

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

JULY 2018

QUALITY, INTEGRITY, PROFESSIONALISM

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PART 1: INTRODUCTION

This is the Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) for Derby City Council (DCC) and its partners. Building upon the preceding Assessment Report it provides a clear, strategic framework for the maintenance and improvement of existing outdoor sports pitches and ancillary facilities, and the provision of new facilities between 2017 and 2028.

A Steering Group has led and will continue to lead the PPS to ensure the delivery and implementation of its recommendations and actions. It is made up of representatives from the Council, Sport England and pitch sport National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs), namely the Football Association (FA), Derbyshire County Football Association (DCFA), England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB), Derbyshire Cricket Board (DCB), the Rugby Football League (RFL), the Rugby Football Union (RFU) and England Hockey (EH).

The following types of outdoor sports facilities were agreed by the steering group for inclusion in the Assessment and Strategy.

Pitch sports will be assessed using the guidance set out in Sport England's Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance: An approach to developing and delivering a playing pitch strategy.

Pitch sports:

- ✦ Football pitches
- ✦ Rugby union pitches
- ✦ Rugby league pitches
- ✦ Cricket pitches
- ✦ Third generation artificial grass (3G) pitches
- ✦ Artificial grass pitches (including use for hockey)
- ✦ Lacrosse
- ✦ American football
- ✦ Gaelic sports
- ✦ Ultimate (Frisbee)

Outdoor sports will be assessed using Sport England's Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance (2014). Non-pitch outdoor sports require a different methodology to assess demand and supply to that used for pitch sports.

Outdoor sports:

- ✦ Outdoor bowling greens
- ✦ Outdoor tennis courts
- ✦ Athletics tracks
- ✦ Outdoor netball courts

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A Playing Pitch Strategy will provide the evidence required to help protect, enhance and provide playing fields to ensure sufficient land is available to meet existing and projected future pitch requirements, and requirements for other outdoor sports. Planning Policy and other relevant sport related corporate strategies must be based upon a robust evidence base in order to ensure planning, local policies and sport development criteria can be implemented efficiently and effectively. The strategy is capable of the following in Derby:

- ◀ Providing a clear framework for all playing pitch and specified outdoor sport providers, including the public, private and third sector bodies;
- ◀ Informing decisions about the protection, enhancement and provision of playing pitch and specified outdoor sport facilities;
- ◀ Planning for the delivery and availability of facilities to address the needs of all identified sports within the local area, picking up particular local demand issues and recommending corresponding solutions;
- ◀ Addressing needs and responding to issues and opportunities presented by population growth, and or major growth/regeneration areas;
- ◀ Planning for and delivery of land and facilities to address cross boundary patterns of demand for playing pitches/outdoor sport provision taking into account wider strategic plans that extend beyond the City of Derby;
- ◀ Addressing issues of accessibility, quality and management with regard to playing pitch/outdoor sport facility provision;
- ◀ Providing short, medium and long-term recommendations which are deliverable having regard to both the local authority's budgetary/procurement position as well as wider potential funding sources from other stakeholders and partners;
- ◀ Informing land use decisions in respect of proposals for existing playing fields, playing pitches and outdoor sport facilities;
- ◀ Standing up to scrutiny at a public inquiry as a robust study;
- ◀ Providing realistic aspirations which are implementable within the context of the local authority's budgetary position and procurement regime, and potential wider funding sources;
- ◀ Providing the basis for ongoing monitoring and review of the use, distribution, function, quality and accessibility of playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities.

The partner organisations have a vested interest in ensuring existing playing fields, pitches and ancillary facilities can be protected and enhanced. Many of the objectives and actions will need to be delivered and implemented by sports organisations and education establishments in addition to the Council.

Strategy structure

The Strategy has been developed from research and analysis of playing pitch and outdoor sport provision and usage within Derby and relevant patterns of usage and provision in neighbouring local authority areas to provide:

- ◀ A vision for the future improvement and prioritisation of outdoor sports facilities.
- ◀ A number of aims to help deliver the recommendations and actions.
- ◀ A range of sport by sport and local authority wide scenarios to help inform policy recommendations and prioritisation of actions.
- ◀ A series of sport by sport recommendations which provide a framework for sport led improvements to provision.
- ◀ A series of recommendations which provide a strategic framework for the improvement, maintenance, development and, as appropriate, rationalisation of provision.
- ◀ A prioritised area-by-area action plan to address key issues and requirements.

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The Strategy and Action Plan recommends a number of priority projects for Derby which should be implemented over the next ten years. It provides a framework for improvement and new provision and , although firm resources may not currently be in place to implement all of it, possible sources of external funding and support from wider partners and stakeholders may be available, (see Appendix Four: Funding Plan¹).

¹ Please note that Sport England funding streams will be subject to change throughout 2016/17.

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Monitoring and updating

It is important that there is regular annual monitoring and review against the actions identified in the Strategy. This monitoring should be led by the Council and supported by the Steering Group. As a guide, if no review and subsequent update has been carried out within three years of the PPS being signed off by the Steering Group, then Sport England and the NGBs would consider the PPS and the information on which it is based to be out of date. If the PPS is used as a 'live' document, and kept up to date, there is no fixed timescale for a full replacement being required, and the need for a new document will depend upon the specific circumstances in the locality.

The PPS should be reviewed on an annual basis from the date it is formally signed off by the Steering Group. This will help to maintain the momentum and commitment that would have been built up when developing the PPS. Taking into account the time to develop the PPS this should also help to ensure that the original supply and demand information is no more than two years old without being reviewed. Part 8 of this strategy report contains a suggested process for carrying out the update and monitoring. The Steering Group will need to agree the process prior to adoption of this strategy.

Study area

The strategy covers the City boundary area of Derby; however, the data gathered has been presented in such a way as to be further analysed by smaller Analysis Areas. There are also a number of sports teams from outside the specified area that use pitches within Derby and sports teams from inside Derby which use facilities outside of the City. This cross-boundary movement has been taken into consideration when producing this report.

Derby is bordered by Amber Valley to the North and North West, Erewash to the North and East, but most notably is bordered by South Derbyshire along the entirety of its Southern boundary from East to West. It is with South Derbyshire particularly that Derby shares key areas of housing growth and inter-relationship, to be further developed over future years. It is due to this that the South Derbyshire PPS is produced alongside this PPS in order to best align strategic priorities.

The Derby City administrative area is divided into four sub areas (North, South, East and West). A variation on these areas has been adopted for the purposes of the PPS, the four sub areas (termed Analysis Areas within the PPS) are outlined below (including current population²):

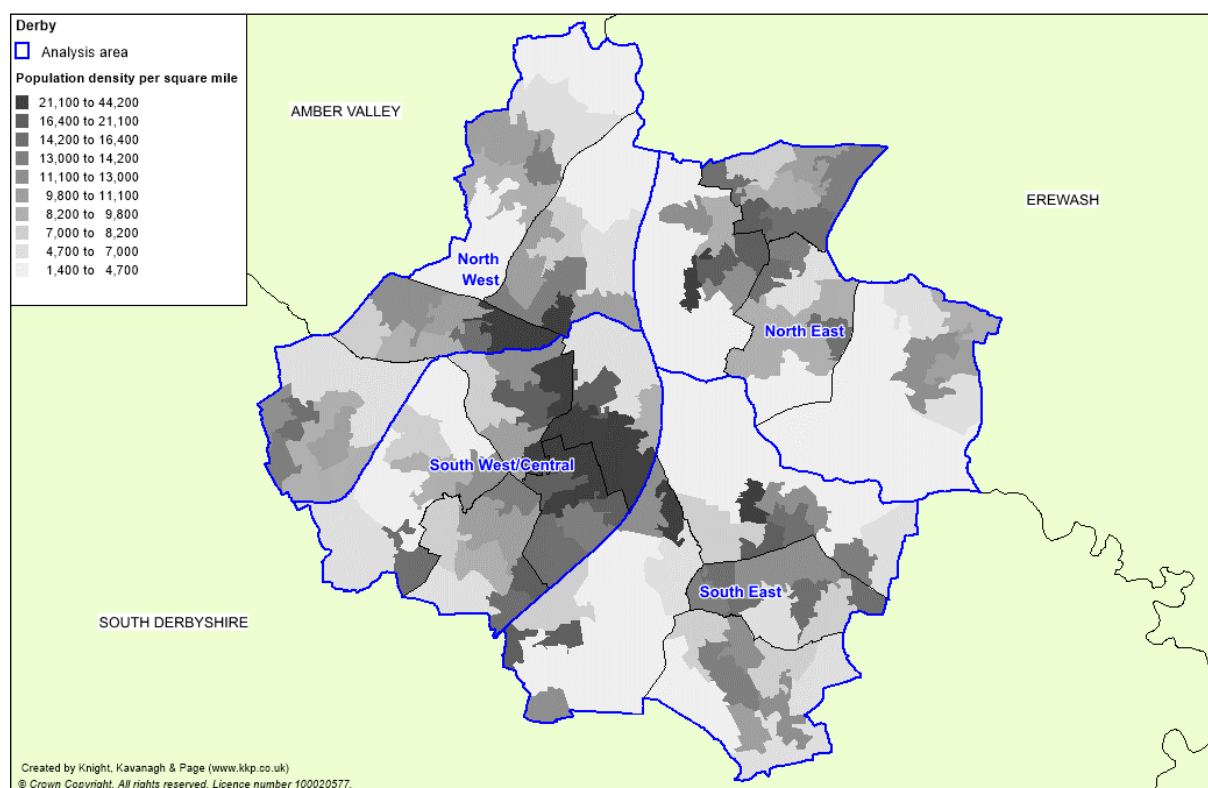
- ◀ North East (53,387)
- ◀ North West (57,941)
- ◀ South East (62,415)
- ◀ South West & Central (82,490)

Whilst the Analysis Areas are used for the basis of reporting, the strategy also addresses the sport specific geography of the City. Many sports and leagues cross these boundaries and pitch facilities in one area may also be suitable for clubs in another area. This cross-area movement has therefore been taken into consideration when producing this strategy.

² Data Source: ONS Mid-2016 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Single Year of Age and Sex

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Figure 1.1: Map of Derby with PPS Analysis Areas



Population growth

The current resident population in Derby is 256,233³. By 2028 (the period to which the accompanying assessment projects population based future demand, in line with the Derby Local Plan period) the City's population is projected to increase to 275,802 representing an increase of 19,569 (or equivalent to a percentage increase of 7.6%) according to ONS data.

Team generation rates were used to provide an indication of how many people it may take to generate a team (by gender and age group), in order to help estimate the change in demand for pitch sports that may arise from any population change in the study area and are set out in the Assessment Report.

³Source: ONS Mid-2016 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Single Year of Age and Sex

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Table 1.1: Breakdown of playing pitches across Derby

Sport	Pitch type	Management			
		Council	Education	Sports Club/ Community organisation	Private/ other
Football	Adult	50	23	6	6
	Youth 11v11	2	12	7	1
	Youth 9v9	18	12	2	-
	Mini 7v7	19	17	1	2
	Mini 5v5	-	10	1	2
Cricket	Natural turf	2	-	9	2
	Non-turf	3	7	-	-
Rugby Union	Senior	1	6	7	-
	Junior	-	-	1	-
	Mini	-	-	-	-
3G pitch	Full sized	1	4	1	-
	Small sized	-	1	3	4
Sand based AGP	Full sized	1	4	-	-
	Small sized	2	1	-	-
Tennis Courts	Macadam	9	71	18	5
	Artificial	-	-	8	-
	Grass	-	-	6	-
Netball Courts	Macadam	3	59	-	-
Bowling Greens	Crown	12	-	8	-
	Flat	2	-	-	-
Athletics	Synthetic	1	-	-	-

Context

The primary purpose of the Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) is to provide a strategic framework which ensures that the provision of outdoor playing pitches and sports facilities meet the local needs of existing and future residents across Derby. The Strategy is produced in accordance with Sport England Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance (October 2013 as updated in March 2014) and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and provides robust and objective justification for future playing pitch protection, enhancement and provision throughout the City.

Section 8 of the NPPF highlights the importance of working to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified health and well-being needs, for example through the provision of safe and accessible sports facilities (paragraph 91).

It also highlights the importance of planning positively for the provision and use of shared spaces and community facilities such as sports venues, to provide the social, recreational

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and cultural facilities and services the community needs, as well as considering and supporting the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing, and guarding against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services (paragraph 92).

The Derby Local Plan needs to be based upon and informed by a robust evidence base. Paragraph 96 of the NPPF states: "Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate." Paragraph 97 of the NPPF requires assessments to be used to inform the protection of "existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields."

Planning Policy and other relevant sport related corporate strategies must be based upon a robust evidence base in order to ensure planning and sports development policy can be implemented efficiently and effectively.

The Council is currently preparing a Leisure Facilities Strategy which assesses current and future need for built sports facilities as well as an Open Space Assessment. It is also a key stakeholder in the production of the Derby Local Football Facilities Plan (LFFP) to be produced in 2018 to help direct long-term investment into football facilities in England over the next decade. The Playing Pitch Strategy will guide and be complemented by the LFFP and be applied alongside objectives and action plans associated with other relevant corporate strategies:

Corporate and strategic:

- ◀ It ensures a strategic approach to playing pitch provision. The PPS will act as a tool for Derby City Council and partner organisations to guide resource allocation and set priorities for pitch sports in the future.
- ◀ It provides robust evidence for capital funding. As well as demonstrating the need for developer contributions towards pitches and facilities a playing pitch strategy can provide evidence of need for a range of capital grants. Current funding examples include the Sport England Funding Programmes, Heritage Lottery Fund (for park improvements), the Football Foundation and the Big Lottery.

Planning:

- ◀ The Playing Pitch Strategy will provide important evidence to support the Derby Local Plan.
- ◀ It will support strategic policies on green infrastructure, leisure, outdoor sports facilities and health and well-being.
- ◀ Evidence for Community Infrastructure Levy and Developer Contributions

Operational:

- ◀ It can help improve management of assets management, which should result in more efficient use of resources and reduced overheads.
- ◀ The Action Plan will identify sites where quality of provision can be enhanced.
- ◀ An assessment of all pitches (in use and lapsed) will be undertaken to understand how pitches are used and whether the current maintenance and management regimes are appropriate or require change.

Sports development:

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- ◀ It helps identify which sites have community use and whether that use is secure or not.
- ◀ It helps identify where community use of school sports pitches is most needed to address any identified deficits in pitch provision.
- ◀ It provides better information to residents and other users of sports pitches available for use. This includes information about both pitches and sports teams / user groups.
- ◀ It promotes sports development and can help unlock latent demand by identifying where the lack of facilities might be suppressing the formation of teams/community needs.

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Definitions

Match equivalent sessions (MES)

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

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

Pitch capacity

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

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

Sport	Pitch type	Number of matches per week		
		Good quality	Standard quality	Poor quality
Football	Adult pitches	3	2	1
	Youth pitches	4	2	1
	Mini pitches	6	4	2
Rugby league	Senior pitches	3 per week	2 per week	1 per week
Cricket	One grass wicket	5 per season	N/A	N/A
	One synthetic wicket	60 per season	N/A	N/A

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

Shortfalls

Please note that shortfalls are expressed in match equivalent sessions rather than as pitches as it is possible that shortfalls could be accommodated in various ways (e.g. through pitch improvements) and not just by providing more pitches. For a full Glossary of terms please refer to Appendix Four.

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Headline findings

Sport	Analysis Area	Current picture	Future picture (2028) ⁴
Football (grass pitches)	North East	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 8.5 adult MES per week. Shortfalls: 18 youth 9v9 MES per week	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 7.5 adult match equivalent MES per week. Shortfalls: 0.5 youth 11v11 MES per week 20.5 youth 9v9 MES per week 12.5 mini 5v5 MES per week
	North West	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 4.5 adult MES per week 1 youth 9v9 MES per week Shortfalls: 0.5 youth 11v11 MES per week	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 1 youth 9v9 MES per week Shortfalls: 7 youth 11v11 MES per week 0.5 mini 5v5 MES per week
Football (grass pitches)	South East	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 8.5 adult MES per week 2 youth 11v11 MES per week 1 youth 9v9 MES per week 4 mini 7v7 MES per week 1 mini 5v5 MES per week	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 4.5 adult MES per week 4 mini 7v7 MES per week 1 mini 5v5 MES per week Shortfalls: 4 youth 11v11 MES per week 4.5 youth 9v9 MES per week
	South West & Central	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 1 adult MES per week 1 youth 11v11 MES per week	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 1 adult MES per week 0.5 youth 11v11 MES per week
Football (3G pitches) ⁵	North East	Shortfall of two full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand.	Shortfall of three full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand.
	North West	No quantitative shortfall, to meet affiliated team training demand.	No quantitative shortfall, to meet affiliated team training demand.
	South East	Shortfall of two full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand	Shortfall of three full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand
	South West & Central	No quantitative shortfall, to meet affiliated team training demand.	No quantitative shortfall, to meet affiliated team training demand.

⁴ Future demand based on ONS calculations and club consultation which also includes any latent and displaced demand identified.

⁵ Based on accommodating 42 teams to one full sized pitch for affiliated team training.

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Sport	Analysis Area	Current picture	Future picture (2028) ⁶
Rugby union	North East	<i>Actual spare capacity: 1.5 senior MES per week</i>	<i>Actual spare capacity: 1.5 senior MES per week</i>
	North West	Shortfall of 2.5 senior MES per week	Shortfall of three senior MES per week
	South East	Shortfall of 2.25 senior MES per week	Shortfall of 2.75 MES per week
	South West & Central	<i>Pitches are at capacity</i>	<i>Pitches are at capacity</i>
Rugby league (senior pitches)	City of Derby	Demand can be met by existing supply	Demand can be met by existing supply
Cricket	North East	<i>Pitches are at capacity</i>	<i>Pitches are at capacity⁷</i>
	North West	Actual spare capacity of 11 MES per season	Actual spare capacity of 1 MES per season ⁷
	South East	<i>Pitches are at capacity</i>	<i>Pitches are at capacity⁷</i>
	South West & Central	Actual spare capacity of 6 MES per season	Shortfall of 2 MES per season⁷
Hockey (Sand/water AGPs)	City of Derby	No quantitative shortfall. Critical need for qualitative improvements at City of Derby Academy and Woodlands School.	No quantitative shortfall. Critical need for qualitative improvements at City of Derby Academy and Woodlands School.
Bowls	City of Derby	Demand is able to be met by existing level of supply	Demand can be met by existing level of supply
Tennis	City of Derby	Demand can be met by existing supply	There may be a future need to increase capacity at The Pavilion (Rolls Royce Sports Club) and Derbyshire Tennis Centre to accommodate potential reported club growth aspirations. This may however be achieved through development of indoor capacity.

⁶ Future demand based on ONS calculations and club consultation which also includes any latent and displaced demand identified.

⁷ Future shortfalls for cricket may be exacerbated or new shortfalls created should future demand exceed population based projections as a result of NGB and Club based growth initiatives, the outcomes of which are yet to be evidenced

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Sport	Analysis Area	Current picture	Future picture (2028) ⁸
Athletics	City of Derby	Demand for track training can be catered for; however, there is requirement for suitable indoor space for junior activities in winter.	Demand for track training can be catered for; however, there is requirement for suitable indoor space for junior activities in winter.
Netball	City of Derby	Demand is able to be met by existing level of supply	Demand can be met by existing level of supply
Other Sports	City of Derby	Demand for Ultimate Frisbee, Lacrosse, American Football and Gaelic Sports is able to be met with current levels of supply.	Demand for Ultimate Frisbee, Lacrosse, American Football and Gaelic Sports is able to be met with current levels of supply.

Conclusions

The existing position is that current quantitative shortfalls exist for football, full sized 3G pitches and rugby union, with qualitative improvements required to hockey suitable AGP provision to maintain the level of current capacity available, which is presently able to meet demand.

The future position projected to 2028 exacerbates these shortfalls to include cricket (potentially to a greater extent than evidenced dependent on the success of new NGB and club growth initiatives and new playing formats) and potentially tennis subject to the realisation of aspirational club growth plans.

As such, there is a need to protect all existing playing pitch provision until demand is met. Some shortfalls can be reduced through increased access to existing provision, for example, increased certification and use of 3G pitches for competitive football or rugby union match play would create new capacity to reduce future grass pitch shortfalls currently unavailable due to compliancy. Alternatively, dependant on site footprint and suitability there may be scope to reconfigure pitches with capacity to other sizes to address shortfalls at other formats, for example for football.

⁸ Future demand based on ONS calculations and club consultation which also includes any latent and displaced demand identified.

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Recommended short term actions (12-18 months)

Site ID	Site/organisation name	Analysis Area	Action	Indicative cost ⁹
Various		North & South of City	Identify and establish feasibility of potential strategic hub sites as candidates for development as Parklife football hubs.	High
			DCFA to work with the Derby Junior Football League and Derby based member clubs to encourage greater use of certified 3G pitches for match play at potential Parklife hub sites.	Low
62	Racecourse Playing Fields	North East	Resurface the existing 3G pitch, to be retained as a 3G surface. Dependent on Parklife site feasibility, this may form part of a wider scheme should the site be developed as a football hub.	High
			Review maintenance and investment into grass pitches onsite to improve quality as a key site for football.	Low
16	Chellaston Park	South East	Repair burst pipes within the current changing building currently preventing use.	Low
			Review maintenance and investment into grass pitches onsite to improve quality as a key site for football. Support AFC Chellaston with aspirations to take on pitch maintenance and assist with equipment support if required.	Low
59	Parker's Piece Playing Fields	North West	Reinstate cricket pitch provision onsite and accompanying pavilion dependent on type and level of future cricket users, to ECB specifications where achievable. Prior consultation required with identified potential local user clubs and organisations to establish preferred management and maintenance model for the site once operational.	High
23	Darley Playing Fields	North West	Review maintenance and investment into grass pitches onsite to improve quality as a key site for football. Ensure pitch mitigation/remodelled ancillary parking and replacement facilities associated with the Our City Our River Project are delivered.	Medium/High
Various		Various	Deliver package of investment into non-turf pitches and supporting maintenance commitment at a minimum of seven identified sites and maximise use for both short format, recreational and informal cricket.	Medium

⁹ Low - less than £50k; Medium - £50k-£250k; High £250k and above

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Site ID	Site/organisation name	Analysis Area	Action	Indicative cost ⁹
18	City of Derby Academy	South East	Seek to resurface one or both of the AGPs in the short term and protect as hockey suitable surfaces. England Hockey consultation required to understand level of sinking funds held by the schools.	High
93	Woodlands School	North West		
98	Merrill Way Playing Fields (Rolls-Royce)	South East	Re-provide the changing pavilion lost as a result of road realignment in order to continue to service football and rugby pitches onsite. Need to mitigate loss of playing field resulting from road realignment which accommodated the equivalent of an adult football pitch.	High
33	Haslams Lane (Derby RFC)	North West	Maximise use of capacity created through development of onsite 3G pitch for rugby union training and match play by clubs in the Derbyshire region. Explore opportunities around small sided football to increase revenue generation and seek to reinvest income into maintenance to improve poor quality supporting grass pitches.	Low/ Medium

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PART 2: VISION

The strategy seeks to support the Council and its partners in its vision, established within Move More Derby, it's Physical Activity & Sport Strategy as follows:

'An active Derby for everyone, improving our health, wellbeing and quality of life by supporting people to Move More in Derby'

To achieve this strategic vision, this strategy seeks to deliver the following objectives;

- ◆ Ensure that all valuable facilities are protected for the long-term benefit of sport
- ◆ Promote a sustainable approach to the provision of playing pitches and management of sports clubs
- ◆ Ensure that there are enough facilities in the right place to meet current and projected future demand
- ◆ Ensure that all clubs have access to facilities of appropriate quality to meet current needs and longer-term aspirations.

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PART 3: AIMS

The following overarching aims are based on the three Sport England themes (see Figure 1 below). Delivery of the Strategy is the responsibility of and relies on, the Steering Group.

It is recommended that the following are adopted by the Council and its partners to enable it to achieve the overall vision of the Playing Pitch Strategy and Sport England's requirements.

Aim 1

To **protect** the existing supply of playing pitches where it is needed for meeting current and future needs

Aim 2

To **enhance** playing fields, pitches and ancillary facilities through improving quality and management of sites

Aim 3

To **provide** new playing pitches where there is current or future demand to do so

Figure 1: Sport England planning objectives - Protect, Enhance and Provide



Source: Sport England 2015

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PART 4: SPORT SPECIFIC ISSUES SCENARIOS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations detailed herein are not solely for the Council to action, nor do they imply an expectation that the Council will or can afford to make the necessary investments required. Rather, the purpose of the recommendations is to guide investment for any relevant bodies, including but not limited to Sport England and the NGBs for the sports the recommendations refer to.

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

Football pitches

Current supply of football pitch provision is insufficient with shortfalls evident at youth 9v9, though capacity exists on remaining pitch types.

Current spare capacity exists on adult, youth 11v11, mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitch types.

When considering future demand, there will be shortfalls for all pitch types except mini 7v7 and adult pitches. However, given the nature of mini and junior leagues in the area, some of this future demand may be able to be accommodated on certified 3G pitches.

Summary – grass

- ✦ The audit identifies a total of 191 grass football pitches across 62 sites in Derby, however, 161 pitches across 40 sites are identified as being available for community use on some level, whilst 30 pitches across 22 sites are unavailable for community use.
- ✦ The South West & Central Analysis Area hosts 35% of all football provision across Derby with the least amount located in the South East Analysis Area with 16 (9%) community available pitches.
- ✦ The pitch quality ratings determined through a combination of non-technical assessments and user feedback show most (69%) pitches available for community use are rated as standard quality, with 21% rated as good and the remaining 10% as poor.
- ✦ Over marking is particularly an issue at Mickleover Sports Club where onsite cricket outfield over laps onto a Step 3 football pitch.
- ✦ Derby City Council manages and operates six multi pitch football hub sites each with their own accompanying ancillary facilities. Changing facilities at Racecourse Playing Fields, Alvaston Park and Chaddesden Park Playing Fields are all rated as good quality.
- ✦ Two prominent clubs mini and junior clubs in Derby, Woodlands FC and Littleover Dazzlers FC, are using school sites; Woodlands School and Bemrose Community School, respectively.
- ✦ A crucial issue in Derby is in relation to Graham Street Prims FC. The Club currently plays at Step 6 in the football pyramid and meets all the relevant ancillary and pitch requirements to play at this level; however, it does not have security of tenure. Similarly, all sports club which form the Spondon Sports Association do not have security of tenure.
- ✦ Mickleover Sports FC states a long-term aspiration to acquire additional land in the new lease arrangement in order to create a full sized floodlit 3G pitch; however, this is dependent on availability of match funding.

