

CITY OF DERBY

OUTDOOR SPORTS STRATEGY 2013 - 2018



Prepared by:
Max Associates



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Executive Summary

The Outdoor Sports Strategy 2013 – 2018 for the City of Derby is based on the supply of and demand for outdoor sports facilities in the City. The analysis of this indicates where shortfalls exist in both the quantity and quality of playing pitches and other outdoor sports facilities.

Vision and Aims

The overall **vision** for this strategy is to create:

‘A network of sustainable, good quality outdoor sports facilities based on a hierarchy of provision which ensures that there are accessible opportunities for participation in all outdoor sports at all levels of play from grassroots to elite.’

The extent to which the vision will be delivered is dependent on achieving a number of aims, which are:

A1 - Enable the City to meet existing and future needs for pitch provision through collaborative partnership working.

A2 - Create opportunities for optimising outdoor sport provision that increases participation, drives income streams and secures sustainable outdoor sport, recreational and cultural provision.

A3 - Through a city partnership, prioritise the quality improvements required for outdoor sport provision.

A4- Influence planning guidance and create an approved local standard of provision for the identified sports.

A5 - Aid the prioritisation of resources and funding opportunities to ensure the future sustainability of outdoor sport, recreational and cultural provision.

To meet these aims firstly there was a need to understand and assess the City provision.

Method

An independent audit was undertaken of all outdoor sports facilities in the City that are available for community use. The information from this audit provided data on the supply of facilities; these were also assessed for quality using bespoke visual quality assessment tools.

Information about demand was obtained by undertaking a questionnaire survey of all outdoor sports clubs in the City of Derby. Clubs were asked about membership and trends; patterns of play; views on the quality of facilities, club aspirations and any issues or problems.

For the pitch sports of football, cricket and rugby the analysis of the supply of and demand for playing pitches was undertaken using Sport England’s Playing Pitch Model which is provided in the guidance, ‘Towards a Level Playing Field’.

Sports Participation Profile

Sport England’s Market Segmentation Tool provides information on which people participate in different outdoor sports and identifies those who would like to participate. The population is divided into segments according to characteristics such as age, sex and lifestyle. Sport

England has developed 19 sporting segments each of which includes people with particular patterns of participation in different sports and aspirations to participate.

The tool helps to understand the particular characteristics of a given population and the likelihood of their participating in various outdoor sports. Market segmentation demonstrates the importance of age as a determinant of participation showing a sharp decrease in activity as people become older. Gender is also important in that women have a lower participation rate than men. Social deprivation also leads to lower participation.

The dominant market segment in Derby is “Elsie and Arnold” described as retirement home singles, followed by “Kev” described as pub league team mates. Participation in outdoor sport in Derby is concentrated in four main segments, Tim, Philip, Jamie and Kev. Participation by Jamie and Kev is higher than the national average. On the other hand, Elsie and Arnold have low participation rates.

Football

The Playing Pitch Model indicates that there is a current and future shortfall in the provision of youth pitches (31 deficit). However, there are sufficient senior pitches (50 surplus) available which could accommodate the demand for youth football provided these pitches were re-configured.

Overall, the quality of football pitches in Derby is reasonable; however there are a number of sites where the quality of playing pitches is relatively poor. These include King George V Playing Fields, Osmaston Park and Arboretum Park. The poor quality of pitches is the most important issue for many of the football clubs. The changing accommodation of some sites such as Alvaston Park and Racecourse is excellent. However the quality of some provision at smaller sites is relatively poor.

The cost of hiring pitches and changing facilities presents a problem for many clubs. Whilst the cost of hiring a pitch and changing room from the Council is comparable with adjoining local authorities, clubs find the cost of hiring an additional changing room for the away side, together with league fees, referee costs etc. is increasingly onerous.

A number of football clubs stated that the Council’s policy for cancellation of matches could be improved.

Football is the top sport for female participation. Whilst there are a number of women’s and girls’ teams in Derby, participation is still low compared with male participation. The new facilities at Racecourse and Alvaston Park have helped to address deficiencies in the provision of segregated changing but many changing facilities do not provide this.

The future of the football facilities at Asterdale Sports Ground in Spondon is uncertain as a result of a planning application to develop the site. It is important that the football pitches at the Asterdale Sports Club are protected and retained to be used by future football clubs within Derby.

Cricket

There is a theoretical shortfall in the provision of cricket pitches in the future (-1). However, the larger clubs tend to have their own grounds and are able to manage their fixture list although in some cases third or fourth teams do play at other locations. Smaller clubs do not normally play league cricket and can manage their fixture list more flexibly. Most junior matches are played midweek and do not conflict with senior matches which are mostly

played on Saturday. However, if the ECB guideline of 3-4 games per season per strip is applied to the number of strips available in the City, there are currently only just sufficient strips available.

The majority of cricket clubs have experienced an increase in their membership in the last five years. Most clubs have aspirations to increase membership in the future. This suggests that a shortfall in pitch provision could become a reality.

There is evidence of a shortage of cricket facilities in the inner city area with one club composed of inner city members resorting to hiring facilities outside the city.

Social cricket is very important in Derby. There are a large number of small clubs which only play social cricket and the larger clubs which play league cricket also tend to have a 'friendly' team. The smaller clubs all rely on Council facilities to play their matches and many of the larger clubs use Council facilities for their third and fourth teams. There is therefore heavy reliance on the availability of Council provision in order to ensure viability of local cricket.

The quality of private facilities is generally very good and the Council facilities are of an acceptable standard. It is important that maintenance of council facilities remains above the minimum quality threshold necessary to meet the standards of the local league.

Rugby Union, Rugby League and Gaelic Football.

There are three rugby union clubs and one rugby league club based in Derby. In addition one club from outside the city uses Derby school facilities. The future of rugby union at the Asterdale Sports Ground is uncertain and there is a need for this to be secured through a S106 agreement.

Opportunities for participation in rugby league and Gaelic football should be encouraged and supported.

There is one Gaelic football club that utilise the Racecourse playing fielding for home games.

Hockey

There are six hockey clubs based in Derby City all but one of which play on Artificial Grass Pitches (AGP) located in schools. One club plays home matches at Moorways Sports Complex. If proposals to consolidate the number of hockey clubs in Derby are realised it will be important to ensure that there are sufficient sand based AGPs available in the City.

England Hockey when consulted expressed that the minimum number of sand dressed/sand based AGPs that will need to be available to hockey clubs is three.

Bowls

Bowls is a very significant sport in Derby City with 17 clubs playing on 24 bowling greens. All except one club play Crown Green bowls. Half the clubs play on Council facilities and half on facilities which are privately owned. The quality of facilities is generally good.

Bowls clubs face a number of challenges including the introduction of self-management at the Council owned sites. Clubs will need to acquire the necessary machinery and skills in order to take over the role previously undertaken by the City Council. This will be a particular challenge for the smaller clubs which have limited financial resources.

Clubs will need to maintain and possibly increase membership in order to ensure future sustainability.

Tennis

Derby is well served with both public and private tennis facilities available across most areas of the city. The only areas of deficiency are in the south and the north east. Most organised tennis is played on private facilities which are mostly of very good quality. The Council provides tennis courts for informal recreation without charge at several of its parks. The market segmentation tool indicates a strong latent demand for tennis in Derby.

The Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) has indicated a willingness to work in partnership with the Council to develop opportunities in park locations where there are tennis courts.

The Council owned macadam tennis courts are of average quality apart from the tennis courts at King George V playing fields which are good. There will be a need to address quality issues identified at sites which form part of the hierarchy of outdoor sports provision.

Private Facilities

Generally speaking private facilities for all sports in Derby are of high quality. In particular the facilities at Rolls Royce Leisure cater for a wide range of outdoor sports activities and are used by many community clubs.

Local standards

An important outcome from the strategy is the development of local standards of provision. These standards will:

- Underpin negotiations with developers over their contributions towards new pitch provision to meet the needs of new residential developments
- Provide an additional overview of the general supply of pitches/level of provision
- Assist in protecting land in playing field use
- Assist in benchmarking with other areas/authorities.

The standards will help to identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of outdoor sports facilities in the City of Derby and to determine what outdoor sports provision is required within the five year period. This will meet the requirement set out in Paragraph 73 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

The provision of outdoor sports facilities will be an important element in planning for the sustainable growth of Derby envisaged in the Core Strategy. The local standards of provision, underpinned by the evidence provided in this strategy, are intended to ensure that people living in the City of Derby have access to good quality outdoor sports facilities.

Planning Obligations

The Local Plan will be the statutory instrument for implementing the Derby Outdoor Sports Strategy through the planning process. Planning obligations under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 can secure either on site provision or contributions towards the provision of recreational, sports, and other community facilities as part of new developments.

The standards of provision determine whether there is a deficiency or surplus in terms of accessibility, quality and/or quantity deficiency, within a defined area. This will determine the need for either additional provision or the enhancement of existing provision.

Housing Growth

A minimum of 19,230 new homes will be provided in and around the Derby Urban Area over the plan period of 2008 to 2028. A substantial proportion of this housing growth will be located on sites on the southern boundary of the city. Outside the city boundary, South Derbyshire District Council has proposed several urban extensions to Derby.

It will be necessary to work in partnership with South Derbyshire District Council to secure contributions towards the improvement of existing provision or new provision of playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities from all new developments where the increase in population growth will result in an increase in demand for playing fields and outdoor sports facilities.

1. Background

1.1 The Requirement

Max Associates was commissioned by Derby City Council in February 2013 to undertake an assessment of playing pitch provision and other outdoor sports provision within the City of Derby.

1.2 Vision and Aims

The overall **vision** for this strategy is to create:

‘A network of sustainable, good quality outdoor sports facilities based on a hierarchy of provision which ensures that there are accessible opportunities for participation in all outdoor sports at all levels of play from grassroots to elite.’

The extent to which the vision will be delivered is dependent on achieving a number of aims, which are:

A1 - Enable the City to meet existing and future needs for pitch provision through collaborative partnership working.

A2 - Create opportunities for optimising outdoor sport provision that increases participation, drives income streams and secures sustainable outdoor sport, recreational and cultural provision.

A3 - Through a city partnership, prioritise the quality improvements required for outdoor sport provision.

A4 - Influence planning guidance and create an approved local standard of provision for the identified sports.

A5 - Aid the prioritisation of resources and funding opportunities to ensure the future sustainability of outdoor sport, recreational and cultural provision.

To meet these aims firstly there was a need to understand and assess the City provision therefore a study has been undertaken to enable this to happen. The objectives for the study were:

- To undertake an audit of the current levels of provision for playing pitches, including Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs) and Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs), in Derby across all sectors (public, education, voluntary and commercial) that are available for public use.
- To ascertain the current demand for outdoor sports facilities from clubs and teams for the following sports:
 - Football
 - Cricket
 - Tennis
 - Bowls
 - Rugby Union
 - Rugby League
 - Hockey

- Gaelic Football
- Netball
- Golf (undertaken through a separate report to this strategy)
- Artificial Grass Pitches (all sports)
- To determine the future demand for the period 2013 - 2018 for both youth and adult participation
- To analyse the adequacy of supply to meet the demand for outdoor sports facilities
- To develop options to deal with all local issues mainly concerning
 - Quantitative deficiencies
 - Qualitative deficiencies
 - Underused/unused provision.

To follow the methodology recommended by Sport England in assessing the need for playing pitches as set out in the publication, "Towards Level Playing Field" ¹.

This assessment covers the period 2013 - 2018 and will be used to identify the priorities against the City's aims; inform the City partners of the outdoor sports provision and influence the development of planning policy for the Local Plan and the Core Strategy. The Local Plan sets out the spatial strategy, policies and proposals, which will guide the future development and use of land in the City of Derby.

1.3 External Environment

This strategy has been prepared at a time of considerable change which has, and will continue to have, a significant impact on the implementation of the strategy.

The effect of the economic downturn, which has impacted on the British economy in recent years, has been felt acutely by local government. Local authorities are faced with a number of challenges to their ability to deliver services effectively, not least through the reduction in funding available to them. This has meant that local authorities such as the City of Derby have had to rethink their approach to strategy formulation to adapt to the new and intensifying challenges faced during the period of recession.

The Council was required to cut £22.6m from its 2012-13 budget and it needs to cut £81m over the next five years. Budget cuts on this scale cannot be achieved without changes in the range and scope of council functions. In future, facilities and services that have in the past been provided by the Council will need to be delivered by different means if the future needs and aspirations of people living in Derby are to be met.

1.4 Planning Policy

The Core Strategy is the most important document to be prepared as part of the new City of Derby Local Plan as it sets the overall strategic direction for planning the administrative area of Derby City over the period 2008 to 2028.

¹ Towards a level playing field: A guide to the production of playing pitch strategies, 2003. Sport England.

Once adopted, this Local Plan will set the basis for deciding individual planning applications and will provide some certainty to investors, residents and service providers as to how and where development is likely to take place over the next 15 years.

In the draft Plan, outdoor sports facilities are considered as one element of Green Infrastructure. Policy CP16 states that:

‘The Council will seek to maintain, enhance and manage Derby’s Green Infrastructure (GI) to ensure that everyone has access to high qualitysport and recreation facilities.’

1.5 Methodology

The report follows the methodology recommended by Sport England as set out in the publication, “Towards a Level Playing Field”².

“Towards a Level Playing Field” indicates that for a successful and accurate playing pitch assessment it is necessary to obtain as accurate a tally as possible of the number of teams and other users of the pitches and the existing pattern of play.

In the first instance, a direct count of teams can be derived using a number of sources including:

- Governing body, county association handbooks and league handbooks
- Interviews with league secretaries
- Booking records for local authority, educational and other pitch providers (where available – this will also supply information on patterns of play/temporal demand)
- Sports club directories
- Local knowledge.

In addition a questionnaire survey can provide information relating to demand.

The information gathered from these sources relating to demand includes:

- Membership, membership trends and number of players/ teams per club
- Where members live
- Matches played per season (home and away)
- Length of season
- Number of postponements and cancellations last season
- Level of activity at existing facilities
- Unmet demand
- Financial status (for predicting future numbers of clubs)
- Links with local schools and other users
- Sports development plans.

² Towards a level playing field: A guide to the production of playing pitch strategies, 2003. Sport England.

1.6 Latent and Future Demand

Latent demand is demand that cannot be expressed because of lack of access to pitches or other ancillary facilities. Factors to take into account when assessing latent demand include:

- **Current frustrated demand** – e.g. teams that are waiting for home pitches so that they can join a league or are not currently playing in their preferred location.
- **Influence of sports development initiatives** – targets may be set in local sports development initiatives. For example, if Derby's aspiration to achieve an overall increase in the number of adults participating at least 30 minutes in moderate intensity sport and active recreation on three or more days a week is achieved, this will have an impact on future demand for sports pitches.
- **Quality of pitches/ancillary facilities** – poor quality facilities may restrict the number of new players being attracted to sport or result in poor retention levels.
- **Lack of facilities** such as changing accommodation as is the case with some pitch sport venues in Derby.
- **National sporting success** and its influence on increasing participation.
- **Pricing policy** - a high cost for hiring/leasing facilities may prevent teams from forming (or hinder the long-term sustainability of existing clubs).
- **Sport in the school curriculum** - increased profile of school sport may encourage more people playing team sports beyond school hours and school years.
- **Impact of mini-sports** in engendering long-term increases in adult play.
- **Lifestyle changes and other activities competing for leisure time/spend** - may lead to a reduction in overall demand for formal pitch sports. Small-sided soccer at commercial venues may lead to fewer teams playing on Sunday mornings.

Future demand refers to any foreseeable future demand for the use of playing fields. This can be established through the use of Team Generation Rates (TGR). Team Generation Rates (TGRs) indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team. They are derived by dividing the appropriate population age band in an area by the number of teams in that area in that age band. Once the number of teams has been established, the TGR for each sport and age group can be calculated. Existing TGRs can then be applied to estimated future changes in the population. By breaking down population estimates into age groups, future demand among the team-generating age groups can be identified.

1.7 Analysis of Data

The analysis of demand for and supply of football, cricket and rugby pitches requires the use of the Playing Pitch Model. However, in the case of hockey, there are only a small number of clubs in Derby and it is considered that a more qualitative analysis is appropriate. An assessment of the supply and demand for tennis, bowls, Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs), Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGAs) and other outdoor facilities is also required.

1.8 The Development of Local Standards of Provision

Quantitative standards of provision are set at the city wide level.

Factors affecting the amount of provision needed in an area include the:

- Number of people living in the area
- Age and social structure of the local population, together with its distribution and the density of development
- Extent to which local authorities and their partners promote sports development
- Extent to which sports facilities on education sites are open for community use
- Cultural characteristics of local communities
- Local traditions - for example, cricket is very popular in Derbyshire.

The appropriate quantity standard is determined from analysis of the local demand for outdoor sports facilities in the context of the existing quantity of provision. The quantity standard is expressed as a unit of the area of provision and the population, namely hectares per 1000 population.

A standard can also be developed for the quality of provision e.g. all pitches should be of a minimum quality standard. A standard for the accessibility of provision should indicate the maximum distance that typical users can reasonably be expected to travel to a facility e.g. all dwellings should be within a certain distance of outdoor sports facilities.

1.9 Application of the Local Standards of Provision in Derby

The local standards of provision are used to identify deficiencies in the quantity of playing pitch provision in Derby, and any surplus in terms of quantity.

1.10 Implementation and Strategic Recommendations

The strategy will provide recommendations relating to existing provision and also highlight any need for new provision and/or change to meet existing and future demands.

1.11 Scope of Playing Pitch Provision

It is important to have a clear understanding of what types of provision are included in this report on playing pitch and outdoor sports provision in Derby. These are outlined below.

1.11.1 Playing Pitches

Within planning legislation, Statutory Instrument 1817³ defines a playing field as 'the whole of a site which encompasses at least one playing pitch'. It defines a pitch as 'a delineated area which, together with any run-off area, is of 0.4 hectares (1 acre) or more, and which is used for association football, American football, rugby, cricket, hockey, lacrosse, rounder's, baseball, softball, Australian football, Gaelic football, shinty, hurling, polo or cycle polo (grass or artificial surface)'. Statutory Instrument No. 453⁴ amends the definition of "playing-pitch" from 0.4 hectares to 0.2 hectares. The change has been made to protect smaller playing fields. This change brings down the size threshold upon which Sport England must be consulted when a planning application for development is submitted.

1.11.2 Dual Use Facilities

³ The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) Order 1996

⁴ The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (England) Order 2009

School playing fields are provided primarily for the physical education and enjoyment of children attending the school. Some schools make their pitches available for use by the community. For these pitches to be included within the overall supply of sports pitches they must be secured for use by the community. Where sports pitches are subject to formal community use agreements they can be counted within the standard. The agreement needs to ensure that the future availability of the land is not lost as a result of changes in the staff or governing body of the school.

However, pitches not currently available offer the potential to meet future growth in demand, especially from junior teams. In many cases this would necessitate improvements to playing surfaces and capacity, providing or improving changing accommodation and possibly providing revenue subsidies.

1.11.3 Private Sports Grounds

Sports facilities within the voluntary, private, industrial and commercial sectors which serve the outdoor recreational needs of their members or the public are included in the audit. This includes institutional facilities that are available to the public as a result of formal community use agreements. Also, any facilities that are owned, used or maintained by clubs/private individuals and which, as a matter of policy and practice, are available to large sections of the public through membership of a club or through an admission fee. The grounds used solely by professional or semi-professional clubs and workplace facilities solely for the benefit of employees are excluded.

1.12 Other Outdoor Sports

In addition to provision for the four pitch sports of football, cricket, rugby and hockey, this strategy covers the need for bowling greens, tennis courts and netball courts.

1.13 The Benefits of Developing an Outdoor Sports Strategy

An Outdoor Sports Strategy for Derby will provide a number of benefits including:

1. Providing a strategic approach to playing pitch provision with a clear direction and a set of priorities for playing pitch facilities.
2. Aid the existing Council's five year football plan in aligning priorities and focus for football development and facilities improvement.
3. Enable cross boundary partnership working with South Derbyshire with the identification of common priorities.
4. A sound assessment of local need based on considerable consultation with local sports clubs, governing bodies and stakeholders.
5. Helping to deliver national priorities for social inclusion, environmental protection, community involvement and healthy living.
6. Highlighting the value of leisure related services during times of increasing scrutiny for non-statutory services.
7. Enable the City to strategically plan its resources on focused provision that aligns with the Leisure Strategy ethos of hub and satellite sporting venues.
8. Providing robust evidence to support funding applications to agencies including the Football Foundation and the National Lottery.

9. Providing a robust and up-to-date evidence base to support policies in the Council's Core Strategy.
10. A robust evidence base that underpins Supplementary Planning Documents for Planning Obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
11. A justifiable standard of provision proving the need for developer contributions to support requirements for outdoor sport provision arising from new housing development.
12. Protection of required playing pitch provision from future development or change of use from recreation provision that is reflected within this report.
13. Improving the local authority's asset management by providing detailed audit information and facility user views. This should lead to more efficient use of resources and reduced overheads.

2. The Value of Outdoor Sport

Everyone's quality of life can be improved through participation in sport. It is an enjoyable leisure activity that brings fun, challenge and competition, as well as opportunities for social interaction as part of leisure time activities.⁵

In answer to the question, 'What do you think are the main benefits of children's participation in sport?'⁶

Parents regarded this as having a number of benefits, the primary benefit being keeping fit and healthy (67%). The enjoyment of participating (66%) and the social aspect of being involved (62%) were also regarded as major benefits. Around three in five also said that it is a good way of learning team skills (57%).

Sport England has identified six areas where sport and active recreation contribute to the delivery of wider objectives⁷. The 'six principles' are:

1. **Environmental Sustainability** – sport and recreation can demonstrate and contribute to the sustainable use of natural resources.
2. **Community Safety** – sport can help to directly reduce social exclusion and disaffection.
3. **Local Economic Viability** – sport directly and indirectly contributes to local and national economic vibrancy.
4. **Quality of Life and Well-Being** – physical activity contributes to peoples' perceptions and experience of well-being and sense of attachment to their surroundings.
5. **Health Improvement** – physical activity should be a natural part of everyday life.
6. **Raising Standards in Schools** – the foundations of life-long health and sporting excellence lie in early opportunities for taking part in sport and active recreation.

The benefits of outdoor sport are considered in the following sections:

2.1 Enjoyment

Sport offers opportunities for friendship, rivalry, challenge and enjoyment. The enjoyment of sport is derived from a combination of physical and psychological benefits. Sport can be a source of personal satisfaction. It also provides opportunities to meet people and develop friendships.

2.2 Sport and Health

Evidence from medical research shows that regular physical activity can yield a number of physiological benefits in adults. People with active lifestyles have a lower risk of contracting coronary, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases than those with sedentary lifestyles.

Inactivity not only has consequences for health, it also places a substantial cost burden on health services. The estimated direct cost of physical inactivity to the NHS across the UK is

5 "Sport Playing Its Part" Sport England, Department of Culture, Media and Sport's and the Local Government Association. 2005.

6 Nestlé Family Monitor study on 'Sport and the Family' was undertaken with the Youth Sport Trust. 543 adults were interviewed by MORI throughout Britain between 5 April and 23 April 2000.

7 Spatial Planning for Sport and Active Recreation, Sport England (2005).

£1.06 billion. This is based upon five conditions specifically linked to inactivity, namely coronary heart disease, stroke, diabetes, colorectal cancer and breast cancer⁸.

There is a strong relationship between physical activity and health outcomes. For example, there is a clear inverse relationship between physical activity and cardiorespiratory risk with a 20% to 35% lower risk of cardiovascular disease, coronary heart disease and stroke for those participating in regular physical activity⁹.

Table 2.1: Obesity Levels in Adults and Children

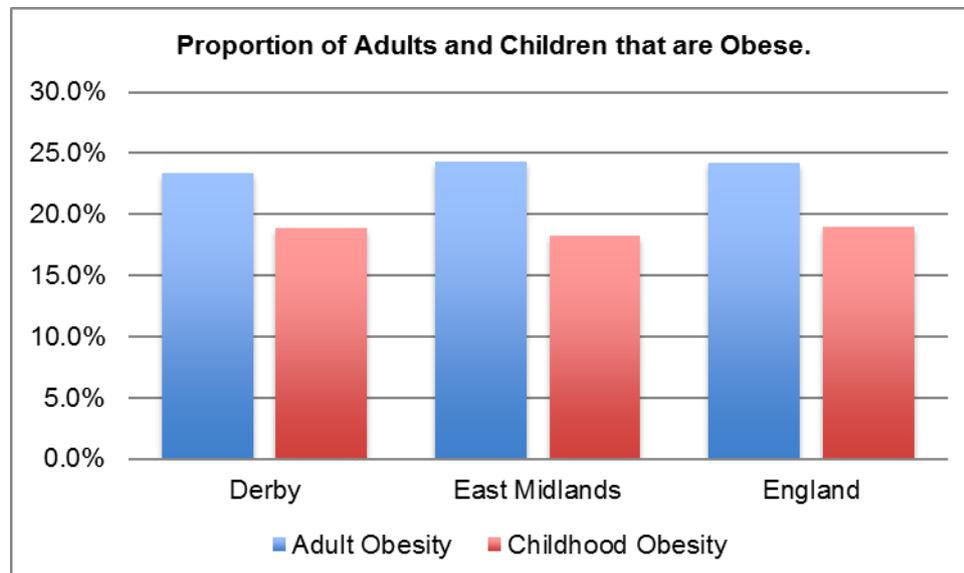
Geography	Adult Obesity		Childhood Obesity	
	No. (000s)	Rate	Number	Rate
Derby	46.4	23.4%	481	18.9%
East Midlands	881.7	24.3%	7,970	18.3%
England	10,201.3	24.2%	94,315	19.0%

Source: Department of Health: Year: 2006-2008 (Adults) 2010/11 (Children)

Measure: Number of people and proportion of the adult population and child population that are obese

Table 2.1 and **Chart 2.1** show that in Derby, 23.4% of adults are obese which is slightly lower than both the regional and national figures. The figures for obesity in children show that 18.9% of children in Derby are obese which is higher than the regional figure of 18.3% but lower than the national figure of 19.0%. The estimated costs of treating obesity and its consequences in Derby for 2009/2010 was £5,544,567¹⁰.

Chart 2.1: Proportion of Adult and Child Population that are Obese.



Regular exercise can be important in helping to prevent obesity and its associated problems. This is particularly important for children and adolescents. Overweight children are at increased risk of many health problems including hypertension, respiratory and orthopaedic

⁸Start Active, Stay Active A report on physical activity for health from the four home countries' Chief Medical Officers 2011.

⁹ Department of Health and Human Services Physical Activity Guidelines Advisory Committee Report, Washington, DC: US Department of Health and Human Services 2008.

¹⁰ Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) 2011

problems. Obesity in adolescence is independently associated with chronic diseases that develop in adulthood.

People with active lifestyles have higher bone density than those with sedentary lifestyles. Joints, muscles, ligaments and tendons benefit from physical activity. Physical activity also acts positively through improved glucose tolerance and insulin sensitivity to prevent late-onset diabetes.¹¹

The benefits for adults, doing 30 minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity on at least five days a week helps to prevent and manage over 20 chronic conditions, including coronary heart disease, stroke, type two diabetes, cancer, obesity, mental health problems and musculoskeletal conditions.¹² The strength of the relationship between physical activity and health outcomes persists throughout people's lives, highlighting the potential health gains that could be achieved if more people become more active.

There is therefore a clear causal relationship between the amount of physical activity people do and all-cause mortality. While increasing the activity levels of all adults who are not meeting the recommendations is important, targeting those adults who are significantly inactive (i.e. engaging in less than 30 minutes of activity per week) will produce the greatest reduction in chronic disease.

There is also clear evidence of the link between physical activity and mental health. Physical activity reduces the risk of depression and cognitive decline in adults and older people. There is an approximately 20% to 30% lower risk for depression and dementia, for adults participating in daily physical activity.

Some of the greatest gains from activity programmes relate to psychological health and increased feelings of well-being. Research has found a consistent link between exercise and anxiety reduction and protection against the development of depression.¹³

Participation in a one-off bout of physical activity can result in a reduction in anxiety levels and self-reported feelings of increased well-being. Such improvements have been reported to last for up to three hours after the activity session¹⁴.

