

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

MARCH 2018

QUALITY, INTEGRITY, PROFESSIONALISM

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ABBREVIATIONS

3G	Third Generation (artificial turf)
AGP	Artificial Grass Pitch
CFA	County Football Association
DCB	Derbyshire Cricket Board
DCC	Derby City Council
DCFA	Derbyshire County Football Association
ECB	England and Wales Cricket Board
EH	England Hockey
FA	Football Association
FC	Football club
FE	Further Education
FF	Football Foundation
FIT	Fields in Trust
FPM	Facilities Planning Model
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
HE	Higher Education
KKP	Knight, Kavanagh and Page
NGB	National Governing Body
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PPS	Playing Pitch Strategy
RFL	Rugby Football League
RFU	Rugby Football Union
RUFC	Rugby union football club
S106	Section 106
TGR	Team generation rate
WR	World Rugby

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PART 1: INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This is the Playing Pitch Assessment Report prepared by Knight Kavanagh & Page (KKP) for Derby City Council (DCC) and its partners. This report presents a supply and demand assessment of playing pitch facilities in accordance with Sport England's Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance: An approach to developing and delivering a playing pitch strategy. It has been followed to develop a clear picture of the balance between the local supply of, and demand for, playing pitches and other outdoor sports facilities.

The guidance details a stepped approach to developing a Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS). These steps are separated into five distinct sections:

- ◀ Stage A: Prepare and tailor the approach (Step 1)
- ◀ Stage B: Gather information and views on the supply of and demand for provision (Steps 2 & 3)
- ◀ Stage C: Assess the supply and demand information and views (Steps 4, 5 & 6)
- ◀ Stage D: Develop the strategy (Steps 7 & 8)
- ◀ Stage E: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date (Steps 9 & 10)

Stages A to C are covered in this report.

Stage A: Prepare and tailor the approach

The primary purpose of the Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) is to provide a strategic framework which ensures that the provision of outdoor playing pitches meet the local needs of existing and future residents across Derby. The Strategy will be produced in accordance with Sport England Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance (October 2013 as updated in March 2014) and the national planning guidance and provide robust and objective justification for future playing pitch provision throughout the City.

One of the core planning principles of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs. Section 8 of the NPPF deals specifically with the topic of healthy communities. Paragraph 73 discusses the importance of access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation that can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.

The Derby Local Plan needs to be based upon a robust evidence base. Paragraphs 73 and 74 of the NPPF discuss assessments and the protection of "existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields".

Why the PPS is being developed

The primary purpose of the Playing Pitch Strategy is to provide a strong strategic framework and robust evidence base to support the development of outdoor sport in line with identified need in Derby. The Strategy will underpin and inform local planning policy over the period 2018-2028, specifically supporting the implementation of the Local Plan Part 1 adopted by Derby City Council on the 17th January 2017.

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.

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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 proving 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. The site specific action plan that will form an integral part of this PPS will identify and prioritise sites that require improvements and where the funding should be secured from.

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 in the Derby Local Plan.
- 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:

- 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.

As well as underpinning Planning Policy Guidance, the Strategy is being developed to support the vision for Derby outlined in 'Our People, our places, our City: Derby 2030'¹ to provide a 'safe, strong, and ambitious city to live, for your: start to life, working life and later life'. The Derby City Council Plan 2016-2019 highlights the following priority outcomes:

¹ http://www.derby.gov.uk/media/alluncategorised/2016.08.16_MasterplanFinalApproved.pdf

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- ✦ Protecting vulnerable children, young people, adults and older people
- ✦ Enabling individuals and communities
- ✦ Promoting health and wellbeing
- ✦ Raising achievement and skills
- ✦ Improving housing, supporting job creation and regenerating the city
- ✦ Making the most of our assets
- ✦ Being more commercial
- ✦ Delivering our services differently

The new Playing Pitch Strategy will form part of a fresh strategic approach to Physical Activity and Sport in Derby as one of three new or updated documents which aims alongside stakeholders to deliver a new strategic framework for Physical Activity and Sport across Derby. This framework is based on having the three robust strategic documents in place that will dovetail to identify the key issues that impact on increasing participation in sport, recreation and physical activity. The documents will provide outcomes, outputs to measure success, the actions to deliver this success and the timescales to achieve success. They are:

- ✦ Move More Derby: Physical Activity and Sport Strategy (2018 – 2023)
- ✦ Refreshed Leisure Facilities Strategy (LFS)
- ✦ New Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS)

Housing growth

The Playing Pitch Strategy should also identify future need and development of outdoor sports in the identified border area within neighbouring South Derbyshire District. The scope of the strategy includes the Derby Housing Market Area and covers the Area of Strategic Urban Growth on the Derby City border. The current housing plans for each authority and subsequent anticipated population growth is a key driver in the two authorities seeking to work in partnership to develop informing planning policy guidance relating to the provision of outdoor sport. Derby City Local Plan Part 1 sets a growth strategy to provide 11,000 dwellings within the City up to 2028; a further 5,388 dwellings will be provided as sustainable urban extensions in neighbouring authorities.

It is important to assess the specific sporting and recreational needs of the changing demographic base across the two authorities in order to determine what provision is required. This information can then be used to plan for and support delivery of the necessary land and facilities to meet current and future demand, co-ordinated through aligned strategies and initial five year action plans.

The FA Parklife Programme

The FA, the Premier League and Sport England (along with the Football Foundation together commonly referred to as ‘the Football stakeholders’) have developed the Parklife Football Hubs Programme to target areas where pressures on the local game are greatest. The aim of the programme is to create a sustainable model for football facilities based around artificial grass pitches on hub sites. The fund will provide significant new investment into local, accessible facilities. It differs from traditional football investment streams as the funding partners are keen to see a portfolio approach that provides an area-wide solution, rather than a one-off site investment. The programme is fully detailed within Part 2: Football.

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To be eligible for the programme local authorities must have a qualifying population of at least 200,000 people, however those with a lesser population are able to adopt a partnership approach with neighbouring authorities to qualify. Following an expression of interest submitted by Derby City Council in partnership with Derbyshire FA and Derby County Football Club (and supported by South Derbyshire District Council), Derby has successfully been progressed to develop an application within the second of a three-stage funding process for the Parklife programme. One of the key drivers for the PPS is for the findings to help inform the Derby Parklife journey.

New schools

As a result of planned housing growth, there will be associated need to increase number of pupil places at both primary and secondary schools in Derby to service population growth. As part of an £11 million project to create an additional 870 pupil places, extensions are planned at Derby Moor Academy (224 new places), Murray Park School (550 new places) and West Park School (150 new places). These extensions will be funded through the Derby Schools Capital Programme awarded by the government, with the new teaching block at Derby Moor Academy hoped to be operational by September 2019. Though there is no foreseen impact on land used or able to be used as playing field, increased demand at these schools is likely to lead to increased school use of existing sports facilities.

Furthermore, a new 210 place primary school is also planned for development in South Derbyshire on the Derby border area near Findern to service demand arising from the Highfields Farm development, proposed to open September 2019.

Aims and objectives

The key drivers for developing the Playing Pitch Strategy include:

- ✦ Aims and objectives for improving health and well-being and increasing participation in sport.
- ✦ Sports development programmes and changes in how the sports are played.
- ✦ The need for evidence to help protect and enhance existing provision.
- ✦ The need to inform the development and implementation of planning policy.
- ✦ The need to inform the assessment of planning applications.
- ✦ Potential changes to the supply of provision due to capital programmes e.g. for educational sites.
- ✦ Budgetary pressures to ensure the most efficient management and maintenance of playing pitch provision.
- ✦ The need to develop a priority list of deliverable projects which will help to meet any current deficiencies provide for future demands and feed into wider infrastructure planning work.
- ✦ Prioritisation of internal capital and revenue investment.
- ✦ The need to provide evidence to help secure internal and external funding.

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The objectives of the project will be to:

- ◀ Provide a carefully quantified and documented assessment of current and future needs for playing pitches;
- ◀ Provide information to assist performance management and asset management,
- ◀ Provide information to underpin:
 - ◀ the protection, enhancement and improvement of the existing pitch stock,
 - ◀ improvements in community access to educational and non-local authority pitches;
- ◀ To provide a basis for establishing new pitch requirements arising from new housing developments or improvements to existing where demand can be satisfied by increasing capacity.
- ◀ To provide a framework for delivering government policies for social inclusion, environmental protection, community involvement and healthy living;
- ◀ To provide good-quality information and evidence of need for funding bids for new and improved provision;
- ◀ To ensure that the Council strategy has strong links to all NGB facilities strategies;
- ◀ To provide the context for sports development of pitch sports which aims to develop the range of opportunities available.

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

The protection of playing field land both for formal sport and recreational use as well as green spaces such as parks plays an integral part in ensuring facility resource is available, linking to and facilitating the delivery of other health and physical activity strategies. For example, the 'Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation' (Department of Media Culture and Sport, 2015) aims to confirm the recognition and understanding that sport makes a positive difference through broader means and will help the sector to deliver five simple but fundamental outcomes: physical health, mental health, individual development, social, community and economic development.

The Government's ambition is that all relevant departments work closer together to create a more physically active nation, where children and young people enjoy the best sporting opportunities available and people of all ages and backgrounds can enjoy the many benefits that sport and physical activity bring, at every stage in their lives.

Agreed scope

The Assessment Report provides detail in respect of what exists in the City, its condition, distribution and overall quality. It also considers the demand for facilities based on population distribution and planned growth. The full list of sports facilities covered is set out below.

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.

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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

Management arrangements

A Project Team from the Council has worked with KKP to ensure that all relevant information is readily available and to support the consultants as necessary to ensure that project stages and milestones are delivered on time.

A strong and effective steering group has and will continue to lead and drive this PPS forward during its development and also to ensure the delivery of its recommendations and actions. The membership of the group is balanced and representative of the different parties and key drivers behind the work and the providers and users of playing pitches in the study area.

The Steering Group is and has been responsible for the direction of the PPS from a strategic perspective and for supporting, checking and challenging the work of the project team. The Steering Group is made up of representatives from Derby City Council, Sport England, Derbyshire Sport and National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs). Please see Appendix 2 for a list of Steering Group contacts.

It will be important for the Steering Group to continue once the PPS has been finalised for several reasons, including a continuing responsibility to:

- ✦ Be a champion for playing pitch provision in the area and promote the value and importance of the PPS.
- ✦ Ensure implementation of the PPS's recommendations and action plan.
- ✦ Monitor and evaluate the outcomes of the PPS.
- ✦ Ensure that the PPS is kept up to date and refreshed.

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Study area

Derby is one of nine local authorities which form the County of Derbyshire. Derby borders the districts of Amber Valley to the North, Erewash to the East and North East, whilst to the East and South through the West it is enwrapped by South Derbyshire. Derby and South Derbyshire share a boundary along the Southern edge of the City from Radbourne and Mickleover in the West to Elvaston and Boulton in the East.

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 assessment report.

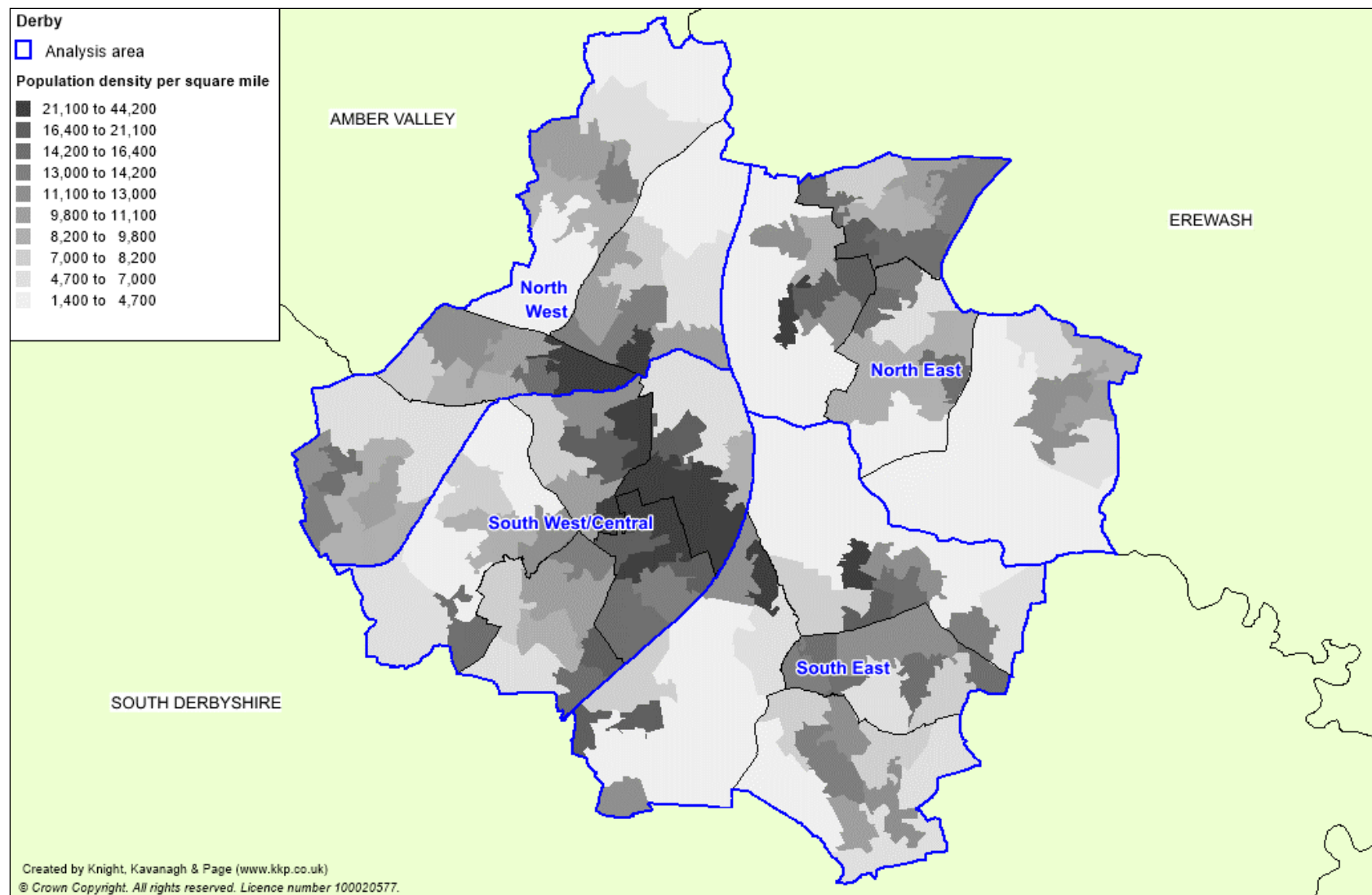
The Derby City administrative area is divided into four sub areas (North, South, East and West). A variation on these areas has been adopted for the purposes for the PPS, the four sub areas (termed Analysis Areas within the PPS) are outlined below (including current population²):

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

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



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Our City Our River flood defence scheme

In 2011 the Environment Agency adopted the Lower Derwent Flood Risk Management Strategy which aims to reduce the possibility of major flooding from the River Derwent. Derby City Council has since worked in partnership with the Environment Agency to propose a solution which would protect people, properties and strategic infrastructure whilst regenerating key sites along the river. Consequently, the Council has developed the 'Our City Our River' flood defence scheme in order to reduce flood risk through long-term and sustainable economic development, creating a high quality riverside.

As part of the scheme, a number of sites which presently accommodate sports facilities will be impacted upon resulting in a break in continuity of service. The work involves varying scales of excavation across a range of facilities ranging from decommissioning to changing access points and auxiliary services. The initial phase of development will affect sports provision at the following sites:

- ◀ Chester Green
- ◀ Parkers Piece Playing Fields
- ◀ Darley Playing Fields

There will be a disruption to the accessibility of these sites during 2016/17 with the like for like replacement of provision at alternative sites or reinstatement proposed for 2017/18. Any disruption or loss of provision is detailed within the relevant sport sections throughout this report.

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

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

Gather supply information and views – an audit of playing pitches

PPS guidance uses the following definitions of a playing pitch and playing field. These definitions are set out by the Government in the 2015 'Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order'.³ It should be noted that the reference to five years within the Order is purely in relation to whether Sport England should be consulted in a statutory capacity. The fact that a playing field may not have been marked out for pitch sport in the last five years does not mean that it is no longer a playing field. That remains its lawful planning use whether marked out or not

- ◀ ***Playing pitch*** – a delineated area of 0.2ha or more which is used for association football, rugby, cricket, hockey, lacrosse, rounders, baseball, softball, American football, Australian football, Gaelic football, shinty, hurling, polo or cycle polo.
- ◀ ***Playing field*** – the whole of a site which encompasses at least one playing pitch.

Although the statutory definition of a playing field is the whole of a site with at least one pitch of 0.2ha or more, this PPS takes into account smaller sized pitches that contribute to the supply side, for example, 5v5 mini football pitches. This PPS counts individual grass pitches (as a delineated area) as the basic unit of supply. The definition of a playing pitch also includes artificial grass pitches (AGPs).

³ www.sportengland.org>Facilities and Planning> Planning Applications

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As far as possible the assessment report aims to capture all of the pitches within Derby. However, there may be instances, for example, on school sites, where access was not possible and has led to omissions within the report.

Any sites omitted from the PPS either intended or having been overlooked, whether used, disused or lapsed, are subject to the same conditions as those detailed herein. Any such site is not to be considered as not required or surplus as part of the planning process.

Quantity

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

- ◀ Site name, address (including postcode) and location
- ◀ Ownership and management type
- ◀ Security of tenure
- ◀ Total number, type and quality of pitches

Accessibility

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

- ◀ **Community use** - pitches in public, voluntary, private or commercial ownership or management (including education sites) recorded as being available for hire and currently in use by teams playing in community leagues.
- ◀ **Available but unused** - pitches that are available for hire but are not currently used by teams which play in community leagues; this most often applies to school sites but can also apply to sites which are expensive to hire.
- ◀ **No community use** - pitches which as a matter of policy or practice are not available for hire or used by teams playing in community leagues. This should include professional club pitches along with some semi-professional club pitches, where play is restricted to the first or second team.
- ◀ **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 fall outside of Sport England's statutory remit but still have to be assessed using the criteria in paragraph 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework 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.

In addition, there should be a good degree of certainty that the pitch will be available to the community for at least the following three years. A judgement is made based on the information gathered and a record of secured or unsecured community use put against each site.

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There are also two lapsed playing field sites which were identified as allocations for potential development but have not presently been taken forward for development of any kind:

The former Normanton Junior School site (Grange Avenue) last used as a school field in September 2008 will be isolated through the development of a new faith school, permission for which was granted in February 2017. The new school states it does not wish to take on the accompanying playing field land meaning the development effectively isolates it, rendering it inaccessible.

Located closely to the new faith school development on the other side of adjacent housing lies Village Primary School where there the Southernmost playing field is lapsed. The field is of sufficient size to accommodate approximately two youth football pitches or equivalent but has no pitch side changing facilities and is only accessible through the main primary school site via the adjacent playing field presently in use.

Furthermore, there are some sites with playing pitches no longer marked, however the sites as a whole remain operational as they are either protected or serve a wider function such as a public park and therefore are not likely to be considered for potential development.

Boulton Lane Park in years previous accommodated as many as three football pitches of various sizes but now has only bowling green and multi-use games area (MUGA) provision.

Brunswood Recreation Ground previously accommodated two football pitches (one mini soccer and one youth 9v9) as recently as the 2016/17 football season, however pitches are no longer formally marked and the site is now maintained by the Council as public open space with onsite play provision.

Quality

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

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

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

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

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In addition to undertaking non-technical assessments (using the templates provided within the guidance and as determined by NGBs), users and providers were also consulted on the quality and in some instances the quality rating was adjusted to reflect this.

Gather demand information and views

Presenting an accurate picture of current demand for playing pitches (i.e. recording how and when pitches are used) is important when undertaking a supply and demand assessment. Demand for playing pitches in Derby tends to fall within the following categories:

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

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

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

A variety of consultation methods were used to collate demand information about leagues, clubs, county associations and national/regional governing bodies of sport. Face to face consultation was carried out with key clubs from each sport. This allowed for the collection of detailed demand information and an exploration of key issues to be interrogated and more accurately assessed.

For data analysis purposes, an online survey (converted to postal if required) was utilised. This was sent to all clubs not covered by face to face consultation.

Local sports development officers, county associations and regional governing body officers advised which of the clubs to include in the face to face consultation. Sport England was also included within the consultation process prior to the project commencing. Issues identified by clubs returning questionnaires were followed up by telephone or face to face interviews.

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The response rates of such consultation are as follows:

Sport	Total number	Number responding	Response rate	Methods of consultation
Football clubs	98	53	54%	Face to face
Football teams	395	305	77%	Online survey Telephone
Cricket clubs	9	8	89%	Face to face Online survey Telephone
Rugby union clubs	4	3	75%	Face to face Online survey
Rugby league clubs	1	1	100%	Online survey
Hockey clubs	4	3	75%	Face to face Telephone
American football clubs	1	1	100%	Online survey
Tennis clubs	7	5	71%	Online survey Telephone
Bowling clubs	13	12	92%	Online survey Telephone
Athletics clubs	1	1	100%	Face to face
Universities	1	1	100%	Face to face
Secondary schools/colleges	18	13	72%	Face to face Telephone
Primary/SEN Schools	91	17	19%	Online survey Telephone

The consultation process sought to capture demand information and associated issues relating to all affiliated sports clubs using playing pitches in Derby.

For face to face consultation, key clubs were identified by NGBs and the Council and were selected based on sporting issues most pertinent to the study, for example, for having high levels of demand, specific facility issues including quality, threat of loss of access or related issues to playing pitch provision.

Future demand

Alongside current demand, it is important for a PPS to assess whether the future demand for playing pitches can be met. Using population projections, and proposed housing growth (if available), an estimate can be made of the likely future demand for playing pitches.

Team generation rates are 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.

Future demand for pitches is calculated by adding the percentage increases, to the ONS population increases in each Analysis Area. This figure is then applied to the TGRs and is presented on a sport by sport basis within the relevant sections of this report.

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Other information sources that were used to help identify future demand include:

- ◀ Recent trends in the participation in playing pitch sports.
- ◀ The nature of the current and likely future population and their propensity to participate in pitch sports.
- ◀ Feedback from pitch sports clubs on their plans to develop additional teams.
- ◀ Any local and NGB specific sports development targets (e.g. increase in participation).

Population growth

The current resident population in Derby is 256,233⁴. By 2028 (the period to which this 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.

Housing growth

The Derby Housing Market Area (HMA) is made up of three authorities – Amber Valley Borough Council, South Derbyshire District Council and Derby City Council. Each authority has produced, or is in the process of producing, an individual but aligned Core Strategy. Across the HMA there is a requirement for an additional 33,388 new homes over the period 2011-2028. Derby is required to deliver 11,000 of these, with 12,618 required to be delivered in South Derbyshire and 9,770 in Amber Valley. Of the 11,000 new homes required, approximately 2,586 have been completed in the period 2011 to 2016/17, meaning a requirement for 8,414 remains from 2017-2028.

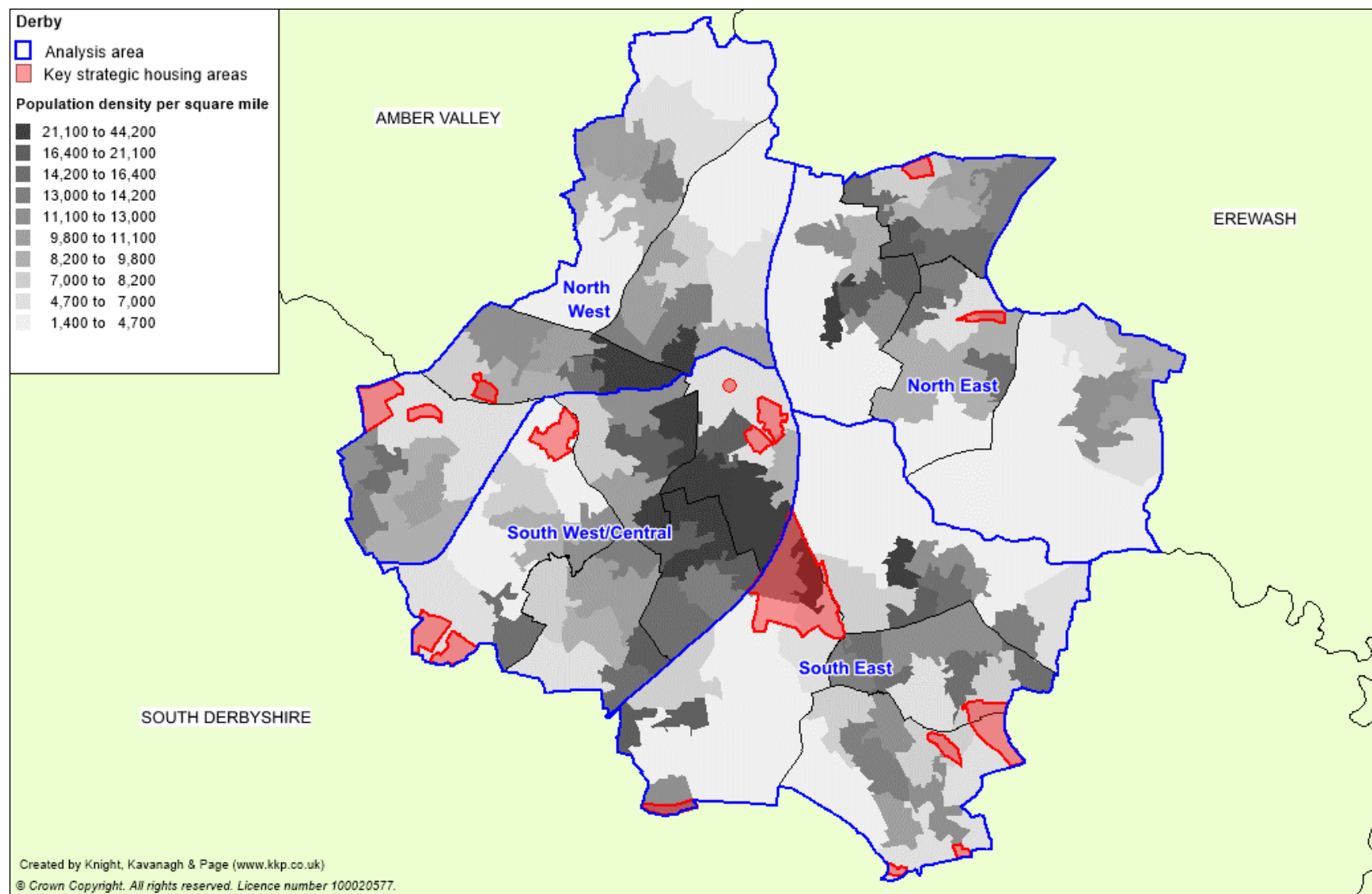
The Objectively Assessed Housing Need (OAN) for Derby is actually 16,388 however it has been agreed collectively by the HMA Authorities that Derby City cannot provide more than 11,000 dwellings in the period up to 2028. As such, the remaining 5,388 will be delivered within South Derbyshire (3,013) and Amber Valley (2,375) as urban extensions to the City, with five of the strategic housing sites identified in the Derby Local Plan to be cross-boundary schemes delivered across Derby and South Derbyshire. They are:

- ◀ Wragley Way, Sinfen – 180 dwellings
- ◀ Rykneld Road, Littleover – 900 dwellings
- ◀ Hackwood Farm, Mickleover – 400 dwellings
- ◀ Boulton Moor East – 800 dwellings
- ◀ South Chellaston Sites – 100 dwellings

⁴Source: 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 1.2: Map of strategic housing sites identified within Derby



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Table 1.1: Summary of strategic housing sites in Derby⁵

Policy reference	Site name	Number of dwellings
AC1	City Centre	1000
AC6	Castleward	800
AC6	Former Derbyshire Royal Infirmary	400
AC14	Osmaston Regeneration Area	600
AC18	Wragley Way	180
AC19	Manor/Kingsway Hospitals	700
AC20	Rykneld Road	900
AC21	Hackwood Farm	400
AC22	Onslow Road	200
AC22	Site of former Mackworth College	220
AC23	Boulton Moor West (Fellow Lands Way) ⁶	200
AC23	Boulton Moor East	800
AC24	South Chellaston Sites ⁵	100
AC25	Brook Farm	275
AC26	South of Mansfield Road	200

Derby City Council and South Derbyshire District Council will be connected by a high level of new housing development, particularly along the Southern edge boundary of Derby City from Radbourne/Mickleover in the West to Elvaston/Boulton in the East. There is great potential to provide new sports facilities within the growth area (largely South Derbyshire District) which means there is a high likelihood of imported demand from the City to access these new facilities. Conversely, the proximity to alternative facilities in Derby City compared to those provided in South Derbyshire is likely to attract imported residents from across the boundary.

As well as presenting findings relating to the Derby City administrative area, the Strategy (within the Assessment Appendices and subsequent Stage D Strategy and Action Plan) will explore the relationship surrounding the border with South Derbyshire, also informed by the South Derbyshire PPS which is to be concurrently produced within the same timeframe. Though the two PPS are exclusive, each will draw links to the boundary crossover and growth area and will detail this key area of inter-relation.

Stage C: Assess the supply and demand information and views

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

Understand the situation at individual sites

Qualitative pitch ratings are linked to a pitch capacity rating derived from NGB guidance and tailored to suit a local area. The quality and use of each pitch is assessed against the recommended pitch capacity to indicate how many match equivalent sessions⁷ per week (per season for cricket) a pitch could accommodate.

⁵ Not inclusive of smaller allocations within Local Plan Part 2

⁶ Section 106 contribution already secured

⁷ A match equivalent session (MES) can be either a match or a training session

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This is compared to the number of matches actually taking place and categorised as follows, to identify:

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

Develop the current picture of provision

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

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

Develop the future picture of provision - scenario testing

Modelling scenarios to assess whether existing provision can cater for unmet, displaced and future demand is made after the capacity analysis. This will also include, for example, removing sites with unsecured community use to demonstrate the impact this would have if these sites were to be decommissioned in the future. Scenario testing occurs in the strategy report and therefore does not form part of the assessment report.

Identify the key findings and issues

By completing Steps 1-5 it is possible to identify several findings and issues relating to the supply, demand and adequacy of playing pitch provision in Derby. This report seeks to identify and present the key findings and issues, which should now be checked, challenged and agreed by the Steering Group prior to development of the Strategy (Section D).

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

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PART 2: FOOTBALL

2.1: Introduction

The organisation primarily responsible for the development of football in Derby is Derbyshire FA (DCFA). It is also responsible for the administration, in terms of discipline, rules and regulations, cup competitions and representative matches, development of clubs and facilities, volunteers, referees, coaching courses and delivering national football schemes.

This section of the report focuses on the supply and demand for grass football pitches. Part 7 captures supply and demand for third generation pitches (3G pitches) which are the preferred AGP (artificial grass pitch) surface type for football. In future, it is anticipated that there will be a growing demand for the use of 3G pitches for competitive football fixtures, especially to accommodate mini and youth football.

The FA Parklife Programme

The FA, the Premier League and Sport England (along with the Football Foundation together commonly referred to as ‘the Football stakeholders’) have developed the Parklife Football Hubs Programme to target areas where pressures on the local game are greatest. The aim of the programme is to create a sustainable model for football facilities based around artificial grass pitches on hub sites. The fund will provide significant new investment into local, accessible facilities. It differs from traditional football investment streams as the funding partners are keen to see a portfolio approach that provides an area-wide solution, rather than a one-off site investment. Parklife Football Hubs will:

- ◀ Be strategically planned and programmed
- ◀ Be financially sustainable and based on strong business plans, with sites capable of income generation helping sustain a portfolio approach and reduce reliance on public subsidy
- ◀ Be designed collaboratively with local partners including the FA, County FA, local professional club(s), the local football community and local authorities
- ◀ Encourage people to play more regularly, or to become active and in doing so, achieve wider social outcomes
- ◀ Be affordable, open and accessible to all
- ◀ Be flexible – catering for football activity, other sports and also other programmes such as education, health and wider community development initiatives as appropriate
- ◀ Offer a high-quality customer experience and provide a safe and welcoming environment for football-led and other demand-led local programmes to flourish
- ◀ Provide a new management and operational approach to grassroots football facilities.

The aim of the Parklife programme is to develop football hub sites where a multiple 3G pitch (minimum 2 full sized) approach is required on all in order to develop a sustainable business case across a portfolio of sites within an area. The creation of football hubs in this manner will include the creation of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) with revenue generated by it to be reinvested into the sustainability of football facilities, such as sinking funds for 3G pitch repair and resurfacing in the long term, as well as into improved maintenance, remediation and drainage of grass pitches to improve the local football offer.

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This approach aims to drive increased participation levels, quality of experience and more broadly delivering wider social benefits. The main focus of delivery will be around increasing the number of 3G pitches available for competitive play with a shift towards increased use of 3G pitches to accommodate mini soccer and youth 9v9 play, also serving to increase 3G training provision available and opportunities for small sided play and as potential women's and girl's development hubs.

To be eligible for the programme local authorities must have a qualifying population of at least 200,000 people, however those with a lesser population are able to adopt a partnership approach with neighbouring authorities to qualify. Following an expression of interest submitted by Derby City Council in partnership with Derbyshire FA and Derby County Football Club (and supported by South Derbyshire District Council), Derby has successfully been progressed to develop an application within the second of a three-stage funding process for the Parklife programme. One of the key drivers for the PPS is for the findings to help inform the Derby Parklife journey.

Consultation

In addition to face to face consultation with key clubs, an electronic survey was sent to all football clubs playing in Derby. Consultation (either through a survey or face to face interview) represents a 54% club response rate and 77% team response rate. The results are used to inform key issues within this section of the report.

2.2: Supply

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 level⁸, whilst 30 pitches across 22 sites are unavailable for community use.

Table 2.1: Summary of grass pitches available for community use

Analysis Area	Pitch type					Total
	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	
North East	20	1	9	18	-	48
North West	24	11	4	2	-	41
South West & Central	5	5	2	2	2	16
South East	32	5	13	5	1	56
Total	81	22	28	27	3	161

The South East Analysis Area hosts 35% of all football provision across Derby with the least amount located in the South West & Central Analysis Area with 16 (9%) community available pitches.

Moor Farm Training Centre (Derby County Academy) has not been included in supply information for Derby as it is located in neighbouring local authority Erewash. The site hosts multiple football pitches and a full size 3G pitch. It is accessed as a private training venue by Derby County FC.

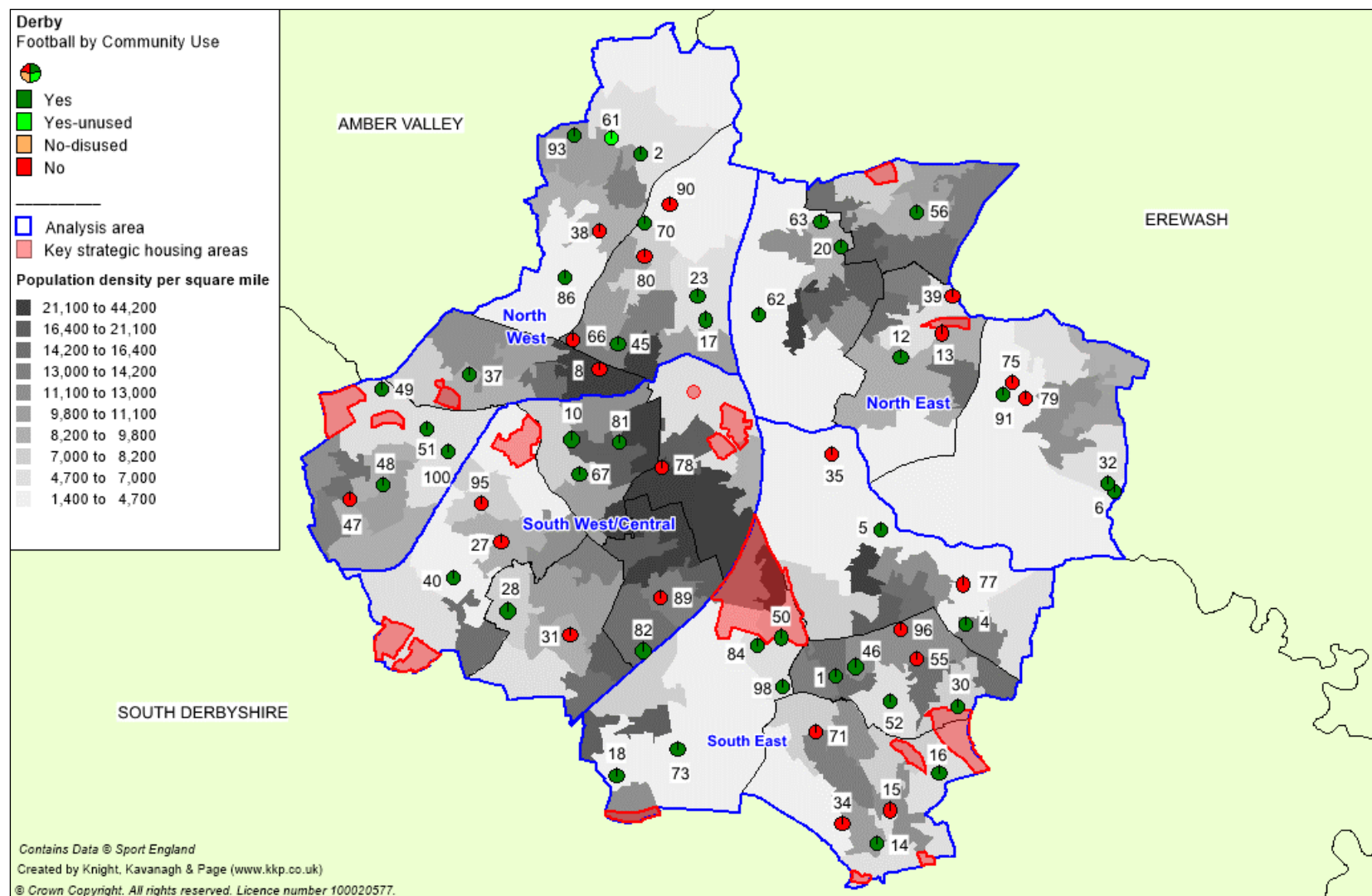
⁸ During the 2017/18 season

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Half of all pitches in Derby (81) are adult sized which is, in part, due to youth 11v11 teams playing on adult pitches. This is not ideal for youth players at U13- U16 and is not in line with the recent FA Youth Review. There are just 22 available youth 11v11 sized pitches, representing 14% of the available supply in Derby which is low in relation to the proportion of youth teams requiring a youth 11v11 pitch.