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- ◀ Derby County FC is the only professional club that plays above the football pyramid. A further five teams from four clubs play within the football pyramid, these are Borrowash Victoria, Graham Street Prims, Mickleover Sports, Mickleover RBL and Derby County Ladies football clubs.
- ◀ Derby County Ladies FC, which currently has a senior team which plays at Step 2, is in the process of applying to join the yet to be established national league. As such, the Club if successful would need to meet newly, yet to be confirmed, set of criteria for its home venue requirements and training demand.
- ◀ In total there are 560 teams identified as playing competitive football matches within Derby. This is made up of 56 men's teams, eight women's teams, 221 youth boys' teams, 30 youth girls' teams and 245 mini soccer teams.
- ◀ The Derby Junior Football League generates a total of 82.5 match equivalent sessions of imported demand into Derby on a variety of pitch types.
- ◀ According to Derbyshire FA affiliation data 2017/18, there are ten Derby based clubs which have a total of 23 teams playing matches on venues outside of the local authority area.
- ◀ Population increases are likely to result in 30 additional teams in Derby; however, this is when TGRs are applied City wide. Once TGRs are applied to individual analysis areas a more detailed representation of where exactly the predicted growth will occur emerges. Please note that splitting demand by analysis area reduces the total number of teams predicted overall to 25 due to rounding.
- ◀ There are 35 match equivalent sessions of actual spare capacity (i.e. at peak time) located across 15 sites on 47 pitches, the majority of which (69%) is located on adult pitches.
- ◀ Overplay on football pitches in Derby amounts to 21 match equivalent sessions over 13 pitches (across four sites), the majority of which are on pitches located at central venues. Racecourse Playing Fields is accessed by the DJFL and accommodates substantial amounts of imported demand from surrounding local authorities as it operates as a central venue.

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Scenarios – grass

- Improving quality of overplayed pitches – improving the quality of overplayed pitches with secure tenure (either through increased maintenance or drainage improvements in order to increase pitch capacity) will help to create additional capacity, reducing overplay at sites where evident.
- There are five standard quality pitches used by community clubs across three sites where tenure is considered to be secure. Improving these pitches from standard to good quality would generate a potential increase in weekly carrying capacity of eight match equivalent sessions (MES) per week.

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Pitch type	Pitches	Overplay (match equivalent sessions per week)	Additional capacity created ¹⁰	New carrying capacity	Result (match equivalent sessions per week)
48	Mickleover Royal British Legion	North West	Adult	1	-1	1	3	-
49	Mickleover Sports Club	North West	Adult	1	-0.5	1	3	0.5
100	Varsity Grange	North West	Youth (11v11)	3	-1.5	6	12	4.5

- The three sites are overplayed by a total of three MES per week and improving pitch quality from standard to good would create sufficient additional carrying capacity to reduce overplay on all pitches with potential spare capacity being created at Mickleover Sports Club and Varsity Grange.
- Additionally, there are eight youth 9v9 pitches at Racecourse Playing Fields which are substantially overplayed by a total of 18 match equivalent sessions. However, these pitches have maximum capacity as they are good quality. As a result, reducing overplay on these pitches will need to be obtained through transferal of demand onto pitches which have available spare capacity or transferal of demand onto a 3G pitch.

¹⁰ If capacity was to be increased from poor to standard (in match equivalent sessions per week)

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- ▶ **Loss of access at school sites** – there are 39 pitches across 13 school sites where tenure is considered unsecure and there is current community use by clubs, totalling 34.5 match MES per week.
- ▶ Loss of access to these pitches would generate a need to re-accommodate the following demand, not able to be accommodated by capacity available in future:
 - ▶ 10 adult MES per week
 - ▶ 11 youth 11v11 MES per week
 - ▶ 8.5 youth 9v9 MES per week
 - ▶ 5 mini 7v7 MES per week
- ▶ **Loss of access at Spondon Sports Association** – there are six football pitches located at Spondon Sports Association (Graham Street Prims FC) which include a Step 6 adult pitch, one youth 11v11, two mini 7v7 and two mini 5v5 pitches.
- ▶ Tenure is considered unsecure at the site with current community use by clubs, totalling 2.5 MES per week of competitive demand.
- ▶ Loss of access to these pitches would generate a need to re-accommodate the following demand, not able to be accommodated by capacity available in future:
 - ▶ 1.5 adult MES per week
 - ▶ 1 youth 11v11 MES per week
- ▶ The Step 6 football pitch is used by Graham Street Prims FC which plays in the East Midlands Counties Premier Division. Therefore, there could a potential need to re-provide a Step 6 pitch with relevant accompanying ancillary facilities if the Club were to relocate.
- ▶ **Loss of access to low value pitch sites** – there are two Council managed sites containing just a single football pitch and no other sports pitch provision. These sites may be considered to be of low value for football and as such are not preferable for investment or improvement. Where appropriate, loss of these sites to development could be considered, subject to equivalent or better provision being secured elsewhere in line with the requirements of NPPF Paragraph 97, for example, through investment into a sports hub.
- ▶ Currently neither of the two sites (Rainbow Park or Stockbrook Park) are presently used by community clubs and therefore there is not a need to re-accommodate any demand.
- ▶ Consideration should also be given as to how these sites may be used for informal or recreational rather than formal sport, or other uses which encourage health and activity utilising local green space.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

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Recommendations – grass

- ◀ Existing quantity of football pitches to be protected, except for where low value/single pitch sites are considered suitable and feasible to be lost for development on the condition that re-provision of playing field land elsewhere represents a preferable and greater benefit to sport.
- ◀ Seek to develop sustainable, multi-pitch football hubs including onsite 3G pitch provision to create an all-in-one football offer capable of servicing team training, short-formats and non-traditional participation and match play across grass and certified 3G pitches.
- ◀ Where pitches are overplayed and rated as standard or poor quality, prioritise investment and review maintenance regimes to ensure it is of an appropriate standard to sustain/improve pitch quality.
- ◀ Where clubs are found to be undertaking additional maintenance to sustain and improve quality at sites where they have tenancy but not security of tenure, support where possible, including potential maintenance equipment and onsite storage to facilitate. This may however require a need to secure exclusive use of the Club in question, if only through self-management or license agreement where sites are designated public open space.
- ◀ Look to utilise actual spare capacity expressed on sites in order to cater for existing and future demand including overplay. This may require improvements to pitch quality and is explored on a site by site basis within the accompanying action plan.
- ◀ Consider options available to secure tenure for all clubs utilising provision located at Spondon Sports Association.
- ◀ Seek to increase use of 3G pitches in order to increase capacity available to address future shortfalls and review impact on grass pitches as part of the PPS Annual Review.
- ◀ Determine sites with key qualitative issues which may benefit most from technical assessment and a composed bespoke programme of works through the FA Pitch Improvement Programme.
- ◀ Improve, provide and increase access to changing facilities which serve grass football pitches. Ensure any works ensure suitability for female and disability access to facilitate increased formats of football.
- ◀ Seek to secure community use through formal agreement and/or the planning process should there be development of new football pitch provision.
- ◀ Where applicable seek to provide secure community use of school pitches through community use agreements.
- ◀ Ensure suitable and non-hazardous line marking paint is the City wide standard for instatement of pitches and that no pitches are marked by burning lines into the surface using chemicals, negatively impacting on playability increasing potential to cause injury.
- ◀ Ensure adequate provision for increased demand generated by housing developments, secured through appropriately calculated developer contributions.
- ◀ The FA and County FAs to work closely with the Council to manage the impact of central venues on grass pitches and develop a planned approach to sustain current and future levels of demand and alleviating overplay through improving pitch quality or transfer of demand to 3G pitches.
- ◀ Utilise the PPS in conjunction with the emerging Derby Local Football Facilities Plan to further explore how the improvement of formal football provision primarily for affiliated play can also help service local demand for recreational and informal football where appropriate.

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3G pitches

In conclusion, there is an insufficient supply of full sized 3G pitches to meet current and anticipated future affiliated training demand based on the FA training model for football in Derby.

There is a need for additional full sized 3G pitch provision in the North East and South East Areas, further exacerbated in light of future demand.

Summary

- There are six full sized 3G pitches in Derby, all of which have floodlighting. All are available for community use in some capacity with the exception of Merrill Academy which is considered broadly unavailable other than to Derby County FC which has access.
- There are a further eight small sized 3G pitches, all are available for community use, though community use of some small sized pitches is limited as they primarily function as commercial football centres.
- Four of the six full sized pitches are presently certified for competitive use and listed on the FA 3G Football Turf Pitch Register, representing 67% of full sized 3G pitch supply. There is also two world rugby compliant pitch in Derby one each at the University of Derby and Haslams (Derby RFC).
- The quality of full sized 3G pitches is split evenly with three rated as good quality and three rated as standard quality.
- Pitches at Lees Brook Community School, Racecourse Playing Fields and one pitch at University of Derby presently meet or exceed the recommended surface lifespan.
- The majority of clubs responding to the online survey report demand for additional training facilities of the 26 clubs that responded to the online survey and stated a demand for additional training facilities, 20 specifically stated a need for increased use of 3G pitches.
- The Derby Junior Football League generates a total of 82.5 match equivalent sessions per week of imported demand into the City, of which 27.5 are hosted on 3G pitches.
- The only full sized 3G pitch managed by the Council is located at Racecourse Playing Fields. The pitch has limited spare capacity, mainly on Saturdays between 11am and 5pm. Apart from this time period the pitch is utilised throughout the week for training and by commercial small sided football leagues, as well as on Sundays by the Derby Junior Football League as a central venue.
- Use of 3G pitches is significant and extends beyond football and rugby union, including rugby league, lacrosse and American football.
- At present, there are six full sized 3G pitches across the City; however, for the purpose of the FA training model analysis the pitches at Merrill Academy (broadly unavailable) and Haslams (Derby RFC – programmed for rugby union with little capacity for formal football which clashes at peak times) have been excluded. Therefore, there is a total available supply of four full sized pitches which represents a present shortfall of four and future shortfall of six full sized pitches to meet training demand for football.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

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Scenarios – 3G pitches¹¹

- ◀ **Development of football hubs** – Derby City Council is presently pursuing potential development of football hubs through the FA Parklife programme which aims to create football hub sites, each to include multiple full sized 3G pitches which support grass pitch provision also onsite, allowing for sustainable, programmed football delivery.
- ◀ The Council and partners will be undertaking further work throughout the FA Parklife process to determine optimal strategic hub sites and designs for potential Parklife hubs which may significantly change the picture for football in Derby, including supply and demand of facilities for team training, capacity to eliminate all grass football pitch shortfalls on certified 3G pitches, as well as the usage dynamic between Council/Trust and School/Academy provision.
- ◀ The potential impact and outcomes of the FA Parklife Programme remain to be seen and have the potential to eliminate all grass and 3G pitch shortfalls for football through the delivery of one large scale portfolio investment which should be reviewed subject to delivery.
- ◀ Whilst the development of hubs through the Parklife programme is the preferred option for delivery of new 3G pitches in Derby, the process is subject to change and the Council should seek to deliver multi 3G pitch sites to service the North and South areas of the City regardless, whether within or outside of the Parklife funding programme.
- ◀ **Moving all mini teams to play on 3G pitches** – one of the key principles of the FA Parklife hubs programme is to deliver multi 3G pitch hubs with a commitment to accommodate a greater proportion of mini soccer play on 3G pitches.
- ◀ The Derby Junior Football League (DJFL) presently uses 3G pitches for central venue mini soccer and serve as a key partner for extension of this offer through increased 3G provision.
- ◀ Based on the FA model for competitive play on 3G pitches (see Appendix One), accommodating play from the DJFL (including that which already takes place on the 3G pitch at Racecourse Playing Fields) on 3G pitches would require the following:
 - ◀ All mini soccer (both formats) – six full sized 3G pitches
 - ◀ All mini soccer (both formats) and all youth 9v9 play – six full sized 3G pitches
 - ◀ All mini 5v5 and half (35 teams) of mini 7v7 play – three full sized 3G pitches
- ◀ **Use of 3G pitches to accommodate current and future grass pitch shortfalls** – in order to accommodate current Citywide youth 9v9 grass pitch shortfalls, additional capacity equivalent to a total of three full sized FA/FIFA certified 3G pitches would be required (based on all teams playing at peak times in the assessment).
- ◀ In order to accommodate all future grass pitch shortfalls at both youth and mini 5v5 formats, additional capacity equivalent to a total of 10 full sized FA/FIFA certified 3G pitches would be required (based on all new teams playing at peak times in the assessment).
- ◀ However, accommodating all future shortfalls would require significant capital investment and may not be realistic to deliver, though a proportion of this play could be accommodated on 3G provision with some retained on grass pitches.

¹¹ Refer to Appendix One: FA 3G Pitch Scenarios for the programming model used.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

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- ▶ **Transfer of football training demand** – should new 3G pitches be created, there is a likely impact on the future sustainability of hockey suitable AGPs as some football demand is likely to transfer onto 3G pitches as more are provided.
- ▶ Access to this capacity should be sought for hockey use to accommodate and facilitate participation growth including access for clubs.
- ▶ Conversion of sand based AGP's to 3G should not take place unless consultation with England Hockey identifies the AGP is not required to meet existing or future predicted demand. In Derby this includes Moorways Sports Complex and Rykned Sports Centre, whilst all other full sized AGPs require protection for hockey.

Recommendations – 3G pitches

- ▶ Explore opportunities to create multi-pitch (potentially multi-sport) hub sites where 3G provision is able to support grass pitches as a broader, sustainable, all-in-one community offer, for example through (but not limited to) the FA Parklife Programme.
- ▶ Ensure current supply is maintained regularly and rigorously as required to ensure continued quality for use and ensure they are of sufficient quality to pass performance standing testing or certification renewal.
- ▶ Retain all certified 3G pitches on the respective sporting registers and ensure certification of each is renewed through performance standard testing so to maintain the level of 3G capacity available to accommodate demand from different sports.
- ▶ Seek to maximise use of capacity for affiliated team training and match play where available, as well at non-peak times including for non-affiliated or recreational football.
- ▶ Should any new 3G pitches be built, seek to secure access through usage agreements where possible as a condition of partnership investment or planning conditions.
- ▶ Should any new 3G pitches be built, ensure they are constructed to required specifications and to meet FA, RFL and RFU recommendations rather than minimum dimensions where land footprint allows, so to maximise opportunities for use for all formats of competitive play dependant on relevant funding becoming available.
- ▶ Encourage providers to have a mechanism in place which ensures the long term sustainability of provision, such as an adequate sinking fund for repairs or resurfacing formed over time.
- ▶ Through the creation of new full sized 3G pitches, consider options to deliver a wide variety of football, rugby league and rugby union opportunities, including new formats of competitive football such as central venue midweek flexi and Vets leagues, capacity for small sided and recreational play, as well as walking football and female development centres.
- ▶ Should any new 3G pitches be built, consider potential to certify for competitive use by sports additional to football as part of a shared scheme where appropriate.
- ▶ Seek to secure community access to the pitch at Merrill Academy and if successful, pursue performance standard testing for compliancy to host competitive football.
- ▶ Should Derby City Council cease to pursue the development of new 3G pitch provision through the FA Parklife funding programme, continue to work towards meeting shortfalls identified.
- ▶ Utilise the PPS in conjunction with the emerging Derby Local Football Facilities Plan to further explore how the improvement of formal football provision primarily for affiliated play can also help service local demand for recreational and informal football where appropriate.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Cricket pitches

Analysis suggests there is sufficient capacity at present to cater for current demand in all analysis areas; however, this is finely balanced. When accounting for future demand the South East Analysis Area becomes overplayed and the North West Analysis Area remains to have minimal spare capacity.

Given the potential shortfalls on Saturdays there is a clear need to address over play whilst retaining the current number of grass wicket squares. Priority should also be placed on further consultation with Darley Abbey CC and Derby Disabled CC due to their issues regarding exported demand, development of provision Darley Abbey CC (River Meadows) and the potential usage of Parker Piece Playing Fields.

Summary

- ◀ In total, there are 13 natural turf cricket squares identified in Derby all of which are available for community use.
- ◀ The grass cricket squares available for community use are located mainly in the North West and North East analysis areas which each hosts four (31%) squares. The South East Analysis Area has the least amount of grass cricket squares with two (15%).
- ◀ Pitch quality ratings determined by non-technical quality assessments and user feedback found three grass cricket squares (23%) to be of good quality and nine (69%) to be of standard quality. There remaining square (8%) is poor quality and located at Chellaston Park.
- ◀ Both Derby Grammar School (Mackworth) and the Council (Parker's Piece) have plans to develop new cricket provision, the latter a reinstatement of a previous pitch.
- ◀ All but two cricket clubs in Derby are considered to have secured use through either ownership or long-term leasehold. Derbyshire Disabled CC rents the pitch at Darley Abbey CC and Derby Congregational CC rents the pitch at Derby Congregational CC from the United Reformed Church. Although provision of both these pitches is secure the use by these clubs is considered to be unsecure as in reality either usage could be terminated at any point
- ◀ Rosehill Methodists CC (Rosehill Methodists Sports Ground) is the only club which indicates the facilities it accesses to be of poor quality. It has aspirational plans to build a new sports pavilion and is in a process of fundraising.
- ◀ Last Man Stands (LMS) is a short format of cricket operated on a franchise basis but affiliated to the ECB, where matches are typically played midweek on NTPs. There is a LMS league operating within Derby which operates out of King George V Playing Fields.
- ◀ Darley Abbey CC third Saturday team and two teams from Derby Disabled CC are currently exported from Derby to neighbouring authority Amber Valley.
- ◀ Melbourne Town CC currently imports demand into Derby as its third Saturday XI has to find alternative provision due to its home venue, Melbourne Sports Park, being at capacity at this time.
- ◀ Team generation rates based on future population applied by analysis area forecast the likely creation of at least one new junior boys' team in the North West Analysis Area.
- ◀ There are 34 senior and 38 junior teams playing competitive matches in Derby totalling 72 affiliated cricket teams playing within the City.
- ◀ In practice, although six sites display potential spare capacity, there is only available capacity at senior peak time (Saturday) of 1.5 match equivalent sessions.
- ◀ There are four sites in Derby considered to be overplayed by a total of 59 match equivalent sessions per season.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

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Scenarios

- ◀ **New NTP provision** – there are to be seven new NTPs created across Derby with the following site below considered:
 - ◀ Alvaston Park (South East)
 - ◀ Chaddesden Park (North East)
 - ◀ Markeaton Park (North West)
 - ◀ Normanton Park (South West & Central)
 - ◀ Oakwood Park (North East)
 - ◀ Sinfen Moor Park (South East)
 - ◀ Sunnysdale Park (South West & Central)
 - ◀ Racecourse Playing Fields (North East)
- ◀ The scheme requires that construction of the NTPs must take place prior to 2019 planned to begin in May. Consideration is still being given to the development of new NTPs through the scheme at Racecourse Playing Fields and Sinfen Moor Park, both of which are also sites presently for consideration as potential Parklife Football Hubs should the Council continue to pursue an application through the Parklife programme.
- ◀ Once installed the NTPs will be able to accommodate and encourage the growth of short format cricket, such as Last Man Stands, and informal demand. Together, the seven NTPs will contribute additional capacity of 420 match equivalent sessions per season and may be able to serve as satellite sites for junior and short format cricket to alleviate use at club sites.
- ◀ **New provision (New House Farm)** – initial plans for onsite provision at the New House Farm residential development show the creation of a junior grass cricket wicket. The site is located close to Mickleover Sports CC and could potentially be utilised to alleviate overplay at home site Mickleover Sports Club.
- ◀ Mickleover Sports Club is presently overplayed by 13 match sessions per season whilst demand is expected to increase. In order to accommodate around 20 match equivalent sessions per year to alleviate this demand at Mickleover Sports Club, the New House Farm site would need to accommodate a natural turf square of around 4 or more wickets, a non-turf pitch, or combination of the two.
- ◀ The ECB advocates a minimum of six wickets on any newly created natural turf square, whilst the proximity of planned housing suggests the site is not well suited to cricket and that a preferable solution to provide additional capacity for Mickleover CC is through development of a new natural turf pitch at Derby Grammar School.
- ◀ **New provision (Parker's Piece Playing Fields)** – the Council is to reinstate an eight wicket grass cricket square accompanied by on-square NTP at Parker Piece Playing Fields.
- ◀ Two clubs, Darley Abbey CC and Derby Disabled CC, report aspirations to return three teams (one from Darley Abbey CC and two from Derby Disabled CC) back into the City which are currently exported due to the lack of available pitches at peak time.
- ◀ The table below shows what the current and future supply and demand balance for cricket will look like with the creation of an additional 40 match equivalent sessions generated from the introduction of the natural turf cricket pitch at Parker Piece Playing Fields (not including new NTP capacity):

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Analysis Area	Total spare capacity (match sessions)	Demand (match sessions per season)				
		Overplay	Current total	Future demand (senior)	Exported demand (senior)	Total
Present supply						
North West	40	-29	11	10	N/A	1
Derby Total	76	-59	17	18	N/A	-1
With Parker's Piece reinstated						
North West	80	-29	51	10	30	11
Derby Total	116	-59	57	18	30	9

- ▶ The reinstatement of Parker Piece Playing Fields will allow for both the return of exported demand and potential future demand expressed by clubs in the North West Area, also leaving potential spare capacity of 11 match equivalent sessions per season.
- ▶ **Alleviating overplay** – there are four sites currently overplayed in Derby; Darley Abbey Cricket Club, Derby Congregational Cricket Club, Mickleover Sports Club and Rosehill Methodists Sports Ground.
- ▶ Of the four sites, two (Mickleover Sports Club and Rosehill Methodists Sports Ground) appear to be of potentially feasible dimensions to replace a grass wicket with NTP. Alternatively, Mickleover CC may be able to utilise a new square proposed by Derby Grammar School as a nearby satellite venue to provide additional capacity.
- ▶ This considered, primary priority should be given to removing the over marking of cricket outfield and National League System football pitch at Mickleover Sports Club which creates clash issues.
- ▶ Derby Congregational Cricket Club – transfer of U11, U13 and T20 teams to capacity available elsewhere would reduce eliminate overplay. Greater utilisation of the NTP on site is not feasible due to its proximity to the boundary therefore demand would have to be relocated offsite. The Club could possibly access the NTP at King George V Playing Fields which is also in the South West & Central Analysis Area or potentially the soon to be created NTPs at Normanton Park and Sunnydale Park. Another option is for the Club to transfer this demand to Parkers Piece Playing Fields.
- ▶ Darley Abbey Cricket Club – transfer of U11, U13 and U15 teams to capacity available elsewhere would eliminate overplay. There is potential for this demand to be accommodated at Parkers Piece Playing Fields when reinstated, especially given its location very near to the Club's main site through Darley Park. This junior demand could be accommodated on the proposed NTP or natural turf square.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

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Recommendations – Cricket

- Existing quantity of cricket pitches to be protected.
- Reinstate eight wicket grass square accompanied by an NTP at Parkers Piece Playing Fields and establish future management and maintenance operation.
- Improve quality of accompanying pavilion facilities at Parker's Piece Playing Fields to support new pitch provision, preferably through creation of a new building to ECB specifications, or through refurbishment of the existing building if not feasible.
- Upon reinstatement of Parker's Piece Playing Fields, cease regular preparation of the square at Markeaton Park and instead retain as strategic reserve able to be re-instated should future demand require.
- Seek to secure tenure for both Derby Congregational CC and Rosehill Methodists CC, at either currently used sites or through relocation, potentially to Parker's Piece Playing Fields.
- Deliver new package of investment into NTPs across Derby to and maximise use for short format, recreational and informal formats of play.
- Support Rosehill Methodist CC to improve ancillary facility quality at Rosehill Methodists Sports Ground.
- Support Mickleover Sports Club with aspirations to develop football facilities to remove overlap and clash of cricket and football season, through a collaborative approach.
- Maintain and improve pitch quality through rigorous and regular maintenance, remedial and preparatory work, ensuring that clubs have sufficient access to the required equipment in order to do so.
- Work with clubs and leagues towards permitting use of NTPs for matches beyond U11 age cricket and seek to make greater use of NTPs to alleviate overuse at club sites.
- Deliver the new All Stars Cricket and women & girls programmes and seek to increase junior and female participation as a result, including through softball festivals held across the region.

Rugby union pitches

Current supply is not sufficient to cater for the level of demand expressed in Derby at present, totalling a need for a further 3.25 match equivalent sessions per week on senior pitches. This is further exacerbated to create a future requirement for 4.25 match equivalent sessions per week.

Summary

- In total, there are 15 rugby union pitches in Derby across nine sites, of which, 14 are senior sized. There is one junior sized pitch located at Rykneld Sports Centre. All pitches are available for community use in some capacity.
- There are two World Rugby (WR) compliant 3G pitches in Derby; one is located at University of Derby (Kedleston Road) and a recently created pitch at the Haslams Lane (Derby RFC).
- A number of clubs in Derby and other accessible local authorities are presently engaged in the draft programming of the 3G pitch with the Local Rugby Partnership which will manage it.
- Most (47%) natural turf rugby union provision is located in the North West Analysis Area where there are seven pitches, all available for community use. The remaining provision is distributed amongst the other analysis areas which all have some rugby union supply.
- The majority of pitches available for community use are rated as poor quality (13 pitches or 87%). There remaining two pitches are rated as good quality.

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- ◀ All clubs are considered to have secure tenure either through freehold, lease or licence of pitches.
- ◀ Ancillary facilities across Derby vary in quality with the poorest at Spondon Sports Association (Leesbrook RUFC), with facilities requiring significant investment.
- ◀ There are three community rugby union clubs playing in Derby, providing a total of 21 teams. There are nine senior teams, of which, there is a single women's team which represents Derby RFC. There is one colts' boys' team; four junior boys' teams and seven mixed sex mini squads. In addition, the University of Derby fields four senior teams, one of which is a women's team.
- ◀ Team generation rates do not forecast any future increases in team demand when applied on an Analysis Area basis.
- ◀ Derby RFC and Rolls Royce RFC have recently started training on the new full sized WR compliant 3G at Haslams. Until the pitch became live Derby RFC was using the floodlit senior grass pitch at Haslams to accommodate its demand. Whereas, Rolls Royce RFC was exclusively using the full sized sand AGP at Moorways Sports Complex, it now has split its training between the two sites. University teams have access to compliant 3G pitch provision; however, Leesbrook RUFC make use of poorly lit grass areas.
- ◀ Clubs aspire to create an additional three teams, one junior girls' team, a senior women's team and a junior colts' boys' team. This creates a future need for an additional 1.5 match equivalent sessions.
- ◀ Three sites evidence actual spare capacity to accommodate additional use at senior peak time, to a total of two match equivalent sessions per week.
- ◀ There are five pitches across three sites which are overplayed, totalling 5.25 match equivalent sessions per week.