2.3 Sport and Crime

There is a widely-held view that sport can have value as part of a package of measures to tackle crime. Sport appears to be most effective when combined with programmes which seek to address wider personal and social development so that diversion needs to be complemented by development.

An evaluation of the West Yorkshire Sports Counselling project, established in 1991 with the aim of using sport to reduce rates of re-offending by Probation Service clients, found that those who completed eight weeks or more of their sports counselling programme were significantly less likely to be re-convicted than a control group. Improvements in self-esteem and perceptions of their own fitness resulted from a programme that included voluntary

11 Ibid Sections 5.1 to 5.4.

12 World Health Organization (2010) Global Recommendations on Physical Activity for Health.

13 Craft LL, Landers DM. The effect of exercise on clinical depression and depression resulting from mental illness: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology* 1998.

14 Raglin, J S (1990) 'Exercise and Mental Health: Beneficial and Detrimental Effects', *Sports Medicine*, 9 (6), 323-329.

involvement and one-to-one counselling. Participants were also introduced to new social networks, role models and opportunities.¹⁵

In the year ending March 31, 2012, the crime rate in Derby was about the same as the average crime rate across similar areas. Taking into account 'all crime', the crime rate was 88.9, compared to 88.1 in Milton Keynes, 86.82 in Luton and 90.86 in Gloucester. However, the crime rate¹⁶ in Derby was higher than the average for the Derbyshire force area.¹⁷

Research commissioned by the Football Foundation has shown that the majority of people believe that having enough good quality local sports sites would help reduce antisocial activity. When asked about the effect of increasing and improving sports facilities in their region almost 60% of the 1,100 adults surveyed believe that improving sporting facilities for young people would reduce anti-social behaviour; half say it would stop groups and gangs from hanging around street corners and 40% say it would increase their sense of pride in the community. A significant number of respondents believe more/better facilities could prevent children and young people joining gangs (40%), as well as reducing crime (37%)¹⁸.

2.4 Community Development and Volunteering in Sport

Volunteering in sport offers possibilities for the development of a sense of self-esteem and social purpose. Sport is also seen as an activity to promote qualities such as teamwork or leadership.

2.5 Environmental Value of Sport

Sports facilities can make an important contribution to the physical infrastructure of communities, providing a social focus for a community and affecting people's perception of their neighbourhood. Recreation related improvements have a significant role to play in the development of the quality of life in communities.

Climate change will exacerbate the temperature gradient that peaks in city centres creating an urban 'heat island effect' because warmer urban air lies in a 'sea' of cooler rural air. Green infrastructure such as playing pitch facilities will have a tendency to lower surface temperatures. The contribution made by outdoor sport spaces as 'carbon sinks' and 'urban cooling' areas should help to protect them from inappropriate development, although it may limit opportunities to develop synthetic surfaces or other sports facilities which would have to be done via carbon offsetting.

Maintaining the environmental benefits of playing pitch provision will necessitate the provision, collection, storage and distribution of freshwater to provide for the irrigation during periods of summer heat stress.

15 Nichols, G. and Taylor, P. (1996) *West Yorkshire Sports Counselling: Final Evaluation*, West Yorkshire Sports Counselling Association, Halifax

16The ratio of crimes in an area to the population of that area; expressed per 1000 population per year.

17 Source: www.police.uk

18 Radio interview with Football Foundation Chief Executive Paul Thorogood and Dion Dublin, 8th February 2012.

3. Strategic Context

3.1 Derby in Context

Derby City Council is a Unitary Local Authority and, together with Leicester and Nottingham, forms part of the 'three cities' sub region of the East Midlands. The arrival of the railways in the 19th century contributed to the town's growth; with its central location, Derby developed into an important junction and a centre for the railway industry. Derby is essentially an urban area covering just 30.13 square miles. Green Wedges help to maintain separate community identities and boundaries.

Derby is a free standing city of nearly 249,000 people. This has grown by about 10,000 over the last ten years. A significant reason for this growth has been the expansion of the University of Derby and this is reflected in the fact that the City has a younger age structure than the rest of the County. About 10% of the population are from ethnic minority backgrounds, mainly living in the central and southern parts of the City. The City's administrative area covers some 7,803 hectares.

Derby lies on the River Derwent towards the southern end of Derbyshire. To the south there is the Trent Valley and to the north the Derbyshire Uplands and the Peak District. As the third largest City in the East Midlands, it is a regionally important centre.

The built-up area of Derby extends to the City boundary along much of its length. The growth of the urban area has absorbed a number of previously separate villages which now form distinct suburbs such as Spondon and Mickleover. New suburbs have also grown up recently, particularly at Oakwood in the north-east and at Heatherton to the south of Littleover. Derby's urban character is relieved and defined by "Green Wedges" of open land which help to maintain separate community identities and provide a link from the surrounding countryside into the City's historic core. The City is surrounded by a rural area containing villages which have strong links with Derby for jobs, shopping, leisure and entertainment. Its northern and eastern boundaries are defined by green belt which separates Derby from Nottingham.

Derby has excellent rail connections to the Midland Main Line and good access by road to the M1, A52, A50 and the A38 including to East Midlands Airport. These have contributed to the City's growth as an employment centre. It has a strong manufacturing base, with internationally known companies such as Rolls Royce, Acordis and Adtranz within the City and the Toyota site just outside it, but also a growing service sector. There are significant concentrations of social and economic deprivation in parts of the City.

3.2 National Context

The National Planning Policy Framework acknowledges that access to high quality open spaces and sports facilities makes a substantial contribution to health and well-being. The framework emphasises the need for planning policies to be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. These assessments should be used to establish the requirement for open space, sports and recreational facilities.

Protection is afforded to existing open space, sports and recreational facilities, including playing fields. Development is only permitted in the following circumstances:

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

Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England and Playing Fields for Sport Revisited, Sport England (2000) set out Sport England's planning policy on playing fields. Sport England acknowledges that playing fields:

Are one of the most important resources for sport in England as they provide the space which is required for the playing of team sports on outdoor pitches

As open space, particularly in urban areas, are becoming an increasingly scarce resource

It is Sport England's policy to object to any planning application, which will result in the loss of a playing field, unless it meets one of five exceptions

E1 *A carefully quantified and documented assessment of current and future needs has demonstrated to the satisfaction of Sport England that there is an excess of playing field provision in the catchment, and the site has no special significance to the interests of sport.*

E2 *The proposed development is ancillary to the principal use of the site as a playing field or playing fields, and does not affect the quantity or quality of pitches or adversely affect their use.*

E3 *The proposed development affects only land incapable of forming, or forming part of, a playing pitch and does not result in the loss of or inability to make use of any playing pitch (including the maintenance of adequate safety margins), a reduction in the size of the playing area of any playing pitch or the loss of any other sporting/ancillary facilities on the site.*

E4 *The playing field or playing fields that would be lost as a result of the proposed development would be replaced by a playing field or playing fields of an equivalent or better quality and of equivalent or greater quantity, in a suitable location and subject to equivalent or better management arrangements, prior to the commencement of development.*

E5 *The proposed development is for an indoor or outdoor sports facility, the provision of which would be of sufficient benefit to the development of sport as to outweigh the detriment caused by the loss of the playing field or playing fields.'*

Since August 1996, local planning authorities have been required to consult Sport England on any planning application for development that is likely to lead to the loss of use of land being used as a playing field or is on land which has been either used as a playing field at any time in the five years before the application and which remains undeveloped or is allocated for use as a playing field in a development plan.

Sport England has also produced 'Fit for Purpose Guidelines' establishing the main criteria to be considered when producing a Playing Pitch Strategy.

The Football Association (FA) has made changes to formats and facilities within grassroots youth football. Central to this initiative are major changes to the way youth football is structured at grassroots level, including raising the minimum age for competitive leagues, extending the use of small-sided football and introducing nine-a-side football for the Under 11 age group. The FA is seeking to address two major concerns which are:

- The jump from 7v7 to 11v11 is too big for many children
- Full sized pitches are not child friendly

The FA has introduced a range of different pitch sizes which are considered to be better suited to the needs of children of different ages playing football. These are shown in **Table 3.1** below.

Table 3.1: Proposed Pitch and Goal Sizes

Age Group	Format (maximum)	Pitch Size (yards)	Goal Size (Feet)
Under 7	5v5	30x20 to 40x30	12x6
8	5v5	30x20 to 40x30	12x6
9	7v7	50x30 to 60x40	12x6
10	7v7	50x30 to 60x40	12x6
11	9v9	70x40 to 80x50	16x7 to 21x7
12	9v9	70x40 to 80x50	16x7 to 21x7
13	9v9 or 11v11	90x50 to 100x60	21x7 to 24x8
14	9v9 or 11v11	90x50 to 100x60	21x7 to 24x8
15	9v9 or 11v11	90x50 to 110x70	24x8
16	9v9 or 11v11	90x50 to 110x70	24x8
17	11v11	90x50 to 110x70	24x8
18	11v11	90x50 to 110x70	24x8

The aim of these changes is to try and reduce the drop out of teams at the U10 to U11 age group and provide more involvement in the game for children. This will have the advantage of providing a more phased progression for learning and development, increase the number of in touches, shots and dribbles for each player and potentially keep more late developers in the system.

3.3 Regional Context

3.3.1 Beyond 2012: A Plan for Sport and Active Recreation in Derbyshire 2012 – 2015.

The plan provides a strategic framework for the development of sport and active recreation for Derbyshire.

The Vision is:

‘To make Derbyshire one of the most active and successful sporting counties in the country by 2020.’ The aims are to:

- Increase regular participation in sport and active recreation by people of all ages

- Improve talent pathways so that more performers fulfill their potential and progress to compete at higher levels
- Strengthen the sports system.
- Action plans are to be drafted with a view to:
- Encouraging more people to participate in sport and active recreation
- Encouraging more people of all ages to become more active
- Providing opportunities for more disabled people to become involved in sport and active recreation
- Providing better support to volunteers and sports clubs
- Supporting more athletes to compete at regional, national and international level
Developing high quality, accessible sport and recreation facilities
- Strengthening the physical activity and sports delivery system across the County.

3.3.2 The South Derbyshire Playing Pitch Strategy 2011

The South Derbyshire Playing Pitch Strategy provides a strategic framework for pitch sports across the District and an objective assessment of need which:

- Identifies priorities for investment and action
- Guides long-term planning policy and decisions
- Supports applications for external funding

Derby City works in partnership with South Derbyshire and a statement of continued co-operation has been ratified by Derby City Council. South Derbyshire Playing Pitch Strategy indicates that there are issues with both the quality and quantity of pitches. There are shortfalls of football, cricket and rugby pitches, with some teams travelling out of the district as a result. Furthermore, many of the pitches, tennis courts and bowling greens are not in locations that are appropriate to meet demand. In addition, the quality of pitches is varying and there are numerous examples of poor quality pitches.

The key priorities identified include improving the quality of existing pitches, developing new pitches and ensuring that each sub area has at least one hub site and increasing the number of schools that offer community use. Asset transfer to clubs and the local community is also a key target of the strategy.

3.4 Local Context

3.4.1 The Derby Plan 2011 – 2026

The Derby Plan 2011 – 2026 sets out a number of desired outcomes including all people in Derby being able to enjoy:

- Good health and well-being particularly through increasing physical activity in children
- An active cultural life by increasing levels of physical activity among children and adults.

Detailed below is the proposed Leisure and Culture Strategic Framework that will shape the future of sport, cultural activity, recreational provision and subsequently aid identifying the priorities. These will be delivered through collaborative partnerships working.

Our Mission is to:

‘Make Derby a vibrant city that’s a great place to live and visit.’

Our Vision is to:

- Encourage people in the city to be more culturally and physically active
- Achieve greater investment in Derby contributing to a thriving economy and vibrant city
- Enhance the quality of life and well being for local people
- Improve the attainment and life chances of people in Derby
- Raise the reputation and profile of our city with people being inspired and proud of Derby.

Our Strategic Aims to achieve this are to:

- Deliver the cultural vision of the city using a collaborative approach
- Contribute to the regeneration of the city by enabling a sustainable and diverse cultural offer to be delivered
- Create legacy from the London 2012 sporting and cultural activities delivered in Derby
- Contribute to closing the health inequalities gap in the city for people of all ages.
- Enhance understanding and appreciation of Derby’s heritage using a collaborative approach.
- Develop and deliver strategies to ensure that Leisure and Culture Services are sustainable and effective
- Improve Leisure and Culture Services for everyone to enjoy and be proud of in Derby.
- Explore the most effective way to manage and operate the Leisure and Culture service.

It should be noted that the Council has recently published a new Derby Plan which covers a shorter time frame The Derby Plan 2013 - 2015

3.4.2 The Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012- 2014¹⁹

The Health and Wellbeing Strategy is one of the strategies that underpin the Derby Plan. Whilst its primary function is to achieve the ‘good health and wellbeing’ ambition, it will also play a key role in contributing to the delivery of the other ambitions.

The purpose of Derby’s Health and Wellbeing Strategy is to set out:

A vision of health and wellbeing for the city (incorporating our public health vision)

The health and wellbeing ambitions and priorities for Derby

The priority actions we are going to take to meet our ambitions.

Primarily, however, the purpose of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy is to demonstrate the shared commitment and accountability of key stakeholders in delivering improved health and wellbeing for the local population.

¹⁹ Health and wellbeing – everyone’s business 2012-14, Derby Health and Wellbeing Board 2012.

In setting out the proposed vision and direction of travel for the City Council it is also prudent to highlight the challenges Derby faces over the next three years.

The Council is no different to any other local authority and it has had to make difficult budget decisions over the past three years. It is anticipated that further difficult challenges will continue over the life span of the strategy.

To counteract the impact of budget cuts the Council has undertaken the following over the past three years. These are:

- Worked with City providers, Community Football Leagues and County FA to develop a coordinated approach to how it utilises more efficiently the City's pitch provision
- Worked internally to develop minimum grounds maintenance standards that have now been communicated externally
- Improved efficiencies within the booking and payment systems for football by introducing on line bookings and new payment systems
- Where appropriate supported third sector transfer of provision with formal lease agreements
- Revised charges to reduce the overall cost to the Council
- Reviewed rental charges in response to withdrawal of maintenance responsibilities by the Council.

As mentioned earlier, further budget cuts are anticipated and therefore the challenge remains on how the city can sustain standards of provision with significantly less resource. It is recognised that the actions outlined above will need to continue and be developed further if the Council is to meet the challenges outlined below:

- To maintain standards of provision and the levels of maintenance and customer satisfaction
- Developing the capacity of others including Clubs, Schools and community organisations to contribute further to the delivery of the strategy
- Securing and targeting investment
- Managing expectations and maintaining existing partnership working and positive relationships
- Working together on cross boundary sports provision to meet the future supply and demand of the city
- Identifying ways in which it can re configure and utilise existing provision more creatively to benefit the future supply and demand for outdoor sport and the wider aims to increase participation.

3.4.3 Local Plan for the City is the City of Derby Local Plan Review (2006)

The current adopted Local Plan for the City is the City of Derby Local Plan Review (2006) (CDLPR). The Council is currently preparing a Local Development Framework (LDF), which will eventually replace the adopted Local Plan.

The Local Plan Review sets out policies to protect open space and standards for provision. The Plan is clear that planning permission will not be granted for the development of outdoor sports facilities for other uses unless certain conditions are met:

Policy L6 - Sports Pitches and Playing Fields

Planning permission will not be granted for development which would involve the loss of land previously or currently used for sports or recreational purposes, including playing fields associated with educational establishments unless:

- a. The facilities now provided can be fully retained or enhanced through the development of only a small part of the site; or
- b. The alternative provision of another site of the same or better facilities in terms of community benefit is implemented before the commencement of development; or
- c. It is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Council that the site is not required to be retained for sports or recreational purposes and there is an excess of suitable sports pitch and open space provision in the area.

The emerging Core Strategy reflects both national and local aspirations to improve the health and mental well-being of the community by improving access to high quality open space and playing pitches. Based on Policy L6 of the CDLPR, the emerging policy seeks to protect the City's playing pitches and establishes criteria through which any application which would result in the loss of a pitch would be determined.

4. Population

An understanding of population trends is fundamental to building an understanding of the need for outdoor sports facilities.

4.1 Age Structure of Derby's Population

Derby's population increased by approximately 18,000 people (7.8%) between 2001 and 2011 to 248,752²⁰. In that period the number of children aged 0-4 increased by 3,300 and there were 5,500 more people in the 20-29 age group – this was partly the result of immigration. The population was also ageing with 2,900 more people aged over 60, including 1,200 more people aged over 75 and 1,000 more people aged over 85.

Chart 4.1 shows that Derby has a younger age profile than England as a whole. In Derby, there are higher proportions of the younger age groups than nationally. The population figures for 2013 in **Table 4.1** show that the overall proportion of people under 34 is 48.4% in Derby compared to 44.4% nationally. Taking the 20-24 age range in particular, this age group comprises 8.6% of the population in Derby compared with 6.8% for England. The 45 to 65 age range comprised 23% of the population in Derby compared to 25.1% for England.

Table 4.1 Age Profile of Derby City and England²¹

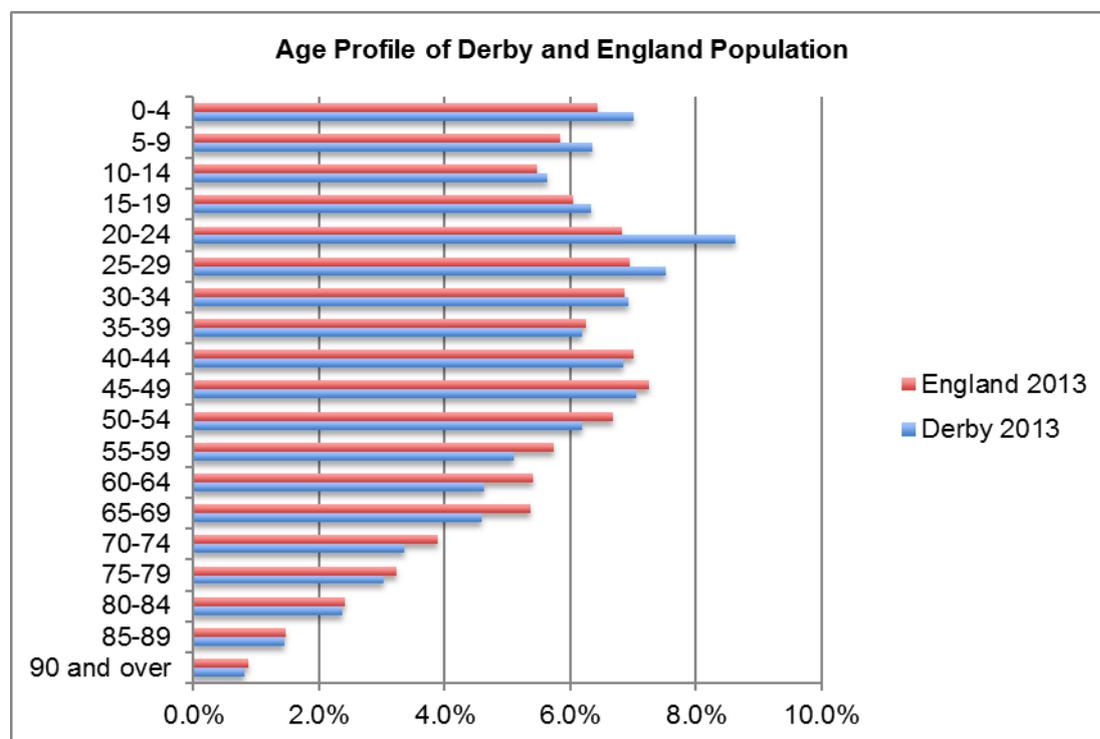
Age Group	Derby 2013	England 2013
0-4	7.0%	6.4%
5-9	6.4%	5.8%
10-14	5.6%	5.5%
15-19	6.3%	6.0%
20-24	8.6%	6.8%
25-29	7.5%	7.0%
30-34	6.9%	6.9%
35-39	6.2%	6.3%
40-44	6.8%	7.0%
45-49	7.1%	7.3%
50-54	6.2%	6.7%
55-59	5.1%	5.7%
60-64	4.6%	5.4%
65-69	4.6%	5.4%
70-74	3.4%	3.9%
75-79	3.0%	3.2%
80-84	2.4%	2.4%
85-89	1.4%	1.5%
90 and over	0.8%	0.9%

²⁰ Census 2011 Briefing Paper - Basic Demographic Overview Published by Derby City Council Policy, Research and Engagement 2013

²¹ Interim 2011-based Subnational Population Projections

Derby has similar numbers of males (49.5%) and females (50.5%) and this changed little between 2001 and 2011.

Chart 4.1: Age Profile of Derby City and England



Source: Interim 2011-based Subnational Population Projections

4.2 Ward Population Change

Between 2001 and 2011 there was a significant increase in the population of the following wards:

- Chellaston (22.0%)
- Arboretum (20.9%)
- Darley (18.7%).

The populations of:

- Oakwood (-4.4%)
- Boulton (-2.6%) and
- Chaddesden (-1.4%) decreased.

The changes are shown in **Table 4.2** below.

The age profile of Derby's wards also varies significantly. Data from the 2011 Census shows that both Arboretum and Normanton have large numbers of people under 50 years of age and there are relatively high numbers of 20-24 year olds in Abbey (2,464), Darley (2,221) and Arboretum (2,162). The highest numbers of people in the 60-64 age bands are found in Allestree (941) and Mickleover (1,077) and there are ten wards in the city that have more than 1,000 people aged 75 plus living in them with the highest numbers being in Allestree (1,981) and Mickleover (1,632).

Table 4.2: Ward Population Increases

Ward	2001	2011	Population	% Increase
Abbey	13,017	15,334	2,317	17.8%
Allestree	13,342	13,622	280	2.1%
Alvaston	14,218	16,255	2,037	14.3%
Arboretum	15,378	18,590	3,212	20.9%
Blagreaves	12,925	13,055	130	1.0%
Boulton	14,238	13,874	-364	-2.6%
Chaddesden	13,605	13,413	-192	-1.4%
Chellaston	12,460	15,198	2,738	22.0%
Darley	12,554	14,897	2,343	18.7%
Derwent	14,091	14,102	11	0.1%
Littleover	12,583	14,375	1,792	14.2%
Mackworth	13,389	14,180	791	5.9%
Mickleover	13,790	14,022	232	1.7%
Normanton	14,388	17,071	2,683	18.6%
Oakwood	13,870	13,259	-611	-4.4%
Sinfin	14,589	15,128	539	3.7%
Spondon	12,289	12,377	88	0.7%
Derby	230,726	248,752	18,026	7.8%

Source: Census 2011 Briefing Paper - Basic Demographic Overview 3 April 2013. Published by Derby City Council Policy, Research and Engagement

The current population profile and projected changes over the 2013 –2018 period for Derby is set out in **Chart 4.2** and **Table 4.3**. This is based on the Office of National Statistics (ONS) sub national population projections²² for this period, which provide an understanding of population growth in Derby. These projections are trend based and they account for inward and outward migration and birth rates. However, they do not account for housing growth.

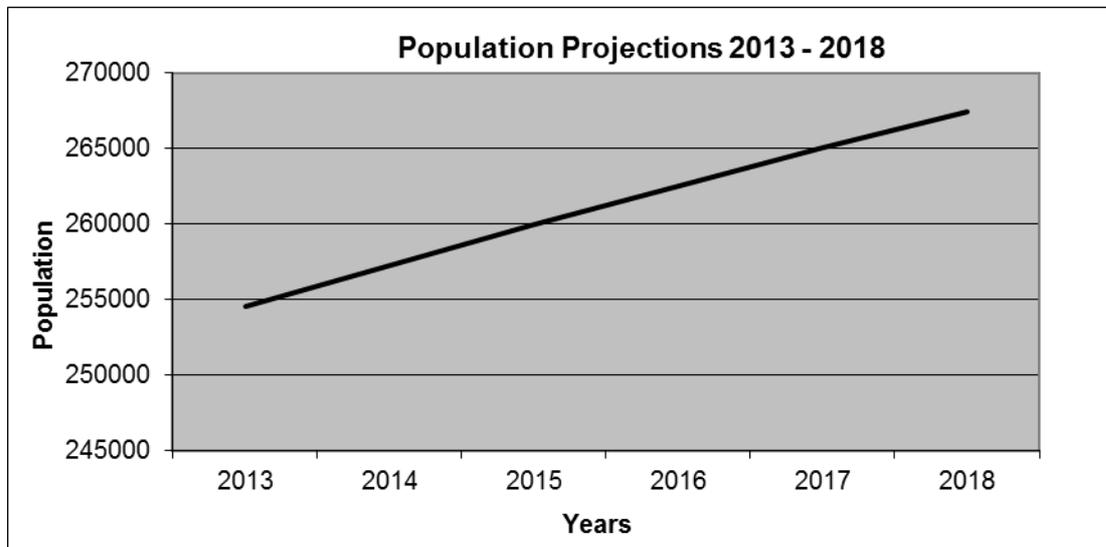
²² Interim 2011-based Subnational Population Projections (SNPP)

Table 4.3: Derby City Population Projections²³

Age Group	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% change
0-4	17858	17978	18116	18395	18556	18619	4.3%
5-9	16178	16523	16901	17043	17121	17176	6.2%
10-14	14334	14330	14408	14656	15124	15675	9.4%
15-19	16129	15940	15774	15523	15188	15017	-6.9%
20-24	21975	22418	22430	22227	22080	21816	-0.7%
25-29	19167	19898	20742	21649	22476	23010	20.0%
30-34	17631	17834	18036	18267	18586	19034	8.0%
35-39	15733	15836	16096	16457	16886	17344	10.2%
40-44	17420	16979	16687	16200	15716	15386	-11.7%
45-49	17949	17910	17666	17596	17364	17048	-5.0%
50-54	15759	16331	16838	17225	17354	17451	10.7%
55-59	12966	13239	13772	14109	14706	15167	17.0%
60-64	11803	11785	11641	11884	12059	12353	4.7%
65-69	11657	11717	11779	11798	11348	11078	-5.0%
70-74	8555	8902	9116	9467	10221	10713	25.2%
75-79	7690	7674	7712	7520	7534	7529	-2.1%
80-84	6037	6038	6083	6121	6107	6266	3.8%
85-89	3662	3772	3883	3998	4092	4134	12.9%
90 and over	2066	2185	2272	2388	2499	2619	26.8%
Total	254569	257290	259952	262524	265018	267434	5.1%

²³ Interim 2011-based Subnational Population Projections, ONS

Chart 4.2: Derby City Population Projections 2013-2018



Source: Interim 2011-based Subnational Population Projections, ONS

The ONS population projections need to be treated with a degree of caution. Work undertaken for the Derby Housing Market Area (HMA) Housing Requirements Study 2012 found that population change in Derby appeared to have been strongest in the two years 2009/2010 with the rate of increase in population steadily increasing from about 2006/7. Also, migration levels were high for the period (2009/10). This increase in population growth was a factor in the development of the ONS population projections which tend to heavily weight future projections on the basis of data obtained for the preceding five years (and in particular data for the two most recent years)²⁴.

The significant finding from analysis of the projected changes to the population is that over a five year period between 2013 and 2018, while the England wide increase in population is projected to increase by 2,314,780 (4.3%), in Derby overall growth in the population is anticipated to be 12,865 (5.1%).

Ethnic Diversity

In 2011, 24.7% of Derby's population was from BME communities. The Asian/Asian British community was the largest ethnic group comprising 12.6% of the total population. Within this group:

- The Pakistani community represented the largest BME group in Derby, comprising 5.9% of the total population
- The Indian community was the second largest BME group, making-up 4.4% of the total population.