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Figure 2.1: Location of football pitches in Derby (and usage status)



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In accordance with the FA Youth Review, U17 and U18 teams can play on adult pitches. The FA's recommended pitch size for adult football is 100x64 metres. Please refer to the table below for more detail on football pitch sizes:

Table 2.2: FA recommended grass/3G pitch sizes

Age group	Playing format	Recommended pitch dimensions (metres excluding run offs)	Recommended pitch dimensions (metres including run offs)
Mini-Soccer U7/U8	5v5	37x27	43x33
Mini-Soccer U9/U10	7v7	55x37	61x43
Youth U11/U12	9v9	73x46	79x52
Youth U13/U14	11v11	82x50	88x56
Youth U15/U16	11v11	91x55	97x61
Youth U17/U18	11v11	100x64	106x70
Over 18/Adult	11v11	100x64	106x70

Future supply

Field Lane FC has a lease of Field Lane Playing Fields from Derby Council. The Club reports since securing the lease it has aspirations to develop the site further including the creation of additional pitches although it does not specify pitch type.

An adult football pitch and changing pavilion servicing football and rugby union pitches has been lost to development at Merrill Way Playing Fields. The football pitch is presently planned for re-provision on agricultural land opposite, however the remaining football pitch is underutilised and consideration should be given instead to the re-provision of football facilities at a football hub site in the City where it would be better utilised, for example a proposed Parklife hub at Sinfen Moor Park driven at adult football, or Moorways Sports Complex.

Pitch quality

The quality of football pitches in Derby has been assessed via a combination of non-technical assessments (as determined by The FA) user consultation and any available FA PIP reports to reach and apply an agreed rating. Percentage parameters used for the non-technical assessments were as follows;

- ❖ Poor = 0-49.9%
- ❖ Standard = 50-79.9%
- ❖ Good = 80%+

As such, each pitch within Derby has a quality rating of good, standard or poor. Pitch quality is primarily influenced by the carrying capacity of the site; often pitches are over used and lack the required routine maintenance work necessary to improve drainage and subsequent quality. It is likely that pitches which receive little to no ongoing repair or post-season remedial work will be assessed as poor, therefore limiting the number of games able to take place each week without it having a detrimental effect on quality. Conversely, well maintained pitches which are tended to regularly are likely to be of a higher standard and capable of taking a number of matches without a significant reduction in surface quality.

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Table 2.3: Quality of grass pitches available for community use

Pitch type	Good	Standard	Poor
Adult	15	56	10
Youth 11v11	12	17	3
Youth 9v9	2	14	2
Mini 7v7	5	21	1
Mini 5v5	-	3	-
Total	34	111	16

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.

Specific comments from clubs received relating to the pitch conditions at individual sites can be seen in the table below.

Table 2.4: Summary of pitch quality comments

Site ID	Site name	Comments
5	Alvaston Park	Pitches need more regular maintenance and better drainage. There is better on site pitch rotation compared to other sites.
23	Darley Playing Field	Pitches have worsened in quality due to a perceived lack of investment.
30	Field Lane Playing Field	Pitches have improved in quality as they are more regularly maintained.
32	Spondon Sports Association (Graham Street Prims FC)	The main pitch has improved due to better drainage and maintenance.
48	Mickleover Royal British Legion	Pitch has worsened in quality due to increase amounts of regular use.
62	Racecourse Playing Fields	Pitches need more regular maintenance. Good quality changing facilities.
73	Sinfin Moor Park	Pitches suffer from a lack of maintenance and debris on pitches.
93	Woodlands School	Pitches suffer from poor drainage.

Private sites (e.g. sports clubs) typically offer better quality facilities than Council parks/playing fields and school pitches. In general, such sports clubs tend to have dedicated ground staff or volunteers working on pitches and the fact that they are often secured by fencing prevents unofficial use. Private site hire is often at full cost recovery. However, the cost of self-maintenance can be limited by funds or equipment available and consequently some clubs may not be able to carry out the required level of maintenance each year, instead targeting specific areas of the pitch or times of the year, sometimes not every season.

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FA Pitch Improvement Programme (PIP)

With quality of grass pitches becoming one of the biggest influences on participation in football, the FA has made it a priority to work towards improving quality of grass pitches across the country. This has resulted in the creation of the FA Pitch Improvement Programme (PIP). As part of the PIP, grass pitches identified as having quality issues undergo a pitch inspection from a member of the Institute of Groundsmanship (IOG). Four existing sites in Derby have received an assessment as part of the PIP process:

- ✦ Anderson Electrical Arena (Borrowash Victoria AFC)
- ✦ Field Lane Playing Fields (Field Lane FC)
- ✦ Varsity Grange (Mickleover Sports Club Junior FC)
- ✦ Chellaston Park (AFC Chellaston)

Anderson Electrical Arena (10th February 2015)

- ✦ Pitch struggling due to a lack of maintenance with compacted soil from normal football usage. There is believed primary pipe drainage at five meter centre's however it is unknown if it is operating sufficiently.
- ✦ Poor percentage of ground cover especially in high wear areas consisting of undesirable meadow grass.
- ✦ Recommended to make pitch maintenance funds available to the club to improve the pitch quality for club and extended external usage.
- ✦ Short term recommendation: An intensive maintenance schedule is required with the correct machinery and equipment managed by trained and motivated ground staff including decompaction, fertiliser application and seeding.
- ✦ Long term recommendations: to plan going forward a three and five plan for maintenance, machinery and material to improve the pitch condition.

Following recommendations from the above PIP, Borrowash Victoria AFC has recently accessed a Football Stadia Improvement Fund (FSIF) to obtain new maintenance machinery to help improve its pitch quality.

Field Lane Playing Fields (11th November 2016)

- ✦ Field Lane is currently looking to carry out its own maintenance.
- ✦ Improvement is needed regarding weeds, thatch of the grass and compaction of soil which can lead to drainage issues.
- ✦ An intensive maintenance schedule is required with the correct machinery and equipment managed by trained and motivated ground staff including decompaction, fertiliser application and seeding.

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Varsity Grange (Initial visit 24th May 2016)

- ▶ PIP was requested by Mickleover Juniors FC as it has had numerous matches cancelled throughout the winter.
- ▶ The site is a new build with all pitches drained at 5m centres. Limited maintenance carried out by contractors. There are plans to seed heavy traffic areas, verti-drain and fertilise in early June 2016.
- ▶ Soil is clay based which impeded drainage. Compaction is also high. Pitches are in left than in a less than desirable condition. It is important to stress that if the pitches are to improve then further sports turf practices need to be undertaken.
- ▶ Recommended to make pitch maintenance funds available to the club to improve the pitch quality for club and extended external usage.
- ▶ Short term recommendation: An intensive maintenance schedule is required with the correct machinery and equipment managed by trained and motivated ground staff including decompaction, fertiliser application and seeding.
- ▶ Long term recommendations: to plan going forward a three and five plan for maintenance, machinery and material to improve the pitch condition.

Varsity Grange (Follow up visit 10th May 2017)

- ▶ Limited maintenance has been undertaken since the initial visit however the club do have plans to fertilise; overseed apply a selective herbicide to combat weeds.
- ▶ At present despite the clubs hard work maintenance is limited to the pitches and most of the funds are tied up in employing a contractor to cut the pitches. If the club are to make the improvements necessary to the pitches I believe it is important that they take greater control of the maintenance, at present the machinery resources limit the ability to do this.
- ▶ It is recommended the club explores possibly procuring a compact tractor and a combination of turf grooming tools.

Chellaston Park (20th November 2017)

- ▶ Current maintenance of the pitches is carried out through the Council with a detailed knowledge of the regime unknown. There is some evidence to suggest any maintenance work carried out is for the benefit of the cricket square and outfield.
- ▶ Pitches are uneven and suffer from high soil compaction meaning they drain poorly.
- ▶ Short term recommendation: An intensive maintenance schedule is required with the correct machinery and equipment managed by trained and motivated ground staff including decompaction, fertiliser application and seeding.
- ▶ Long term recommendations: to plan going forward a three and five plan for maintenance, machinery and material to improve the pitch condition.

Over marked pitches

Over marking of pitches can cause notable damage to the surface quality and lead to overuse beyond recommended capacity. In some cases, mini pitches may be marked onto senior pitches or mini matches may be played widthways across adult or youth pitches. This can lead to targeted areas of surface damage due to a large amount of play focused on high traffic areas, particularly the middle third of the pitch. Over marking of pitches not only influences available capacity, it may also cause logistical issues regarding kick off times; for example, when two teams of differing age formats are due to play at the same site at the same time.

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There are some football pitches in Derby which are marked onto or overlapping cricket outfield, which can create availability issues at multi-sport sites as the cricket season begins in April when the football season is still ongoing and the football season begins in August as cricket fixtures are still being played. This is particularly an issue at Mickleover Sports Club where onsite cricket outfield overlaps onto a Step 3 football pitch. Mickleover Sports FC reports this has negatively impacted the quality of the pitch and caused issues regarding drainage.

The University of Derby various sporting teams access University of Derby (grass pitches) for its various sporting teams. The single adult football pitch which is onsite is over marked to accommodate the University's American football, lacrosse and Ultimate (frisbee) teams.

Ancillary facilities

Derby City Council manages and operates six multi pitch football hub sites each with their own accompanying ancillary facilities.

Table 2.5: Summary of ancillary quality comments

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Ancillary facilities quality
5	Alvaston Park	South East	Good
12	Chaddesden Park PF	North East	Good
23	Darley Playing Field	North West	Standard
50	Moorways Sports Complex	South East	Standard
62	Racecourse Playing Fields	North East	Good
73	Sinfin Moor Park	South East	Standard

Changing facilities at Racecourse Playing Fields, Alvaston Park and Chaddesden Park Playing Fields are all rated as good quality. It is crucial these facilities continue to be maintained at this quality as the majority (61%) of all football played in Derby is located at these three sites. All three sites have access to kitchen facilities, dedicated officials rooms, showers and toilets for both spectators and players.

Changing provisions at the remaining three sites (Darley Playing Field, Moorways Sports Complex and Sinfin Moor Park) are rated as standard quality, however, it should be noted these facilities were close to being classified as good quality. The general interior and exterior of these buildings were assessed to be lower in quality when compared to The Racecourse Playing Fields, Alvaston Park and Chaddesden Park Playing Fields.

The Council also operates four smaller sites which are not serviced by any changing provision as follows:

- ❖ Chester Green (two pitches)
- ❖ Allestree Rec (two pitches)
- ❖ Stockbrook Park (one pitch)
- ❖ Rainbow Park –Fieldsway Drive (one pitch)

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In the 2017/18 season no teams were registered as playing competitive matches at these sites. In contrast, there are six sites which are no longer marked for formal football by the Council but are serviced by changing facilities, these are;

- ◀ Arboretum Park
- ◀ Dale Road Park
- ◀ King George V Playing Fields
- ◀ Normanton Park
- ◀ Rowditch Recreation Ground
- ◀ Vicarage Road Recreation Ground

Specific comments received from clubs during consultation relating to the condition of ancillary facilities can be seen in the table below.

Table 2.6: Summary of ancillary facilities quality comments

Site ID	Site name	Club name	Comments
16	Chellaston Park	AFC Chellaston	The Club has plans to refurbish the onsite ancillary provision.
30	Field Lane Playing Field	Field Lane FC	Number of changing rooms is inadequate for the number of teams accessing them. Site suffered from damage to fencing.
46	Merrill Academy	Allenton United	Site suffered from vandalism and broken equipment.
73	Sinfin Moor Park	Arogsy FC	Number of changing rooms is inadequate for the number of teams accessing them.
		Sinfin Social Club FC	Number of changing rooms is inadequate for the number of teams accessing them.
93	Woodlands School	Woodlands FC	Storage containers have been broken into and there is no perimeter fencing to stop vandalism or unauthorised access. Club has out grown the facilities.
100	Varsity Grange	Mickleover Sports Juniors FC	Parking and communal area is too small for the club's needs. Number of changing rooms is inadequate for the number of teams accessing them.

As previously mentioned Field Lane FC has aspirations to increase playing provision and also improve ancillary facilities at Field Lane Playing Fields. The Club reports it would like to work with the Council in order to create its additional changing facilities as it believes current amenities are unsuitable for the number of teams accessing them.

Similarly, AFC Chellaston has recently signed a 25 year lease on the sports pavilion and management of the pitches at Chellaston Park. 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.

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Car parking

Through consultation, several clubs indicate the following sites do not have adequate car parking facilities for the amount of teams accessing them;

- ✦ Sinfen Moor Park
- ✦ Alvaston Park
- ✦ Darley Playing Fields
- ✦ Racecourse Playing Fields
- ✦ Field Lane Playing Fields
- ✦ Rainbow Park –Fieldsway Drive
- ✦ Mickleover Sports Club

There are plans in place to develop on the site of the current pavilion at Merrill Way Playing Fields, which will need to be replaced as the facility is used by both football and rugby union teams to serve the pitches that are still in existence.

FA's Safeguarding Operating Standards

Derbyshire FA is now required to comply with FA safeguarding operating standards. As part of this, DCFA recognises and advocates all football pitches require, as a minimum, access to toilet facilities for players for safeguarding and health & safety purposes. Furthermore, it is expected that pitch providers work in partnership with site users to ensure that the associated changing room and toilet requirements are accessible. Though DCFA strives to obtain this as a minimum requirement across its administrative areas, it is key to acknowledge that it does not have ownership or influence over all sites used for affiliated football and whilst it is able to influence and support site provision through partnership working (especially with local authorities), it is not directly able to do so at all sites such as those which may be privately operated.

Security of tenure

The majority of teams in Derby play on Council managed pitches which are considered to be secure for at least the next three years as part of the Council's maintained sports and leisure provision offering.

In Derby, schools and academies generally state their own hire policies and are more likely to restrict levels of community use. In total, 21 or 42% of all educational providers do not allow community use of some or all of their pitches with the majority of these accommodating mini or youth football.

The reasons for not allowing community use vary. The most common example is that the schools want to protect pitches for curricular and extra-curricular purposes due to existing quality issues. Other reasons include staffing issues, health and safety issues and a lack of profitability. Moreover, some schools which allow community use do so without providing security of tenure, meaning they could cease use at any point.

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. Neither club has a community use agreement (CUA) in place and therefore are considered to have unsecure tenure.

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A key 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. The owners of its site, Roscom Ltd, were granted planning permission in 2007 to re-develop nearby dilapidated buildings and a condition of this, as set by the Council and Sport England, was for the Club to be provided with a 30 year lease arrangement upon completion. Nevertheless, building works are yet to begin and planning permission is nearing expiry. As a result, there are issues with accessing available funding streams in order to improve pitch and ancillary facility quality.

The site hosts multiple pitches which are also accessed by Lemonbomb FC, Spondon Dynamos Prims FC and FC Wilmot which correspondingly do not have security of tenure at the site.

Mickleover Sports FC has less than five years remaining on its current lease agreement for Mickleover Sports Club and is in the process of negotiating a new 30 year lease with the private land owners. It states plans to progress the site, however, requires security of tenure in order for it to access available funding streams. It has aspirations to alleviate this by moving the football pitch off the cricket outfield and to enhance ancillary facilities including car parking and changing facilities. It also states a long term aspiration to acquire additional land in the new lease arrangement in order to create a full size floodlit 3G pitch; however, this is dependent on availability of match funding.

2.3: 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.

However, not all of these teams are considered to be based in the City and it is important to acknowledge that many import demand from other local authority areas to play at central venue leagues in Derby. This is explored in detail further in the section.

Table 2.7: Summary of competitive teams currently based in Derby

Analysis Area	Number of teams playing					Total
	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	
North East	9	19	67	128	115	338
North West	21	58	4	-	-	83
South West & Central	5	5	3	-	-	13
South East	29	32	63	2	-	126
Total	64	114	137	130	115	560

Of the 560 teams identified as playing matches 436 teams are recorded as consistently playing home matches on grass pitches during 2017/18 season. The remaining 124 teams are recorded as playing on 3G pitches according to the FA affiliation data 2017/18 season.

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Table 2.8: Summary of football team demand in Derby

Age group	Number of teams playing on grass	Number of teams playing on 3G
Senior Men's (16-45) ⁹	51	5
Senior Women's (16-45)	7	1
Youth Boys (10-15)	221	-
Youth Girls (10-15)	27	3
Mini-Soccer Mixed	130	115
Total	436	124

There is a substantial amount of mini soccer teams playing fixtures on 3G pitches in Derby, with most use accommodated Racecourse Playing Fields and Lees Brook Community School which are central venues for the Derby Junior Football League. In total 47% of all mini soccer is played on 3G pitches across the City.

National League System

The National League System is a series of interconnected leagues for adult men's football clubs in England. It begins below the football league (the National League) and comprises of seven steps, with various leagues at each level and more leagues lower down the pyramid than at the top. The system has a hierarchical format with promotion and relegation between the levels, allowing even the smallest club the theoretical possibility of rising to the top of the system.

Clubs within the step system must adhere to ground requirements set out by the FA. The higher the level of football being played the higher the requirements. Clubs cannot progress into the league above if the ground requirements do not meet the correct specifications. Ground grading assesses grounds from A to H, with 'A' being the requirements for Step 1 clubs.

Derby County FC is the only professional club that plays above the football pyramid. A further four teams from four clubs play within the football pyramid, as seen in following table.

Table 2.9: Summary of teams playing within the football pyramid structure

Team	League	Level
Derby County FC	English Football League Championship	Pro
Borrowash Victoria FC	East Midlands Counties – Premier Division	Step 6
Graham Street Prims FC	East Midlands Counties – Premier Division	Step 6
Mickleover Sports FC	Evo Stik Premier – First Division	Step 3
Mickleover RBL FC	Central Midlands – Premier Division	Step 7
Derby County Ladies FC	FA Women's Premier League – Northern Division	W1 ¹⁰

⁹ For the purposes of demand U17 and U18 teams are considered to require adult pitches, though it should be noted that these age groups affiliate to their respective County FA as junior teams.

¹⁰ Women's Step one, equivalent to men's national league system Step 5 or Grade A requirements - <https://www.fsif.co.uk/funding/womens-fa-national-league-system/>

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A common issue for clubs entering the pyramid is changing facilities. For Step 7 football (ground grading H), changing rooms must be a minimum size of 18 square metres, exclusive of shower and toilet areas. The general principle for clubs in the football pyramid is that they have to achieve the appropriate grade by March 31st of their first season after promotion, which therefore allows a short grace period for facilities to be brought up to standard. This, however, does not apply to clubs being promoted to Step 7 (as they must meet requirements immediately).

Mickleover Sports FC reports it needs to increase changing room space to meet Step 3 requirements and is in the process of making the relevant alterations. All remaining clubs are currently able to meet their league requirements, although improvements may be needed in some instances for clubs to progress.

As mentioned, Graham Street Prims FC has unsecure tenure of its home ground with further consultation required with land owners Roscom Ltd regarding its future at the site.

Women's National League System

Correspondingly there is a Women's National League System similar to the adult men's which provide structure to the women's game. As seen in the table below this ranges from Step 1 to Step 6 with each step requiring differing ground grading requirements.

Table 2.10: Summary of ground grading for women's football

Level	League	Grading category
Step 3 and 4	Women's Super League 1	Grade A
Step 3 and 4	Women's Super League 2	Grade B
Step 5	Northern and Southern Women's Premier League	Grade A
Step 6	Women's Combination Leagues	Grade B
Step 7	Women's Regional Leagues – Premier Divisions	Grade C

Although women's clubs still require to meet ground requirements set out by the FA these differ from the men's National League System. Ratings range from grade A to C each with differing minimum requirements. Step 1 and 2 in the Women's National League System is akin to Step 3 and four of the men's National League System, however, not exactly the same. The system is also hierarchical format with promotion and relegation between the levels, allowing even the smallest club the theoretical possibility of rising to the top of the system.

In 2017 the FA announced plans to restructure the women's league for the highest performers in the football pyramid. The changes will be implemented from the start of the 2018-19 season and will see the top league, FA WSL 1, expand from ten clubs to 14 and the creation of a new national league established at tier two for a maximum of 12 teams.

Derby County Ladies FC first team plays in FA Women's Super League 2, however has submitted an application to join the Women's Championship upon restructure of the women's league system to come into effect for the 2018/19 season which would see the Club remain within the second tier of the women's pyramid system. The Club has also recently partnered with the University of Derby to offer women's football scholarships, hoping to attract a high calibre of player to the region and Club in coming years.

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If successful, this would mean the Club would need to meet a new (to be confirmed) set of criteria for home venue requirements and training. The Club team presently uses Mickleover Sports Club and in March 2018 signed a three-season extension to their tenancy there to begin from the 2018/19 season, with the potential for the Club to become a formal stakeholder in the facility. Derbyshire FA reports concerns with the quality of the pitch at Mickleover Sports Club to accommodate this level of football, however Mickleover Sports FC has plans with a local subcontractor to establish a programme of works and invest in the improvement of the pitch from next season onwards.

Unmet and latent demand

Unmet demand is existing demand that is not getting access to pitches. It is usually expressed, for example, when a team is already training but is unable to access a match pitch, or when a league has a waiting list.

Latent demand is demand that evidence suggests may be generated from the current population should they have access to more or better pitches.

Table 2.11: Summary of latent demand expressed by clubs

Club	Analysis area	Future demand	Pitch size	Match equivalent sessions ¹¹
Elite Sports FC	North East	2 x Mini	(5v5)	1
Mickleover Jubilee FC	North West	1 x Youth	(11v11)	0.5
Mickleover '95 FC	North West	1 x Mini	(5v5)	0.5
AFC Chellaston	South East	2 x Youth	(11v11)	1
University of Derby	North West	2 x Adult	Adult	1

In total, latent demand amounts to one match equivalent session on adult pitches, one on youth 11v11 pitches and 1.5 on mini 5v5 pitches.

In addition, the following clubs also report latent demand, however, did not specify how many additional teams they could generate if they had access to better ancillary facilities;

- ▶ AFC Vine Inn
- ▶ Allenton United
- ▶ Derwent FC
- ▶ Mickleover RBL FC
- ▶ Derby Warriors FC
- ▶ Woodlands FC

Derby Junior Football League (DJFL)

The Derby Junior Football League (DJFL) is a large mini and youth football league which encompasses Derby football clubs and clubs in surrounding local authorities such as South Derbyshire, North West Leicestershire, East Staffordshire, Amber Valley and Erewash.

¹¹ Two teams require one pitch to account for playing on a home and away basis; therefore, 0.5 pitches can therefore be seen in the table where there is latent demand for one team.

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The League was originally created by Derby City Council as a service to children in deprived inner-city areas. The Council designed competitions to be played at central venues in order to reduce the need for clubs to find and invest in their own home facilities. The control of the League was handed over to member clubs in 2005.

It has since growth in participation over the last three years and uses three locations in Derby as central venues for age groups from U7s through to U12s. All matches at U12 age group and above are played as a home and away format. Due to its popularity, central venue league demand leads to substantial amounts of imported demand into Derby.

Imported demand

Derby sees substantial amounts of imported teams entering the authority to access its central venues used by the DJFL, summarised in the table below:

Table 2.12: Summary of central venues used by DJFL

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Age group	Pitch size	Pitch type
5	Alvaston Park	South East	U12s	(9v9)	Grass
39	Lees Brook Community School	North East	U8s	(5v5)	3G
62	Racecourse Playing Fields	North East	U7s	(5v5)	3G
			U9s	(7v7)	Grass
			U10s	(7v7)	Grass
			U11s	(9v9)	Grass

The League generates a total of 82.5 match equivalent sessions of imported demand into Derby on a variety of pitch types.

There are 27.5 match equivalent sessions of imported demand on mini 5v5 pitch types which is all located on 3G pitches. This demand is split between Lees Brook Community School with 15.5 match equivalent sessions and Racecourse Playing Field with 12 match equivalent sessions.

All 27.5 match equivalent sessions of imported demand on 7v7 pitches are located on grass pitches at Racecourse Playing Field.

Similarly 27.5 match equivalent sessions of imported demand is located on 9v9 pitches into Derby. This is split between Racecourse Playing Fields with 14 match equivalent sessions and Alvaston Park with 13.5 match equivalent sessions.

Displaced/exported demand

Displaced or exported demand refers to Derby based teams that are currently accessing pitches outside of the local authority for their home fixtures, normally because their pitch requirements cannot be met, which is usually because of pitch supply, in some cases quality issues or stipulated league requirements for access to certain facilities.

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, these are as follows:

- ◀ Derby Athletic FC (East Staffordshire)
- ◀ AFC Chellaston (East Staffordshire / South Derbyshire)

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- ◀ Allestree FC (Amber Valley)
- ◀ Derby County FC (Erewash)
- ◀ Derby County Ladies FC (Erewash)
- ◀ Derby College (Erewash)
- ◀ Borrowash Victoria FC (Erewash)
- ◀ Alvaston FC (Erewash)
- ◀ Derby County Community Trust Elite (North West Leicestershire)
- ◀ Mickleover RBL FC (South Derbyshire)

As mentioned earlier, Derby County FC's training facility Moor Farm Training Centre is located on the border between Derby and neighbouring authority Erewash. There are eight academy teams which use this site as a home venue. Due to its close proximity to Derby it does not cause an issue for teams to access.

Similarly, Derby County Ladies FC has two women's teams and Derby College has two women's and one single men's team which access Derby College - Broomfield Hall Campus (Erewash) for its competitive demand. Neither reports this to be an issue.

AFC Chellaston and Mickleover RBL FC state exporting their demand is not an issue. This is primarily due to the fact the all their displaced teams are accessing central venues used by the Burton Junior Football League (East Staffordshire Borough Council).

The only club which states it wishes to return to Derby is Allestree FC. The Club reports it was forced to relocate its senior men's team to Amber Valley as the pitch it was accessing did not meet minimum dimension. It reports the desire to return back to a more central venue within Derby, however, it states limited accessibility to potential venues. Anecdotal evidence suggests that several adult men's teams across Derby have been removed from their home pitch within the previous three years and had to relocate to other venues.

Future demand

Future demand can be defined in two ways, through participation increases and using population forecasts. Team generation rates (TGRs) are used below as the basis for calculating the number of teams likely to be generated in the future based on population growth up to 2028¹².

Table 2.13: Team generation rates (City wide level)

Age group	Current population within age group	Current no. of teams	Team Generation Rate	Future population within age group	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population
Senior Men's (16-45)	52,842	75	1:705	57,330	81.4	6
Senior Women (16-45)	51,204	11	1:4,655	52,985	11.4	0
Youth Boys (12-15)	6,173	77	1:80	6,950	86.7	9
Youth Girls (12-15)	5,565	15	1:371	6,561	17.7	2
Youth Boys (10-11)	3,243	125	1:26	3,576	137.8	12
Youth Girls (10-11)	3,015	12	1:251	3,279	13	1
Mini-Soccer Mixed (8-9)	6,997	130	1:54	6,984	129.8	0
Mini-Soccer Mixed (6-7)	7,222	115	1:63	7,094	113	0

¹² TGRs are based on population forecasts to 2028 which is in line with the Local Plan timeframe.

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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 predicated growth will occur emerges, as seen in the table below. Please note that splitting demand by analysis area reduces the total number of teams predicted overall to 25 due to rounding.

Table 2.14: Team generation rates (by analysis area)

Age group	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population (by Analysis Area)				
	North East	North West	South West & Central	South East	Total
Senior Men (16-45)	1	2	0	2	5
Senior Women (16-45)	0	0	0	0	0
Youth Boys (12-15)	1	4	0	2	7
Youth Girls (12-15)	0	1	0	1	2
Youth Boys (10-11)	6	0	0	5	11
Youth Girls (10-11)	0	0	0	0	0
Mini-Soccer Mixed (8-9)	0	0	0	0	0
Mini-Soccer Mixed (6-7)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	7	0	10	25

It is estimated that South East Analysis Area will have the most growth with a projected increase of ten teams. In fact, youth boys (10-11) will see the highest growth overall in Derby with a predicted growth of 11 teams. This is mainly due to the fact Derby operates a central venue for this dedicated age group at Racecourse Playing Fields.

Team generation rates (TGRs) are based exclusively on future population forecasts and do not account for societal factors or changes in the way people may wish to play sport. Similarly, TGRs cannot account for specific targeted development work within certain areas or focused towards certain groups, such as NGB initiatives or coaching within schools. For example, there is a focus on developing girl's football both within Derby and nationally which is likely to lead to more girls' teams in the future and therefore increased demand for pitches.

It is important to note that there has been a recent decrease nationally in participation at adult level and that the number of FA affiliated adult teams playing competitive football has dropped. Similarly, there has been a decline in the number of youth players making the transition from youth football to adult leagues.

Participation increases

A number of teams highlight plans to increase the number of teams for next season, totalling a requirement for a further 30.5 match equivalent sessions across different pitch types. Any future demand, including and below youth 9v9 football, has been accredited to the appropriate analysis area of which their central venue is located. All remaining future demand has been allocated to the analysis area of the clubs dedicated home venue.

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Table 2.15: Summary of future demand reported by clubs

Club	Future demand	Analysis area	Match equivalent sessions	Pitch type
AFC Chellaston	1 x Adult Men's	South East	0.5	Adult
	3 x Mini 5v5	North East	1.5	Mini 5v5
AFC Spondon Crusaders	2 x Mini 5v5	North East	1	Mini 5v5
AFC Vine Inn	1 x Adult Men's	North West	0.5	Adult
Allenton United	1 x Adult Men's	South East	0.5	Adult
	1 x Adult Women's	South East	0.5	Adult
	1 x Youth 11v11 Girls	South East	0.5	Youth 11v11
	1 x Youth 11v11 Boys	South East	0.5	Youth 11v11
	1 x Youth 9v9 Girls	South East	0.5	Youth 9v9
	1 x Youth 9v9 Boys	North East	0.5	Youth 9v9
	2 x Mini 5v5	North East	1	Mini 5v5
Derby County Community Trust	1 x Adult Men's	North East	0.5	Adult
Derby Rovers	1 x Youth 11v11 Girls	South East	0.5	Youth 11v11
	1 x Youth 11v11 Boys	South East	0.5	Youth 11v11
	1 x Youth 9v9 Girls	South East	0.5	Youth 9v9
	1 x Youth 9v9 Boys	North East	0.5	Youth 9v9
	2 x Mini 5v5	North East	1	Mini 5v5
Derby Warriors FC	1 x Adult Men's	North West	0.5	Adult
	2 x Youth 9v9 Boys	North East	1	Youth 9v9
	1 x Youth 11v11 Boys	North West	0.5	Youth 11v11
Derwent FC	1 x Youth 11v11 Girls	North West	0.5	Youth 11v11
	2 x Mini 5v5	North East	1	Mini 5v5
Elite Sports FC	1 x Youth 11v11 Boys	North West	0.5	Youth 11v11
	1 x Youth 9v9 Boys	North East	0.5	Youth 9v9
	2 x Mini 5v5	North East	1	Mini 5v5
Field Lane FC	1 x Youth 9v9 Girls	South East	0.5	Youth 9v9
	1 x Mini 5v5	North East	0.5	Mini 5v5
Littleover Dazzlers FC	1 x Youth 11v11 Boys	South West & Central	0.5	Youth 11v11
	1 x Mini 5v5	North East	0.5	Mini 5v5
Mickleover Jubilee FC	1 x Adult Men's	North West	0.5	Adult
	2 x Youth 11v11 Boys	North West	1	Youth 11v11
	1 x Mini 5v5	North East	0.5	Mini 5v5
Mickleover RBL FC	2 x Mini 5v5	North East	1	Mini 5v5
Mickleover '95 FC	2 x Mini 5v5	North East	1	Mini 5v5
Nags Head FC	1 x Adults Men's	South East	0.5	Adult

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Club	Future demand	Analysis area	Match equivalent sessions	Pitch type
Pride Park FC	1 x Adult Women's	South East	0.5	Adult
	2 x Mini 5v5	North East	1	Mini 5v5
Sinfin Sharks FC	1 x Youth 11v11 Boys	South East	0.5	Youth 11v11
	1 x Youth 9v9 Boys		0.5	Youth 9v9
Spot Light FC	1 x Adult Women's	South East	0.5	Adult
	1 x Youth 11v11 Girls	South East	0.5	Youth 11v11
	1 x Youth 9v9 Girls	South East	0.5	Youth 9v9
University of Derby	1 x Adult Women's	North West	0.5	Adult
White Horse FC	1 x Youth 11v11 Boys	South East	0.5	Youth 11v11
Woodlands FC	1 x Adult Women's	North West	0.5	Adult
	2 x Youth 11v11 Girls	North West	1	Youth 11v11
	1 x Youth 9v9 Girls	South East	0.5	Youth 9v9
	1 x Mini 5v5	North East	0.5	Mini 5v5
Total				26 MES per week

Most (14.5 match equivalent sessions or 48%) of reported club future demand is located in the North East Analysis Area. This is mainly due to the fact one of the main central venues in Derby, Racecourse Playing Fields, is located in this area. Both TGRs and future club aspirational demand will be used in the supply and demand analysis.

It is important to note that TGRs are based on population figures and cannot account for specific targeted development work within certain areas or focused towards certain groups, such as NGB initiatives or coaching within schools. For example, the FA has committed to doubling women's and girl's football participation by 2020. In 2017 to assist in obtaining this goal, and in partnership with SSE, it has introduced SSE Wildcats Centres.

SSE Wildcats Centres

SSE Wildcats Centres work with County FA qualified coaches to deliver local weekly sessions, which provide opportunities for girls aged five to 11 to develop fundamental skills and experience football in a safe and fun environment. There are already 200 established centres which delivered the SSE Wildcats pilot in 2017, with a further 800 centres to be in place for 2018. As part of the expansion process, organisations extending beyond affiliated clubs to include other providers or community groups were invited to apply in late 2017 to become one of the new centres, with several in Derby applying. All organisations delivering Wildcats centres receive a £900 start-up grant and 30 branded footballs in their first year of running the programme to help develop and increase girl's participation.

Successful applicants were announced in early 2018, with the following organisations set to deliver Wildcats centres in 2018:

- ❖ Mickleover Sports Juniors FC (Varsity Grange)
- ❖ Sandiacre Town FC (Lees Brook Community School)

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- ❖ Soccerstars UK (University of Derby)
- ❖ Pride Park FC (Racecourse Playing Fields)
- ❖ Shardlow United FC (Osmaston Park Community Centre)

In light of both FA aspirations to double female participation in football through its Game Changer strategy and the establishment and foreseen future effect of the SSE Wildcats programme, it is likely that the growth in affiliated women's and girl teams may exceed that shown through TGRs, however at present to what extent is not quantifiable.

2.4: Capacity analysis

The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over a season is most often determined by quality. As a minimum, 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, The FA has set a standard number of matches that each grass pitch type should be able to accommodate without adversely affecting its current quality (pitch capacity). Taking into consideration the guidelines on capacity the following was concluded in Derby:

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

Table 2.16 applies the above pitch ratings against the actual level of weekly play recorded to determine a capacity rating as follows:

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

The level of pitch usage is recorded in match equivalent sessions per week (MES). For football, pitches relate to a typical week within the season and one match per week equates to one match equivalent session per week if it occurs every week or more typically 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week if it occurs every other week (i.e. reflecting home and away fixtures).

Informal use

Where information is known, informal and unofficial use of pitches has been factored into current play. It must be noted, however, that informal use of these sites is not recorded and it is therefore difficult to quantify on a site-by-site basis. Instead, it is recommended that open access sites be protected through an improved maintenance regime and through retaining some spare capacity to protect quality.

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Education sites

To account for curricular/extra-curricular use of education pitches it is likely that use additional to recorded community use will need to be factored into the total current weekly usage. The only time this would not happen is when a school does not use its pitches at all and the sole use is community use. The extent of use added is typically dependent on the level of play, the number of pitches onsite and whether there is access to an AGP elsewhere onsite allowing rotation and protection of impact on grass pitches.