Scenarios

- ◀ **Improving pitch quality** – as shown in the overleaf, improving maintenance from poor (M0) to standard (M1) or standard (M1) to good (M2) at sites with secure tenure would create additional capacity of five match equivalent sessions (MES) per week.
- ◀ This would alleviate overplay at Chellaston Academy and create potential spare capacity of 0.25 match equivalent sessions.
- ◀ Regarding Haslams (Derby RFC), each of the two pitches, which are not floodlit, would go from being played to capacity to having potential spare capacity of 0.5 match equivalent sessions. Whereas the floodlit pitch would still remain overplayed, however, this would reduce from two match equivalent sessions to 1.5 match equivalent sessions.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Availability for community use	Security of tenure	Pitch type	Quality rating	Number of pitches	Floodlit	Usage (MES per week)	Site capacity (MES per week)	Capacity rating (MES per week)	Improved quality	Capacity effect (MES per week)
14	Chellaston Academy	South East	Yes	Secure	Senior	M0/D0 (Poor)	3	No	4.25	1.5	2.75	M1/D0 (Poor)	0.25
33	Haslams (Derby RFC)	North West	Yes	Secure	Senior	M0/D1 (Poor)	3	Yes	3.5	1.5	2	M1/D1 (Standard)	1.5
								No	1.5	1.5	-	M1/D1 (Standard)	0.5
								No	1.5	1.5	-	M1/D1 (Standard)	0.5
56	Oakwood Park	North East	Yes	Secure	Senior	M0/D1 (Poor)	1	No	-	1.5	1.5	M1/D1 (Standard)	2

- Alternatively, improving both maintenance (where currently below M2) and drainage by one increment would create capacity of 8.5 match equivalent sessions per week across the sites shown below.
- Additional capacity would be created on both senior pitches which are not floodlit at Haslams (Derby RFC) with reductions to overplay made on the floodlit senior pitch. Redistribution of match play demand would be required to alleviate all overplay on the floodlit pitch at Haslams (Derby RFC) resulting in two pitches would have 0.5 MES of potential spare capacity and the remaining pitch being played to capacity.

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Availability for community use	Security of tenure	Pitch type	Quality rating	Number of pitches	Floodlit	Usage (MES per week)	Site capacity (MES per week)	Capacity rating (MES per week)	Improved quality	Capacity effect (MES per week)
14	Chellaston Academy	South East	Yes	Secure	Senior	M0/D0 (Poor)	3	No	4.25	1.5	2.75	M1/D1 (Standard)	1.75
33	Haslams (Derby RFC)	North West	Yes	Secure	Senior	M0/D1 (Poor)	3	Yes	3.5	1.5	2	M1/D2 (Standard)	1
								No	1.5	1.5	-	M1/D2 (Standard)	1
								No	1.5	1.5	-	M1/D2 (Standard)	1
56	Oakwood Park	North East	Yes	Secure	Senior	M0/D1 (Poor)	1	No	-	1.5	1.5	M1/D2 (Standard)	2.5

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- ◆ **Loss of access at Spondon Sports Association** – there is one senior rugby union pitch located at Spondon Sports Association (Graham Street Prims FC) which is used by Leesbrook RUFC.
- ◆ Tenure is considered unsecure at the site with a total of 0.5 MES per week of competitive demand located on the rugby union pitch. Therefore, loss of usage of this pitch would mean a need to re-accommodate 0.5 MES

Recommendations – Rugby Union

- ◆ Existing quantity of rugby union pitches to be protected or mitigated/reprovided suitably meeting National Planning Policy where proposed for or at risk of loss.
- ◆ Seek to utilise both World Rugby compliant 3G pitches (Haslams (Derby RFC) and University of Derby (Kedleston Road)) for training and competitive demand, where possible, to alleviate demand on grass pitches.
- ◆ Mitigate the loss of changing rooms with the development of purpose built ancillary facilities at Merrill Way Playing Fields.
- ◆ Renegotiate formal agreement to secure continued use of Chellaston Academy for Melbourne RFC which imports demand for mini rugby, given the current agreement is due to end in 2024.
- ◆ Improve pitch quality through improved and more regular maintenance and remedial works, particularly at Chellaston Academy and Haslams (Derby RFC) where maintenance level improvements are able to eliminate all or the majority of overplay and create additional capacity for growth.
- ◆ Seek to formally secure tenure for sport at Spondon Sports Association, including member club Leesbrook RUFC.
- ◆ As part of future 3G pitch development, consider if appropriate any opportunities for cross-sport 3G pitch certification, including World Rugby certification for training use or mini match play.

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Rugby league

Based on current and future supply and demand it is considered that there is sufficient supply to accommodate demand within Derby.

Summary

- There is one rugby league club, with one team, representing the University of Derby. This senior men's team utilise a 3G pitch located at University of Derby (Kedleston Road) for both training and match demand. As such there are no dedicated rugby league grass pitches in Derby City.
- Further investigation may be required to establish if the 3G pitch is certified as RFL Community Standard compliant.
- Matches are played on Wednesday afternoons as part of the BUCS league system, with training taking place on Monday evenings.
- Derby City RLFC was previously based in the City, however, following a couple of relocations and internal reorganisation the Club relocated to Ilkeston RFC (Erewash) outside of Derby. It is deemed that there is no present aspiration for the Club to return to Derby.
- Neither the University nor its representative club have aspirations to create additional rugby league teams, however, should demand increase and additional teams be established they would be fully supported by both groups.

Recommendations – Rugby league

- Ensure the University Club is able to utilise the 3G pitch located at University of Derby (Kedleston Road)
- Seek to certify the pitch 3G pitch which is accessed for rugby league at the University of Derby (Kedleston Road) to meet RFL Community Standard.

Hockey pitches (AGPs)

The current supply of hockey suitable AGPs is considered sufficient to accommodate the current level of hockey demand both at peak time and midweek training demand.

The need for hockey in Derby for the short term is to improve pitch quality at City of Derby Academy and Woodlands School to ensure suitability and safety for continued use, as loss of access to these pitches (even if only for the short term) would greatly impact on hockey in the City.

The remaining pitches which have spare capacity (Moorways Sports Complex and Rykneld Sports Centre) considering there is no future demand for access can be considered for the potential converting to 3G. This being said, the pitch located at Rykneld Sports Centre should be retained as a hockey suitable surface as it is currently being utilised Derby Grammar School's hockey teams.

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Summary

- There are currently five full sized hockey suitable AGPs in Derby, all of which are floodlit and available for community use. Three of the five are located in the North West Analysis Area with the remaining two pitches located in the South East Analysis Area.
- Additionally, there are three smaller sized hockey suitable AGPs, all of which are available for community use.
- There are three full sized hockey suitable AGPs rated as standard quality with the remaining two, which are located at Woodlands School and City of Derby Academy, rated as poor quality.
- The AGPs at Woodlands School and City of Derby Academy have reached or will exceed the recommended surface lifespan in 2018. The pitches age, accompanied with heavy usage and limited maintenance has meant the surfaces are of poor quality.
- Of the five full sized hockey suitable AGPs, four (80%) are located at education sites with management of the facility operated through the School or an external lettings company. The one other pitch at Moorways Sports Complex is owned and managed by the Council. Of the clubs which responded to consultation, none report issues regarding accessing pitches in Derby.
- There are 14 hockey teams across four community clubs, using three AGPs in Derby. Additionally, the University of Derby provide a senior women's and senior men's team.
- Belper HC and Matlock Baileans HC currently import a single team each to Woodlands School for competitive fixtures.

Scenarios

- Loss of access to education sites** – All competitive hockey demand in Derby currently utilise pitch provision at education sites (City of Derby Academy, Saint Benedict's a Catholic Voluntary Academy and Woodlands School). There is a total of 18 teams using these pitches, two of which, are classified as imported demand from neighbouring local authorities.
- If access to the three pitches was lost due to quality becoming unsafe (City of Derby Academy and Woodlands School) or extensions to community use agreements were not approved (Saint Benedict's a Catholic Voluntary Academy), there would be a requirement to re-accommodate peak time demand of nine MES per week, of which, two MES is located in the South East Analysis area and seven in the North West Analysis Area.
- The two MES per week in the South East Analysis Area could potentially be accommodated at Moorways Sports Complex. Comparatively the seven MES per week demand in the North West Analysis Area could not be accommodated for as the only available full sized hockey suitable AGP, Rykneld Sports Centre, is an educational site and does not readily provide secure tenure.
- Transfer of football training demand** – should new 3G pitches be created, there is a likely impact on the future sustainability of hockey suitable AGPs as some football demand is likely to transfer onto 3G pitches as more are provided.
- Access to this capacity should be sought for hockey use to accommodate and facilitate participation growth including access for clubs.
- Conversion of sand based AGPs to 3G should not take place unless consultation with England Hockey identifies the AGP is not required to meet existing or future predicted demand. Derby Council should consider removing Permitted Development Rights of any new Artificial Grass Pitches to prevent inappropriate conversion that has a detrimental impact on the existing sport.

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Recommendations – Hockey

- ◆ Retain the full sized hockey suitable AGP at Saint Benedict's a Catholic Voluntary Academy as hockey suitable surfaces and securing the extension of a community use agreement for Derby HC.
- ◆ Resurface the AGPs at City of Derby Academy and Woodlands School as a key priority and retain as a hockey suitable surface.
- ◆ Seek to secure formal community use agreements for clubs accessing pitches at City of Derby Academy and Woodlands School.
- ◆ Establish opportunities to access additional capacity for hockey should any new hockey suitable AGPs be created. Should this happen, seek to secure community use for hockey through formal usage agreements.
- ◆ Seek to maximise use of capacity freed up from anticipated transfer of football training demand to 3G pitches in order to grow hockey participation.
- ◆ Increase participation driven through community clubs and schools.
- ◆ Secure increased access to midweek and non-peak time capacity to allow for both growth in training demand and development and delivery of alternative hockey formats, such as short format matches/leagues and less formal participation based sessions.
- ◆ Maintain AGPs regularly and to the standard required to preserve quality for performance. Monitor quality and rate of natural deterioration and seek resurfacing when required so not to impact on hockey use.
- ◆ Encourage providers to put in place a mechanism for sustainability such as a sinking fund, (formed by periodically setting aside money over time ready for surface repair or replacement when required) in place to maintain AGP pitch quality in the long term.

Other sports

Ultimate:

Current supply and level of access to Lacrosse provision is considered to be sufficient to service need in the City.

Lacrosse:

Current supply and level of access to Lacrosse provision is considered to be sufficient to service need in the City.

American football:

Current demand for American Football can be catered for by outdoor playing field provision.

Gaelic sports:

Current demand for Gaelic Sports can be catered for by outdoor playing field provision.

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Summaries

Ultimate:

- There is currently a single mixed team in representing the University in the men's BUCS League.
- Home matches take place at the University of Derby grass pitches site, with the pitch deemed good quality; however, it is also considered to be at capacity due to being overmarked with both football and lacrosse.

Lacrosse:

- The University of Derby fields one men's and one women's team; with matches taking place at the University of Derby Grass pitches site, which has a lacrosse pitch marked out.
- The pitch is deemed to be good quality but is at capacity due to overmarking and use for both football and Ultimate Frisbee.

American football:

- Derby Braves AFC consists of one senior men's team which competes in the BUCS Premier North League. Fixtures for the team take place on the long-pile 3G pitch at University of Derby (Kedleston Road) campus on Sunday afternoons.

Gaelic sports:

- There is one Gaelic sports pitch in Derby located at the Racecourse Playing Fields. The pitch is rented from the Council with St Joseph's supplying the posts. It is felt by the Club that the pitch is well maintained and of a good quality, if slightly uneven.
- Changing facilities at the site are also considered good quality, however, it is noted that they are a long distance away from the pitch and the Club aspires to have its own clubhouse.

Recommendations

- Ultimate Frisbee** – continue to develop participation and sustain pitch quality at the University of Derby Grass pitches through a dedicated maintenance regime due to over marking.
- Lacrosse** – continue to develop participation and sustain pitch quality at the University of Derby Grass pitches through a dedicated maintenance regime due to over marking.
- American football** - continue to develop participation and ensure the team can readily accessed suitable provision required for its demand.
- Gaelic sports** - continue to develop participation and ensure pitch quality through a dedicated maintenance regime. Investigate the feasibility of creating clubhouse facilities near the pitch.

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Bowls

Current supply of bowling greens is sufficient for both current and future demand.

Summary

- There are two flat bowling greens in Derby, both located at Derby West End Bowling Club. There are also 20 crown bowling greens, located across 14 sites, with four double and one triple green site.
- Non-technical site assessments and club feedback indicate that 11 greens in Derby are standard quality; nine are good quality and two poor quality.
- Poor quality greens are located at Bateman Street Bowling Green and Mickleover Royal Legion.
- Derby Co-Op Bowling Club's lease from a private landownership is due to expire in less than three years and as such is considered to be unsecure; however, the Club expects an extension of this lease to be agreed.
- Six sites are considered to be overplayed and as such green quality should be improved to sustain the levels of overlay at least in the short-term.
- Future demand expressed by Derby West End BC can be realistically sustained on the current site due to the presence of two greens.
- Alvaston and Crewton BC has a low-level membership base (12 members) and as such consideration should be given the sustainability of the Club and support able to be offered.

Scenarios

Alvaston and Crewton BC

It is reported that Alvaston and Crewton BC has suffered a decline in membership resulting in it potentially folding. Exploration into this should be undertaken. If the Club is still in existence, support should be offered to it to ensure it remains in operation, including options to increase membership as a priority. Should it be the case that it is no longer in existence, the site may be considered for development or alternative recreational uses.

Recommendations – Bowls

- Work with all clubs which access over played greens and ensure quality does not deteriorate due to this over play.
- Support clubs to ensure green is sustained and improved, where appropriate.
- Support Derby Co-Op Bowling Club in securing an extension of its lease for a private landowner.
- Support clubs with plans to increase membership so that growth can be maximised.

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Tennis

Based on current and future supply and demand it is considered that there is sufficient supply to accommodate demand within Derby.

However, when factoring in aspirational future demand from both Rolls Royce Leisure TC and Derbyshire Tennis Club, their respective sites each becoming overplayed by 35 and 70 members. As such, both of these clubs require access to additional capacity either through access to increased court provision or increased floodlighting to cater for these future growth aspirations.

Summary

- There is a total of 117 tennis courts identified in Derby located across 25 sites including sports clubs, commercial and schools. Of the courts, 50 courts (43%) are categorised as being available for community use across 12 sites.
- Of provision that is available for community use, 18 courts (36%) are rated as good quality, 22 courts (44%) are rated as standard quality and 10 courts (20%) are rated as poor quality.
- Rosehill Methodists TC, Littleover TC and Rolls Royce TC are not serviced by floodlighting at the sites they use. This may impact on these clubs in terms of their ability to cater for demand as floodlit courts have greater capacity for use than non-floodlit courts.
- Derbyshire Tennis Centre reports it is working with the LTA to sell the site, in order to develop a larger centre with more indoor tennis court provision. The Centre is community driven and runs multiple projects to increase participation in tennis for the less affluent and disabled in Derby.
- There are seven tennis clubs in Derby, of which five clubs responded to consultation requests collectively accounting for 350 senior members and 182 junior members.
- In total Derby has an aspirational future club demand of 150 senior and 180 junior members.

Recommendations – Tennis

- Pursue the development of tennis facilities and participation in the City through the Derby Transforming Local Tennis Together Network.
- Seek to sustain the good quality courts in the City, whilst concurrently seeking to increase the quality of standard and poor courts via improved maintenance and/or resurfacing.
- Derby Transforming Local Tennis Together Network to assist Derbyshire Tennis Centre in its potential relocation through selling its current site to develop a larger centre.
- Continue to consult with Rolls Royce Leisure TC regarding its future aspirational demand and seek to increase court capacity if needed.
- Continue to encourage informal play at public sites by improving the quality of poor and standard courts.

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Netball

In summary, there is enough netball provision in Derby to meet current demand therefore a priority should be placed on improving court quality and ensuring courts remain.

In addition, consideration should be given to increasing the amount of England Netball initiatives such as Back to Netball and Walking Netball.

Summary

- ◀ In total, there are 62 outdoor macadam netball courts located across 15 sites in Derby.
- ◀ Of which, 31 courts or 50% are assessed as standard quality and three (5%) are assessed as good quality and the remaining 28 courts (45%) are assessed as poor quality.
- ◀ The only floodlit courts are located at Chaddesden Park Playing Fields and Woodlands School.
- ◀ There are two clubs operating in Derby which are Allestree Netball Club and Pennine Netball Club.
- ◀ The Yardley Netball League uses Chellaston Academy, Da Vinci Community School and Woodlands School for its entire competitive demand.

Recommendations – Netball

- ◀ Priority should be placed on improving court quality at school sites to improve the curricular, extra-curricular and community use offer, in particular at Chellaston Academy, Da Vinci Community School and Woodlands School.

Athletics

In summary, existing track provision and accompanying field and sprint facilities can suitably cater for demand from Derby Athletics Club, whilst demand is sufficient that the track is considered sustainable.

Summary

- ◀ There is one synthetic track in Derby, located at Moorways Leisure Complex.
- ◀ Track quality at Moorways Leisure Complex is considered to be good having been refurbished in 2014.
- ◀ There is one track and field athletics club in Derby; Derby Athletics Club. The Club accesses Moorways Leisure Complex through an annual rental agreement with the Council.
- ◀ Derby Athletics Club has a 20-year lease of ancillary facilities located in the spectator stand at Moorways Leisure Complex.
- ◀ There is a Park Run event in Derby located at Markeaton Park every Saturday morning.
- ◀ There is an affiliated Run Together group operating out of Springwood Leisure Centre on Wednesday evenings, as well as a number of led run groups through the Jog Derbyshire network; however, there are no 3-2-1 routes.
- ◀ Derby Athletics Club is concerned the closure of onsite sports hall, which it used for winter training, may have a negative effect on membership levels.
- ◀ Events such as Park Run and Run Together should be supported to grow participation levels, signposting to Derby Athletics Club to increase membership.

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Recommendations – Athletics

- ◆ Sustain quality of the track at Moorways Leisure Complex.
- ◆ Ensure that a sinking fund is in place to address future repairs and resurfacing of the track.
- ◆ Work with Derby Athletics Club to ensure its aspirations for growth can be realised and to secure access to a suitable indoor location to accommodate its winter training.
- ◆ Support events such as Park Run and Run Together as well as various others and signpost participants to Derby Athletics Clubs to increase membership.

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PART 5: STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Aim 1

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

Recommendations:

- a. Protect playing field sites through local planning policy
- b. Secure tenure and access to sites for high quality, development minded clubs, through a range of solutions and partnership agreements.
- c. Maximise community use of education facilities where there is a need to do so.

Recommendation a – Protect playing field sites through local planning policy

The PPS Assessment shows that all currently used playing field sites require protection and therefore cannot be deemed surplus to requirements because of shortfalls now and in the future. Therefore, based on the outcomes of the PPS, local planning policy should reflect this situation.

Paragraph 97 of the Framework states that existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

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

Lapsed and disused – playing field sites that formerly accommodated playing pitches but are no longer used for formal or informal sports use.

- ◀ **Disused** – sites that are not being used at all by any users and are not available for community hire either. Once these sites are disused for five or more years they will then be categorised as 'lapsed sites'.
- ◀ **Lapsed** - last known use was as a playing field more than five years ago. These sites fall outside of Sport England's statutory remit but still have to be assessed using the criteria in paragraph 97 of the National Planning Policy Framework and Sport England would nonetheless challenge a proposed loss of playing pitches/playing field which fails to meet such criteria. It should be emphasised that the lawful planning use of a lapsed site is still that of a playing field.

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There are two lapsed playing field sites identified in Derby; former Normanton Primary School and Village Primary School. Normanton Primary School playing fields were previously identified for potential development but has not presently been taken forward for development of any kind.

Furthermore, playing field land at Sinfin Avenue was allocated but unlike the former is presently maintained as public open space for recreational play. The site is better suited to recreational play rather than formal sport due to its long and narrow size.

The PPS Assessment shows that all currently used playing field sites require protection and therefore cannot be deemed surplus to requirements because of shortfalls now and in the future. Lapsed, disused, underused and poor quality sites should also be protected from development or replaced as there is potential need for playing field land to accommodate more pitches to meet the identified shortfalls.

It is recommended that the Council allocates all disused/lapsed sites as playing field in the first instance until such time as the Council, NGB/Community group or a developer expresses an interest in the site. It is also recommended that the following priority order of options is adopted with regards to addressing disused/lapsed sites:

- 1) Firstly, explore the feasibility of bringing the site back into use. A feasibility study may show either:
 - a) The site can be brought back into sustainable use where funding is available and use is secured by the Council and relevant NGBs/Community Groups; or
 - b) The site is not in a sustainable location and in which case no amount of money will make it desirable.
- 2) The site could become public open space to meet a need identified in the Open Space Study; or
- 3) Redevelop the site for an alternative use but use the capital receipt to invest in existing sites in the locality

Each currently disused/lapsed site is included within the action plan together with a recommendation in relation to the need to bring the site back into use or mitigate the loss on a replacement site to address the shortfalls identified with the Assessment.

New housing development - where proposed housing development is located within access of a high quality playing pitch, this does not necessarily mean that there is no need for further pitch provision or improvements to existing pitches in that area in order to accommodate additional demand arising from that development. The PPS should be used to help determine what impact the new development will have on the demand and capacity of existing sites in the area, and whether there is a need for improvements to increase capacity or if new provision is required.

It is recommended that the Council secures appropriate contributions, in line with the Planning Obligations SPD, from all new developments to provide for the sporting needs arising from the residents of that development, where it can be demonstrated that existing local facilities will be insufficient to cope with the new population created by the development. The exact nature and location of provision associated with housing developments should be fully determined through the local planning process and in partnership with Sport England and each specific NGB, which may, for example, be

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delivered off-site through contributions in the form of upgrading pitches at existing sites where appropriate.

Housing Growth scenarios have been provided in Part 7 to estimate the additional demand generated by housing by sport and pitch type.

Development management - the PPS should be used to help inform Development Management decisions that affect existing or new playing fields, pitches and ancillary facilities. All applications are assessed by the Local Planning Authority on a case by case basis taking into account site specific factors. In addition, Sport England as statutory consultee on planning applications that affect or prejudice the use of playing field will use the PPS to help assess that planning application against paragraph 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and their¹² Playing Fields Policy.

Sport England's playing field policy exception E1 only allows for development of lapsed or disused playing fields if a PPS shows a clear excess in the quantity of playing pitch provision at present and in the future across all playing pitch sports types and sizes.

Policy Exception E1:

'A robust and up to date assessment has demonstrated, to the satisfaction of Sport England, that there is an excess of playing field provision in the catchment, which will remain the case should the development be permitted, and the site has no special significance to the interests of sport.'

Where the PPS cannot demonstrate the site, or part of a site, is clearly surplus to requirements then replacement of the site, or part of a site, will be required to comply with Sport England policy exception E4.

Policy Exception E4:

'The area of playing field to be lost as a result of the proposed development will be replaced, prior to the commencement of development, by a new area of playing field or:

- ◀ of equivalent or better quality, and
- ◀ of equivalent or greater quantity, and
- ◀ in a suitable location, and
- ◀ subject to equivalent or better accessibility and management arrangements'

Further to this, all playing fields should be protected or replaced up until the point where all satisfied demand has been met within the study area or each individual sports catchment areas within a sub area.

Local authorities wanting to dispose of school playing field land need consent under Section 77 of the Schools Standards and Framework Act 1998, but consent is now also required for disposal of any land used by a school or academy under Schedule 1 to the Academies Act 2010.

¹²<http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/planning-for-sport/development-management/planning-applications/playing-field-land/>

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It should be noted that consent under Section 77 of the Schools Standards and Framework Act does not necessarily mean subsequent planning approval will be granted. Therefore, any application for planning permission must meet the requirements of the relevant policy, in this case paragraph 74 of the Framework, Local Plan Policy and Sport England Policy. Indeed, applicants are advised to engage Sport England before submitting applications. Robust implementation of the statutory obligation will ensure protection of school playing fields for use by pupils (and sometimes the community as a whole) to ensure receipt is ploughed back into sports education.

Recommendation b – Secure tenure and access to sites for high quality, development minded clubs through a range of solutions and partnership agreements

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

NGBs can often help to negotiate and engage with schools where the local authority may not have direct influence.

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

<http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/use-our-school/>

Local sports clubs should be supported by partners including the Council, NGBs or the County Sports Partnership (CSP) to achieve sustainability across a range of areas including management, membership, funding, facilities, volunteers and partnership working. For example, support club development and encourage clubs to develop evidence of business and sports development plans to generate an income through their facilities. All clubs could be encouraged to look at different management models such as registering as Community Amateur Sports Clubs (CASC)¹³. Clubs should also be encouraged to work with partners locally whether volunteer support agencies or linking with local businesses.

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

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

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

¹³ <http://www.cascinfo.co.uk/cascbenefits>

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To facilitate this, the Council should support and enable clubs to generate sufficient funds to allow this. A present example of this is Chellaston Park where AFC Chellaston is now responsible for the management of the existing changing building and has aspirations to take on increased responsibilities to include the accompanying grass football pitches on which the Club plays.

Recommended criteria for lease of sport sites to clubs/organisations:

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

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

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

- ✦ Increasing participation.
- ✦ Supporting the development of coaches and volunteers.
- ✦ Commitment to quality standards.
- ✦ Improvements (where required) to facilities, or as a minimum retaining existing standards.

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

Community Asset Transfer (CAT)

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

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The Sport England Community Sport Asset Transfer Toolkit is a bespoke, interactive web-based tool that provides a step by step guide through each stage of the asset transfer process: <http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/tools-guidance/asset-transfer/>

Recommendation c – Maximise community use of education sites where there is a need to do so

Given the mix of provider in Derby, including for example private clubs, there is a need for the Council and NGBs to work with other partners to help maximise use of outdoor sports facilities and in particular grass pitches and AGPs.

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

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

Where appropriate, it will be important for schools to negotiate and sign formal and long-term agreements that secure community use.

It is not uncommon for school pitch stock not to be fully maximised for community use. Even on established community use sites, access to grass pitches for community use is limited.

In some instances, grass pitches are unavailable for community use due to poor quality and therefore remedial works will be required before community use can be established.