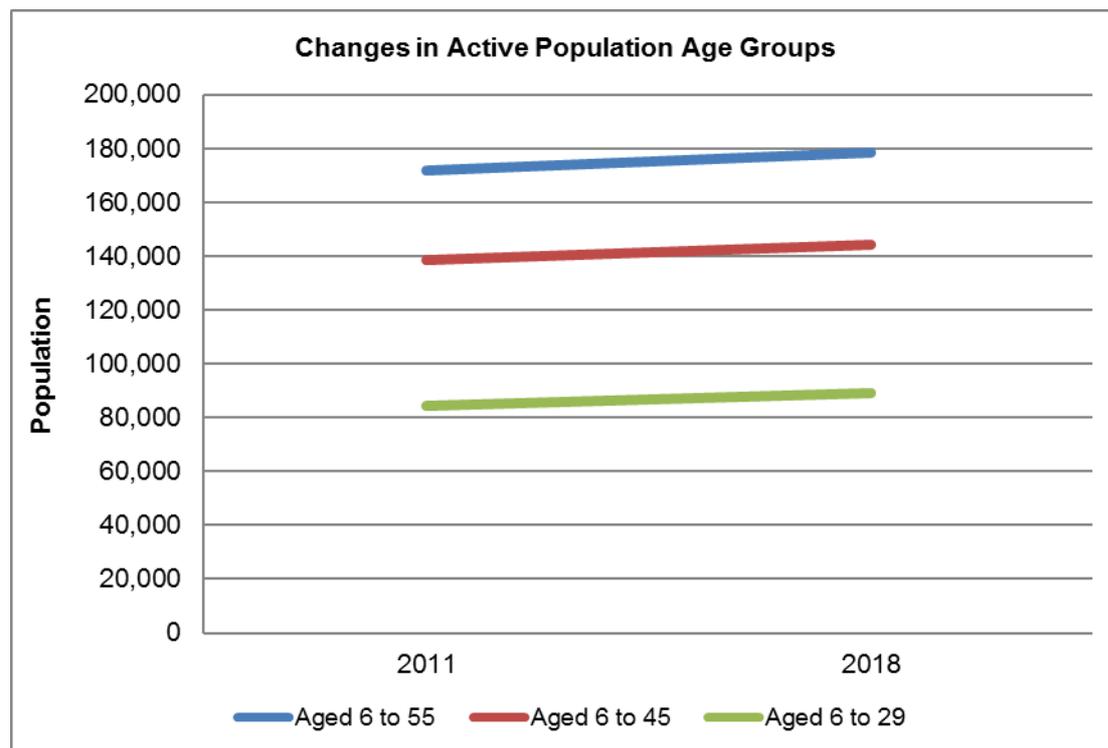
The "Other White" ethnic group, which includes migrants from Eastern Europe, made up 3.9% of Derby's population in 2011, making it the third largest BME group in the city.

²⁴ Derby HMA Housing Requirements Study, September 2012, GL Hearn.

4.4 Active Population

The Sport England Playing Pitch Model considers that the demand for playing pitches will come from the 'Active Population', which comprises people between the ages of 6 and 55 years. However, for pitch sports such as football this is more likely to be between the ages of 6 and 45 years. It is therefore pertinent to consider what changes are projected for these age groups over the period to 2018. The ONS population projections have been used for **Chart 4.3** and **Table 4.4** which show that there will be a steady increase in the Active population between 2013 and 2018.

Chart 4.3: Active Population Projections 2011 - 2018



Source: Interim 2011-based Subnational Population Projections

There will be an overall increase between 2013-2018 of 4.1% in the 6 and 55 years age group and 4.0% in the 6 to 45 years age group. Looking at the narrower age group of 6 to 29, which will have a higher proportion of sports participants, growth over the period will be 5.8%.

Table 4.4: Active Population

Active Population	2013	2018
Aged 6 to 55	171,556	178,665
Aged 6 to 45	138,619	144,147
Aged 6 to 29	84,241	89,111

Source; Interim 2011-based Subnational Population Projections

Table 4.3 shows that the population in Derby is projected to increase by 5.1% overall. Examining the change in the population of different age groups in greater detail reveals that the most significant increases between 2013 to 2018 within the Active Population will take

place within the 25 to 29 years age group (20.0%) and the 35 to 39 years age group (10.2%) There will also be a significant change in the 10 to 14 age group, which is projected to increase by 9.4%. However, there is a projected decline in the 15-19 age group (6.9%), the 40-44 age group (11.7%) and the 45-49 age group (5.0%). There are increases in the 55-59 years age group (17.0%), the 60-64 years age group (4.7%) and the 70-74 years age group (25.2%).

4.5 Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation are the Government's official measure of multiple deprivation at small area level²⁵ and provide a consistent measure of deprivation across England. Each area is given a deprivation score and deprivation rank, thus providing an indication of the level of relative deprivation. Key Findings at LSOA level for Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 for Derby City are:

- The most deprived LSOA's within the City are located within Arboretum Ward and the Sinfyn Ward and they all rank in the top 3% most deprived areas in England.
- There are 21 LSOAs within the 10% most deprived areas in England
- There are 38 LSOAs within the 20% most deprived areas in England

4.6 Population Implications for Outdoor Sport

The numbers of people in the active age groups that are most likely to participate in pitch and other outdoor sports are projected to increase between 2013 and 2021. This indicates that in terms of population, overall demand for pitches and other outdoor sports will continue and may increase, depending on levels of participation and other factors such as the costs of participating.

According to the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation, Derby is ranked 88th out of 355 local authorities in the country, placing it within the 25% most deprived areas. Pockets of deprivation are mainly concentrated in four wards – Arboretum, Normanton, Sinfyn and Alvaston - which are all in the top 10% most deprived areas nationally.

²⁵ Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) – there are 147 within Derby City.

5. Facilities

Changing patterns of use, rising maintenance and utility costs, local authority significant budget cuts and technological developments will have implications for the future provision of facilities for pitch sports. In undertaking this assessment it is essential we can contextualise each sports key national, regional and local focus for facilities standards, play surfaces and dimensions to aid the shaping of the Outdoor Sports Strategy.

5.1 Football

5.1.1 The Football Association National Facilities Strategy 2013 – 2015. Building, Protecting and Enhancing Sustainable Football Facilities.

In May 2011, the Football Association (FA) concluded its largest ever football survey – ‘the Big Grassroots Football Survey’. The most important facility issue, raised by 84% of respondents, was that of ‘poor facilities’.

Following this, the FA commissioned an additional piece of research dedicated to facilities issues. This research targeted a broad range of interests in the game from players through to ground staff with over 3,200 responses in total from across England.

The top three weighted priorities for home grounds were:

- Grass pitches (+100)
- Changing facilities (+57.5)
- Provision of toilets (+22.9).

Respondents were asked to rate the significance of four threats to facilities with the following results on a 0-5 scale where 0 indicated no threat and five indicated high threat:

- Threat of increased cost to access facilities to play and train – rated 3.98
- Reduced maintenance of pitches and facilities – 3.93
- Cost of playing and training equipment – 3.38
- Loss of playing pitches to developers – 2.63.

The research undertaken for the strategy reflects regular feedback received by the FA regarding playing and training facilities. Broadly speaking, the specific facility needs of those involved in the grassroots game are relatively modest and pragmatic – consisting of reasonable quality playing and training surfaces, a place to change and provision of toilet facilities on site. The headline issues that emerged from the research were:

1. Playing pitch surfaces

The majority of matches are played on natural grass pitches; some of these fall below acceptable standards and in many cases contribute to poor play and generally impede the development of a player’s technical ability.

2. A lack of high quality 3G Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs)

Required for both playing and training use, 3G AGPs are essential in the promotion of coaching and player development. These facilities can support intensive use and as such are great assets for playing and training.

3. Lack of floodlighting

For playing and training purposes. In order to ensure that facilities are used to their maximum potential, floodlighting is considered to be a priority by many clubs.

Priorities 2013 – 2015

The key priorities for the FA are:

- Natural grass pitch improvements and maintenance
- Development of new Artificial Grass Pitches
- Refurbishment of old Artificial Grass Pitches
- Provision of suitable changing accommodation and toilet facilities
- New / replacement goalposts
- Deliver in excess of £150m (through Football Foundation) into facility improvements across the National Game in line with identified priorities:
 - Natural grass pitches improved – target: 3000;
 - A network of new Artificial Grass Pitches built – target: 100;
 - A network of refurbished Artificial Grass Pitches – target: 150;
 - On selected sites, new and improved changing facilities and toilets;
 - Small grants programmes to address modest facility needs of clubs;
 - Ongoing support with the purchase and replacement of goalposts.

5.1.2 The Football Association National Game Strategy

The Football Association National Game Strategy provides a strategic framework that sets out the key priorities, expenditure proposals and targets for football over the six year period 2011-2015. The main issues facing grassroots football include:

- Growth and retention of young players
- Growth and retention of adult players
- Football for All
- Raising standards of behaviour
- Player development
- Running the game
- Football work force – improving the skills of the paid and volunteer workforce
- Build, protect and enhance sustainable football facilities
- Developing partnerships and increasing investment
- Promotion.

The strategy reinforces the urgent need to provide affordable, new and improved facilities in schools, clubs and on local authority sites.

Over 84% of football is played on public sector facilities rather than in private members clubs. In the view of the FA, the budgetary constraints that have affected most local authorities has resulted in decaying facilities that do not serve the community and act as a disincentive to play football. The loss of playing fields has also been well documented and adds to the pressure on the remaining facilities to cope with the demand, especially in inner city and urban areas. The FA is therefore concerned that funding cuts in local authorities will lead to the loss of playing fields, reduction in access and increased costs.

The FA's National Game Strategy²⁶ includes a key objective:

'Build, protect and enhance sustainable football facilities to improve the experience of the nation's favourite game'.

The strategy explains that between 2008–11 over £253 million has been invested in improving the quantity and quality of facilities with over 1,000 playing pitches improved or protected from development. The FA's new strategy includes a further £300 million investment programme to improve the quality of facilities.

The FA is therefore seeking to manage existing resources more effectively by providing specific guidance and support the protection of existing facilities; updating FA technical standards and developing a support/advice/maintenance package for existing pitch/facility providers.

5.1.3 Performance Quality Standard

In seeking to improve the quality of pitches, the FA, together with the Institute of Groundsmanship (IOG) and Sport England, has developed the Performance Quality Standard (PQS) which provides a recommended minimum quality standard for the construction of new and refurbished natural grass pitches. It sets the basic standard for natural grass pitches and covers important factors such as the grass cover and specification, levels, drainage and maintenance. Principally, this recommends that a natural grass pitch must:

- Have adequate grass cover
- Low level of weed coverage
- Be flat
- Have the ability to drain water
- Have sufficient carrying capacity²⁷.

Natural grass pitches have a limited carrying capacity, i.e. the number of matches that can be staged per week. However, a good quality, well maintained natural grass pitch will cater for up to seven hours use per week and therefore will maximise community use.

5.1.4 Ground Grading and Ground Improvements

The FA now grades football grounds to ensure that clubs within the National League System (NLS) and those aspiring to enter the NLS are providing facilities compliant with the required grade at the relevant 'step' of the NLS. Each club is graded on a three yearly cycle to ensure they comply with their required grading.

²⁶ 'Developing football for everyone' National Game Strategy 2011–15, Football Association
²⁷ Natural Grass Pitches, Football Foundation.

There are two key aspects to the ground grading assessment. These relate to identifying the compliance of a club's facilities with the requirements of the grade which they are being assessed against. A further consideration is the quality of the facilities.

5.1.5 Pitch Sizes

The FA provides guidance on the suggested size of football pitches for the different age groups. These are detailed in **Table 3.1**. These sizes determine whether a pitch is classified as a mini soccer pitch, a youth pitch or an adult pitch when considering the supply of football pitches in relation to demand.

There is an overlap between the maximum size of a Youth U15 –U16 pitch and the minimum size of a Youth U17 – U18 and seniors pitch. It is therefore sometimes difficult to determine whether a pitch has been laid out for youth or adult usage.

5.1.6 FA Charter Standard

The FA Charter Standard programme provides recognition and rewards a club that is well-run, sustainable, with safeguarding children and safety paramount. It also recognises the commitment to coaching, player and coach development and the raising of standards of behaviour in the game.

There are three levels of FA Charter Standard Awards for clubs to recognise the different standards. The entry level is an 'FA Charter Standard Club', the next level is an 'FA Charter Standard Development Club' and the most advanced 'FA Charter Standard Community Club'. Each advanced level requires additional criteria to be met.

5.1.7 Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs)

There are effectively three types of artificial grass surface of relevance to this strategy:

Sand-dressed pitches – the pile of the carpet is filled to within 5-8 mm of the tips of the fibres with fine sand. This type of surface is often used for hockey.

Sand filled pitches – the pile of the carpet is 20mm to 25mm, which is filled almost to the top with graded sand laid over a rubber shock pad and engineering base. The sand makes the pitch rough and harder. In comparison with sand-dressed or rubber crumb pitches, ball speed across the surface is often noticeably slower. This is a versatile surface that can provide casual play for a variety of sports.

Third Generation Artificial Grass Pitches – generally a longer pile of 50mm to 65mm filled with sand and topped with rubber crumb. This is the preferred surface for football due to the similarity with natural grass.

For football, artificial surfaces complement rather than replace natural turf pitches. The main role of AGPs for football is to absorb midweek training and, in some cases, they are used for matches which could not be played on grass pitches due to the lack of lighting. Mostly they are used to accommodate five-a-side football.

The main advantage of AGPs²⁸ is that they have a much higher capacity than natural turf pitches and can be used for seven days a week. They can also be used in most weather conditions. However, they cannot accommodate the range of activities suited to natural turf.

The FA is fully supportive of the use of the 3rd Generation (3G) artificial pitches in football for competitive matches and training purposes. The FA recognises the value and benefit of

28 This term covers all sand based and rubber crumb (Third Generation) pitches.

3G facilities and the positive impact these facilities have had and will have in the future. The development of 3G artificial grass pitches with a longer pile now allows football to be played on artificial grass that replicates the playing qualities of the best quality natural turf pitches. The success of these surfaces is such that they are now being used in major competitions including FIFA World Cup qualification matches and the UEFA Champions League as well as grass roots football and small-sided centres. Many local leagues are approving the use of the 3G pitches for matches particularly given the lack of available quality pitches for clubs.

The use of 3G facilities is acceptable in the following FA competitions (12/13 season):

- FA Trophy
- FA Vase
- FA Youth Cup (qualifying rounds only)
- FA Women's Premier League and Cup
- FA Sunday Cup
- FA County Youth Cup

The use of 3G pitches is currently not acceptable in

- FA Cup all rounds
- FA Youth Cup (proper rounds).

Furthermore a full size 3G pitch combined with the higher capacity of use provides greater flexibility of use and can accommodate 11 v 11 adult, 9 v 9, mini soccer and 5 a side matches. The operator has the flexibility to divide the pitch into halves or thirds depending on the demand.

5.1.8 Women's Football

A key objective of the Football Association is to improve the access to quality facilities in the women's and girls' game. Both the Football Association and the Football Foundation require that any proposals for new build or refurbishment of existing changing facilities that are seeking grant aid must provide changing facilities which are fully self-contained units with en-suite shower and lavatory provision and a lobby area or privacy screen for safeguarding children. This provides maximum flexibility of use providing for male, female and adult and youth provision.

Derby County Ladies FC would like to relocate the club as a whole to Moorways and work with the Council and the Centre of Excellence in creating a regional and potentially national hub for women's football. In doing so the club would be looking for a lease that would allow the club security of tenure so that it could work with the Council to improve the facilities.

5.1.9 Commercial Small-Sided Football

The significant growth of the small-sided (mainly five-a-side) game as a commercial venture principally involves small, all-weather, floodlit pitches. This could supplement and possibly displace demand for full-sized natural turf pitches. There is one commercial five-a-side venue in Derby which is the Lucozade Powerleague Derby Soccerdome at Pride Park.

5.1.10 Goalpost Safety

Unsafe goalposts and the incorrect use of goalposts have been the cause of serious injuries and some fatalities over recent years. The FA has therefore issued guidance on such matters as the need to anchor securely to the ground. In particular, the use of metal cup hooks on goals was banned from the start of the 2007/08 season and match officials have been instructed not to commence matches for safety reasons where such net fixings are evident. Nets should only be secured by plastic hooks, net grips or tape and not by metal cup hooks. Also goalposts which have been altered from their original size or construction must not be used. The FA and BSI have developed two standards for goalposts – BSEN 748 (2004) and BS 8462 (2005) and a Code of Practice BS 8461 has also been completed.

5.2 Rugby

Changing patterns of participation have significant implications for pitch provision (with more small-sided Mini-Rugby pitches needed) and for changing facilities (with appropriate provision made for juniors and women).

5.2.1 The National Facilities Strategy for Rugby Union in England 2013 – 2017

The National Facilities Strategy for Rugby Union in England 2013 – 2017 provides a framework for the development of high-quality and well-managed facilities that will help to strengthen member clubs and grow the game in local communities.

The priorities for facility provision are to:

- Increase the provision of integrated changing facilities that are child friendly and can sustain concurrent male and female activity at the club
- Improve the quality and quantity of natural turf pitches (this includes support for enhanced pitch maintenance programmes)
- Improve the quality and quantity of floodlighting
- Increase the provision of artificial grass pitches that deliver wider game development outcomes.

It is also a high priority for the Rugby Football Union (RFU) to target investment in:

- Social, community and catering facilities, which can support diversification and the generation of additional revenues
- Facility upgrades, which result in an increase in energy-efficiency, in order to reduce the running costs of clubs
- Pitch furniture, including quality rugby posts and pads.

5.2.2 Artificial Grass Pitches

The improved qualities of Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs) have been recognised by the international governing bodies of rugby union and the rules have been amended to allow the use of artificial grass pitches in competitions.

Saracens become the first professional rugby union club to install a synthetic pitch for competitive fixtures in 2013.

Third generation (3G) artificial carpet systems are generally a 50-65mm long pile, non-abrasive carpet system, in-filled with recycled rubber to replicate natural turf. Underneath is

a pad designed for firmness, yet capable of absorbing impact when a player falls under a heavy tackle.

In 2003 the International Rugby Board (IRB) produced guidance on pitch systems that are appropriate for rugby union.²⁹ Pitches meeting this standard can accommodate full contact activity, including tackling, rucking and mauling, scrummaging and line outs. Recognising the synergy between rugby and football, the RFU, supported by the FA, has produced guidance for dual use artificial grass rugby/football pitches.³⁰

5.3 Cricket

The England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) Strategic Plan 2010 – 2013 - Grounds to Play, is based on the four key 'Pillars of our Game' to develop the game of cricket which underpinned the previous strategic plan 'Building Partnerships'.

Investment in facilities is one way of strengthening the health of the game. This is equally applicable to the local club as it is to a Test match arena and benefits both the facilities which players and spectators enjoy as well as providing greater financial stability for the game. Each pillar therefore has an increased percentage of investment in coaches and facilities to provide cricket with Grounds to Play. The four pillars are:

- Energising people and partnerships to deliver national goals at local level
- Vibrant domestic game
- Enhancing facilities, environments and participation
- Successful England teams.

In seeking to secure the future of cricket the ECB has identified the need for an increased proportion of expenditure to be invested in assets rather than revenue expenditure. The aim is to deliver enhanced facilities and strengthen the financial position of cricket clubs.

Asset growth is to be enhanced through continuing interest free loans to community clubs; expanding the NatWest Cricket Force; supporting corporate or public sector cricket grounds under threat of closure through the England and Wales Cricket Trust; and, seeking to expand partnerships for Indoor Cricket.

In seeking to enhance facilities the ECB acknowledges that cricket has received the largest single award from Sport England for its recreational programmes. Income received from media rights equate to more than seven times the investment of Sport England. Participation is seen to be central to the health of the game. In order to sustain participation levels the strategy focuses on a substantially enhanced investment in facilities and coaches.

The ECB has also produced guidance on the construction and preparation of cricket pitches.³¹ Cricket demands a firm, level surface that provides consistent bounce and pace. The aim of the guidance is to achieve the best possible playing surface at all levels of the game.

29 'Performance Specification for Artificial Grass Pitches for Rugby', more commonly known as 'Regulation 22'

30 'Artificial Grass Pitches for Rugby and Association Football'

31 TS4 Recommended Guidelines for the Construction, Preparation and Maintenance of Cricket Pitches and Outfields at all Levels of the Game.

Cricket grounds should have a boundary with a minimum of 45.72 metres from the centre of the pitch in current use. Pitches must run approximately north/south to minimise the risk of batsmen or bowlers facing a low sun. The pitch axis must point in a direction between 325 degrees and 55 degrees on the compass. One pitch area is 22.86m long by 3.05m wide. The number of pitch areas required in a season determines the size of the cricket square. The ECB's suggested maximum number of games per pitch is five matches during the season.

The outfield should provide a fast and true surface for the ball to run without deviation and should be firm enough to provide a good and safe foot hold for the fielder.

There is a continuing trend for cricket clubs to acquire and develop their own facilities in contrast to football clubs, the majority of which rely heavily on the public sector.

Increased participation by women has resulted in a need for good quality segregated changing facilities.

5.4 Hockey

The England Hockey Whole Sport Plan 2013 – 2017 sets out a vision to become 'A nation where hockey matters' and to provide inspirational leadership to ensure:

- Growth in participation.
- International success.
- Increased visibility.
- Enhanced infrastructure.
- A strong and respected England Hockey Board (EHB).

Delivery of the Hockey Plan will be based on the Community Links Model, where the club is seen at the heart of activity and hockey is delivered by different partners within their locality e.g. schools – Quicksticks and In2Hockey, Leisure centres – Rush Hockey.

A key goal of the EHB is to attract and retain more people into the sport. The EHB recognises that this will not be possible without the correct facility provision, to accommodate the increase in participants.

There are approximately one thousand sand-filled or dressed, and fifty water based pitches in England. Most have been installed in the past 10-15 years. A considerable number of these pitches are used for multi-sport activity e.g. hockey, football, rugby and tennis.

As of 2011 affiliated hockey clubs are utilising around two thirds of the sand and water Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs) in England. The clubs are using around 7,000 hours during September to April, and reduced hours during the summer months. Outside of this club use, sits the Single System³² which uses 2,000 hours annually. The EHB has identified that 32% of pitches are over 10 years old, 12% over 15 years old and 4% over 20 years old.

32 The purpose of the Single System is to make opportunities for participants 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.

Nearly all club games are played on AGPs and the number of full size AGPs in England is now in excess of 600.

There are a number of different types of synthetic surface available. These fall generally under one of the following headings:

Filled surface: a surface (or carpet) comprising a synthetic yarn filled with sand (or similar material) to the full height of the pile to help maintain its verticality.

Dressed surface or water-based filled surface: a surface (or carpet) comprising a synthetic yarn filled with sand (or similar material) to between 65% and 80% of the pile height. For optimum performance, this type of surface should be watered.

Water-based unfilled surface: a surface (or carpet) comprising a very dense synthetic pile of short length which is maintained wet during play.

Long pile (3G) surfaces: from 2009 England Hockey has permitted the use of some long pile turf pitches for some competitive hockey. For the long pile turf pitches to be used for hockey, the pile must be less than 40mm.

From the August 2009 England Hockey introduced a system of pitch categorisation which identifies the categories of pitches that are suitable for hockey playing and specific levels of competition. These are shown in **Table 5.1** below.

Table 5.1: Hockey Pitch Categories

EHB Category 1	Water surface approved within the FIH Global/National Parameters
EHB Category 2	Sand dressed surfaces within the FIH National Parameter
EHB Category 3	Sand based surfaces within the FIH National Parameter
EHB Category 4	40 mm Long pile (3G) surfaces that are categorised by FIH as satisfying their 'National' performance parameter. The certification shall be based on onsite testing

5.5 Tennis

The Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) strategy 2013 – 2017 – Whole Sports Plan focuses on 'Priority Areas' where the LTA will work with partners to develop bottom up tennis development plans to offer more opportunities for people to play tennis. The Priority Areas will be selected on the basis of population size, the prevalence of customer segments and existing tennis infrastructure. Area plans will seek to maximize the use of existing facilities. A more proactive approach that takes tennis into the local community will seek to break down both actual and perceived barriers to participation.

Key areas of activity will include:

Parks: maximising the use of park sites to increase regular participation through the development of local authority and partnerships with other providers. This will include helping park sites to promote tennis and ensuring they offer an appealing mix of youth and adult programmes.

Clubs: Driving participation in clubs by supporting 'traditional' clubs to keep more people playing tennis through optimised programming and consumer offers. The LTA will also develop partnerships with commercial tennis providers to bring tennis and products such as Cardio Tennis to new consumer groups in new environments.

Disability: To inspire and engage more disabled people in tennis, and develop a stronger infrastructure and tennis network for disabled players. Deliver improvements to disability talent ID and development, for wheelchair tennis and other impairment groups.

Young People: 14-25yrs will benefit from adapted programmes with more after school provision, including satellite clubs, as well as a significant expansion of the varied tennis options for FE and HE students, which was successfully trialled in 2011-13.

Facilities investment: Strategic Whole Sport Plan facilities investment will support and facilitate the delivery of the above programmes. It will be largely focused in the priority areas to address gaps or improve provision where critical to park or community programmes. Significant work is planned to improve the monitoring, evaluation and follow up of facilities investment, as well as an increased focus on revenue investment alongside capital spend.

The demand for better facilities that can be used throughout the year has led to the development of a range of synthetic sports surfaces of which synthetic grass has become one of the most widely used and well accepted. These are:

- **Initially synthetic grass tennis surfaces** were sand-filled tufted carpets with pile heights traditionally in the range of 18 to 23mm with a particulate or granular fill introduced into the carpet to support the pile and form a major part of the playing surface. However, problems with an inconsistent and low bounce led to the development of shorter pile, denser carpets.
- **Impervious acrylic** sometimes referred to as “hard courts” is widely used. The playing surface consists of multiple applications of coloured impervious acrylic materials installed on a sub-base, usually of dense macadam, which is laid on a suitable depth of well-compacted aggregate foundation. Most proprietary systems offer optional “cushioned” layers of varying depth, intended to provide a degree of player comfort. The surface’s playing characteristics makes it suitable for all standards of play, up to the highest levels of competition.
- **Porous Macadam** is a very popular surface representing approximately 80% of courts in the UK. This is mainly attributed to its porous properties, designed to allow rapid drainage through the entire surface, which means a speedier return to play. Porous macadam also requires a comparatively low level of initial capital cost for court construction.
- Although there are currently 10,000 park courts in the UK, the Tennis Foundation says there were about 33,000 three years ago. Many councils have decided to convert courts for other activities which generate more use.

5.6 Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs)

Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs) in the context of outdoor sports facilities are a designated space that is suitable for the outdoor sports rather than hard play areas. Their purpose is to provide a dedicated space that can accommodate different outdoor sports depending on the type of playing surface provided.

Sport England has prepared guidance notes³³, in partnership with the Sports and Play Construction Association (SAPCA) for MUGAs.

Five principal types of MUGA/AGP are detailed in this guidance although not all of these are recommended as being suitable for the pitch sports considered in this report. Each type has a different surface although certain surface types are more suitable than others for different sports. The types are:

Types 1 and 2 have macadam surface and these are not considered suitable for football, hockey or rugby.

Type 3 has a polymeric surface which has a degree of inherent shock absorption. To provide the high degree of slip resistance required by sports such as tennis and netball a specially modified final coating can be applied, although the use of this surface for ball contact sports will cause a rapid reduction in its slip resistance.

Type 4 MUGAs have thicker forms of polymeric surface to accommodate five-a side football, basketball and general sports and recreational training and play.

Type 5 MUGAs have a surface with a shock pad and either sand filled or sand dressed synthetic turf or a needle-punch carpet. These areas are used for sports such as hockey, uni-hockey, five-a-side football, football, lacrosse, American football and training areas for activities such as rugby union and rugby league.

5.7 Bowls

People in Derby play either crown green bowls or flat green bowls. In Derby, crown green bowls is the predominant discipline. The British Crown Green Bowling Association (BCGBA) governs the sport of crown green bowls. The BCGBA recently withdrew from the Bowls Development Alliance (BDA) and has formed the Association of Bowling Codes (The ABC of Bowls) together with two other bowls governing bodies. The ABC of Bowls represents 4,500 bowling clubs in the country.