Table 2.16 shows community usage of available pitches. Where not overplayed as a result of community use, school sites are considered to have no spare capacity to accommodate further community use based on assumed curricular and extracurricular activity beyond the level of community use shown in Table 2.16. Schools sites which are available for community use but currently do not have any external use have been accredited one match equivalent session per week, per pitch, to indicate use for curricular and extracurricular activity as opposed to being completely unused.

Tenure at school sites is generally considered to be unsecure given the nature of rental unless a formal community use or service level agreement (SLA) exists.

Peak time

Peak time demand for all football pitches in Derby is Sunday morning. This is mainly due to several strongly participated leagues operating at this time period, which include;

- ◀ Derby Junior Football League
- ◀ Derby City League
- ◀ Derby Taverers League
- ◀ Alfreton Sunday League
- ◀ Long Eaton Sunday League
- ◀ Derbyshire Girls and Ladies League

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Table 2.16: Football pitch capacity analysis

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Community use availability	Management	Security of tenure ¹³	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Agreed quality rating	Current play (MES)	Site capacity ¹⁴ (MES)	Capacity balance ¹⁵	Comments
6	Anderson Electrical Arena (Borrowash Victoria AFC)	North East	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		1	Standard	1.5	2	0.5	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
12	Chaddesden Park PF	North East	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		4	Standard	5.5	8	2.5	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
13	Chaddesden Park Primary School	North East	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	1	Standard	0	4	4	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
20	Da Vinci Community School	North East	Yes - unused	School	Unsecure	Adult		1	Standard	1	2	1	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
20	Da Vinci Community School	North East	Yes - unused	School	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Standard	1	2	1	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
32	Spondon Sports Association (Graham Street Prims FC)	North East	Yes	Commercial	Unsecure	Adult		1	Standard	1.5	2	0.5	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
32	Spondon Sports Association (Graham Street Prims FC)	North East	Yes	Commercial	Unsecure	Mini	(5v5)	2	Standard	0	8	8	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
32	Spondon Sports Association (Graham Street Prims FC)	North East	Yes	Commercial	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	2	Standard	0	8	8	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
32	Spondon Sports Association (Graham Street Prims FC)	North East	Yes	Commercial	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Poor	1	1	-	Pitch is played to capacity.
39	Lees Brook Community School	North East	No	School	Unsecure	Adult		3	Poor	0	3	3	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
56	Oakwood Park	North East	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		2	Standard	2	4	2	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
62	Racecourse Playing Fields	North East	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		6	Standard	4	12	8	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
62	Racecourse Playing Fields	North East	Yes	Council	Secure	Mini	(7v7)	16	Standard	64	64	-	Pitches are played to capacity.
62	Racecourse Playing Fields	North East	Yes	Council	Secure	Youth	(9v9)	8	Standard	34	16	-18	Pitches are overplayed by 18 match equivalent sessions.
63	Rainbow Park –Fieldsway Drive	North East	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		1	Standard	0	2	2	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
75	Springfield Primary School	North East	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Standard	0	4	4	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
79	St Werburghs Primary School	North East	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(5v5)	2	Standard	0	8	8	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
91	West Park School	North East	No	School	Unsecure	Adult		4	Poor	1	4	3	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
2	Allestree Rec	North West	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		1	Standard	0	2	2	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
2	Allestree Rec	North West	Yes	Council	Secure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Standard	0	2	2	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
8	Ashgate Primary School	North West	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	2	Standard	0	8	8	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
17	Chester Green	North West	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		2	Standard	0	4	4	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
23	Darley Playing Field	North West	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		11	Standard	15	22	7	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
37	Knightsbridge Recreational Ground	North West	Yes	Community Association	Secure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Standard	0.5	2	1.5	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
38	Lawn Primary School	North West	No	School	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Standard	0	2	2	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
45	Markeaton Rec	North West	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		3	Standard	0	6	6	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
47	Mickleover Primary School	North West	No	School	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Standard	0	2	2	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
48	Mickleover Royal British Legion	North West	Yes	Charity	Secure	Adult		1	Standard	3	2	-1	Pitch is over played by one match equivalent session.
49	Mickleover Sports Club	North West	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		1	Good	3.5	3	-0.5	Pitch is over played by 0.5 match equivalent sessions.
49	Mickleover Sports Club	North West	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Standard	2	2	-	Pitch is played to capacity.
51	Murray Park Community School	North West	Yes-unused	School	Unsecure	Adult		2	Poor	2	2	-	Pitches are played to capacity.
51	Murray Park Community School	North West	Yes-unused	School	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Poor	1	1	-	Pitch is played to capacity.

¹³ Unless local information suggests otherwise it can be assumed that the availability of all pitches in Council, town and parish Council and sports club ownership will be secure.

¹⁴ Based on pitch quality The FA recommends a maximum number of match equivalent sessions to be accommodate per pitch type. Please refer to Section 2.4 for the full breakdown.

¹⁵ Red indicates overplay, green indicates potential spare capacity and amber indicates at capacity.

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Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Community use availability	Management	Security of tenure ¹³	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Agreed quality rating	Current play (MES)	Site capacity ¹⁴ (MES)	Capacity balance ¹⁵	Comments
61	Portway Junior School	North West	Yes-unused	School	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Standard	1	2	1	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
66	Royal School For The Deaf Derby	North West	No	School	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Standard	0	2	2	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
70	Saint Benedict a Catholic Voluntary Academy	North West	Yes-unused	School	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	3	Standard	3	6	3	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
80	St. Marys Catholic Primary School	North West	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Standard	0	4	4	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
86	University of Derby (Grass Pitches)	North West	Yes	University	Secure	Adult		1	Good	1	3	2	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
90	Walter Evans C of E Primary School	North West	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Standard	0	4	4	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
93	Woodlands School	North West	Yes-unused	School	Unsecure	Adult		1	Standard	1	2	1	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
93	Woodlands School	North West	Yes-unused	School	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	2	Standard	2	8	6	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
93	Woodlands School	North West	Yes	School	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	2	Standard	3	4	1	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
93	Woodlands School	North West	Yes	School	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Standard	1	2	1	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
100	Varsity Grange	North West	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		1	Standard	0.5	2	1.5	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
100	Varsity Grange	North West	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Youth	(11v11)	3	Standard	7.5	6	-1.5	Pitches are over played by 1.5 match equivalent sessions.
100	Varsity Grange	North West	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Standard	0.5	2	1.5	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
10	Bemrose Community School	South West & Central	Yes-unused	School	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	1	Standard	1	4	3	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
10	Bemrose Community School	South West & Central	Yes	School	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	2	Standard	2.5	4	1.5	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
10	Bemrose Community School	South West & Central	Yes	School	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Standard	1.5	2	0.5	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
27	Derby High School	South West & Central	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	2	Standard	0	8	8	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
28	Derby Moor Academy	South West & Central	Yes	School	Unsecure	Adult		2	Good	2.5	6	3.5	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
28	Derby Moor Academy	South West & Central	Yes-unused	School	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	1	Good	1	6	5	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
28	Derby Moor Academy	South West & Central	Yes-unused	School	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Good	1	4	3	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
31	Gayton Junior School	South West & Central	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	2	Standard	0	8	8	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
40	Littleover Community School	South West & Central	Yes-unused	School	Unsecure	Adult		1	Standard	1	2	1	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
40	Littleover Community School	South West & Central	Yes-unused	School	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	2	Standard	1	4	3	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
67	Rykneld Activity Centre	South West & Central	Yes	School	Secure	Adult		1	Standard	0	2	2	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
78	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School	South West & Central	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Standard	0	4	4	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
81	Stockbrook Park	South West & Central	Yes	Council	Secure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Standard	0	2	2	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
82	Sunny Hill Recreational Ground	South West & Central	Yes	Community Association	Secure	Adult		1	Poor	0	1	1	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
89	Village Primary School	South West & Central	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	2	Standard	0	8	8	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
95	Wren Park Primary School	South West & Central	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	1	Standard	0	4	4	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
1	Allen Street Recreation Ground	South East	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		3	Good	0	9	9	Potential spare capacity at peak time.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Community use availability	Management	Security of tenure ¹³	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Agreed quality rating	Current play (MES)	Site capacity ¹⁴ (MES)	Capacity balance ¹⁵	Comments
4	Alvaston Junior Community School	South East	Yes	School	Unsecure	Adult		1	Standard	1	2	1	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
5	Alvaston Park	South East	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		3	Good	5.5	9	3.5	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
5	Alvaston Park	South East	Yes	Council	Secure	Mini	(7v7)	3	Good	1	18	17	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
5	Alvaston Park	South East	Yes	Council	Secure	Youth	(9v9)	10	Good	31	40	9	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
14	Chellaston Academy	South East	Yes	School	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Standard	0.5	2	1.5	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
14	Chellaston Academy	South East	Yes-unused	School	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Standard	1	2	1	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
15	Chellaston Junior School	South East	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	1	Standard	0	4	4	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
16	Chellaston Park	South East	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		3	Standard	5	6	1	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
18	City of Derby Academy	South East	Yes	School	Unsecure	Adult		3	Poor	1	3	2	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
30	Field Lane Playing Field	South East	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		1	Good	3	3	-	Pitch is played to capacity.
30	Field Lane Playing Field	South East	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Good	0	4	4	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
30	Field Lane Playing Field	South East	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Mini	(7v7)	1	Good	0	6	6	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
30	Field Lane Playing Field	South East	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Youth	(11v11)	2	Good	0	8	8	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
30	Field Lane Playing Field	South East	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Good	0	4	4	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
34	Homefields Primary School	South East	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	1	Standard	0	4	4	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
35	Pride Park Stadium	South East	No	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		1	Good	0.5	3	2.5	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
46	Merrill Academy	South East	Yes	School	Unsecure	Adult		3	Standard	0.5	6	5.5	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
50	Moorways Sports Complex	South East	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		3	Standard	1.5	6	4.5	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
52	Noel-Baker Community School & Language College	South East	Yes - unused	School	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	1	Poor	1	2	1	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
52	Noel-Baker Community School & Language College	South East	Yes - unused	School	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	2	Poor	1	2	1	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
52	Noel-Baker Community School & Language College	South East	Yes - unused	School	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Poor	1	1	-	Pitch is played to capacity.
55	Oakwood Junior School	South East	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Standard	0	4	4	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
71	Shelton Junior School	South East	No	School	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Standard	0	2	2	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
73	Sinfin Moor Park	South East	Yes	Council	Secure	Adult		8	Standard	6.5	16	9.5	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
77	St John Fisher Catholic Voluntary Academy	South East	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(5v5)	2	Standard	0	8	8	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
84	The Pavilion	South East	Yes	Industry	Unsecure	Adult		3	Good	5	9	4	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
96	Wyndham Primary Academy	South East	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Standard	0	4	4	Potential spare capacity at peak time.
98	Merrill Way Playing Fields (Rolls-Royce)	South East	Yes	Industry	Unsecure	Adult		1 ¹⁶	Good	0.5	3	2.5	Potential spare capacity at peak time.

¹⁶ Now accommodates just one pitch as a second has been lost to development, planned for reprovision along with lost changing pavilion on agricultural land opposite.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Spare capacity

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

Over marked pitches which are used and exhibit potential spare capacity have not been considered available to accommodate further play in order to protect pitch quality, given the nature of repeated and sustained use over a short period of time.

Where there is potential spare capacity exhibited at school sites beyond current community use, this has not been included due to the significant additional use during the week by schools for curricular, extracurricular and competitive sport.

Match equivalent sessions

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

At this stage, match equivalent sessions do not equate to the number of pitches which are required/surplus. For example, an Analysis Area might show three match equivalent sessions of spare capacity but you would need to cross reference back to individual sites to determine where the spare capacity originates from. If it is spread across a number of sites then there is minimal spare capacity within the site which may be required to accommodate strategic reserve. If the spare capacity is on one pitch then it might indicate a need to create a different type of pitch to address a deficiency. This will be fully determined and recommendations will be made accordingly within the Strategy and Action Plan.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Table 2.17: Actual spare capacity

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Community use availability	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Security of tenure	Agreed quality rating	Site capacity (MES)	Capacity balance	Match equivalent sessions available in peak period	Comments
6	Anderson Electrical Arena (Borrowash Victoria AFC)	North East	Yes	Adult		1	Secure	Standard	2	0.5	-	No spare capacity at peak time.
12	Chaddesden Park PF	North East	Yes	Adult		4	Secure	Standard	8	2.5	-	No spare capacity at peak time.
13	Chaddesden Park Primary School	North East	No	Mini	(7v7)	1	Unsecure	Standard	4	4	1	Not available for community use.
20	Da Vinci Community School	North East	Yes - unused	Adult		1	Unsecure	Standard	2	1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
20	Da Vinci Community School	North East	Yes - unused	Youth	(9v9)	1	Unsecure	Standard	2	1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
32	Spondon Sports Association (Graham Street Prims FC)	North East	Yes	Adult		1	Unsecure	Standard	2	0.5	0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
32	Spondon Sports Association (Graham Street Prims FC)	North East	Yes	Mini	(5v5)	2	Unsecure	Standard	8	8	2	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
32	Spondon Sports Association (Graham Street Prims FC)	North East	Yes	Mini	(7v7)	2	Unsecure	Standard	8	8	2	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
39	Lees Brook Community School	North East	No	Adult		3	Unsecure	Poor	3	3	3	Not available for community use.
56	Oakwood Park	North East	Yes	Adult		2	Secure	Standard	4	2	2	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
62	Racecourse Playing Fields	North East	Yes	Adult		6	Secure	Standard	12	8	5.5	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
63	Rainbow Park –Fieldsway Drive	North East	Yes	Adult		1	Secure	Standard	2	2	1	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
75	Springfield Primary School	North East	No	Mini	(5v5)	1	Unsecure	Standard	4	4	1	Not available for community use.
79	St Werburghs Primary School	North East	No	Mini	(5v5)	2	Unsecure	Standard	8	8	2	Not available for community use.
91	West Park School	North East	No	Adult		4	Unsecure	Poor	4	3	3	Not available for community use.
2	Allestree Rec	North West	Yes	Adult		1	Secure	Standard	2	2	1	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
2	Allestree Rec	North West	Yes	Youth	(11v11)	1	Secure	Standard	2	2	1	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
8	Ashgate Primary School	North West	No	Mini	(7v7)	2	Unsecure	Standard	8	8	2	Not available for community use.
17	Chester Green	North West	Yes	Adult		2	Secure	Standard	4	4	2	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
23	Darley Playing Field	North West	Yes	Adult		11	Secure	Standard	22	7	-	No spare capacity at peak time.
37	Knightsbridge Recreational Ground	North West	Yes	Youth	(11v11)	1	Secure	Standard	2	1.5	0.5	Minimal spare capacity to be retained to protect pitch quality.
38	Lawn Primary School	North West	No	Youth	(9v9)	1	Unsecure	Standard	2	2	1	Not available for community use.
45	Markeaton Rec	North West	Yes	Adult		3	Secure	Standard	6	6	3	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
47	Mickleover Primary School	North West	No	Youth	(9v9)	1	Unsecure	Standard	2	2	1	Not available for community use.
61	Portway Junior School	North West	Yes-unused	Youth	(9v9)	1	Unsecure	Standard	2	1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
66	Royal School for The Deaf Derby	North West	No	Youth	(9v9)	1	Unsecure	Standard	2	2	1	Not available for community use.
70	Saint Benedict a Catholic Voluntary Academy	North West	Yes-unused	Youth	(11v11)	3	Unsecure	Standard	6	3	3	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
80	St. Marys Catholic Primary School	North West	No	Mini	(5v5)	1	Unsecure	Standard	4	4	1	Not available for community use.
86	University of Derby (Grass Pitches)	North West	Yes	Adult		1	Secure	Good	3	2	1	Spare capacity retained due to over marking.
90	Walter Evans C of E Primary School	North West	No	Mini	(5v5)	1	Unsecure	Standard	4	4	1	Not available for community use.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Community use availability	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Security of tenure	Agreed quality rating	Site capacity (MES)	Capacity balance	Match equivalent sessions available in peak period	Comments
93	Woodlands School	North West	Yes-unused	Adult		1	Unsecure	Standard	2	1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
93	Woodlands School	North West	Yes-unused	Mini	(7v7)	2	Unsecure	Standard	8	6	2	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
93	Woodlands School	North West	Yes	Youth	(11v11)	2	Unsecure	Standard	4	1	-	No spare capacity at peak time.
93	Woodlands School	North West	Yes	Youth	(9v9)	1	Unsecure	Standard	2	1	-	No spare capacity at peak time.
100	Varsity Grange	North West	Yes	Adult		1	Secure	Standard	2	1.5	-	No spare capacity at peak time.
100	Varsity Grange	North West	Yes	Youth	(9v9)	1	Secure	Standard	2	1.5	1	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
10	Bemrose Community School	South West & Central	Yes-unused	Mini	(7v7)	1	Unsecure	Standard	4	3	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
10	Bemrose Community School	South West & Central	Yes	Youth	(11v11)	2	Unsecure	Standard	4	1.5	-	No spare capacity at peak time.
10	Bemrose Community School	South West & Central	Yes	Youth	(9v9)	1	Unsecure	Standard	2	0.5	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
27	Derby High School	South West & Central	No	Mini	(7v7)	2	Unsecure	Standard	8	8	2	Not available for community use.
28	Derby Moor Academy	South West & Central	Yes	Adult		2	Unsecure	Good	6	3.5	0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
28	Derby Moor Academy	South West & Central	Yes-unused	Mini	(7v7)	1	Unsecure	Good	6	5	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
28	Derby Moor Academy	South West & Central	Yes-unused	Youth	(9v9)	1	Unsecure	Good	4	3	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
31	Gayton Junior School	South West & Central	No	Mini	(7v7)	2	Unsecure	Standard	8	8	2	Not available for community use.
40	Littleover Community School	South West & Central	Yes-unused	Adult		1	Unsecure	Standard	2	1	1	Not available for community use.
40	Littleover Community School	South West & Central	Yes-unused	Youth	(11v11)	2	Unsecure	Standard	4	3	2	Not available for community use.
67	Ryknel Activity Centre	South West & Central	Yes	Adult		1	Secure	Standard	2	2	1	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
78	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School	South West & Central	No	Mini	(5v5)	1	Unsecure	Standard	4	4	1	Not available for community use.
81	Stockbrook Park	South West & Central	Yes	Youth	(11v11)	1	Secure	Standard	2	2	1	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
82	Sunny Hill Recreational Ground	South West & Central	Yes	Adult		1	Secure	Poor	1	1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to poor pitch quality.
89	Village Primary School	South West & Central	No	Mini	(7v7)	2	Unsecure	Standard	8	8	2	Not available for community use.
95	Wren Park Primary School	South West & Central	No	Mini	(7v7)	1	Unsecure	Standard	4	4	1	Not available for community use.
1	Allen Street Recreation Ground	South East	Yes	Adult		3	Secure	Good	9	9	3	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
4	Alvaston Junior Community School	South East	Yes	Adult		1	Unsecure	Standard	2	1	-	No spare capacity at peak time.
5	Alvaston Park	South East	Yes	Adult		3	Secure	Good	9	3.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
5	Alvaston Park	South East	Yes	Mini	(7v7)	3	Secure	Good	18	17	3	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
5	Alvaston Park	South East	Yes	Youth	(9v9)	10	Secure	Good	40	9	-	No spare capacity at peak time.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Community use availability	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Security of tenure	Agreed quality rating	Site capacity (MES)	Capacity balance	Match equivalent sessions available in peak period	Comments
14	Chellaston Academy	South East	Yes	Youth	(11v11)	1	Unsecure	Standard	2	1.5	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
14	Chellaston Academy	South East	Yes-unused	Youth	(9v9)	1	Unsecure	Standard	2	1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
15	Chellaston Junior School	South East	No	Mini	(7v7)	1	Unsecure	Standard	4	4	1	Not available for community use.
16	Chellaston Park	South East	Yes	Adult		3	Secure	Standard	6	1	1.5	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
18	City of Derby Academy	South East	Yes	Adult		3	Unsecure	Poor	3	2	2	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
30	Field Lane Playing Field	South East	Yes	Mini	(5v5)	1	Secure	Good	4	4	1	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
30	Field Lane Playing Field	South East	Yes	Mini	(7v7)	1	Secure	Good	6	6	1	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
30	Field Lane Playing Field	South East	Yes	Youth	(11v11)	2	Secure	Good	8	8	2	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
30	Field Lane Playing Field	South East	Yes	Youth	(9v9)	1	Secure	Good	4	4	1	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
34	Homefields Primary School	South East	No	Mini	(7v7)	1	Unsecure	Standard	4	4	1	Not available for community use.
35	Pride Park Stadium	South East	No	Adult		1	Secure	Good	3	2.5	1	Not available for community use.
46	Merrill Academy	South East	Yes	Adult		3	Unsecure	Standard	6	5.5	2.5	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
50	Moorways Sports Complex	South East	Yes	Adult		3	Secure	Standard	6	4.5	1.5	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
52	Noel-Baker Community School & Language College	South East	Yes - unused	Mini	(7v7)	1	Unsecure	Poor	2	1	1	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
52	Noel-Baker Community School & Language College	South East	Yes - unused	Youth	(11v11)	2	Unsecure	Poor	2	1	2	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
55	Oakwood Junior School	South East	No	Mini	(5v5)	1	Unsecure	Standard	4	4	1	Not available for community use.
71	Shelton Junior School	South East	No	Youth	(9v9)	1	Unsecure	Standard	2	2	1	Not available for community use.
73	Sinfin Moor Park	South East	Yes	Adult		8	Secure	Standard	16	9.5	2	Actual spare capacity at peak time.
77	St John Fisher Catholic Voluntary Academy	South East	No	Mini	(5v5)	2	Unsecure	Standard	8	8	2	Not available for community use.
84	The Pavilion	South East	Yes	Adult		3	Unsecure	Good	9	4	0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.
96	Wyndham Primary Academy	South East	No	Mini	(5v5)	1	Unsecure	Standard	4	4	1	Not available for community use.
98	Merrill Way Playing Fields (Rolls-Royce)	South East	Yes	Adult		1	Unsecure	Good	3	2.5	0.5	Spare capacity discounted due to unsecure tenure.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Actual spare capacity has been aggregated up by area and by pitch type.

Table 2.18: Actual spare capacity summary

Analysis area	Actual spare capacity (match equivalent sessions per week)				
	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5
North East	8.5	-	-	-	-
North West	6	1	1	-	-
South West & Central	1	1	-	-	-
South East	8.5	2	1	4	1
Total	24	4	2	4	1

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. Any actual spare capacity at unsecured sites has been discounted from any totals as the long-term existence of those pitches cannot be relied upon in the future.

Overplay

Overplay occurs when there is more play accommodated on a site than it is able to sustain (which can often be due to the low carrying capacity of the pitches). Only sites which are overplayed and have current community use have been included in the overplay summary, therefore school sites which do not currently have any community use but may be overplayed due to curriculum use and school fixtures have not been included.

Table 2.19: Overplay on football pitches

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Match equivalent sessions per week
48	Mickleover Royal British Legion	North West	Adult	-	1	-1
49	Mickleover Sports Club	North West	Adult	-	1	-0.5
62	Racecourse Playing Fields	North East	Youth	(9v9)	8	-18
100	Varsity Grange	North West	Youth	(11v11)	3	-1.5
Total					13	-21

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. Overplay is also a result of training sessions which take place on the pitches during the week, which also causes damage to the pitch and reduces spare capacity.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Table 2.20: Overplay summary

Analysis area	Overplay (match equivalent sessions per week)				
	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5
North East	-	-	18	-	-
North West	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
South West & Central	-	-	-	-	-
South East	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-1.5	-1.5	-18	-	-

The North East Analysis Area is the most overplayed with a total of 18 match equivalent sessions due to the abovementioned central venue. The only other overplay in Derby is in the North West Analysis Area with three match equivalent sessions split evenly between adult and youth 11v11 pitch types.

2.5: Supply and demand analysis

Having considered supply and demand, the tables below identify the overall spare capacity in each of the analysis areas for the different pitch types, based on match equivalent sessions. Future demand is based on Team Generation Rates (TGRs) and future team aspirational demand which are driven by population increases and club development plans.

Table 2.21: Supply/demand balance of adult pitches

Analysis Area	Actual spare capacity ¹⁷	Demand (match equivalent sessions per week)				
		Overplay	Current total	Latent demand	Future demand	Future total
North East	8.5	-	8.5	-	1	7.5
North West	6	-1.5	4.5	1	3.5	-
South West & Central	1	-	1	-	-	1
South East	8.5	-	8.5	-	4	4.5
Total	24	-1.5	22.5	1	8.5	13

Currently there is a spare capacity of 22.5 match equivalent sessions overall when taking into account overplay. This is reduced when considering reported future growth of clubs and TGRs and the prospect of accommodating latent demand, future capacity to 13 match equivalent sessions.

The North East and South East analysis areas each have current spare capacity of 8.5 match equivalent sessions which are marginally reduced to 7.5 and five match equivalent session when accounting for future demand. This makes clear these the areas will continue to have the largest proportion of spare capacity for adult pitches.

¹⁷ In match equivalent sessions per week

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Table 2.22: Supply/demand balance of youth 11v11 pitches

Analysis Area	Actual spare capacity ¹⁸	Demand (match equivalent sessions per week)				
		Overplay	Current total	Latent demand	Future demand	Future total
North East	-	-	-	-	0.5	-0.5
North West	1	1.5	-0.5	0.5	6	-7
South West & Central	1	-	1	-	0.5	0.5
South East	2	-	2	1	5	-4
Total	4	-1.5	2.5	1.5	12	-11

There is a spare capacity of 2.5 match equivalent sessions in Derby on youth 11v11 pitches. The need to accommodate anticipated club future demand and TGRs by analysis area and latent demand would result in an overall future shortfall of 11 match equivalent sessions for youth 11v11 pitches.

The current shortfalls are likely to be greater given the number of youth 11v11 teams (U13-U16) playing on adult pitches. In reality, it is likely that a proportion of future demand will also play on adult pitches like many teams currently do in Derby, though this is contrary to guidance in the FA Youth Review. As such, there is a clear need for an increase in youth 11v11 provision in order for this play to be transferred on to the correct pitch size.

Table 2.23: Supply/demand balance of youth 9v9 pitches

Analysis Area	Actual spare capacity ¹⁹	Demand (match equivalent sessions per week)				
		Overplay	Current total	Latent demand	Future demand	Future total
North East	-	-18	-18	-	2.5	-20.5
North West	1	-	1	-	-	1
South West & Central	-	-	-	-	-	-
South East	1	-	1	-	5.5	-4.5
Total	2	-18	-16	-	8	-24

Overall, the current picture shows a substantial deficit on youth 9v9 pitches amounting to 16 match equivalent sessions. All overplay is located solely in the North West Analysis Area which sees imported demand to its central venue from the DJFL. When accounting for future demand, the potential overplay increases meaning that there will be a future requirement for 24 match equivalent sessions on youth 9v9 pitches.

¹⁸ In match equivalent sessions per week

¹⁹ In match equivalent sessions per week

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Table 2.24: Supply/demand balance of mini 7v7 pitches

Analysis Area	Actual spare capacity ²⁰	Demand (match equivalent sessions per week)				
		Overplay	Current total	Latent demand	Future demand	Future total
North East	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	-	-	-	-	-	-
South West & Central	-	-	-	-	-	-
South East	4	-	4	-	-	4
Total	4	-	4	-	-	4

Across Derby there is currently spare capacity of four match equivalent sessions on mini 7v7 pitches. Future demand from clubs is less for mini 7v7 pitches with most clubs planning to add mini teams at the lowest age group (U7) each year (mini 5v5). Considering this and latent demand, spare capacity remains at four match equivalent sessions. Given the preference for play on 3G pitches, it is likely that this future requirement will be accommodated across both grass and 3G pitches.

Table 2.25: Supply/demand balance of mini 5v5 pitches

Analysis Area	Actual spare capacity ²¹	Demand (match equivalent sessions per week)				
		Overplay	Current total	Latent demand	Future demand	Future total
North East	-	-	-	1	11.5	-12.5
North West	-	-	-	0.5	-	-0.5
South West & Central	-	-	-	-	-	-
South East	1	-	1	-	-	1
Total	1	-	1	1.5	11.5	-12

Mini 5v5 pitches currently have spare capacity of one match equivalent sessions, however, when accounting for substantial amounts of future demand there will be an overall shortfall of 12 match equivalent sessions. Similar to mini 7v7 pitches there is a preference to accommodate some of this demand on 3G pitches.

²⁰ In match equivalent sessions per week

²¹ In match equivalent sessions per week

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Football – grass pitch summary

- ◀ **Current supply of football pitch provision is insufficient with shortfalls evident at youth 9v9 pitch type.**
- ◀ **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.**
- ◀ 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 East Analysis Area hosts 35% of all football provision across Derby with the least amount located in the South West & Central 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 size floodlit 3G pitch; however, this is dependent on availability of match funding.
- ◀ Derby County FC is the only professional club that plays above the football pyramid. A further four 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.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Football – grass pitch summary

- ◀ 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 predicated 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.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 3: CRICKET

3.1: Introduction

Derbyshire Cricket Board (DCB) serves as the governing and representative body for cricket across Derby. Its aim is to promote the game at all levels through partnerships with professional and recreational cricketing clubs, and other appropriate agencies.

The DCB is currently working with the ECB on delivering its new five-year plan, Cricket Unleashed. Its success will be measured by the number of people who support, play and follow the whole game and is based upon five key areas (More play, great teams, inspired fans, good governance and social responsibility and strong finance and operations).

Senior cricket is typically played on Saturdays, however; there is some play both on Sundays and midweek when teams typically play in short format competitions. There are also a number of cricket leagues which service teams in Derby. Some of the main senior leagues include:

- Derbyshire County Cricket League (DCCL)
- Derbyshire Women's League (DWL)

The youth league structure in Derby tends to be club based matches which are played midweek or on Sunday mornings dependant on age group. There is usually no conflict with access to squares and any midweek matches are usually played on different nights, whilst Sunday morning matches are played before senior matches in the afternoon. The main league for junior cricket is the Derbyshire District Youth League DDYL.

Consultation

Based on the contact information supplied by DCB, consultation was completed by eight of the nine clubs via online survey or telephone resulting in an 89% response rate. Only Alvaston and Boulton CC did not provide a response.

3.2: Supply

In total, there are 13 grass cricket squares in Derby located across 10 sites, all of which are available for community use.

Markeaton Park is presently prepared but is not recorded as consistently used by clubs for matches. The Council reports that with the reinstatement of Parkers Piece Playing Fields in the North West Area (detailed later in the section), there may be sufficient capacity available to cease maintaining the pitch at Markeaton Park which it feels as a family destination park is less suited to formal sport.

Table 3.1: Summary of grass cricket squares available for community use

Analysis Area	Squares available for community use
North East	4
North West	4
South West & Central	2
South East	3

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

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 West & Central Analysis Area has the least amount of grass cricket squares with two (15%).

There is an additional eight wicket grass cricket square at Parkers Piece Playing Fields, however, the Council reports this is temporarily offline and should not be accounted for within the audit as available provision.

Furthermore, the adjacent Darley Playing Fields had as many as seven natural turf squares around a decade ago and was used for both cricket and football. This was over time reduced to two squares towards the Southern portion of the site, however there is no longer cricket provision there. The pitches were located a considerable distance from the pavilion building and could if required potentially be reinstated should cricket demand significantly increase; however the site is now football driven and is planned to remain so.

Non-turf pitches (NTPs)

The ECB highlights that NTPs which follow its TS6 guidance on performance standards are suitable for high level, senior play and are considered able to take 60 matches per season although this may include training sessions where on occasions mobile nets may be used as a practice facility.

The ECB Get the Game On campaign²² is focused on increasing participation and reducing the number of matches cancelled in order to keep people interested and playing. During the campaign's inaugural year in 2015 there were 6% more games played nationally with 5% less matches cancelled. Use of NTPs for league cricket may present a way forward to fulfilling more fixtures and use of NTPs for league cricket may increase in future.

Table 3.2: Summary of NTPs in Derby

Site ID	Site	Analysis area	Number of NTPs	Position
10	Bemrose Community School	South West & Central	1	Standalone
14	Chellaston Academy	South East	1	Standalone
16	Chellaston Park	South East	1	Square
22	Darley Abbey Cricket Club (Riverside Meadows)	North West	2	Square
25	Derby Congregational Cricket Club	South West & Central	1	Square
28	Derby Moor Academy	South West & Central	1	Standalone
36	King George V Playing Fields	South West & Central	1	Standalone
36	King George V Playing Fields	South West & Central	1	Standalone
40	Littleover Community School	South West & Central	1	Standalone
51	Murray Park Community School	North West	1	Standalone
74	Spondon Cricket Club	North East	1	Square
83	Swarkestone Road	South East	1	Standalone
84	The Pavilion (Rolls Royce)	South East	1	Square
91	West Park School	North East	1	Standalone
93	Woodlands School	North West	1	Standalone

²² <http://getthegameon.co.uk/>

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Darley Abbey CC has recently installed a secondary NTP with assistance from the DCB at Darley Abbey Cricket Club (Riverside Meadows). The grass cricket square now has an NTP either side. The second NTP has been installed to accommodate the Clubs training demand as previous efforts to create fixed bay practice nets could not be obtained due to limitations on available space.

The two NTPs at King George V Playing Fields are good quality and are accessed frequently for Last Mans Stands. Similarly, the NTP at The Pavilion (Rolls Royce) is used Monday through to Thursday throughout the season for host Rolls Royce 20/20 Evening League.

No clubs report quality issues regarding the NTPs located on their squares, however, non-technical assessments indicate the artificial surfaces at Chellaston Park, Derby Congregational Cricket Club, The Pavilion (Roll Royce) and Swarkestone Road all have elements of moss and are worn in high traffic areas.

Bemrose Community School and Murry Park Community School NTPs are both of poor quality due to their age and lack of suitable maintenance, in comparison, Chellaston Academy and West Park School NTPs are standard quality as they have received regular maintenance including the removal of moss and lichen from there surface. All remaining standalone pitches at school sites are of good quality.

New NTP provision

The ECB has identified Derby as a key priority for investment through its Non-turf Pitch Scheme due to the City's status as a host for the ICC Women's World Cup held in summer 2017. It reports the aim of the scheme is to develop sustainable cricket facilities through a partnership approach with local authorities and County Cricket Boards in order to achieve outcomes of the Cricket Unleashed strategic plan.

The Council, in partnership with Derbyshire Cricket Board and Derbyshire County Cricket Club, has recently received approval for an £84,000 capital grant from the ECB to install and maintain seven NTPs across the City. This comes with a revenue implication for the Council over five years equivalent to £5000 per year in order to ensure the grass at selected sites is suitably and regularly cut for cricket use.

