible case for southern valley development– Treharris/Trelewis/Bedlinog (C First) priority for 'local' Football/Rugby shared 3G development could be a collaboration project but would be a new , not replacement ATP 	

Monmouthshire 17/22population (91.5k)		
Full Sized ATPs	6	0 x 3G pitches 3 – Monmouth, Abergavenny , Caldicot and Chepstow Population no per ATP - 15k
Smaller ATPs	0	
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	2	New 3G ATP in Caldicot (Oct 14) Aspirations for new 3G ATP in Abergavenny
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per 2.4k people (38 Clubs)	6.3 clubs per ATP
Hockey	2 clubs/4teams/Members: 48 Ad/123 Jun (80 girls/43 boys)	%Club share 5%
Rugby	5-6 clubs/Members: 495 Ad (0 women)/662 Jun (662 boys/0 girls)	%Club share 16%
Football	6-30 clubs (0 women's)/Members: 1,100 Ad/1,400 Jun/19 Jun Clubs (1,400 boys/0 girls)	% Club Share 79%
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not a significant priority area -area of strength for Football 2. Caldicot new 3G – to be developed as Football hub 3. Abergavenny – important to retain for Hockey 4. 3 sand ATPs in Monmouth but no Hockey club - Into future, Monmouth ATP should be a 3G with Football strong & Monmouth Town pressing promotion 	

Neath Port Talbot 8/22population (140k)		
Full Sized ATPs	4	1 x 3G pitch (Llandarcy) 2 LC/School sites 1 LC/FC site Population no per ATP - 35k
Smaller ATPs	11	4 x ¾ sized
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	3	Port Talbot Town FC New School Baglan 21 st C School – 1 3G & 1 sand TP 2-3 old ATP replacements due - Neath; Pontardawe; Afan Lido (not needed following new schools development)
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per 1.8k people (78 Clubs) 19.5 clubs per ATP	
Hockey	2clubs/3 teams/Members: 50Ad/29 Jun (28 girls/1 boy)	%Club share 3%
Rugby	26-34clubs/Members : 1,423Ad (56 women) /1,222 Jun (1,202 boys/ 20 girls)	%Club share 44%
Football	31-42clubs (1 women's)/Members : 3,800Ad /1,150 Jun/ 17 Jun clubs (1,000 boys/150 girls)	% Club Share 54%
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Area of strength for Rugby and Football <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rugby -Aberavon /Neath/Swansea Valley – recognising Llandarcy Rugby provision Football –Port Talbot; Pontardawe Support replacement of Neath ATP for Hockey – developed as a Hockey hub Establish right mix in Port Talbot – new School/Football Clubs Pontardawe ATP replacements needed could be 3G to develop stronger club hubs 	

Newport 7/22population (146k)		
Full Sized ATPs	4	2 x 3G pitches NISV; Llanwern 2 Sand ATPs High School sites Population no per ATP - 36.5k
Smaller ATPs	6	4 x ¾ sized; 2 x 5aside centres
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	2	Newport County/EPL funding St Josephs' HS – proposed new sand ATP and small 3G
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per 5k people (29 Clubs) 7.25 clubs per ATP	
Hockey	0clubs/0 teams/Members: 0Ad/0 Jun %Club share 0%	
Rugby	6-10clubs/ Members: 290Ad (0 women)/286 Jun (275 boys/11 girls) %Club share 34%	
Football	19-30clubs (0 women's)/Members: 3,900Ad/2,000 Jun / 25 Jun clubs (2000 boys/0 girls) % Club Share 66%	
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	1. Area of strength for Football and Rugby 2. A Football priority to develop the NFC as a 'hot spot' 3. Hockey plan to be part of a Gwent hub – currently proposed for Rougemont with satellites in Newport	