Flat Green bowls is governed by Bowls England, which is a member of the Bowls Development Alliance. The BDA is recognised by Sport England and recently secured four years of further funding from Sport England to invest in grass roots development. The BDA vision for the sport is for bowls to be the sport that:

‘Helps people to live longer, be healthier and have more fulfilling lives.’

The organisation’s aim is for bowls to become the Number One sport for participants aged 55 and over. To achieve this aim it is seeking to increase participation in the sport focusing on those aged 55 and over and to support clubs to provide a quality experience that will maintain club membership. The Whole Sport Plan 2013 – 2017 sets out a strategy to focus activity in five ‘hot spots’ which are areas with a high population of the target age group 55 years and over and where there is evidence of a high latent demand for the sport of bowls. Derbyshire is not identified as being a ‘hot spot’.

The green in Crown Green bowls does not have to be a specific size. The name comes from the 'crown' in the centre of the green, a slightly raised area so the surface is not flat. In

33 Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs) including Multi-Sport Synthetic Turf Pitches (STPs) Part 1 to 3 – General Guidance and Design Considerations; Dimensions and Layouts. Produced by Sport England, in conjunction with the Sports and Play Construction Association.

general the green is about 36.6 metres square, and the crown is usually between 15.2 and 45.7 centimetres higher than the flat area on the rest of the green. For crown greens perimeter ditch requirements are rather less rigid than for flat greens. Traditional timber edging or pre-cast concrete kerbs are usually used. Additionally, crown greens require treated timber striking boards along the outer ditch kerb. Alternatively, synthetic turf may be used.

The one flat green club in Derby is West End Bowls. The bowling green for flat green bowls should be 34 metres by 34 metres minimum with a preferred size of 40 metres by 40 metres. The pitch size excludes the perimeter ditch. Play rotates North/South and East/West, which means that the pitch should be equal sided. The widths of the rinks are between a minimum of 5.5 metres and a maximum of 5.8 metres under World Bowls rules although rink widths for club play can be four metres minimum. Normally the surface is natural turf but synthetic surfaced pitches are becoming more popular.

A perimeter ditch with dimensions of 200-380mm wide and 50-200mm deep surrounds the green. The holding surface must not damage the Jack or the bowls. Against the outer edge of the ditch, there should be a bank 230mm above surface level at its highest. The bank should be either set at a right angle to the green or sloped no more than 35 degrees from the vertical.

5.8 Netball

The Whole Sport Plan for Netball 2013 – 2017 sets out how English Netball intends to become an established top performing, financially sustainable National Governing Body that promotes 'Netball for Life' and develops more world class athletes. The objective is to grow participation in the game by an average of 10,000 participants per annum and for England to win the World Netball Championships. The plan employs market segmentation data to identify ten separate types of current/ potential netball participants with varying motivations, expectations and needs. Over the next four years England Netball will develop programmes which aim to provide playing opportunities specifically tailored to the needs of the participants in each group.

Netball requires certain performance characteristics from netball playing surfaces that are critical to the successful implementation of the game. These requirements apply to both indoor and outdoor surfaces. They specify the requirements in terms of slip resistance, traction, ball rebound and force reduction. Where surfaces are intended to be permeable they should be designed and constructed so that no water is present on the surface fifteen minutes after rainfall ceases.

6. Sports Participation Profile

6.1 Adult Participation - Derby

The Active People Survey measures participation across over 250 different sports and recreational activities. Within the survey, respondents are asked about their participation over the last four weeks. The results for the measure 'percentage of the adult (age 16 and over) population in a local area who participate in sport and active recreation, at moderate intensity, for at least 30 minutes on at least 12 days out of the last four weeks (equivalent to 30 minutes on 3 or more days a week - formerly NI8) are shown in **Chart 6.1** below.

Chart 6.1: Adult (16+) participation in at least 30 minutes and moderate intensity sport (at least 3 sessions a week) by year (formerly NI8)

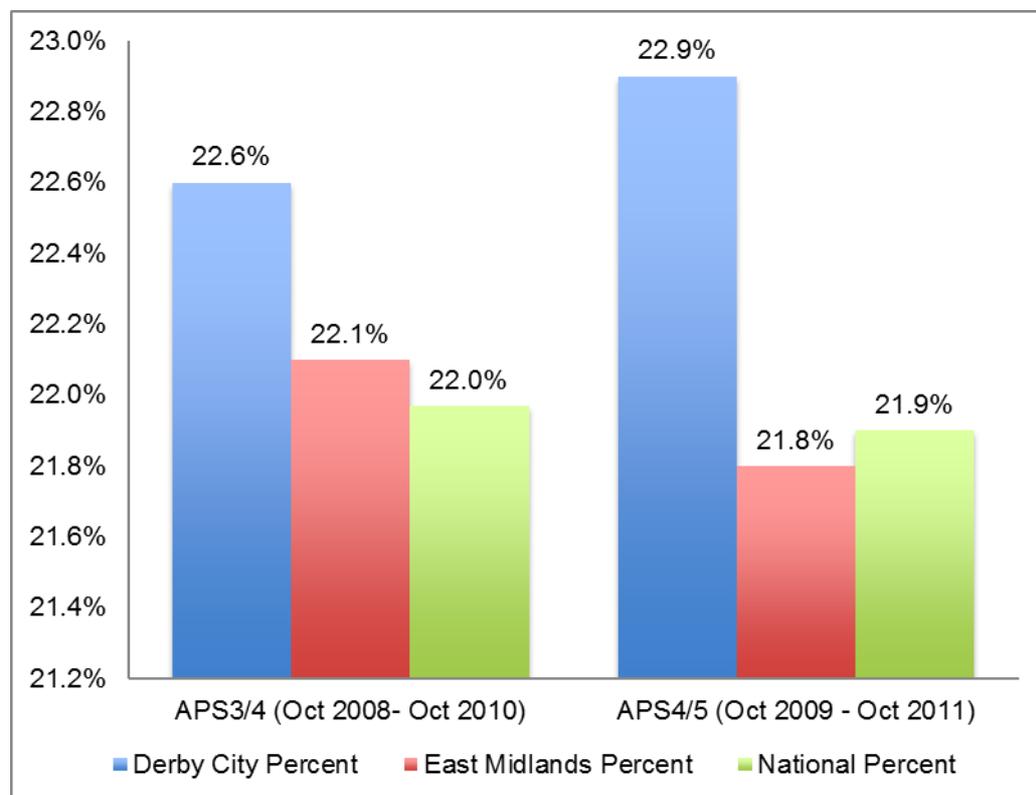


Chart 6.1 shows that the APS 3/4 result for Derby City was 22.6%, which is higher than the level of participation in the East Midlands (22.1%) and the National level (22%). The participation level in Derby City increased by APS 4/5 to 22.9% with a corresponding decrease in the East Midlands (21.8%) and Nationally (21.9%).

6.2 Profile of Sports Participants in Derby

Sport England has developed nineteen sporting segments to provide a better understanding of people's attitudes to sport, their motivations and barriers. The key data sources were Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) 'Taking Part' survey and Active People. Further data was added from Experian Mosaic databases. Population data is used for people aged 18 and over.

Segmentation provides information on who participates in sport and what they want in terms of sport and active recreation provision. In total there are nineteen segments. In England,

21% of all adults regularly take part in sport and active recreation. Half of all segments participate at a level that is below the national average.

Chart 6.2 and **Table 6.1** below show the relative importance of the individual market segments in Derby and their distribution.

Table 6.1 Market Segments in City of Derby

Segment Number	Segment	Description	City of Derby Population	City of Derby Population %	National Population %
19	Elsie and Arnold	Retirement Home Singles	17602	9.6%	8.0%
9	Kev	Pub League Team Mates	15076	8.2%	5.9%
11	Philip	Comfortable Mid-Life Males	14704	8.0%	8.6%
2	Jamie	Sports Team Drinkers	14203	7.7%	5.4%
14	Brenda	Older Working Women	11604	6.3%	4.9%
6	Tim	Settling Down Males	11402	6.2%	8.8%
13	Roger and Joy	Early Retirement Couples	10503	5.7%	6.8%
4	Leanne	Supportive Singles	10454	5.7%	4.3%
8	Jackie	Middle England Mums	9652	5.2%	4.9%
10	Paula	Stretched Single Mums	9320	5.1%	3.7%
12	Elaine	Empty Nest Career Ladies	9197	5.0%	6.1%
18	Frank	Twilight Year Gents	9177	5.0%	4.0%
15	Terry	Local Old Boys	9078	4.9%	3.7%
5	Helena	Career Focused Females	6604	3.6%	4.5%
1	Ben	Competitive Male Urbanites	6390	3.5%	4.9%
7	Alison	Stay at Home Mums	5443	3.0%	4.4%
3	Chloe	Fitness Class Friends	5126	2.8%	4.7%
16	Norma	Later Life Ladies	5048	2.7%	2.1%
17	Ralph and Phyllis	Comfortable Retired Couples	3336	1.8%	4.2%

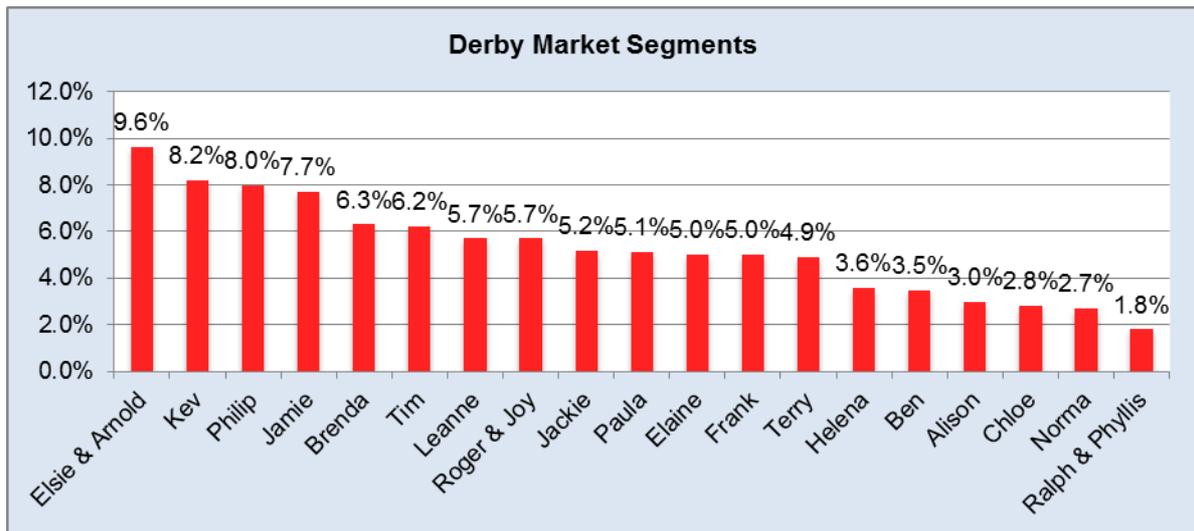
Market segmentation demonstrates the importance of age with a sharp decrease in activity as people get older. It also demonstrates the impact of gender with women having a much lower participation rate. Social deprivation is another factor, which leads to lower participation rates.

This tool makes it possible to analyse the sport and recreation market in the City of Derby. Each segment has been assigned a name that reflects the most popular first names for the group.

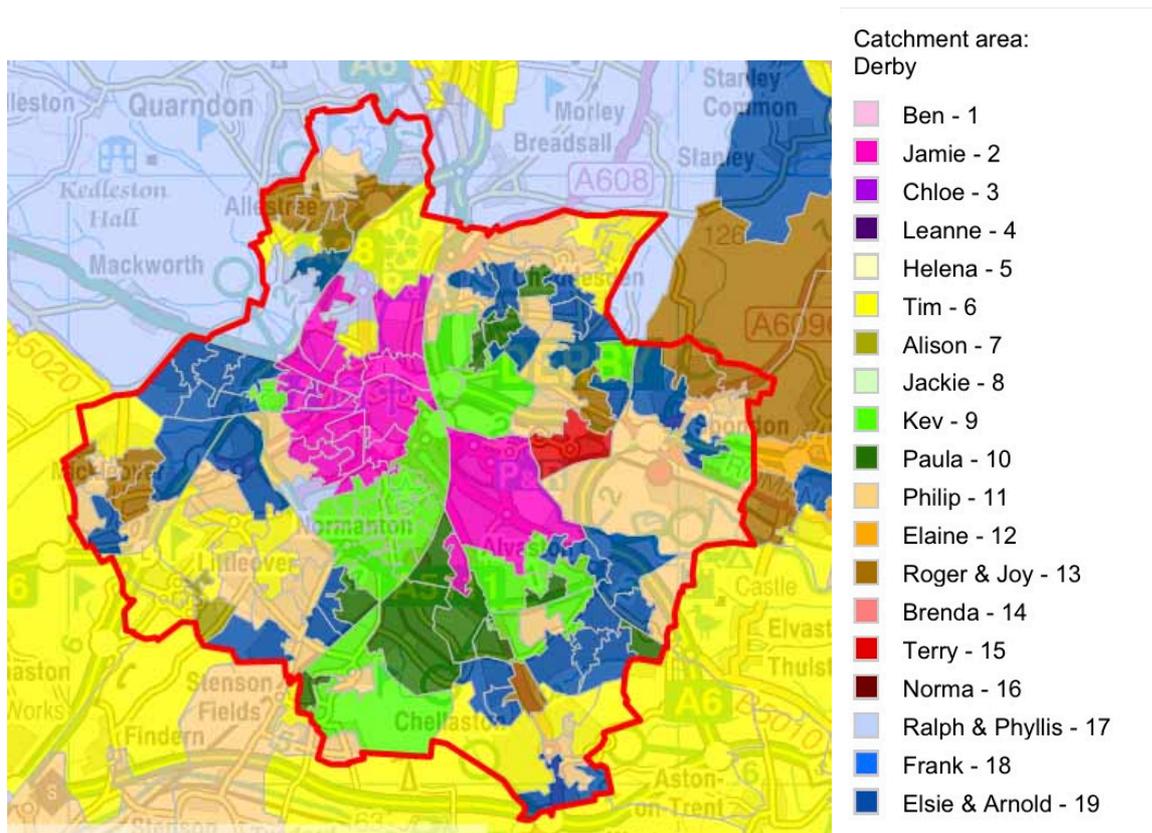
The market segmentation map (**Map 6.1**) shows the distribution of the dominant market segments in Derby City by Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs).

6.2.1 Dominant Segments

Chart 6.2: Market Segments in the City of Derby



Map 6.1 - Dominant Market Segments in Derby City by Population and Location



6.2.2 Elsie and Arnold (Segment 19) – ‘Retired Single or Widowers’

Elsie and Arnold are retired singles or widowers, predominantly female, living in sheltered accommodation. This segment constitutes 8% of all adults; 2% of adult men and 14% of adult women.

The segment is much less active than the average adult population. They are likely to be doing less sport than 12 months ago, mainly due to health or injury.

The top sports that Elsie and Arnold participate in are shown in **Table 6.2**: 10% of this group take part in ‘keep fit/gym’, 7% take part in swimming, and 3% take part in bowls.

Elsie and Arnold have very low participation in sport - 82% have done no sport in the past four weeks, compared with the average of 60% of all adults. 17% have participated in sport at least once a week, which is consistent with other segments of that age.

A very small proportion has undertaken three sessions of sport a week (5%), compared with 11% of the over 66 age group.

15% of Elsie and Arnolds are members of a club to participate in sport, although social aspects of club membership may play a role in their membership.

Table 6.2: Sports Participation – Elsie and Arnold

Sport	Elsie and Arnold	All Adults
Keep fit/Gym	10%	17%
Swimming	7%	14%
Bowls	3%	1%
Football	1%	4%
Martial Arts	1%	1%
Badminton	1%	2%
Golf	1%	4%
Cycling	1%	9%
Table Tennis	0.4%	0.5%
Tennis	0.4%	2%
Angling	0.4%	1%

25% of this segment would like to do more sport, compared to 52% of all adults.

The top sports that Elsie and Arnold would like to do more of are swimming (30%); keep fit and gym (13%); cycling (3%); tennis (3%) and bowls (2%).

Elsie and Arnold is the dominant segment in parts of the Mackworth, Mickleover, Littleover, Alvaston, Boulton and Spondon and Chaddesden areas.

6.2.3 Kev – (Segment 9) – ‘Pub League Team Mates’

Kev is someone who enjoys pub league games and watching live sport. This group constitute 6% of all adults and 12% of adult men. He lives with his long-term partner and stepson, working as a self-employed plumber.

On Saturday mornings Kev occasionally trains with the pub football team, and sometimes makes the Sunday side – although he’s struggling more and more to keep up with the lads in

the team. Alternatively Kev may spend his weekends doing DIY at home and watching TV. Evenings and weekends may see him down the local pub, smoking, drinking and watching sport, or taking part in other social activities, when work allows.

Kev used to enjoy lifting weights or using his punch bag at home, but lately his shoulder has been playing him up, so instead it is a few games of snooker or darts. He can't understand healthy eating fads - salads just don't seem like a proper meal to him, so he tends to stick to a relatively unhealthy processed food diet.

Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British heritage (67%), or Asian/Asian British heritage (12%); or may be of Other White origin (11%), of Irish heritage (6%), Black/Black British (2%), Chinese (1%) or belong to another ethnic group (1%).

The sports that Kev participates in most are shown in the **Table 6.3**: 14% of this segment take part in keep fit/gym compared to 17% of all adults; 12% of this segment take part in football compared to 4% of all adults. In addition, 11% of people in this segment take part in cycling, and 10% go swimming.

Kev's participation levels are slightly higher than those of the overall adult population; 42% take part in sport at least once a week and 17% of this segment does three 30-minute sessions of moderate intensity sport per week, compared to 15% of all adults. 57% of people in this segment have done no sport in the past month, compared to 60% of the overall adult population.

48% of people in this segment would be encouraged to do more sport if they were less busy, compared to 46% of the overall adult population.

21% of this segment would be encouraged to do more sport if admission to facilities/activities was cheaper, compared to 18% of the overall adult population.

12% of this segment would be encouraged to do more sport if they had people to go with, compared to 14% of the overall adult population.

Kev is a dominant segment in parts of Normanton, Arboretum, Derwent, Sinfin and Alvaston.

Table 6.3: Sports Participation - Kev

Sport	Kev	All Adults
Keep fit/gym	14%	17%
Football	12%	4%
Cycling	11%	9%
Swimming	10%	14%
Athletics	6%	5%
Golf	4%	4%
Angling	4%	1%
Badminton	2%	2%
Archery	2%	1%
Martial arts	2%	1%

6.2.4 Philip (segment 11) - 'Comfortable Mid-Life Male'

Philip is likely to be in his late forties, an owner-occupier and married with two older children. He is at the height of his career and enjoying a comfortable salary. Philip keeps up his love of sport and plays badminton in a local team, enjoys a swim at the health club. He is representative of 9% of all adults; 18% of adult men.

Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (82%), or Other White (7%) origin; or may also be of Irish heritage (6%), Asian/Asian British (4%), Black/Black British (1%), Chinese (0.5%) or belong to another ethnic group (0.5%).

Philip can be considered a 'sporty' segment, with above average levels of sports participation. Half of this segment has done no sport in the past four weeks, compared with the average of 60% of all adults. 30% of Philips are members of a club to participate in sport, which is higher than the national average.

The proportion of this segment playing sport at least once a week is 11 percentage points above the national average, and almost a fifth have undertaken three sessions of sport a week, compared with a national average of 15%.

The top sports that Philip participates in are shown in **Table 6.4** below. His top sport is cycling with 16% of this segment doing this at least once a month - almost double the national average. Philip also enjoys keep fit/gym, swimming, football, golf and athletics (running). His participation in football, golf, athletics and tennis is above the national average, which is indicative of the priority he places on sport. In terms of latent demand Philip would like to do more golf (7%) and a smaller proportion of this segment would also like to do more athletics (running).

Philip is the dominant segment in parts of Blagreaves and Littleover.

Table 6.4: Sports Participation - Philip

Sport	Philip	All Adults
Cycling	16%	9%
Keep fit/Gym	15%	17%
Swimming	12%	14%
Football	9%	4%
Golf	8%	4%
Athletics	7%	5%
Angling	3%	1%
Badminton	3%	2%
Tennis	3%	2%
Squash/racketball	2%	1%

6.2.5 Jamie (segment 2) 'Sports Team Lad'.

Jamie is mainly aged 18-25, single and likely to be a vocational student. The segment is mostly made up of young males enjoying football, pints and pool. They constitute 5% of all adults and 11% of adult men.

Jamie is likely to play football in the local youth league and play computer games with his friends from the team. He is unlikely to be concerned about his health or diet.

Ethnic origin Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (60%), or Other White (15%) origin; or may also be Asian/Asian British (14%), of Irish heritage (5%), Black/Black British (2%), Chinese (1%) or belong to another ethnic group (2%).

Jamie is a very active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. Almost 60% do sport at least once a week compared with 40% of adults. 31% of this segment does three 30-minute sessions of moderate intensity sport per week, compared to 15% of all adults.

The top sports that Jamie participates in are shown in **Table 6.5**. 28% of this group play football, compared to 4% of all adults; 22% take part in 'keep fit and gym' compared to 17% of all adults; 12% take part in both athletics (running) and cycling, and 10% go swimming. Jamie may also take part in badminton, tennis, cricket, basketball and golf.

Jamie is the second most active segment, after Ben, across the entire adult population.

In terms of latent demand, 64% of this segment would like to do more sport, compared to 52% of all adults. Of this segment, 14% would like to do more swimming compared to 27% of all adults. Other sports that Jamie would like to do more of are cycling (9%), football (8% compared to 2% of all adults), keep fit and gym (8% compared to 14% of all adults) and athletics (6%).

Table 6.5: Sports Participation - Jamie

Sport	Jamie	All Adults
Football	28%	4%
Keep fit/Gym	22%	17%
Athletics	12%	5%
Cycling	12%	9%
Swimming	10%	14%
Tennis	4%	2%
Badminton	4%	2%
Golf	3%	4%
Basketball	3%	0%
Cricket	3%	1%

Jamie is likely to be a member of a club to play sport (29% of this segment are club members compared to 23% of all adults). He is also likely to take part in competition (24% have done so in the past 12 months, compared to 13% of all adults). Of this segment, 20% receive instruction and 8% volunteer in sporting activity.

The main motivations for Jamie playing sport are enjoyment (54%), keeping fit (37%), and socialising (22%). These motivations are more significant for Jamie than they are for all adults.

The main barrier to playing sport for 33% of the Jamie segment are factors such as 'left school', 'no opportunity' and 'economic/work reasons'. Work commitments are a barrier for 27% of this segment, which is higher than amongst the overall adult population (19%). In

addition, ‘Health, injury and disability’ are considered a barrier to playing sport by 13% of this segment.

Jamie is the dominant segment in parts of Mackworth, Abbey and Darley.

6.2.6 Brenda (Segment 14) – ‘Older Working Women’

Brenda is 51 and works in a local food factory on the production line. Her two children have left home now, so it’s just Brenda and her husband in the terraced house.

Brenda gets up early and walks to the early shift at the factory. After a long day on her feet and a walk back home again, she’s too tired to do much with her evenings. A good dose of TV soaps provide some welcome relaxation, or she might go to the bingo hall instead. Dinner is inevitably oven food – she’s too tired to go to any effort. On Saturdays, Brenda looks after her grandchildren while her daughter works, often taking them swimming.

Brenda represents 5% of all adults and 10% of adult women

The ethnic origin of individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (76%), or Other White (8%) origin; or may also be Asian/Asian British (7%), of Irish heritage (6%), Black/Black British (2%), Chinese (1%) or belong to another ethnic group (1%).

Brenda is generally less active than the average adult population.

The top sports that Brenda participates in are shown in **Table 6.6** below: Keep fit/gym is the most popular sport with 15% of the segment doing this, followed by swimming (13%) and cycling (4%). Athletics (including running) is enjoyed by 2% of Brendas. In all cases her participation levels are below the national average for all adults.

Other sports that she may participate in are badminton, horse riding, tennis, martial arts (including Tai Chi), football and golf.

Table 6.6: Sports Participation - Brenda

Sport	Brenda	All Adults
Keep fit/gym	15%	17%
Swimming	13%	14%
Cycling	4%	9%
Athletics	2%	5%
Badminton	1%	2%
Martial arts	1%	1%
Golf	1%	4%
Football	1%	4%
Tennis	1%	2%
Equestrian	1%	1%

6.3 Outdoor Sports

Sport England's Market Segmentation tool also provides information about which segments are more likely to play a particular sport. This can be used to examine the profile of participants in each of the outdoor sports.

6.3.1 Outdoor Sport

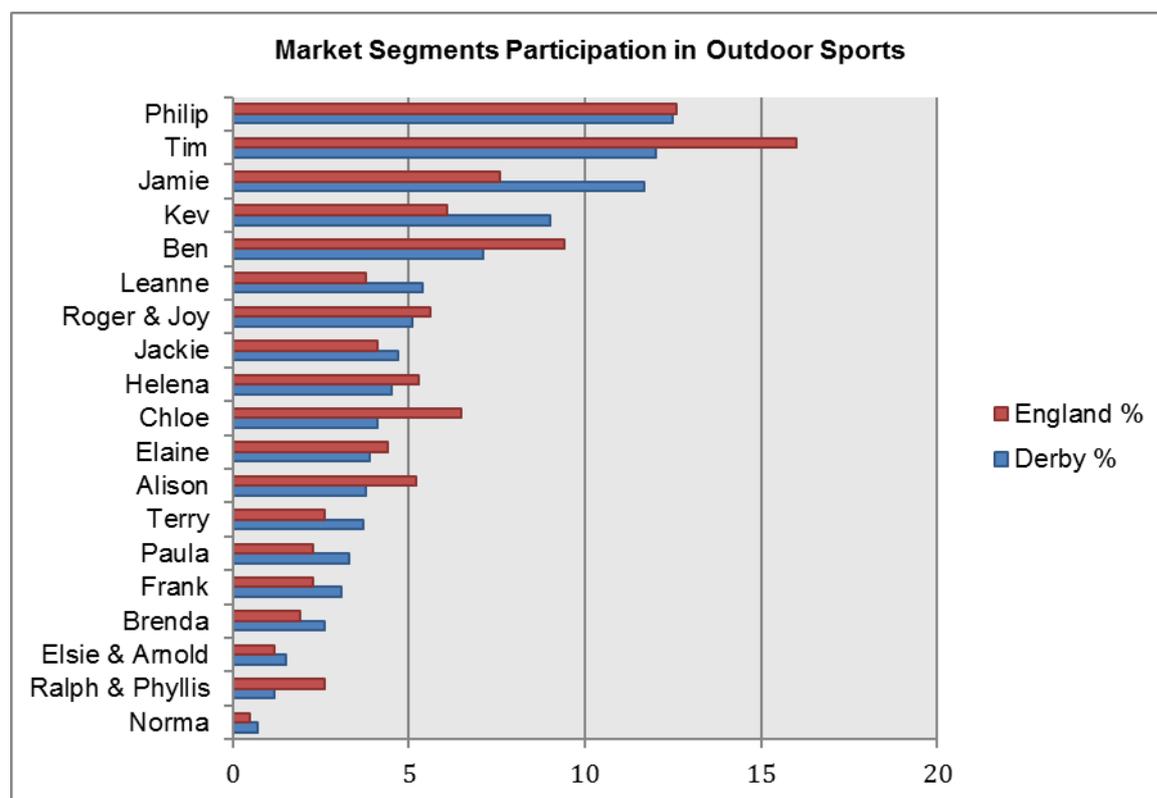
Looking at how participation differs between segments, **Chart 6.3** and **Table 6.7** show that participation in outdoor sports is concentrated in four main segments – Tim, Philip, Jamie and Kev. These four groups account for approximately 19,190 participants, which equates to 45.2% of all adult participants in outdoor sport. Participation by Jamie and Kev is higher than the national average. Philip, Jamie and Kev are also in the top five dominant segments for Derby. The other two dominant segments, Elsie and Arnold (1.2% and Brenda (1.9%) have low levels of participation in outdoor sport.