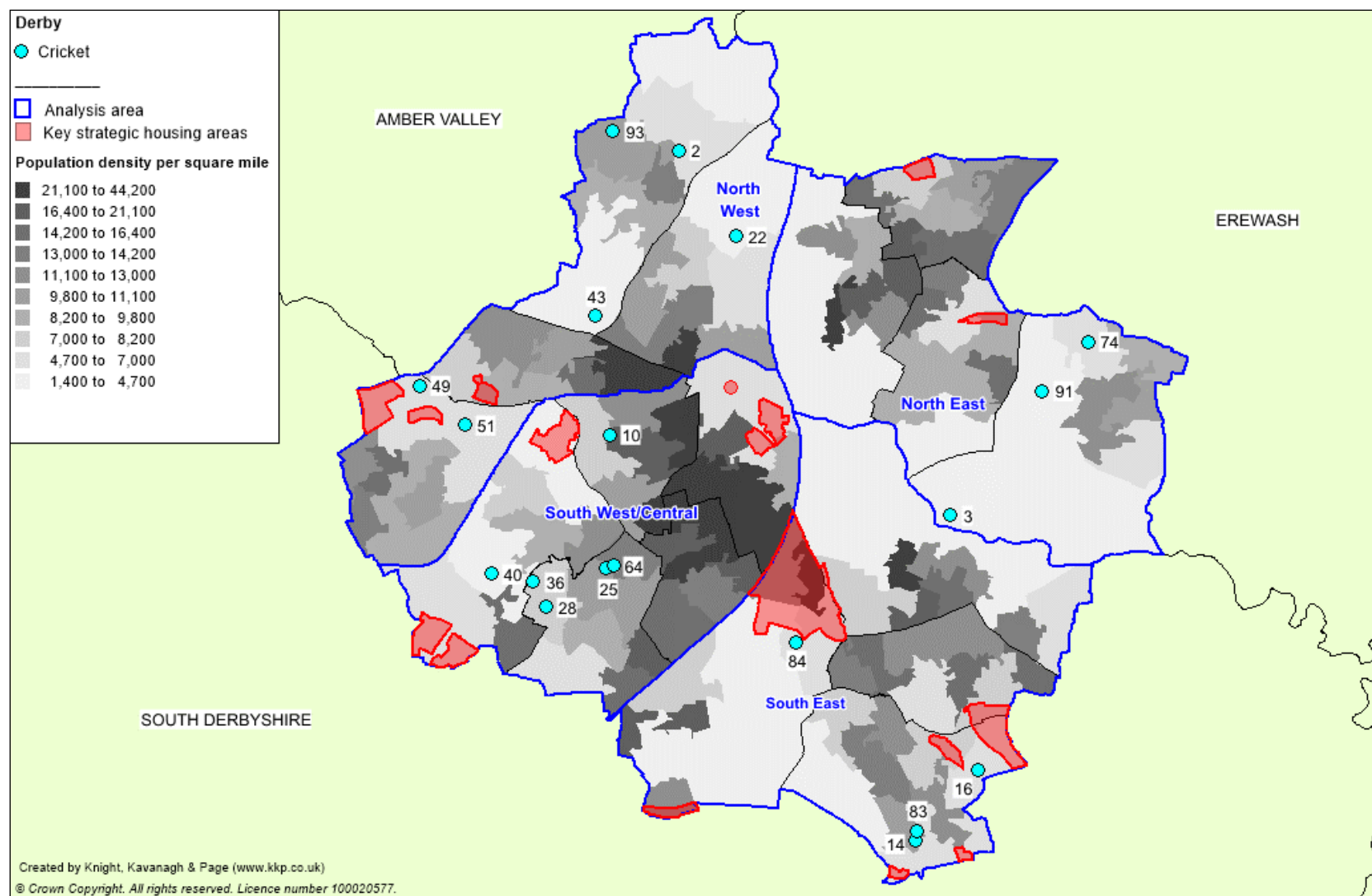
Following site assessments for suitability including risk management, potential cricket pitch orientation and staffing capacity to support usage, the parks listed below are considered as best suited for installation of an artificial wicket:

- ❖ Alvaston Park
- ❖ Chaddesden Park
- ❖ Markeaton Park
- ❖ Normanton Park
- ❖ Oakwood Park
- ❖ Sinfin Moor Park
- ❖ Sunnydale Park
- ❖ Racecourse Playing Fields

The scheme requires that construction of the NTPs must take place prior to summer 2018, planned to begin in May. Consideration is still being given to the development of new NTPs through the scheme at Racecourse Playing Fields and Sinfin 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.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure 3.1: Map of cricket pitch provision within Derby



CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Table 3.3: Summary of cricket provision in Derby

Site ID	Site	Analysis area	Number of squares	Community use	Number of wickets	
					Grass	Non-turf
2	Allestree Rec	North West	1	Yes	10	-
3	Alvaston and Boulton Cricket Club	North East	2	Yes	18	-
				Yes	6	-
10	Bemrose Community School	South West & Central	1	No	-	1
14	Chellaston Academy	South East	1	No	-	1
16	Chellaston Park	South East	1	Yes	8	1
22	Darley Abbey Cricket Club (River Meadows)	North West	1	Yes	10	1
25	Derby Congregational Cricket Club	South West & Central	1	Yes	7	1
28	Derby Moor Academy	South West & Central	1	No	-	1
36	King George V Playing Fields	South West & Central	2	Yes	-	1
				Yes	-	1
40	Littleover Community School	South West & Central	1	No	-	1
43	Markeaton Park	North West	1	Yes	8	-
49	Mickleover Sports Club	North West	1	Yes	9	-
51	Murray Park Community School	North West	1	No	-	1
64	Rosehill Methodists Sports Ground	South West & Central	1	Yes	10	-
74	Spondon Cricket Club	North East	2	Yes	8	1
				Yes	6	-
83	Swarkestone Road	South East	1	Yes	-	1
84	The Pavilion (Rolls Royce)	South East	2	Yes	5	1
				Yes	12	-
91	West Park School	North East	1	No	-	1
93	Woodlands School	North West	1	No	-	1

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Future provision

Parkers Piece Playing Fields

Parkers 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 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.

Sustainability and future management of the redeveloped site is a key consideration that has yet to be established, though a number of options may be possible. Darley Abbey CC based very close by in adjacent Darley Abbey Park or Breadsall CC based approximately two miles away on the border within Erewash could be potential tenants, as both previously used the venue as a secondary venue to supplement their main sites and could possibly do so again.

Alternatively, Derby Congregational CC could potentially manage the site for the long-term, given that its existing site is constrained and used over capacity due to the limited number of wickets able to be accommodated on the playing area. Furthermore, it has no security of tenure through rental from the United Reformed Church, but has a significant number of adult teams, some of which play Sunday rather than Saturday cricket, and aspirations around growth in female participation that a new pavilion could help support. The Club could still retain use through rental of its existing site as a satellite if required.

A different option may be for the site to be managed by Little Chester Community Centre based at Darley Playing Fields, which has previously expressed interest in wanting to increase opportunities around the site for the growth of participation and recreational sport. This would allow for a constant onsite presence and potential for all year round use of the outfield for other sports for example, however may present challenges with maintenance and expertise required to sustain cricket provision to the level required.

Current preference is for one of more cricket clubs to take on long-term lease of the site to provide existing resource and infrastructure to sustain the asset, particularly in relation to the cricket operation and maintenance of provision.

Derby Grammar School

Derby Grammar School is seeking to develop a new natural turf cricket pitch at Prince Charles Avenue in Mackworth in conjunction with Micklegate CC, with a view to the Club also using the site given its nearby location. Whilst the School's present site for cricket in South Derbyshire will remain whilst plans for the new provision in Derby are progressed, it is unknown what the long-term use will be for the Derby Grammar School grass pitches once this is complete.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Quality

As part of the PPS Guidance, there are three levels to assessing the quality of cricket pitches: good, standard and poor. Maintaining high pitch quality is the most important aspect of cricket; if the wicket is poor, it can affect the quality of the game and can, in some instances, become dangerous. To obtain a full technical assessment of wicket and pitches, the ECB recommends a Performance Quality Standard (PQS) assessment. The PQS looks at a cricket square to ascertain whether the pitch meets the Performance Quality Standards which are benchmarked by the Institute of Groundsmanship (IOG).

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.

Chellaston Park is assessed as poor quality as it is adjudged to receive basic maintenance from the Council, which is further exacerbated by unofficial use and dog fouling due to the open access nature of the site. In general, squares that are maintained by club users or privately are often better quality than sites maintained by councils. This is due to more specialised and more frequent maintenance regimes that enable any quality issues to be quickly corrected, whereas budget restrictions often limit the amount of work that can be carried out by a local authority and places grass wickets at such sites under threat. Section 106 contributions have been secured for the improvement of open space and sports provision at Chellaston Park, presently with a view to developing a small 3G pitch onsite for use by AFC Chellaston which leases the pavilion building. However, should the Council deliver a number of Parklife football hubs, these would be able to accommodate demand for 3G pitches and potentially mean that this funding could be allocated to improvement of cricket provision onsite.

Two clubs, Mickleover CC and Rosehill Methodists CC, report drainage issues on the outfield at Mickleover Sports Club and Rosehill Methodists Sports Club respectively. It should be noted the grass cricket square at Mickleover Sports Club is over marked by an adult football pitch which contributes to the drainage issues. Mickleover CC also states the poor drainage accompanied by particularly bad weather has led to several matches being cancelled this season.

Derby Congregational CC reports the grass cricket square at its home ground is an overall standard quality and has improved since last season due to employing a groundsman to prepare the playing surface. The Club has been informed by Derbyshire County Cricket League that if its first team is to be promoted from Division Two the ground (Derby Congregational CC) will not be big enough.

Rolls Royce Leisure CC state its two squares have become slightly poorer quality since last season explaining it is due to less experienced ground staff preparing the playing surfaces.

Allestree Rec is publicly accessible which causes issues such as dog fouling, littering and broken bottles on the outfield. Furthermore, the square is often unofficially accessed and damaged by bike riders and is used occasionally for recreational football by local children.

Darley Abbey CC (Riverside Meadow) is used by both Darley Abbey CC and Derby Disabled CC. Anecdotal evidence from both clubs suggest Darley Abbey CC has an aspiration to increase the amount of onsite provision, although neither club mention any precise details.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Maintaining a high quality playing surface is the most important aspect of cricket. If the wicket is poor, it can affect the quality of the game and can, in some instances, become dangerous. To obtain a full technical assessment of wickets and pitches, the ECB recommends a Performance Quality Standard (PQS) assessment to determine whether a cricket square meets the Performance Quality Standards which are benchmarked by the Institute of Groundsmanship. There are three categories of measurement that relate to the overall quality of the square: structural quality, presentational quality and playing quality.

Clubs in Derby also have access to the Derbyshire Groundman's Association (DGA) through DCB. The DGA allows clubs to obtain, at reduced cost, pitch care and maintenance products and free advice and guidance from ECB pitch advisors to assist with any issues.

Ancillary facilities

Quality and access to required match day ancillary facilities varies between clubs in Derby. The extent of ancillary facilities required also differs between times of play; for example, senior teams playing at weekends typically need to access clubhouse and kitchen facilities to provide teas, whereas for junior and senior matches played midweek this is often not required and more emphasis is on access to suitable changing facilities.

During consultation, clubs were asked to rate the quality of their ancillary facilities. The table below highlights the responses.

Table 3.4: Ancillary facilities quality as rated by clubs

Good	Standard	Poor
Allestree Rec Darley Abbey CC (Riverside Meadow) Spondon CC	The Pavilion (Rolls Royce) Mickleover Sports Club Derby Congregational CC	Rosehill Methodists Sports Ground

Of clubs which responded to consultation, half rate the ancillary facilities they use as good quality. This includes both Darley Abbey CC and Derby Disabled CC which access the same site, Riverside Meadow. This is compared to three clubs (38%) that rate provision as standard quality and one club (12%) which rate its facilities as poor. 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.

Training facilities

Access to cricket nets is important, particularly for pre-season/winter training, however Derbyshire Cricket Board reports that access to indoor net facilities is an issue across the County. The following outdoor squares in Derby are accompanied by practice facilities:

- ◆ Allestree Rec
- ◆ Alvaston and Boulton CC
- ◆ Derby Congregational CC
- ◆ The Pavilion (Rolls Royce)
- ◆ Mickleover Sports Club
- ◆ Spondon CC

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Allestree CC reports fixed bay practice nets at Allestree Rec are of poor quality and need refurbishing. Rosehill Methodists CC states aspirations to develop onsite fixed bay artificial training facilities at its home venue, Rosehill Methodists Sports Ground, as it does not have access to suitable provision.

Security of tenure

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.

Allestree, Mickleover, Darley Abbey and Rosehill Methodist cricket clubs have at least 21 years remaining on their respective leases, whereas, Rolls Royce Leisure CC and Spondon CC both own their site. In the case of Rolls Royce Leisure CC, it owns the site through its parent company Rolls Royce Leisure.

Mickleover CC has aspirations to own its ground. As mentioned earlier, it currently shares provision (overmarked pitch) at Mickleover Sports Club with Mickleover Sports FC which is having an impact on the drainage and quality of both cricket and football provision.

3.3: Demand

Demand at cricket clubs in Derby is strong with all clubs fielding at least two senior teams and 78% or seven clubs field a minimum of three junior teams. It should be stated that the audit only includes demand recorded from the nine clubs which are affiliated to DCB.

Table 3.5: Summary of affiliated team demand in Derby

Club name	Analysis area	Number of competitive teams			
		Senior men	Senior women	Junior boys	Junior girls
Allestree CC	North West	3	-	-	-
Alvaston and Boulton CC	North East	6	-	4	-
Darley Abbey CC	North West	4	-	8	-
Derby Congregational CC	South West & Central	5	-	3	-
Derby Disabled CC	North West	2	-	-	-
Mickleover CC	North West	2	-	9	-
Rolls Royce Leisure CC	South East	3	-	3	-
Rosehill Methodists CC	South West & Central	2	-	7	-
Spondon CC	North East	6	1	4	-
Total		33	1	38	-

There are 34 senior and 38 junior teams playing competitive matches in Derby as shown above, totalling 72 affiliated cricket teams playing within the City.

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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. 8-10% of the Whole Sport Plan funding is focused around women and girls and talent ID. Spondon CC is the sole provider of women's cricket in Derby with the only senior women's team. This club acts as a focus for women's and girls' cricket development in the area and the DCB and other local clubs signpost female players to them.

Participation trends

The National Player Survey (NPS) conducted over the past three years by the ECB reveals that the nature of participation in traditional league cricket is currently suffering a decline, although this is being offset by a rapid increase in non-traditional formats (such as LMS and T20 competitions), which are shorter, quicker formats of the game and are referenced further on in this report.

This trend of decline is partially correct for Derby; however, there is evidence of stagnation for both men's open age and junior teams.

Table 3.6: Change in the number of teams over the previous three years

Team type	Clubs response		
	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same
Men's Open Age	25%	-	75%
Women's Open Age	-	-	100%
Junior	25%	25%	50%

Last man stands (LMS)

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. It accesses the two ECB funded NTPs on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings as part of a five year use agreement for its competition which it signed in 2016 from the Council.

For the 2017 season there are two leagues with a total of 13 teams playing LMS. A recent trend of growth in participation will see growth to an estimated total of 20 teams by the start of the 2018 season. It reports with this continued increase in demand it will need to start using other sites across Derby. There is an interest for it to use club based NTP provision, however, this is limited and anecdotal evidence suggests quality of such is poor.

Plans are for the LMS franchise to host matches from the new NTP at Parkers Piece Playing Fields and the new NTPs to be created at the aforementioned park sites, with the exception of Markeaton Park which will be targeted more at recreational play during the summer months.

The League reports a growth in demand for LMS from the neighbouring authority of South Derbyshire and is open to expanding the franchise to this area.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Rolls Royce Evening Cricket League

Accompanying the LMS Derby is an independent 20/20 league which operates from The Pavilion (Rolls Royce) by Rolls Royce Leisure CC and is allocated for selected members of Rolls Royce and associated companies using the onsite NTP. The League is played in the evenings Monday through to Thursday (May till early August).

Future demand

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

Table 3.7: Team generation rates (applied City wide)

Age group	Current population within age group	Current no. of teams	Team generation rate	Future population within age group (2028) ²³	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population
Senior Men's (18-55)	66,573	33 ²⁴	1:1	68,000	34.7	0
Senior Women's (18-55)	65,360	1	1:65,360	64,385	1	0
Junior Boys (7-18)	19,563	38	1:515	21,378	41.5	3
Junior Girls (7-18)	18,053	-	-	20,146	-	-

Table 3.8: Team generation rates (applied by analysis area)

Age group	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population (by Analysis Area)			
	North East	North West	South West & Central	South East
Senior Men's (18-55)	-	-	-	-
Senior Women's (18-55)	-	-	-	-
Junior Boys (7-18)	-	1	-	-
Junior Girls (7-18)	-	-	-	-

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.

TGRs predict an increase of two junior boys' teams with no other age group predicted to see participation increase sufficient to create whole new teams, though some increases in participation may join existing squads.

Allestree CC, Rosehill Methodists and Darley Abbey CC all want to increase their number of junior boys' teams, whereas Mickleover CC plans to increase its senior men's by an additional team. Derby Congregational CC is the only club which specifically states an aspiration to develop a senior women's' team.

²³ TGRs are based on population forecasts to 2028 which is in line with Local Plan timeframe.

²⁴ Current total of Senior Men's (18-55) teams does not include the imported demand of Melbourne Town CC

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Senior men's teams in Derby competing at peak time (Saturday) currently play an average of ten home matches each season, so assuming that new teams participate at peak time this increase equates to a requirement for approximately 10 additional adult match sessions per season (0.5 additional match sessions per week City wide each week at peak time) to accommodate a new team. On the other hand, senior women's teams in Derby compete on Sundays and in general play an average of eight home matches each season, however, as this is not at peak time.

Junior boys' teams play an average of six home matches per season representing a further requirement for approximately 24 junior boys' match sessions per season to accommodate proposed new teams junior cricket takes place midweek and can therefore take place over a number of evenings.

It is important to acknowledge that whilst TGRs project team growth as a factor of population and existing teams, there are plans and strategies to increase the number of teams at some formats beyond what current trends suggest, due to a desire to change such trends. For example, female growth at women's and girls' age groups is relatively small, however there are planned increases in activity around female participation through both Allstars Cricket and a programme of softball cricket including nine County festivals in 2018 which are likely to reflect in growth above levels shown through TGRs.

The table below shows a summary of quantified club aspirations for future demand. The subsequent PPS Strategy & Action Plan Report will contain a housing growth scenario which will estimate the additional demand for cricket arising from anticipated housing development across the City.

Table 3.9: Summary of future demand (club aspirations)

Club	Future demand			
	Senior men	Senior women	Junior	Total
Allestree CC	-	-	1	1
Darley Abbey CC	-	-	2	2
Derby Congregational CC	-	1	-	1
Mickleover CC	1	-	-	1
Rosehill Methodists CC	-	-	1	1
Total	1	1	4	5

It is confirmed that Mickleover CC will field the additional men's team for the 2018 season which will play at Chellaston Park.

It is important to note that TGRs are based on population figures and cannot account for specific targeted development work within certain areas or focused towards certain groups, such as NGB initiatives or coaching within schools.

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All Stars Cricket

In partnership with the ECB and Chance to Shine cricket clubs in Derby can register to become an ECB All Stars Cricket Centre. Once registered, a club can deliver the programme which aims to introduce cricket to children aged from five to eight. Subsequently, this may lead to increased interest and demand for junior cricket at clubs. The programme seeks to achieve the following aims:

- ◀ Increase cricket activity for five to eight year olds in the school and club environment
- ◀ Develop consistency of message in both settings to aid transition
- ◀ Improve generic movement skills for children, using cricket as the vehicle
- ◀ Make it easier for new volunteers to support and deliver in the club environment
- ◀ Use fun small sided games to enthuse new children and volunteers to follow and play the game

Alvaston & Boulton CC, Mickleover CC, Rosehill Methodists CC and Spondon CC will all run All Stars Cricket centres in 2018 and are subsequently likely to experience significant interest and growth in junior participation.

Chance to Shine Schools Programme

Chance to Shine is a national charity which aims to educate young people and teach them vital life skills through cricket. Since 2005 the Charity's school programme has helped combat the decline of participation in cricket, especially in state schools. In Derby it works in partnership with the DCB and local clubs to engage both girls and boys to play and learn through engagement. This is achieved through but not limited by teacher training, club/school partnership and curricular/extracurricular coaching.

Exported demand

Displaced or exported demand refers to Derby based teams that are currently accessing pitches outside of the local authority for their home fixtures, normally because their pitch requirements cannot be met, which is usually because of pitch supply, in some cases quality issues or stipulated league requirements for access to certain facilities. In the same manner, it also refers to demand imported from other local authorities into the City based on the same reasoning.

Darley Abbey CC third Saturday team and two teams from Derby Disabled CC are currently exported from Derby to neighbouring authority Amber Valley.

This season Darley Abbey CC exported its third Saturday team to Duffield CC (Amber Valley) as its home venue. Riverside Meadow is played to capacity, however, it will no longer be able to use Duffield CC from the 2018 season onwards due to the resident club creating an additional team requiring use of the pitch. The Club ideally wants to reaccommodate this demand to return to Derby and has aspirations to potentially use the grass cricket square at Council owned site Parkers Piece Playing Fields (currently offline and unused). If this is not possible and without developing additional cricket provision at Darley Abbey CC (Riverside Meadow), it states it will likely continue to export its demand. Whilst redevelopment of Parkers Piece Playing Fields is in progress, it is reported that the Club is to use a pitch at West Park in Long Eaton (Erewash) for the 2018 season.

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Derby Disabled CC also uses Darley Abbey CC (Riverside Meadow) and therefore suffers from the same capacity problems. The Club exports its demand to Denby CC when it cannot gain access to the site. It also reports the need to create additional provision at Darley Abbey CC (Riverside Meadow) and retain the grass square at Parkers Piece Playing Fields in order for both clubs to continue and grow. Plans are for the new provision at Parkers Piece Playing Fields to be disability compliant to host the Club so use of the site is a possible option.

It should be noted that in the eventuality that either club begins to use Parkers Piece Playing Fields the quality of the grass cricket square will need to be improved.

Imported demand

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. The Club is based in South Derbyshire with its team importing demand to Chellaston Park; however, it has aspiration to return the team to South Derbyshire and wants to develop additional cricket provision at Melbourne Sports Park to allow this to occur.

Unmet demand

Unmet demand is existing demand that is not able to access sufficient pitches. It is usually expressed, for example, when a team is already training but is unable to access a match pitch, or when a league has a waiting list. There is no recorded unmet demand for cricket in Derby.

South Asian communities

The ECB considers the development of cricket within South Asian communities to be a key focus and identifies five focus cities (London, Birmingham, Leicester, Leeds and Bradford) with a high target demographic for investment to develop participation, interest and ability within these populations.

Though Derby is not one of the five focus areas or a priority area for South Asian community cricket initiatives, DCB received ECB funding in 2015 towards the delivery of coaching and increasing opportunities for participants of South Asian background. The DCB has engaged with these communities over a number of years now through the creation of the Minority Ethnic Communities Cricket Forum set up in 2002 which focuses on the progression and development of cricket within Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities.

Peak time demand

An analysis of match play identifies peak time demand for senior cricket as Saturdays, with 23 senior teams (64%) playing on this day. There is a level of demand for Sunday cricket, with five teams (14%) playing on this day, however, this is minimal.

For junior cricket, peak time demand is considered to be midweek, although seven teams (18%) do play on a Sunday. It should therefore be noted that midweek cricket has the potential to be spread across numerous days Monday to Friday (though some time will be required for square preparation/repair and training) and as a result squares have greater capacity to carry junior demand providing the pitches are not overplayed.

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3.4: Capacity analysis

Capacity analysis for cricket is measured on a seasonal rather than weekly basis. This is due to playability (i.e. only one match is generally played per square per day at weekends or weekday evening). Wickets are rotated throughout the season to reduce wear and allow repair. Therefore, it is more accurate to assess capacity seasonally rather than weekly. The capacity of a square to accommodate matches is driven by the number and quality of wickets. This section presents the current square stock available for cricket and illustrates the number of competitive matches per season per square.

To help calculate square capacity, the ECB suggests that a good quality natural turf wicket should be able to take five matches per season per natural turf wicket (adults). This information is used to allocate capacity ratings as follows:

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

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Table 3.10: Grass cricket square capacity

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Management	Security of tenure	Community use availability	Teams/groups accommodated	Quality rating ²⁵	Number of pitches	Number of natural turf wickets	Actual play (match equivalent sessions per season)	Capacity (match equivalent sessions per season) ²⁶	Capacity rating (sessions per season)
2	Allestree Rec	North West	Sports Club	Secure	Yes	Allestree CC	Standard	1	10	30	50	20
3	Alvaston & Boulton Cricket Club	North East	Sports Club	Secure	Yes	Alvaston and Boulton CC	Standard	2	18	70	120	50
									6			
16	Chellaston Park	South East	Council	Secure	Yes	Melbourne Town CC (Imported)	Poor	1	8	24	40	16
22	Darley Abbey Cricket Club (River Meadows)	North West	Sports Club	Secure	Yes	Darley Abbey CC Derby Disabled CC	Good	1	10	66	50	-16
25	Derby Congregational Cricket Club	South West & Central	Sports Club	Secure	Yes	Derby Congregational CC	Standard	1	7	53	35	-18
43	Markeaton Park	North West	Council	Secure	Yes (unused)	-	Standard	1	8	0	40	40
49	Mickleover Sports Club	North West	Sports Club	Secure	Yes	Mickleover CC	Standard	1	9	58	45	-13
64	Rosehill Methodists Sports Ground	South West & Central	Sports Club	Secure	Yes	Rosehill Methodists CC	Standard	1	10	62	50	-12
74	Spondon Cricket Club	North East	Sports Club	Secure	Yes	Spondon CC	Good	2	8	67	70	3
									6			
84	The Pavilion (Rolls Royce)	South East	Commercial	Secure	Yes	Rolls Royce Leisure CC	Standard	2	5	49	85	36
									12			

²⁵ As derived from non-technical site assessment and user consultation

²⁶ Some squares may have wickets which cannot accommodate adult cricket due to distance from the boundaries, therefore junior use of end wickets is advocated where this may be a restrictive issue.

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Spare capacity

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

In order to fully establish actual spare capacity, the peak period needs to be established. An analysis of match play identifies that peak time demand for grass cricket squares for senior cricket is Saturday (24 teams).

Those sites which display potential capacity of less than 10 matches per season have been excluded from the capacity analysis on the basis that they do not exhibit enough spare capacity to accommodate another senior club team, based on an average of 10 home matches per team each season.

Of those sites with existing community use, there are five sites which show potential spare capacity on senior grass cricket squares in Derby, totalling 162 match sessions per season.

Table 3.11: Actual square capacity on grass cricket squares at senior peak time

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Number of squares	Capacity rating (sessions per season)	Match equivalent sessions available (Saturday)	Comment
2	Allestree Rec	North West	1	20	-	No capacity available at senior peak time.
3	Alvaston & Boulton Cricket Club	North East	2	50	-	No capacity available at senior peak time.
16	Chellaston Park	South East	1	16	-	No capacity available at senior peak time.
43	Markeaton Park	North West	1	40	1	Actual spare capacity available at senior peak time.
84	The Pavilion (Rolls Royce)	South East	2	36	0.5	Actual spare capacity available at senior peak time.
					1.5	Total

In practice, although five sites display potential spare capacity, there is only available capacity at senior peak time (Saturday) of 1.5 match equivalent sessions.

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Overplay

There are four sites in Derby considered to be overplayed by a total of 59 match equivalent sessions per season.

Table 3.12: Summary of overplay

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Number of squares	Overplay (matches per season)
22	Darley Abbey Cricket Club (River Meadows)	North West	1	-16
25	Derby Congregational Cricket Club	South West & Central	1	-18
49	Mickleover Sports Club	North West	1	-13
64	Rosehill Methodists Sports Ground	South West & Central	1	-12
Total			4	-59

Overplay on grass cricket squares in Derby derives from two analysis areas, North West, which has a total of 29 match sessions per season and South West & Central which has a total of 30 match sessions per season.

Derby Grammar School is seeking to develop a new natural turf cricket pitch in conjunction with Mickleover CC which could offer potential additional capacity as a satellite venue to alleviate overplay at Mickleover Sports Club given that the site is located closely nearby.

As a large percentage of usage from clubs comes from junior cricket, installation of an NTP in situ on the square would allow junior matches to be transferred from the grass cricket squares, thus alleviating overplay. Of the four overplayed sites only Derby Congregational Cricket Club is serviced by a NTP.

Given this preference for use of grass cricket squares provision as opposed to NTPs, alternative solutions to alleviate overplay include use of a secondary site with spare capacity to alleviate overplay at the main home site, or increasing natural turf capacity at the main home site through creation of additional natural turf wickets if the site is feasibly able to accommodate expansion of the square.

3.5: Supply and demand analysis

Table 3.13 below explores total available spare capacity over the season, considered against total overplay and future demand identified and quantified through consultation and TGRs.

Match equivalent sessions per season for future demand has been calculated using the average number of matches played per season by the respective team type (10 matches for senior men and eight matches for senior women). As previously mentioned, junior teams generally play midweek across a variety of days; consequently, spare capacity is considered to exist for junior matches both now and in the future and should be judged on a site by site basis where clubs have particular aspirations to increase the number of junior teams.

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Table 3.13: Capacity of grass cricket squares

Analysis area	Total spare capacity (match sessions)	Demand (match sessions per season)			
		Overplay	Current total	Future demand (senior)	Total
North East	-	-	-	-	-
North West	40	-29	11	10	1
South West & Central	36	-30	6	8	-2
South East	-	-	-	-	-
Total	76	-59	17	18	-1

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

3.6: Conclusion

In summary, there is sufficient supply of cricket provision to cater for current demand but not for future demand. Though demand can presently be accommodated in the four Analysis Areas, anticipated growth in the number of senior teams creates a future shortfall of provision, although this is minimal.

Current midweek demand can be sufficiently accommodated though there is a need to address overplay at specific sites which may be best achieved through a transfer of some junior play to capacity elsewhere. This could include NTPs on or offsite, or midweek capacity available at other club grounds which have no or less junior teams.

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.

It should be noted that two sites which are currently overplayed (Darley Abbey Cricket Club and Derby Congregational Cricket Club) already have a NTPs in-situ therefore over play at these sites would need to be addressed through greater utilisation of their NTPs, transfer of demand to a club sites with available capacity at peak time or the creation of additional grass wickets.

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Cricket summary

- Analysis suggests there is sufficient capacity at present to cater for current demand in the all analysis areas; however, this is finely balanced. When accounting for future demand the South West & Central 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.
- 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 West & Central 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 ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 4: RUGBY UNION

4.1: Introduction

The Rugby Football Union (RFU) is split into six areas across the country with a workforce team that covers development, coaching, governance and competitions. Derby City falls within Area Four, with a Rugby Development Officer (RDO) and a team of Community Rugby Coaches (CRC) that deliver core programmes in schools and clubs.

Its variety of programmes, which include 15 aside, 10 aside, 7 aside, Tag and the O2 Touch programme, all aim to increase and retain participation within the game. In order to sustain and increase participation in the game facilities need to be appropriate, affordable and accessible.

Club consultation

Three of the four clubs in Derby City were consulted with either through face to face consultation or via an online survey, with initial contact details provided by the RFU. Consultation equates to a club response rate of 75%. The results are used to inform key issues within this section of the report together with additional information provided by the RFU's Development Officer for the area. The following clubs responded to consultation with only Leesbrook RUFC not providing information:

- ✦ Derby RFC
- ✦ Rolls Royce RFC
- ✦ University of Derby RFC

4.2: Supply

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 used by Derby Grammar School. There are no dedicated mini pitches in Derby. All pitches in Derby are available for community use, however a third of these pitches are reportedly unused by community clubs.

The audit only identifies dedicated, line marked pitches. For rugby union pitch dimension sizes please refer to Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1: Summary of RFU recommended pitch sizes by age group

Age	Pitch type	Maximum Pitch Dimensions (Metres)
U7	Mini	20x12
U8	Mini	45x22
U9	Mini	60x30
U10	Mini	60x35
U11	Mini	60x43
U12	Mini	60x43
U13	Junior	90x60 (Girls 60x43)
U14-U18	Senior	100x70 Recommended run off area 5m.
Senior	Senior	Minimum in-goal length 6m.

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Table 4.2: Supply of rugby union pitches in Derby

Analysis Area	Availability			Total
	Yes	Yes - unused	No	
North East	2	-	-	2
North West	3	4	-	7
South West & Central	-	1	-	1
South East	5	-	-	5
Total	10	5	-	15

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. All other Analysis Areas have some rugby union provision with the South West & Central having the least (one pitch). There are no rugby union pitches in the City which are considered unavailable for community use.

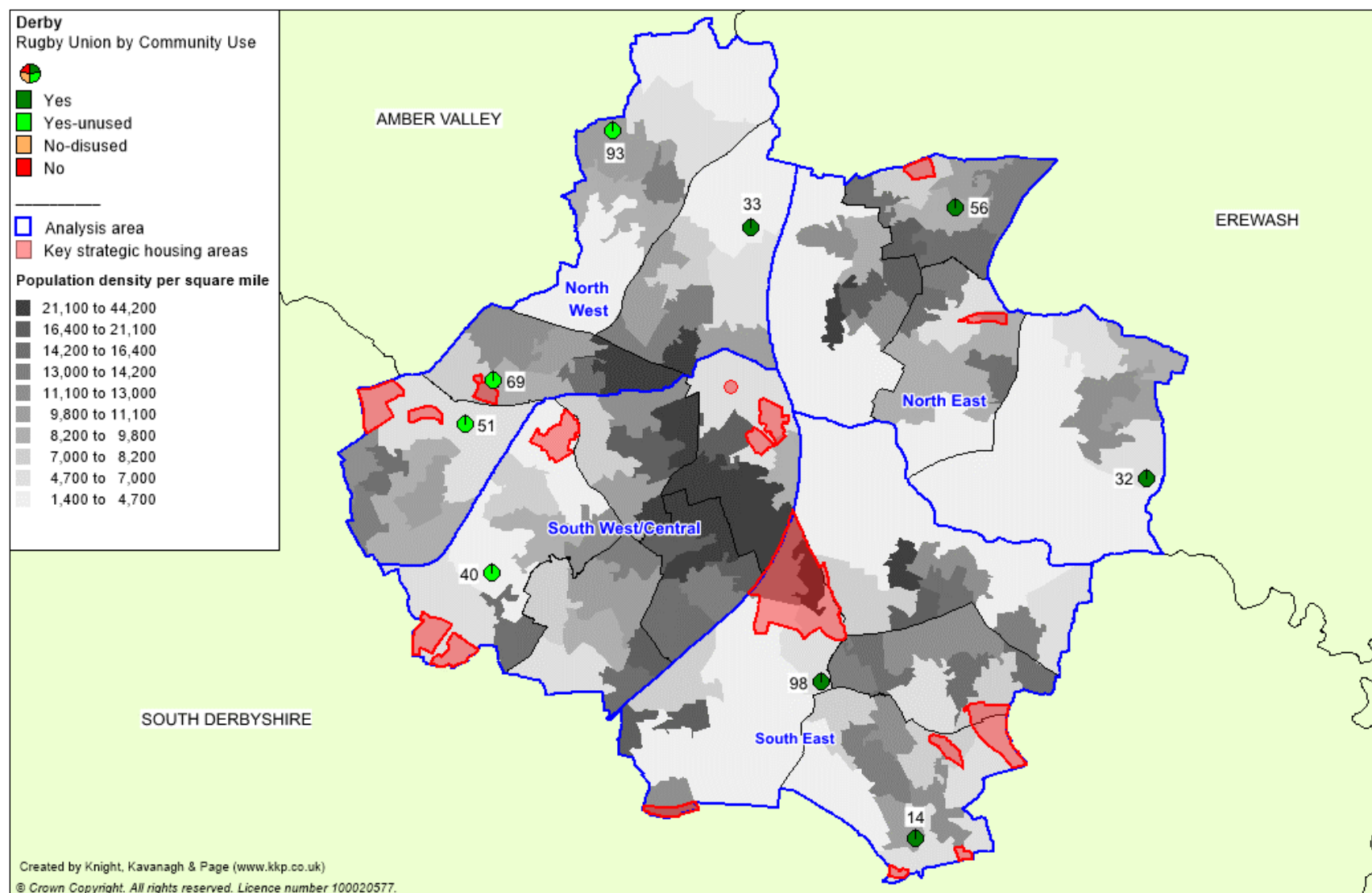
There are two World Rugby (WR) compliant 3G pitches in Derby; one is located at University of Derby (Kedleston Road), which has a community use agreement in place associated to grant funding which secures community access.

The second World Rugby Compliant 3G pitch has recently been constructed at the Haslams Lane (Derby RFC). The site was identified for RFU investment as part of the RFU Rugby 365 programme under the “Rugby Turf” approach where the RFU meets the full investment cost in return for a 30 year lease over the sitting of the AGP. The full size 3G pitch has replaced the fourth natural turf pitch at Haslams Lane (Derby RFC).

All 3G pitches are covered in greater detail in Part 7: Third Generation Artificial Pitches, as well as later in this section.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure 4.1: Map of rugby union pitch provision within Derby City



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Future supply

As part of a wider scheme to develop facilities in the Darley Abbey area around the River Derwent, there are plans for the instatement of a mini rugby union pitch on the outfield area of the existing cricket pitch. This outfield previously accommodated a football pitch but will no longer do so, whilst the scheme will also see improvements made to the onsite cricket pavilion which may be available for use by users of the rugby union pitch.

Ownership/management

All clubs in Derby are considered to have security of tenure either through long-term lease agreements or freehold of sites. Both Rolls Royce RFC and Leesbrook RUFC have lease agreements in place at current home venues, with Rolls Royce RFC having a licence for the pitches at Merrill Way Playing Fields from its namesake car manufacturer, meaning that the Club is not considered to be at risk of losing access to the site.

Spondon Sports Association has long-term leasehold of the site of the same name which includes the rugby union pitch and accompanying football pitches. Leesbrook RUFC is one of the clubs which make up Spondon Sports Association and as such is considered to have security of tenure. The owners of its site, Roscom Ltd, were granted planning permission in 2007 to re-develop nearby dilapidated buildings and a condition of this, as set by the Council and Sport England, was for the Sports Association to be provided with a 30 year lease arrangement upon completion. Nevertheless, building works are yet to begin and planning permission is nearing expiry. As a result, there are issues with accessing available funding streams in order to improve pitch and ancillary facility quality. Although the planning permission in place is due to expire in summer 2018, it is hoped that any future planning will retain the pitches for use by the current community teams utilising the site.

Derby RFC is the only one of the three community rugby clubs in Derby to hold freehold at its current home venue. The Club is based at Haslams Lane and is responsible for the maintenance and management of the grass provision on site, though the management model onsite has changed recently as a result of RFU Rugby 365 investment into the new 3G pitch which is managed by a newly established Local Rugby Partnership. The RFU has been granted a 30 year lease agreement around the sitting of the AGP. The AGP is owned, managed and maintained by the RFU for this lease period.

The University of Derby RFC is also considered to have secure use of the WR compliant 3G pitch at Kedleston Road which is part of the University's main campus.

South Derbyshire based Melbourne RFC, which accesses provision at Chellaston Academy to accommodate a proportion of mini rugby demand, is considered to have formally secure tenure at the Academy site having signed a ten year community use agreement in 2014.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Pitch quality

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

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

Table 4.3: Definition of maintenance categories

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

Table 4.4: Definition of drainage categories

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

Table 4.5: Quality ratings based on maintenance and drainage scores

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

The majority of pitches available for community use are rated as poor quality (13 pitches or 87%). The two remaining pitches are both considered to be good quality. There are no standard quality pitches in Derby City.