As detailed earlier, Sport England has also produced guidance, online resources and toolkits to help open up and retain school sites for community use and can be found at: <http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/use-our-school/>

Although there are a growing number of academies and college sites in Derby, which the Council has no control over the running of, it is still important to understand the significance of such sites and attempt to work with the schools where there are opportunities for community use. In addition, the relevant NGB has a role to play in supporting the Council to deliver the strategy and communicating with schools where necessary to address shortfalls in provision, particularly for football pitches.

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Aim 2

To **enhance** playing fields, pitches and ancillary facilities through improving quality and management of sites

Recommendation:

- d. Improve quality
- e. Adopt a tiered approach (hierarchy of provision) for the management and improvement of sites.
- f. Work in partnership with stakeholders to secure funding

Recommendation d – Improve quality

There are a number of ways in which it is possible to increase pitch quality and these are explored below. One way for improving quality on football sites is via the FA's pitch improvement programme.

The FA Pitch Improvement Programme (PIP)

The key principles behind the service are to provide football clubs with advice/practical solutions on a number of areas and discounts on machinery and materials to support improving the clubs' playing surface. The programme should be utilised in order to help any clubs that take on the management and maintenance of sites or which are currently managing and maintaining their own pitch site.

As subsidy is removed for pitch maintenance the PIP is an essential toolkit in supporting self-management/maintenance of sites, particularly on adult sites that have historically been maintained by the Council.

Addressing quality issues

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

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

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

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

Standard quality refers to pitches that have, for example, an adequate maintenance regime coupled with adequate grass cover, minimal signs of wear and tear, goalposts may be secure but in need of minor repair. In terms of ancillary facilities, standard quality refers to adequately sized changing rooms, storage provision and provision of toilets. For rugby union, drainage is natural and adequate.

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

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

In terms of ancillary facilities, poor quality refers to inappropriate size of changing rooms, no showers, no running water and old dated interior.

Without appropriate, fit for purpose ancillary facilities, good quality pitches may be underutilised. Changing facilities form the most essential part of this offer and therefore key sites such as those mentioned above should be given priority for improvement.

In order to prioritise investment into key sites **it is recommended that the steering group works up a list of criteria, relevant to the Area, to provide a steer on future investment.**

For improvement/replacement of AGPs refer to Sport England and the NGBs 'Selecting the Right Artificial Surface for Hockey, Football, Rugby League and Rugby Union' document for a guide as to suitable AGP surfaces:

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

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Addressing overplay

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

Sport	Pitch type	Number of match equivalent sessions per week		
		Good quality	Standard quality	Poor quality
Football	Adult pitches	3 per week	2 per week	1 per week
	Youth pitches	4 per week	2 per week	1 per week
	Mini pitches	6 per week	4 per week	2 per week
Rugby union ¹⁴	Natural Inadequate (D0)	2 per week	1.5 per week	0.5 per week
	Natural Adequate (D1)	3 per week	2 per week	1.5 per week
	Pipe Drained (D2)	3.25 per week	2.5 per week	1.75 per week
	Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	3.5 per week	3 per week	2 per week
Rugby league	Senior	3 per week	2 per week	1 per week
Cricket	One grass wicket	5 per season	N/A	N/A
	One synthetic wicket	60 per season		

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

Whilst it works both ways in so much as poor pitch condition is a symptom of pitches being over played, potential improvements may make sites more attractive and therefore more popular.

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

Increasing pitch maintenance

Standard or poor grass pitch quality may not just be a result of poor drainage. In some instances, ensuring there is an appropriate maintenance for the level/standard of play can help to improve quality and therefore increase pitch capacity. Each NGB can provide assistance with reviewing pitch maintenance regimes.

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

¹⁴ The RFU believes that it is most appropriate to base the calculation of pitch capacity upon an assessment of the drainage system and maintenance programme afforded to a site.

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At local authority sites in Derby, maintenance of grass pitches is deemed to be relatively basic and for football covers grass cutting, seeding and minimal aeration only, resulting in many pitches being assessed as standard quality. Where local authority pitches are recommended for improvement within the action plan, carrying out additional regular work such as aerating, sand dressing, fertilising and/or weed killing will all improve quality. An improvement in post season remedial work is also recommended. It is recommended that the Council works with users and Derbyshire FA to fully determine the most appropriate pitch improvements on a site by site basis.

In relation to cricket, maintaining high pitch quality is the most important aspect of cricket. If the wicket is poor, it can affect the quality of the game and can, in some instances, become dangerous. The ECB recommends full technical assessments of wickets and pitches available through a Performance Quality Standard Assessment (PQS). The PQS assesses a cricket square to ascertain whether the pitch meets the Performance Quality Standards that are benchmarked by the Institute of Groundsmanship. Please note that PQS assessments are also available for other sports, whilst the DCB Groundsman's Association offers maintenance tips to local clubs as well as an onsite assessment service with subsequent report advising recommended maintenance actions.

Improving changing provision

There is a need to address changing provision at some sites in the City, including some local authority sites. It is recommended that a holistic view is taken in regard to improvements and provision on site.

Sites which predominantly accommodate adult and/or older junior age group sports should be prioritised for improvements, whilst there is a trend for younger junior age groups (particularly for football) not to require use of changing provision, with suitable male and female toilet provision for players and spectators considered to be of greater importance. Access to male and female toilet provision should be sought as a minimum standard at playing field sites.

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

To allow for facility developments to be programmed within a phased approach the Council should adopt a tiered approach to the management and improvement of playing pitch sites and associated facilities. Please refer to Part 7: Action Plan for the proposed hierarchy.

Recommendation f – Work in partnership with stakeholders to secure funding

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

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

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

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

Sport and physical activity can have a profound effect on peoples' lives, and plays a crucial role in improving community cohesion, educational attainment and self-confidence. However, one of sport's greatest contributions is its positive impact on public health. It is therefore important to lever in investment from other sectors such as health and wellbeing for example.

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Aim 3

To **provide** new outdoor sports facilities where there is current or future demand to do so

Recommendations:

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

Recommendation g - Rectify quantitative shortfalls in the current pitch stock

The Council and its partners should work to rectify identified inadequacies and meet identified shortfalls as outlined in the Assessment Report and the sport by sport specific recommendations.

It is important that the current levels of grass pitch provision are protected, maintained and enhanced to secure provision now and in the future. For most sports, the future demand for provision identified in Derby can be overcome through maximising use of existing pitches through a combination of:

- ◆ Improving pitch quality in order to improve the capacity of pitches to accommodate more matches.
- ◆ The re-designation of pitches for which there is an oversupply.
- ◆ Securing long term community use at school sites.
- ◆ Working with commercial and private providers to increase usage.

While maximising the use of existing pitches offers scope to address the quantitative deficiencies for most sports, new or additional pitches may be required to meet the levels of demand identified for football and cricket both now and in the future.

There may be an opportunity to use some senior pitches to provide senior, junior or mini pitches (through different line markings/coning areas of the pitch). However, further work should be undertaken on this as an action for the Council/NGBs. Furthermore, the re-designation of adult pitches that are not currently used may lead to a deficiency of adult pitches in the medium to longer term as younger players move up the ages. It is likely that for some sports, particularly football, that the provision of new pitches and facilities will be required in the future to support the predicted future demand.

Unmet demand, changes in sport participation and trends, and proposed housing growth should be recognised and factored into future facility planning. Assuming an increase in participation and housing growth occurs, it will impact on the future need for certain types of sports facilities. Sports development work also approximates unmet demand which cannot currently be quantified (i.e., it is not being suppressed by a lack of facilities) but is likely to occur. The following table highlights the main development trends in each sport and their likely impact on facilities. However, it is important to note that these may be subject to change.

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Furthermore, retaining some spare capacity allows some pitches to be rested to protect overall pitch quality in the long term. Therefore, whilst in some instances it may be appropriate to re-designate a senior pitch where there is low demand identified a holistic approach should be taken to re-designation for the reasons cited. The site-by-site action planning will seek to provide further clarification on where re-designation is suitable.

Likely future sport-by-sport demand trends

Sport	Future development trend	Strategy impact
Football	As a result of the FA Youth Development Review pitch demands are changing. This could also see changes in the seasonal demand of pitches (youth football).	Consider re-allocating leases to Community Charter Standard clubs with a large number of teams. Work with clubs to identify facility development opportunities. Work with clubs in relation to their pitch demands as a result of the FA Youth Development Review.
	Demand for senior football is likely to be sustained based on current trends and the move to small sided football. County FA focus to maintain growth of youth football through to adults.	Sustain current stock but consideration given to reconfigure pitches if required.
	An increase in women and girls football following £2.4m investment from Sport England between 2014 and 2016 to increase the number of women and girls taking part in football sessions. Additionally, one of the major goals of The FA's 'Game Changer' strategy for Women's and Girls' football (2017-2020) is to double participation from the current 6,000 teams to 12,000.	A need to provide segregated ancillary facilities and the potential need for more pitches.
Cricket	Demand is likely to remain static for grass wickets for adult participation. The ECB targets participation increases at junior level through the Allstars Cricket Programme which may have a subsequent future impact on requirement for grass and non-turf cricket provision.	Isolated pockets of demand for access to additional facilities where pitches are operating at capacity. A need to encourage greater use of non-turf wickets particularly for junior use to help meet shortfalls.
	Women's and girls' cricket is a national priority and there is a target to establish two girls' and one women's team in every local authority over the next five years.	Support clubs to ensure access to segregated changing and toilet provision and access to good quality cricket pitches to support growth.
Rugby union	Locally, the RFU wants to ensure access to pitches in Derby that satisfies existing demand and predicted growth. It is also an aim to protect and improve pitch quality, as well as ancillary facilities including changing rooms and floodlights.	Clubs are likely to field more teams in the future. It is important, therefore, to work with the clubs to maintain the current pitch stock, support facility development where appropriate and increase the number of floodlit pitches where necessary.
Rugby league	RFL is working towards growing rugby league participation including through growth at junior clubs, Play Touch RL and 9 aside RL.	Review the need for dedicated rugby league pitches in the next three years. Seek 3G pitch venues for Play Touch and grass pitches for 9 aside.

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Sport	Future development trend	Strategy impact
AGPs	Demand for 3G pitches for competitive football will increase. It is likely that future demand for the use of 3G pitches to service competitive football, particularly mini and youth will result in some reduced demand for grass pitches. Provision of 3G pitches which are World Rugby compliant will help to reduce overplay as a result of training on rugby pitches.	Ensure that access to new AGP provision across the City that is delivered to meet identified needs is maximised and that community use agreements are in place. Utilise Sport England/NGB guidance on choosing the correct surface: http://www.sportengland.org/media/30651/Selecting-the-right-artificial-surface-Rev2-2010.pdf
Hockey	Potential increase of participation particularly junior teams.	Sinking funds in place to improve quality and ensure continued use of provision for current and future hockey demand.
Tennis	Membership of clubs is expected to increase, whilst casual play is expected to remain static. The LTA has a key priority for the development of tennis in local parks, linking to both community and club delivery.	Increases in participation can be accommodated through providing additional courts that are floodlit. An increase in casual play can be encouraged through adopting LTA initiatives such as digital access systems.
Bowls	No expected net increase in membership, although an increasing elderly population could change this.	Likely that any future increase could be accommodated on existing greens.
Athletics	Membership is expected to remain static.	Ensure membership stays above 200 to ensure that track facilities are sustainable.

Active Aging

Within its Towards an Active Nation Strategy¹⁵, Sport England identifies a priority to reduce inactivity amongst particular populations, one demographic being older adults. The Strategy evidences that 42% per cent of people aged 55 and over are inactive compared to 26% of the adult population¹⁶. As such, this research shows that as people get older, they are far more likely to be inactive and do less than 30 minutes of physical activity each week. Through its Active Aging Fund opened in December 2016, Sport England is investing ten million pounds in projects and schemes to get older people more active and increase opportunity in order to reduce levels of inactivity. The investment also includes attaining learning outcomes throughout, in order to better understand how older adults can be supported in physical activity and how behavioural and lifestyle changes can be made more likely to be sustained.

Recommendation h - Identify opportunities to add to the overall pitch stock to accommodate both current and future demand

The Council should use, and regularly update, the Action Plan within this Strategy for improvements to its own pitches whilst recognising the need to support partners. The Action Plan lists improvements to be made to each site focused upon both qualitative and quantitative improvements as appropriate for each area.

¹⁵ <https://www.sportengland.org/media/10629/sport-england-towards-an-active-nation.pdf>

¹⁶ <https://www.sportengland.org/media/11410/active-ageing-prospectus.pdf>

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Furthermore, any potential school sites which become redundant over the lifetime of the Strategy may offer potential for meeting community needs on a localised basis. Where schools are closed, their playing fields may be converted to dedicated community use to help address any unmet community needs.

Some sites (or adjacent land) in Derby also have the potential to accommodate more pitches and may be a solution to meeting shortfalls identified, further explored within the action plan.

Through the Derby Local Plan Part 2 Consultation, people's views were sought on six sites which were allocated in the City of Derby Local Plan Review which was adopted in 2006 but haven't been delivered. Whilst no specific uses were attributed to each site in the policy, the Council considered that they could 'provide a range of opportunities to create leisure and recreational uses of an open nature, such as private sports pitches or golfing facilities'.

The Council has determined that neither it nor external providers is likely to deliver facilities on these sites in the future, though a third party could potentially still deliver such facilities. Of the six allocations, one is located in the Green Belt and four are located within Green Wedges. Therefore, an application for outdoor sports facilities, dependent on the impact, is consistent with both Green Belt and Green Wedge Policy. The six sites are:

- ◆ 30.8 hectares East of Allestree Park
- ◆ 25.5 hectares South of Chaddesden Sidings, North of the River Derwent upon completion of mineral extraction works
- ◆ 19.3 hectares of land to the North of Chaddesden Wood, Oakwood
- ◆ 6.8 hectares at the former Sturgess School and adjacent playing field (Sturgess Field)
- ◆ 4.3 hectares of land off Megaloughton Lane, Spondon on completion of tipping operations, subject to Policy E14
- ◆ 3.8 hectares at Cotton Farm for inclusion into Sinfin Golf Course

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PART 6: ACTION PLAN

Introduction

The site-by-site action plan list seeks to address key issues identified in the accompanying Assessment Report. It provides recommendations based on current levels of usage, quality and future demand, as well as the potential of each site for enhancement.

It should be reviewed in the light of staff and financial resources in order to prioritise support for strategically significant provision and provision that other providers are less likely to make. Recommendation e below explains the hierarchy of priorities on the list. It is imperative that action plans for priority projects should be developed through the implementation of the strategy.

The Council should make it a high priority to work with NGBs and other partners to comprise a priority list of actions based on local priorities, NGB priorities and available funding.

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

To allow for facility developments to be prioritised and programmed within a phased approach a tiered model for the improvement of playing pitch sites and associated facilities is useful.

The identification of sites is based on their strategic importance in a City-wide context i.e. they accommodate the majority of demand or the recommended action has the greatest impact on addressing shortfalls identified either on a sport by sport basis or across the City as a whole. Recommended tiered site criteria:

Hub sites	Key sites	Local sites	Reserve sites
Strategically located. Priority sites for NGB.	Strategically located within the Analysis Area.	Serves the local community. Likely to include education sites.	Serves the local community.
Accommodates three or more good quality grass pitches. Including provision of at least one AGP/3G pitch. May offer potential for development as a Parklife football hub.	Accommodates two or more good quality grass pitches.	Accommodates more than one pitch.	Likely to be single-pitch site.
Single or multi-sport provision. Could also operate as a central venue.	Single or multi-sport provision. Could also operate as a central venue.	Single or multi-sport provision.	Supports informal demand and/ or training etc.
Maintenance regime aligns with NGB guidelines.	Maintenance regime aligns with NGB guidelines.	Standard maintenance regime either by the club or in-house maintenance contract.	Basic level of maintenance i.e. grass cutting.
Good quality ancillary facility on site, with sufficient changing rooms and car parking to serve the number of pitches.	Good quality ancillary facility on site, with sufficient changing rooms and car parking to serve the number of pitches.	Appropriate access changing to accommodate both senior and junior use concurrently (if required).	No requirement for access changing to accommodation.

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Hub sites are of City wide importance where users are willing to travel to access the range and high quality of facilities offered and are likely to be multi sport. These have been identified on the basis of high impact on addressing the issues identified in the assessment.

The financial, social and sporting benefits which can be achieved through development of hub sites are significant. Sport England provides further guidance on the development of community sports hubs at:

http://www.sportengland.org/facilities_planning/planning_tools_and_guidance/sports_hubs.aspx

Where development of Hub Sites includes provision of 3G pitches for football it is recommended that further modelling/feasibility work is carried out to ensure sustainability of new 3G pitches to accommodate competitive fixtures. However, as a priority consultation should be carried out with leagues/clubs to gauge acceptance/buy in of moving competitive play to 3G pitches in the future. In Derby, this is currently being undertaken through the Parklife Programme process which incorporates demand modelling, a degree of market testing with key local clubs and leagues, and commercial planning for sustainability and other related variables.

Key sites although these sites are more community focused, some are still likely to service a wider Analysis Area (or slightly wider). However, there may be more of a focus on a specific sport i.e. a dedicated site.

It is considered that some financial investment will be necessary to improve the ancillary facilities at both Hub sites and Key Centres to complement the pitches in terms of access, flexibility (i.e. single-sex changing if necessary), quality and that they meet the rules and regulations of local competitions.

Local sites refer to those sites which are generally one and two pitch sites and may be Council owned hired to clubs for a season or are sites which have been leased on a long-term basis. However, they are also likely to be private club sites serving one particular sport.

The level of priority attached to them for Council-generated investment may be relatively low and consideration should be given, on a site-by-site basis, to the feasibility of a club taking a long-term lease on the site (if not already present), in order that external funding can be sought.

It is possible that sites could be included in this tier which are not currently hired or leased to a club but have the potential to be leased to a suitable club. NGBs would expect the facility to be transferred in an adequate condition that the club can maintain. In the longer term, the Club should be in a position to source external funding to improve/extend the facilities.

Reserve sites could be used as overspill for neighbouring sites and/or for summer matches/competitions, training or informal play. They are most likely to be single-pitch sites with no ancillary facilities or school sites where there is no current demand for community use.

Where not preferable or less desirable for formal sport, consideration should be given as to how these sites may be used for informal or recreational sport, or other uses which encourage health and activity utilising local green space.

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Management and development

The following issues should be considered when undertaking sports related site development or enhancement:

- ◀ Financial viability.
- ◀ Security of tenure.
- ◀ Planning permission requirements and any foreseen difficulties in securing permission.
- ◀ Adequacy of existing finances to maintain existing sites.
- ◀ Business Plan/Masterplan – including financial package for creation of new provision where need has been identified.
- ◀ Analysis of the possibility of shared site management opportunities.
- ◀ The availability of opportunities to lease sites to external organisations.
- ◀ Options to assist community groups to gain funding to enhance existing provision.
- ◀ Availability of funding for hub site development.
- ◀ Impact on all sports that use a site regardless of the sport that is the subject of enhancements.

Action plan columns

Partners

The column indicating Partners refers to the main organisation that the Council will liaise with in helping to deliver the actions. The next stage in the development of the action plan will be to agree a Lead Partner to help deliver the actions.

Site hierarchy tier and priority level

Although Hub Sites are mostly likely to have a **high** priority level as they have City wide importance, high priority sites have been identified on the basis of the impact that the site will have on addressing the key issues identified in the assessment and therefore some Key Centres are also identified as having a high priority level. It is these projects/sites which should generally be addressed within the short term (1-2 years).

It is recommended that as the Steering Group reviews and updates the action plan that medium and low priority sites are then identified as the next level of sites for attention. As a guide, it is recommended that:

Key centres are a **medium** priority and have Analysis Area importance and have been identified on the basis of the impact that the site will have on addressing the issues identified in the assessment.

Low priority sites generally have local specific importance and have been identified on a site by site basis as issues appertaining to individual sites but that may also contribute to addressing the issues identified in the assessment

Costs

The strategic actions have also been ranked as low, medium or high based on cost. The brackets in which these sit are:

- ◀ Low (L)- less than £50k
- ◀ Medium (M) - £50k-£250k
- ◀ High (H) - £250k and above.

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These are based on Sport England's estimated facility costs which can be found at www.sportengland.org/media/198443/facility-costs-4q13.pdf

Timescales

The action plan has been created to be delivered over a ten-year period. The information within the Assessment Report, Strategy and Action Plan will require updating as developments occur. The timescales relate to delivery times and are not priority based. Timescales are recommended within the following three categories:

- ◀ Short (S) – 1 to 2 years
- ◀ Medium (M) - 3 to 5 years
- ◀ Long (L) - 6+ years

Aim

Each action seeks to meet at least one of the three aims of the Strategy; **Enhance, Provide, Protect.**

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NORTH EAST ANALYSIS AREA

Sport	Analysis Area	Current picture	Future picture (2028) ¹⁷
Football (grass pitches)	North East	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 8.5 adult MES per week. Shortfalls: 18 youth 9v9 MES per week. <i>All remaining pitch types are at capacity</i>	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 7.5 adult MES per week. Shortfalls: 0.5 youth 11v11 MES per week. 20.5 youth 9v9 MES per week. 12.5 mini 5v5 MES per week. <i>All remaining pitch types are at capacity</i>
	City Derby	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 22.5 adult MES per week. 2.5 youth 11v11 MES per week. 4 mini 7v7 MES per week. 1 mini 5v5 MES per week. Shortfalls: 16 youth 9v9 MES per week.	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 13 adult MES per week. 4 mini 7v7 MES per week Shortfalls: 11 youth 11v11 MES per week. 24 youth 9v9 MES per week. 12 mini 5v5 MES per week.
Football (3G pitches) ¹⁸	North East	Shortfall of two full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand.	Shortfall of three full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand.
	City of Derby	Shortfall of four full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand.	Shortfall of six full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand.
Rugby union	North East	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 1.5 senior MES per week.	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 1.5 senior MES per week.
	City of Derby	Shortfall of 3.25 senior MES per week.	Shortfall of 4.25 senior MES per week.
Rugby league (senior pitches)	City of Derby	Demand can be met by existing supply	Demand can be met by existing supply
Cricket	North East	<i>Pitches are at capacity</i>	<i>Pitches are at capacity</i>
	Derby	Spare capacity of 17 MES per season.	Shortfall of 1 MES per season.

¹⁷ Future demand based on ONS calculations and club consultation which also includes any latent and displaced demand identified.

¹⁸ Based on accommodating 42 teams to one full sized pitch for affiliated team training.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Sport	Analysis Area	Current picture	Future picture (2028) ¹⁹
Hockey (Sand/water AGPs)	City of Derby	Current supply of hockey suitable AGPs is considered sufficient to accommodate the current level of hockey demand both at peak time and midweek training demand. Critical need for qualitative improvements at City of Derby Academy and Woodlands School.	Current supply of hockey suitable AGPs is considered sufficient to accommodate the current level of hockey demand both at peak time and midweek training demand. Critical need for qualitative improvements at City of Derby Academy and Woodlands School.
Bowls	City of Derby	Demand is able to be met by existing level of supply.	Demand can be met by existing level of supply.
Tennis	City of Derby	Demand can be met by existing supply	There may be a need to increase the capacity of the courts at The Pavilion (Rolls Royce Sports Club) and Derbyshire Tennis Centre to accommodate potential reported club growth aspirations. This may however be achieved through development of indoor capacity
Athletics	City of Derby	Demand for track training can be catered for; however, there is requirement for suitable indoor training provision.	Demand for track training can be catered for; however, there is requirement for suitable indoor space for junior activities in winter.
Netball	City of Derby	Demand is able to be met by existing level of supply	Demand can be met by existing level of supply
Other Sports	City of Derby	Demand for Ultimate Frisbee, Lacrosse, American Football and Gaelic Sports is able to be met with current levels of supply.	Demand for Ultimate Frisbee, Lacrosse, American Football and Gaelic Sports is able to be met with current levels of supply.