Table 6.7: Outdoor Sports Participation

Segment	Derby Population	Derby %	National Population	National %
Philip	5306	12.5%	1255797	12.6%
Tim	5101	12.0%	1589772	16%
Jamie	4945	11.7%	752923	7.6%
Kev	3838	9%	607540	6.1%
Ben	3013	7.1%	937690	9.4%
Leanne	2287	5.4%	374394	3.8%
Roger and Joy	2164	5.1%	561006	5.6%
Jackie	1995	4.7%	405975	4.1%
Helena	1891	4.5%	523929	5.3%
Chloe	1759	4.1%	650793	6.5%
Elaine	1654	3.9%	439321	4.4%
Alison	1595	3.8%	517452	5.2%
Terry	1583	3.7%	258827	2.6%
Paula	1418	3.3%	229258	2.3%
Frank	1312	3.1%	230592	2.3%
Brenda	1124	2.6%	191327	1.9%
Elsie and Arnold	645	1.5%	117493	1.2%
Ralph and Phyllis	512	1.2%	260629	2.6%
Norma	292	0.7%	49397	0.5%
Total	42,434	99.9%	9,954,115	100%

Looking at people who would like to play outdoor sport, the total number of potential adults who wish to participate is just below 35,000 with about 12,800 of these being from the Jamie, Kev and Philip segments. This latent demand represents about 36% of the total adult population that would like to play outdoor sport.

Chart 6.3: Outdoor Sports Participation



6.4 Summary of Derby’s Sport Participation Profile

Sport England’s market segmentation facilitates a more detailed analysis of participation in outdoor sports in Derby by adults aged over 16 years.

The top four dominant market segments in Derby are Elsie and Arnold, Kev, Philip and Jamie. Three of these Kev, Philip and Jamie are also in the top five segments for outdoor sport. Kev and Jamie are in the top five segments for football. Jamie is also in the top five segments for cricket, rugby and tennis. There is a lack of women participants in the higher participation segments for outdoor sports.

The market segmentation profile of Derby provides an understanding of the market for outdoor sport. It provides a breakdown of the numbers in each segment and their motivations in relation to participation in outdoor sport and the activities likely to attract particular segments and the number of people in each segment who "would like to do more sport." This helps to develop a better understanding of where future growth in participation might come from and which segments should be targeted. The analysis has also provided an indication of sports participation at a local level and could be used to derive an understanding of the profile of the catchment areas for individual facilities. Clearly there is potential for increasing participation in outdoor sports, provided that good quality facilities are available at a reasonable cost.

7. Football Assessment

7.1 Introduction

This section provides a comprehensive picture of the demand for football facilities and the supply of those facilities in Derby. It examines the degree to which current supply meets the demand both in terms of quantity and quality and identifies key issues relating to football.

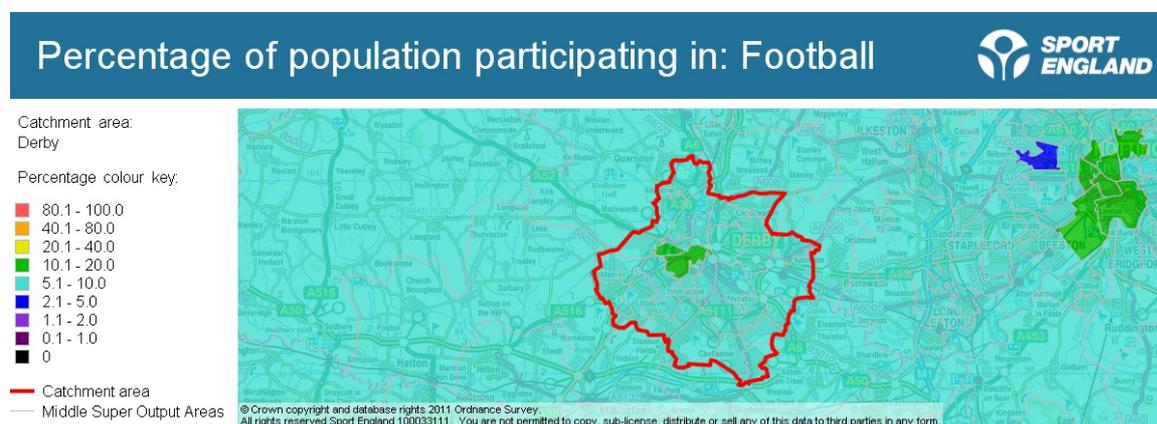
The demand for football is expressed in terms of the number of teams using football facilities and the teams who would like to use facilities in Derby. The information on demand was secured through a questionnaire survey of all known football clubs that are based in the City of Derby whose players, for the most part, live in the City; clubs that are located outside the City that use facilities located in the City and clubs whose members live in the City of Derby but use facilities located outside the City. Compiling a list of clubs to be contacted was undertaken with the help and assistance of the Derbyshire County Football Association. Questionnaires were sent to over 120 football clubs. Any clubs that were not based in the City were excluded from the survey. There are 111 clubs in final list of City of Derby football clubs. In addition, Derby County Inclusive responded to the questionnaire survey to provide a perspective on disabled football in the City. Two clubs declined to participate in the survey

An audit of all football facilities in Derby was undertaken to determine the supply of facilities. The size of the pitches and goalposts was ascertained by measurement and a visual quality assessment undertaken of both the pitches and, where access could be obtained, the changing facilities. The visual quality assessment is based on that provided by Sport England in its Electronic Toolkit but has been developed by the audit team to encompass a more comprehensive set of criteria.

7.2 Market Segmentation - Demand for Football

Looking at the percentage of adult population participating in football for all market segments the data shows that for the majority of the City between 5.1% and 10% of the adult population plays football. However this rises to between 10.1% and 20% of the adult population in the LSOAs in parts of the Mackworth, Abbey and Arboretum wards³⁴. A lower participation of 2.1% to 5% is recorded for other LSOAs in the wards of Allestree, Mackworth, Mickleover, Chaddesden, Spondon and Chellaston.

Map 7.1: Percentage and Location of Derby City Adult Population who play Football



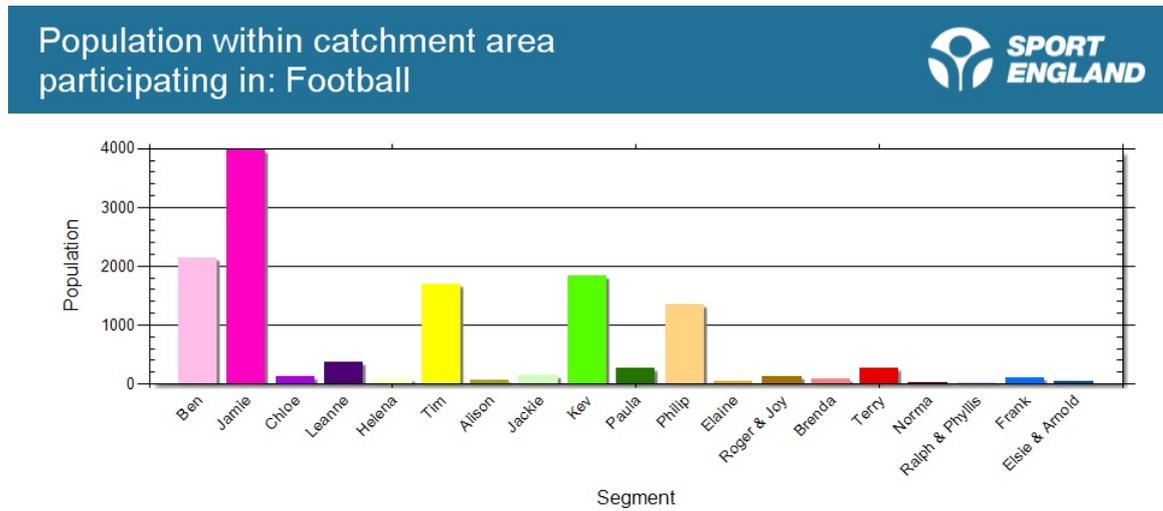
³⁴Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) are made up of about 1,500 people, and there are 147 LSOAs in the City of Derby which group into Derby's current wards.

Looking at how participation differs between segments, **Table 7.1** and **Chart 7.1** shows that this participation is concentrated in four main segments – Ben, Tim, Kev and Jamie. These four groups account for 76% of football participation with 9,633 footballers who play football in a competitive environment, out of a total of 12,694. Participation by Jamie and Kev is higher than the national average whilst Ben and Tim’s participation is below the national average.

Table 7.1: Football Participation

Segment	Derby Population.	Derby %	National %
Jamie	3982	31.4%	22.0%
Ben	2131	16.8%	24.1%
Kev	1825	14.4%	10.5%
Tim	1695	13.4%	19.2%
Philip	1352	10.7%	11.6%
Leanne	376	3.0%	2.2%
Terry	270	2.1%	1.6%
Paula	256	2.0%	1.5%
Jackie	133	1.0%	1.0%
Chloe	113	0.9%	1.5%
Roger and Joy	116	0.9%	1.1%
Frank	111	0.9%	0.7%
Helena	75	0.6%	0.7%
Brenda	75	0.6%	0.5%
Alison	63	0.5%	0.7%
Elaine	37	0.3%	0.4%
Elsie and Arnold	34	0.3%	0.2%
Norma	27	0.2%	0.2%
Ralph and Phyllis	23	0.2%	0.4%
Total	12694	100.2%	100.1%

Chart 7.1: Profile of Market Segments who participate in Football in the City of Derby



Looking at people who would like to play football, the percentage of the population wanting to play football shown in **Map 7.2** is mainly between 1.1% and 2% across the city with a higher proportion of between 2.1% and 5% in parts of Abbey, Arboretum and Mackworth and a lower proportion in Allestree (0.1% to 1%).

Map 7.2 Percentage and Location of the Derby City Adult Population wanting to Participate in Football

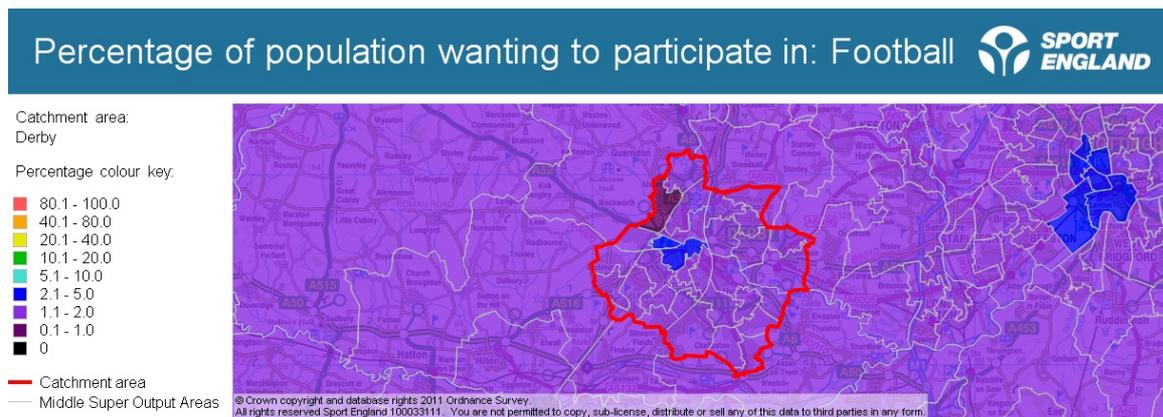


Table 7.2 shows that the total number of potential adults wanting to play football is about 2,600. **Chart 7.2** shows that the segments that currently participate are also the segments with the highest numbers wanting to participate in football. This latent demand represents about 1.3% of the total adult population.

Chart 7.2: Profile of the Market Segments who would like to participate in Football in Derby City

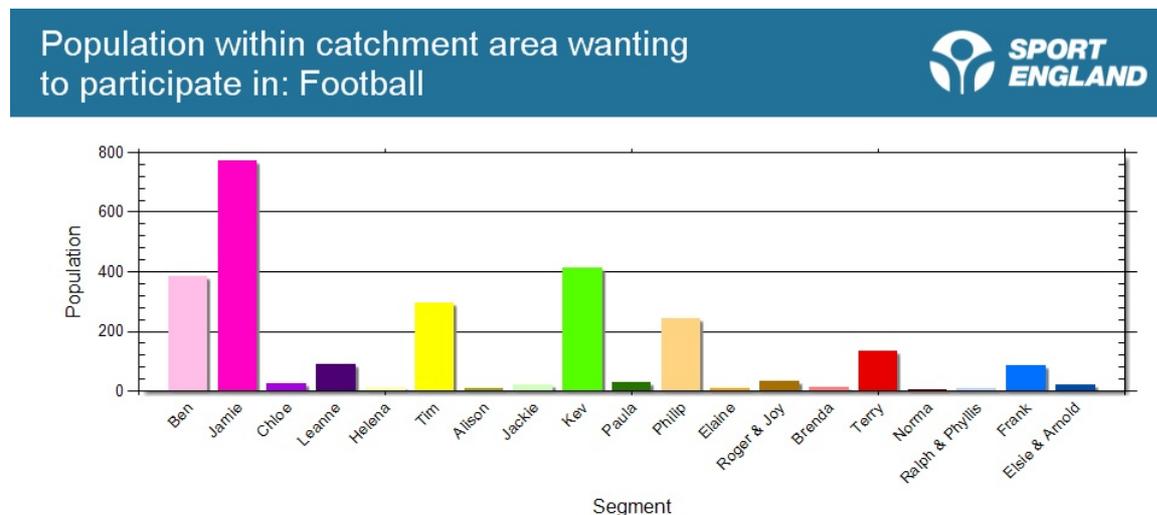


Table 7.2: Percentage and Numbers of the Derby City Population who would like to Participate in Football

Segment	Derby City Population	Derby City %
Jamie	773	29.8%
Kev	414	16.0%
Ben	382	14.7%
Tim	297	11.4%
Philip	243	9.4%
Terry	134	5.2%
Leanne	88	3.4%
Frank	84	3.2%
Roger and Joy	34	1.3%
Chloe	26	1.0%
Paula	27	1.0%
Elsie and Arnold	22	0.8%
Jackie	19	0.7%
Helena	12	0.5%
Brenda	12	0.5%
Alison	7	0.3%
Elaine	8	0.3%
Ralph and Phyllis	7	0.3%
Norma	6	0.2%
Total	2595	

7.3 Survey of Football Clubs in Derby

A questionnaire survey was undertaken of all the football clubs in the City of Derby. Questionnaires were distributed by post to the secretaries of the sports clubs and a follow up reminder sent to those clubs who had not responded after a certain time period. Further chasing was undertaken by telephone after which clubs either agreed to complete the questionnaires by email or the survey was undertaken by telephone. It was necessary to undertake reminder telephone follow-ups at least ten times to many of the clubs. The final response rate achieved for football was 91%. Data for non-respondent clubs was obtained from the Football Association and individual league websites.

7.4 Membership

The estimated numbers of players currently playing football in Derby is shown in **Table 7.3** below.

Table 7.3: Number of Football Players

Mini Soccer (under 7 to under 10 years)		Youth (under 11 to under 18 years)		Adult (18 years to 45 years)		Veteran (over 45)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1368	128	2580	209	2092	65	72	0

There are an estimated 6,514 people playing football in Derby³⁵ who are members of 111 football clubs. Of these, 6,112 (93.8%) of all players are male and 402 (6.2%) of all players are female. Males under 18 years number 3,948 (60.6%) and females under 18 years number 337 (5.2%); adult males total 2,092 (32.1%), adult females 65 (1%) of the total number of people playing football in Derby. Mini soccer and youth players number 4,285 (65.8%) of all players with adults numbering 2,229 (34.2%). These results are shown in detail in **Table 7.4** below.

The number of clubs with adult members only is 61 of which 57 only have one team.

Table 7.4: Breakdown of People Playing Football

Players	Number	% of All Players
Total Players	6,514	
Male	6,112	93.8%
Female	402	6.2%
Players Under 18	4285	65.8%
Male players Under 18	3,948	60.6%
Female players Under 18	337	5.2%
Adult	2229	34.2%
Male	2,092	32.1%
Female	65	1.0%
Veteran	72	1.1%

³⁵ This does not include people who play in disability football teams.

There are 47 clubs with players under 18 years of age and these are shown in **Table 7.5** below. Of the clubs with players under 18 years of age, 17 (36%) have 100 or more players. The largest club is Allestree Juniors with 491 players under 18 years of age.

7.5 Disability Football

There are three Disability Football Clubs which are:

- Ability Counts (U14 yrs) Power League Soccer Dome.
- Derby Shooters (U16 yrs and 16 + yrs) DaVinci School, Chaddesden.
- Weekend Club (U14yrs and U16yrs and 16+yrs) Power League Soccer Dome

These clubs provide opportunities for young players with disabilities to play football by working with local Charter Standard clubs to try and ensure that their football experience is at the same level as other mainstream young players.

7.6 Membership Trends

Of the 98 clubs that responded to the question about whether their membership had increased, decreased or stayed the same, 36 (36.7%) responded that the membership of the club was increasing; 19 clubs (19.4%) reported that their membership was declining with 43 (43.9%) indicating that membership was static.

Of the 43 Youth Football clubs that responded to the question about whether their membership had increased, decreased or stayed the same, 22 (51.2%) reported increases in membership, eight (18.6%) reported that its membership was declining with 13 (30.2%) indicating that membership was static. Out of the 16 clubs with over 100 players under the age of 18 years that responded to the question about whether their membership had increased, decreased or stayed the same ten reported that their membership was increasing, two that membership had declined and four that it had stayed about the same.

Table 7.5: Football Clubs with Players Under 18

Club	Mini Soccer (under 7 to under 10 years)		Youth (under 11 to under 18 years)		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Alvo Boys	20	0	50	0	50
Allenton United Juniors	35	0	22	0	22
A F C Crusaders	9	1	33	0	43
Al-Madina	0	0	25	0	25
Allestree Juniors	156	0	335	0	491
Alvo Boys	20	0	50	0	70
Borrowash Victoria	0	0	40	0	40
Boulton Lane Park Raiders	10	0	35	0	45
Chad Park	9	0	0	0	9
Chellaston Boys	95	10	165	0	270
Chellaston Girls	0	0	0	52	52
Chesapeake	31	0	17	0	48
Chester Green Cobras	0	0	15	0	15
Cobra Oakwood	18	0	119	1	138
Derby County Ladies FC	0	60	0	50	110
Derby Panthers United	15	0	24	0	39
Derby Schools FA	16	0	60	0	76
Derwent FC	35	0	30	0	65
F C Redwood	0	0	36	0	36
Field Lane	80	0	104	14	198
GAD Khalsa Sports	45	10	87	14	156
Graham Street Prims FC	0	0	18	0	18
Heatherton Hawks	10	0	0	0	10
Little Eaton Diamonds	16	0	53	0	69

Derby City - Outdoor Sports Strategy

Club	Mini Soccer (under 7 to under 10 years)		Youth (under 11 to under 18 years)		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Littleover Dazzlers	70	2	52	0	124
Littleover Villa	20	0	15	0	35
Mackworth St Francis	70	10	45	3	128
Melbourne United	65	3	78	0	146
Mickleover 95	57	0	65	0	122
Mickleover All Stars	0	0	15	0	87
Mickleover Jubilee	30	0	43	0	73
Mickleover RBL	12	0	40	0	52
Mickleover Sports Club Juniors	68	0	62	0	130
New Boulton Athletic	40	0	25	0	65
Normanton Allstars	5	3	45	1	54
Pride Park Juniors	50	20	80	15	165
Roe Farm F C	17	2	41	0	60
Rolleston Girls	0	0	0	16	16
Sherwin Football Club	0	0	76	12	88
Sinfin Sharks	0	0	78	0	172
Spondon Dynamos	50	0	240	0	290
Spondon Rovers	86	3	35	0	124
Sporting Cobraz	0	0	15	0	15
St Georges	10	0	75	30	115
Stockbrook Colts	60	4	40	1	105
Stocky Rams	0	0	18	0	18
Sunnyhill Lions	0	0	11	0	11
TOTAL	927	117	1606	156	2957

7.7 Number of Teams

To ascertain the details of the number of teams in the study area, in addition to data from the questionnaire survey, we employed the Football Association's 'Find a Club' website.

There are 409 football teams in the Derby City area whose players are either resident in Derby or whose players are not resident in Derby but have teams that play their home games in Derby. Details of the numbers of mini, youth and adult teams are shown in **Table 7.6** below.

Table 7.6: Football Teams in the Study Area

Mini Soccer (under 7 to under 10 years)			Youth (under 11 to under 18 years)			Adult (18 years to 45 years)		Veteran (over 45)	
Mixed	Male	Female	Mixed	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
17	98	2	10	171	19	86	3	3	0

There are 117 mini soccer teams representing 29% of all football teams, 200 youth teams representing 49% of all football teams and 92 senior teams (including veterans) representing 23% of all football teams in Derby. 356 (87%) of football teams in Derby are male teams, 24 (6%) are female and 29 (7%) are mixed.

Women's football is not particularly well represented with only three adult women's teams, 19 youth girl's teams and two mini-soccer girl's teams located in the Derby City area (see **Table 7.6** above).

7.8 Mini Soccer

The number of mini soccer teams is 117. These are teams that fall within the under seven, eight, nine and ten categories. The majority of the teams are male and some are mixed although they are all viewed as being mixed teams. Most of these teams play in the Derby Junior Football League

Under 7 and Under 8 football is classified as 'friendly football' by the FA. This means there are no League tables and no champions or runners up. All matches are 20 minutes each way. There are normally six kick off slots throughout the day starting at 10:00 am. There is capacity to host four matches at each slot involving eight teams. The Under 7's and Under 8's play on the Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs) at Derby College, Mackworth whilst Under 9's and Under 10's play at Derby Racecourse. The Under 11's and Under 12's play at Osmaston Park and Alvaston Park. In 2013 as a result of a new partnership with the Bemrose School there will be access to additional youth pitches.

7.9 Leagues

Football teams in Derby play in 20 different leagues, the largest of which is the Derby Junior Football League, which has 162 teams from Derby, followed by the Derby City League which hosts 131 teams. The leagues and the numbers of teams in each league are listed in **Table 7.7** below.

The majority of league secretaries meet on a bi monthly basis with the largest provider of pitches (the Council) and a representative from Derbyshire County FA. The purpose of the

meeting is to share information, consult on changes and new ways of working and address club issues. Some examples of the outcomes from the meetings that have been achieved are the organisation of free funding workshops being provided for clubs to attend; agreeing minimum standard for grounds maintenance of pitches and the introduction of e form bookings.

The Charter Standard League Programme assesses the ability of leagues to provide a high quality, safe and enjoyable football experience against a standard set of criteria. To secure Charter Standard status, leagues must demonstrate their willingness to work towards a minimum-operating standard. In addition they are required to raise standards in the game by encouraging clubs to gain FA Charter Standard Club status. The leagues need to have a development plan in place, together with an agreed support package with the Derbyshire County FA. They must also show a commitment to the FA Respect Programme and need to have procedures in place to improve standards and address poor behaviour in the game. In Derbyshire the Derby Junior Football League and the Derbyshire Girls and Ladies League have attained FA Charter Standard status.

Table 7.7: Football Leagues

Leagues	Number of Teams
Burton Junior Football League	10
Central Midlands	2
Central Warks League	2
Derby Church League	9
Derby City League	131
Derby Junior Football League	162
Derby Sunday League	3
Derby Taverners Sunday Football League	25
Derbyshire Girls and Ladies League	10
East Midlands	1
East Midlands Veterans League	3
English Schools	5
Evo-stik Northern Premier League	1
FA Women's Premier League	2
Long Eaton Sunday League	4
Midland Amateur Alliance	3
Midland Regional Alliance	15
Midlands Junior Premier League	1
Nottingham League	1
Nottinghamshire Girls and Ladies	6
Total	396

It is estimated³⁶ that 49% of all games are played on Sunday morning and 28% of all games on Saturday morning with a further 19% of games being played on Sunday afternoon. The patterns are different between adult and youth football as is shown in **Table 7.8** below. The majority (46%) of adult football matches are played on Sunday morning although 31% of matches are played on Saturday morning. Youth football follows a similar pattern to senior matches with 48% of matches being played on Sunday morning and 38% of matches being played on Saturday morning. Virtually all mini-soccer for the Under 7s to Under 10s takes place on Sunday with 52% of matches played in the morning and 40% in the afternoon.

Table 7.8: Times when Football Matches are played

Mini Soccer		
Time	Number of Matches Played in a Season	%
Saturday am	10	8.5%
Saturday pm	0	0.0%
Sunday am	61	51.7%
Sunday pm	47	39.8%
Total	118	
Youth Football		
Time	Number of Matches Played in a Season	%
Saturday am	81	37.5%
Saturday pm	6	2.8%
Sunday am	103	47.7%
Sunday pm	26	12.0%
Total	216	
Senior Football		
Time	Number of Matches Played in a Season	%
Saturday am	22	30.6%
Saturday pm	11	15.3%
Sunday am	33	45.8%
Sunday pm	6	8.3%
Total	72	

³⁶Estimates are based on club's responses to the questionnaire and information on league fixtures. Inevitably a small number of games will be played on other days because of the need to play matches that have been cancelled because of pitch condition.

7.10 Area in which the Majority of Players Live

Clubs were asked where the majority of their players live. Of the 111 clubs that were identified, 101 provided a response about where their players live. The locations cited by each club have been analysed and it is evident that players are travelling across the Derby City area to play for individual clubs. The results are shown in **Table 7.9** below.

Table 7.9: Location where the majority of players live

Neighbourhood	Number of responses	%
Central/South West	30	29.7%
North East	18	17.8%
North West	21	20.8%
South East	28	27.7%
Outside	4	4.0%
Total Responses	101	

The full analysis can be found in **Appendix A**. From the data no pattern emerges that would justify breaking Derby City into sub areas.

7.10.1 Live outside, play in Derby City

There are four football clubs where the majority of players live outside Derby City but which play at locations inside the City boundary (see **Table 7.10**).

Table 7.10: Football Clubs with Players who live Outside but Play Football in Derby City

Football Club	Where majority of players live	Home Ground
Beeston Free Church FC	Chaddesden, Spondon, Littleover, Mickleover.	Darley Playing Field, Racecourse.
Derby Rolls Royce Leisure	Ilkeston, West Hallam, Long Eaton	Derby Rolls Royce Leisure
Little Eaton Diamonds	Little Eaton, Belper, Mickleover.	Mackworth College Astroturf, Racecourse, Oakwood Park, Darley Fields, Markeaton Park.
Rolleston Girls	Rolleston, Burton.	Alvaston Park

7.10.2 Clubs Playing Outside Derby

There is one club with teams, whose members live mainly within Derby City, that use pitches located outside the Derby City boundary. Home football matches for the eight teams who play for Chellaston Boys FC are played in a variety of locations, mainly in the Burton-on-Trent area. This finding indicates that there may be unmet demand in the Chellaston area. Details of the teams are shown in **Table 7.11**.

Table 7.11: Clubs Playing Outside Derby

Club	Teams	Home Ground	Location where players live
Chellaston Boys	U7 Boys	Moira Miners' Welfare	Chellaston (DE73), Aston/Weston (DE72), Shelton Lock (DE24)
	U8 Boys	Marstons SandSC, Burton	
	U8 Athletic	Marstons SandSC, Burton	
	U9 Boys	The Washlands, Burton	
	U11 Red Sox	St George's Park, Burton	
	U11 Black Sox	St George's Park, Burton	
	U10 Red Sox	Pingle School, Swadlincote	
	U10 Black Sox	Robert Sutton Sports' College, Burton	

7.11 Key Issues for Football Clubs

Clubs were asked whether there were any issues that presented problems for the club at present. 63 clubs provided a response to this question specifying key issues and problems. Of these, 41 are senior football clubs and 22 are youth football clubs. The main concerns expressed by football clubs are summarised in **Table 7.12**. The table indicates the number of clubs who specifically stated that the issue affected their club. Some clubs mentioned a number of different issues all of which were recorded.

Table 7.12: Key Issues for Football Clubs

Key Issue	Number of responses
Poor quality pitches/facilities/maintenance	22
Cost of hire/charging/funding	12
Poor value for money	7
Cancellation policy/pitch booking	7
Dog mess	4
Loss of pitch	3
Shortage of pitches (for 9v9)	3
Lack of Ranger	2
Referees	2
Lack of AGPs/role of schools	2
Self management	1
Lack of support	1
Access to training	1
FA Rules	1

Security of tenure	1
Parking	1
Total	70

In addition, three senior clubs provided positive responses to this question acknowledging that improvements have been made.