Table 4.6: Summary of rugby union pitch quality in Derby City

Analysis Area	Pitch quality		
	Good	Standard	Poor
North East	-	-	2
North West	-	-	7
South West & Central	-	-	1
South East	2	-	3
Total	2	-	13

The table overleaf shows quality ratings for each of the sites in the City based on non-technical site assessment scores and club feedback.

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Table 4.7: Rugby union pitch quality ratings

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Management	Community use?	Pitch type	Non-technical assessment rating	Quality rating	Number of pitches	Comments
14	Chellaston Academy	South East	Academy	Yes	Senior	M0 / D0	Poor	3	Three school senior rugby union pitches which receive basic levels of maintenance. Pitches suffer from poor drainage but are still available for community use. The site is used by mini rugby teams from Melbourne RFC.
32	Spondon Sports Association (Graham Street Prims FC)	North East	Sports Association	Yes	Senior	M0 / D1	Poor	1	A poor quality senior rugby union pitch which receives basic maintenance undertaken by Spondon Sports Association. Home venue of Leesbrook RUFC.
33	Haslams Lane (Derby RFC)	North West	Sports Club	Yes	Senior	M0 / D1	Poor	3	Three poor quality senior pitches which are owned managed and maintained by Derby RFC. The Club undertakes basic maintenance of the pitches which have natural drainage. A fourth pitch not included within the supply is presently under conversion to a 3G surface.
40	Littleover Community School	South West & Central	School	Yes - unused	Senior	M0 / D1	Poor	1	A poor quality senior pitch which is owned and maintained by the School. The pitch is used by the School whilst also being available for community use, however is currently unused.
51	Murray Park Community School	North West	School	Yes - unused	Senior	M0 / D0	Poor	1	A poor quality senior pitch which is owned and maintained by the School. The pitch is used by the School whilst also being available for community use, however is currently unused. The pitch has inadequate natural drainage.
56	Oakwood Park	North East	Council	Yes	Senior	M0 / D1	Poor	1	A poor quality senior pitch which is owned and managed by the Council. The pitch is available for community use.
69	Rykneld Sports Centre	North West	Independent School	Yes - unused	Senior	M0 / D1	Poor	2	Two poor quality senior pitches which are owned and maintained by the School. The pitch is used by the School whilst also being available for community use, however is currently unused.
93	Woodlands School	North West	School	Yes - unused	Senior	M0 / D1	Poor	1	One poor quality senior pitch which is owned and maintained by the School. The pitch is used by the School whilst also being available for community use, however is currently unused.
98	Merrill Way Playing Fields (Rolls-Royce)	South East	Industry	Yes	Senior	M2 / D1	Good	2	Two good quality senior pitches owned and managed by Rolls Royce as an industry sports ground. The site is home venue of Rolls Royce RFC.

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Ancillary facilities

Rugby union in Derby is largely club driven at club owned or managed sites, all of which have access to changing facilities.

Although all clubs have access to ancillary facilities, quality varies on a site by site basis. Facilities at University of Derby (Kedleston Road) are good quality and do not require improvement.

Changing facilities at the Haslams Lane (Derby RFC) require modernisation and refurbishment to accommodate Club growth and aspirations for full women's and girls' sections. The current changing facilities do not provide en-suite facilities for each changing room and therefore this inhibits concurrent use by multiple sections of the Club due to safeguarding and welfare challenges.

Leesbrook RUFC has an issue regarding a lack of floodlighting for midweek training and no formal clubhouse facility. The Club currently uses converted shipping containers onsite as changing rooms and accesses a local pub for post-match refreshments. A dedicated clubhouse facility would not only help the Club develop on the pitch by attracting more members but also off the pitch by creating opportunities for revenue generation.

Rolls Royce RFC identifies an issue regarding the location of its current changing and clubhouse facilities, noting that the distance from the match pitches can lead to difficulties retaining players for post-match activity and has led to some away teams not knowing that post-match refreshments were on offer. There are plans in place to develop on the site of the current pavilion at Rolls Royce RFC, which will need to be replaced as the facility is used by both rugby union and football teams to serve the pitches that are still in existence.

The Club also has an issue with a lack of a floodlit training facility meaning that teams must rent AGPs at various sites for training. However, none of the AGPs rented by the Club are World Rugby compliant and are consequently not considered suitable for contact rugby union activity.

4.3: Demand

Competitive play

There are three community rugby union clubs based in Derby, providing a total of 21 teams. There are nine senior teams, of which there is a single women's team at Derby RFC. There is one boys' colts team; four junior boys' teams and seven mixed sex mini rugby squads which typically field several small sided teams playing a number of matches depending on availability and numbers on match days. All junior and mini teams are part of Derby RFC with no other Clubs having junior or mini teams. There are no dedicated junior girls' teams, although female participation is generally played within mixed teams at mini age groups.

In addition to the community clubs, the University of Derby also fields four senior teams, one of which is a women's team. These teams regularly compete in the British Universities and College Sports (BUCS) leagues on Wednesday afternoons. All of these teams play on the World Rugby Compliant 3G pitch at University of Derby campus on Kedleston Road.

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Table 4.8: Summary of rugby union team demand

Club	Analysis Area	Number of rugby union teams			
		Senior		Junior (13-17)	Mini (6-12)
		Men/women (19+)	Colts (18-19)		
Derby RFC	North West	5	1	4	7
Leesbrook RUFC	North East	1	-	-	-
Rolls Royce RFC	South East	3	-	-	-
University of Derby RFC	North West	4	-	-	-
Total		13	1	4	7

Table 4.9: Summary of overall demand

Team play	No. of rugby union teams		
	Senior	Junior	Mini
Club leagues	11	-	-
Club friendlies/infrequent	3	4	7
University leagues	4	-	-
Total	18	4	7

Training

Derby RFC and Rolls Royce RFC have recently started training on the new full size WR compliant 3G at Haslams Lane. Until the pitch became live Derby RFC was using the floodlit senior grass pitch at Haslams Lane to accommodate its demand. Whereas, Rolls Royce RFC was exclusively using the full size 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.

Table 4.10: Summary of club access to floodlit training provision²⁷

Club	Site ID	Site name	Floodlit training provision	Hours (MES per week)
Derby RFC	33	Haslams Lane (Derby RFC)	Floodlit full sized WR 3G pitch	6 (4)
Leesbrook RUFC	32	Spondon Sports Association (Graham Street Prims FC)	Grass area poorly illuminated by residual football pitch lighting	1 (0.5)
Rolls Royce RFC	33	Haslams Lane (Derby RFC)	Floodlit full sized WR 3G pitch.	1 (0.5)
	50	Moorways Sports Complex	Floodlit full sized sand AGP.	1 (0.5)
University of Derby RFC	87	University of Derby (Kedleston Road)	Floodlit full sized WR 3G pitch	3 (2)

²⁷ Shows only midweek demand for floodlit training provision. Some mini and junior training takes place on Sunday mornings when there is no fixture and there isn't a requirement for floodlighting.

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Use of artificial pitches

Nationally, clubs identify the use of 3G pitches for training as a method of protecting the match pitches and providing a high quality surface for full contact practice. Competitive play continues to take place on grass pitches for the most part, with ad hoc use of 3G pitches for fixtures in the case of unsuitable pitches due to waterlogging or frost. Further detail on use of 3G pitches can be found in Part 7: Third Generation Artificial Pitches.

In December 2015, the RFU announced plans to increase the supply of available World Rugby (WR) certified pitches across the country as part of its Investment Strategy. This is to be made up of 60 pitches on rugby club sites, with a further 40 pitches on other community based sites with usage agreements securing capacity for use by local rugby clubs and groups. The RFU believes increased investment into 3G pitches will allow it to sustain and grow participation in the game given increasing pressure on grass pitches, changing player expectations, competition from other sports investing in artificial pitches and changing weather conditions.

There are currently two WR compliant 3G pitches located in Derby, one located at University of Derby (Kedleston Road) and a brand new one at Haslams Lane (Derby RFC). The new 3G surface at Derby RFC will help service training needs of a number of other local clubs and help to relieve match and training pitches at their respective sites of a proportion of use. 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. They are:

- ◀ Rolls Royce RFC
- ◀ Leesbrook RUFC
- ◀ Melbourne RFC (South Derbyshire)
- ◀ Amber Valley RFC (Amber Valley)
- ◀ Belper (Amber Valley)
- ◀ Long Eaton RFC (Erewash)

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Future demand

Team generation rates are used below as the basis for calculating the number of teams likely to be generated in the future based on population growth up to 2028.

Table 4.11: Team generation rates (City wide)

Age group	Current population within age group	Current no. of teams	Team Generation Rate	Future population within age group (2028)	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population ²⁸
North East						
Senior Men's (19-45)	10,069	0	0	10,855	0	0
Senior Women's (19-45)	10,048	0	0	10,253	0	0
Junior Boys (13-18)	1,917	0	0	2,213	0	0
Junior Girls (13-18)	1,732	0	0	2,070	0	0
Mini rugby mixed (7-12)	4,072	0	0	4,242	0	0
North West						
Senior Men's (19-45)	11,087	8	1386	11,953	8.6	0.6
Senior Women's (19-45)	10,397	2	5199	10,609	2.0	0
Junior Boys (13-18)	1,804	4	451	2,082	4.6	0.6
Junior Girls (13-18)	1,682	0	0	2,010	0	0
Mini rugby mixed (7-12)	3,706	7	529	3,861	7.3	0.3
South West & Central						
Senior Men's (19-45)	16,382	0	0	17,661	0	0
Senior Women's (19-45)	15,188	0	0	15,498	0	0
Junior Boys (13-18)	3,157	0	0	3,644	0	0
Junior Girls (13-18)	2,937	0	0	3,510	0	0
Mini rugby mixed (7-12)	6,755	0	0	7,037	0	0
South East						
Senior Men's (19-45)	10,596	3	3532	11,423	3.2	0.2
Senior Women's (19-45)	11,229	0	0	11,458	0	0
Junior Boys (13-18)	2,346	0	0	2,708	0	0
Junior Girls (13-18)	2,133	0	0	2,549	0	0
Mini rugby mixed (7-12)	5,375	0	0	5,600	0	0

When TGR's are applied to individual analysis areas the forecasted growth in demand is not considered sufficient to create whole new teams at any age group, with any increase in participation assimilated within existing playing squads.

It is important to note that TGRs are based exclusively on population figures and do not account for specific targeted development work within certain areas or focused towards certain groups, such as CRC coaching activity within schools linking to local clubs or NGB aims as part of the Whole Sport Plan.

The RFU is focused on developing junior participation, based on a model of coaching sessions delivered in schools and local communities. Intentions are to form junior teams from these training groups which are linked to local schools and will use pitches at school sites, in some cases also linking to existing clubs to provide a performance pathway.

²⁸ Both senior men's and junior boys' teams have been rounded up as the RFU feels that new teams could be established within these age groups.

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This is not the sole focus of the RFU, which is actively exploring opportunities to assist with the transition between late junior years and senior rugby. This area has a strategic focus from the RFU and is being facilitated by encouraging casual play and midweek senior matches. The RFU recognises the traditional reduction in participation numbers at this time and it is hoped that by addressing the decrease and offering alternative match times then clubs may be able to retain a larger number of players.

Participation increases

Future demand reported by clubs shows aspirations for the creation of one senior team, one colts team and a junior team. This equates to a requirement for an additional 1.5 match equivalent sessions per week on senior rugby union pitches for match play, whilst there is likely to be an additional requirement for additional pitch space or capacity for training. The majority of this additional demand will be located in the South East Analysis Area, with the North West Analysis Area generating an additional 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week.

Table 4.12: Summary of future demand reported by clubs (based on senior pitches)

Club	Future team demand	Analysis Area	Match equivalent sessions per week
Derby RFC	1 x junior girls'	North West	0.5
Rolls Royce RFC	1 x senior women's	South East	0.5

It should be noted that following a period of instability, Leesbrook RUFC now has a settled and sustainably sized player group and is focusing on consolidating the current number of teams. Consequently, it does not presently have any ambitions to increase its participation levels to the extent of creating additional teams.

The University of Derby RFC is not actively seeking to establish additional teams, however should student demand increase to warrant the creation of additional teams these will be fully supported by the Club and can be accommodated on the WR compliant 3G pitch at Kedleston Road.

Unmet, latent and displaced demand

Unmet demand is existing demand at clubs which is not able to access sufficient supply of pitches for match play or training. It is usually expressed, for example, where a team is already training but is unable to access a match pitch or where a league or club operates a waiting list.

Latent demand is demand that evidence suggests may be generated from the current population should they have access to more or better provision. No clubs in Derby report any unmet or latent demand.

Displaced demand refers to existing demand which is exported outside of the study area; whilst it also refers to any imported demand from neighbouring districts that accesses facilities within the Derby City study area due to a lack of available facilities in other local authorities where such team or club is based. There is no identified displaced demand from clubs based in Derby. There is however, some demand imported from South Derbyshire by Melbourne RFC. Five mini teams all access pitch provision at Chellaston Academy for match play on Sunday mornings. The Club has an ongoing agreement with the school allowing access secured through formal user agreement.

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Education

Rugby union is traditionally a popular sport within independent schools; however, the RFU is also active in developing rugby union in local state schools through the All Schools programme launched in September 2012 which aims to increase the number of secondary state schools playing rugby union. These schools link to a local team of RFU rugby development officers (RDOs) which deliver coaching sessions and support schools to establish rugby union as part of the curricular and extracurricular programme.

RFU priorities

The RFU actively works with all affiliated clubs to support growth and development of both participation and facilities. Within Derby City, all clubs are supported by an area RDO. The RFU identifies the following priorities for future development of the respective clubs.

Table 4.13: Summary of RFU club priorities

Club	RFU priority
Derby RFC	Continue to grow the women's section of the Club, upgrading changing facilities to offer comprehensive segregation.
Leesbrook RUFC	Maintain participation and sustainability following recent struggles.
Rolls Royce RFC	Consider re-introducing a senior women's team, whilst also developing independence from the industry organisation, enabling income generation.

In all instances where support for mini, junior and colts' rugby union teams has been identified, the RFU and the respective clubs are exploring options to provide sessions and fixtures within local schools and community organisations to further aid development

Infrequent play

The RFU has plans to encourage participants which have previously played rugby union to re-engage through participation as part of a more casual sporting offer. The league will provide opportunities for teams and players which are unable to play weekly or frequently for various reasons and will operate on an occasional basis. The league will also act as an entry point for newly created clubs and provide competitive opportunities. It is hoped that the installation of the 3G pitch at Derby RFC will lead to opportunities to develop an offer which requires less time commitment, where for example floodlit matches can be played on Friday evenings as has been the case in other areas.

4.5: Capacity analysis

The capacity for pitches to regularly accommodate competitive play, training and other activity over a season is most often determined by quality. As a minimum, the quality, and therefore the capacity, of a pitch affect the playing experience and people's enjoyment of playing rugby. In extreme circumstances, it can result in the inability of the pitch to cater for all or certain types of play during peak and off-peak times. To enable an accurate supply and demand assessment of rugby pitches, the following assumptions are applied to site by site analysis:

All sites that are used for competitive rugby matches (regardless of whether this is secured community use) are included on the supply side.

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All competitive play is on senior sized pitches (except for where mini pitches are provided).

From U13 upwards, teams play 15 v15 and use a full pitch. Where mini pitches are not provided, mini (U7-12) teams play on half of a senior pitch i.e. two teams per senior pitch.

For senior and youth teams, the current level of play per week is set at 0.5 for each match played based on all teams operating on a traditional home and away basis (assumes half of matches will be played away). For mini teams, play per week is set at 0.25 for each match played across half of one senior pitch, based on all teams operating on a traditional home and away basis.

All male adult club league rugby takes place on a Saturday afternoon. U13-18 rugby generally takes place on a Sunday morning. Training that takes place on club pitches is reflected by the addition of team equivalents. Team equivalents have been calculated on the basis that 30 players (two teams) train on the pitch for 90 minutes (team equivalent of one) per night.

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

Table 4.14: Pitch capacity (matches per week) based on quality assessments

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

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

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

Most junior play takes place on adult pitches and this has been added where applicable to calculate the actual play on sites. Match equivalent sessions per week for training sessions taking place on match pitches have also been added.

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Table 4.15: Rugby union provision and level of current use within Derby City

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Management	Available for community use?	Security of tenure	Pitch type	Quality rating	No. of pitches	Floodlit?	Match equivalent sessions (per week)	Site capacity (sessions per week)	Capacity rating	Comments
14	Chellaston Academy	South East	Academy	Yes	Secure	Senior	M0/D0 (Poor)	3	No	4.25	1.5	2.75	Three poor quality senior pitches which are overplayed by a total 2.75 match equivalent sessions per week. The pitches are available for community use and are used by the School. Melbourne RFC imports demand from South Derbyshire to access the pitches, with access for this Club only secured through formal agreement.
32	Spondon Sports Association	North East	Sports Association	Yes	Secure	Senior	M0/D0 (Poor)	1	No	0.5	1.5	-1	One senior pitch which is the home venue of Leesbrook RUFC. The pitch has potential capacity amounting to 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week.
33	Haslams Lane (Derby RFC)	North West	Sports Club	Yes	Secure	Senior	M0/D1 (Poor)	3	Yes	3.5	1.5	2	Three senior rugby union pitches one of which is overplayed by two match equivalent sessions per week. The remaining two pitches are played to capacity. All pitches are used by Derby RFC.
									No	1.5	1.5	-	
									No	1.5	1.5	-	
40	Littleover Community School	South West & Central	School	Yes - unused	Unsecure	Senior	M0/D1 (Poor)	1	No	1	1.5	-0.5	A poor quality senior 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.
51	Murray Park Community School	North West	School	Yes - unused	Unsecure	Senior	M0/D0 (Poor)	1	No	1	0.5	0.5	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.
56	Oakwood Park	North East	Council	Yes	Secure	Senior	M0/D1 (Poor)	1	No	0	1.5	-1.5	A poor quality senior pitch which is available for community use. The pitch has 1.5 match equivalent sessions per week of potential spare capacity.
69	Ryknel Sports Centre	North West	Independent School	Yes - unused	Unsecure	Junior	M0/D1 (Poor)	1	No	1	1.5	-0.5	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.
						Senior	M0/D1 (Poor)	1	No	1	1.5	-0.5	A poor quality senior 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.
93	Woodlands School	North West	School	Yes - unused	Unsecure	Senior	M0/D1 (Poor)	1	No	1	1.5	-0.5	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.
98	Merrill Way Playing Fields (Rolls Royce)	South East	Industry	Yes	Secure	Senior	M2/D1 (Good)	2	No	1.5	6	-4.5	Two good quality senior pitches which are available for community use. The site is the home venue of Rolls Royce RFC, however, as neither of the pitches are floodlit no midweek training takes place on the pitches. Cumulatively the pitches have 4.5 match equivalent sessions per week of potential spare capacity.

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Actual spare capacity

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

Pitches located at education sites which are available for community use but are currently unused are not considered to have actual spare capacity as security of these pitches cannot be guaranteed through user agreements.

The peak period

In order to fully establish actual spare capacity, the peak period needs to be established. Peak time for senior rugby union matches is Saturday afternoons and is considered such within the subsequent analysis, although junior and mini teams play on senior pitches on Sunday mornings.

There are six sites which display potential spare capacity to accommodate additional play on senior pitches totalling 8.5 match equivalent sessions per week. However, in practice actual spare capacity totals two match equivalent sessions per week across three sites at senior peak time.

Table 4.16: Summary of actual spare capacity on senior pitches (Saturday PM)

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Potential capacity	Actual spare capacity	Comments
32	Spondon Sports Association	North East	-1	0.5	Actual spare capacity to accommodate peak time use
40	Littleover Community School	South West & Central	-0.5	1	Pitch availability but tenure is not secured
56	Oakwood Park	North East	-1.5	1	Actual spare capacity to accommodate peak time use
69	Rykneld Sports Centre	North West	-0.5	1	Pitch availability but tenure is not secured
93	Woodlands School	North West	-0.5	1	Pitch availability but tenure is not secured
98	Merrill Way Playing Fields (Rolls Royce)	South East	-4.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity to accommodate peak time use
				2	Total

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The programming of mini/junior rugby matches can be unclear with regards to ascertaining spare capacity, especially at peak time as it varies from week to week. Mini/junior rugby sections do not play regular matches as part of a league format, rather clubs organise for a number of their mini age groups to play those from another club at once either at home or away. Teams will generally hold training sessions instead on the weeks that mini / junior sections do not have a fixture event arranged. This means that mini / junior sections require use of all home pitches for two or three mornings a month but may play an away fixture one week meaning none of the pitches are used that particular morning.

Overplay

There are five pitches across three sites which are overplayed, totalling 5.25 match equivalent sessions per week.

Table 4.17: Overplay summary (pitches used by community teams)

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Overplay (match equivalent sessions per week)
14	Chellaston Academy	South East	2.75
33	Haslams Lane (Derby RFC)	North West	2
51	Murray Park Community School	North West	0.5
		Total	5.25

The majority of overplay derives from imported demand from Melbourne RFC (South Derbyshire) across all three pitches at the Chellaston Academy. Overplay at school sites is mainly due to a combination of school use, limited carrying capacity of pitches due to poor quality.

4.4: Supply and demand analysis

Having considered supply and demand, the table below identifies the overall shortfall in the North West and South East analysis areas for senior rugby union pitches based on match equivalent sessions per week. Future demand is based on both team generation rates (TGRs) which are driven by population increases, as well as reported club development plans.

Table 4.18: Summary of supply and demand balance on senior rugby union pitches

Analysis Area	Actual spare capacity ²⁹	Demand (match equivalent sessions)			
		Overplay	Current total	Future demand	Future total
North East	1.5	-	1.5	-	1.5
North West	-	2.5	2.5	0.5	3
South West & Central	-	-	-	-	-
South East	0.5	2.75	2.25	0.5	2.75
Total	2	5.25	3.25	1	4.25

²⁹ In match equivalent sessions per week

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Overall there is a requirement for 3.25 additional match equivalent sessions per week on senior rugby union pitches to meet current demand. This is further exacerbated when considering future demand from existing clubs, as well as from TGRs, creating a requirement for 4.25 match equivalent sessions per week to meet both current and future demand. However, there is increasing use of 3G pitches for rugby union by clubs in Derby and some of these match equivalent sessions may be able to be accommodated on World Rugby compliant 3G pitches rather than natural turf.

4.5: Conclusion

In summary, current supply of rugby union provision is insufficient to accommodate current demand, included that imported from nearby South Derbyshire. Furthermore, future increases in demand exacerbate this shortfall meaning that current supply cannot sufficiently service anticipated future demand.

The requirement for additional match equivalent sessions per week and accumulated overplay on senior pitches across rugby union sites can be attributed to a number of factors, of which, one or more may influence the current picture at most sites. Some pitches used by clubs are rated as poor quality (Haslams Lane, Derby RFC and Chellaston Academy – Melbourne RFC) with limited maintenance regimes or drain poorly, subsequently limiting capacity available. Limited capacity at several sites combined with high levels of demand, particularly from junior and mini teams, lead pitches to become overplayed.

Further to this, transfer of training demand from match pitches to other floodlit grass areas, either specific training areas or through increased use of compliant 3G pitches, would help to relieve some or all of the overplay at a number of sites. This could be through increased use of WR compliant 3G pitches, off-pitch floodlit areas, or through increased provision of floodlighting on other match pitches to better distribute demand; the latter potentially requiring supplemented qualitative and maintenance improvements to increase capacity to sustain increased use.

Once the WR compliant 3G pitch usage plan has been agreed it will be used by other clubs in the City and surrounding local authority areas which will be able to utilise the pitch for training, in turn reducing use of grass pitches at their respective sites.

To increase carrying capacity of pitches in Derby, better quality and more regular maintenance should be undertaken or formal drainage systems should be installed to increase pitch quality and in turn capacity, allowing greater use of grass pitches.

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Rugby union summary

- ◆ **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.**
- ◆ 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 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.
- ◆ 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 are 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 size WR compliant 3G at Haslams Lane. Until the pitch became live Derby RFC was using the floodlit senior grass pitch at Haslams Lane to accommodate its demand. Whereas, Rolls Royce RFC was exclusively using the full size 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.

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PART 5: RUGBY LEAGUE

5.1: Introduction

The Rugby Football League (RFL) is the governing body for rugby league in Britain and Ireland. It administers the England national rugby league team, the Challenge Cup, Super League and the Championships which form the professional and semi-professional structure of the game structure in the UK. The RFL also administers the amateur and junior game across the country in association with the British Amateur Rugby League Association (BARLA).

All club rugby league is now played throughout the summer season (from February to October). However, rugby league is considered as a winter season sport within schools, colleges and universities and therefore pitch provision for matches and training is required throughout the winter months.

Consultation

Rugby league in Derby is limited to the University of Derby teams. As part of the consultation with the University rugby league was discussed, including any current issues facing the Club and reported ambitions for participation growth. Derby City RLFC was also contacted as part of the process to discuss the Club's plans and whether it would consider returning to the City.

5.2: Supply

There are no dedicated rugby league pitches in Derby. The University of Derby RFL club utilises the 3G pitch at the University site at Kedleston Road for both match and training demand. It is not clear if the 3G pitch is certified as RFL Community Standard compliant.

Ownership/management

The used by the Club is owned, managed and maintained by the University of Derby. As a university society, the Club is deemed to have security of tenure at the site.

Pitches on site are available for community use, however, priority is given to University sports clubs and student activities; therefore, capacity for community use is limited. The 3G pitches on this site are covered in more detail in Part 7: Third Generation Turf (3G) Artificial grass Pitches (AGPS).

Ancillary facilities

Ancillary facilities at Kedleston Road are of a good quality having been refurbished in the last few years. There are no reported issues revolving around a need for additional or improved ancillary facilities.

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5.3: Demand

Competitive play

There is one rugby league team playing in Derby, representing the University of Derby in the British Universities and Colleges Sports (BUCS) leagues. This senior men's team compete in the BUCS Rugby League Midlands 2A division with fixtures taking place on Wednesday afternoons.

As mentioned previously, club rugby league demand has now moved to summer, however, for teams representing educational institutions the sport continues to be played throughout the winter months.

The number of teams representing the Club has remained the same over the past three years and this is expected to remain constant in the future with no plans to create additional teams. It is acknowledged by the University, however, that should student demand warrant the creation of additional teams then this would be supported in any way possible.

Training

Training takes place on the same full size 3G pitch as the match play and takes place once a week, on Monday evenings. The Club actively encourages any potential player with an interest in the sport to come to training sessions, regardless of experience.

Displaced/exported demand

Historically, Derby City RLFC was based and played within Derby, initially at The Asterdale (now known as Anderson Electrical Arena and/or Graham Street Prim's FC); and subsequently at Haslams Lane, home of Derby RFC. However, following the move to the latter venue, the Club folded. Then in 2013, when the Club re-entered the senior league system the whole club relocated to Ilkeston RFC (Erewash). The Club reported that should a rugby league pitch be available in Derby City then it would consider returning to the area, provided that cost was not an inhibiting factor.

5.4: Supply and demand analysis

Given that there is only one team and usage is accommodated on a 3G pitch, it is deemed that there is a sufficient supply of pitches in Derby to appropriately accommodate demand. Further investigation may be required to establish if the 3G pitch is certified as RFL Community Standard compliant.

Although neither the University nor the Club foresee an increase in the number of teams, participation will continue to be encouraged; with any new teams being fully supported by the University.

At present, it is considered unlikely that Derby City RLFC will relocate back to Derby having re-established a home venue at Ilkeston RFC (in Erewash).

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Rugby league summary

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

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 6: HOCKEY

6.1: Introduction

Hockey in England is governed by England Hockey (EH) and is administered locally by the Derbyshire Hockey Association.

Competitive league hockey matches and training can only be played on sand filled, sand dressed or water based artificial grass pitches (AGPs). Although competitive, adult and junior club training cannot take place on third generation turf pitches (3G), 40mm pitches may be suitable for introductory level hockey, such as school curriculum low level hockey. EH's Artificial Grass Playing Surface Policy details suitability of surface type for varying levels of hockey, as shown below.

Table 6.1: England Hockey guidelines on artificial surface types suitable for hockey

Category	Surface	Playing Level	Playing Level
England Hockey Category 1	Water surface approved within the FIH Global/National Parameters	Essential International Hockey - Training and matches	Desirable Domestic National Premier competition Higher levels of EH Player Pathway Performance Centres and upwards England
England Hockey Category 2	Sand dressed surfaces within the FIH National Parameter	Essential Domestic National Premier competition Higher levels of player pathway: Academy Centres and Upwards	Desirable All adult and junior League Hockey Intermediate or advanced School Hockey EH competitions for clubs and schools (excluding domestic national league)
England Hockey Category 3	Sand based surfaces within the FIH National Parameter	Essential All adult and junior club training and league Hockey EH competitions for clubs and schools Intermediate or advanced schools hockey	Desirable
England Hockey Category 4	All 3G surfaces	Essential None	Desirable Lower level hockey (Introductory level) when no category 1-3 surface is available.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

For senior teams, a full sized pitch for competitive matches must measure at least 91.4 x 55 metres excluding surrounding run off areas which must be a minimum of two metres at the sides & three metres at the ends. England Hockey preference is for four metre side and five metre end run offs, with a preferred overall area of 101.4 x 63 metres though a minimum overall area of 97.4 x 59 metres is accepted.

It is considered that a hockey pitch can accommodate a maximum of four matches on one day (peak time) provided that the pitch has floodlighting. Training is generally midweek and requires access to a pitch and floodlights.

Club consultation

There are four hockey clubs based in or playing within Derby. Face to face consultation was carried out with Derby HC with all three other clubs sent an electronic survey. The response rate across community clubs either through face to face consultation or online survey equates to 75%. The only club which did not respond to consultation was Phoenix HC. Additionally, consultation was undertaken with the University of Derby to identify supply and demand issues relating to hockey.

6.2: Supply

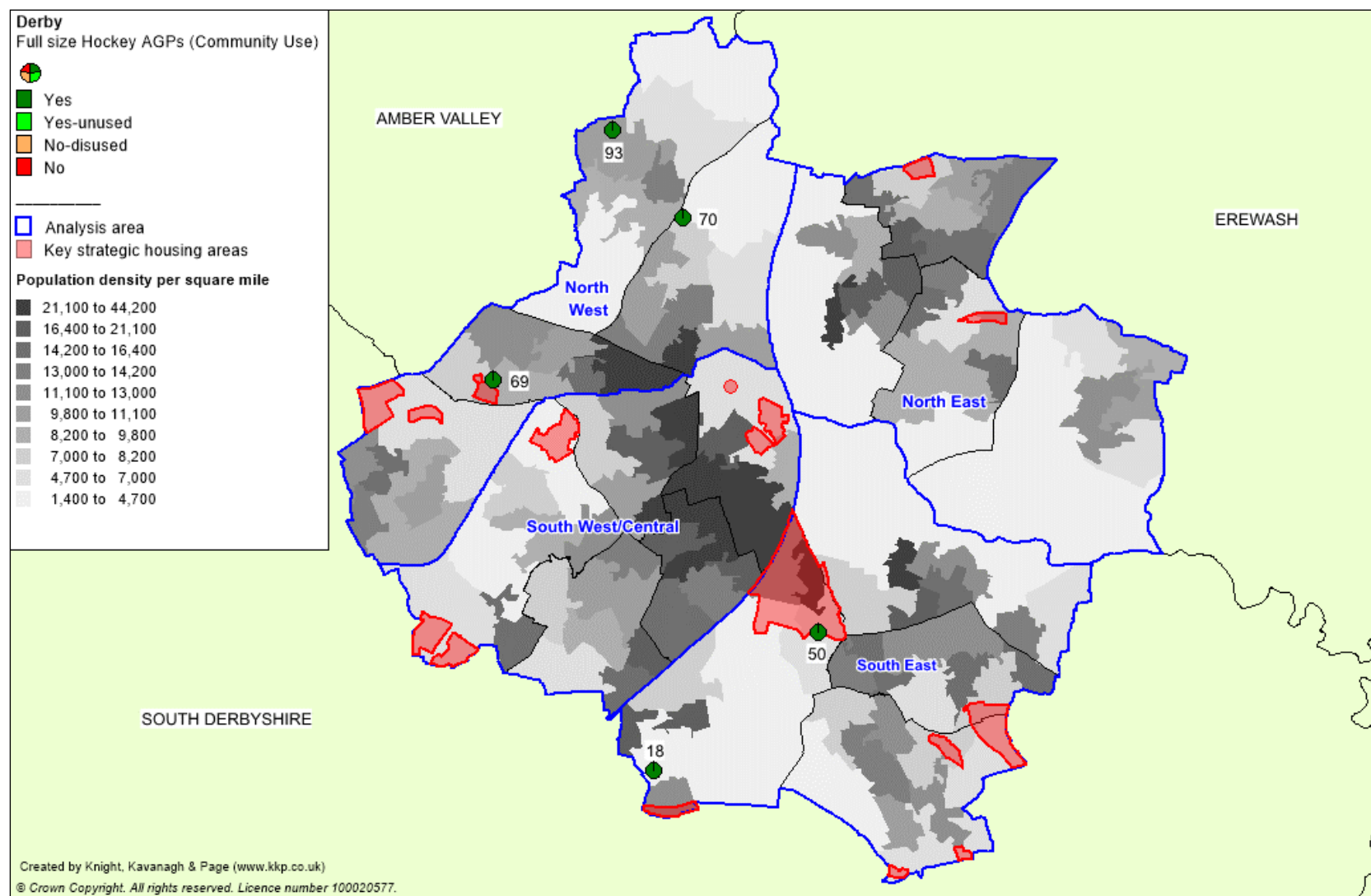
There are currently five full sized hockey suitable AGPs in Derby, all of which are floodlit and available for community use. Three of the five are located in the North West Analysis Area with the remaining two pitches located in the South East Analysis Area.

Additionally, there are three smaller sized hockey suitable AGPs, all of which are available for community use. Though too small to host competitive matches and senior training, smaller sized AGPs may be able to accommodate some junior or school training or curriculum use. Alternatively, at some sites it may be feasible to extend the size of AGPs to meet minimum dimensions for match play, thus increasing capacity.

England Hockey reports that Derby HC has aspirations for the creation of its own AGP and clubhouse and has approached an England Hockey facilities framework contractor regarding a possible scheme, however this is at present considered to be aspirational.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure 6.1: Map of hockey suitable AGPs within Derby



CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Table 6.2: Summary of hockey suitable full size AGPs (including club users)

Site ID	Site	Analysis Area	Number of AGPs	Floodlit	Surface	Dimensions (metres)	User clubs/groups
18	City of Derby Academy	South East	1	Yes	Sand dressed	109 x 73	Findern Ladies HC Ramgarhia HC
50	Moorways Sports Complex	South East	1	Yes	Sand dressed	100 x 60	-
69	Rykneild Sports Centre	North West	1	Yes	Sand filled	100 x 68	-
70	Saint Benedict a Catholic Voluntary Academy	North West	1	Yes	Sand filled	100 x 60	Derby HC University of Derby HC
93	Woodlands School	North West	1	Yes	Sand filled	100 x 62	Woodlands HC Phoenix HC Belper HC (Imported) Matlock Baileans HC (Imported)

Table 6.3: Summary of small sized AGPs

Site ID	Site	Analysis area	Number of AGPs	Available for community use	Floodlit	Surface	Dimensions (metres)
7	Arboretum Park	South West & Central	1	Yes	Yes	Sand dressed	38 x 22
7	Arboretum Park	South West & Central	1	Yes	Yes	Sand dressed	38 x 22
99	Landau Forte College	North West	1	Yes	Yes	Sand dressed	64 x 46

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Quality

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.

Table 6.4: Summary of full sized AGP quality in Derby

Site ID	Site	Number of AGPs	Surface	Quality	Year built (refurbished)
18	City of Derby Academy	1	Sand dressed	Poor	2008
50	Moorways Sports Complex	1	Sand dressed	Standard	1987 (2001)
69	Ryknelnd Sports Centre	1	Sand filled	Standard	1995 (2011)
70	Saint Benedict a Catholic Voluntary Academy	1	Sand filled	Standard	2009
93	Woodlands School	1	Sand filled	Poor	2004 (2008)

It is considered that the carpet of an AGP usually lasts for approximately 10 years (depending on levels of use), though its lifespan can be prolonged in some cases where maintenance is of particularly high quality and rigor. This is evident at Moorways Sports Complex which has received dedicated levels of maintenance by the Council meaning it is of standard quality after 17 years, however, the carpet should nonetheless be considered for replacement in the short-term as it is seven years in excess of the recommended lifespan.

As shown in table above, 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.

Findern Ladies HC reports that the pitch at City of Derby Academy is often covered in litter left from school usage throughout the week.

Converting sand-based AGPs to 3G

Since the introduction of 3G pitches and given their popularity for football, providers have seen this as a way of replacing their tired sand-based carpet and generating money from hiring out a 3G pitch to football clubs and commercial football providers. This has come at the expense of hockey, with players now travelling further distances to gain access to a suitable pitch and many teams being displaced from their preferred geographical area.

Due to its impact on hockey, it is appropriate to ensure that sufficient sand-based AGPs are retained for the playing development of hockey. To that end, a change of surface will require a planning application and, as part of that, the applicants will have to show that there is sufficient provision available for hockey in the locality. Advice from Sport England and England Hockey should also be sought prior to any planning application being submitted.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

It should also be noted that, if a surface is changed, it could require the existing floodlighting to be changed and, in some instances, noise attenuation measures may need to be put in place. The 3G surface is limited in the range of sport that can be played or taught on it. Those proposing a conversion should take advice from the appropriate sports' governing bodies or refer to Sport England guidance 'Selecting the Right Artificial Grass Surface which can be found on Sport England's website:

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

Ownership/management

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.