¹⁹ Future demand based on ONS calculations and club consultation which also includes any latent and displaced demand identified.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ²⁰	Cost ²¹	Aim
3	Alvaston & Boulton Cricket Club	Cricket	Sports Club	Two standard quality natural grass cricket squares, one with 18 wickets the other with six wickets. Does not have any actual spare capacity at peak time.	Sustain square quality through continued maintenance, remedial and preparatory regime.	Sports Club ECB	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
6	Anderson Electrical Arena (Borrowash Victoria AFC)	Football	Sports Club	One adult pitch rated as standard quality. Available for community use and with no spare capacity at peak time. Accessed by Borrowash Victoria AFC which plays on the football pyramid (Step 6). Club has recently accessed Football Stadia Improvement Fund to obtain new maintenance machinery after a PIP was conducted.	Improve pitch quality with through an enhanced maintenance regime utilising equipment obtained through the Football Stadia Improvement Fund.	Sports Club FA	Local	Medium	S	L	Protect Enhance
					Ensure ancillary facilities and playing provision is suitable for Step 6 football.				S	S/M	
12	Chaddesden Park Playing Fields	Football	Council	Four adult pitches rated as standard quality all of which have no spare capacity at peak time. Pitches are serviced by good quality ancillary facilities.	Sustain quality through appropriate maintenance.	Council FA	Key Centre	Medium	S	L	Protect Provide Enhance
					Sustain quality of onsite ancillary facilities.				S	L	
		Bowls		Two bowling greens rated as good quality. Greens have capacity to accommodate an additional 14 members.	Sustain the current green quality by continuing with a dedicated maintenance regime.				L	L	
		Netball		One poor quality court which is available for community use and without floodlights.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				S	L	
		Cricket (New)		The Council, in partnership with ECB and DCB is to install an NTP on site.	Install and maintain NTP on site to encourage the growth of short format and informal cricket demand.				S	L	
13	Chaddesden Park Primary School	Football	School	One mini 7v7 pitch rated as standard quality and not available for community use.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA	Local	Low	S	L	Protect
20	Da Vinci Community School	Football	School	One adult and one youth 9v9 pitch both of which are standard quality and available for community use. Spare capacity has been discounted due to unsecure tenure.	Sustain and improve pitch quality through more regular enhanced maintenance and remedial work to better sustain levels of school and community use.	School FA LTA EN	Local		L	L	Protect Enhance
		Tennis		Three standard quality macadam courts which are available for community use and without floodlights.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				M	L	
		Netball		Four standard quality courts which are available for community use and without floodlights.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				M	L	

²⁰ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

²¹ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ²²	Cost ²³	Aim
21	Dale Road Park	Football	Council	Site was not marked for football for the 2017/18 season. The site is serviced by ancillary facilities.	Determine future use of the site based on the following priority order of options: 1) Retain/allocate site as strategic reserve. 2) Explore feasibility to bring back into use. 3) Use as open space to meet local needs. 4) Redevelop site and use developer contributions to improve other playing pitch sites (quantity and/or quality).	Council FA	Local	Low	S	L	Protect
32	Spondon Sports Association (Graham Street Prims FC)	Football	Commercial	One step football adult pitch, two mini 7v7 pitches and two mini 5v5 all of which are rated as standard quality. The step football adult pitch is used by Graham Street Prims FC which plays at Step 6 on the football pyramid. The Club has issues obtaining funding to make improvements to the pitch and ancillary facilities as it does not have secure tenure. Graham Street Prims FC, Leesbrook RUFC and Anchor Bowmen Archery Club have formed Spondon Sports Association in an attempt to ratify a long-term lease with freeholder of the site Roscom Ltd; however, this has not yet occurred. Remaining pitches are used by Spondon Dynamos Prims FC, Lemonbomb FC and FC Wilmot.	As a priority secure tenure for Spondon Sports Association (Graham Street Prims FC, Leesbrook RUFC and Anchor Bowmen Archery Club). Once tenure has been secured assist the Clubs in Spondon Sports Association in obtaining relevant funding streams to make improvements to both pitch and ancillary facilities.	Commercial FA RFU BCGBA	Key Centre	High	S	L	Protect Enhance
		Rugby Union		A poor quality senior rugby union pitch (M0/D1) which receives basic maintenance undertaken by Spondon Sports Association. Home venue of Leesbrook RUFC. The pitch has potential capacity amounting to 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week. No security of tenure on site.					S/M	M	
		Bowls		Two bowling greens rated as good quality. Greens are marginally overplayed by 11 members. Spondon BC has a freehold of both bowling greens.	Sustain the current green quality by continuing with a dedicated maintenance regime.				L	L	

²² (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)
²³ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ²⁴	Cost ²⁵	Aim
39	Lees Brook Community School	Football	School	Three adult pitches all of which are rated as poor quality and not available for community use.	Improve pitch quality through more regular enhanced maintenance and remedial work to better sustain levels of curricular and extracurricular activity.	School FA LTA	Key Centre	Medium	S	L	Enhance Protect
		3G pitch		A full sized floodlit medium pile 3G pitch which is available for community use and rated as standard quality. The pitch is on the FA register and can accommodate competitive fixtures. Having been installed in 2006 and yet to be refurbished the pitch has exceeded the recommended surface lifespan. Pitch is used as a central venue by the Derby Junior Football League.	As priority resurface the pitch to ensure availability for curricular and community use given its deteriorating quality.				S	M	
					Encourage the provider to establish a mechanism for long-term sustainability.				L	L	
		Tennis		Four standard quality macadam courts which are without floodlights and not available for community use.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				M	L	
		Netball		Three good quality courts which are without floodlights and not available for community use.	Sustain court quality through a dedicated maintenance regime.				L	L	
56	Oakwood Park	Football	Council	Two adult pitches rated which are rated as standard quality. Available for community use and have actual spare capacity of two match equivalent sessions at peak time.	Seek to improve the current maintenance regime to improve pitch quality.	Council FA RFU ECB	Local	Low	L	L	Provide Enhance
		Rugby Union		A poor quality senior pitch (M0/D1) which is available for community use. The pitch has 1.5 match equivalent sessions per week of potential spare capacity.	Improve pitch quality through enhancing the maintenance regime.				S	L	
		Cricket (New)		The Council, in partnership with ECB and DCB is to install an NTP on site.	Install and maintain NTP on site to encourage the growth of short format and informal cricket demand.				S	L	

²⁴ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)
²⁵ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ²⁶	Cost ²⁷	Aim
62	Racecourse Playing Fields	Football	Council	Six adult pitches, eight youth 9v9 pitches and 16 mini 7v7 pitches all of which are rated as standard quality. The pitches are available for community use. The youth 9v9 pitches are overplayed by 18 match equivalent sessions and the mini 7v7 pitches are played to capacity. The adult pitches have actual spare capacity of 5.5 match equivalent sessions at peak time. Clubs report car parking is inadequate for the amount of people accessing the site.	Resurface the existing 3G pitch and develop the site as a football hub to include additional 3G pitches and improved natural turf pitches, with good quality accompanying ancillary facilities. Transfer all or most mini soccer demand from Derby Junior Football League onto 3G pitches, reconfiguring grass pitches to facilitate growth in time at youth 9v9 format. Seek to make the site self-sustaining through or outside of the Parklife portfolio management model, with revenue generated ring fenced for re-investment into the maintenance and improvement of grass pitches onsite to good quality.	Council FA	Hub site	High	S/M	H	Protect Provide Enhance
		3G pitch		A full sized medium pile 3G available for community and rated as standard quality. The pitch is on the FA register and can accommodate competitive fixtures. Having been installed in 2007 and yet to be refurbished the pitch has exceeded the recommended surface lifespan.							
		Gaelic Sports		One dedicated Gaelic Sports pitch used by St Joseph's GAA. The Club reports the pitch is good quality but it is slightly uneven.	Sustain current pitch quality through a dedicated maintenance regime.				S		
		Cricket (New)		Playing fields under consideration for installation of an NTP as part of the Citywide investment package, subject to development plans as a football hub.	Install and maintain NTP on site to encourage the growth of short format and informal cricket demand dependent on potential football hub development.				S		
63	Rainbow Park	Football	Council	One adult pitch which is rated as standard quality. The pitch is available for community use and has actual spare capacity of one match equivalent session at peak time.	Sustain pitch quality through appropriate maintenance.	Council FA	Local	Low	S	L	Protect
					Utilise actual spare capacity via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites or through future demand.				S		
74	Spondon Cricket Club	Cricket	Sports Club	Two good quality natural grass cricket squares one of which has six wickets and the other has eight wickets accompanied by an NTP. Neither square has spare capacity at peak time.	Sustain square quality through continued maintenance, remedial and preparatory regime.	Sports Club ECB	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
75	Springfield Primary School	Football	School	One mini 5v5 pitch which is rated as standard quality and not available for community use.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
76	Springwood Leisure Centre	3G pitch	Council	Two small sized short pile 3G pitches which are floodlit and rated as standard quality.	Sustain quality and retain for current use.	Council FA	Local	Low	S	L	Protect
					Encourage the provider to establish a mechanism for long-term sustainability such as a sinking fund.				L		
79	St Werburghs Primary School	Football	School	Two mini 5v5 pitches which are rated as standard quality and not available for community use.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect

²⁶ (S) - Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)
²⁷ (L) - Low - less than £50k; (M) - Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) - High £250k and above

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ²⁸	Cost ²⁹	Aim
91	West Park School	Football	School	Four adult pitches which are rated as poor quality and not available for community use.	Improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School ECB FA LTA EN	Local	Medium	S	L	Protect Enhance
		Cricket		A standalone NTP which is not available for community use.	Sustain quality and retain as current use.				S	L	
		Tennis		Five macadam courts rated as standard quality and without floodlight which are not available for community use.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				M	L	
		Netball		Three standard quality courts which are without floodlights and not available for community use.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				M	L	

²⁸ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)
²⁹ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

NORTH WEST ANALYSIS AREA

Sport	Analysis Area	Current picture	Future picture (2028) ³⁰
Football (grass pitches)	North West	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 4.5 adult MES per week. One youth 9v9 MES per week. Shortfalls: 0.5 youth 11v11 MES per week. <i>Capacity at all other pitch formats is balanced</i>	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> One youth 9v9 MES per week Shortfalls: Seven youth 11v11 MES per week. 0.5 mini 5v5 MES per week. <i>Capacity at all other pitch formats is balanced</i>
	City of Derby	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 22.5 adult MES per week 2.5 youth 11v11 MES per week Four mini 7v7 MES per week One mini 5v5 MES per week Shortfalls: 16 youth 9v9 MES per week.	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 13 adult MES per week. Four mini 7v7 MES per week Shortfalls: 11 youth 11v11 MES per week. 24 youth 9v9 MES per week. 12 mini 5v5 MES per week.
Football (3G pitches) ³¹	North West	There is no current shortfall of full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting.	There is no future shortfall of full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting.
	City of Derby	Shortfall of four full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand.	Shortfall of six full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand.
Rugby union	North West	Shortfall of 2.5 senior MES per week.	Shortfall of three senior MES per week.
	City of Derby	Shortfall of 3.25 senior MES per week.	Shortfall of 4.25 senior MES per week.
Rugby league (senior pitches)	City of Derby	Demand can be met by existing supply	Demand can be met by existing supply
Cricket	North West	Spare capacity of 11 MES per season	Spare capacity of 1 MES per season.
	City of Derby	Spare capacity of 17 MES per season.	Shortfall of 1 MES per season.

³⁰ Future demand based on ONS calculations and club consultation which also includes any latent and displaced demand identified.

³¹ Based on accommodating 42 teams to one full sized pitch for affiliated team training.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Sport	Analysis Area	Current picture	Future picture (2028) ³⁰
Hockey (Sand/water AGPs)	City of Derby	Current supply of hockey suitable AGPs is considered sufficient to accommodate the current level of hockey demand both at peak time and midweek training demand. Critical need for qualitative improvements at City of Derby Academy and Woodlands School.	Current supply of hockey suitable AGPs is considered sufficient to accommodate the current level of hockey demand both at peak time and midweek training demand. Critical need for qualitative improvements at City of Derby Academy and Woodlands School.
Bowls	City of Derby	Demand is able to be met by existing level of supply	Demand can be met by existing level of supply
Tennis	City of Derby	Demand can be met by existing supply	There may be a need to increase the capacity of the courts at The Pavilion (Rolls Royce Sports Club) and Derbyshire Tennis Centre to accommodate reported club growth aspirations. This may however be achieved through development of indoor capacity
Athletics	City of Derby	Demand for track training can be catered for; however, there is requirement for suitable indoor training provision.	Demand for track training can be catered for; however there is requirement for suitable indoor space for junior activities in winter.
Netball	City of Derby	Demand is able to be met by existing level of supply	Demand can be met by existing level of supply
Other Sports	City of Derby	Demand for Ultimate Frisbee, Lacrosse, American Football and Gaelic Sports is able to be met with current levels of supply.	Demand for Ultimate Frisbee, Lacrosse, American Football and Gaelic Sports is able to be met with current levels of supply.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ³²	Cost ³³	Aim
2	Allestree Rec	Football	Council	One adult and one youth 11v11 pitch both of which are rated as standard quality. The pitches are available for community use and each have actual spare capacity of one match equivalent session each.	Sustain and improve pitch quality through better and more regular maintenance and remedial work.	Council FA ECB BCGBA LTA	Key Centre	Medium	S	L	Protect Enhance
		Cricket		A standard quality natural grass cricket square with 10 wickets. Provision is used by Allestree CC. There is no capacity is available at peak time. Square is serviced by poor quality practice nets which need refurbishing. The outfield suffers from dog fouling and littering.	Sustain square quality through continued maintenance, remedial and preparatory regime.				S	L	
				Assist the Club in making improvements to practice nets.	S				L		
				Explore options to reduce issues of littering and dog fouling on the cricket outfield.	M				L		
		Bowls		Two bowling greens rated as standard quality. Greens have spare capacity to accommodate additional members.	Sustain the current green quality by continuing with a dedicated maintenance regime.				S	L	
		Tennis		Two macadam courts which are poor quality are available for community use and without floodlights. The Council reports if additional funding become available courts could potentially have ClubSpark installed.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				S	L	
					If additional funding becomes available and there is demand, explore the feasibility in installing floodlighting and the ClubSpark access system.				L	L / M	
8	Ashgate Primary School	Football	School	Two mini 7v7 pitches which are both rated as standard quality and not available for community use.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
17	Chester Green	Football	Council	Two adult pitches rated as standard quality which are available for community use and have actual spare capacity of two match equivalent sessions at peak time. No ancillary facilities on site.	Sustain and improve pitch quality through better and more regular maintenance and remedial work.	Council FA	Local	Low	S	L	Protect
					Utilise actual spare capacity via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites or through future demand.				S	L	
22	Darley Abbey Cricket Club (Riverside Meadows)	Cricket	Sports Club	A good quality natural grass cricket square with ten wickets accompanied by an NTP. The grass square is overplayed by 16 match equivalent sessions per season.	Sustain square quality through continued maintenance, remedial and preparatory regime.	Sports Club ECB	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
					Greater utilise the NTP on site in order to alleviate over play				S	L	
					Alternatively, explore the feasibility of accessing an additional square.				S/M	L	

³² (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

³³ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ³⁴	Cost ³⁵	Aim
23	Darley Playing Fields	Football	Council	11 adult pitches all of which are rated as standard quality. The pitches are available for community use and have no spare capacity at peak time. Clubs report car parking is inadequate for the amount of people accessing the site and pitches are perceived to have worsened in quality.	Review maintenance and investment into grass pitches onsite to improve quality as a key site for football, and ensure any pitch impact arising from the 'Our City Our River' is mitigated.	Council FA LTA BCGBA	Key Centre	Medium	S	L / M	Protect Provide Enhance
					Explore the feasibility of improving car parking facilities for users of the site and ensure remodelled car parking associated with the 'Our City Our River' project is delivered.				S	L	
		Tennis		As part of the 'Our City Our River' flood defense scheme, The Council is in the process of mitigating the loss of the four macadam tennis courts which were decommissioned at Darley Playing Fields in early 2017. Planning permission has been submitted by the Council for replacement provision of four non-floodlit semi porous macadam courts whereby access is operated by digital access technology presently advocated by the LTA.	Finalise construction of four new courts. Explore future feasibility to install floodlighting and Clubspark digital access system to create revenue generating tennis offer able to support community and local club tennis.				S	M	
		Bowls		As part of the 'Our City Our River' flood defence scheme, The Council is in the process of mitigating the loss of one crown bowling green. Though previous approved Council plans included reprovision of a bowling green, further consultation undertaken by the Council with the previous user club Abbey BC evidenced that the Club was in decline and did not want to play there much longer. As such, it is considered that there is no demand onsite for the reprovision of a bowling green at Darley Playing Fields.	Mitigate loss of the previous bowling green through securing re-investment into other sports facilities onsite for which the PPS evidences demand for use.				S	M	
33	Haslams Lane (Derby RFC)	Rugby Union	Sports Club	Three poor quality (M0/D1) senior rugby union pitches which are overplayed by a cumulative two match equivalent sessions per week. The site is the home venue of Derby RFC.	Increase levels of maintenance to improve pitch quality and reduce overplay.	Sports Club RFU	Hub site	Medium	L	L	Protect
		3G		A WR Compliant full sized long pile good quality 3G available for community use. The RFU identified the site for investment as part of the Rugby 365 programme as the "Rugby Turf" approach. Initial usage of the pitch is solely from rugby clubs through the Local Rugby Partnership however this is set to increase to include football. Derby RFC,	Sustain 3G pitch quality through continued rigorous and regular maintenance. Make qualitative improvements if required in order to meet performance standard testing criteria.				S/M	L	
					Ensure retesting for its World Rugby certifications by early 2020.				M	L	

³⁴ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

³⁵ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ³⁴	Cost ³⁵	Aim
				Melbourne RFC (South Derbyshire), Rolls Royce RFC all access the pitch for training demand.	Encourage the provider to establish a mechanism for long-term sustainability. If the pitch is to be utilised for football, explore the option of testing it for its FA certification.				L S	L L	
37	Knightsbridge Recreational Ground	Football	Community Association	One youth 11v11 pitch rated as standard quality. The pitch is available for community use and minimal spare capacity is to be retained to protect pitch quality.	Sustain and improve pitch quality through more regular enhanced maintenance and remedial work.	Community Association FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
38	Lawn Primary School	Football	School	One youth 9v9 pitch rated as standard quality. Not available for community use.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
43	Markeaton Park	Cricket	Council	A standard quality grass cricket square with eight wickets. The grass square is available for community use and unused and has actual spare capacity of one match equivalent session during peak time.	Determine future use of cricket provision on the site based on the following priority order of options: 1) Retain/allocate site as strategic reserve. 2) Use as open space to meet local needs.	Council LTA ECB	Local	Medium	S	L	Protect Provide
		Cricket (New)		The Council, in partnership with ECB and DCB is to install an NTP on site.	Install and maintain NTP on site to encourage the growth of short format and informal cricket demand.				S	L	
		Tennis		Two good quality macadam courts which are without floodlights. Courts are available for community use. Site is used for Parks League Tennis and has recently had the ClubSpark LTA access system installed.	Sustain court quality through dedicated maintenance. Monitor the success of the ClubSpark access system in order to potentially install it at other sites.				L	L	
44	Markeaton Primary School	Tennis	School	One poor quality macadam court which is without floodlights. Court is not available for community use.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance for curricular and extracurricular activities.	School LTA	Local	Low	M	L	Enhance
45	Markeaton Rec	Football	Council	Three adult pitches rated as standard quality. The pitches are available for community use and have an actual spare capacity of three match equivalent sessions.	Sustain and improve pitch quality through more regular enhanced maintenance and remedial work.	Council FA	Local	Low	S	L	Protect
					Utilise actual spare capacity via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites or through future demand.				S	L	
47	Mickleover Primary School	Football	School	One youth 9v9 pitch rated as standard quality and not available for community use.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
48	Mickleover Royal British Legion	Football	Charity	One adult pitch rated as standard quality. The pitch is available for community use and is overplayed by one match equivalent session.	Improve pitch quality through more regular enhanced maintenance and remedial work.	Charity FA BCGBA	Local	Low	S	L	Enhance
		Bowls		One bowling green rated as poor quality.	Look to improve current green quality through an enhanced maintenance regime.				S	L	

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ³⁶	Cost ³⁷	Aim
49	Mickleover Sports Club	Football	Sports Club	One step football adult pitch rated as good quality and one youth 11v11 pitch rated as standard quality. The adult pitch is overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent sessions. The youth 11v11 pitch is played to capacity. The step football adult pitch is over marked by a cricket outfield. Mickleover Sports Club has less than five years remaining on its current lease and has aspirations to increase this and acquire additional land. Club has aspirations to develop a full sized 3G pitch, ancillary facilities and alleviate over marking. Derby County Ladies FC (which has recently applied to join the Women’s Championship) in March 2018 signed a three-season extension to their tenancy with Mickleover Sports Club to begin from the 2018/19 season, with the potential for the Club to become a formal stakeholder in the facility, however, there are concerns regarding the quality of pitch and ancillary facilities onsite.	Further improve pitch quality across the site through more regular enhanced maintenance and remedial work, in order to cater for elite level Women’s football.	Sports Club FA ECB	Key Centre	Medium	S	L	Protect Provide Enhance
					Support Mickleover Sports Club in securing a new long-term lease of the site including additional land to facilitate aspirations for facility development, including removing overlap of cricket and football pitches.				S	L	
					Ensure ancillary facilities are suitable to allow both Mickleover Sports FC and Derby County Ladies to progress through the respective league systems.				S	M	
					Subject to demand being able to be met in the first instance through development of football hub sites across Derby, explore the feasibility of developing 3G pitch provision onsite.				M	M	
		Cricket		One standard quality natural grass cricket square with nine wickets. The grass square is overplayed by 13 sessions per season. Cricket square and step football pitch are over marked. Mickleover Sports Club has less than five years remaining on its current lease and has aspirations to increase this.	Sustain square quality through continued maintenance, remedial and preparatory regime.				S	L	
					Support Mickleover Sports Club in securing a new long-term lease of the site including additional land to facilitate aspirations for facility development, including removing overlap of cricket and football pitches.				S	L	

³⁶ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)
³⁷ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ³⁸	Cost ³⁹	Aim
51	Murray Park Community School	Football	School	Two adult pitches and one youth 9v9 pitch which are all rated as poor quality and available for community use. Pitches are played to capacity.	Improve pitches quality through better and more regular maintenance and remedial work to better sustain levels of school and community use.	School FA ECB RFU LTA EN	Local	Medium	S	L	Protect Enhance
		Cricket		One standalone NTP.	Retain as current use.				L	L	
		Rugby Union		A poor quality senior pitch which is available for community use but unused. The pitch is used by the School and is overplayed by 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week.	Improve pitch quality through better and more regular maintenance and remedial work to better sustain levels of school use.				S	L	
		Tennis		11 macadam courts rated as poor quality and without floodlights. Unavailable for community use due to their poor quality.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance for curricular and extracurricular activities.				S	M	
		Netball		Five courts rated as poor quality and without floodlights. Unavailable for community use due to their poor quality	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance for curricular and extracurricular activities.				S	M	
59	Parker's Piece Playing Fields	Cricket	Council	Parker's Piece Playing Fields previously had an eight-wicket grass cricket square which is no longer prepared or made available for community use. As part of the 'Our City Our River' flood defence scheme, the Council has recognised there is a need to improve the quality of onsite cricket provision and is to reinstate the previous eight wicket grass cricket square as well as installation of a new NTP alongside to support. Additionally, as part of a potential mitigation package the Council is looking to make improvements to outfield drainage, installation of two fixed bay cricket nets and the refurbishment or replacement of the existing cricket pavilion, however this is yet to be determined and could be influenced by planning issues linked to the nearby ancient monument, though a new pavilion developed to ECB specifications is considered preferable.	Reinstate an eight-wicket grass cricket square accompanied by NTP, fixed net practice bays and refurbishment and or replacement of ancillary facilities. Consider potential to install drainage to the cricket pitch if required and feasible. Establish future model for sustainability, management and maintenance of the site through one or more tenant clubs or community organisations and support operationally where required with access to maintenance equipment, onsite storage and turf maintenance education. This may include potential for relocation for Rosehill Methodists CC to secure future access to facilities, or a combination of clubs enabling users such as Darley Abbey CC and Derby Disabled CC to access (subject to accessibility in design).	ECB	Local	High	S	M	Provide Enhance
61	Portway Junior School	Football	School	One youth 9v9 pitch rated as standard quality. The pitch is available for community use; however, spare capacity is discounted due to unsecure tenure.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
66	Royal School for The Deaf Derby	Football	School	One youth 9v9 pitch rated as standard quality. The pitch is not available for community use.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect

³⁸ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)
³⁹ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

**CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY
STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN**

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ³⁸	Cost ³⁹	Aim
69	Rykneld Sports Centre	Rugby Union	School	A poor quality senior pitch and junior pitch which is available for community use but is unused. Pitches are used by the School and have spare capacity of 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week.	Improve pitch quality through increased maintenance in order to meet both curricular and extracurricular demand.	School RFU EH	Local	Medium	S	L	Protect Enhance Provide
		AGP		A full sized sand filled AGP rated as standard quality. Available for community use. The pitch was refurbished in 2011. The pitch is considered to have spare capacity to accommodate demand for competitive hockey use at the weekend, however, there is no spare capacity to accommodate midweek hockey training due to existing football bookings.	Sustain quality through a regular maintenance regime.				S	L	
					Encourage the provider to establish a mechanism for long-term sustainability such as a sinking fund.				L	L	
					Ensure when the pitch is resurfaced it is a suitable for the schools curricular and extracurricular demand.				M	H	
		Cricket		The School has aspirations to develop a cricket square and has held initial discussions with Mickleover CC as a potential community user.	Support the School with plans to develop a cricket square and seek to establish community use for Mickleover CC to alleviate overuse of Mickleover Sports Club and facilitate club growth.				S/M	H	
70	Saint Benedict a Catholic Voluntary Academy	Football	School	Three youth 11v11 pitches all rated as standard quality. Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA EH	Key Centre	Low	S	L	Protect
		AGP		A full sized sand filled AGP rated as standard quality installed in 2009. Derby HC reports it is in the process of renewing its community use agreement (CUA) with Saint Benedict a Catholic Voluntary Academy. Its current arrangement is a rolling two-year contract with the School which includes the Club accessing the pitch for match play on Saturdays and training on Tuesdays.	Ensure community use agreement between Derby HC and the School is renewed.				S	L	
					Encourage the provider to establish a mechanism for long-term sustainability such as a sinking fund.				L	L	
					Ensure pitch is refurbished and remains as a hockey suitable surface.				S	H	
80	St. Marys Catholic Primary School	Football	School	One mini 5v5 pitch rated as standard quality. Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
86	University of Derby (Grass Pitches)	Football	University	One adult pitch rated as good quality. The single adult football pitch which is onsite is over marked to accommodate the University's American football, lacrosse and Ultimate (frisbee) teams. Spare capacity discounted due to over marking.	Sustain pitch quality for University use as required.	University FA	Local	Medium	S	L	Protect Provide
					Explore the feasibility of creating dedicated pitches for American Football, Lacrosse and Ultimate if demand increases.				L	L	

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ⁴⁰	Cost ⁴¹	Aim
87	University of Derby (Kedleston Road)	3G pitch	University	A good quality long pile 3G pitch with certification FIFA Pro fixtures and World Rugby Compliant installed in 2015 and a standard quality FIFA certified medium pile 3G pitch which was installed in 2008. Having been installed in 2008 and yet to be refurbished the pitch has exceeded the recommended surface lifespan. Both pitches are available for community use.	Sustain good quality 3G pitch quality through continued rigorous and regular maintenance. Make qualitative improvements if required in order to meet performance standard testing criteria.	University RFU FA LTA	Key Centre	Medium	L	L	Protect Enhance
					Seek to refurbish the pitch which has exceeded its recommended lifespan.				S	H	
					Ensure retesting for the pitches for FIFA, World Rugby certifications.				S	L	
					Encourage the provider to establish a mechanism for long-term sustainability.				L	L	
		Tennis		One macadam court rated as good quality which is not available for community use and not floodlit.	Sustain court quality and retain as current use.				L	L	
88	Vicarage Road Recreation Ground	Football	Council	Site was not marked for football for the 2017/18 season. The site is serviced by ancillary facilities.	Determine future use of the site based on the following priority order of options: 1) Retain/allocate site as strategic reserve. 2) Explore feasibility to bring back into use. 3) Use as open space to meet local needs. 4) Redevelop site and use developer contributions to improve other playing pitch sites (quantity and/or quality).	Council FA	Local	Low	S	L	Protect
90	Walter Evans C of E Primary School	Football	School	One mini 5v5 pitch rated as standard quality which is not available for community use.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect

⁴⁰ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)
⁴¹ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ⁴²	Cost ⁴³	Aim
93	Woodlands School	Football	School	One adult pitch, two youth 11v11 pitches, one youth 9v9 pitch and two mini 7v7 pitches which are all rated as standard quality. Spare capacity discounted due to tenure. Pitches suffer from poor drainage. Woodlands FC access the pitches but do not have a CUA in place.	Sustain and improve pitches quality through more regular enhanced maintenance and remedial work. Ensure community use is secured.	School FA ECB RFU EH LTA EN	Key Centre	High	S	L	Protect Enhance
		Cricket		One standalone NTP.	Sustain quality and retain as current use.				S	L	
		Rugby Union		A poor quality junior pitch which is available for community use but is unused. The pitch is used by the School but has potential capacity of 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.				S	L	
		AGP		Full sized sand filled AGP rated as poor quality installed in 2004 and refurbished in 2008. There is some spare capacity for additional match play on Saturdays; however, this is retained due to pitch quality. The pitch has exceeded the recommended surface lifespan and is access by five hockey clubs.	As a priority, explore funding options to refurbish the pitch.				S	M	
					Encourage the provider to establish a mechanism for long-term sustainability such as a sinking fund.				L	L	
					Ensure pitch remains as a hockey suitable surface.				L	L	
		Tennis		Six floodlit standard quality macadam courts which are available for community use.	Seek to improve courts quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				L	L	
		Netball		Four floodlit courts rated as standard quality and available for community use. Site is used by Allestree NC and Yardley Netball League. Courts have previously been used for Back to Netball Sessions.	Seek to improve courts quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance. Look to reinstate Back to Netball Sessions to increase participation.				L	L	
94	Woodlands Tennis Club	Tennis	Sports Club	Three floodlit macadam courts rated as good quality and five artificial courts rated as standard quality all without floodlights.	Sustain good quality courts and seek to improve standard quality courts through resurfacing or improved maintenance.	Sports Club LTA	Local	Low	M	L	Enhance Protect
97	Derby West End Bowling Club	Bowls	Sports Club	Two bowling greens rated as good quality. Greens have capacity to accommodate additional members.	Sustain the current green quality by continuing with a dedicated maintenance regime.	Sports Club BCGBA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
99	Landau Forte College	AGP	College	One smaller sized (64mx46m) floodlit sand dressed AGP rated as good quality which is available for community use.	Sustain quality and retain as current use.	College EH	Local	Low	S	L	Protect
					Encourage the provider to put in place a mechanism for long-term sustainability such as a sinking fund.				L	L	

⁴² (S) - Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)
⁴³ (L) - Low - less than £50k; (M) - Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) - High £250k and above

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ⁴⁴	Cost ⁴⁵	Aim
100	Varsity Grange	Football	Sports Club	One adult pitch, three youth 11v11 pitches and one youth 9v9 pitch rated as standard quality. Site is leased to Mickleover Sports Juniors FC. There is actual spare capacity of one match equivalent session on the youth 9v9 pitch. The adult pitch has no spare capacity at peak time and the youth 11v11 pitches are overplayed by 1.5 match equivalent sessions. Pitches have recently undergone a PIP report which recommends the Club procures relevant maintenance equipment. The Club reports parking, communal areas and changing rooms are inadequate for its needs.	Improve pitch quality through an enhanced maintenance regime.	Sports Club FA	Local	High	S	L	Protect Enhance Provide
					Assist Mickleover Sports Junior FC in obtaining the relevant pitch maintenance equipment recommended in the PIP report.				M	M	
					Explore potential funding streams to improve the quality of onsite parking, communal areas and changings facilities.				S	L / M	
New	New House Farm	Cricket	TBC	Planned residential development in Mickleover area, initial plans for which show the creation of a new junior sized cricket pitch.	Demand exists in the Area for access to additional cricket provision particularly from Darley Abbey Cricket Club to address overplay. Therefore, initial discussions should be had with the Club to further determine the likelihood of access. Demand from Mickleover CC is likely to be met at Rykneld Sports Centre.	Council	Local	Medium	S/M	H	Provide

⁴⁴ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

⁴⁵ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

SOUTH WEST & CENTRAL ANALYSIS AREA

Sport	Analysis Area	Current picture	Future picture (2028) ⁴⁶
Football (grass pitches)	South West & Central	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 1 adult MES per week 1 youth 11v11 MES per week. <i>Capacity at all other pitch formats is balanced</i>	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 1 adult MES per week. 0.5 youth 11v11 MES per week. <i>Capacity at all other pitch formats is balanced</i>
	City of Derby	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 22.5 adult MES per week 2.5 youth 11v11 MES per week Four mini 7v7 MES per week One mini 5v5 MES per week Shortfalls: 16 youth 9v9 MES per week.	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 13 adult MES per week. Four mini 7v7 MES per week Shortfalls: 11 youth 11v11 MES per week. 24 youth 9v9 MES per week. 12 mini 5v5 MES per week.
Football (3G pitches) ⁴⁷	South West & Central	There is no current shortfall of full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting.	There is no future shortfall of full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting.
	City of Derby	Shortfall of four full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand.	Shortfall of six full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand.
Rugby union	South West & Central	<i>Capacity balanced.</i>	<i>Capacity balanced.</i>
	City of Derby	Shortfall of 3.25 senior MES per week.	Shortfall of 4.25 senior MES per week.
Rugby league (senior pitches)	City of Derby	Demand can be met by existing supply	Demand can be met by existing supply
Cricket	South West & Central	Spare capacity of 6 MES per season	Shortfall of 2 MES per season.
	City of Derby	Spare capacity of 17 MES per season.	Shortfall of 1 MES per season.

⁴⁶ Future demand based on ONS calculations and club consultation which also includes any latent and displaced demand identified.

⁴⁷ Based on accommodating 42 teams to one full sized pitch for affiliated team training.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Sport	Analysis Area	Current picture	Future picture (2028) ⁴⁸
Hockey (Sand/water AGPs)	City of Derby	Current supply of hockey suitable AGPs is considered sufficient to accommodate the current level of hockey demand both at peak time and midweek training demand. Critical need for qualitative improvements at City of Derby Academy and Woodlands School.	Current supply of hockey suitable AGPs is considered sufficient to accommodate the current level of hockey demand both at peak time and midweek training demand. Critical need for qualitative improvements at City of Derby Academy and Woodlands School.
Bowls	City of Derby	Demand is able to be met by existing level of supply	Demand can be met by existing level of supply
Tennis	City of Derby	Demand can be met by existing supply	There may be a need to increase the capacity of the courts at The Pavilion (Rolls Royce Sports Club) and Derbyshire Tennis Centre to accommodate reported club growth aspirations. This may however be achieved through development of indoor capacity.
Athletics	City of Derby	Demand for track training can be catered for; however, there is requirement for suitable indoor training provision.	Demand for track training can be catered for; however, there is requirement for suitable indoor space for junior activities in winter.
Netball	City of Derby	Demand is able to be met by existing level of supply	Demand can be met by existing level of supply
Other Sports	City of Derby	Demand for Ultimate Frisbee, Lacrosse, American Football and Gaelic Sports is able to be met with current levels of supply.	Demand for Ultimate Frisbee, Lacrosse, American Football and Gaelic Sports is able to be met with current levels of supply.

⁴⁸ Future demand based on ONS calculations and club consultation which also includes any latent and displaced demand identified.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ⁴⁹	Cost ⁵⁰	Aim
7	Arboretum Park	Football	Council	Site was not marked for football for the 2017/18 season. The site is serviced by ancillary facilities.	Determine future use of the site based on the following priority order of options: 1) Retain/allocate site as strategic reserve. 2) Explore feasibility to bring back into use. 3) Use as open space to meet local needs.	Council FA EH	Local	Low	S	L	Protect
		AGP		Two smaller sized (38mx22m) floodlit sand dressed AGP rated as standard quality. Both of which are available for community use.	Sustain quality and retain as current use.				S	L	
					Encourage the provider to put in place a mechanism for long-term sustainability such as a sinking fund.				L	L	
9	Bateman Street Bowling Green	Bowls	Council	One bowling green rated as poor quality. Site is currently unused.	Determine future use of the site based on the following priority order of options: 1) Retain/allocate site as strategic reserve and improve quality. 2) Redevelop site and use developer contributions to improve other playing pitch sites (quantity and/or quality).	Council BCGBA	Local	Low	S	L	Protect
10	Bemrose Community School	Football	School	Two youth 11v11 pitches, one youth 9v9 and one mini 7v7 pitch all rated as standard quality. Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA ECB LTA EN	Local	Medium	S	L	Protect Enhance
		Cricket		One standalone non-turf wicket.	Retain as current use.				L	L	
		Tennis		Five macadam courts rated as poor quality without floodlights which are not available for community use.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				S	L / M	
		Netball		Five macadam courts rated as poor quality that are without floodlights and not available for community use.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				S	L / M	
25	Derby Congregational Cricket Club	Cricket	Sports Club	A standard quality natural grass cricket square with seven wickets accompanied by a non-turf wicket. The pitch is overplayed by 18 matches per season. The Club has unsecure tenure as it rents the use of the site; therefore, it finds it difficult to obtain funding.	Improve square quality through and enhanced maintenance, remedial and preparatory regime.	Sports Club ECB LTA	Local	Low	S	L	Protect Enhance
					Alleviate overplay through the transferral of demand to a site with sufficient spare capacity.				S	L	
					Explore formalising a lease arrangement for the Club.				S	L	
		Tennis		Two macadam and three artificial courts none of which are floodlit. All courts are standard quality. The Club has unsecure tenure as it rents the use of the site; therefore, it finds it difficult to obtain funding.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				M	L	
					Explore formalising a lease arrangement for the Club.				S	L	
26	Derby Co-Operative Bowls	Bowls	Sports Club	One bowling green rated as standard quality. Green has capacity to accommodate additional members.	Sustain the current green quality by continuing with a dedicated maintenance regime.	Sports Club BCGBA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect

⁴⁹ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

⁵⁰ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ⁴⁹	Cost ⁵⁰	Aim
27	Derby High School	Football	School	Two mini 7v7 pitches rated as standard quality and are not available for community use.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School LTA EN	Local	Low	L	L	Protect Enhance
		Tennis		Three floodlit macadam courts rated as standard quality without floodlights and not available for community use.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				M	L	
		Netball		Three floodlit courts rated as standard quality and are available for community use.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				M	L	
28	Derby Moor Academy	Football	College	Two adult pitches, one youth 9v9 pitch and one youth 7v7 pitch which are all rated as good quality. Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	College FA ECB LTA EN	Local	Low	S	L	Protect
		3G		A small sized floodlit 3G pitch which is standard quality and available for community use.	Sustain pitch quality through continued standard and regularity of maintenance and retain as current use.				L	L	
					Encourage the provider to establish a mechanism for long-term sustainability such as a sinking fund.				L	L	
		Cricket		One standalone non-turf wicket.	Retain as current use.				L	L	
		Tennis		11 macadam courts rated as standard quality without floodlights and not available for community use.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				M	L	
		Netball		Eight standard quality courts that are without floodlights. Courts are not available for community use.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				M	L	
29	Derbyshire Tennis Centre	Tennis	Sports Club	Three good quality floodlit macadam courts and one non-floodlit macadam court rated as poor quality. When factoring in future demand courts become overplayed. Derbyshire Tennis Centre has aspirations to sell the site and develop a larger site with more indoor provision.	Sustain good court quality through a dedicated maintenance regime.	Sports Club LTA	Local	High	L	L	Protect Provide Enhance
					Further consult with the Club regarding its aspirations to relocate and develop additional provision.				S	L	
					If relocation does not occur look at options to increase capacity at current site such as installing floodlighting and improving court.				M	M	
31	Gayton Junior School	Football	School	Two mini 7v7 pitches rated as standard quality. Unavailable for community use.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
36	King George V Playing Fields	Cricket	Council	Two standalone non-turf wickets accessed by Last Mans Stands.	Sustain quality and retain as current use.	Council ECB LTA	Key Centre	Low	S	L	Protect Enhance
		Bowls		Two bowling greens both rated as standard quality. Currently unused by a bowls club.	Sustain quality and retain as current use. Future examination is needed to determine strategic if greens continue to be unused.				S	L	
		Tennis		Two macadam courts rated as poor quality. Courts are not floodlit. The Council reports if additional funding become available courts could potentially have ClubSpark installed.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				S	L	
					If additional funding becomes available and there is demand, explore the feasibility in installing floodlighting and the ClubSpark access system.				L	L / M	

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ⁵¹	Cost ⁵²	Aim
40	Littleover Community School	Football	School	One adult pitch and two youth 11v11 pitches all of which are rated as standard quality. Pitches are available for community use but currently unused.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA ECB RFU LTA EN	Local	Medium	S	L	Protect Enhance
		Cricket		A standalone NTP which is unavailable for community use.	Retain as current use.				L	L	
		Rugby Union		A poor quality senior pitch (M0/D1) which is available for community use but is unused.	Improve pitch quality for school use as required.				S	L	
		Tennis		Five macadam courts rated as poor quality. Courts are not available for community use and are not floodlit.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				S	L	
		Netball		Four poor quality courts which are unavailable for community use.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				S	L	
41	Littleover Tennis Club	Tennis	Sports Club	Three macadam courts rated as standard quality which are serviced by floodlights. Courts are available for community use. Littleover TC reports plans to resurface the courts within the next five years, however, has no funding secured.	Sustain court quality through a dedicated maintenance regime.	Sports Club LTA	Local	Low	S	L	Protect Enhance
					Assist the Club in finding relevant funding streams to allow them to resurface the courts.				M	M	
53	Normanton Park	Football	Council	Site was not marked for football for the 2017/18 season. The site is serviced by ancillary facilities.	Determine future use of the site based on the following priority order of options: 1) Retain/allocate site as strategic reserve. 2) Explore feasibility to bring back into use. 3) Use as open space to meet local needs.	Council FA ECB	Local	Low	S	L	Protect Provide
		Cricket (New)		The Council, in partnership with ECB and DCB is to install an NTP on site.	Install and maintain NTP on site to encourage the growth of short format and informal cricket demand.				S	L	
64	Rosehill Methodist Sports Ground	Cricket	Community Organisation	A standard quality grass cricket square with ten wickets which is overplayed by 12 matches per season. Used by Rosehill Methodists CC. The Club has unsecure tenure as it rents the use of the site; therefore, it finds it difficult to obtain funding. Site has poor quality ancillary facilities.	Improve square quality through and enhanced maintenance, remedial and preparatory regime.	Community Organisation ECB LTA	Key Centre	Low	S	L	Protect Enhance
					Explore formalising a lease arrangement for the Club.				S	L	
					Assist the Club in finding relevant funding streams to improve ancillary facilities quality.				M	M	
		Tennis		Two poor quality macadam courts which are without floodlights. Courts are available for community use. The Club has unsecure tenure as it rents the use of the site; therefore, it finds it difficult to obtain funding. Site has poor quality ancillary facilities.	Improve court quality through and enhanced maintenance or resurfacing.				S	L	
					Explore formalising a lease arrangement for the Club.				S	L	
					Assist the Club in finding relevant funding streams to improve ancillary facilities quality.				M	M	

⁵¹ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

⁵² (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ⁵¹	Cost ⁵²	Aim
65	Rowditch Recreation Ground	Bowls	Council	One bowling green rated as standard quality. Green is marginally overplayed by five members.	Sustain the current green quality by continuing with a dedicated maintenance regime to manage marginal overplay.	Council BCGBA	Local	Low	M	L	Protect
67	Rykned Activity Centre	Football	Council	One adult pitch rated as standard quality. Pitch has actual spare capacity of one match equivalent session at peak time.	Sustain and improve pitch quality through more regular enhanced maintenance and remedial work.	Council FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
68	Rykned Bowling Club	Bowls	Sports Club	One bowling green rated as standard quality. Green is overplayed by 31 members.	Look to improve green quality by increasing levels of maintenance in order to accommodate overplay.	Sports Club Bowls	Local	Low	S	L	Enhance
78	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School	Football	School	One mini 5v5 pitch rated as standard quality. Unavailable for community use	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
81	Stockbrook Park	Football	Council	One youth 11v11 pitch rated as standard quality. Pitch has actual spare capacity of one match equivalent session at peak time.	Sustain and improve pitch quality through more regular enhanced maintenance and remedial work.	Council Football	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
82	Sunny Hill Recreation Ground	Football	Community Association	One adult pitch rated as poor quality. Spare capacity discounted due to quality.	Sustain and improve pitch quality through more regular enhanced maintenance and remedial work.	Community Association FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
89	Village Primary School	Football	School	Two mini 7v7 pitches rated as standard quality. Pitches are unavailable for community use. Further playing field land (sufficient size to accommodate two youth football pitches) further South of the site lies disused but is only accessible via the main school and operational playing field situated in between.	Sustain and improve quality of operational pitches for school use as required. Further consultation required with the School to determine any desire or plans around the lapsed playing field. Should the School not wish to retain responsibility for it, consider potential alternative future uses or development.	Council School	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
95	Wren Park Primary School	Football	School	One mini 7v7 pitch rated as standard quality. Pitch is unavailable for community use.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
LAP	Former Normanton Junior School	N/A	Council	Lapsed playing field site, part of which has been granted permission for the erection of a new faith school. The School states it does not wish to take on the adjacent portion of playing field land and its development effectively isolates the remaining portion rendering it inaccessible.	Given poor accessibility and limited potential beyond serving the new School, consider the parcel of remaining playing field land for development and mitigate loss through reinvestment elsewhere into other identified priority schemes.	Council	Reserve	Low	L	L	N/A
New	Sunnydale Park	Cricket (New)	Council	The Council, in partnership with ECB and DCB is to install an NTP on site.	Install and maintain NTP on site to encourage the growth of short format and informal cricket demand.	Council ECB DCB	Local	Medium	S	L	Provide

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

SOUTH EAST ANALYSIS AREA

Sport	Analysis Area	Current picture	Future picture (2028) ⁵³
Football (grass pitches)	South East	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 8.5 adult MES per week 2 youth 11v11 MES per week 1 youth 9v9 MES per week 4 mini 7v7 MES per week 1 mini 5v5 MES per week	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 4.5 adult MES per week 4 mini 7v7 MES per week 1 mini 5v5 MES per week Shortfalls: 4 youth 11v11 MES per week. 4.5 youth 9v9 MES per week.
	City of Derby	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 22.5 adult MES per week 2.5 youth 11v11 MES per week 4 mini 7v7 MES per week. 1 mini 5v5 MES per week. Shortfalls: 16 youth 9v9 MES per week.	<i>Actual spare capacity:</i> 13 adult MES per week 4 mini 7v7 MES per week Shortfalls: 11 youth 11v11 MES per week. 24 youth 9v9 MES per week. 12 mini 5v5 MES per week.
Football (3G pitches) ⁵⁴	South East	Shortfall of two full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand	Shortfall of three full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand
	City of Derby	Shortfall of four full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand.	Shortfall of six full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand.
Rugby union	South East	Shortfall of 2.25 senior MES per week.	Shortfall of 2.75 senior MES per week.
	City of Derby	Shortfall of 3.25 senior MES per week.	Shortfall of 4.25 senior MES per week.
Rugby league	City of Derby	Demand can be met by existing supply	Demand can be met by existing supply
Cricket	South East	<i>Pitches are at capacity</i>	<i>Pitches are at capacity</i>
	City of Derby	Spare capacity of 17 MES per season.	Shortfall of 1 MES per season.

⁵³ Future demand based on ONS calculations and club consultation which also includes any latent and displaced demand identified.

⁵⁴ Based on accommodating 42 teams to one full sized pitch for affiliated team training.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Sport	Analysis Area	Current picture	Future picture (2028) ⁵³
Hockey (Sand/water AGPs)	City of Derby	Current supply of hockey suitable AGPs is considered sufficient to accommodate the current level of hockey demand both at peak time and midweek training demand. <i>Critical need for qualitative improvements at City of Derby Academy and Woodlands School.</i>	Current supply of hockey suitable AGPs is considered sufficient to accommodate the current level of hockey demand both at peak time and midweek training demand. Critical need for qualitative improvements at City of Derby Academy and Woodlands School.
Bowls	City of Derby	Demand is able to be met by existing level of supply	Demand can be met by existing level of supply
Tennis	City of Derby	Demand can be met by existing supply	There may be a need to increase the capacity of the courts at The Pavilion (Rolls Royce Sports Club) and Derbyshire Tennis Centre to accommodate reported club growth aspirations. This may however be achieved through development of indoor capacity.
Athletics	City of Derby	Demand for track training can be catered for; however, there is requirement for suitable indoor training provision.	Demand for track training can be catered for; however, there is requirement for suitable indoor space for junior activities in winter.
Netball	City of Derby	Demand is able to be met by existing level of supply	Demand can be met by existing level of supply
Other Sports	City of Derby	Demand for Ultimate Frisbee, Lacrosse, American Football and Gaelic Sports is able to be met with current levels of supply.	Demand for Ultimate Frisbee, Lacrosse, American Football and Gaelic Sports is able to be met with current levels of supply.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ⁵⁵	Cost ⁵⁶	Aim
1	Allen Street Recreation Ground	Football	Council	Three adult pitches rated as good quality. Pitches have actual spare capacity of three match equivalent sessions at peak time.	Sustain pitch quality through continued standard and regularity of maintenance. Utilise actual spare capacity via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites or through future demand.	Council FA	Local	Low	L S	L L	Protect
4	Alvaston Junior Community School	Football	School	One adult pitch rated as standard quality. Available for community use. Pitch has no spare capacity at peak time due to unsecure tenure.	Improve pitch quality through an enhanced maintenance regime to better sustain levels of curricular, extracurricular and community use.	School FA	Local	Low	S	L	Enhance
5	Alvaston Park	Football	Council	Three adult pitches, ten youth 9v9 pitches and three mini 7v7 pitches all rated as good quality. Available for community use. The adult pitches have actual spare capacity of 0.5 match equivalent sessions at peak time whereas the mini 7v7 pitches have actual spare capacity of three match equivalents sessions available at peak time. All youth 9v9 pitches are played to capacity at peak time. Pitches are used as a central venue by the DJFL. Site does not have adequate car parking facilities. Clubs report pitches need for increase pitch rotation.	Review maintenance and investment into grass pitches onsite to sustain and improve quality as a key site for football. Ensure pitches are rotated on a regular basis in order to sustain quality. Explore potential funding options to improve car parking facilities. Utilise actual spare capacity via the transfer of demand from overplayed sites or through future demand.	Council FA ECB DCB LTA EN	Key Centre	High	L S / M S S	L L L L	Provide Enhance
		Cricket (New)		The Council, in partnership with ECB and DCB is to install an NTP on site.	Install and maintain NTP on site to encourage the growth of short format and informal cricket demand.				S	L	
		Tennis		Three poor quality macadam courts which are not floodlit. Courts are available for community use. The Council reports if additional funding become available courts could potentially have ClubSpark installed.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance. If additional funding becomes available and there is demand, explore the feasibility in installing floodlighting and the ClubSpark access system.				S L	L L / M	
		Netball		Two poor quality netball courts which are available for community use. Courts are not floodlit.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				S	L	
11	Boulton Lane Park	Bowls	Council	One standard quality bowling green which is marginally overplayed by 15 members.	Sustain the current green quality by continuing with a dedicated maintenance regime to manage marginal overplay.	Council BCGBA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect

⁵⁵ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

⁵⁶ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ⁵⁷	Cost ⁵⁸	Aim
14	Chellaston Academy	Football	School	One youth 11v11 pitch and one youth 9v9 pitch both which are standard quality. Pitches are available for community; however, have spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.	Improve pitch quality through an enhanced maintenance regime to better sustain levels of curricular and extracurricular use.	School ECB RFU EH	Local	High	S	L	Protect Enhance
		Cricket		A standalone NTP which is unavailable for community use.	Retain as current use.				S	L	
		Rugby Union		Three poor quality (M0/D0) senior pitches which are used by Melbourne RFC (Imported demand). The Club has secured usage of the pitches through a CUA. Pitches are overplayed by 2.75 matches equivalent sessions.	Look to improve pitch quality through higher standard and regularity of maintenance.				S	L	
					Ensure the community use agreement is renewed as needed with Melbourne RFC.				S	L	
					If there is continued secured use by Melbourne RFC explore potential funding options to improve quality of drainage.				M	L	
		Netball		Five poor quality netball courts which are available for community use but are not floodlit.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				S	L	
15	Chellaston Junior School	Football	School	One standard quality mini 7v7 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
16	Chellaston Park	Football	Council	Three standard quality adult pitches which have actual spare capacity of 1.5 match equivalent sessions at peak time. Pitches have recently had a PIP report completed (20/11/17). AFC Chellaston, which has a 25 lease of the site, has aspirations to develop onsite ancillary facilities. It reports that due to freezing condition over the winter period, pipes have burst meaning the ancillary facilities are unusable. The Club is in dialogue with Derbyshire FA to address the issue through insurance as soon as possible.	As recommended in the PIP report, assist AFC Chellaston in obtaining relevant maintenance equipment to improve pitch quality. Review maintenance and investment into grass pitches onsite to improve quality as a key site for football.	Council Sports Club FA ECB	Key Centre	High	S	L	Protect Enhance
					Assist AFC Chellaston in obtaining insurance monies to remedy the issue of burst pipes.				S	L	
					Explore potential funding streams available to improve the quality of ancillary facilities.				M	M	
		3G (aspirational)		AFC Chellaston, which has lease of the site, has aspirations to develop a small sized 3G pitch replacing the current MUGA.	Subject to demand being able to be met in the first instance through development of football hub sites across Derby, explore the feasibility of developing 3G provision on site.				M	M	
		Cricket		A poor quality natural grass cricket square with eight wickets accompanied by a non-turf wicket. The pitch has no capacity available at peak time. Pitch is currently used by Derby Congregational CC and Melbourne Town CC (imported demand).	Improve square quality through an enhance maintenance, remedial and preparatory regime.				S	L	