Some of the comments made by individual football clubs about particular issues are detailed below.

7.11.1 Poor Quality/Maintenance of Playing Surface of Pitches and Poor Quality of Changing Facilities

The most frequently mentioned issue for football clubs is the poor quality of pitches and changing facilities. Typical comments were:

“Pitch waterlogged so out of use in winter. Only one end drained. Overused.”

“Sometime grass too long at Racecourse, cannot see your boots which has led to a few injuries.”

“General pitch maintenance is generally poor.”

“General state of pitches and the quality. Holes in pitches. Maintenance of goal areas.”

“Money seems to be invested in buildings but no apparent investment in pitches. Majority of council pitches are very worn, often uneven and grass cutting isn't always done often enough.”

“We have three grounds in Spondon, two are no longer used. The third gets flooded and in summer we cannot use the toilets.”

7.11.2 Cost of Hiring Pitches/ New Charging Procedure/Funding

The general issue of finance was the second most mentioned issue. This covered the issues of hire charges, the new charging regime and lack of funding.

“Hire charge. Share pitch another two teams on same pitch. No floodlights. £350-£400 per year, quite expensive.”

“The Council has put our future into doubt by demanding payment for pitches in full by December. We and other clubs, especially new ones, will find this very difficult.”

“Hire charge is expensive.”

“New payment method by Council will cause teams to fold”

“Cost of AGP hire high.”

“Cost of running. No sponsorship. £72 per home game. Some unemployed so club always out of pocket - £70-£80 a season.”

“Funding to run team and for kit, keep kids off street.”

“The recent change to payment methods was ridiculous and changed the system from a reliable, efficient one to a convoluted and unnecessarily complicated one.”

7.11.3 Poor Value for Money

Some clubs felt that they do not get value for money. Comments included:

“Pay to park at Markeaton Park. Poor pitch standard. £5 to play, £3 to park.”

“We pay to play on council pitches and also have to pay car parking fees.”

“£42-50 for pitch and £10 cost for changing is too high for level of maintenance.”

“Had to pay £10 extra per home game last year for an extra changing room, why?”

“Can't believe the amount of money the Council gets from football and nothing noticeable goes back into the upkeep.”

7.11.4 Cancellation Policy/Pitch Booking

Cancellation policy and pitch booking was mentioned by seven clubs. Typical comments included:

“Communication from Council and League about called off pitches (conflict about messages).”

“Derby Council are too quick to cancel games even when the pitch is fine. They protect the pitch as if it was Wembley.”

“Hotline – terrible system. Had to phone ranger and is difficult to find out whether we can play.”

“Would be nice to have an SMS service or a part on the Derby City Council to advise of pitch cancellation instead of the old fashioned Friday after 2pm hotline number.”

7.11.5 Dog Mess

Dog mess on pitches is a problem mentioned by four clubs. Typical comments were:

“Dog muck on pitches is disgusting for £43 per game.”

“Our main concerns are dog mess on the pitch every time we play at home, not very nice.”

“Poor state of park, dog mess is a big problem.”

“Pitches with dog mess on and being asked to remove it during a game. Pitches in Derby are dirty.”

Not all comments were negative however:

“Staff at Darley are excellent, really friendly, positive and helpful.”

“Doing a good job on ground with pitches.”

7.11.6 Future Plans

Clubs were asked about any future plans their club has. These include possibilities such as increasing the number of members, expanding the range of facilities provided, refurbishing existing facilities or relocation to different premises. 102 clubs provided a response to this section of the questionnaire. The results are shown in **Table 7.13** below.

Table 7.13: Future Plans

Aim	Number of Clubs	%
Increase the number of members	47	46%
Expand the range of facilities provided	21	21%
Refurbish existing facilities	6	6%
Relocation to different premises	21	21%
None	26	25%
Other	19	19%

Clubs clearly regard the need to increase their membership as a high priority with almost half (46%) the respondent clubs confirming their intention in this regard. One club indicated a desire to:

“Set up girls teams for younger age groups and possibly move into adult football.”

A number of clubs mentioned the need to:

“Try to maintain what we have”

One in five clubs (21%) would like to expand the range of facilities. Of these six would also like to refurbish their existing facilities. One in five clubs indicated an intention to relocate to different premises with seven of these clubs also having stated an intention to expand the range of facilities. One club, Chellaston Boys and Girls has been successful in being identified as the preferred tenderer for the management and operation of Chellaston Playing Fields. At present both parties are working together to agree the terms of the lease.

One in five clubs indicated that that they had no plans for the future.

7.12 Supply of Football Pitches

There are a total of 130 football pitches currently in use in Derby. Of these 87 (67%) are adult size football pitches; 23 (18%) are pitches for youth football and 20 (15 %) are for mini soccer. The breakdown is shown in **Table 7.14** below. The locations of football pitches in Derby are shown in **Map 7.3** and are listed in **Table 7.16**.

The map shows that there are football pitches located across most parts of the city with only the wards of Oakwood, Derwent and parts of Blagreaves and Boulton where football pitches are absent.

Table 7.14: Football Pitches

Pitch Size	Number	%
Adult	87	67%
Youth	23	18%
Mini	20	15%
Total	130	

7.12.1 Ownership and Accessibility

The ownership and accessibility of pitches will influence their actual availability for community use. The definition of pitches in ‘secured community use’³⁷ includes those in Category A in **Table 7.15** below.

Table 7.15: Categories of Pitches

Category	Definition	Supplementary information
A(i)	Secured community pitches	Pitches in local authority or other public ownership or management.
A(ii)		Pitches in the voluntary, private or commercial sector which are open to members of the public ³⁸
A(iii)		Pitches at education sites which are available for use by the public through formal community use arrangements. ³⁹
B	Used by community, but not secured	Pitches not included above, that are nevertheless available for community use, and e.g. school/college pitches without formal user agreements.
C	Not open for community use	Pitches at establishments which are not, as a matter of policy or practice, available for hire by the public.

³⁷ Towards a Level Playing Field

³⁸ Where there is a charge, this must be reasonable and affordable for the majority of the community.

³⁹ Pitches in secured community use are pitches that are available for use by community teams and whose future use is secured for the coming seasons by one or more of the following:

- a formal community use agreement
- a leasing/management arrangement between the school and LEA requiring the pitch(es) to be available to community teams
- a policy of community use minuted by the school or LEA, including tariff of charges, etc
- minutes of the board of school governors allowing use of pitches by community teams
- written commitment from the school to the current community team(s) using the pitch(es), and, where it is the intention of the school to maintain access for community teams to its pitch(es) at peak times (ie evenings, weekends and/or school holidays) for the next two or more years.

Map 7.3: Football Pitch Locations

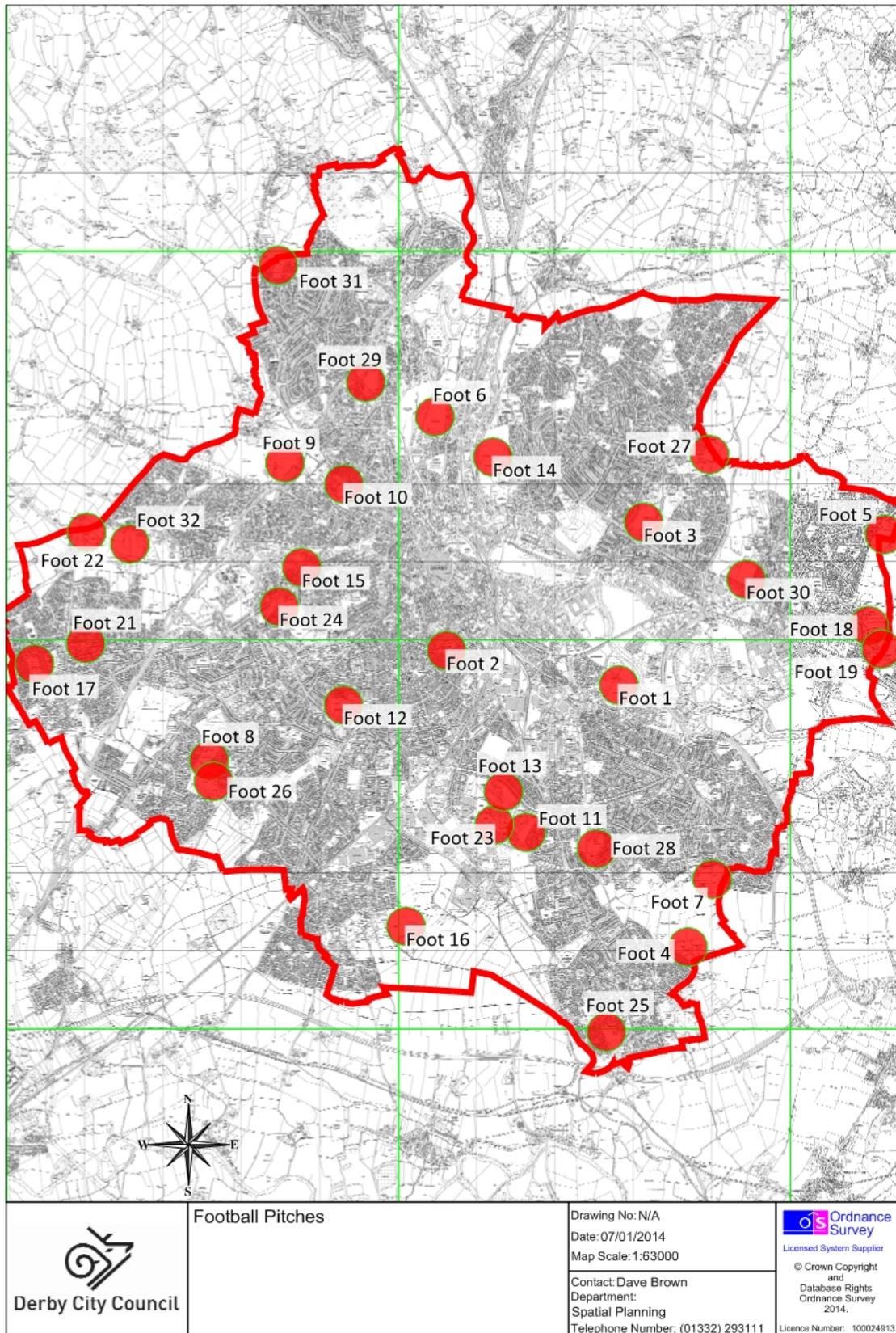


Table 7.16: Football Pitches in Secured Community Use

Pitch	Map Reference No.	Adult	Youth	Mini
Local Authority				
Alvaston Park	Foot 1	4	7	4
Arboretum Park	Foot 2	1	0	0
Chaddesden Park	Foot 3	4	0	0
Chellaston Park	Foot 4	3	0	0
Dale Road	Foot 5	2	0	0
Darley Playing Fields	Foot 6	11	0	0
Field Lane	Foot 7	3	0	0
King George Recreation Ground	Foot 8	3	0	0
Markeaton Park	Foot 9	5	0	0
Markeaton Recreation Ground	Foot 10	2	0	0
Moorways	Foot 11	2	0	0
Normanton Park	Foot 12	2	0	0
Osmaston Park	Foot 13	0	5	0
Racecourse	Foot 14	13	0	15
Rowditch	Foot 15	1	0	0
Sinfin Moor Park	Foot 16	8	0	0
Vicarage Road Sports Ground	Foot 17	1	0	0
Private Club				
Graham Street Prims FC	Foot 18	2	0	0
Borrowash Victoria FC (Watkinson Construction Bowl)	Foot 19	1	0	0
Mickleover RBL	Foot 21	1	0	0
Mickleover Sports Ground	Foot 22	2	0	0
Rolls Royce	Foot 23	5	0	0
Education				
Bemrose School	Foot 24	1	1	0
Chellaston Academy	Foot 25	1	1	0
Derby Moor Community Sport College Trust	Foot 26	1	2	0
Derby College, Mackworth	Foot 32	2	1	1
Lees Brook Community Sports College	Foot 27	2	0	0
Merrill Academy	Foot 28	1	0	0
Saint Benedict Catholic Voluntary Academy	Foot 29	1	2	0
West Park	Foot 30	1	2	0
Woodlands School	Foot 31	1	2	0
Total		87	23	20

The number and type of football pitches at each site in Derby is shown in **Table 7.16** above. There are 87 adult pitches, 23 youth pitches and 20 mini soccer pitches. The breakdown of ownership of pitches in Derby is shown in **Table 7.17** below.

Table 7.17: Ownership of Football Pitches

Pitch Type	Local Authority	Private Club	Education	Total
Adult Pitches	65	11	11	87
Youth Pitches	12	0	11	23
Mini Pitches	19	0	1	20
Total	96	11	23	130

The Council is the largest provider of football pitches in Derby, providing 65 adult pitches, 12 youth and 19 mini soccer pitches at 17 sites of which 15 have changing facilities. Private clubs providing 11 adult pitches at four sites all of which have changing facilities and education sites provide 11 adult pitches, 11 youth pitches and one mini soccer pitch at nine sites all of which have changing facilities.

7.12.2 Mini Soccer Pitches

There are different possible pitch dimensions for mini soccer, depending on the team size. The pitch sizes suggested by the Football Association in their Handbook for 2012-2013 can be found in **Appendix B**. There are 20 mini soccer pitches in Derby provided on both local authority and education sites.

Pitches are also marked out on a temporary basis to accommodate tournaments and special events. Any shortfall in mini-soccer pitches is difficult to identify because the playing pitch model only takes account of marked-out pitches. Mini-soccer can be and is played on larger pitches and on artificial surfaces.

7.12.3 Youth Football

The calculation of the adult / youth team ratio shows that adult teams represent one in five (22%) of all teams compared with one in two youth teams (49%) and one in three mini soccer teams (29%). This breakdown of types of team is not reflected in the availability of football pitches with the number of adult pitches that are available for community use accounting for 68% of pitch provision compared with 17% for youth and 15% for mini soccer pitches.

However, this imbalance in the availability of youth pitches will change in the near future. The recently agreed partnership with Bemrose School will provide additional youth pitches from September 2013. In addition there are proposals to reconfigure the adult pitches at Markeaton Park into youth pitches. These steps will help to address the current imbalance. In addition the nearly completed new site at Varsity Grange, Mickleover will have further youth pitch provision to continue to address the youth pitch provision demand.

7.12.4 Higher League Football

The English Football League system or football pyramid functions at different levels. Promotion is subject to FA Ground Grading requirements as well as other rules and requirements of the various leagues. There are six clubs in Derby playing in higher leagues.

Mickleover Sports FC plays in the Evo Stick First Division South, which is a step 4 league which forms the eighth levels of the English football league pyramid. Borrowash Victoria FC and Graham Street Prims FC are in the East Midlands Counties League which is a step 6 league which forms the tenth level of the pyramid. Details of the higher league clubs are shown in **Table 7.18** below.

Table 7.18: Higher League Football Teams

Club	League	Level	Step	Ground Grading
Mickleover Sports	Evo Stick First Division South	Level 8	Step 4	FA Ground Grading Category D is required
Borrowash Victoria FC	East Midlands Counties League	Level 10	Step 6	FA Ground Grading Category G is required
Graham Street Prims FC	East Midlands Counties League	Level 10	Step 6	FA Ground Grading Category G is required
Allenton United	Central Midlands League South	Level 11	Step 7	N/A
Mickleover RBL	Central Midlands League South	Level 11	Step 7	N/A
Mickleover Royals	Central Midlands League South	Level 11	Step 7	N/A

7.13 Quality of the Playing Pitches and Changing Rooms

7.13.1 Visual Quality Assessment

A visual quality assessment was undertaken of all the playing pitches and changing rooms. This assessment employed a ‘bespoke’ assessment sheet based on the Sport England Visual Quality Assessment, which is provided, with the Electronic Toolkit for ‘Towards a Level Playing Field’. This assessment sheet uses a greater number of criteria than the Sport England version and provides a more detailed assessment. The assessment sheets can be found at **Appendix C**.

The assessment is intended to provide a standard approach in helping to assess the quality of pitches. The intention is that it is capable of being carried out by individuals who do not have any specific technical expertise in pitch quality. The assessment provides a snapshot of the condition of the playing surface and supporting facilities on the day of the assessment. The survey was undertaken during the football season. The layout of pitches on each site with the reference to individual pitches can be found at **Appendix D**

The quality ratings are as shown in **Table 7.19** below.

Table 7.19: Pitch Quality Ratings

Score	Quality Rating
91%+	An excellent pitch
71-90%	A good pitch
61-70%	An average pitch
40-60%	A below average pitch
Less than 40%	A poor pitch

7.13.2 Quality of Football Pitches

The detailed results of the assessments for football pitches can be found in **Appendix E** and the ratings of the pitches are summarised in **Table 7.20**.

Table 7.20: Summary of Football Pitch Quality Ratings

Quality Rating	Number of Pitches	%
An excellent pitch	0	0%
A good pitch	66	53%
An average pitch	42	34%
A below average pitch	16	13%
A poor pitch	0	0%
Total	124	

124 football pitches were assessed. None of the pitches achieved an excellent score and none were assessed as being 'poor'. Of the pitches assessed 66 (53%) were assessed as being 'good' pitches and of these four pitches achieved a score of 90% i.e. just below 'excellent'. The four pitches are located at Rolls Royce Leisure. There were 42 pitches (34%) that achieved an 'average' score. Finally, there were 16 (13%) pitches that were considered to be 'below average'. The median score is 71%, which equates to a 'good' pitch although this is just 1% above the score for an 'average' pitch.

7.13.3 Football Club Views about Pitch Quality

Clubs were asked to assess the overall quality of their main match pitch on a five-point scale ranging between very good and very poor (see **Table 7.21**). The club's assessment reflects the overall performance of pitches over the season. 90 clubs provided a response to this question with 44 (45%), of clubs rated their main match pitch as being good or very good. 35 (36%) rated their main match pitch as being moderate, 19 (19%) thought their main match pitch was poor or very poor.

Table 7.21: Clubs Assessment of the Overall Quality of Main Match Pitch

Rating	Number	%
Very good	11	11%
Good	34	34%
Moderate	35	35%
Poor	16	16%
Very poor	3	3%
Total	99	

Home grounds considered by football clubs to have very good or good quality pitches include Racecourse (13)⁴⁰, Derby College, Mackworth (9). Moderate quality pitches cited included Darley Fields (6), Derby College, Mackworth (5) and Racecourse (5). Poor or very poor pitches mentioned were Darley Fields (6) and Derby College, Mackworth (3). Clearly these results need to be treated with some caution. A football club's opinion of the quality of a pitch will be influenced by the extent of knowledge of other pitches against which the 'home' pitch can be compared.

Clubs were also asked about the overall quality of any other home match pitch. Half the clubs responding to this question considered the quality to be moderate (50%). The pattern of responses is similar to that for the quality of the main match pitch because most of the other home match pitches are located at the same venue as the main match pitch. 34% of clubs considered the other home match pitch to be very good or good and 16% poor or very poor. The results are shown in **Table 7.22** below.

Table 7.22: Clubs Assessment of any other Home Match Pitch

Rating	Number	%
Very good	5	7%
Good	19	27%
Moderate	35	50%
Poor	9	13%
Very poor	2	3%
Total	70	

7.13.4 Football Clubs' Views on the Maintenance of their Pitches

Clubs were asked to rate the quality of the maintenance of their pitch. Of the 96 responding clubs, 41 (42%) considered maintenance of their pitch to be good or very good. Of the sites considered to be very good or good, eleven clubs cited Racecourse. The results are shown in **Table 7.23** below.

⁴⁰ Number of times cited by football clubs.

Table 7.23: Football Clubs' Rating of Maintenance of their Pitch

Rating	Number	%
Very good	9	9%
Good	32	33%
Moderate	35	36%
Poor	14	15%
Very poor	6	6%
Total	96	

20 clubs (21 %) indicated that maintenance was poor or very poor. The home ground where maintenance is considered to be very poor which is most frequently mentioned is King George V Playing Fields.

Clubs were asked which pitches they considered were the three best played on during the past season and which were the three worst pitches.

The most frequently mentioned 'best' pitches are Racecourse (25 responses) and Rolls Royce (13 responses). Racecourse also received the most mentions for second and third best pitch. This may be a reflection of the fact that Racecourse is the largest site in the City for football pitches and is therefore used by the largest number of football clubs. More details of the club responses are to be found in **Table 7.24**.

Table 7.24: 'Best' Pitches

Best Pitch	No. Mentions	Second Best Pitch	No. Mentions	Third Best Pitch	No. Mentions
Racecourse	25	Racecourse	10	Racecourse	4
Rolls Royce	13	Chaddesden Park	5	Alvaston Park	4
		Darley Fields	4		
		Rolls Royce	4		

With regard to the worst pitches (**Table 7.25**), the most frequently mentioned site was Darley Playing Fields (22 responses) and Arboretum Park (10 responses). The second selection for worst pitches highlighted Racecourse (10 responses) and Darley Playing Fields (8 responses). Not many clubs selected third choice worst pitches and the number of responses was low but Alvaston Park, Darley Playing Fields and Chaddesden Park were all mentioned.

Table 7.25: 'Worst' Pitches

Worst Pitch	No. Mentions	Second Worst Pitch	No. Mentions	Third Worst Pitch	No. Mentions
Darley Playing Fields	22	Racecourse	10	Alvaston Park	2
Arboretum Park	10	Darley Playing Fields	8	Darley Playing Fields	2
		Markeaton Park	5	Chaddesden Park	2

7.13.5 Training

The use of the home match pitch for training by clubs can be one of the reasons for the poor condition of football pitches. Clubs were therefore asked whether they used the match pitch for training. 96 clubs responded to this question and 74 (77%) stated that they did not use the match pitch for training although 22 (23%) confirmed that they did. The reason for this may be because there is no charge to the club for training on grass spaces.

7.14 Changing Accommodation

The quality of the changing accommodation at sites with football pitches was assessed using the assessment criteria to be found at **Appendix C**.

The results are shown in **Table 7.26** below:

Changing accommodation is provided by the local authority (16 sites), private clubs (4 sites) and schools (7 sites). The quality of changing accommodation varies considerably with scores ranging between 29 % and 100 %. The highest scoring facilities are the two Derby City sites at Racecourse and Alvaston and the new facilities at Leesbrook School, all of which scored 100%. The facilities at Rolls Royce second pavilion and one of the changing blocks at Bemrose School were also of an excellent standard (both scoring 97%). The Local Authority changing accommodation scores varied from 51% at Markeaton Park to the brand new blocks at 100%. The poorest facilities are the private facilities at Graham Street Prims FC at 29% followed by Borrowash Victoria FC at 45%.

Table 7.26: Quality Scores for Changing Accommodation

Site	Changing Room score
Local Authority	
Alvaston	100%
Arboretum	87%
Chaddesden Park	83%
Chellaston Park	81%
Dale Road	63%
Darley Playing Fields	74%
Field Lane	No access
King George V Playing Field	55%
Markeaton Park Changing Block 1	51%
Markeaton Park Changing Block 2	51%
Moorways	85%
Normanton Park	64%
Racecourse	100%
Rowditch	55%
Sinfin Moor Park	87%
Vicarage Road Sports Ground	No access
Private Clubs	
Borrowash Victoria FC	45%
Graham Street Prims (Asterdale Sports Ground)	29%
Rolls Royce 1	78%
Rolls Royce 2	97%
Schools	
Bemrose School 1	71%
Bemrose School 2	71%
Bemrose School 3	97%
Lees Brook Community Sports College 1	100%
Lees Brook Community Sports College 2	67%
West Park School	95%
Woodlands School	No access
Saint Benedict Catholic Voluntary Academy	No access
Derby Moor Community Sport College Trust	100%
Chellaston Academy	89%

7.14.1 Football Club views about Changing Accommodation

Clubs were asked to assess the overall quality of the changing accommodation at their main match pitch on a five-point scale ranging between very good and very poor. (See **Table 7.27** below)

Table 7.27: Football Clubs rating of Changing Accommodation at their main Match Pitch

Rating	Number	%
Very good	22	22%
Good	35	35%
Moderate	22	22%
Poor	10	10%
Very poor	2	2%
Not Applicable	9	9%
Total	101	100%

101 clubs provided a response to this question. 57% of clubs rated their changing accommodation as being good or very good. 22% considered their changing facilities to be of moderate quality and 12% rated it as either poor or very poor. 9% of clubs stated that they did not use changing facilities.

7.14.2 Women's Football

The new changing facilities at Alvaston Park were part funded by the Football Foundation. These facilities specifically cater for girls and women's football with the provision of en suite and segregated changing facilities. The five-year football development plan submitted to the Football Foundation as part of the grant application set out proposals to develop the site as a hub for women and girl's football and youth participation. This reflects the theme identified in the Council's Leisure Strategy of developing a hierarchy of hub and satellite provision in Derby.

Both the Football Association and the Football Foundation require that any proposals for new build or refurbishment of existing changing facilities that are seeking grant aid must provide changing facilities which are fully self-contained units with en-suite shower and lavatory provision and a lobby area or privacy screen for safeguarding children. This provides maximum flexibility of use providing for male, female and adult and youth provision.

There have been significant improvements in the availability of changing provision for women and girls notably at Alvaston Park and Racecourse. Elsewhere provision remains generally poor at many pitch sites and this is likely to act as a deterrent to new and continued participation, as well as raising serious questions over equalities.

Derby County Ladies FC would like to relocate the club as a whole to Moorways and work with the Council and the Centre of Excellence in creating a regional and potentially national hub for women's football. In doing so the club would be looking for a lease that would allow the club security of tenure so that it could work with the Council to improve the facilities.

7.15 Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs)

Active Places Power provides details of the number of full size AGPs in Derby and these are shown in **Table 7.28** below.

Table 7.28: Full Size Artificial Grass Pitches in the City of Derby listed in Active Places Power⁴¹

Location	Facility Sub Type	Length (metres)	Width (metres)	Area (metres ²)	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Refurbished	Quality Rating
Derby College Sports Centre	Sand Filled	97	65.5	6353.5	Pay and Play	Further Education	Local Authority (in house)	1995	2011	Good
Lees Brook Community Sports College	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	100	60	6000	Sports Club /Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2007	n/a	Good
Merrill College	Sand Filled	100	60	6000	Sports Club /Community Association	Foundation School	Private Contractor (PPP/PFI)	2006	n/a	Very good
Moorways Sports Complex	Sand Dressed	100	60	6000	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	1987	2001	Average
Racecourse Playing Fields	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	100	60	6000	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	2007	n/a	Good
Saint Benedict Catholic School and Performing Arts College	Sand Filled	100	60	6000	Pay and Play	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	2009	n/a	Very good
Sinfin Community School	Sand Dressed	100	60	6000	Sports Club /Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2009	n/a	Very good
University of Derby	Rubber crumb	100	60	6000	Sports Club /	Higher	Other	2008	n/a	Very good

⁴¹ Source: Active Places Power, Sport England.

Derby City - Outdoor Sports Strategy.

Location	Facility Sub Type	Length (metres)	Width (metres)	Area (metres ²)	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Refurbished	Quality Rating
(Keddleston Road)	pile (3G)				Community Association	Education Institutions				
Woodlands School	Sand Filled	100	60	6000	Sports Club / Community Association	Foundation School	School/College/University (in house)	2004	2008	Good

Table 7.29: Smaller Artificial Grass Pitches listed in Active Places Power

Site Name	Facility Sub Type	Length (metres)	Width (metres)	Area (metres ²)	Number	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Refurbished	Quality Rating
Alvaston Park	Rubber crumb pile (3G)				2	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	n/a	n/a	Average
Arboretum Park	Sand Filled	36	21	756	2	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	2001	n/a	Good
Derby Moor Community Sports College	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	61	42.5	3375	1	Sports Club /Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2008	n/a	Very good
Landau Forte College ⁴²	Rubberised Surface	60	34	2040	1	Sports Club	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1992	2008	Average
Lucozade Powerleague Soccerdome (Derby)	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	32	20	640	8	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	2000	2008	Good
Lucozade Powerleague Soccerdome (Derby)	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	38	19	722	2	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	2000	2008	Good
Lucozade Powerleague Soccerdome (Derby)	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	31	21	651	1	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	2000	2008	Good

⁴² Not included in Active Places Power.