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. The Club also rents the pitch on Wednesdays for further training and has aspirations to include this in the new CUA to secure access at this time rather than the present rental.

Ancillary provision

Access to ancillary facilities at school sites can often be restricted for security reasons where changing rooms are located in the main school building or where there is a lack of staffing to open and manage access. This is generally not the case for clubs using facilities at school sites in Derby. All clubs which responded to consultation use pitches located at school sites with no clubs reporting specific issues. Woodlands, Findern Ladies and Derby hockey clubs all state the changing facilities inside the school buildings at their respective venues are of a good quality.

6.3: Demand

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.

Table 6.5: Summary of teams playing in Derby

Name of club	Men's	Women's	Mixed	Juniors
Derby HC	5	4	-	1
Findern Ladies HC	-	1	-	-
Phoenix HC	-	1	-	-
Ramgarhia HC	-	1	-	-
Woodlands HC	-	1	-	-
University of Derby	1	1	-	-
Totals	7	8	-	1

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

In Derby the only community club to field more than one team is Derby HC which has a total of ten teams. It additionally fields a mixed friendly team, however, this has not been included in the regular demand as it plays in ad-hoc tournaments throughout the season and does not play on a regular basis. The Club reports it has seen a consistent growth in membership numbers since it merged with Rolls Royce HC four seasons ago. The Club also states that it runs the EH initiative Back to Hockey which has influenced increases in participation.

All remaining clubs have a single women's team each and do not state aspirations to actively increase team numbers at either a senior or junior level. This considered, both Ramgarhia HC and Findern Ladies HC state senior participation has increased within the previous three years.

The University of Derby currently fields a single men's and single women's team which play in the midweek BUCS competitions.

EH Player Pathway

The Player Pathway (PP) is the junior talent development pathway. It encompasses the whole of the hockey landscape which includes club and school activity as well as the PP Development Centres (DCs). The purpose of the PP is to provide development opportunities for young people, which is fair, equitable and consistent. It is to ensure that a suitable level of coaching and competition is offered for people at the appropriate stage of their development and to maximise the chance they have of fulfilling their potential whether that potential is as a club or International player, coach or official. The PP can be accessed by playing at school, a local club or attending one of the local centres. There is one entry point into the PP centres which is at DC level. The first time a player accesses the player pathway they must enter at DC level.

Development Centres (DCs) and Academy Centres (ACs)

DCs and ACs are local training centres for the U13 to U17 age groups. DCs are open to any hockey player who has been nominated by their club, school or coach, with ACs open to any player who has been nominated by a DC coach. After attending a DC, a AC is the next step on the player pathway. Included in the DCs/ACs are Goalkeeper (GK) Academies, which provide specific coaching sessions for goalkeepers. The nearest DCs to Derby are at Shobnall Leisure Complex (East Staffordshire), Belper Meadows (Amber Valley) and Buxton Community School (High Peak).

Exported demand

Displaced or exported demand refers to Derby based teams that are currently accessing pitches outside of the local authority for home fixtures, normally because their pitch requirements cannot be met. This is usually because of pitch supply, in some cases quality issues or stipulated league requirements for access to certain facilities. In the same manner, imported demand refers to that displaced from other local authorities into Derby based on the same reasoning. There only exported demand from Derby is from the University of Derby hockey teams which use Shobnall Leisure Complex (East Staffordshire) on Friday evenings for 1.5 hours.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Imported demand

Belper HC and Matlock Baileans HC currently import a single team each to Woodlands School for competitive fixtures. The former club (Belper HC) imports its men's 7th team into Derby from neighbouring authority Amber Valley whereas Matlock Baileans HC imports its women's 5th team from Derbyshire Dales. It is currently unknown whether either Club is actively seeking to re-accommodate the team within their local authority.

Latent demand

Latent demand is demand that evidence suggests may be generated from the current population should they have access to more or better provision. No clubs explicitly identified any latent demand in the Derby.

Future demand

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

Table 6.6: Team generation rates (applied City wide)

Age group	Current population within age group	Current no. of teams	Team generation rate	Future population within age group (2028)	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population
Senior Men's (16-55)	69,662	6	1:11,610	71,531	6.2	0
Senior Women's (16-55)	68,197	9	1:7,577	67,843	9	0
Junior Boys (11-15)	7,751	1	1:7,751	8,722	1.1	0
Junior Girls (11-15)	7,088	0	0	8,214	0	0

Team generation rates based on future population, applied City wide, forecast no additional teams to be generated. This does not change when applying TGR's on an Analysis Area basis.

Team generation rates (TGRs) are based exclusively on future population forecasts and do not account for societal factors or changes in the way people may wish to play sport. Similarly, TGRs cannot account for specific targeted development work within certain areas or focused towards certain groups, such as NGB initiatives or coaching within schools. For example, nationally, since 2012, hockey has seen a 65% increase in juniors taking up the sport within the club environment. This increase is expected to continue across all age groups in the future, especially given the success of Great Britain's women's team in the 2016 Rio Olympics and the anticipated legacy impact.

Though there remains a desire from EH to increase participation within the club/league based game, not all future demand may be realised entirely as new formalised teams playing at peak time. Some clubs may decide to offer pay and play opportunities to participants or offer small sided formats such in a bid to increase participation and club memberships by providing a different hockey offer.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Increased demand from new participants will lead to a requirement for increased capacity on available AGPs at peak time, but also midweek and on Sundays to deliver other formats of hockey activity. At present, it is not necessarily clear as to what format this may take or when it is likely to take place, however, it is clear that there will be a requirement for access to increased capacity on AGPs across the City. This should be considered when assessing demand for AGPs in the future, as not only will they be needed for peak match play times and midweek training to accommodate increased participation within the formalised hockey environment, but also throughout the week and at non-peak times to offer wider opportunities for play.

Participation increases

Derby HC is the only responding club to report it aspires to actively increase the number of teams. Although it did not quantify by how many new teams, it has ambitions to increase junior participation in order to create more dedicated junior teams.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Availability and usage

Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM) applies an overall peak period for AGPs of 34 hours per week (Monday to Thursday 17:00-21:00; Friday 17:00-19:00; Saturday and Sunday 09:00-17:00). Using this calculation, of the full sized AGPs in Derby, one has full availability within the peak period (Moorways Sports Complex). All remaining pitches have lower availability due to the fact they are located at school sites and are prioritised for curriculum and extra curriculum activities.

Table 6.7: Usage of hockey suitable AGPs (available for community use)

Site ID	Site	Floodlit	Analysis area	Community use hours in the peak period (per AGP)	Clubs/groups using the pitch (teams)	Midweek/training capacity	Match capacity	Comments
18	City of Derby Academy	Yes	South East	Weekdays: 13 hours Weekend: 10 hours Total: 23 hours	Findern Ladies HC (1) Ramgarhia HC (1)	Used for training by Ramgarhia HC for two hours and Findern HC for an hour on Wednesday evenings 6pm-9pm. Used for training by AFC Chellaston, Derby County Community Trust, Mickleover Sports, Alvo Boys, Willington, Stenson, GAD Khalsa and Sinfen Shark football clubs for a total of nine hours.	There is limited spare capacity for additional match play on Saturdays as it is used Findern HC (10-12pm) and Ramgarhia HC (1pm-3pm).	Quality of the pitch is poor and in need of refurbishment. Pitch is only available until 3pm at the weekends limiting potential capacity for additional use.
50	Moorways Sports Complex	Yes	South East	Weekdays: 18 hours Weekend: 16 hours Total: 34 hours	Ad hoc community hockey use throughout the season.	No recorded midweek use for community hockey, only for football team training. Tuesday through to Friday is booked 6pm-8pm. Spare capacity of nine hours throughout midweek.	The pitch is used occasionally by Derby HC as a third venue for fixtures when it is unable to meet demand at either Saint Benedict Catholic Voluntary Academy or Woodlands School.	The pitch is considered to have spare capacity to accommodate demand for competitive hockey use at the weekend as it is generally unused for hockey at weekends.
69	Rykneld Sports Centre	Yes	North West	Weekdays: 13 hours Weekend: 16 hours Total: 29 hours	No recorded community hockey use.	No recorded midweek use for community hockey, only for football team training.	Not currently used by hockey clubs for competitive matches. Used by Derby Grammar School for it curricular and extra-curricular activities on Saturday mornings. Therefore only afternoon's sessions are available for community use.	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.
70	Saint Benedict Catholic Voluntary Academy	Yes	North West	Weekdays: 13 hours Weekend: 16 hours Total: 29 hours	Derby HC (8) University of Derby (2)	Used for training by Derby HC for two hours on both Tuesday and Wednesday evenings from 7-9pm. This pitch is also accessed by the University of Derby HC midweek for competitive fixtures on Wednesday afternoons.	There is no spare capacity for additional match play on Saturdays due to the pitch being accessed for all Derby HC match play demand.	The pitch is considered to have spare capacity to accommodate additional midweek evening hockey. Limited amounts of football training take place on the pitch as the School prioritises hockey to protect quality.
93	Woodlands School	Yes	North West	Weekdays: 13 hours Weekend: 16 hours Total: 29 hours	Derby HC (2) Phoenix HC (1) Woodlands Ladies HC (1) Belper HC (1) ³⁰ Matlock Baileans HC (1) ³⁰	Used for midweek training by both Phoenix HC and Woodlands Ladies HC for one hour each, otherwise used mainly for football team training.	There is some spare capacity for additional match play on Saturdays as it is used by five hockey clubs for their competitive fixtures.	Quality of the pitch is poor and in need of refurbishment. Used for curriculum use and external football training throughout the week by Allestree Juniors, Mickleover Sports, Duffield Dynamos, Little Eaton Diamonds and Mickleover Jubilee football clubs.

³⁰ Imported demand

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Peak time demand

Most men's and women's hockey teams currently play matches on a Saturday therefore this is considered to be the peak time for use of AGPs for competitive play. The only teams that do not play at peak time are from three teams from Derby HC and two teams from the University of Derby HC which play on Sunday and midweek, respectively.

6.4: Supply and demand analysis

Based on 17 senior teams from Derby (including both teams importing demand) requiring a pitch at peak time (Saturday), there is a requirement for three (rounded up from 2.25) full sized hockey suitable AGPs with floodlighting based on teams playing home and away and based on a floodlit AGP being able to accommodate a maximum of four matches (eight teams) on one day.

Of the five AGPs suitable for hockey in Derby, four are considered to have capacity for additional use at weekends which are; City of Derby Academy, Moorways Sports Complex, Rykneld Sports Centre and Woodlands School.

Table 6.8: Summary of peak time availability of full size hockey suitable AGPs in Derby

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Time slots	Peak time use	Actual spare capacity at peak time
18	City of Derby Academy	South East	2	1	1
50	Moorways Sports Complex	South East	4	-	4
69	Rykneld Sports Centre	North West	4	2	2
70	Saint Benedict Catholic Voluntary Academy	North West	4	4	-
93	Woodlands School	North West	4	2.5	1.5

Of these four pitches, two (City of Derby Academy and Woodlands School) are of poor quality and therefore spare capacity to accommodate further match play at peak time has been discounted. The remaining pitches, Moorways Sports Complex and Rykneld Sports Centre, do have actual spare capacity. This being said, only Moorways Sports Complex offers secured use from the Councils leisure provision whereas the pitch at Rykneld Sports Centre is unsecure as there is no formal community use agreement in place.

The only pitch which in Derby which is used to capacity at peak time is Saint Benedict Catholic Voluntary Academy which is used by eight Derby HC teams.

For junior hockey, there is less demand for access to pitches as there are less teams and matches are played on Sundays. Present junior demand at Derby HC is able to be accommodated on Sundays.

6.5: Conclusions

For junior hockey, the requirement for pitches is likely to be less given that there are less teams and given that matches generally take place on a Sunday. Therefore current supply of hockey suitable AGPs are considered sufficient to accommodate the current level of hockey at both peak time and midweek training demand.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

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. Resurfacing of these pitches in the short-term is imperative to improve quality and ensure availability and performance for use, not only to prevent impacting on participation at Derby, Phoenix, Findern Ladies and Ramgarhia hockey clubs but also use for football training and by casual commercial bookings.

However, if pitches at City of Derby Academy and Woodlands School are resurfaced and retained as hockey suitable AGPs, 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 would reduce the shortfalls of 3G pitches in Derby whilst continuing to accommodate all hockey demand. 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.

Hockey summary

- ▶ **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.**
- ▶ 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.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 7: THIRD GENERATION ARTIFICIAL GRASS PITCHES (3G PITCHES)

7.1: Introduction

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

Table 7.1: AGP type and sport suitability

Surface	Category	Comments
Rubber crumb	Long Pile 3G (60mm with shock pad)	Rugby surface – must comply with World Rugby type 22 and/or RFL Community Standard, requires a minimum of 60mm pile.
Rubber crumb	Medium Pile 3G (55-60mm)	Preferred football surface. Suitable for non-contact rugby union/league practice or play.
Rubber crumb	Short Pile 3G (40mm)	Acceptable surface for some competitive football.
Sand	Sand Filled	Competitive hockey and football training.
Sand	Sand Dressed	Preferred hockey surface and suitable for football training.
Water	Water based	Preferred hockey surface and suitable for football training if irrigated.

England Hockey's Artificial Grass Playing Surface Policy (June 2016) advises that 3G pitches should not be used for hockey matches or training and that they can only be used for lower level hockey (introductory level) when no sand-based or water-based AGPs are available.

Competitive football can take place on 3G surfaces that have been FA or FIFA certified and a growing number of 3G pitches are now used for competitive match play at mini soccer and youth level. The recommended FA dimensions for a full sized 3G pitch are 100x64 metres with additional run off areas of three metres required on each side. Minimum playing area dimensions to meet performance standard criteria for competitive football are 90x45 metres (or 100x64 metres for FIFA sanctioned international matches), with additional run off areas of three metres required on each side. FIFA 3G pitch certification is required to host competitive adult match play at Step 3 and below, whilst for teams playing at Steps 1 or 2 pitches are required to have FIFA Pro standard certification, further information on which is included later in the section. Football training can take place on sand and water based surfaces but is not the preferred option.

World Rugby produced the 'Performance Specification for Artificial Grass Pitches for Rugby', more commonly known as 'Regulation 22' that provides the necessary technical detail to produce pitch systems that are appropriate for rugby. The artificial surface standards identified in Regulation 22 allows matches to be played on surfaces that meet the standard. Full contact activity, including tackling, rucking, mauling and lineouts can take place. All full sized World Rugby compliant 3G pitches feature on the RFU register, including expiry dates of certification³¹. Upon registration, World Rugby compliancy is valid for two years before renewal and retesting is required.

³¹<http://www.englandrugby.com/governance/club-support/facilities-kit-and-equipment/artificial-surfaces/artificial-grass-pitches>

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Competitive rugby league play and contact practice is permitted to take place on 3G pitches which are deemed by the RFL to meet its Performance Standard for Synthetic Turf Pitches. Pitches fall under two categories; community club pitches which require retesting every two years and elite stadia pitches which require an annual retest. Much of the criteria within the RFL performance standard test also forms part of the World Rugby test, consequently World Rugby certified 3G pitches are considered by the RFL to be able to meet rugby league requirements and are deemed suitable for rugby league use subject to passing an additional exclusive RFL performance standard test.

Many test contractors are able to offer reduced rates through efficiency savings to carry out multiple performance tests in the same session, therefore providers seeking 3G pitch compliancy for a number of sports would be recommended to consider this opportunity.

7.2: Supply

For the purposes of the PPS, full sized 3G pitches are defined as those which meet FA minimum dimension criteria for adult football (90x45 metres without run off areas). It should be noted that within other external documentation the FA typically refers to 3G pitches as 3G Football Turf Pitches (FTPs).

There are six full sized 3G pitches in Derby, all of which have floodlighting. All but one are available for community use in some capacity, that being 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.

The only Analysis Area not serviced by a full sized 3G pitch is the South West & Central. The North West Analysis Area has the most provision with three followed by North West area which hosts two, the remaining pitch is located in the South East area, though this is not considered accessible for community use.

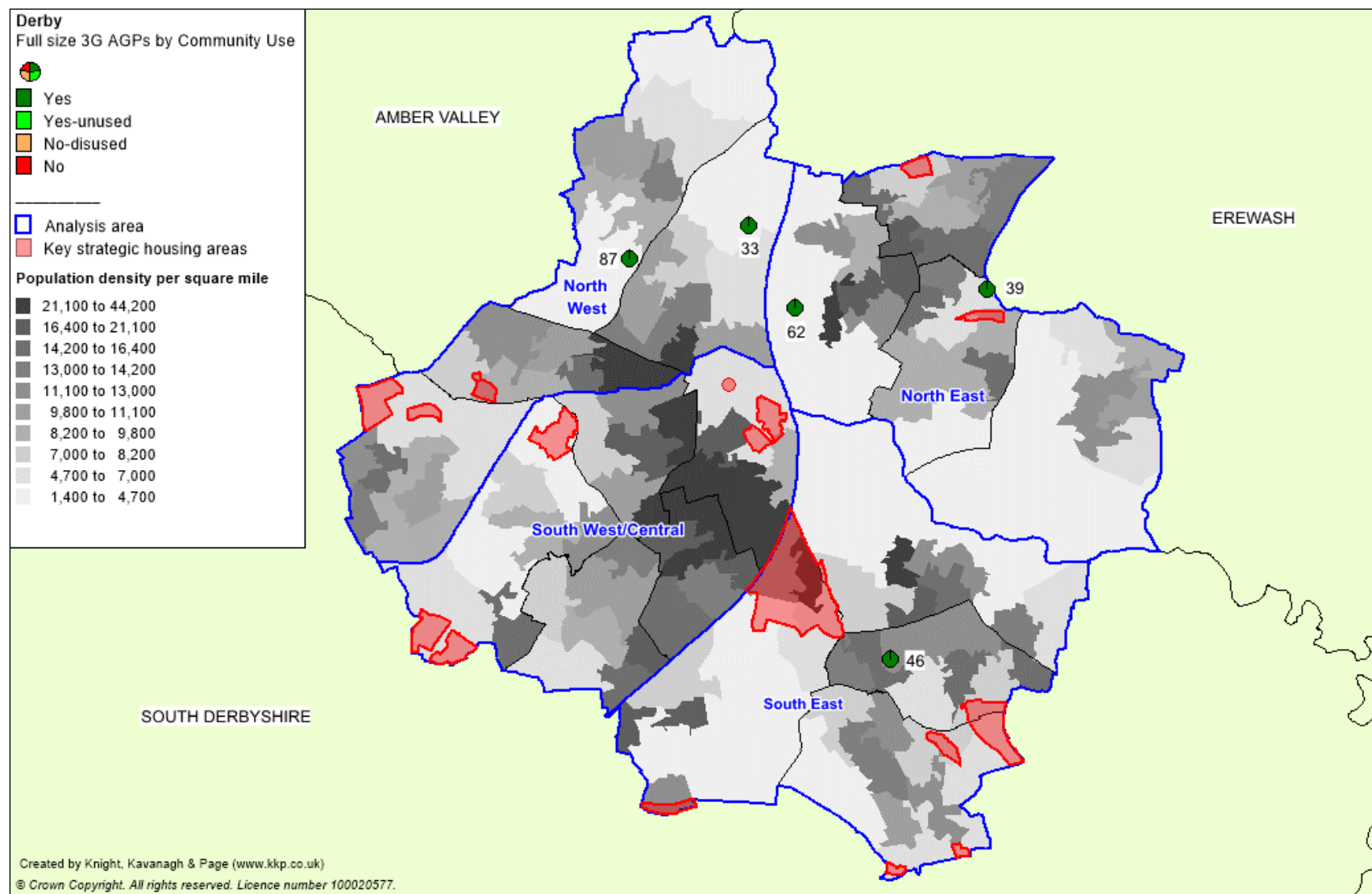
Four of the six full sized pitches are presently certified for competitive use and listed on the FA 3G Football Turf Pitch Register, representing 67% of full sized 3G pitch supply. One of the pitches at University of Derby (Kedleston Road) is FIFA certified whereas the second pitch is dually certified (FIFA Pro and World Rugby), also featuring on the RFU register³² of compliant 3G pitches. There is a second WR compliant full size 3G pitch located at Haslams Lane (Derby RFC), however, this is not FA certified. The only other full sized pitch not certified and registered is the Merrill Academy.

Additional to those which lie within the City, there is one additional 3G pitch with FIFA Two Star certification located at Moor Farm Training Centre (Derby County FC Academy). This site is located directly on the Derby border but lies within the Erewash Borough Council administrative area, however is nonetheless regarded as broadly unavailable for community use despite servicing the requirements of the professional football club which is based in Derby.

³²<http://www.englandrugby.com/governance/club-support/facilities-kit-and-equipment/artificial-surfaces/artificial-grass-pitches>

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure 7.1: Map of full sized 3G pitches within Derby



CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Table 7.2: Full sized 3G pitches in Derby

Site ID	Site name	Management	Analysis Area	Number of pitches	Floodlit	Surface type	Dimensions ³³ (metres)	Certification	Renewal
33	Haslams Lane (Derby RFC)	Sports Club	North West	1	Yes	Long Pile 3G	110x70	World Rugby	March 2020
39	Lees Brook Community School	School	North East	1	Yes	Medium Pile 3G	105x70	FA	30/05/2020
46	Merrill Academy	Academy	South East	1	Yes	Medium Pile 3G	100x65	-	-
62	Racecourse Playing Fields ³⁴	Council	North East	1	Yes	Medium Pile 3G	100x60	FA	13/09/2017 ³⁵
87	University of Derby (Kedleston Road)	University	North West	2	Yes	Long Pile 3G	110x70	FIFA Pro World Rugby	2/12/2018 10/12/17
						Medium Pile 3G	130x72	FIFA	21/10/2017 ³¹

Full sized 3G pitches at both Racecourse Playing Fields and the University of Derby (both pitches) have surpassed the certification periods to host competitive football or contact rugby union activity and as such need to undertake and meet performance standard testing in order to retain registration and permit for competitive use. The FIFA certified pitch at the University has been granted temporary retention on the register until the end of the 2017/18 season in light of identified repairs required through pre-test assessment. Though the dual compliant pitch at University of Derby remains FIFA Pro certified until the end of 2018 and is not synchronised with the World Rugby certification term of two years rather than three granted by FIFA Pro, there is a likely cost saving benefit with test contractors in undertaking the two tests together given some crossover of testing criteria, therefore undertaking both tests together every two years may represent a more efficient way of maintaining registration.

³³ Excluding run off areas. FA/FIFA Performance Standard Testing Criteria requires 3m run off areas in each direction. Some pitches of or close to minimum dimensions though compliant may not be considered to be of sufficient size to accommodate adult football matches.

³⁴ Also known locally as the Steve Bloomer Pitch

³⁵ Granted temporary retention on FA register and presently able to host competitive play

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Future plans for provision

Though full sized 3G pitches are considered those which meet FA minimum pitch dimensions, it is recommended that any new 3G pitches built in future should meet FA recommended pitch dimensions so to ensure suitability for all formats of football and maximise opportunities for use.

Table 7.3: FA recommended 3G pitch sizes

Age group	Playing format	Recommended pitch dimensions (metres excluding run offs)	Recommended pitch dimensions (metres including run offs)
Mini-Soccer U7/U8	5v5	37x27	43x33
Mini-Soccer U9/U10	7v7	55x37	61x43
Youth U11/U12	9v9	73x46	79x52
Youth U13/U14	11v11	82x50	88x56
Youth U15/U16	11v11	91x55	97x61
Youth U17/U18	11v11	100x64	106x70
Over 18/Adult	11v11	100x64	106x70

Future supply

Mickleover Sports FC is in the process of negotiating a new 30 year lease with the private land owners. It states plans to develop the site, however requires security of tenure in order for it to access available funding streams. It has aspirations to move the football pitch off the cricket outfield which it currently overlaps and to enhance ancillary facilities including car parking and changing provision. It also states a long-term aspiration to acquire additional land within the new lease arrangement in order to create a full sized floodlit 3G pitch, however this is dependent on availability of match funding and ability to access external funding.

AFC Chellaston has aspirations to convert a MUGA at Chellaston Park into a small sized 3G pitch. The Club has recently signed a 25 year lease for management of ancillary facilities and the pitches onsite. It wants to develop the site to instigate growth in participation at the Club.

Parklife Football Hubs programme

As detailed in Part One: Introduction, Derby City Council and partners are presently on the Parklife journey with a view to increasing 3G pitch provision across the City through the creation of a number of football hub sites, each of which would include multiple full sized 3G pitches. The process is ongoing and delivery of Parklife hubs is not confirmed, however it is important to acknowledge the potential for a large number of full sized 3G pitches to be delivered at once should the Council and partners decide that the Parklife hub model represents a preferable option and pursue application for grant funding through the programme. Engagement in the programme and the need to evidence supply and demand for full sized 3G pitches for football represents a key driver for this PPS and delivery of Parklife hubs could see a shift in management model from the majority of supply located at education sites at present, to the majority of pitches managed and programmed by a charitable football trust.

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3G pitches for Rugby union

The RFU's Rugby 365 3G pitch programme is part of its Rugby World Cup 2015 legacy of delivering more than £57m investment over four years into the development of 100 3G pitches across England. The programme categorises the type of project investment into two distinct models:

- ◆ **'Rugby Turf'** pitches: 60 pitches on rugby club sites, operated by the RFU, to be used by the host club and other local clubs and education establishments, enabling games to be played and training to be maximised.
- ◆ **'Rugby Share'** pitches: 40 pitches on community sites with a guaranteed number of hours for use by rugby.

A new World Rugby Compliant 3G pitch has recently come online (March 6th 2018) at the Haslams Lane (Derby RFC) through RFU investment as part of the RFU Rugby 365 programme.

The pitch is available for community use, including to other local clubs (including from other local authority areas) through the Local Rugby Partnership (LRP). Derby RFC has a dedicated 12 hours usage of the pitch on a weekly basis to accommodate its competitive and training demand. A time table of usage for the remaining hours is currently being drafted for the pitch with the following clubs engaged with the LRP regarding access:

- ◆ Rolls Royce RFC (Derby)
- ◆ Leesbrook RUFC (Derby)
- ◆ Amber Valley RUFC (Amber Valley)
- ◆ Long Eaton RFC (Erewash)
- ◆ Melbourne RFC (South Derbyshire)
- ◆ Belper RUFC (Amber Valley)

Dependant on programming and use for rugby union which is the key driver for the site, there may also be some spare capacity at non-peak times for rugby union to accommodate other activity, some of which may be commercial, such as small sided football leagues.

Conversion to 3G surfaces

Since the introduction of 3G pitches and given their popularity for football, providers have seen this as a way to replace a worn sand or water based carpet and generate increased revenue from hiring out a 3G pitch to football and rugby clubs and commercial football providers. This has often come at the expense of hockey, with players now travelling further distances to gain access to a suitable pitch and many teams consequently displaced from their preferred local authority.

Due to its impact on hockey, it is appropriate to ensure that sufficient sand based AGPs are retained for the playing development of hockey. To that end, a change of surface will require a planning application and the applicants will need to show that there is sufficient provision available for hockey in the locality. Advice from Sport England and EH should also be sought prior to any planning application being submitted.

It should also be noted that, if a surface is changed, it could require the existing floodlighting to be changed and in some instances noise attenuation measures may need to be put in place.

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A 3G surface is limited in the range of sport that can be played or taught on it. Providers proposing a conversion should take advice from the appropriate sports' governing bodies or refer to Sport England guidance: <https://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/tools-guidance/design-and-cost-guidance/artificial-sports-surfaces/>

Future demand

Population increases anticipated within the City and the Derby growth zone are expected to generate additional demand for sports facilities, particularly 3G pitches which are used by a number of different sports for both matches and training. The PPS findings should be used to guide the development of any new sporting provision which may include the creation of additional pitches, new ancillary facilities or new sites to best accommodate both the newly generated demand and current requirements. Increases in population as a result of proposed housing growth and the subsequent equivalent demand generated for playing pitch provision are explored through scenario testing in the Stage D Strategy & Action Plan document.

The subsequent increased population will create a need for further infrastructure developments which may include additional or extended school provision. It is key to note that capacity a new 3G pitch creates is not considered double that of a grass pitch. This is the case for sports provision set out in BB103 Guidelines for Mainstream Schools which exclusively applies to school sites.

Future strategic planning should consider key areas in which 3G pitches can best meet demand for a number of sports where possible and appropriate and should in turn consider the optimal surface type for any potential new development in conjunction with NGBs as part of a joined up approach. Consideration should also be given to issues which may pose a challenge to community use, for example the provision of sports facilities at the front of school sites with externally accessible changing facilities rather than the back could eliminate issues around site security and access to school buildings.

7.3: Quality

The quality of full sized 3G pitches is split evenly with three rated as good quality and three rated as standard quality.

The carpet of a 3G pitch is considered to have a surface life of approximately 10 years with assumed maintenance of the required standard, though its lifespan can be prolonged in some cases where maintenance is of particularly high quality and rigor.

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 surfaces are rated as standard quality and their performance and rate of deterioration should be monitored in the short-term whilst consideration should be given to resurfacing when required. Racecourse Playing Fields is under consideration as a potential site for football hub development through the Parklife programme subject to feasibility. Should more 3G pitches be developed onsite, there would be opportunity to undertake resurfacing of the existing 3G pitch as part of the same scheme to be incorporated within the potential new management model.

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Table 7.4: Summary of quality

Site ID	Site name	No. of pitches	Surface type	Year built (refurbished)	Quality
33	Haslams Lane (Derby RFC)	1	Long Pile 3G	2018	Good
39	Lees Brook Community School	1	Medium Pile 3G	2006	Standard
46	Merrill Academy	1	Medium Pile 3G	2008 (2016)	Good
62	Racecourse Playing Fields	1	Medium Pile 3G	2007	Standard
87	University of Derby (Kedleston Road)	2	Medium Pile 3G	2008	Standard
			Long Pile 3G	2015	Good

The standard quality pitch at University of Derby was granted temporary retention on the FA register until the end of the 2017/18 season in light of identified repairs required through pre-test assessment, whilst similar repairs are identified as required at Racecourse Playing Fields.

In order for competitive matches to be played on 3G pitches, the pitch should be FA or FIFA tested and approved and added to the FA pitch register, which can be found at: <http://3g.thefa.me.uk/?countyfa=Derbyshire>.

Pitches can also undergo FIFA testing to become a FIFA Quality pitch (previously FIFA One Star) or a FIFA Quality Pro pitch (previously FIFA Two Star), with pitches commonly constructed, installed and tested in situ to achieve either accreditation. This comes after FIFA announced changes to 3G performance in October 2015 following consultation with member associations and licenced laboratories. The changes are part of FIFA's continued ambition to drive up performance standard in the industry and the implications are that all 3G pitches built through the FA framework will be constructed to meet the new performance criteria.

The changes from FIFA One Star to FIFA Quality will have minimal impact on the current hours of use guidelines, which suggest that One Star pitches place more emphasis on the product's ability to sustain acceptable performance and can typically be used for 60-85 hours per week with a lifespan of 20,000 cycles. In contrast, pitches built to FIFA Quality Pro performance standards are unlikely to provide the hours of use that some FIFA Two Star products have guaranteed in the past (previously 30-40 hours per week with a lifespan of 5,000 cycles). Typically, a FIFA Quality Pro pitch will be able to accommodate only 20-30 hours per week with appropriate maintenance due to strict performance measurements.

Clubs playing in the football pyramid on 3G pitches meeting FIFA One Star or Two Star guidelines will still be required to certify their pitches annually, however, if any pitch replacement takes place the Club will need to meet the new FIFA performance criteria of FIFA Quality or Quality Pro. To stay on the FA register, pitches below the national league pyramid require FA testing every three years.

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Availability and usage

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

Table 7.5: Summary of 3G availability and usage

Site ID	Site name	Surface type	Floodlit?	Quality ³⁶	Total number of hours available for community use during peak period	Football usage	Rugby league usage	Rugby union usage	Other sports club usage	Spare capacity
33	Haslams Lane (Derby RFC)	Long Pile 3G	Yes	Good	Weekdays: 18 hours Weekends: 14hours Total: 34 hours	-	-	72%	-	28%
39	Lees Brook Community School	Medium Pile 3G	Yes	Standard	Weekdays: 18 hours Weekends: 14 hours Total: 32 hours	86%	-	-	-	14%
46	Merrill Academy	Medium Pile 3G	Yes	Good	Weekdays: 9 hours Weekends: 0 hours Total: 9 hours	100%	-	-	-	-
62	Racecourse Playing Fields	Medium Pile 3G	Yes	Standard	Weekdays: 18 hours Weekends: 12 hours Total: 30 hours	83%	-	-	-	17%
87	University of Derby (Kedleston Road)	Medium Pile 3G	Yes	Standard	Weekdays: 18 hours Weekends: 14hours Total: 34 hours	55%	-	-	7%	38%
		Long Pile 3G		Good	Weekdays: 18 hours Weekends: 14 hours Total: 34 hours	32%	4%	22%	7%	35%

³⁶ Quality is assessed via a combination of non-technical assessments carried out by KKP but also take account of user views and opinions.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Council managed 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.

The following football leagues are operating with this time period on Saturdays and could potential utilise this spare capacity:

- ◀ Derby City League
- ◀ Midland Junior Football League
- ◀ Derby Junior Football League
- ◀ Derby Church League
- ◀ Youth Elizabethan League

School pitches

Provision located at educational sites have differing levels of accessibility and availability. The pitch at Merrill Academy is fully utilised for football training, however in practice it is only accessible for nine hours a week. The School has an established partnership with Derby County Ladies Football Club and allows the Club to use the pitch for training during the week. There is no known wider community use of this pitch, nor is it considered available for use by other clubs or groups.

There is minimal peak time spare capacity at Lees Brook Community School, however this is at undesirable times (weekdays 17:00-18:00pm) for clubs to use for training.

The two pitches at the University of Derby are operating at similar usage levels, with 35% spare capacity on the dually compliant pitch and 38% spare capacity on the other pitch. The majority of this spare capacity is at weekends, in particular Sundays. Both pitches at the weekend are used for a total of eight hours on a Saturday and two hours on a Sunday. However, both pitches are heavy used throughout the day outside of peak period by student BUCS teams, Derby County Community Trust, university social football leagues and commercial activities.

Local Rugby Partnership (Haslams Lane) pitch

The initial community usage of the pitch at Haslams Lane (Derby RFC) is solely by rugby union clubs with the remaining hours classified as spare capacity. It should be noted this is anticipated to increase as it has only be operational since March 2018. It is reported that the LRP is negotiations with a six a side football leisure league to use the pitch on Monday evening, which is currently unused.

Local demand

Football

There are 124 teams which play competitive club football on 3G pitches in the City, representing 22% of all teams. Many mini teams play on 3G pitches as part of the Derby Junior Football League where matches are played on a central venue basis on pitches at Racecourse Playing Fields and Lees Brook Community School.

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Access to affordable floodlit training facilities is a key issue for most clubs in Derby, particularly those with a large number of youth and mini teams. Access to affordable 3G provision is also a priority for the FA as many multi team junior clubs have various teams training across various venues in City and neighbouring authorities. Many pitches both full sized and small sized operate commercial small sided football leagues which limit availability for club training.

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. Not only is it difficult for teams to access sufficient capacity but those at some large clubs are spread across a number of venues where they can manage to find available timeslots including on small sized 3G pitches.

Rugby union

There are two World Rugby (WR) compliant 3G pitches in Derby; one is located at University of Derby (Kedleston Road), which has a community use agreement in place associated to grant funding which secures community access.

The second World Rugby Compliant 3G pitch has recently been constructed at the Haslams Lane (Derby RFC). The site was identified for RFU investment as part of the RFU Rugby 365 programme under the “Rugby Turf” approach where the RFU meets the full investment cost in return for a 30 year lease over the sitting of the AGP. This pitch is already being utilised by Derby RFC for both training and competitive fixtures. The pitch also accommodates training demand from Melbourne RFC (imported from South Derbyshire), Amber Valley RFC (imported from Amber Valley) and Rolls Royce RFC.

Other sports

Lacrosse is able to be played on both 3G and sand based AGP surfaces. At present, there are no lacrosse clubs in the City, however the University of Derby fields dedicated men's and women's teams. These teams train at the University on the 3G pitches on Tuesday evenings for 90 minutes.

American Football play and training is able to take place on either grass or 3G pitches. University of Derby fields one men's team known as Derby Braves American Football Club. The team plays competitive matches on Sunday afternoons on the World Rugby Compliant 3G at University of Derby (Kedleston Road). In addition to match play, the team trains on the 3G pitch for a total of 2.5 hours each week.

Ultimate (governed nationally by UK Ultimate and able to be played on a variety of surfaces both indoor and outdoor) is played by the University of Derby. It fields one mixed team but does not access any 3G provision for competitive or training use. Ultimate can be played on 3G pitches, however the team uses grass pitches and indoor provision instead. Lees Brook Community School also hosts ad-hoc national championships on the full sized 3G pitch.