⁵⁷ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

⁵⁸ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ⁵⁷	Cost ⁵⁸	Aim
18	City of Derby Academy	Football	School	Three poor quality adult pitches with spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.	Improve pitch quality through an enhanced maintenance regime to better sustain levels of curricular and extracurricular use.	School FA EH LTA EN	Key Centre	Medium	S	L	Protect Enhance
		AGP		Full sized sand filled AGP rated as poor quality installed in 2008. There is some spare capacity for additional match play on Saturdays. The pitch has exceeded the recommended surface lifespan. Spare capacity has been discounted due to unsecure tenure. The pitch is used by Findern Ladies HC and Ramagarhia HC.	As a priority, explore funding options to refurbish the pitch and ensure it remains as a hockey suitable surface.				S	H	
					Encourage the provider to establish a mechanism for long-term sustainability such as a sinking fund.				L	L	
		Tennis		Six standard quality macadam courts which are not floodlit. Courts are unavailable for community use.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				S	L	
		Netball		Four standard quality macadam courts which are not floodlit. Courts are unavailable for community use.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				S	L	
24	David Lloyd Club (Derby)	Tennis	Private	Five good quality macadam courts. Four courts are floodlit, of which, three can be used all year round via air domes. One court is not floodlit.	Sustain quality and retain as current use.	Private LTA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
30	Field Lane Playing Field	Football	Sports Club	One adult, one mini 5v5, one mini 7v7, one youth and two youth 11v11 pitches all of which are good quality. The adult pitch is played to capacity. The two youth 11v11 pitches have spare capacity of two match equivalent sessions at peak time whereas the mini 5v5, mini 7v7 and youth 9v9 pitch each have spare capacity of one match equivalent session at peak time. Field Lane FC, which leases the site, has aspirations to develop additional pitch provision. Onsite changing facilities are inadequate for the number of teams accessing them. Site has suffered from minor vandalism.	Sustain good quality pitches through a continued dedicated maintenance regime.	Sports Club FA	Local	Medium	L	L	Protect Enhance
					Explore the feasibility of creating additional pitches on site.				S	L	
					Explore potential funding streams to develop ancillary facilities such as the car park and changing rooms.				M	M	
					Seek to secure the site to reduce vandalism of facilities.				S	L / M	
34	Homefields Primary School	Football	School	One standard quality mini 7v7 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
35	Pride Park Stadium	Football	Sports Club	One good quality stadia adult pitch.	Retain as current use.	Sports Club	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
42	Lucozade Powerleague Soccerdome (Derby)	3G pitch	Commercial	Three floodlit small sized 3G pitches all of which are standard quality.	Sustain, look to improve quality when required and retain for current use.	Commercial FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ⁵⁹	Cost ⁶⁰	Aim
46	Merrill Academy	Football	School	Three adult pitches all of which are standard quality. Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA LTA EN	Key Centre	Medium	S	L	Protect Provide Enhance
		3G pitch		A good quality medium pile full sized 3G pitch refurbished in 2016. The provider offers limited access for external groups beyond Derby County FC, therefore the pitch is not considered to be available for community use.	Sustain 3G pitch quality through continued rigorous and regular maintenance. Make qualitative improvements if required in order to meet performance standard testing criteria.				L	L	
					Encourage the provider to establish a mechanism for long-term sustainability.				L	L	
					Explore the feasibility of increasing community usage of the pitch.				S	L	
					If community usage is increase explore the potential of testing the pitch for FA/FIFA certification to maximise its usage.				S	L	
		Tennis		Four poor quality macadam courts which are unavailable for community use and are not floodlit.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				S	L	
50	Moorways Sports Complex	Netball	Council	Three poor quality macadam courts which are unavailable for community use and are not floodlit.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.	Council FA EH EA	Hub Site	High	S	L	Protect Enhance Provide
		Football		Three standard quality adult pitches which have 1.5 match equivalents sessions available at peak time.	Sustain and improve pitch quality through more regular enhanced maintenance and remedial work.				S	L	
		AGP		Full sized, sand filled AGP rated as standard quality installed in 1987 and refurbished in 2001. Pitch is accessed for ad-hoc community hockey usage. Pitch exceeds its recommended lifespan. Spare capacity available to accommodate four match equivalent sessions for hockey at peak time.	Monitor rate of natural deterioration in pitch quality and resurface the pitch when it declines to become poor. Not identified by England Hockey as a priority for protection. Consider potential for optimum surface replacement to be 3G subject to the outcomes of potential Parklife hub delivery and strategic rationale for community use.				S	H	
					Ensure the provider has in place a mechanism for long-term sustainability such as a sinking fund.				L	L	
		Athletics		A good quality 400m eight lane synthetic athletics track with floodlighting. The track is accompanied by relevant field facilities. Derby AC reports issues accessing indoor training facilities.	Sustain good quality track through relevant maintenance.				L	L	
					Seek to secure Derby AC access to suitable indoor training facilities for juniors				S	L	

⁵⁹ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

⁶⁰ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ⁶¹	Cost ⁶²	Aim
52	Noel-Baker Community School & Language College	Football	School	Two youth 11v11, one youth 9v9 and one mini 7v7 pitch all of which are poor quality. The youth 9v9 pitch is played to capacity through curricular use whereas remaining potential spare capacity is discounted due to unsecure tenure.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA LTA EN	Local	Low	S	L	Enhance
		Tennis		Six poor quality macadam courts which are unavailable for community use and are not floodlit.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				S	L	
		Netball		Eight poor quality macadam courts which are unavailable for community use and are not floodlit.	Seek to improve court quality, either through resurfacing or improved maintenance.				S	L	
54	Nunsfield House Community Association	Bowls	Community Organisation	One good quality bowling green which is overplayed by 38 members.	Sustain the current green quality by continuing with a dedicated maintenance regime to manage overplay.	Community Organisation BCGBA	Local	Low	S	L	Protect
					If demand consistently remains explore the option of transferring demand onto a green with capacity to alleviate overplay.				M	L	
55	Oakwood Junior School	Football	School	One standard quality mini 5v5 pitch which is not available for community.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
71	Shelton Junior School	Football	School	One standard quality youth 9v9 pitch which is not available for community.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect
73	Sinfin Moor Park	Football (Potential 3G)	Council	Eight standard quality adult pitches which have a total of two match equivalent sessions available at peak time. The number of changing rooms and car parking available on site are inadequate for the number of teams accessing them.	Develop the site as a football hub to include additional 3G pitches and improved natural turf pitches, with good quality accompanying ancillary facilities.	Council FA ECB DCB	Hub Site	High	S / M	H	Protect Provide Enhance
					Maximise use of new 3G pitches for adult and youth match play, reconfiguring grass pitches as required dependent on balance of play accommodated on 3G.						
					Seek to make the site self-sustaining through or outside of the Parklife portfolio management model, with revenue generated ring fenced for re-investment into the maintenance and improvement of grass pitches onsite to good quality.						
					Seek to establish a non-traditional adult football offer on 3G, for example flexi leagues, Vets central venue or walking football						
		Cricket (New)		The Council, in partnership with ECB and DCB is to install an NTP on site.	Install and maintain NTP on site to encourage the growth of short format and informal cricket demand dependent on potential football hub development.				S	L	
77	St John Fisher Catholic Voluntary Academy	Football	School	Two standard quality mini 5v5 pitches which are unavailable for community use.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect

⁶¹ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

⁶² (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ⁶¹	Cost ⁶²	Aim	
83	Swarkestone Road	Bowls	Council	One good quality bowling green which is overplayed by 14 members.	Sustain the current green quality by continuing with a dedicated maintenance regime to manage overplay.	Council BCGBA ECB	Local	Low	S	L	Protect	
		Cricket		A standalone NTP.	Retain as current use.				L	L		
84	The Pavilion	Football	Industry	Three good quality adult pitches with spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.	Sustain pitch quality through continued standard and regularity of maintenance.	Industry FA ECB BCGBA LTA	Key Centre	Medium	S	L	Protect Enhance	
		Cricket		A standard quality natural grass cricket square with five wickets accompanied by a non-turf wicket and a standard quality natural grass cricket square with 12 wickets. Pitches have spare capacity to accommodate one additional team at peak time. Pitches accommodate an independent 20/20 Evening League on the NTP.	Improve square quality through and enhanced maintenance, remedial and preparatory regime.				S	L		
				3G	A small sized floodlit 3G pitch which is standard quality.				Sustain the quality of the NTP in order to accommodate the Evening League and replace surface if needed.	M		L
									Sustain pitch quality through continued standard and regularity of maintenance.	L		L
		Bowls		Three standard quality bowling greens which have spare capacity to accommodate additional members.	Encourage the provider to establish a mechanism for long-term sustainability such as a sinking fund.				L	L		
					Sustain the current greens quality by continuing with a dedicated maintenance regime.				S	L		
		Tennis		Six grass and four macadam courts all of which are good quality.	Sustain court quality through a dedicated maintenance regime.				S	L		
		85		Trent Street	Bowls				Council	One good quality bowling green which has spare capacity to accommodate more members.		Sustain the current green quality by continuing with a dedicated maintenance regime.
96	Wyndham Primary Academy	Football	School	One standard quality mini 5v5 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Sustain and improve pitch quality for school use as required.	School FA	Local	Low	L	L	Protect	
98	Merrill Way Playing Fields (Rolls-Royce)	Football	Industry	One good quality adult pitch with spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure. On site development has recently resulted in the loss of ancillary facilities and one adult pitch. There are plans to mitigate the loss of ancillary facilities on site; however, mitigation for the loss of the football pitch is still undecided.	Sustain good quality pitches through dedicated levels of maintenance.	Industry FA RFU	Local	High	L	L	Protect Provide	
					Provide ancillary facilities to equal or greater quantity/ quality to those of which were lost.				S	M		
					Mitigate the loss of one adult pitch through strategic requirements indicated within site locality.				S	L / M		
		Rugby Union		Two good quality (M2/D1) senior pitches which have actual spare capacity of 0.5 match equivalent sessions available at peak time. There are plans to mitigate the loss of ancillary facilities on site.	Sustain good quality pitches through dedicated levels of maintenance.				L	L		
					Provide ancillary facilities to equal or greater quantity/ quality to those of which were lost.				S	M		
		N/A		Sinfin Avenue Playing Field No.2	N/A				Council	Playing field site not presently marked for formal sport and with no accompanying changing provision or car parking. Functions and maintained as public open space. Previously allocated for possible future development.		In the short-term retain as public open space and for recreational and informal sport. If not taken forward for development and retained in the longer term, consider potential to install additional informal sport provision.

PART 7: HOUSING GROWTH SCENARIOS

The PPS provides an estimate of demand for pitch sports based on population forecasts and club consultation to 2028 (in line with the Local Plan period). This future demand is translated into teams likely to be generated, rather than actual pitch provision required. The Playing Pitch New Development Calculator adds to this, updating the likely demand generated for pitch sports based on housing increases and converts the demand into match equivalent sessions and the number of pitches required. This is achieved via team generation rates (TGRs) in the Assessment Report to determine how many new teams would be generated from an increase in population derived from housing growth and gives the associated costs of supplying the increased pitch provision.

The scenarios below show the additional demand for pitch sports generated from housing growth. The demand is shown in match equivalent sessions per week for the majority of sports, with the exception of cricket, where match equivalent sessions are by season. This is also equated to pitches required at peak time for each sport rounded up or down to the nearest whole pitch.

The indicative figures are based on the assumption that population growth will average 2.4⁶³ per dwelling. The indicative figures will be applied to two exclusive scenarios, based on the population figures contained within Derby City Council housing trajectory figures. The scenarios are as follows:

- ◀ **Scenario One:** Derby City Council remaining Local Plan housing requirement 2018/19 to 2028
- ◀ **Scenario Two:** Derby City Council five year housing requirement (2018/19-2022/23)

Please note that the scenarios can be updated as required over the Local Plan period throughout the lifespan of the PPS to reflect population projections and change in the average household size.

The number of pitches required in the following tables has been rounded up or down accordingly, however capital and revenue costs are based on indicative pitch costs, proportionate to the total match equivalent sessions required rather than just whole pitches required. Though increases in match sessions for some sports are not sufficient to warrant the creation of new pitches, the associated costs have been incorporated and investment into alternative sites could instead be considered to increase capacity to accommodate this new demand.

⁶³ Derby City Council annual monitoring report figures

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Scenario One: Likely demand generated for pitch sports from housing growth requirement over the remaining Local Plan period to 2028

Derby City Council indicates that of the 11,000 dwellings required to be delivered in the City over the 2011-2028 plan period, a total of 3,574 have been completed to so far. Consequently, a minimum of 7,426 completions are required over the remainder of the Local Plan period to 2028.

The estimated additional population derived from this housing growth to 2028 is 17,823 (7,426 new dwellings). This equates to 20.31 match equivalent sessions per week for grass pitch sports, 0.59 on AGPs for hockey and 46.05 per season for cricket.

Table 7.1: Likely demand for grass pitch sports generated from housing growth (2018/19/2028)

Pitch Sport	Estimated demand by sport (2028)	
	Match equivalent sessions (MES) per week ⁶⁴	Pitches
Adult football	2.99	3 pitches
Youth football	7.96	8 pitches
Mini soccer	8.52	9 pitches
Rugby union	0.69	1 senior pitch
Rugby league	0.15	No pitches
Hockey	0.59	No full sized AGPs
Cricket	46.05 per season	1 cricket pitch

To accommodate all of this demand, the capital cost is estimated at £1,669,861⁶⁵ and the total life cycle cost (per annum) is £314,580⁶⁶.

Scenario 2: Likely demand generated for pitch sports from housing growth over the next five years (2018/19-2022/23)

Derby City Council estimates that approximately 760 new homes are to be completed each year, consequently on this basis a total of circa 3,800 dwellings are estimated to be completed over the next five years to 2022/23.

The estimated additional population derived from this housing growth is 9,120 (38,000 new dwellings). This equates to 10.39 match equivalent sessions per week for grass pitch sports, 0.3 on AGPs for hockey and 23.56 per season for cricket.

⁶⁴ As per the PPS Guidance, demand for cricket is considered in terms of match equivalent sessions per season rather than per week.

⁶⁵ Capital cost is based on 2018 second quarter calculations.

⁶⁶ Sport England Life Cycle Costs Natural Turf Pitches and Artificial Surfaces April 2012

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Table 7.2: Likely demand for grass pitch sports from housing growth in the next five years

Pitch Sport	Estimated demand by sport (2022/23)	
	Match equivalent sessions (MES) per week	Pitches
Adult football	1.53	2 pitches
Youth football	4.08	4 pitches
Mini soccer	4.36	4 pitches
Rugby union	0.35	No pitches
Rugby league	0.08	No pitches
Hockey	0.3	No full sized AGPs
Cricket	23.56 per season	No cricket pitches

Should new pitches be required to accommodate all of this demand, the capital cost is estimated at £854,465⁶⁷ and the total life cycle cost (per annum) is £160,970⁶⁸

Individual allocations

Experience shows that only housing sites with several hundred dwellings are likely to generate sufficient demand in their own right to generate the potential need for new 'standalone' facilities of sustainable scale. Not including the five identified cross boundary schemes explored within the accompanying Derby Growth Zone report, the following allocations of 600 or more new homes are to be delivered in the City:

Policy reference	Site name	Number of dwellings
AC1	City Centre	1000
AC6	Castleward	800
AC14	Osmaston Regeneration Area	600
AC19	Manor/Kingsway Hospitals	700

⁶⁷ Capital cost is based on 2018 second quarter calculations.

⁶⁸ Sport England Life Cycle Costs Natural Turf Pitches and Artificial Surfaces April 2012

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The likely increased demand generated directly from these developments up to 2028 is likely to warrant the following:

Pitch Sport	Estimated demand by sport		Estimated costs
	Match equivalent sessions (MES) per week	Pitches	
City Centre – 1000 homes			
Adult football	0.4	No pitches	Should new pitches be required to accommodate all of this demand, the capital cost is estimated at £224,859 and the total life cycle cost (per annum) is £42,361
Youth football	1.07	1 pitch	
Mini soccer	1.15	1 pitch	
Rugby union	0.09	No pitches	
Rugby league	0.02	No pitches	
Hockey	0.08	No full sized AGPs	
Cricket	6.2 per season	No cricket pitches	
Castleward – 800 homes			
Adult football	0.32	No pitches	Should new pitches be required to accommodate all of this demand, the capital cost is estimated at £179,887 and the total life cycle cost (per annum) is £33,888
Youth football	0.86	1 pitch	
Mini soccer	0.92	1 pitch	
Rugby union	0.07	No pitches	
Rugby league	0.02	No pitches	
Hockey	0.06	No full sized AGPs	
Cricket	4.96 per season	No cricket pitches	
Osmaston Regeneration Area – 600 homes			
Adult football	0.24	No pitches	Should new pitches be required to accommodate all of this demand, the capital cost is estimated at £134,916 and the total life cycle cost (per annum) is £25,416
Youth football	0.64	1 pitch	
Mini soccer	0.69	1 pitch	
Rugby union	0.06	No pitches	
Rugby league	0.01	No pitches	
Hockey	0.05	No full sized AGPs	
Cricket	3.72 per season	No cricket pitches	
Manor/Kingsway Hospitals – 700 homes			
Adult football	0.28	No pitches	Should new pitches be required to accommodate all of this demand, the capital cost is estimated at £157,502 and the total life cycle cost (per annum) is £29,652
Youth football	0.75	1 pitch	
Mini soccer	0.8	1 pitch	
Rugby union	0.06	No pitches	
Rugby league	0.01	No pitches	
Hockey	0.06	No full sized AGPs	
Cricket	4.34 per season	No cricket pitches	

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Conclusions

The tables above show that over the next five years, and up to 2028, additional demand will be generated for each pitch sport, sufficient over the remainder of the plan period to warrant extra pitches for football, rugby union and cricket. This position is indicative and does not provide information on which existing playing fields the additional demand is likely to migrate to.

Experience shows that only housing sites with several hundred dwellings or more are likely to generate sufficient demand in their own right to generate the potential need for new 'standalone' sports facilities that are of a sustainable scale; however, the cumulative impact of housing across the local authority clearly shows that there will be significant demand generated during the Local Plan period and in the next five years.

It should be noted that no land value costs or associated costs for ancillary facilities such as changing rooms, floodlighting and car parking are included within the capital costs stated above and as such this should be determined and negotiated at a local level.

Further to this, the Pitch Demand Calculator figures do not include other outdoor sports facilities such as tennis courts and bowling greens and the PPS action plan should be used to help inform contributions/funding requirements in relation to these facilities.

The Council could consider using CIL (if adopted) to obtain contributions to priority sites, or pooling S106 contributions from major housing schemes to invest in priority sites. In either case, the preceding Action Plan and future consultation with NGBs should inform the playing fields that most require investment.

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PART 8: DELIVER THE STRATEGY AND KEEP IT ROBUST AND UP TO DATE

Delivery

The Playing Pitch Strategy seeks to provide guidance for maintenance/management decisions and investment made across Derby in the years up to 2028. By addressing the issues identified in the Assessment Report and using the strategic framework presented in this Strategy, the current and future sporting and recreational needs of Derby can be satisfied. The Strategy identifies where there is a deficiency in provision and identifies how best to resolve this in the future.

It is important that this document is used in a practical manner, is engaged with partners and encourages partnerships to be developed, to ensure that outdoor sports facilities are regarded as a vital aspect of community life and which contribute to the achievement of Council priorities.

The production of this Strategy should be regarded as the beginning of the planning process. The success of this Strategy and the benefits that are gained are dependent upon regular engagement between all partners involved and the adoption of a strategic approach.

Each member of the steering group should take the lead to ensure the PPS is used and applied appropriately within their area of work and influence. The role of the steering group should not end with the completion of the PPS document

To help ensure the PPS is well used it should be regarded as the key document within the study area guiding the improvement and protection of playing pitch provision. It needs to be the document people regularly turn to for information on the how the current demand is met and what actions are required to improve the situation and meet future demand. In order for this to be achieved the steering group need to have a clear understanding of how the PPS can be applied and therefore delivered.

The process of developing the PPS will hopefully have already resulted in a number of benefits that will help with its application and delivery. These may include enhanced partnership working across different agendas and organisations, pooling of resources along with strengthening relationships and understanding between different stakeholders and between members of the steering group and the sporting community. The drivers behind the PPS and the work to develop the recommendations and action plan will have also highlighted, and helped the steering group to understand, the key areas to which it can be applied and how it can be delivered.

Monitoring and updating

It is important that there is regular annual monitoring and review against the actions identified in the Strategy. This monitoring should be led by the local authority and supported by all members of, and reported back to, the steering group. Understanding and learning lessons from how the PPS has been applied should also form a key component of monitoring its delivery. This should form an on-going role of the steering group.

As a guide, if no review and subsequent update has been carried out within three years of the PPS being signed off by the steering group, then Sport England and the NGBs would consider the PPS and the information on which it is based to be out of date.

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The nature of the supply and in particular the demand for playing pitches will likely to have changed over the three years. Therefore, without any form of review and update within this time period it would be difficult to make the case that the supply and demand information and assessment work is sufficiently robust.

Ideally the PPS could be reviewed on an annual basis from the date it is formally signed off by the steering group. This will help to maintain the momentum and commitment that would have been built up when developing the PPS. Taking into account the time to develop the PPS this should also help to ensure that the original supply and demand information is no more than two years old without being reviewed.

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

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

Once the PPS is complete the role of the steering group should evolve so that it:

- ✦ Acts as a focal point for promoting the value and importance of the PPS and playing pitch provision in the area
- ✦ Monitors, evaluates and reviews progress with the delivery of the recommendations and action plan
- ✦ Shares lessons learnt from how the PPS has been used and how it has been applied to a variety of circumstances
- ✦ Ensures the PPS is used effectively to input into any new opportunities to secure improved provision and influence relevant programmes and initiatives
- ✦ Maintains links between all relevant parties with an interest in playing pitch provision in the area;
- ✦ Reviews the need to update the PPS along with the supply and demand information and assessment work on which it is based. Further to review the group should either:
 - ✦ Provide a short annual progress and update paper;
 - ✦ Provide a partial review focussing on particular sport, pitch type and/or sub area; or
 - ✦ Lead a full review and update of the PPS document (including the supply and demand information and assessment details).

Alongside the regular steering group meetings a good way to keep the strategy up to date and maintain relationships may be to hold annual sport specific meetings with the pitch sport NGBs and other relevant parties. These meetings could look to update the key supply and demand information, if necessary amend the assessment work, track progress with implementing the recommendations and action plan and highlight any new issues and opportunities.

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These meetings could be timed to fit with the annual affiliation process undertaken by the NGBs which would help to capture any changes in the number and nature of sports clubs in the area. Other information that is already collected on a regular basis such as pitch booking records for local authority and other sites could be fed into these meetings. The NGBs will also be able to indicate any further performance quality assessments that have been undertaken within the study area. Discussion with the league secretaries may also indicate annual league meetings which it may be useful to attend to pick up any specific issues and/or enable a review of the relevant club details to be undertaken.

The steering group should regularly review and refresh area by area plans taking account of any improvements in pitch quality (and hence increases in pitch capacity) and also any new negotiations for community use of education sites in the future.

It is important that the Council maintains the data contained with the accompanying Playing Pitch Database. This will enable it to refresh and update area by area plans on a regular basis. The accompanying databases are intended to be refreshed on a season by season basis and it is important that there is cross-departmental working, including for example, grounds maintenance and sports development departments, to ensure that this is achieved and that results are used to inform subsequent annual sports facility development plans. Results should be shared with partners via a consultative mechanism.

Derby Local Football Facilities Plan


The findings of and any subsequent changes to the PPS should align with the emerging Local Football Facilities Plan (LFFP) for Derby which will also serve as a live document requiring concurrent management. The position for formal and affiliated football provision determined and updated through the PPS should form the basis for investment into formalised football provision echoed through the LFFP, which will further explore opportunities for investment into informal, recreational, small sided and indoor football as an extension of the PPS findings, the result being a wholistic plan for partnership investment into football facilities in Derby over the next decade. The PPS and LFFP should demonstrate synergy and should inform each other.

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Checklist

To help ensure the PPS is delivered and is kept robust and up to date, the steering group can refer to the new methodology Stage E Checklist: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date:

<http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/planning-for-sport/planning-tools-and-guidance/playing-pitch-strategy-guidance/>

Stage E: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date	Tick 	
	Yes	Requires Attention
Step 9: Apply & deliver the strategy		
1. Are steering group members clear on how the PPS can be applied across a range of relevant areas?		
2. Is each member of the steering group committed to taking the lead to help ensure the PPS is used and applied appropriately within their area of work and influence?		
3. Has a process been put in place to ensure regular monitoring of how the recommendations and action plan are being delivered and the PPS is being applied?		
Step 10: Keep the strategy robust & up to date		
1. Has a process been put in place to ensure the PPS is kept robust and up to date?		
2. Does the process involve an annual update of the PPS?		
3. Is the steering group to be maintained and is it clear of its on-going role?		
4. Is regular liaison with the NGBs and other parties planned?		
5. Has all the supply and demand information been collated and presented in a format (i.e. single document that can be filtered accordingly) that will help people to review it and highlight any changes?		
6. Have any changes made to the Active Places Power data been fed back to Sport England?		

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APPENDIX ONE: INCREASING FOOTBALL USE OF 3G PITCHES

During the last decade 3G AGPs have played an increasing role within the national game. They are regarded by the Football Association (FA) as the optimum facility for training by clubs. In recent seasons, they have also become more popular for competitive matches. With this in mind, before developing the recommendations and action plan for this PPS, two scenarios have been looked at to help with understanding what demand there may be for full sized floodlit 3G AGPs in Derby if increased amounts of play were to take place on them.

In order to do so, information from the 'Assessment' stage of developing this PPS, alongside details from the FA, have been used to help answer the following questions:

How many full sized floodlit 3G AGPs may be required to meet demand within Derby if:

- ◀ All teams playing competitive football had access to a full sized floodlit 3G AGP to train on once a week?
- ◀ All matches for teams currently playing competitive football on Derby City Council managed natural grass pitches were played on full sized floodlit 3G AGPs?

The outcomes of these tested scenarios are especially pertinent to Derby given its present inclusion within the FA Parklife Football Hubs funding programme. Key principles of developing football hubs through the programme include large scale portfolio investment into multiple 3G pitches at sites to service affiliated training requirements, as well as commitment to transferring a significant proportion of mini soccer and some youth matches onto 3G pitches.

The answers to these questions are set out below and are based on full sized floodlit 3G AGPs which have full community use during peak periods⁶⁹. However, the results should be viewed as providing an indication of the 'full sized pitch equivalents' that may be demanded. In practice, the most appropriate ways of meeting any such increase in demand will vary depending on the nature of the local area. For example, in some areas new full sized floodlit AGPs may be appropriate, whereas in others small sided provision to cater for increased training use or securing greater community use/hours of existing provision may be the best way forward.

Given the above, what the answers may mean for the Derby City area, taking into account the wider findings from the Assessment stage of developing the PPS, is also presented below. These details have been used to help inform the development of the PPS's recommendations and the action plan in Part 6.

⁶⁹ Weekdays 17:00 - 21:00 (or 19:00 on Fridays) and 09:00 - 17:00 on weekends.

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Scenario results

i. If all teams playing competitive football had access to a full sized floodlit 3G AGP to train on once a week.

- As a guide, the FA suggests that one full sized floodlit 3G AGP could potentially accommodate this training demand from 42 teams (Ratio of 1:4270).
- It is considered that there are currently 418 Derby City based teams which require access to train once per week on floodlit 3G surface.