Site Name	Facility Sub Type	Length (metres)	Width (metres)	Area (metres ²)	Number	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Refurbished	Quality Rating
Shaftsbury Sports Centre (closed) ⁴³	Sand Filled				2	Pay and Play	Commercial		1983	n/a	Poor
Normanton Park	Sand Filled	33	30	990	1	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	2004	n/a	Average
Normanton Park	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	33	30	990	1	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	2004	n/a	Average
Rolls Royce Leisure Association	Sand Filled				1	Registered Membership use	Industry (for employees)	Industry Sports Club	n/a	n/a	Very good
Springwood Leisure Centre	Rubber crumb	35	18	630	1	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	1997	n/a	Average
Springwood Leisure Centre	Sand Filled	35	18	630	1	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	1997	n/a	Average

⁴³ Open and available for community use

7.15.1 Facilities Planning Model (FPM)

Sport England has employed its Facilities Planning Model (FPM) to provide an analysis of the supply and demand for artificial grass pitches (AGPs) in Derby. The analysis looks at the current (2013) level of provision and also projects forward to 2028 by incorporating projected population growth and, where data is available, planned housing growth.

Sport England's Default Model Rule Filter for AGP's includes all full size pitches i.e. minimum pitch dimension taken from Active Places – 75m x45m. On this basis, Sport England has identified ten AGPs in Derby. However, the findings of the audit for this report are that the dimensions of one AGP, the AGP at Derby Moor Community Sports College (AGP2), are below the minimum size⁴⁴ threshold for inclusion in the FPM.

In terms of the current and future supply of AGPs, **Table 7.30** shows the FPM summary for Derby indicating that there are 10 AGPs in Derby. These are shown on **Map 7.2** below. This summary includes all full size AGPs of all types i.e. the 'combined' supply of both third generation AGPs, used primarily for football and sand based/filled AGPs, used for both football and hockey.

Table 7.30: Supply of AGPs in Derby City

	2013	2018	2028
Number of pitches	10	10	10
Number of pitch sites	10	10	10
Supply of total pitches in pitches	10	10	10
Supply of publicly available pitch space in pitches (scaled with hours available in peak period)	9.02	9.02	9.02
Supply of total pitch space in VPWPP ⁴⁵	6675	6675	6675
Population ⁴⁶	254,569	267,434	290,607
Pitches per 10,000	0.4	0.3	0.3

Six of the AGPs identified are sand based and four are 3G. All have been built or refurbished in the last six years, apart from the AGP at Moorways Sports Complex which was built in 1987 and refurbished in 2001 and as a result is of poorer quality.

When accessibility is taken into account, the actual available supply is equivalent to nine AGPs⁴⁷. This equates to 0.4 pitches per 10,000 residents currently in Derby City, falling to 0.3 in 2018 and 2028. However, if the actual available supply of full size AGPs (i.e. eight AGPs) is assumed, current provision falls to 0.3 pitches per 10,000 population which is below the current regional and county levels of provision.

Map 7.2 shows the location of the full size AGPs identified in the FPM report. These are also listed in **Table 7.31** below. There is a relatively good distribution of pitches in the north and south of Derby. However, there are no AGPs within the central area of Derby. The three of the 3G pitches are located in the north and one is located in the south.

44 Derby Moor Community Sports College AGP dimensions are 61 metres by 42.5 metres.

45 Visits per week per person.

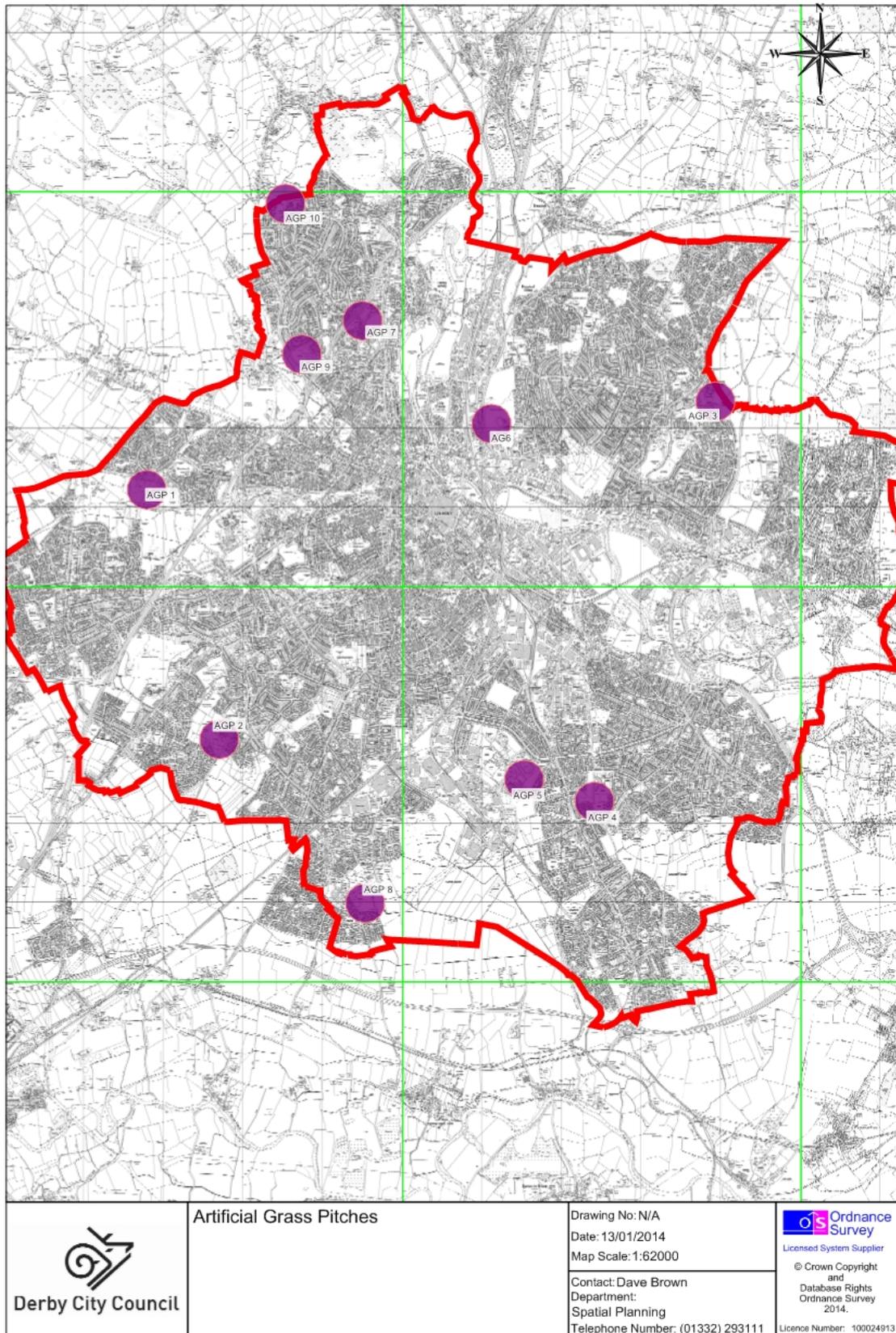
46 Based on Subnational population projections for England Interim 2011-based. ONS.

47 The supply of AGPs is 'scaled by hours'.

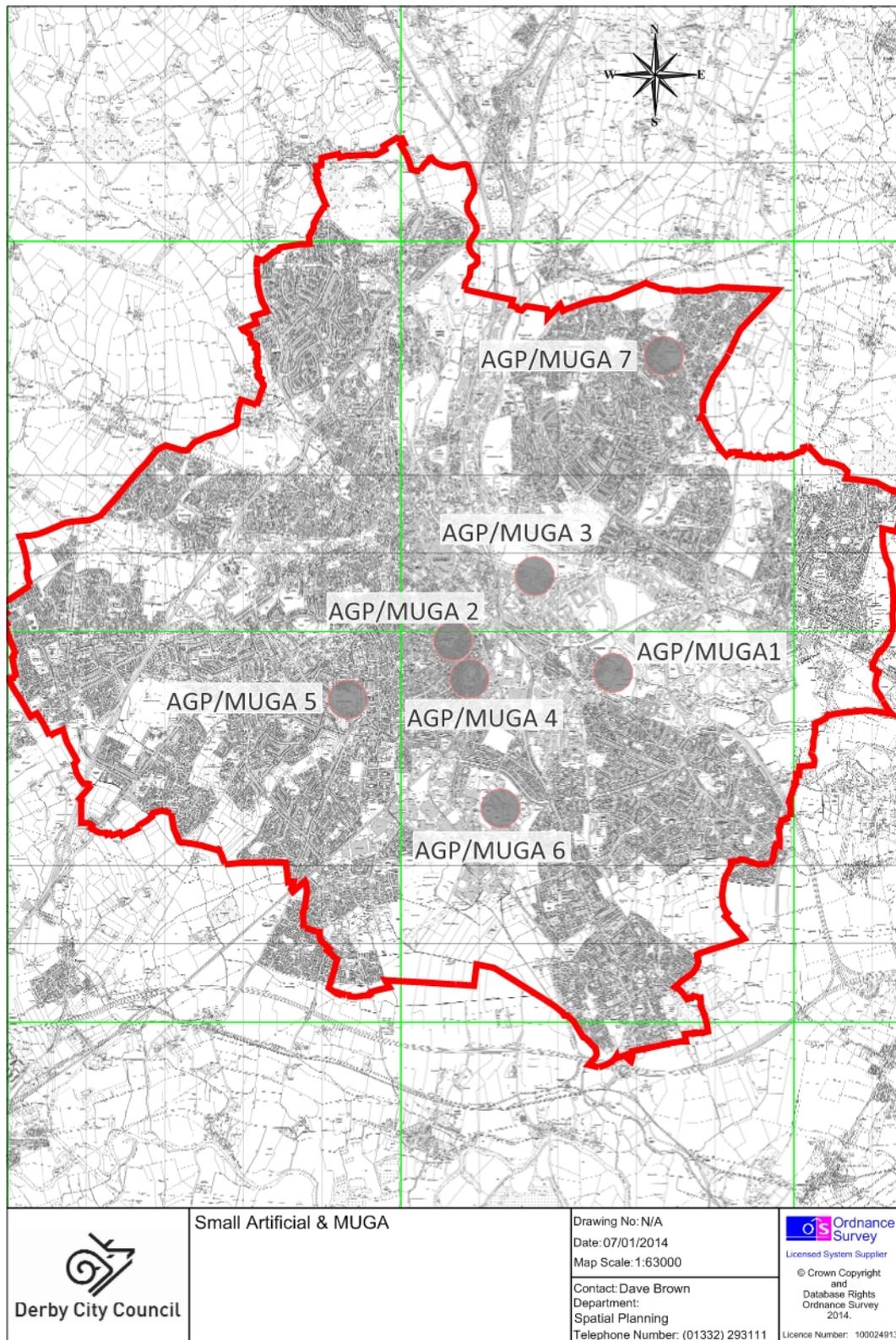
Table 7.31: Full Size Artificial Grass Pitches in Active Places

Reference No.	Site Name
AGP 1	Derby College Sports Centre
AGP 2	Derby Moor Community Sports College
AGP 3	Lees Brook Community Sports College
AGP 4	Merrill College
AGP 5	Moorways Sports Complex
AGP 6	Racecourse Playing Fields
AGP 7	Saint Benedict Catholic School and Performing Arts College
AGP 8	Sinfin Community School
AGP 9	University Of Derby (Keddleston Road)
AGP 10	Woodlands School

Map 7.2: Full Size AGPs in Active Places



Map 7.3: Smaller Artificial Grass Pitches and MUGAs



The size threshold for the FPM means that a number of smaller AGPs and MUGAs are excluded from consideration. However, Active Places Power provides details of the smaller AGPs and Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs) with artificial surfaces. Three of the entries in the table are for the commercial Powerleague facility at the Derby Soccerdome. The six local authority facilities together with the facility at the Shaftsbury Sports Centre are open-access and are used for informal games of five-a-side football. The MUGA at Rolls Royce Leisure Association is bookable by registered members of local clubs. Most of these facilities are over ten years old and are likely to require refurbishment within the next five years.

These pitches make a valuable contribution towards the provision of training facilities. They also offer venues for small-sided games, particularly 5 a-side football. The smaller AGPs and MUGAs in Derby are shown on **Map 7.3** and **Table 7.32** below.

Table 7.32: Smaller Artificial Grass Pitches and MUGAs

Reference No.	Site Name
AGP/MUGA 1	Alvaston Park
AGP/MUGA 2	Arboretum Park
AGP/MUGA 3	Lucozade Powerleague Soccerdome
AGP/MUGA 4	Shaftsbury Sports Centre
AGP/MUGA 5	Normanton Park
AGP/MUGA 6	Rolls Royce Leisure Association
AGP/MUGA 7	Springwood Leisure Centre

Demand for AGPs in 2013 is estimated to be 254,569 visits per person per week (vpwpp⁴⁸), equivalent to just under nine AGPs, however as the population rises, demand increases by 14% to 290,607 vpwpp in 2028 equivalent to just over nine AGPs. Whilst the growth in population does increase demand, the ageing population will also limit increases in demand to play pitch sports on AGPs.

The FPM report provides separate data for football and hockey demand. At present there is shared usage of sand based AGPs for both sports but the FA strategy is to move the game entirely onto grass and 3G AGPs implying more AGPs should have that surface. Demand equates to two AGPs for hockey and at least seven AGPs for football. This position remains unchanged from 2013 to 2028.

48 Visits per week per person

Table 7.33: Supply and Demand Balance 2013, 2018 and 2028

	2013	2028
Supply - Pitch provision (pitches) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	9.02	9.02
Demand - Pitch provision (pitches)	8.79	9.54
Supply/Demand balance - Variation in pitches of provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand.	0.23	-0.52

Turning to the balance between supply and demand, the FPM data shown in **Table 7.33** above indicates there is a positive supply and demand balance of 0.23 pitches in 2013 although there is a small shortfall in supply of around 0.52 pitches by 2028. However, if the actual supply of 8.02 AGPs is assumed there is a shortfall of 1.23 pitches in 2013 and a shortfall of 1.52 pitches in 2028.

The report concludes that the supply of AGPs in Derby is close to capacity, particularly for football, with existing AGPs operating at full capacity and a poor balance of surface types to accommodate the shift by the FA to more 3G usage. The report makes four main recommendations:

- Consider the contribution small AGPs make to meeting demand to judge if football demand can be partially met for the smaller sided game, particularly in the central area of Derby UA where there is no provision, to reduce capacity pressures
- Consider replacing the carpet at Moorways Sports Complex to a 3G given that its age means surface replacement is necessary
- Provision of a 3G in the south east of Derby would help to improve distribution and access, and provide additional capacity for football
- Consider the provision of additional 3G AGPs if this is justified by increased participation in football subject to further consideration of the balance between supply and demand and the outcome of discussions with the Football Association
- If the actual supply of full size AGPs is eight rather than the nine included in the FPM report, there is an imbalance between demand and supply with a shortfall in provision both currently and in the future.

7.16 Playing Pitch Model – Matching Demand to Supply

The analysis of demand for and supply of football pitches requires the use of the Playing Pitch Model (PPM). The playing pitch calculator is used to facilitate the analysis of data and to help determine whether there are sufficient pitches available to meet demand from football teams at peak times.

There are three main ways in which the PPM is used:

- to reflect the existing situation, using data on existing teams and pitches

- to test the adequacy of current provision by manipulating the variables in the model
- to predict future requirements for pitches, by incorporating planned pitches and projected changes in population.

The PPM is a tool to assist in the preparation of an overall strategy. The playing pitch calculator provides a good indication of whether there is a surplus or deficiency in the provision of playing pitches. In interpreting the results of the playing pitch calculator a number of factors need to be taken into account including:

- the quality and accuracy of the information provided by the outdoor sports clubs and the findings of the audit
- the quality of playing surfaces which will affect the number of games that can be accommodated on a playing pitch
- the need for some degree of spare capacity in playing pitch provision for the following reasons:
 - to accommodate latent and future demand for existing pitch sport teams
 - to accommodate backlogs and for rest and recovery periods
 - to provide flexibility for the reconfiguration of senior football pitches to meet the shortfall in youth football pitches.

7.16.1 Team Generation Rates

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

The following examples help clarify what TGRs mean:

1:100 → high TGR → relatively low latent (unmet) demand

1: 1000 → low TGR → relatively high latent (unmet) demand

7.16.2 Team Generation Rates for Football

Dividing the number of football teams in the study area into the estimated total active population aged between 6 - 45 years gives a TGR of 1:461. This means that there is one football team for every 461 persons aged 6 – 45. The TGR for adult men's football is 1:601 compared to the National Average of 1:452. The TGR for mini soccer (U7s to U10s) is 1:101 or one team for every 101 children aged 6 to 9 years which is significantly higher than the National Average of 1:431. The TGRs for Youth Boys is 1:53, which is higher than the National Average of 1:195, and for Youth Girls it is 1:4285 which is lower than the National Average of 1:4038. These relatively high TGR rates for mini soccer and boys and girls youth football indicate a relatively low latent demand for these age groups.

Table 7.34 below compares TGRs for football in Derby with those of studies in other Authorities. One source of this information is the TGR database provided by Sport England. However, this data is dated summer 2004. The results for Nottingham, Thurrock, Erewash, Middlesbrough and Fareham are from more recently completed studies. The Office of National Statistics (ONS) defined similar local authorities to Derby as Bolton, Walsall, Kirklees and Sheffield. The most up to date results for Walsall are included in the tables.

Table 7.34: Local Authority Football TGRs - Population per Team ⁴⁹

Local Authority	Mini -Soccer 6-9yrs	Junior Boys 10-15yrs	Junior Girls 10-15yrs	Senior Men 16-45 yrs
Bolton	1:147	1:117	1:1,533	1:766
Erewash	1:127	1:64	1:401	1:367
Fareham	1:81	1:41	1:385	1:394
Harrow	1:203	1:95	1:1988	1:860
Kirklees	1:150	1:86	1:551	1:324
Leeds	1:390	1:124	1:1818	1:460
Middlesbrough	1:143	1:82	1:3199	1:460
Milton Keynes	1:228	1:66	1:1718	1:437
Nottingham	1:142	1:104	1:1053	1:449
Rushcliffe	1:196	1:67	1:132	1:316
Sheffield	1:103	1:79	1:522	1:385
Thurrock	1:101	1:57	1:345	1:302
Walsall	1:341	1:76	1:2050	1:451
Derby	1:101	1:53	1:4285	1:601
National Averages	1:431	1:195	1:4038	1:452

7.16.2 Assumptions

A number of factors are built into the Playing Pitch Model (PPM) process. Firstly, that the temporal demand should reflect patterns of play. These have been assessed on the basis of the information obtained from League Handbooks and the responses to the questionnaire. The split in times of play has been based on the information provided in responses to the questionnaire survey. Clubs provided details of normal kick off times so that it has been possible to assess what proportion of teams are playing at peak times i.e. Saturday and Sunday.

For the purposes of the Playing Pitch Calculator it has been assumed that the Disability Teams do not require grass football pitches and they have therefore been left out of the calculations.

It has been assumed that there will not be any significant increase in participation levels up to 2018. This is in line with current trends in football participation at the national level.

The population projections used are those provided by the ONS which provides yearly population projections up to 2018 which is the time horizon for this strategy.

Although there are ten AGPs available for community use in Derby, there are only a small number of league matches played by football clubs on these pitches. The pitches are mainly

⁴⁹ Sport England TGR database and individual studies.

used for training, mini soccer and five a side games. They have not therefore been included in the PPM on the grounds that to do so would provide a misleading result.

Stage 1 Identifying Teams

Number of Mini Soccer Teams (Mixed)	117
Number of Boys Youth Teams	176
Number of Girls Youth Teams	24
Number of Senior Men’s Teams	86
Number of Senior Women’s Teams	4
Number of Men’s Veteran’s Teams	3
Total number of teams	410

Stage 2 Calculating Home Games per Team per Week

Ratio of home games	0.5
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Stage 3 Assessing Total Home Games per Week

(Stage 1 x Stage 2)

Games per week (senior)	56
Games per week (junior)	91

Stage 4 Establishing Temporal Demand for Games

Table 7.35: Temporal Use

Temporal Use %	Senior	Junior	Mini
Saturday AM	31%	38%	8%
Saturday PM	15%	3%	0%
Sunday AM	46%	48%	52%
Sunday PM	8%	12%	40%

Stage 5 Defining Pitches Used/Required on each Day

(Stage 3 x Stage 4)

Table 7.36: Average Number of Games per Day

Saturday AM (senior)	Saturday PM (senior)	Saturday AM (junior)	Saturday PM (junior)	Sunday AM (senior)	Sunday PM (senior)	Sunday AM (junior)	Sunday PM (junior)
17	8	34	3	26	4	43	11

Stage 6 Establishing Pitches Available

The audit identified:

Adult Senior Pitches	87
Youth Pitches	23
Mini-Soccer Pitches	20

Stage 7 Assessing the Findings

(Stage 6 – Stage 5)

Current Situation

The current situation with regard to football is summarised in **Table 7.37** below. For football the Active Population is between 6 and 45 years.

Table 7.37: Current Situation

Shortfall or surplus											
Saturday AM (senior)	Saturday PM (senior)	Saturday AM (junior)	Saturday PM (junior)	Sunday AM (senior)	Sunday PM (senior)	Sunday AM (junior)	Sunday PM (junior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (senior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (junior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (senior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (junior)
70	79	-11	20	61	83	-20	12	87	23	87	23

The audit of pitches revealed that there are a total of 87 senior football pitches and 23 youth pitches in secured community use available in Derby.

The model calculates the number of games played on each day. The shortfall in provision occurs at the time of peak demand when there are not enough pitches in secured community use to meet that demand.

The current situation for football indicates that there is a shortfall in provision of 20 youth pitches at the peak time of Sunday morning. However, there is also a surplus of 61 senior

pitches in Derby on Sunday morning. There is also a deficit of 11 youth pitches on Saturday morning. This deficit is balanced by a surplus of 70 adult pitches on Saturday morning.

Sport England recommends that an allowance of 10% should be included in any calculation of adequacy of provision to allow for the rest and recuperation of playing pitches. **Table 7.38** shows that if an allowance of 10% for the rest and recuperation of playing pitches is taken into account the shortfall in youth pitches would be 23 on Sunday morning and the surplus of senior pitches would be 53. On Saturday morning there would be a shortage of 14 youth pitches which would be balanced by a surplus of 61 senior pitches. On this basis there would be sufficient playing pitches available at all times.

The problem of the shortage of youth pitches would appear to be being resolved in a number of ways. It is likely that youth sides are using adult pitches. The dimensions of some senior adult pitches also conform to the FA's suggested maximum size for a youth pitch (U15-U16) so it is likely that these will be used for youth matches. It is also possible that the number of games being played on some pitches is greater than the capacity of those pitches.

Table 7.38: Current Situation with 10% Allowance

Shortfall or surplus											
Saturday AM (senior)	Saturday PM (senior)	Saturday AM (junior)	Saturday PM (junior)	Sunday AM (senior)	Sunday PM (senior)	Sunday AM (junior)	Sunday PM (junior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (senior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (junior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (senior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (junior)
61	70	-14	18	53	74	-23	10	78	21	78	21

7.16.3 Future Situation

The future situation is considered up to 2018. A playing pitch assessment can only reflect the situation at one point in time. There will be changes in the pattern of supply and demand for all outdoor sports over time and after three years this assessment will have only limited value. For this reason it is recommended that the study should be reviewed after a three-year period.

The results for the future situation in 2018 are shown in **Table 7.39** below.

Table 7.39: Situation in 2018

Shortfall or surplus											
Saturday AM (senior)	Saturday PM (senior)	Saturday AM (junior)	Saturday PM (junior)	Sunday AM (senior)	Sunday PM (senior)	Sunday AM (junior)	Sunday PM (junior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (senior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (junior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (senior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (junior)
74	81	-14	20	68	84	-24	11	87	23	87	23

In calculating the future situation the model assumes that the number of pitches in secured community use remains static. However, demand changes partly because of changes in the population.

The future situation shown in **Table 7.39** assumes a zero growth rate. This indicates that the shortage of youth pitches for football will be 24 youth pitches at the peak time of Sunday morning. However, there is a predicted surplus of 68 adult pitches in Derby on Sunday morning. There is also a shortfall of 14 youth pitches on Saturday morning, which again is balanced by a surplus of 74 senior pitches.

The shortfall of youth pitches at the peak time of Sunday morning will only be met where there is a surplus of adult pitches available that are suitable and which are not in use at other times during the weekend period.

If an allowance of 10% for the rest and recuperation of playing pitches is taken into account **Table 7.40** shows that the shortfall in youth pitches would be 27 youth pitches on Sunday morning and the surplus of senior pitches would be 59 pitches. On Saturday morning the shortfall in youth pitches would be 17 pitches and the surplus of senior pitches would be 65. On this basis there would still be an overall surplus in pitch provision on both Saturday and Sunday.

Table 7.40: Situation in 2018 with 10% Allowance

Shortfall or surplus											
Saturday AM (senior)	Saturday PM (senior)	Saturday AM (junior)	Saturday PM (junior)	Sunday AM (senior)	Sunday PM (senior)	Sunday AM (junior)	Sunday PM (junior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (senior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (junior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (senior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (junior)
65	72	-17	18	59	75	-27	9	78	21	78	21

If a growth of 5% in demand is assumed, in addition to the 10% allowance, which results from increased participation stimulated by sports development initiatives and an increase in interest in healthy activity, the shortfall will be 29 youth pitches on Sunday morning, which will be balanced by a surplus of 57 senior pitches. On Saturday morning the shortfall in youth pitches will be 19, which again is balanced by a surplus of 64 senior pitches.

Towards a Level Playing Field includes a provision for taking account of pitch capacity. The methodology acknowledges that the number of community matches a grass pitch can absorb is a function of the needs of other users and the quality of the pitch. On this basis pitches may not be able to take two matches per week. Therefore, in addition to running the playing pitch methodology based on the actual number of pitches available, the model has been recalculated to take into account the apparent quality of the pitches.

There is no formula for calculating the carrying capacity of pitches as it is dependent on a wide range of factors, including the proportion of games that were cancelled in the previous season due to the poor condition of the pitch; whether the condition of the pitch has been declining year on year; the maintenance regime for the pitch etc. However, it is argued that information from the questionnaire survey and an analysis of usage patterns facilitates the classification of each pitch into the categories listed in **Table 7.41** below.

Table 7.41 Carrying Capacity for each Type of Pitch

Carrying capacity	Multiplication factor
Three matches (or more) per week	1.5
Two matches	1.0
One match per week	0.5
One match (or less) per fortnight	0.25

Assessments of the football pitches in Derby have been undertaken and pitch capacities adjusted accordingly. After application of the multiplication factor the number of pitches was calculated as shown in **Table 7.42** below. The detailed analysis can be found in **Appendix F**

Table 7.42: Pitch Capacity Adjustments

Type of Pitch	Actual number of pitches	Adjusted number of pitches
Mini	20	20
Youth	23	18.5
Adult	87	85

The net effect on the current situation is shown in **Table 7.43**. There is a deficiency of 25 youth pitches on Sunday morning. This shortfall would be balanced by a surplus of 60 adult pitches on Sunday morning. There also would be a deficiency of 16 youth pitches on Saturday morning, balanced by a surplus of 68 senior pitches.

Table 7.43: Current Situation with Carrying Capacity applied

Shortfall or surplus											
Saturday AM (senior)	Saturday PM (senior)	Saturday AM (junior)	Saturday PM (junior)	Sunday AM (senior)	Sunday PM (senior)	Sunday AM (junior)	Sunday PM (junior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (senior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (junior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (senior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (junior)
68	77	-16	16	60	81	-25	8	86	19	86	19

If the allowance for the rest and recuperation of playing pitches is taken into account there would be a shortfall of 27 junior pitches on Sunday morning and a surplus of 49 adult pitches. On Saturday morning there would be a shortfall of 18 youth pitches and a surplus of 58 senior pitches.