There is one rugby league team playing in Derby, representing the University of Derby in the British Universities and Colleges Sports (BUCS) leagues. This senior men's team plays on Wednesday afternoons with fixtures and training taking place on the World Rugby Compliant 3G at the University.

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Imported demand

Exported demand refers to Derby based teams that are currently accessing provision outside of the local authority, normally because their pitch requirements cannot be met, which is usually because of pitch supply, in some cases quality issues or stipulated league requirements for access to certain facilities. In the same manner, it also refers to demand imported from other local authorities into the City.

As detailed in Part 2: Football, Derby Junior Football League accesses the 3G pitches at the Racecourse Playing Fields and Lees Brook Community as central venues for mini football matches. The 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. This demand is split between Lees Brook Community School (15.5 match equivalent sessions per week) and Racecourse Playing Fields (12 match equivalent sessions per week). In total 55 teams from the following local authorities import demand onto 3G pitches in Derby:

- ◀ Amber Valley – 22 teams
- ◀ Broxtowe – 2 teams
- ◀ North West Leicestershire – 3 teams
- ◀ South Derbyshire – 11 teams
- ◀ Erewash – 14 teams
- ◀ Derbyshire Dales – 2 teams
- ◀ East Staffordshire – 1 team

As part of the Local Rugby Partnership there are two rugby clubs which import partial training demand to access the new WR compliant 3G pitch at Haslams Lane (Derby RFC). Melbourne RFC, imported from South Derbyshire, has been allocated two hours on a Tuesday (18:00-20:00), whereas, Amber Valley RFC (imported from Amber Valley) has one hour on a Wednesday (20:00 – 21:00).

Key trends and changes in demand for pitches

Football

Demand from football for 3G pitches has increased in recent years due to demand from clubs for training but also due to a growing acceptance by local leagues of use for competitive matches, where play on 3G pitches is now included within the FA Standard Code of Rule. This considered, the general condition of local authority pitches and increasingly limited budget for regular and adequate maintenance may lead more teams to consider AGPs as a possible alternative should it be financially viable.

A number of leagues around the country now use 3G pitches as central venues where all play takes place. This is especially prominent in Derby and the general format for mini and youth football up to older youth age groups is based on 3G pitches at central venues. Mini soccer leagues especially are increasingly adopting this approach either for whole seasons or a number of months throughout the winter because they can continually offer a high quality playing experience, in many cases beyond that of grass pitches which are generally of comparatively poorer quality. It also allows leagues to continue to run throughout the winter, largely unaffected by poor weather which has disrupted the football season over recent years, causing it to run into summer and clash more often with summer sports. This trend is likely to increase in the future and more mini soccer, Flexi and Vets leagues could be played exclusively on 3G pitches.

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Rugby union

Given the inclement weather often experienced throughout the winter months of the rugby union season, more clubs are becoming increasingly receptive towards training on artificial pitches. Clubs traditionally train on match pitches where floodlights are in place or one pitch designated for all training in particular, unless there is a separate floodlight grass training area. It often results in deterioration in pitch quality coupled with decreasing maintenance budgets.

The recent RFU strategy on investment in 3G pitches both at club and community based sites is indicative of the growing acceptance of 3G pitches amongst clubs nationally. Nationally clubs identify the use of 3G pitches for training as a method of protecting the match pitches and providing a high quality surface for full contact practice. Competitive play continues to take place on grass pitches for the most part, with ad hoc use of 3G pitches for fixtures in the case of unsuitable pitches due to waterlogging or frost.

Rugby league

Since rugby league switched from the winter to summer season in March 2012, the majority of teams have moved towards playing in summer. The improved weather and longer daylight hours throughout the summer mean that clubs tend to train on grass pitches or areas in order to reduce additional costs of hiring facilities because they require less access to floodlighting. This often leads to overuse of match pitches by clubs which consistently train on them, especially those which have several teams and train twice a week.

Use of 3G pitches for rugby league typically extends to pre-season or early season training when weather is often still poor and floodlights are required. It is likely that nationally demand for 3G pitches for training will increase in future but that teams will continue to prefer grass training provision during most months of the season when weather is forgiving.

7.4: Supply and demand analysis

FA training scenario

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

The FA's long-term ambition is to provide every affiliated team in England the opportunity to train once per week on floodlit 3G surface, together with priority access for every Charter Standard Community Club through a partnership agreement. The FA standard is calculated by using the latest Sport England research "AGPs State of the Nation March 2012" assuming that 51% of AGP usage is by sports clubs when factoring in the number of training slots available per pitch at peak times. It is estimated that one full sized AGP can service 42 teams.

It is considered that there are 418 teams which require access to train once per week on floodlit 3G surface. This figure excludes any imported teams and includes 23 exported teams. When applied on an analysis area level, this equates to the need for nine full sized 3G pitches to service this level of training demand.

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At present, there are six full sized 3G pitches across the City; however, for the purpose of the analysis the pitches at Merrill Academy and Haslams Lane (Derby RFC) have been excluded. Merrill Academy due to the fact it is not widely available for community use at peak periods. Haslams Lane (Derby RFC) as it is primarily programmed for rugby union training and matches with limited capacity available to accommodate football club training, though it is possible that small sided recreational football will form part of the programme in future at off-peak times for rugby union. Consequently, there is a total of four full size pitches, meaning there is a shortfall of four full sized 3G pitches to meet training demand for football.

The table below considers the number of full sized 3G pitches required if every team was to remain training within the analysis area in which they play.

Table 7.6: Current demand for 3G pitches in Derby for football training (42 teams per pitch)

Analysis area	Current number of teams	Current requirement	Current number of available 3G pitches	Current shortfall	Future number of teams ³⁷	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

The model assumes that all pitches are fully available for club use at peak time when in practice a number of pitches operate commercial small sided leagues which reduce capacity available. It also projects all football teams as training on full sized 3G pitches when in practice a proportion of football training demand should be retained on sand based AGPs in order to maintain financial and commercial sustainability of these pitches.

There are also eight community available smaller sized pitches shown that could help to accommodate demand, for example, from mini teams and for training. However, not all of these serve this function and those at commercial sided football centres such as Lucozade Powerleague Soccerdome primarily cater for small sided football leagues.

Table 7.7: Summary of small sized 3G pitches in Derby

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Number of small sized 3Gs
28	Derby Moor Academy	South West & Central	1
42	Lucozade Powerleague Soccerdome (Derby)	South East	3
48	Mickleover Royal British Legion	North West	1
76	Springwood Leisure Centre	North East	2
84	The Pavilion	South East	1

³⁷ Based on increased demand forecasted from team generation rates

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7.5: Conclusion

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.

Though Table 7.5 identifies spare capacity at some level on four pitches, in practice there is very little midweek capacity which is the peak time for use, with most capacity midweek present in 5-6pm timeslots which are undesirable as many club volunteers are commuting from work.

3G pitches summary

- ◀ **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 are six full sized 3G pitches in Derby, all of which have floodlighting. All but one are available for community use in some capacity, that being 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 Lane (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 Lane (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.

PART 8: OTHER PITCH SPORTS

8.1: Ultimate Frisbee

UK Ultimate is the national governing body of Ultimate Frisbee, better known as Ultimate. Its role is to assist and encourage both players and teams at all levels of the sport.

The rules of Ultimate are a homogenisation of two sports: American football and basketball. Two teams of seven compete to score points in the opponents 'end zone' located at either side of the pitch. Players cannot run with the disk or allow it to hit the ground and must throw it to a teammate located in the opposing end zone to score. This non-contact sport is played on a pitch 100x37 metres in size. Competitive outdoor matches occur between the months of April and August with matches lasting approximately one hour.

The sport is increasingly popular within the University of Derby student population and is principally managed by the Student Union, which coordinates and supports the development of the sport. There is currently a single mixed team in representing the University in the men's BUCS League. The Club prides itself on being one of the most cost effective university sports offered at the University.

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.

The Club train twice a week, on Tuesday afternoons in the University Sports Centre and at weekends on the University of Derby grass pitches sites. Nationally a floodlit 3G surface is preferred for winter training, as opposed to sand-based, macadam or indoor surfaces, due to heavy potential impact from players diving for the disk.

Lees Brook Community School also hosts Nation UK Frisbee Championships on the full size 3G pitch, with the School also having a team which appears on the UK Ultimate website.

8.2: Lacrosse

Lacrosse is a contact sport played using a small rubber ball and long-handled stick to catch and hold the lacrosse ball. It is governed nationally by English Lacrosse. Despite there being no community clubs recorded as playing within Derby, it is played by the University of Derby.

The University 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. This university demand represents the only lacrosse demand in the City with the nearest community clubs based in Nottingham, Loughborough or Stoke-on-Trent.

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8.3: American football

The British American Football Association is responsible for the governance of the sport which is continuing to grow in popularity and there are now hundreds of clubs and thousands of players competing regularly across the country. Derby Braves American Football Club plays within Derby representing the University of Derby. The type of American football offered by the University is both contact and flag, with flag American football being the equivalent of tag/touch rugby.

Derby Braves AFC consists of one senior men's team which competes in the BUCS Premier North League. The team is regarded as one of the University's top sports since the Club's creation in 2012. Fixtures for the team take place on the long-pile 3G pitch at University of Derby (Kedleston Road) campus on Sunday afternoons.

In the 2013/14 academic year Derby Braves AFC established a senior women's flag and contact American football teams which also compete in national competitions, finishing fourth in the Country in its first season. Matches for this team also take place on the long-pile 3G pitch on Sunday afternoons.

Training for both teams is either twice or three times per week depending whether there is a fixture. Tuesdays are dedicated classroom/fitness sessions; Thursdays are technical sessions; with potentially a third session taking place on Sunday afternoon if the team does not have a competitive fixture.

8.4 Gaelic sports

Both Gaelic football and Hurling in England are administered by the Provincial Council of Britain Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA), linking back to the GAA based in Ireland. There is one GAA club playing in Derby, St Joseph's GAA, which compete in the Warwickshire GAA League. Matches are typically played on Sunday afternoons through March to September as well as a host of other cup competitions for adults, though sometimes play takes place midweek.

There is also a University competition, the top tier of which operates as part of the BUCS structure whilst the Provincial Council of Britain runs competitions for tiers below.

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.

St Joseph's GAA was originally set up in the 1980s by the City's Irish community as a means of promoting the cultural games of Ireland. After a few years the Club folded and was then reformed in 2011, since which it has continued to increase participation levels. The Club not only has the aforementioned senior men's team which competes in the Warwickshire GAA League, but also a ladies group which have so far played a couple of friendly matches; and a junior group which currently just train. It is hoped that the numbers in each of these groups will continue to grow eventually allowing the Club to create formal teams regularly competing.

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Training for all teams takes place on Wednesday evenings with the Club occasionally hiring indoor facilities throughout the Winter months. Some training may take place on Sunday afternoons if the senior men's team does not have a home game. Despite training and matches taking place on the pitch it is felt that the pitch has capacity for additional demand.

Other Sports Summary

- ▶ **Current supply and levels of access for Ultimate Frisbee, Lacrosse, American Football and Gaelic Sports are considered to be sufficient to service the need in the City.**
- ▶ *Ultimate Frisbee:* 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 over marked 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 over marking 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.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 9: BOWLING GREENS

9.1: Introduction

The majority of bowling greens in Derby are crown greens and the British Crown Green Bowling Association (BCGBA) is the governing body responsible for ensuring effective governance of the sport across the Country. However, there are also some flat greens with Bowls England (BE) responsible for the national governance. The season for both crown and flat green bowling generally runs from April to September.

Consultation

There are 13 clubs using bowling greens in Derby, 12 of which responded to consultation requests to complete an online survey, representing a 92% response rate. Research suggests that DFS Combustion BC recently folded, reducing the number of clubs operating within Derby.

The main leagues servicing Derby are:

- ▶ Belper & District League
- ▶ Burton & District League
- ▶ South Derbyshire Crown Green Bowling Association League

9.2: Supply

There are 20 crown bowling greens identified in Derby distributed across 14 sites, with four double green sites and one triple green site located at The Pavilion (Rolls Royce). There are two flat bowling greens in Derby; both are located at Derby West End BC.

The redevelopment of facilities at Darley Playing Fields resulted in the loss of a crown bowling green, not planned to be re-provided as part of wider redevelopment of facilities onsite. Though previous approved Council plans included re-provision 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 re-provision of a bowling green at Darley Playing Fields and that instead there should be reinvestment into other sporting provision onsite for which demand exists.

Table 9.1: Summary of bowling green provision

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Number of greens	Quality ³⁸	Management
2	Allestree Rec	North West	2	Standard	Council
9	Bateman Street Bowling Green	South West & Central	1	Poor	Council
11	Boulton Lane Park	South East	1	Standard	Council
12	Chaddesden Park PF	North East	2	Good	Council
26	Derby Co-Operative Bowls	South West & Central	1	Standard	Sports Club
32	Spondon Sports Association (Graham Street Prims FC)	North East	2	Good	Sports Club

³⁸ Determined by non-technical assessment and user feedback

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

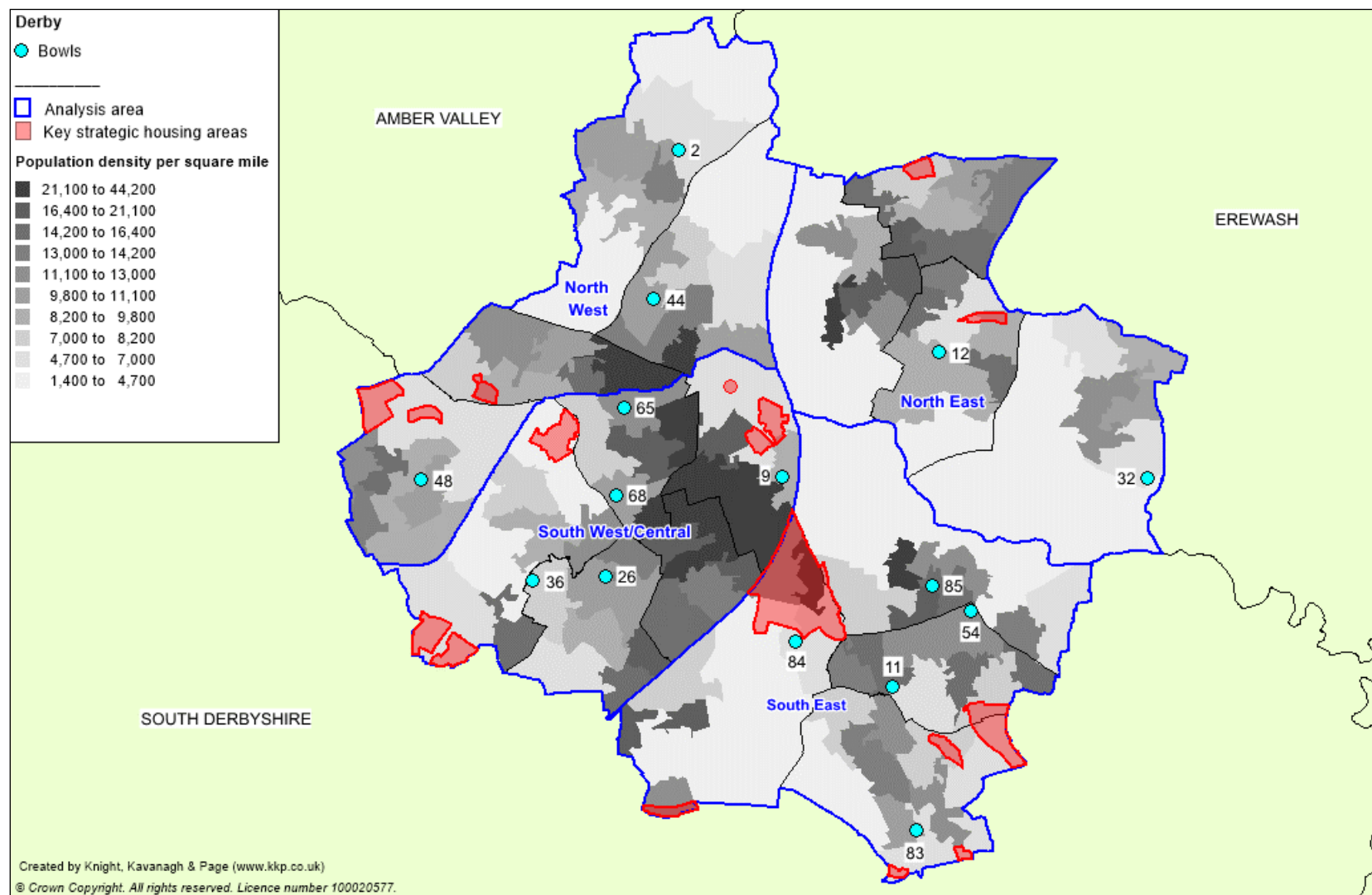
Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Number of greens	Quality ³⁸	Management
36	King George V Playing Fields	South West & Central	2	Standard	Council
48	Mickleover Royal British Legion	North West	1	Poor	Community Organisation
54	Nunsfield House Community Association	South East	1	Good	Community Organisation
65	Rowditch Recreation Ground	South West & Central	1	Standard	Council
68	Rykneld Bowling Club	South West & Central	1	Standard	Sports Club
83	Swarkestone Road	South East	1	Good	Council
84	The Pavilion	South East	3	Standard	Council
85	Trent Street	South East	1	Good	Council
97	Derby West End Bowling Club	North West	2	Good	Sports Club

The crown bowling greens are located mainly in the South East Analysis Area which accommodates seven (35%) followed by the South West & Central Analysis Area with six (30%) greens. The North West Analysis Area has the least amount of crown bowling greens within Derby with three (15%). All flat bowling green provision is located in the North West Analysis Area.

As part of the 'Our City Our River' flood defence scheme a bowling green was lost at Darley Playing Fields in 2016. The green was previously used by Chester Green Bowling Club, however, this club folded at the end of the 2015/16 season due to a steady decline in participation. The Council, following guidance from Sport England and extensive consultation with other Derby bowling clubs, has considered different options for mitigation of the lost green rather than direct replacement. Options include investment in other sports provision either onsite at Darley Playing Fields or at adjacent site Parker's Piece Playing Fields.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure 9.1: Distribution of bowling greens across Derby



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Quality

Non-technical site assessments and club feedback indicate that half of greens in Derby are standard quality (eleven greens), whilst nine greens are good quality, including the two flat greens at Derby West End Bowling Club. There are two poor quality bowling greens, both crown greens, located at Bateman Street Bowling Green and Mickleover Royal British Legion.

The poor quality green at Bateman Street Bowling Green is currently not a designated home venue of a bowling club. This suggests that the green is not receiving the required maintenance due to a lack of use.

Mickleover BC reports the green at Mickleover Royal British Legion has become much poorer in quality since last season. Maintenance is now the responsibility of club members, meaning that as membership has declined, the maintenance cost per member has increased and is currently at a level which is not sustainable.

Derby Co-op BC notes that the quality of its home green has significantly improved but did not specify why this is the case. Derby West End BC acknowledges that the resources laid out by Derby University have slightly improved the green quality in recent years, whilst Rowditch, Rykneld and Alvaston and Boulton bowling clubs report that more diligent maintenance programmes have resulted in improvements to green quality.

A consistent issue recorded regarding green maintenance is the perceived high cost of buying machinery required to aid continued green works. One way of resolving this issue may be for clubs to share equipment enabling all clubs and greens to benefit from more regular maintenance, provided that club volunteers can be found to undertake the work.

Ancillary facilities

No responding clubs in Derby report ancillary facilities to be of a poor quality. Most clubs (58%) report ancillary facilities to be of good quality (seven clubs) with the remaining five clubs (42%) rating ancillary facilities as standard quality.

Most clubs report ancillary facility maintenance either being the responsibility of the respective club or a collaboration of council, club and third party maintenance.

No significant issues were highlighted by clubs regarding ancillary provision in Derby.

Ownership and management

The majority of greens in Derby operate as sports clubs on lease agreements or hold freehold status. Allstree BC rents its home green from the Council.

It should be noted that Derby Co-op BC has less than three years on its lease agreement. The Club did, however, highlight that the site is leased from the Co-op and as such it expects an extension to the lease agreement to be achieved.

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9.3: Demand

There are 13 bowling clubs in Derby, each with multiple teams playing various evenings and afternoons throughout the week. Demand amongst youth players in Derby is low with just 18 identified junior members. The table below shows a full membership breakdown by club.

Table 9.2: Membership breakdown

Club name	Total membership		
	Senior male	Senior female	Junior
Allestree BC	48	26	-
	74		
Alvaston and Boulton BC	74	19	5
	98		
Alvaston and Crewton BC	9	3	-
	12		
Brackens BC	39	33	3
	75		
Chaddesden Park BC	65	41	-
	106		
Chellaston BC	47	27	-
	74		
Derby Co-Op BC	22	12	1
	35		
Derby West End BC	40	17	1
	58		
Rolls Royce Leisure BC	50	25	-
	75		
Rowditch BC	35	24	6
	65		
Rykneld BC	70	21	-
	91		
Spondon BC	73	56	2
	131		
Mickleover BC	30	20	-
	50		

Generally, clubs and leagues in Derby report that membership levels have remained static over the last three years and no clubs have a waiting list for new members. That said, six clubs in Derby report a decline in senior members; whilst Derby West End BC note an increase in senior members and Derby Co-op BC report an increase in junior members.

Nationally the sport has experienced an overall decline in participation which may be due to access to facilities in some cases; however, most clubs acknowledge a lack of interest in the sport amongst the local community, with few new bowlers taking up the sport. This adds to which is a generally an aged player base and in most cases the fall in numbers has been attributed to aging players, with a lack of younger or newer players coming into the sport to sustain demand.

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Future demand

Club consultation suggests that seven clubs currently operating in Derby have aspirations to grow the number of members at each respective club. The table below provides a breakdown of future demand aspirations from clubs, where quantified.

Table 9.3: Future demand aspirations

Club name	Analysis area	Seniors	Juniors (U18)
Brackens BC	South East	12	12
Chellaston BC	South East	10	10
Derby West End BC	North West	20	-
Rykned BC	South West & Central	10	10

Please note that Derby Co-op, Rowditch and Alveston and Crewton bowling clubs report aspirations to increase membership numbers but could not quantify future growth during the consultation process.

Latent demand

No clubs suggest that an additional bowling green at their ground or in their area would lead to an increase in club membership. Sport England's Segmentation Tool enables analysis of 'the percentage of adults that would like to participate in bowls but are not currently doing so'. The tool identifies latent demand of 416 people who would like to participate in the sport within Derby. The most dominant segment is 'Frank' – Twilight Year Gents' (23.1%).

9.4: Capacity analysis

Capacity is very much dependent on the leagues and the day that they operate. A green may have no spare capacity on an afternoon or evening when a popular league operates but may be unused for the rest of the week. However, in many cases greens are used during the afternoons by club members who bowl socially.

Bowls England advises that a flat green accommodating less than 60 playing members is considered to have spare capacity for further play and those accommodating more than 60 is considered to be over played. Consideration should also be given to the sustainability of flat greens which operate with a playing membership of less than 20. The same figures were also used to analyse crown green capacity.

The flat bowling greens located at Derby West End BC are therefore considered to have capacity for an additional 62 members, which means that the Club's aspiration for an additional 20 members could be accommodated.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Table 9.4: Current and future capacity analysis of bowling greens now and with future demand (where known)

Site ID	Site name	Number of greens	Clubs	No. of members	Capacity rating	Future demand	Future capacity
2	Allestree Rec	2	Allestree BC	74	46	-	46
9	Bateman Street Bowling Green	1	-	-	60	-	60
11	Boulton Lane Park	1	Brackens BC	75	15	24	39
12	Chaddesden Park PF	2	Chaddesden Park BC	106	14	-	14
26	Derby Co-Operative Bowls	1	Derby Co-Op BC	35	25	-	25
32	Graham Street Prims FC (Spondon Bowls Club)	2	Spondon BC	131	11	-	11
36	King George V Playing Fields	2	-	-	120	-	120
48	Mickleover Royal British Legion	1	Mickleover BC	50	10	-	10
54	Nunsfield House Community Association	1	Alvaston & Boulton BC	98	38	-	38
65	Rowditch Recreation Ground	1	Rowditch BC	65	5	-	5
68	Rykneld Bowling Club	1	Rykneld BC	91	31	20	51
83	Swarkestone Road	1	Chellaston BC	74	14	20	34
84	The Pavilion	3	Rolls Royce Leisure BC	75	105	-	105
85	Trent Street	1	Alvaston and Crewton BC	12	48	-	48
97	Derby West End Bowling Club	2	Derby West End BC	58	62	20	42

Capacity analysis of all bowling greens in Derby suggests that six are crown green sites are overplayed whilst eight have capacity for additional members. Two sites are currently unused by clubs competing within Derby and therefore could be used to accommodate some of the overplay at other sites within the City.

Whilst it is possible to maintain relative levels of overplay on good quality bowling greens, Mickleover Royal British Legion has a poor quality green and any overplay should be carefully monitored. Sites with both overplay and standard quality greens should also be continually assessed as it is likely that quality will decline in the future through continued overuse of each green. It is recommended that improvements to quality of all standard and poor quality sites are sought to mitigate the overplay identified at least in the short-term. Greens at Rykneld BC and Nunsfield House Community Association are currently operating with more than double the recommended use for the area, with both clubs potentially benefitting from an additional green each. The two greens at Graham Street Prims FC are utilised by 131 members which is almost three times the recommended amount for a single green. An additional green at this site would also be beneficial.

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When considering future demand by clubs with already established overplay there is an evident need to improve the quality at nine of the sites in the City. All of the sites that will accommodate quantified future demand are currently overplayed and therefore this will be exacerbated further in the future.

In contrast, consideration should be given to the sustainability of greens located at Trent Street, King George V Playing Fields and Bateman Street Bowling Green, which currently has either lower membership numbers or no known use.

9.5: Conclusions

Based on the aforementioned guidance and known membership figures from club feedback, six sites are considered to be over played. There is a clear requirement to work with all clubs to ensure quality of each bowling green does not deteriorate in quality due to overplay and that clubs are supported to ensure green quality can be sustained and improved.

It is evident that despite over play at some sites there is a sufficient supply of bowling greens to accommodate all current and future demand. It should be noted that three of the four clubs that quantified future demand currently play at over played sites and therefore this will be exacerbated further in the future. Future demand expressed by Derby West End BC can be realistically sustained on the current site due to the presence of two greens.

In contrast, Alvaston and Crewton BC has a low-level membership base and as such consideration should be given to the future sustainability of the Club and support which could be offered.

It is assumed that all remaining clubs in Derby are sustainable in relation to the continued existence of respective clubs.

Bowls Summary

- ◀ **Current supply of bowling greens is sufficient for both current and future demand.**
- ◀ 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 overplay 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.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 10: TENNIS

10.1: Introduction

The Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) is the organisation responsible for the governance of tennis and administers the sport locally across Derby. The LTA has recently restructured its strategic approach to targeting a number of national focus areas whilst has a current focus on developing tennis at park sites.

Consultation

There are seven tennis clubs based in Derby, of which five responded to consultation via online survey. The responding clubs are:

- ◆ Derbyshire Tennis Centre
- ◆ Littleover TC
- ◆ Rolls Royce TC
- ◆ Rosehill Methodists TC
- ◆ Woodlands TC

10.2: Supply

Quantity

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.

The majority of courts are located in the North West Analysis Areas hosting 18 courts (36%). Only three available courts (6%) are located in the North East Analysis Area.

Table 10.1: Summary of the number of courts by analysis area

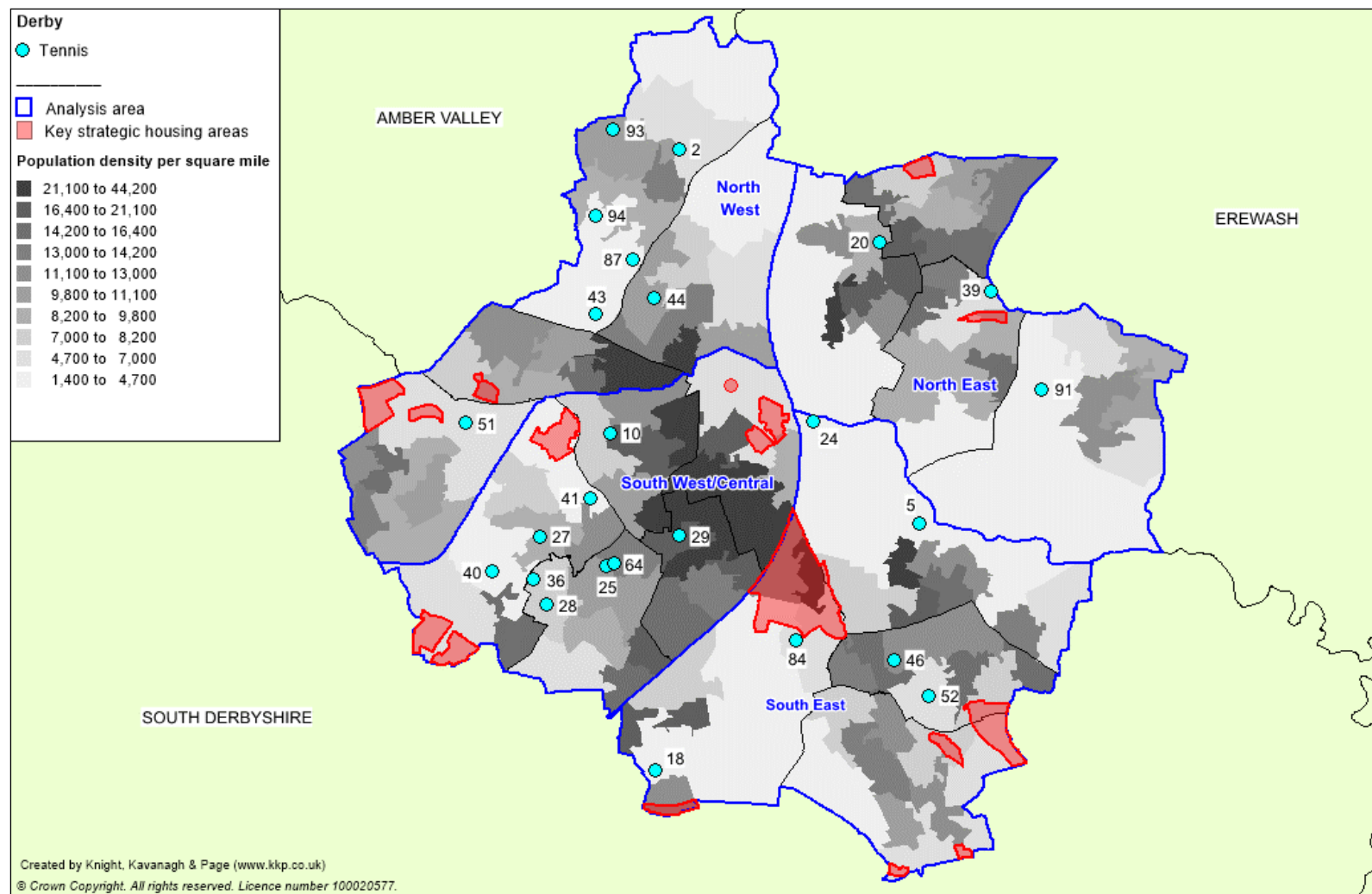
Analysis Area	Courts (sites) available for community use
North East	3 (1)
North West	18 (4)
South West & Central	16 (5)
South East	13 (2)
Total	50 (12)

It should also be noted that there are permanent indoor courts at David Lloyd Club (Derby) and Derbyshire Tennis Centre, however, these are not included within the scope of the audit and consequently do not feature in the supply information below. The Derbyshire Tennis Centre and David Lloyd Club each have two indoor courts.

Figure 10.1 shows the location of all courts currently servicing Derby, regardless of community use.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure 10.1: Location of tennis courts in Derby



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Table 10.2: Summary of tennis court provision in Derby

Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Management	Community use?	Number of courts	Floodlit?	Court type	Court quality ³⁹
2	Allestree Rec	North West	Council	Yes	2	No	Macadam	Poor
5	Alvaston Park	South East	Council	Yes	3	No	Macadam	Poor
10	Bemrose Community School	South West & Central	Education	No	5	No	Macadam	Poor
18	City of Derby Academy	South East	Education	No	6	No	Macadam	Standard
20	Da Vinci Community School	North East	Education	Yes	3	No	Macadam	Standard
24	David Lloyd Club (Derby)	South East	Private commercial	No	1	No	Macadam	Good
					1	Yes	Macadam	Good
					3 (air dome)	Yes	Macadam	Good
25	Derby Congregational Cricket Club	South West & Central	Sports Club	Yes	2	No	Macadam	Standard
					3	No	Artificial turf	Standard
27	Derby High School	South West & Central	Education	No	3	Yes	Macadam	Standard
28	Derby Moor Academy	South West & Central	Education	No	11	No	Macadam	Standard
29	Derbyshire Tennis Centre	South West & Central	Sports Club	Yes	3	Yes	Macadam	Good
					1	No	Macadam	Poor
36	King George V Playing Fields	South West & Central	Council	Yes	2	No	Macadam	Poor
39	Lees Brook Community School	North East	Education	No	4	No	Macadam	Standard
40	Littleover Community School	South West & Central	Education	No	5	No	Macadam	Poor
41	Littleover Tennis Club	South West & Central	Sports Club	Yes	3	No	Macadam	Standard
43	Markeaton Park	North West	Council	Yes	2	No	Macadam	Good
44	Markeaton Primary School	North West	Education	No	1	No	Macadam	Poor

³⁹ Determined by non-technical site assessment and user feedback

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Site ID	Site name	Analysis Area	Management	Community use?	Number of courts	Floodlit?	Court type	Court quality ³⁹
46	Merrill Academy	South East	Education	No	4	No	Macadam	Poor
51	Murray Park Community School	North West	Education	No	11	No	Macadam	Poor
52	Noel-Baker Community School & Language College	South East	Education	No	6	No	Macadam	Poor
64	Rosehill Methodists Sports Ground	South West & Central	Sports Club	Yes	2	No	Macadam	Poor
84	The Pavilion (Rolls Royce Sports Club)	South East	Sports Club	Yes	6	No	Grass	Good
					4	No	Macadam	Good
87	University of Derby (Kedleston Road)	North West	Education	No	1	No	Macadam	Good
91	West Park School	North East	Education	No	5	No	Macadam	Standard
93	Woodlands School	North West	Education	Yes	6	Yes	Macadam	Standard
94	Woodlands Tennis Club	North West	Sports Club	Yes	3	Yes	Macadam	Good
					5	No	Artificial turf	Standard

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Quality

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. There are no good or poor quality courts located in the North East Analysis Area with 100% of its provision rated as standard quality. The majority of all good quality courts (63%) are found in the South East Analysis Area.

Table 10.3: Quality of community available courts by analysis area

Analysis area	Good	Standard	Poor
North East	-	3	-
North West	5	11	2
South West & Central	3	8	5
South East	10	-	3
Total	18	22	10

The courts assessed as good quality are located at the following sites:

- David Lloyd Club (Derby)
- Derbyshire Tennis Centre
- The Pavilion (Rolls Royce Sports Club)
- University of Derby (Kedleston Road)
- Woodlands Tennis Club

Although court quality at The Pavilion (Rolls Royce Sports Club) is good the Club reports they have actually deteriorated since last season due to gradual wear and tear. Condition of the grass courts is weather dependent with any particular long periods of damp or rain making them unusable. This in turn diverts more demand to the four hard courts. This being considered, when usable the grass courts are highly sought after on both a local and County level. To better sustain these periods of increased demand, it has plans to re-surface the hard courts within the next three years.

Woodlands TC report the quality of its artificial courts at Woodlands Tennis Club have decreased and are in need of resurfacing in the near future as they have exceeded their life expectancy. In comparison its three macadam hard courts are good quality as they were resurfaced in 2014.

Littleover TC states a five year plan to improve court quality including resurfacing, replacement of surrounding netting and repainting of lines, however, no funding has yet been secured to carry out these improvements.

Poor quality courts in Derby are assessed as poor quality due to poor grip underfoot, loose gravel and evidence of litter, glass and moss. The maintenance of such courts is also considered to be basic and infrequent, as opposed to club maintained courts which tend to receive more specialised and dedicated work. Murray Park Community School reports it does not allow any community use of its courts due to their poor quality, however, if these were to improve it would open its facilities to the wider community.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Improving park courts is a national priority for the LTA; however, it reports that unless tennis courts are supported by changing facilities, floodlighting and in some cases a café, it becomes more difficult to operate a sustainable tennis programme, which therefore makes it more difficult to generate external investment. The LTA also advocates that sites with a minimum of four courts are likely to be more sustainable.

Transforming British Tennis Together (TBTT)

In 2017 the LTA introduced its largest funding initiative, Transforming British Tennis Together, to make courts across the country more usable and accessible to everyone in the next ten years. It has committed £125 million to improve community facilities and plans to unlock a further £125 million through match funding. 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. The TBTT is a potential funding option for above mentioned courts located at Murray Park Community School.

Ownership/management

The table below highlights the management of community available courts. The majority of courts are operated at club sites (64%).

Table 10.4: Courts available for community use by ownership

Club courts	Private/commercial courts	Council courts	Education courts
32	-	9	9

Security of tenure

No clubs that responded to consultation express concerns in regards to security of tenure. In principle, all clubs are happy with the agreements currently in place, whether that is through ownership, an annual rental agreement or a long-term lease arrangement. Although tenure is not deemed unsecure for Rosehill Methodists TC, it states that the current lease arrangement from a local church limits its ability to improve court quality, the conditions and terms of which are not known.