Analysis Area	Current number of teams	Current requirement	Current number of available 3G pitches	Current shortfall	Future number of teams ⁷¹ (2028)	Future shortfall
North East	201	4.75 - 4	2	2	238	3
North West	83	1.97 – 2	2	-	92	-
South West & Central	13	0.30 – 0	-	-	14	-
South East	121	2.88 - 2	-	2	150	3
Total	418	8	4	4	494	6

- Using the FA's 1:42 ratio suggests that eight full sized floodlit 3G AGPs would be required to meet this increased affiliated team training use within the City.
- At present, there are four available full sized 3G pitches. Therefore, there is a requirement an additional four full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated football training demand.
- Future demand indicates an increase of 76 new teams, creating a subsequent total of 494 teams (assuming all were to train and play in Derby) by 2028.
- This would increase the future requirement to ten full sized floodlit 3G pitches to accommodate affiliated training demand and in turn the shortfall from four to six through increased demand in the north East and South East Areas.
- Neither current or future requirements are able to be met by existing full sized 3G pitch supply and shortfalls require the creation of new 3G surfaces.

⁷⁰ The FA developed the training ratio following their facilities strategy vision to provide all affiliated clubs with access to a 3G AGP for training. An original ratio of 1:56 was based on a full sized pitch providing 56 slots per week (Mon-Thurs 6-9pm, Fri 6-8pm). The ratio was subsequently revised to 1:42. This was due to evidence of a number of local authority areas reaching the perceived required number of 3G AGP facilities based on the 1:56 ratio yet still evidencing latent demand. Further FA analysis of 3G AGP facility usage also showed that many affiliated teams seek more than one slot for training and that significant amounts of non FA affiliated and recreational demand also use 3G AGPs during the peak time, creating a need for further 3G AGP provision.

⁷¹ Based on increased demand forecasted from team generation rates

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If all matches for teams playing competitive football on Council managed natural grass pitches were played on full sized floodlit 3G AGPs.

- ✦ The FA is keen to work with local authorities (LAs) to understand the potential demand for full sized floodlit 3G AGPs should all competitive matches, currently played on LA managed natural grass pitches, be transferred to one.
- ✦ Table A.1 takes information from the Assessment stage of this PPS to present the number of teams playing on LA/Trust managed natural grass pitches (not including school sites or sites leased to clubs) and the relevant peak periods.
- ✦ For the 2017/18 season Derby City Council operates six football hub sites upon which the following scenario is based. They are:
 - ✦ Alvaston Park
 - ✦ Chaddesden Park
 - ✦ Darley Playing Fields
 - ✦ Moorways Sports Complex
 - ✦ Racecourse Playing Fields
 - ✦ Sinfin Moor Park

Table A.1: Number of teams playing on local authority managed natural grass pitches

Pitch type	Pitch size	Peak period	Number of teams
Adult	11v11	Sunday AM	22
Youth	11v11	Sunday AM	54
Youth	9v9	Sunday AM	75
Youth	7v7	N/A	
Mini	7v7	Sunday AM	75
Mini	5v5	Sunday AM	26
Total			252

- ✦ The FA suggests an approach (see below) for estimating the number of full sized floodlit 3G AGPs that teams may demand for competitive matches. Table A.2 presents the results of this approach for the teams set out in Table A.1.

Table A.2: Number of 3G AGPs that may be required

Format	Number of teams per time (x)	Number of matches at PEAK TIME (y)= x/2	3G units per match (z)	Total units required formats (A)=(y)*(z)	3G pitches required B= (A)/64
5v5	26	13	4	52	0.8125
7v7	75	37.5	8	300	4.6875
9v9	75	37.5	10	375	5.859375
11v11 (Youth)	54	27	32	864	13.5
11v11 (Adult)	22	11	32	352	5.5

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- ◀ Transferring all matches for teams currently playing competitive football on Council managed natural grass pitches may equate to a demand for 31 full sized floodlit 3G AGPs (rounded up from 30.4) for all the different formats of the game.
- ◀ In order to accommodate just mini soccer (both formats) on Sunday mornings there would be a need for six full sized pitches (rounded up from 5.5), increasing to 12 pitches (rounded up from 11.4) with the addition of all youth 9v9 play. This could also accommodate a proportion of demand at non-peak times, for example women's football on Sunday afternoons.
- ◀ The FA approach for estimating the number of full sized floodlit 3G AGPs that teams may demand for competitive matches is based on:
 - ◀ A team playing a 'home' match every other week - therefore dividing the number of teams by two with the result rounded up to provide a figure for the number of matches a week during the peak period (Table A.2 Column y).
 - ◀ A 3G AGP being available for 4 hours⁷² a day during the peak period (e.g. 10am to 2pm). Therefore, all demand being programmed over the four hour period.
 - ◀ Using a unit measure which can be applied to the different formats of the game to quantify how a pitch can be used during this 4 hour period (Table A.2 Column z). One unit is taken as equating to a quarter of a full sized 3G AGP for 15 minutes. Therefore, a full sized 3G AGP provides 4 units per 15 minutes and 16 units per hour. Across the four hour period this totals a capacity of 64 units (16 units per hour x 4 hours).
 - ◀ As set out in Table A.3 below, each format of the game will require a certain amount of units of a full sized 3G AGP per match based on the required pitch size and match duration.

Table A.3: FA set units of a full sized 3G AGP per match for each format

Format of the game	Number of pitches that fit on a full sized 3G AGP	Number of matches per hour on a full sized 3G AGP	Number of matches per 2 hour period on a full sized 3G AGP	Number of units per match
5v5	4	4	8	4
7v7	2	2	4	8
9v9	2	2	2	10
11v11 Youth	1	0	1	32
11v11 Adult	1	0	1	32

⁷² The rationale for 4 hours is based on a standard approach for match programming nationally and the ability to facilitate 2 adult games.

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Current supply

- There are five full sized 3G pitches in Derby, all of which have floodlighting. All are available for community use in some capacity with the exception of Merrill Academy which is considered broadly unavailable other than to Derby County FC which has access.
- Four of the five full sized pitches are presently certified for competitive use and listed on the FA 3G Football Turf Pitch Register, representing 80% of full sized 3G pitch supply.
- The only full sized pitch not certified and registered is Merrill Academy.
- There are a further eight small sized 3G pitches, all are available for community use, though community use of some small sized pitches such as Lucozade Powerleague Soccerdome is limited as they primarily function as commercial recreational football centres.

Scenario ii Conclusion

There is a significant level of football demand utilising the six Council managed football hub sites and the requirement to move all of this play onto 3G pitches is not feasible and unrealistic. However, accommodating all mini soccer as per the key principles of Parklife hubs would require access to 5.5 full sized 3G pitches on Sunday mornings and early Sunday afternoons, rounded up to six pitches to allow capacity for growth.

A proportion of this mini soccer play is currently accommodated on the existing 3G pitch at Racecourse Playing Fields and development of additional 3G pitches here (as well as required resurfacing of the existing) would present opportunity for natural extension of this operation. However, all other existing pitches are located at education sites where the Council has little influence over access or programming, especially at weekends when school buildings and supporting infrastructure may be closed. As such, to accommodate all mini soccer on 3G pitches, there would be a need for at least five additional full sized 3G pitches where the Council is engaged as a stakeholder. This would also sufficiently be able to meet current demand for affiliated training on a Citywide level.

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APPENDIX TWO: SPORTING CONTEXT

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

A number of NGB strategies are approaching or beyond their indicated lifespans but should be considered incumbent and applicable until publication of superseding strategies. Notably, the RFU is to publish its new facilities strategy later in 2018, whilst the RFL is also producing an emerging new facilities strategy.

National context

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

Sport England: Towards an Active Nation (2016-2021)

Sport England has recently released its new five year strategy 'Towards an Active Nation'. The aim is to target the 28% of people who do less than 30 minutes of exercise each week and will focus on the least active groups; typically women, the disabled and people from lower socio-economic backgrounds.

Sport England will invest up to £30m on a plan to increase the number of volunteers in grassroots sport. Emphasis will be on working with a larger range of partners with less money being directed towards National Governing Bodies.

The Strategy will help deliver against the five health, social and economic outcomes set out in the Government's Sporting Future strategy.

- ◀ Physical Wellbeing
- ◀ Mental Wellbeing
- ◀ Individual Development
- ◀ Social & Community Development
- ◀ Economic Development

National Planning Policy Framework

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

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

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

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

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

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

The FA National Game Strategy (2015 – 2019)

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

- ◀ Sustain and Increase Participation.
- ◀ Ensure access to education sites to accommodate the game.
- ◀ Help players to be the best that they can be and provide opportunities for them to progress from grassroots to elite.
- ◀ Recruit, retain and develop a network of qualified referees
- ◀ Support clubs, leagues and other competition providers to develop a safe, inclusive and positive football experience for everyone.
- ◀ Support Clubs and Leagues to become sustainable businesses, understanding and serving the needs of players and customers.
- ◀ Improve grass pitches through the pitch improvement programme to improve existing facilities and changing rooms.
- ◀ Deliver new and improved facilities including new Football Turf Pitches.
- ◀ Work with priority Local Authorities enabling 50% of mini-soccer and youth matched to be played on high quality artificial grass pitches.

England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) Cricket Unleashed 5 Year Plan

The England and Wales Cricket Board unveiled a new strategic five-year plan in 2016 (available at <http://www.cricketunleashed.com>). Its success will be measured by the number of people who play, follow or support the whole game.

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The plan sets out five important headline elements and each of their key focuses, these are:

- ◀ **More Play** – make the game more accessible and inspire the next generation of players, coaches, officials and volunteers. Focus on:
 - ◀ *Clubs and leagues*
 - ◀ *Kids*
 - ◀ *Communities*
 - ◀ *Casual*
- ◀ **Great Teams** – deliver winning teams who inspire and excite through on-field performance and off-field behaviour. Focus on:
 - ◀ *Pathway*
 - ◀ *Support*
 - ◀ *Elite Teams*
 - ◀ *England Teams*
- ◀ **Inspired Fans** – put the fan at the heart of our game to improve and personalise the cricket experience for all. Focus on:
 - ◀ *Fan focus*
 - ◀ *New audiences*
 - ◀ *Global stage*
 - ◀ *Broadcast and digital*
- ◀ **Good Governance and Social Responsibility** – make decisions in the best interests of the game and use the power of cricket to make a positive difference. Focus on:
 - ◀ *Integrity*
 - ◀ *Community programmes*
 - ◀ *Our environments*
 - ◀ *One plan*
- ◀ **Strong Finance and Operations** – increase the game's revenues, invest our resources wisely and administer responsibly to secure the growth of the game. Focus on:
 - ◀ *People*
 - ◀ *Revenue and reach*
 - ◀ *Insight*
 - ◀ *Operations*

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

The RFU National Facility Strategy 2013-2017 provides a framework for development of high-quality, well-managed facilities that will help to strengthen member clubs and grow the game in communities around them. In conjunction with partners, this strategy will assist and support clubs and other organisations, so that they can continue to provide quality opportunities for all sections of the community to enjoy the game. It sets out the broad facility needs of the sport and identifies investment priorities to the game and its key partners. It identifies that with 1.5 million players there is a continuing need to invest in community club facilities in order to:

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

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

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

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

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

The RFU is to publish its new facilities strategy in late 2018.

England Hockey Strategy

Vision: For every hockey club in England to have appropriate and sustainable facilities that provide excellent experiences for players.

Mission: More, Better, Happier Players with access to appropriate and sustainable facilities.

Our club market is well structured and clubs are required to affiliate to England Hockey to play in community leagues. As a result, only relatively few occasional teams lie outside our affiliation structure. Schools and Universities are the other two areas where significant hockey is played.

The 3 main objectives of the facilities strategy are:

1. PROTECT: To conserve the existing hockey provision

We currently have over 800 pitches that are used by hockey clubs (club, school, universities.) We need to retain the current provision where appropriate to ensure that hockey is maintained across the country.

2. IMPROVE: To improve the existing facilities stock (physically and administratively).

The current facilities stock is ageing and there needs to be strategic investment into refurbishing the pitches and ancillary facilities. There needs to be more support for clubs to obtain better agreements with facilities providers & education around owning an asset.

3. DEVELOP: To strategically build new hockey facilities where there is an identified need and ability to deliver and maintain. This might include consolidating hockey provision in a local area where appropriate.

The research has identified key areas across the country where there is a lack of suitable Hockey provision and there is a need for additional pitches. There is an identified demand for multi pitches in the right places to consolidate hockey and allow clubs to have all of their provision catered for at one site.

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The Rugby Football League Facility Strategy

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

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

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

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

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

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

The RFL is presently producing its emerging new facilities strategy

2015-2018 British Tennis Strategy

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

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

- ◀ Deliver great service to clubs
- ◀ Build partnerships in the community, led by parks
- ◀ Enhance the tennis offer in education

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

- ◀ Becoming more relevant to coaches
- ◀ Refocusing on recreational competition
- ◀ Providing results orientated facility investment
- ◀ Applying best in class marketing and promotion
- ◀ Jump starting the peak summer season
- ◀ Establishing a "no compromise" high performance programme with focus

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

- ◀ Becoming a more effective and efficient LTA
- ◀ Harnessing the full resource network
- ◀ Generating new revenue

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

England Athletics: Whole Sport Plan 2013-2017

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

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

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

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

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

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

UK Athletics Facilities Strategy (2014-2019)

Facilities are essential to attracting, retaining and developing athletes of the future. Having the right facilities in the right place will be crucial in meeting growing demand, increasing participation in physical activity and athletics, improving the health of the nation and supporting a new generation of athletes in clubs and schools through to national and world class level.

UKA and the Home Country Athletics Federations (HCAFs) recognise the challenges faced by facility owners and venue operators, and the 5-year Facility Strategy (2014-2019) uses a Track & Field facility model designed to support a sustainable UK network of development, training and competition venues that meet Home Country needs aligned to UKA's Athlete/Participant Development Model. In addition to Track and Field provision, UKA recognises the huge amount of club activity that takes place on roads, paths and trails and the strategy also maps out a plan for future "running" facilities.

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The strategy does not seek to identify priority facilities, clubs or geographical areas. Instead, it provides the direction and guidance that will enable the four Home Country Athletics Federations (England Athletics, Athletics Northern Ireland, Scottish Athletics and Welsh Athletics) to establish their own priorities and deliver the principles of the UKA Facilities Strategy within their own national context.

UKA's 2014-19 Facilities Strategy key outcomes:

- Increased participation across all athletics disciplines
- Increased club membership by providing facilities that support a participation pathway from novice through to club member
- Increased talent pool
- Long term improvement in the development of athletes of all ages and abilities
- Securing the long-term future of existing facilities
- More attractive and inspiring facilities for existing and potential athletes
- Improving the athletics experience for all participants
- Improved relationships and interactions between stakeholders, particularly clubs and facility operators

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

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



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

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

Bowls England: Strategic Plan 2014-2017

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

The overall vision of Bowls England is to:

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

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

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

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

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

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

British Crown Green Bowling Association

There is no current facility guidance provided by British Crown Green Bowling Association responsible for crown green bowls in England.

<http://bcgba.org.uk/index.html>

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APPENDIX THREE: FUNDING PLAN

Funding opportunities⁷³

In order to deliver much of the Action Plan, it is recognised that external partner funding will need to be sought. Although seeking developer contributions in applicable situations and other local funding/community schemes could go some way towards meeting deficiencies and/or improving provision, other potential/match sources of funding should be investigated. Below is a list of current funding sources that are relevant for community improvement projects involving sports facilities.

Awarding body	Description
Big Lottery Fund http://www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/	Big invests in community groups and to projects that improve health, education and the environment. For example, Awards for All which is for small Lottery grants of between £300 and £10,000.
Sport England The current funding streams will change throughout 2017/18 so refer to the website for the latest information: http://funding.sportengland.org/funding/our-different-funds/	Sport England is keen to marry funding with other organisations that provide financial support to create and strengthen the best sports projects. Applicants are encouraged to maximise the levels of other sources of funding, and projects that secure higher levels of partnership funding are more likely to be successful.
Football Foundation http://www.footballfoundation.org.uk/funding-schemes/	This trust provides financial help for football at all levels, from national stadia and FA Premier League clubs down to grass-roots local development.
Rugby Football Foundation http://www.rugbyfootballfoundation.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=14&Itemid=113	The Grant Match Scheme in particular provides easy-to-access grant funding for playing projects that contribute to the recruitment and retention of community rugby players. Grants are available on a 'match funding' 50:50 basis to support a proposed project. Projects eligible for funding include: 1. Pitch Facilities – Playing surface improvement, pitch improvement, rugby posts, floodlights. 2. Club House Facilities – Changing rooms, shower facilities, washroom/lavatory, and measures to facilitate segregation (e.g. women, juniors). 3. Equipment – Large capital equipment, pitch maintenance capital equipment (e.g. mowers). Other loan schemes are also available.
The England and Wales Cricket Trust https://www.ecb.co.uk/be-involved/club-support/club-funding	Interest Free Loan Scheme provides finance to clubs for capital projects and the Small Grant Scheme is also open to applications from affiliated cricket clubs.
EU Life Fund http://ec.europa.eu/environment/funding/intro_en.htm	LIFE is the EU's financial instrument supporting environmental and nature conservation projects throughout the EU.
National Hockey Foundation http://www.thenationalhockeyfoundation.com/	The Foundation primarily makes grants to a wide range of organisations that meet one of the areas of focus: Young people and hockey, Enabling the development of hockey at youth or community level.

⁷³ Up to date as of April 2017.

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Awarding body	Description
<p>Lawn Tennis Association https://www.lta.org.uk/globalassets/venue/tbtt/transforming-british-tennis-together-funding-guidelines.pdf</p>	<p>The LTA has committed £125 million to improve community facilities and plans to unlock a further £125 million through match funding called Transforming British Tennis Together (TBTT). The funding will ensure barriers such as floodlighting; access systems (ClubSpark) and covering courts so they are more accessible throughout the year are overcome. Investment from the TBTT will transform facilities by working with clubs, parks, community venues and education sites</p>

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Protecting Playing Fields

Sport England's Strategy: Towards an Active Nation (2016-2021) will simplify the funding reducing the number of investment programmes from 30 to 7:

- ◀ Tackling Inactivity
- ◀ Children and Young People
- ◀ Volunteering
- ◀ Taking sport and activity into the mass market
- ◀ Supporting sports core markets
- ◀ Local delivery
- ◀ Creating welcoming sports facilities

The current funding streams listed below will remain operational during 2016/17 but will be phased out and replaced by one or more of the seven listed above.

It launched Protecting Playing Fields (PPF) as part of its Places People Play Olympic legacy mass participation programme and is investing £10 million of National Lottery funding in community sports projects.

The programme is being delivered via five funding rounds (with up to £2 million being awarded to projects in each round). Its focus is on protecting and improving playing fields and developing community sport. It will fund capital projects that create, develop and improve playing fields for sporting and community use and offer long term protection of the site for sport. Projects are likely to involve the construction of new pitches or improvement of existing ones that need levelling or drainage works.

Sport England's Community Asset Fund⁷⁴ programme will be delivered via funding rounds and replaced its previous Inspired Facilities Fund. The Community Asset Fund opened in late January 2017 with an annual budget of £15 million, anticipating funding applications to range anywhere from £1000 to £150,000.

A key difference of the new programme is that it not only aims to support improvement of facilities within traditional sports clubs and recreational or sporting environments, but seeks explore new ways to invest in communities where improvement of facilities can offer wider benefit for not just sporting groups but other physical activities and local organisations which use or could use the site. The change in approach reflects the Towards an Active Nation Strategy and a contribution to delivering the five outcomes: physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development.

The four main aims of the Community Asset Fund programme are:

- ◀ Improve and protect existing sports facilities that support the needs of local communities
- ◀ Invest in new and different places that meet the needs of local communities, which include our target audiences
- ◀ Ensure our capital investment reaches organisations who have not accessed our funding before
- ◀ Create a more resilient, sustainable, less grant dependent sport sector

⁷⁴ <https://www.sportengland.org/media/11425/community-asset-fund-guide-january-2017.pdf>

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

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Strategic Facilities Fund

Facilities are fundamental in providing more people with the opportunity to play sport. The supply of the right facilities in the right areas is key to getting more people to play sport. Sport England recognises the considerable financial pressures that local authorities are currently under and the need to strategically review and rationalise leisure stock so that cost effective and financially sustainable provision is available in the long-term. Sport England has a key role to play in the sector, from influencing the local strategic planning and review of sports facility provision to investing in major capital projects of strategic importance.

The Strategic Facilities Fund will direct capital investment into a number of key local authority projects that are identified through a strategic needs assessment and that have maximum impact on growing and sustaining community sport participation. These projects will be promoted as best practice in the delivery of quality and affordable facilities, whilst demonstrating long-term operational efficiencies. The fund will support projects that bring together multiple partners, including input from the public and private sectors and national governing bodies of sport (NGBs). The fund is also designed to encourage applicants and their partners to invest further capital and revenue funding to ensure sustainability. Sport England has allocated a budget of circa £30m of Lottery funding to award through this fund (2013-17).

Key features which applications must demonstrate are:

- ◀ A robust needs and evidence base which illustrates the need for the project and the proposed facility mix
- ◀ Strong partnerships which will last beyond the initial development of the project and underpin the long-term sustainability of the facility
- ◀ Multi-sport provision and activity that demonstrates delivery against NGB local priorities
- ◀ A robust project plan from inception to completion with achievable milestones and timescales.

Lottery applications will be invited on a solicited-only basis and grants of between £500,000 and £2,000,000 will be considered.

The Strategic Facilities Fund will prioritise projects that:

- ◀ Are large-scale capital developments identified as part of a local authority sports facility strategic needs assessment/rationalisation programme and that will drive a significant increase in community sports participation
- ◀ Demonstrate consultation/support from two or more NGBs and delivery against their local priorities
- ◀ Are multi-sport facilities providing opportunities to drive high participant numbers
- ◀ Are a mix of facility provision (indoor and/or outdoor) to encourage regular and sustained use by a large number of people
- ◀ Offer an enhancement, through modernisation, to existing provision and/or new build facilities
- ◀ Have a long-term sustainable business plan attracting public and private investment
- ◀ Show quality in design, but are fit for purpose to serve the community need
- ◀ Have effective and efficient operating models, combined with a commitment to development programmes which will increase participation and provide talent pathways.

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Projects will need to demonstrate how the grant will deliver against Sport England's strategic priorities. The funding available is for the development of the capital infrastructure, which can contribute to the costs of new build, modernisation or refurbishment and purchasing of major fixed equipment as part of the facility development.

Funder's requirements

Below is a list of funding requirements that can typically be expected to be provided as part of a funding bid, some of which will fall directly out of the Playing Pitch Strategy:

- ◆ Identify need (i.e., why the Project is needed) and how the Project will address it.
- ◆ Articulate what difference the Project will make.
- ◆ Identify benefits, value for money and/or added value.
- ◆ Provide baseline information (i.e., the current situation).
- ◆ Articulate how the Project is consistent with local, regional and national policy.
- ◆ Financial need and project cost.
- ◆ Funding profile (i.e., Who's providing what? Unit and overall costs).
- ◆ Technical information and requirements (e.g., planning permission).
- ◆ Targets, outputs and/or outcomes (i.e., the situation after the Project/what the Project will achieve)
- ◆ Evidence of support from partners and stakeholders.
- ◆ Background/essential documentation (e.g., community use agreement).
- ◆ Assessment of risk.

Indicative costs

The indicative costs of implementing key elements of the Action Plan can be found on the Sport England website:

<https://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/design-and-cost-guidance/cost-guidance/>

The costs are for the development of community sports facilities and are based on providing good quality sports facility based on the last quarter. The Facilities Costs are updated on the Sport England website every quarter. These rounded costs are based on schemes most recently funded through the Lottery (and therefore based on economies of scale), updated to reflect current forecast price indices provided by the Building Cost Information Service (BCIS), prepared by Technical Team Lead of Sport England.

APPENDIX FOUR: GLOSSARY

Displaced demand generally relates to play by teams or other users of playing pitches from within the study area (i.e. from residents of the study area) which takes place outside of the area. This may be due to issues with the provision of pitches and ancillary facilities in the study area, just reflective of how the sports are played (e.g. at a central venue for the wider area) or due to the most convenient site for the respective users just falling outside of the local authority/study area.

Unmet demand is demand that is known to exist but unable to be accommodated on current supply of pitches. This could be in the form of a team with access to a pitch for matches but nowhere to train or vice versa. This could also be due to the poor quality and therefore limited capacity of pitches in the area and/or a lack of provision and ancillary facilities which meet a certain standard of play/league requirement. League secretaries may be aware of some unmet demand as they may have declined applications from teams wishing to enter their competitions due to a lack of pitch provision which in turn is hindering the growth of the league.

Latent demand is demand that evidence suggests may be generated from the current population should they have access to more or better provision. This could include feedback from a sports club who may feel that they could set up and run an additional team if they had access to better provision.

Future demand is an informed estimate made of the likely future demand for pitches in the study area. This is generally based on the most appropriate current and future population projections for the relevant age and gender groupings for each sport. Key trends, local objectives and targets and consultation also inform this figure.

Casual use or other use could take place on natural grass pitches or AGPs and include:

- ◆ Regular play from non-sports club sources (e.g. companies, schools, fitness classes)
- ◆ Infrequent informal/friendly matches
- ◆ Informal training sessions
- ◆ More casual forms of a particular sport organised by sports clubs or other parties
- ◆ Significant public use and informal play, particularly where pitches are located in parks/recreation grounds.

Carrying capacity is the amount of play a site can regularly accommodate (in the relevant comparable unit) for community use without adversely affecting its quality and use. This is typically outlined by the NGB

Overplay is when a pitch is used over the amount that the carrying capacity will allow, (i.e. more than the site can accommodate). Pitches have a limit of how much play they can accommodate over a certain period of time before their quality, and in turn their use, is adversely affected.

Spare capacity is the amount of additional play that a pitch could potentially accommodate in addition to current activity. There may be reasons why this potential to accommodate additional play should not automatically be regarded as actual spare capacity, for example, a site may be managed to regularly operate slightly below its carrying capacity to ensure that it can cater for a number of friendly matches and training activity. This needs to be investigated before the capacity is deemed **actual spare capacity**.

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Match equivalent sessions is an appropriate comparable unit for pitch usage. For football, rugby union and rugby league, pitches should relate to a typical week within the season and one match = one match equivalent session if it occurs every week or 0.5 match equivalent sessions if it occurs every other week (i.e. reflecting home and away fixtures). For cricket pitches, it is appropriate to look at the number of match equivalent sessions over the course of a season and one match = one match equivalent session.