Pembrokeshire 13/22population (123k)		
Full Sized ATPs	4	0 x 3G pitches ATPs in Pembroke; Milford; Haverfordwest; Fishguard Population no per ATP - 31k
Smaller ATPs	2	Tenby; Haverfordwest
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	0	Sir Thomas Picton Haverfordwest 21 st C Schools
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per 2.k people (59 Clubs) 14.75 clubs per ATP	
Hockey	7clubs/7 teams/ Members: 105Ad/205 Jun (177 girls /28 boys) %Club share 12%	
Rugby	12 clubs/Members: 777 Ad(29 women)/1,837 Jun (1,819 boys/ 18 girls) %Club share 20%	
Football	30-40 clubs (0 women's)/Members: 4,000 Ad/2,800 Jun /25 Jun Clubs (2,500 boys/300 girls) % Club Share 68%	
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Area of strength for Football, Rugby and Hockey 2. Priority for all focused on Haverfordwest – where there are School plans , College and FC opportunities 3. Cardigan in the North and Carmarthen in the East could be part strategic hub solutions 4. A county sports plan and options appraisal including schools and colleges should be considered 	

Powys 11/22population (133k)		
Full Sized ATPs	7	1 x 3G pitch Newtown AFC Welshpool; Newtown; Llandrindod; Brecon (2); Ystradgynlais Population no per ATP - 19k
Smaller ATPs	0	
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	4	Ystradgynlais – Ospreys – potential 3G Brecon 21 st C School Llanfyllin HS -20mins Welshpool Llanidloes – 20mins Newtown
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per 2.k people (65 Clubs) 9 clubs per ATP	
Hockey	11clubs/ 20 teams/Members: 176Ad/ 341 Jun (254 girls/87 boys)	%Club share 17%
Rugby	9-15clubs/Members: 703Ad (25 women)/ 1,097 Jun (1,083 boys/ 14 girls)	%Club share 23%
Football	33-39clubs (3 women's)/Members: 2,400 Ad/1,400 Jun/ 31 Jun clubs (1,300 boys/100 girls)	% Club Share 60%
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Area of strength for Hockey although a large rural area and many dispersed, small clubs - but potential for hubs in larger towns 2. Hockey played most in Newtown, Brecon, Welshpool (ATP starting to flood)and Llandrindod 3. Newtown a possible hub (central) – priority focus with satellite centres 4. Ystradgynlais a focus for Rugby linked to NPT 	

<u>Rhondda Cynon Taff</u> 3/22population (236k)		
Full Sized ATPs	15	3 x 3G pitches (1x21 st C School; 1 Club; 1 Univ.) 12x Sand ATPs Population no per ATP - 16k
Smaller ATPs	5	5 small 3G's – all new developments
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	0	
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per 1.9k people (122 Clubs) <i>Many small clubs?</i>	
Hockey	5clubs/ 11 teams/Members: 180Ad / 92 Jun (72 girls/20 boys)	%Club share 3%
Rugby	25-32 clubs/Members: 1,916Ad (81 women) /2,419 Jun (2,404 boys/ 15 girls)	%Club share 26%
Football	41-86 clubs (1 women's)/Members: 3,800Ad /3,600 Jun/ 55 Jun clubs (3,100 boys/500 girls)	% Club Share 70%
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Area of strength for Rugby and Football - with University boosting Hockey and Hockey needing designated hub 2. Large number of ATPs – needs priority plan to convert key ATPs to 3G creating stronger hubs and review of need for small 3Gs 3. Pontypridd & Maritime priorities for Rugby/Football – Maritime ATP has become poor quality for Hockey 4. Needs a stronger business case for Hockey hub at Hawthorn (being upgraded) and Treforest (development of 3Gs should take Rugby/Football pressure away) 	

<u>Swansea</u> 2/22population (240k)		
Full Sized ATPs	4	0 x 3G pitches 2 x Sand – Elba; Morriston & 2 water based - University Population no per ATP - <u>60k</u>
Smaller ATPs	2	1 x ½ size & 5-aside centre
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	3	3G Bishopston 3G Bryntawe Penlan Morriston 21 st C School – upgrade ATP
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per 4.6k people (52 Clubs) <i>Fewer but larger?</i> 13 clubs per ATP	
Hockey	5clubs/9 teams/Members: 236Ad/ 236 Jun (182 girls/54 boys) %Club share 4%	
Rugby	17clubs/Members: 1,149Ad (74 women)/ 1764 Jun(1,751 boys/13 girls) %Club share 33%	
Football	33-41 clubs(1 women’s)/ Members: 5,700Ad/3,900 Jun / 52 Jun clubs (3,000 boys/900 girls) % Club Share 63%	
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<div>1. Area of strength for Rugby ,Football and Hockey</div> <div>2. Possible shortfall in ATPs</div> <div>3. Bishopston and Penlan – important opportunities</div> <div>4. Morriston needs replacing</div> <div>5. Need to protect/replace Hockey centres and develop as hubs (Elba and University)</div> <div>6. Needs a strong sports led business plan</div>	