Floodlighting

Floodlit courts enable use throughout the year and are identified by the LTA as being particularly key for club development. There are 11 floodlit courts in Derby, as found at the following sites:

- ◆ David Lloyd Club (Derby)
- ◆ Derbyshire Tennis Centre
- ◆ University of Derby (Kedleston Road)
- ◆ Woodlands Tennis Club
- ◆ Woodlands School

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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.

Of the aforementioned clubs, Littleover TC and Rolls Royce TC believe that if they had more time available at their home venues they would be able to host more teams. In order to achieve this both clubs have aspirations to install floodlights at their home sites. Littleover TC reports it has sufficient demand to install floodlighting on two of the three courts in order to increase the available hours members can play and train, whereas Rolls Royce TC believes more adults would join if there were floodlights on the four hard courts, especially throughout the winter.

Court type

The majority of community available courts in Derby have a macadam surface (72%). The estimated lifespan of a macadam court is ten years, depending on levels of use and maintenance levels. To ensure courts can continue to be used beyond this time frame, it is recommended that a sinking fund is put into place for eventual refurbishment. The LTA reports that this should cost approximately £1,200 a year per macadam court (which includes on-going maintenance costs). The remaining available courts are either a sand based artificial surface (17% or eight courts) or a grass surface 13% or six courts.

There are three macadam courts at David Lloyd Club (Derby) which are outdoors, however are covered September to April by an air dome. This allows for usage throughout the winter when the majority of other courts are inaccessible due to bad weather.

Ancillary provision

Derbyshire Tennis Centre, Rolls Royce TC and Littleover TC rate changing provision servicing their sites as adequate quality; however, only Rolls Royce TC reports plans to improve ancillary provision quality within the next three years.

Rosehill Methodist TC is the only club which states its changing room provision to be poor quality. The Club accesses Rosehill Methodists Sports Ground and states a willingness to improve provision quality however is limited due to a lack of funding.

The ancillary provision servicing non-club courts is also generally considered to be poor quality, particularly at Council sites. Sites either do not provide changing facilities or provide them too far away from courts to be used. Often, the facilities predominately service football and cricket pitch users and therefore are not readily available or specifically suited to tennis users.

Future Developments

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. It also reports regularly operating a waiting list in the winter for the use of its indoor courts. Funding has not yet been secured for such development and the Centre is actively looking to discuss the matter with the Council for support.

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As part of the 'Our City Our River' flood defence 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.

Lonsdale Swim and Sport Trust is seeking to develop a new swimming pool to replace the 45 year old existing Lonsdale Pool it presently manages on the site of the former University of Derby Mickleover Campus. The trust is seeking land in the Mackworth and Mickleover area and is reported to have aspirations to develop a new pool and supporting health and fitness offer and is believed to have identified the hard court area with tennis courts at Derby Moor Academy as a possible site.

10.3: Demand

Competitive tennis

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., as shown in the table below.

David Lloyd, Derby is not included in the table as membership figures are for the entire club not just the dedicated tennis section, this being said the Club does field tennis teams in local leagues. Additionally, the University of Derby Men's tennis team uses the site to meet its competitive demand during the week.

Table 10.5: Summary of club membership

Name of club	Number of members	
	Seniors	Juniors
Derbyshire Tennis Centre	60	30
Littleover TC	51	13
Rolls Royce Leisure TC	100	10
Rosehill Methodists TC	10	-
Woodlands TC	129	129
Total	350	182

Woodlands TC is by far the largest club as it services 129 senior members and 129 junior members. It states its different membership options, which range in price and include a new cheaper U8's coaching programme, has led to substantial participation levels.

The second largest club Rolls Royce Leisure TC reports it is open to both employees of Rolls Royce as well as the wider community with membership estimated to be evenly split between the two demographics. It actively advertises in the local community to ensure people are aware that its facilities are available and accessible to the general public.

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Informal tennis

It is considered that all courts in Derby that are not accessed by clubs have spare capacity for a growth in demand, although this is difficult to quantify as use is not recorded due to the open access nature of some sites. The majority of current use is assumed to take place throughout the summer months following events such as Wimbledon.

The LTA has recently set up an initiative to change the way in which people access council courts. Instead of providing free access, some local authorities are now securing their courts as per a membership scheme that allows members access through the use of a fob system following payment of a small yearly fee. Not only does this deter unofficial use of courts but it also allows official use to be tracked, thus providing data on how well and how often courts are being accessed. Nevertheless, some investment may be required to bring courts up to standard before the initiative can be rolled out.

No clubs readily allow for casual use of their courts by the community as they either do not have the spare capacity to do so, or because pay and play is difficult to manage. This considered, most clubs do allow for visitors provided they are accompanied by members.

Parks tennis

Parks tennis leagues are less formal in comparison to established club play, offering greater flexibility and an opportunity for all abilities to engage in competition at local venues. The leagues are run by Local Tennis Leagues which affiliates to the LTA and are available to all aged 18 years and above, with admin and support based online. Players are organised into mixed sex leagues of eight based on similar ability levels, with matches arranged between the two players at whatever time and park court is agreed. The flexibility of play is conducive to use of park sites which are typically more easily available. The primary venue used for parks tennis leagues in Derby is Markeaton Park.

Future demand

Of the clubs which responded to consultation, three express future demand to increase their membership. The most ambitious of the three is Derby Tennis Centre stating aspirations to increase junior and senior membership by 100 each. This is followed by Rolls Royce TC wanting an increase of 35 senior members and 50 junior members. Finally, Littleover TC has the most modest growth aspirations of the three clubs indicating aims of an additional 15 senior members and 30 junior members. In total Derby has an aspirational future club demand of 150 senior and 180 junior members.

Latent demand

No clubs suggest that additional outdoor tennis courts would lead to an increase in club membership, although Derbyshire Tennis Centre suggests that an increase in indoor court quantity would have a positive effect on growth. In effect it states, there is not enough indoor provision for the winter and an increase in courts will have a positive impact on participation levels.

Sport England's Segmentation Tool enables analysis of 'the percentage of adults that would like to participate in Tennis but are not currently doing so'. The tool identifies latent demand of 4,293 people who would like to participate in the sport within Derby. The most dominant segment is 'Leanne – Supportive Singles' (11.1%).

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Trends in Derby

Recent figures for tennis nationally have shown a recent upturn in regular players, however, the long-term trend has shown a decrease. Participation in Derby indicates similar levels of stagnation and increases for senior and junior teams.

Table 10.6: Change in the number of teams over the previous five years

Teams	Clubs response		
	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same
Senior	40%	20%	40%
Junior	40%	20%	40%

Of clubs which responded to consultation two, Derbyshire Tennis Centre and Woodlands TC, report increase in both junior and senior participation. Derbyshire Tennis Centre increase in membership within the previous five years has led to its reasoning of wanting to move to a larger venue, as above mentioned. Whereas Woodlands TC

Only one club, Littleover TC, reports decreases in both senior and junior membership. It does not know the reason for the reduction in senior levels however; it states that junior membership has reduced by 18 people due to its coaching programme not being successful in attracting and retaining new members.

The LTA states that although Derby is not specifically on its strategic development plan, it is willing to support with any partners with are able to deliver transformational projects for tennis.

LTA Clubspark Programme

The LTA has recently developed a programme to change the way in which people access local authority managed tennis courts, mainly at park sites. Instead of providing free access, the programme seeks to secure courts through an online booking system (Clubspark) which allows members access through the use of a fob or access code system through electronic gates. Not only does this deter misuse use of courts but it also allows genuine tennis participation to be more effectively tracked and monitored, thus providing data on how well and how often courts are being accessed and used. This online booking system sends an automated email as evidence as part of a self-policing system for managing court bookings. The LTA reports that over 2000 hours of court time were booked in 2016 by a database of over 2000 people held on Clubspark. Another advantage of securing access is to make tennis courts revenue generating rather than open access. This revenue generation acts to form a sinking fund for the repair and eventual resurfacing of the courts at each site, therefore making courts more sustainable in the long-term.

The Council is in the process of installing a digital access system at Markeaton Park and also plans to do so at the aforementioned courts to be developed at Darley Playing Fields. The Council states the programme is in its infancy and is unlikely to go live until spring 2018, however if it proves successful and more funding becomes available it could potentially be installed at other sites such as King George V Playing Fields, Alvaston Park and Allestree Rec.

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10.4: Supply and demand analysis

The LTA advises that a non-floodlit hard court can accommodate a maximum of 40 members, whereas a floodlit hard court can accommodate 60 members. Indoor courts can accommodate 200 members with air domed courts being able to host 100. As grass courts are only available for 12 weeks of the year they are not included in membership numbers. Club membership, where known and club home site capacity is summarised in the table below.

Table 10.7: Summary of supply and demand

Name of club	Total members	Site Capacity
Derbyshire Tennis Centre	90	220
Littleover TC	64	120
Rolls Royce Leisure TC	110	160
Rosehill Methodists TC	10	80
Woodlands Tennis Club	258	380

10.4: Conclusion

Using these figures, of the clubs which responded to consultation, all are considered to have sufficient court supply in Derby to accommodate current membership figures although qualitative improvements may be required at Rosehill Methodists Sports Ground.

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 may require access to additional capacity either through access to increased court provision or increased floodlighting to cater for these future growth aspirations. Alternatively, additional capacity be able to be delivered through indoor facilities development as is the aspiration in the case of Derbyshire Tennis Centre.

As all remaining courts are deemed to have spare capacity, focus should be on improving quality to an adequate standard for informal play, particularly at publicly available sites that are assessed as poor or standard quality. Additionally, assistance should be given for the development and implementation of LTA Parks Programme.

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Tennis summary

- ◀ **There is currently sufficient supply of tennis courts in Derby to meet current demand.**
- ◀ **However, when factoring in aspirational future demand from both Rolls Royce Leisure TC and Derbyshire Tennis Club, their respective sites each become overplayed by 35 and 70 members. As such, both of these clubs may require additional capacity either through access to increased court provision (potentially deliverable indoors) or increased floodlighting to cater for these future growth aspirations.**
- ◀ There are 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 clubs have aspirational future club demand of 150 senior and 180 junior members.

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PART 11: ATHLETICS

11.1: Introduction

As a Governing Body, UK Athletics is responsible for developing and implementing the rules and regulations of the sport, including everything from anti-doping, health and safety, facilities and welfare, to training and education for coaches and officials and permitting and licensing. Locally it is governed through England Athletics via a team consisting of an area manager and coach/club support officers.

Consultation

Face to face consultation was carried out with Derby Athletics Club, the only track and field athletics club in the City, representing a 100% club response rate.

11.2: Supply

There is a 400-metre, eight lane synthetic track with floodlighting located at Moorways Sport Complex. Furthermore, the facility also provides a grass area for field events (including a throwing cage) and sand pits for long jump and triple jump, all of which meet international athletic specifications. Located away from the main track is a second throwing cage which does not meet international specifications, accompanied by a 100 metre running straight. The site is managed by the Council and is used by Derby Athletics Club via an annual rental agreement.

Quality

The Council maintains athletics provision at Moorways Sport Complex ensuring all equipment meets England Athletics requirements and is regularly replaced and repaired when appropriate.

Derby Athletics Club reports the track (which was refurbished by the Council in 2014) and all surrounding equipment to be good quality. The only qualitative issues relate to the floodlighting for the track and the independent 100 metre straight which the Club states are both in need of upgrading.

Ancillary provision

Derby Athletics Club has a 20 year lease from the Council for use of clubhouse facilities located within the viewing stand adjacent to the athletics track. It reports changing rooms, small gym and social area have recently (2017) been refurbished and are of good quality. The social area can also be adapted in order to accommodate for winter training.

11.3: Demand

Derby Athletics Club is the only track and field athletics club based in the City, based at Moorways Sport Complex. It uses the site regularly on Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Sunday mornings. In addition to this it regularly hosts competitions at the site for an additional cost.

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Derby Athletics Club

There are approximately 350 members attached to Derby Athletics Club. Participation at the Club has remained static within the last 12 months. The Club reports this is due to the closure of the sports hall at Moorways Leisure Complex. It previously used the sports hall for indoor training and coaching throughout the winter and has expectations membership, especially at a junior age, will decrease if it cannot find a suitable replacement facility.

Future demand

Derby Athletics Club states it is limited to the amount it can grow due to the not having access to suitable indoor training provision. It mentions that without this in place it will not be able to attract younger athletes which prefer to train indoor in the winter.

Sport England's Segmentation Tool enables analysis of 'the percentage of adults that would like to participate in athletics but are not currently doing so'. The tool identifies latent demand of 5,133 people who would like to participate in the sport within Derby. The most dominant segment is 'Leanne' – Supportive Singles (12.5%).

Derbyshire Athletics Network

A group of local athletics clubs work together to deliver the widest possible support and training for coaches and athletes in the Derby area, known as the Derbyshire Athletics Network. The network focuses on club development and the attraction and retention of officials, coaches and volunteers. The following clubs form the network:

- ❖ Derby Athletics Club (Derby)
- ❖ Amber Valley and Erewash Athletics Club (Erewash)
- ❖ Buxton Athletics Club (High Peak)
- ❖ Blackwell and District Young Striders Athletics Club (Bolsover)
- ❖ Chesterfield and District Athletics Club (North east Derbyshire)

Derby Athletics Club with funding from the Derbyshire Athletics Network has recently (2017) had photo finish technology fitted at Moorways Leisure Complex. The Club states this has a positive impact with an increase in attendance and income during competitions since installation.

Park Run

Park Run is a series of 5k runs held on Saturday mornings in areas of open space around the UK. They are open to all, free and are safe and easy to take part in. For those aged between 4 and 14, junior Park Run events are also available. In order to take part, runners must first register online in order to access a printed barcode that provides access to all Park Run events.

At present, one Park Run event operates in Derby every Saturday, based at Markeaton Park which began in April 2013. Since then, 9,000 people have taken part, with an average of 217 people participating each week. The largest attendance recorded is 481 people.

There is also a Park Run located in neighbouring authority South Derbyshire at Rosliston Forestry Centre.

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Run Together

Run Together (previously known as Run England) is an official England Athletics recreational running project that aims to get the whole nation running. The role of Run Together includes:

- ◀ Enabling people to join registered running groups.
- ◀ Supporting affiliated clubs and other partners in the provision of running groups for an increasing range of people.
- ◀ Training more people to qualify as running group leaders through the Leadership in Running Fitness qualification.
- ◀ Signposting people to 3-2-1 routes that have been created by local providers.

There is one Run Together group identified in Derby located at Springwood Leisure Centre which operates on Wednesday evenings.

Couch to 5k

Couch to 5k is a national health initiative promoted by the National Health Service (NHS) to encourage absolute beginners get into running as part of establishing and maintaining an active and healthy lifestyle including regular exercise. The plan consists of three runs per week and a day of rest in between, with a different schedule for each of the nine weeks to completion, the end goal being for the participant to be able to run 5k by the end of the plan. It starts with a mix of running and walking, to gradually build up fitness and stamina, in order to create realistic expectations and a sense of achievability to encourage participants to stick with it.

Through the Couch to 5k plan the NHS particularly promotes the health benefits of running and regular exercise which underpin the initiative, such as improved heart and lung health, weight loss and possible increases in bone density which can help protect against bone diseases such as osteoporosis. This also includes mental benefits of running through goal setting and challenge which can help boost confidence and self-belief, whilst running regularly has been linked to combating depression.

An increase in people running through the Couch to 5k plan may increase interest and possibly have a knock-on effect leading to increased demand at running groups and clubs as people may wish to continue develop their running further. There is a Couch to 5k course operating in Derby at Springwood Leisure Centre however Derby Athletic Club reports no noticeable impact on participation levels.

3-2-1 routes

3-2-1 is a project that aims to provide a range of marked out running or jogging routes across the country that anyone can have a go at. It is considered a way of providing a meaningful challenge to help more people to get running when it best suits them. Local providers (working in partnership with athletics clubs and running groups) can mark out routes that are 3, 2 and 1 miles, kilometres or laps. There are currently no 3-2-1 routes in Derby.

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11.4: Supply and demand analysis

England Athletics guidance states that for a running track to be sustainable it should host at least 200 members. Moorways Leisure Complex satisfies this level of demand from the current 350 members at Derby Athletics Club. Therefore, the facility is considered sustainable and along with supporting field and sprint provision able to accommodate current demand.

This considered, with the Club concerned that future growth may be inhibited due to the loss of the sports hall at Moorways Leisure Complex, there is a need to ensure the Club is able to access suitable covered facilities for training and coaching throughout the winter.

In addition, focus should be placed on sustaining and growing the popularity and participation of Park Run and Run Together events, signposting to Derby Athletic Club should participants wish to move into track running.

Athletics summary

- ◆ **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.**
- ◆ 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; 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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PART 12: NETBALL

12.1: Introduction

England Netball governs netball in England. Levels of participation are quickly increasing, with over 100,000 affiliated members and at least one million women and girls playing during a typical week. The NGBs aim is to provide its members and partners with the best possible service and experience in sport.

England Netball is currently working on delivering its new five-year plan, Your Game Your Way. Its mission is for netball to be played in a diverse range of ideal environments that inspire and enable participation, growth and world class performance. It is to achieve this mission through directing tailored programmes to each of its segments of participation, which are:

- ◆ Minis, returners, adult casual, youth social and recreational
- ◆ I Heart Netballers, Hooked on Netball
- ◆ Hooked on netball, Aspiring to perform, Talented youth and developing excellence
- ◆ Elite and high performance, aspiring to perform, Talented youth and developing excellence

12.2: Supply

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. Of the 62 courts in Derby, 19 or 31% are available for community use.

Table 12.1: Netball courts in Derby

Site ID	Site	Analysis area	Available for community use?	Floodlit?	Number of courts	Quality
5	Alvaston Park	South East	Yes	No	2	Poor
10	Bemrose Community School	South West & Central	No	No	5	Poor
12	Chaddesden Park Playing Fields	North East	Yes	Yes	1	Poor
14	Chellaston Academy	South East	Yes	No	5	Standard
18	City of Derby Academy	South East	No	No	4	Standard
20	Da Vinci Community School	North East	Yes	No	4	Standard
27	Derby High School	South West & Central	No	No	3	Standard
28	Derby Moor Academy	South West & Central	No	No	8	Standard
39	Lees Brook Community School	North East	Yes	No	3	Good

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Site ID	Site	Analysis area	Available for community use?	Floodlit?	Number of courts	Quality
40	Littleover Community School	South West & Central	No	No	4	Poor
46	Merrill Academy	South East	No	No	3	Poor
51	Murray Park Community School	North West	No	No	5	Poor
52	Noel-Baker Community School & Language College	South East	No	No	8	Poor
91	West Park School	North East	No	No	3	Standard
93	Woodlands School	North West	Yes	Yes	4	Standard

Through consultation schools, which do not allow their courts to be available for community use, state it is due to their quality, lack of floodlighting and lack of external demand.

It should be noted there is an increasing demand for netball being played indoor across Derbyshire. England Netball identifies the Derby Arena and Willows Sports Centre as key venues which are instrumental to achieving its growth targets.

12.3: Demand

In Derby, there are two netball clubs which generate demand for eight senior teams and 12 junior teams.

Allestree Netball Club

The Club has two sections, ladies and juniors (aged 9-16) and fields a total of eight junior teams and five senior teams. The senior ladies' teams compete in various leagues including the Yardley League (Summer and Winter), Derbyshire Area Netball Association League (Winter) and Derby Rolls Royce Senior League (Winter). Whereas, all junior teams participate in the Yardley Junior Leagues. The Club uses Woodlands School for training every Sunday morning for four hours during term time.

Pennine Netball Club

Similarly, Pennine Netball Club has two sections, ladies and juniors (aged 9-16). It has three senior teams all of which play in the winter Derbyshire Area Netball Association League and four junior teams all partaking in the Yardley League. The Club trains Wednesday evenings at Chellaston Academy.

Yardley Netball League

The League currently consists of a summer and winter league thus providing competitive netball all year round. The summer League is played on Tuesday and Thursday evenings and has six divisions of five teams. It uses Chellaston Academy, Da Vinci Community School and Woodlands School for its entire competitive demand.

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Back to Netball and Walking Netball

Back to Netball sessions are running across England and provide women of all ages a welcoming re-introduction to the sport. Sessions cover the basics of the game including passing, footwork and shooting and finish with a friendly game. Since its creation in 2010, over 60,000 women have taken part.

Walking netball has evolved from a growing demand of walking sports e.g. walking football. Walking netball is a slower version of the game. It has been designed so that anyone can play regardless of age and fitness level and therefore offers opportunities for older adults to participate and enjoy.

In Derby, Back to Netball sessions were previously (2016) held at Woodlands School on Tuesday evenings, however, it is currently unknown whether these are still taking place.

12.4: Conclusion

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. This is particularly key at Chellaston Academy and Woodlands School which are used by community clubs and for curriculum needs. It should be noted that netball in Derby is focused on two large indoor centres, Derby Arena and Willows Sports Centre, which EH reports are crucial for the achieving its growth targets therefore both sites should remain accessible for community clubs.

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

Netball summary

- ◀ **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.**
- ◀ 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.

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

APPENDIX 1: SPORTING CONTEXT

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

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.

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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.

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*

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The Rugby Football Union Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

The RFU has released its new strategic vision for rugby in England. The strategy is based on four main elements which are; Protect, Engage, Grow and Win. It covers all elements of rugby union ranging from elite rugby to grassroots, although the general relevancy to the PPS is centred around growing the game.

The RFU exists to promote and develop rugby union in England and ensure the long-term sustainability of clubs by growing player numbers and retaining them across all age groups. Responding to wider market influences, work will continue on developing new ways to take part in all forms of the game, without comprising the sports traditions. This will ensure a lasting legacy from elite success by attracting new players and encouraging current male and female adult players to play.

The four key aims to ensure long term sustainability are to:

- ◀ Improve player transition from age grade to adult 15-a-side rugby
- ◀ Expand places to play through Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs)
- ◀ Engage new communities in rugby
- ◀ Create a community 7's offering

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

Our vision is for England to be a 'Nation Where Hockey Matters'.

We know that delivering success on the international stage stimulates the nation's pride in their hockey team and, with the right events in place, we will attract interest from spectators, sponsors and broadcasters alike. The visibility that comes from our success and our occasions will inspire young people and adults to follow in the footsteps of their heroes and, if the right opportunities are there to meet their needs, they will play hockey and enjoy wonderful experiences.

Underpinning all this is the infrastructure which makes our sport function. We know the importance of our volunteers, coaches, officials, clubs and facilities. The more inspirational our people can be, the more progressive we can be and the more befitting our facilities can be, the more we will achieve for our sport. England Hockey will enable this to happen and we are passionate about our role within the sport. We will lead, support, counsel, focus and motivate the Hockey Nation and work tirelessly towards our vision.

As a governing body, we want to have a recognisable presence to participants of the game, be that through club or association website or their communications, or through the work of the many outstanding coaches in our game, so that players understand that their club is part of a wider team working together to a common goal.

Our core objectives are as follows:

1. Grow our Participation
2. Deliver International Success
3. Increase our Visibility
4. Enhance our Infrastructure
5. For England Hockey to be proud and respected custodians of the sport

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Club participation

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

Hockey is clearly benefiting from a double Olympic legacy. After Great Britain's women won bronze in front of a home crowd in London in 2012 the numbers of young girls playing the sport doubled and a historic gold in Rio 2016 saw more than 10,000 players promptly joining clubs. These triumphs have inspired the nation to get active and play hockey. Thanks to the outstanding work of the network of clubs across the country, England Hockey has seen unprecedented growth at both ends of the age range. There has been an 80% increase in the number of boys and girls in clubs, as well as a 54% increase in players over the age of 46.

Hockey clubs have reaped the rewards of the improved profile of the sport, focussing on a link with schools to provide excellent opportunities for young players. Programmes such as Quick sticks – a small-sided version of hockey for 7-11 year olds – in Primary Schools have been hugely successful in allowing new players to take part in the sport from an early age. The growth in the sport since the eve of London 2012 has been seen across the country, examples being a 110% increase in under 16s club participation in London, and a 111% growth in the North West in the same age bracket.

England Hockey Strategy

England Hockey's Facilities Strategy can be found [here](#).

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

The 3 main objectives of the facilities strategy are:

1. PROTECT: To conserve the existing hockey provision

- There are currently over 800 pitches that are used by hockey clubs (club, school, universities) across the country. It is important 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. England Hockey works to provide 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.

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England Hockey has identified key areas across the country where there is a lack of suitable hockey provision and there is a need for additional pitches, suitable for hockey. 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.

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

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

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- ◀ Establishing a "no compromise" high performance programme with focus

The final layer is comprised of three participation "enablers" that underpin our ability to be successful. These enablers are rooted in how the LTA will get better; how the entire network of 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>

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.

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

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

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

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



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

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

Bowls England: Strategic Plan 2014-2017

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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.















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>

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT













APPENDIX 2: SPORT ENGLAND MARKET SEGMENTATION

Segment name and description		Segment characteristics	Main age band	Socio eco group	1x30 3x30	% Eng- popn	Media and Communications	Key brands	Top sports (played at least once a month) and sporting behaviour
	Ben Competitive Male Urbanites Also known as Josh, Luke, Adam, Matesuz, Kamil	Male, recent graduates, with a 'work-hard, play-hard' attitude. <i>Graduate professional, single.</i>	18-25	ABC1	69%	4.9%	Ben is a heavy internet user, using it for sports news, personal emails, social networking and buying films, games and tickets. He is highly responsive to internet advertising.		Ben is a very active type and takes part in sport on a regular basis. He is the sportiest of the 19 segments. Ben's top sports are football (33%), keep fit/ gym (24%), cycling (18%), athletics including running (15%) and swimming (13%).
					39%				
	Jamie Sports Team Lads Also known as Ryan, Nathan, Ashley, Adeel, Pawel	Young blokes enjoying football, pints and pool. <i>Vocational student, single.</i>	18-25	C2DE	59%	5.4%	Jamie is a prolific mobile phone user and as uses this as a primary source of information. He likes to text rather than talk, and uses 3G for sports results and SMS text information services.		Jamie is a very active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. Jamie's top sports are football (28%), keep fit and gym (22%), athletics including running (12%), cycling (12%) and swimming (10%).
					31%				
	Chloe Fitness Class Friends Also known as Nisha, Sophie, Lauren, Charlotte, Lucy	Young image-conscious females keeping fit and trim. <i>Graduate professional, single.</i>	18-25	ABC1	56%	4.7%	Chloe is a heavy internet and mobile phone user. She uses her mobile to keep in contact with friends and family, preferring this to her landline. Chloe has a new 3G phone which provides internet access but is still likely to use text as her first source of information.		Chloe is an active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. Chloe's top sports are keep fit/ gym (28%), swimming (24%), athletics including running (14%), cycling (11%) and equestrian (5%).
					23%				
	Leanne Supportive Singles Also known as Hayley, Kerry, Danielle, Nisha, Saima	Young busy mums and their supportive college mates. <i>Student or PT vocational, Likely to have children.</i>	18-25	C2DE	42%	4.3%	Leanne is a light internet user and a heavy mobile phone user, using this instead of a landline to contact friends. She uses SMS text services and also entertainment features on her mobile. Leanne's mobile is likely to be pay-as-you-go and she responds to text adverts.		Leanne is the least active segment of her age group. Leanne's top sports are keep fit/ gym (23%), swimming (18%), athletics including running (9%), cycling (6%) and football (4%).
					17%				
	Helena Career Focused Female Also known as Claire, Tamsin, Fiona, Sara, Joanne	Single professional women, enjoying life in the fast lane. <i>Full time professional, single.</i>	26-45	ABC1	53%	4.6%	Helena always has her mobile and PDA on hand so that she is contactable for work and social calls. She is a heavy internet user, but mainly from home, and uses this as her primary source of information.		Helena is a fairly active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. Helena's top sports are keep fit/ gym (26%), swimming (22%), cycling (11%), athletics including running (9%), and equestrian (3%).
					19%				
	Tim Settling Down Males Also known as Simon, Jonathan, Jeremy, Adrian, Marcus	Sporty male professionals, buying a house and settling down with partner. <i>Professional, may have children, married or single.</i>	26-45	ABC1	62%	8.8%	Tim's main source of information is the internet -he uses this for information on property, sport and managing his finances. He is a heavy mobile phone user and likes to access information 24/7. Tim will often buy things online and is relatively likely to use SMS text alerts and 3G services.		Tim is an active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. Tim's top sports are cycling (21%), keep fit/ gym (20%), swimming (15%), football (13%) and golf (7%).
					27%				
	Alison Stay at Home Mums Also known as Justine, Karen, Suzanne, Tamsin, Siobhan	Mums with a comfortable, but busy, lifestyle. <i>Stay-at-home mum, children, married.</i>	36-45	ABC1	55%	4.4%	Alison is a medium TV viewer and may have a digital package, but is unlikely to respond to TV advertising. She is a medium internet user and is unlikely to respond to internet advertising, but will use it as a source of information to aid her decision-making. She has a pay-as-you-go mobile for emergencies, but prefers to use her landline.		Alison is a fairly active segment with above average levels of participation in sport. Alison's top sports are: keep fit/ gym (27%), swimming (25%), cycling (12%), athletics including running (11%), and equestrian (3%).
					20%				

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Segment name and description		Segment characteristics	Main age band	Socio eco group	1x30 3x30	% Eng- popn	Media and Communications	Key brands	Top sports (played at least once a month) and sporting behaviour
	Jackie Middle England Mums Also known as Andrea, Cheryl, Deborah, Jane, Louise	Mums juggling work, family and finance. <i>Vocational job, may have children, married or single.</i>	36-45	C1C2D	47%	4.9%	Jackie is a medium TV viewer, enjoying soaps, chat shows and dramas, and has Freeview digital channels. She is a light and cautious internet user, but has been encouraged by her children's prolific usage and is becoming more confident herself.		Jackie has above average participation levels in sport, but is less active than other segments in her age group. Jackie's top sports are keep fit/ gym (22%), swimming (20%), cycling (9%), athletics including running (6%), and badminton (2%).
					16%				
	Kev Pub League Team Mate Also known as Lee, Craig, Steven, Tariq, Dariusz.	Blokes who enjoy pub league games and watching live sport. <i>Vocational job, may have children, married or single.</i>	36-45	DE	43%	5.9%	Kev is a heavy TV viewer, likely to have a digital or cable package for extra sports coverage. He is a heavy radio listener and is likely to favour local commercial stations. Kev uses his mobile phone for social reasons but will not respond to text advert.		Kev has above average levels of participation in sport. Kev's top sports are keep fit/ gym (14%), football (12%), cycling (11%), swimming (10%) and athletics including running (6%).
					17%				
	Paula Stretched Single Mums Also known as Donna, Gemma, Shelley, Tina, Tammy	Single mums with financial pressures, childcare issues and little time for pleasure. <i>Job seeker or part time low skilled worker, children, single.</i>	26-45	DE	36%	3.7%	Paula is a heavy TV viewer, enjoying quiz and chat shows, reality TV and soaps. She is likely to have a digital or cable package. Paula does not have internet access at home, and is a heavy mobile phone user, although this is likely to be pay-as-you-go.		Paula is not a very active type and her participation is lower than that of the general adult population. Paula's top sports are keep fit/ gym (18%), swimming (17%), cycling (5%), athletics including running (4%) and football (3%).
					13%				
	Philip Comfortable Mid Life Male Also known as Graham, Colin, Keith, Stuart, Clive	Mid-life professional, sporty males with older children and more time for themselves. <i>Full time job and owner occupied, children, married.</i>	46-55	ABC1	51%	8.7%	Philip is a medium TV viewer, likely to have digital and use interactive services for sports and business news. He is a heavy radio listener. Philip is comfortable purchasing over the phone and internet, but is unlikely to respond to SMS text alerts.		Philip's sporting activity levels are above the national average. Philip's top sports are cycling (16%), keep fit/ gym (15%), swimming (12%), football (9%), and golf (8%).
					20%				
	Elaine Empty Nest Career Ladies Also known as Carole, Sandra, Penelope, Julie, Jacqueline	Mid-life professionals who have more time for themselves since their children left home. <i>Full time job and owner occupied, married.</i>	46-55	ABC1	43%	6.1%	Elaine is a light TV viewer, loyal to mainstream terrestrial channels. Elaine is a medium radio listener, likely to prefer BBC Radio 2 or 4 and Classic FM. A moderate internet user, she browses news and lifestyle sites. Elaine reads broadsheets, such as the Daily Telegraph, and women's lifestyle magazines. She would not respond to sms text alerts, nor to cold-calling.		Elaine's sporting activity levels are similar to the national average. Elaine's top sports are keep fit/ gym (21%), swimming (18%), cycling (7%), athletics including running (3%) and tennis (2%).
					12%				
	Roger & Joy Early Retirement Couples Also known as Melvyn, Barry, Geoffrey, Linda, Susan, Patricia	Free-time couples nearing the end of their careers. <i>Full-time job or retired, married.</i>	56-65	ABC1	38%	6.8%	Roger and Joy are medium TV viewers and heavy radio listeners. They regularly read the Times of Daily Telegraph, and a local paper. They have increased their use of the internet and may now have access to it at home.		Roger and Joy are slightly less active than the general population. Roger and Joy's top sports are keep fit/ gym (13%), swimming (13%), cycling (8%), golf (6%), and angling (2%).
					10%				

CITY OF DERBY PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Segment name and description		Segment characteristics	Main age band	Socio eco group	1x30 3x30	% Eng- popn	Media and Communications	Key brands	Top sports (played at least once a month) and sporting behaviour
	Brenda Older Working Women Also known as Shirley, June, Maureen, Janet, Diane	Middle aged ladies, working to make ends meet. <i>Part-time job, married.</i>	46-65	C2DE	29%	4.9%	Brenda is a heavy TV viewer and is likely to respond to TV advertising. She is a medium radio listener, preferring local commercial stations. Brenda rarely has access to the internet, and is an infrequent mobile user. She enjoys reading the Mirror or the Sun.		Brenda is generally less active than the average adult. Brenda's top sports are keep fit/ gym (15%), swimming (13%), cycling (4%), athletics including running (2%) and badminton (1%).
					8%				
	Terry Local 'Old Boys' Also known as Derek, Brian, Malcolm, Raymond, Michael	Generally inactive older men, low income, little provision for retirement. <i>Job Seeker, married or single.</i>	56-65	DE	26%	3.7%	Terry is a high TV viewer, both at home and in the pub, particularly enjoying live sports coverage. He reads the tabloids on a daily basis. Terry does not use the internet, and does not feel he is missing out. He is unlikely to have a mobile phone.		Terry is generally less active than the average adult. Terry's top sports are keep fit/ gym (8%), swimming (6%), cycling (6%), angling (4%), and golf (4%).
					9%				
	Norma Late Life Ladies Also known as Pauline, Angela, Irene, Denise, Jean	Older ladies, recently retired with a basic income to enjoy their lifestyles. <i>Job seeker or retired, single.</i>	56-65	DE	23%	2.1%	Norma is a high TV viewer, enjoying quiz shows, chat shows, soaps and religious programmes. Most new technology has passed her by, having no internet access or mobile phone, but she uses her landline to call her family.		Norma is generally less active than the average adult. Norma's top sports are keep fit/ gym (12%), swimming (10%), cycling (2%), bowls (1%) and martial arts/ combat (1%).
					6%				
	Ralph & Phyllis Comfortable Retired Couples Also known as Lionel, Arthur, Reginald, Beryl, Peggy, Marjorie	Retired couples, enjoying active and comfortable lifestyles. <i>Retired, married or single.</i>	66+	ABC1	28%	4.2%	Ralph and Phyllis are medium to light TV viewers, preferring to be out and about instead. They are unlikely to have access to the internet, although it is something they are considering. They read the newspaper daily: either the Daily Telegraph or Times.		Ralph and Phyllis are less active than the average adult, but sportier than other segments of the same age group. Ralph and Phyllis' top sports are keep fit/ gym (10%), swimming (9%), golf (7%), bowls (4%), and cycling (4%).
					9%				
	Frank Twilight Years Gent Also known as Roy, Harold, Stanley, Alfred, Percy	Retired men with some pension provision and limited exercise opportunities. <i>Retired, married or single</i>	66+	C1C2D	21%	4.0%	Frank is a heavy TV viewer and enjoys watching live sport and notices TV advertising, which he is influenced by. He does not use the internet and is nervous of computers. Frank reads a newspaper most days, either the Daily Mail or Express. He does not have a mobile phone.		Frank is generally much less active than the average adult. Frank's top sports are golf (7%), keep fit/ gym (6%), bowls (6%), swimming (6%) and cycling (4%).
					9%				
	Elsie & Arnold Retirement Home Singles Also known as Doris, Ethel, Gladys, Stanley, Walter, Harold	Retired singles or widowers, predominantly female, living in sheltered accommodation. <i>Retired, widowed.</i>	66+	DE	17%	8.0%	Elsie and Arnold are heavy TV viewers, enjoying quiz shows, religious programmes and old films. They generally do not have access to the internet or use a mobile phone, and only use their landline to call family		Elsie and Arnold are much less active than the average adult. Their top sports are keep fit/ gym (10%), swimming (7%), bowls (3%), golf (1%) and cycling (1%).