<u>Torfaen</u> 18/22population (91k)		
Full Sized ATPs	2	0 x 3G pitches Cwmbran and West Mon ATPs Population no per ATP – 45.5k
Smaller ATPs	1	¾ ATP Abersychan CS Pontypool
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	2-3	New 3G Cwmbran Stadium pitch New School ATP @ Fairwater West Mon 20yrs old
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per 2.6k people (35 Clubs) 17.5 clubs per ATP	
Hockey	1 club/7teams/ Members: 64 Ad/ 240 Jun (150 girls/ 90 boys) in one club	%Club share 3%
Rugby	7-12clubs/Members: 348 Ad(0 women)/ 527 Jun (527 boys/0 girls)	%Club share 34%
Football	20-22 clubs (2 women's)/Members: 600 Ad/1,200 Jun 15 Jun Clubs (1,200 boys/0 girls)	% Club Share 63%
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Priority for Hockey – to create a designated Gwent/ SE Wales Hub (Rougemont a potential Hockey centre) 2. Football and Rugby not a highest priority but potential for : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Football - Newport/Cwmbran potential hub b. Rugby - Pontypool potential hub 	

Vale of Glamorgan 12/22population (127k)		
Full Sized ATPs	4	2 x 3G pitches Cowbridge & Hensol 2 in Barry Colcot ; Bryn Hafren Population no per ATP - 32k
Smaller ATPs	8	Mainly very small/5aside
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	2	Penarth Learning Community (St Cyres) 21 st C School Jenner Park, Barry
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per 3k people (41 Clubs) 10.25 clubs per ATP	
Hockey	2-3clubs/7 teams / Members: 87Ad114 Jun (96 girls/18 boys)	%Club share 5%
Rugby	6-9clubs/Members: 348Ad (20 women)/90 1Jun (901 boys/0 girls)	%Club share 22%
Football	30 clubs (0 women's) /Members 2,000Ad/2300 Jun /26 Jun Clubs (1800 boys/500 girls)	% Club Share 73%
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Area of strength for Football 2. Barry a target area particularly for Football – an opportunity to support a collaboration model with Colcot/Bryn Hafren/Jenner Park 3. Penarth Learning Community will be a 3G and an opportunity for Rugby/Football Club hub 4. Penarth Hockey Club also use Cardiff ATPs although Bryn Hafren as a girls schools has the potential to be a hub model for Hockey 	

Wrexham 10/22population (136k)		
Full Sized ATPs	7	1 x 3G pitch Colliers Park Glyndwr University (2) & 4 Schools - Rhosnesni, Y Grango, Morgan Llwyd and Ysgol Clywedog with no lights Population no per ATP - 19.5k
Smaller ATPs	2	Small 5asides at Chirk and Queensway
Planned ATPs/ Opportunities	1	Ysgol Rhiwabon/Cefn Druids AFC
Collaboration sports overview	1 Club per 3k people (44 Clubs) 6.25 clubs per ATP	
Hockey	1club/1 team/Members: 55Ad/101 Jun (55 girls/ 46 boys)	%Club share 2%
Rugby	1-2clubs/Members: 82Ad (0 women) /179 Jun (179 boys/0 girls)	%Club share 5%
Football	27-41clubs (1 women's)/Members: 3,300Ad/ 4,250 Jun / 13 Jun clubs (4,000 boys/250 girls)	% Club Share 93%
Conclusions/ Opportunities/ Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An area of strength and focus for Football 2. Glyndwr University currently the only location with 2 pitches for Hockey – key for tournaments 3. Priority to support Cefn Druids hub at Ysgol Rhiwabon and possible 3rd development for Brickfield /Ysgol Clywedog 	