However, the situation in 2018 (shown in **Table 7.44**), without any allowance for the rest and recuperation of playing pitches or growth is that there is a shortfall of 29 youth pitches on Sunday morning, which would be balanced by a surplus of 66 adult pitches. There is also a deficit of 19 youth pitches on Saturday morning that is balanced by a surplus of 72 senior pitches.

Table 7.44: Situation in 2018 with Carrying Capacity Applied

Shortfall or surplus											
Saturday AM (senior)	Saturday PM (senior)	Saturday AM (junior)	Saturday PM (junior)	Sunday AM (senior)	Sunday PM (senior)	Sunday AM (junior)	Sunday PM (junior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (senior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (junior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (senior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (junior)
72	79	-19	16	66	82	-29	7	86	19	86	19

If the allowance for the rest and recuperation of playing pitches is taken into account there is a shortfall of 31 youth pitches on Sunday morning which would be balanced by a surplus of 57 senior pitches. There would also be a shortfall of 21 youth pitches on Saturday morning again balanced by a surplus of 63 senior pitches. This is shown in **Table 7.45** below

Table 7.45: Situation in 2018 with Carrying Capacity and 10% Contingency Allowance applied

Shortfall or surplus											
Saturday AM (senior)	Saturday PM (senior)	Saturday AM (junior)	Saturday PM (junior)	Sunday AM (senior)	Sunday PM (senior)	Sunday AM (junior)	Sunday PM (junior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (senior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (junior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (senior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (junior)
63	70	-21	14	57	73	-31	4	77	17	77	17

7.16.4 Balance of Provision

Assuming a 5% growth in participation and a 10% contingency for rest and recuperation, a balance in the current level of provision i.e. no shortfall or surplus at any time in the week in senior and youth pitches, would be achieved by 26 senior pitches and 43 youth pitches, a total of 69 pitches. By 2018, the balance would be achieved by the provision of 21 senior pitches and 50 youth pitches, a total of 71 pitches.

7.16.5 The importance of dual use provision at education establishments

If it is assumed that there are no pitches available for community use at schools and colleges and without taking into account factors such as the 10% contingency and 5% growth in participation, there would be a decrease in the number of senior football pitches from 87 to 76; a decrease in the number of youth football pitches from 23 to 12; and, a decrease in the number of mini-soccer pitches from 20 to 19.

Applying these revised figures to the playing pitch calculator, **Table 7.46** shows that there would be a current shortfall in provision of 31 youth pitches at the peak time of Sunday morning and of 22 youth pitches on Saturday morning. The shortfalls would be balanced by a surplus of 50 senior pitches on Sunday morning and 59 senior pitches on Saturday morning.

The contribution made to overall provision by the availability of dual use football pitches at education establishments is important. However, if the availability of these pitches were to be withdrawn there would be sufficient local authority and private pitches available to meet the needs of community football teams.

Table 7.46: Current Situation without football pitches at Education sites

Stage 7 (S6- S5)											
Shortfall or surplus											
Saturday AM (senior)	Saturday PM (senior)	Saturday AM (junior)	Saturday PM (junior)	Sunday AM (senior)	Sunday PM (senior)	Sunday AM (junior)	Sunday PM (junior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (senior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (junior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (senior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (junior)
59	68	-22	9	50	72	-31	1	76	12	76	12

7.17 Mini Soccer

There are 19 mini soccer pitches in Derby and the number of mini football teams is 117. However, consultation with clubs indicated that numbers of children participating in mini-soccer are increasing. Similar to most other local authorities, Derby continues to experience significant growth in mini soccer.

The majority of teams in Derby play in the Derby Junior Football League (DJFL) although ten teams play in the Burton Junior Football League. In the DJFL Under 7 and Under 8 football is classified as 'friendly football' by the FA. This means there are no League tables and no champions or runners up and no promotion or relegation. The aim is to focus on fun and player development and results. Players can enjoy the game and gain experience by playing in different positions and everyone can get equal time on the pitch. In addition, there is no fixture schedule which means teams might play each other once, twice, three, four times or not at all.

Currently, Under 7's and Under 8's play on the AGP at Derby College, Mackworth whilst Under 9's and Under 10's play at Derby Racecourse. The Under 11's and Under 12's play at Osmaston Park and Alvaston Park. As a general rule, the U8's play on Sunday morning and the U7's on Sunday afternoon. There are usually six kick off slots throughout the day starting at 10:00 am. Each slot can accommodate four matches' i.e.8 teams.

In these circumstances it has not been possible to model supply and demand using the PPM.

7.18 Accessibility

Accessibility is a factor that can influence demand. For this reason a benchmarking exercise has been undertaken to establish the tariffs charged by adjacent local authorities for booking pitches.

Table 7.47: Pitch Tariff Benchmarking for Season 2013/2014

Local Authority	Adult pitch only (per match)	Adult Pitch/dressing room/showers (per match) ⁵⁰	Junior/Youth pitch (per match)	Junior/Youth Pitch/dressing room/showers (per match)
Derby City Council	£29.50	£43.50	£19.00	£28.00
Nottingham City Council	N/A	£49.00	N/A	£27.50
Erewash Borough Council	£28.80	£33.60	£19.20	£21.60
South Derbyshire	£30.21	£40.25	£12.08	£20.13
North West Leicestershire	£500 per season (including changing)	£45.00	£250 per season (including changing)	£22.50
Amber Valley	£28.30	£44.00 ⁵¹	£16.80	£24.50

Table 7.46 provides details of the cost of hiring local authority football pitches in the City of Derby and adjoining local authorities⁵². The average cost of hiring an adult football pitch with changing and showers is £42.56 which is only slightly below the cost of hiring a City of Derby pitch which is £43.50. The cost of hiring a youth pitch with changing and showers in the City of Derby is £28.00, slightly higher than the average cost of £24.04. It is therefore unlikely that differences in hire charges will influence where clubs choose to play. The cost of hiring a football pitch has been rising steadily over the last three seasons. The cost of hiring an adult pitch in Derby increased by 6.4% between season 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 with a further 8.8% increase between season 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 which is slightly higher than in adjoining local authorities.

Appendix H provides details of the Derbyshire FA Survey of Pitch Hire Costs for the seasons 2010/2011 and 2011/2012.

7.19 Issues for Football

1. The Playing Pitch Model indicates that there is a current and future shortfall in the provision of youth pitches whilst at the same time there are sufficient adult senior pitches to accommodate the demand for youth football.
2. Overall the quality of football pitches in Derby is reasonable. However, there are a number of sites where the quality of playing pitches is relatively poor. These include King

⁵⁰ Additional dressing room = £11.00

⁵¹ Includes changing and attendant. Without attendant is £38.30 and without showers is £34.20. Junior figures are £22.30 and £22.00

⁵² The results of a Derbyshire FA survey of hire charges for the seasons 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 can be found in **Appendix G**

George V Playing Fields, Osmaston Park, some pitches in Markeaton Park and Arboretum Park. The poor quality of pitches is the issue identified by many clubs as being of greatest concern. Also, a significant number of clubs identified Darley Playing Fields as having the 'worst' pitches. A poor playing surface will be detrimental to the quality of the playing experience and at times will result in the pitch being unavailable. Many factors can affect the quality of the pitch including levels of maintenance, slope, exposure (openness to elements), soil type, drainage and grass cover. These factors will have a major impact on the number of games that can be played on a pitch over a given period, and hence the overall pitch capacity. Factors such as drainage and soil type will also greatly influence the extent to which matches may be lost during periods of wet weather.

3. The quality of the changing accommodation at Alvaston Park and Racecourse is excellent. However, the quality of some of the provision at smaller sites e.g. Normanton Park, Rowditch is less good.

4. The lack of finance and the cost of hiring football pitches and changing rooms are significant problems for many clubs. The new charging scheme for pitch bookings was introduced during the consultation period for this study. This meant that not all clubs were aware of the change at the time of completing the questionnaire. Nevertheless, a number of clubs did express concern about the new arrangements and in particular the requirement to make one payment at the end of December covering the whole of the season's league fixtures, with a ten-game minimum.

5. Seven clubs identified the Council's cancellation policy as being a key problem. Clubs feel that the Council is too quick to cancel games and have problems with the method of communicating the decision to cancel matches.

6. There is a perception amongst some football clubs that the Council facilities do not provide good value for money.

7. It would appear that a number of adult 11 a side teams in Derby have folded in the last 12 months. Nationally, the FA is concerned about the decline in male adult 11-a-side with the number of adult, male, 11-a-side teams falling from 33,568 in 2005-06 to 30,355 in 2010-11, driven by a rapid fall in the numbers of 16-19-year-olds playing the sport. The new U21 initiative by DCFA has created six new teams in Derby for the 2013/14 football season. Each team was given a £850 start-up funding from Sportivate.

8. Football is the top female team participation sport. Whilst there are a number of women's and youth girls' teams playing in Derby, participation is still low by comparison with the men's and youth football. The new facilities at Racecourse and particularly Alvaston Park have brought about a significant improvement for female participants. However, the majority of football facilities in the City do not cater for girls and women's football.

9. Dog mess on pitches has been cited by a number of clubs as being an issue. This was confirmed during the audit for this study with a number of pitches considered to be in an unacceptable condition as a result of dog mess.

10. The future of Graham Street Prims FC and the facilities at Asterdale Sports Ground are uncertain. A new planning application to develop the site has been submitted and discussions are taking place with relevant stakeholders. There is a need to ensure that the facilities available for football are secured for future development of teams within Derby.

7.20 Consultation

7.20.1 Derbyshire County Football Association

The Derbyshire County Football Association was consulted about the findings from the study and made the following comments.

1. **Women's Football** - whilst there is comment that women's football is not particularly well represented in the City, in the wider context, there are three adult female teams in Derby, out of 27 across the whole County.

As a County, we are one of only a few that have seen a continued growth in the female game generally, as many other areas have seen a plateau or decline.

2. **Mini-Soccer** - we have seen some real continued growth in this area and especially on the back of the Derby Junior League becoming an FA Charter Standard League. We have been supporting their League Development Plan and accessing additional sites to accommodate their teams has become apparent. There is also the impact of The FA Youth Development Review to consider which is why schools have been approached and fortunately Bemrose School have been able to assist.

3 **Key Issues** - on the back of our involvement in the City's Leagues Meetings, some of the areas around pitch quality/maintenance, cost, dog mess and booking procedures have been raised and people made aware.

4. **Changing Accommodation** - really pleased to see that the sites at the Racecourse, Alvaston Park, Lees Brook and Derby Moor School have been recognised as 100%, as these were sites that we have invested in.

5. **Artificial Football Turf Pitches** - through the Football Foundation funding, the pitches at Lees Brook, Derby Moor and the Racecourse have been invested in. The FA as part of their Standard Code of Rules will be introducing FA Pitch Testing from 2014/15 season, for those clubs/leagues that wish to play fixtures on a 3G pitch. We have been told that the Football Foundation will be writing to all their invested sites in the near future.

6. **Natural Grass Pitches** - with maintenance budgets becoming increasingly challenging, there is a fear that maintenance regimes will be affected. We will need to start to look at alternative ways of safeguarding the surfaces through pitch rotation etc.

7. **Priorities** - a lot of County FA work will focus on the retention of teams over the next couple of years. We expect team growth on the back of the roll-out of The FA youth Development Review, but the male adult 11-a-side game remains a challenge. We have started to see this decrease, hence our support for the development of an Under 21 and Veteran's League. We have supported financially through a Sportivate bid but also through some Charter Standard Growth funding to ensure sustainability. Additionally, a focus on 14+ initiatives such as Vauxhall Mash-Up and Just Play will be a priority for the County FA as we look to address these issues.

8. **Graham Street Prims** - good to see this mentioned as this issue is of real concern to the club. The FA nationally has been involved in developments to date, as we seek to safeguard the club.

8. Cricket Assessment

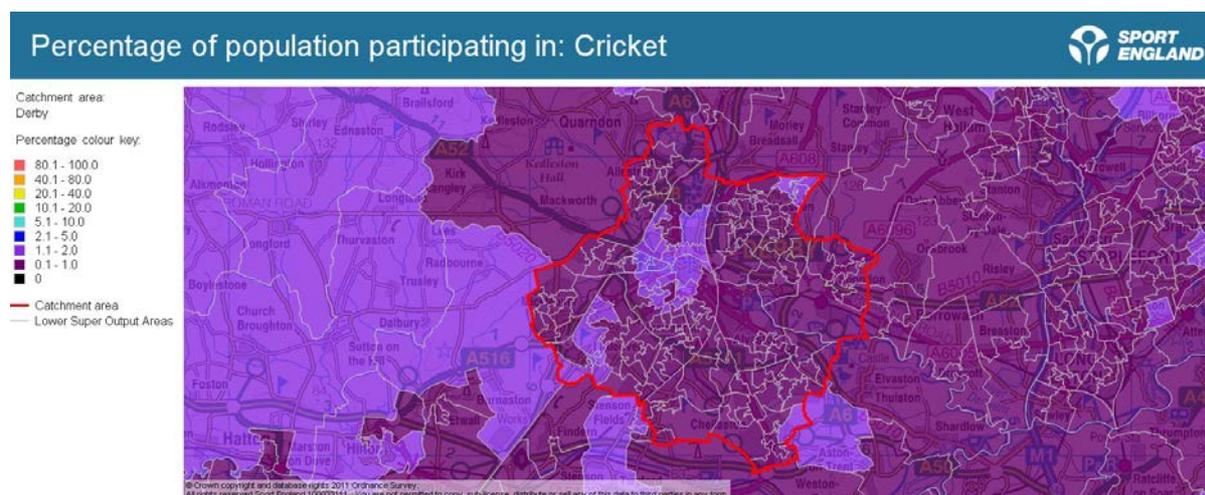
8.1 Introduction

This section provides a comprehensive picture of the demand for cricket facilities and the supply of those facilities in Derby. A questionnaire survey of cricket clubs was undertaken to ascertain the demand for cricket in Derby with assistance of the Derbyshire Cricket Board. Clubs were also asked about the quality of the facilities. An audit of all cricket facilities in Derby City was undertaken to determine the supply of facilities. There are 18 cricket clubs based in Derby City, all bar one of which replied to the questionnaire. There are also three clubs based outside the city but which use the Council pitches for some of their matches.

8.2 Market Segmentation - Demand for Cricket

Looking at the percentage of population participating in cricket for all market segments **Map 8.1** shows that for the majority of the City between 0.1% and 1% of the adult population play cricket although this rises to 1.1% to 2% in LSOAs in Darley, Abbey and Arboretum and Littleover.

Map 8.1: Percentage and location of Derby City adult population who play Cricket



Participation is concentrated in similar segments to football – Ben, Tim, Philip and Jamie. **Chart 8.1** and **Table 8.1** shows that these four segments account for 70.1% of cricket participation with 1,148 participants out of a total of 1,636 participants. Participation by the Jamie segment is higher than the national average. Participation by the remaining three segments is below the national average.

Chart 8.1: Profile of Market Segments who Participate in Cricket in the City of Derby

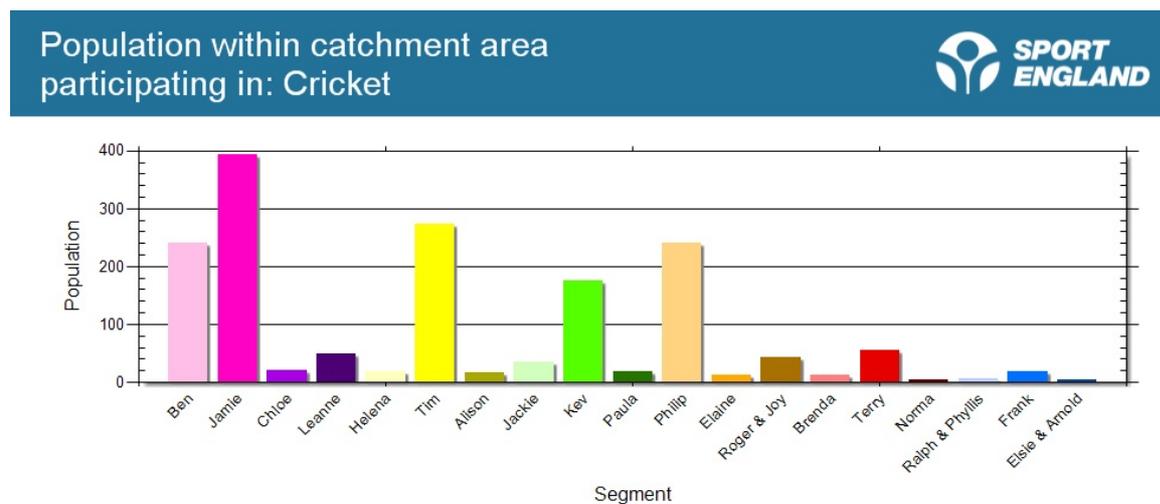


Table 8.1: Cricket Participation

Segment	Derby Population.	Derby %	National %
Jamie	394	24.1%	16.1%
Tim	273	16.7%	22.8%
Ben	241	14.7%	20.1%
Philip	240	14.7%	15.3%
Kev	175	10.7%	7.4%
Terry	55	3.4%	2.4%
Leanne	48	2.9%	2.1%
Roger and Joy	42	2.6%	2.9%
Jackie	35	2.1%	1.9%
Chloe	20	1.2%	1.9%
Helena	19	1.2%	1.4%
Paula	19	1.2%	0.8%
Frank	18	1.1%	0.8%
Alison	16	1.0%	1.3%
Brenda	13	0.8%	0.6%
Elaine	12	0.7%	0.8%
Ralph and Phyllis	7	0.4%	0.9%
Elsie and Arnold	5	0.3%	0.2%
Norma	4	0.2%	0.2%
Total	1636		

Map 8.2 shows that between 0.1% and 1% of the adult population across the city would like to play cricket.

Map 8.2: Percentage and Location of the Derby City Adult Population who would like to play Cricket



Table 8.2 and **Chart 8.2** show that the four segments Jamie, Kev, Tim and Philip account for 70.0% of those who would like to take part in cricket. The total number of adult wishing to play cricket is just over 1,000 which represents about 0.5% of the total adult population.

Chart 8.2: Percentage and Location of the Derby City Adult Population who would like to play Cricket

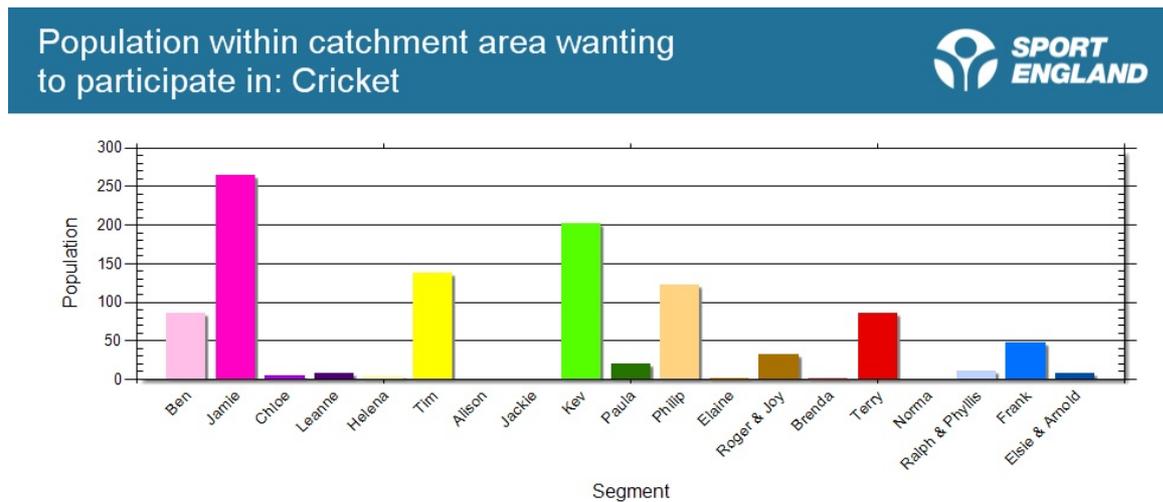


Table 8.2: Percentage and Numbers of the Population in Derby City who would like to Participate in Cricket

Segment	Derby City Population	Derby City %
Jamie	264	25.5%
Kev	202	19.5%
Tim	137	13.2%
Philip	122	11.8%
Ben	85	8.2%
Terry	85	8.2%
Frank	47	4.5%
Roger and Joy	32	3.1%
Paula	20	1.9%
Ralph and Phyllis	11	1.1%
Leanne	8	0.8%
Elsie and Arnold	8	0.8%
Helena	5	0.5%
Chloe	4	0.4%
Elaine	2	0.2%
Brenda	2	0.2%
Alison	0	0.0%
Jackie	0	0.0%
Norma	0	0.0%
Total	1034	

8.3 Membership

There are an estimated 1,496 playing members of 21 cricket clubs that either play in Derby City or where a substantial proportion of members live within the City. Adult members make up 62 % of the membership and junior members account for 38%. Of the junior players 17% are girls. There are only seven adult women players.

Spondon Cricket Club has the largest female section in the County and the hope is that many of the young players they have will go onto play women's cricket in the future.

Details are shown in **Table 8.3** below.

Table 8.3: Cricket Club Membership

Name of club	Junior Male members	Junior Female members	Adult Male members	Adult Female members	Veteran members	Total members
Allestree	40	4	40	0	0	84
Alvaston and Boulton	60	8	72	0	0	140
Aston on Trent	10	0	30	0	9	49
Breadsall	45	0	35	0	15	95
Brel Old Boys	0	0	15	0	0	15
Chevin	0	0	3	0	16	19
Darley Abbey	60	3	50	0	12	125
Derby Congregational	25	0	30	1	10	66
Derby Star	0	0	22	0	0	22
DSS Old Boys	0	0	4	0	7	11
First Choice	0	0	36	0	0	36
Littleover Centurians	10	0	30	0	0	40
Melbourne Town	50	3	34	0	10	97
Mickleover	81	3	28	0	22	134
Rolls Royce	30	0	60	0	0	90
Spondon	136	68	139	3	8	354
Sunseekers	0	0	15	0	20	35
Swarkestone	70	8	60	1	10	149
TNA	10	0	20	0	2	32
Tony's Odds and Sods	2	0	16	0	8	26
University of Derby Staff	0	0	20	2	10	32
Total	444	97	699	7	159	1,496

8.3.1 Membership Trends

Of the 20 clubs that responded to the question about whether the club's membership had increased, decreased or had stayed the same over the last five years, 11 clubs reported an increase, the membership of eight clubs had stayed about the same and only one club reported a decrease in membership. Almost all the large clubs reported an increase in membership.

The Club Cricket Development Manager at Derbyshire Cricket Board considers that the numbers identified at clubs in Derby does not mirror the number of people playing in the Derby City area as many cricketers living in the City travel outside to play cricket.

8.4 Clubs

There are 19 regular cricket clubs based within the Derby City area. There are also a number of other casual sides which play on an occasional basis and have not been included.

Clubs vary greatly in size, the smallest having 11 players and the largest 354. Five clubs (25%) have over 100 players. The largest club is Spondon followed by Alvaston and Boulton with 140 members. All the large and medium sized clubs have a substantial junior membership. The small clubs tend to play friendly matches and do not play league cricket.

Three clubs have achieved Focus Club status and these are listed in **Table 8.4** below. A Focus Club under the England and Wales Cricket Trust scheme is one that has been identified for a clear strategic reason, and one that is committed to long-term youth development. The aim of the programme is to build a nationwide network of 'vibrant, robust and dynamic cricketing communities' that offer high-quality youth development programmes for young players.

Table 8.4: Derby Focus Clubs

Focus Clubs
Darley Abbey CC
Spondon CC
Swarkestone CC

The clubs field an estimated total of 105 teams and these are listed in **Table 8.5** below. There are 49 adult teams and 56 junior teams of under 18's. Out of the 21 clubs, just over half have junior (Colts) teams (12 clubs). The remaining ten clubs have adult teams only. Of the junior teams there are seven mixed and three girls teams. There is only one women's team which is based at Spondon Cricket Club.

Table 8.5: Cricket Teams

Name of club	Junior Teams	Adult Teams
Allestree	4	3
Alvaston and Boulton	7	4
Aston on Trent	1	2
Breadsall	3	3
Brel Old Boys	0	1
Chevin	0	1
Darley Abbey	6	3
Derby Congregational	2	3
Derby Star	0	1
DSS Old Boys	0	1
First Choice	0	1
Littleover Centurians	0	2
Melbourne Town	5	3
Mickleover	7	3
Rolls Royce	3	4
Spondon	11	6
Sunseekers	0	1
Swarkestone	5	3
TNA	1	3
Tony's Odds and Sods	0	1
University of Derby Staff	0	1
Total	56	49

8.5 Area in which Majority of Players Live

Clubs were asked where the majority of their players live. Details are shown in **Table 8.6** below. Several clubs, in particular the smaller clubs, have members from the whole of the city area. However, most clubs have players who are drawn from a relatively local catchment. The two exceptions are Aston on Trent where members live more centrally in Normanton and Rosehill and Derby Congregational where members live locally in Littleover, but also further north in the DE22 area.

Table 8.6: Where Players Live

Name of Club	Area in which Majority of Players Live
Allestree	Derby
Alvaston and Boulton	Chaddesdon, Alvaston, Derby City
Aston on Trent	Normanton, Rosehill
Breadsall	DE21, DE22
Brel Old Boys	Derby
Chevin	Derby
Darley Abbey	Darley Abbey, Inner city, Allestree
Derby Congregational	DE22, DE23
Derby Star	Normanton
DSS Old Boys	Derby
First Choice	Central Derby
Littleover Centurians	Normanton, Littleover
Melbourne Town	DE73
Mickleover	Mickleover, Littleover/ Normanton, Mackworth
Rolls Royce	Normanton
Spondon	DE21
Sunseekers	Derby
Swarkestone	Not known
TNA	Normanton, Littleover
Tony's Odds and Sods	Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire
University of Derby Staff	Derby

8.6 Leagues

Cricket clubs in Derby City play in six cricket leagues covering Derby, Derbyshire and Erewash. The largest league for adult teams is the Derbyshire County Cricket League in which 32 teams play. The remaining three adult teams play in the Derbyshire Premier League. The majority of junior teams play in the Derby and District Youth League (25 teams). Nine youth teams located east of Derby play in the Erewash Young Cricketers League. The South Derbyshire Development Group runs Kwik Cricket and nine teams play in this league.

Leagues are shown in **Table 8.7** below.

Table 8.7: Leagues

League	No. Teams	Clubs
Derbyshire Premier League	3	Alvaston and Boulton
		Spondon
		Swarkestone
Derbyshire County Cricket League	32	Allestree
		Alvaston and Boulton
		Aston on Trent
		Breadsall
		Darley Abbey
		Derby Congregational
		Littleover
		Melbourne
		Mickleover
		Rolls Royce
		Spondon
		Swarkestone
Derby and District Youth League	25	Allestree
		Alvaston and Boulton
		Aston on Trent
		Darley Abbey
		Derby Congregational
		Mickleover
		Rolls Royce
South Derbyshire Development Group	9	Allestree
		Melbourne
		Swarkestone
Erewash Young Cricketers League	9	Breadsall
		Spondon
Derbyshire Youth League	3	Melbourne
		Spondon
Total	81	

8.7 Pattern of Play

Clubs were asked to indicate the day and time when each team plays its matches during the season. Almost half of all teams play their matches on Saturday afternoon (46.7%). These are all adult league matches. Two fifths of all teams play their matches mid week in the evening. These are almost all junior teams. This includes the under 11 teams which play hard ball and kwik cricket. The remaining teams play their matches on Sundays (13.3%). These are mainly adult teams playing “friendly” matches. The pattern of play is shown in **Table 8.8** below.

Table 8.8: Times when Matches are played

Day	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Monday	0%	0%	13.3%
Tuesday	0%	0%	6.7%
Wednesday	0%	0%	0%
Thursday	0%	0%	9.3%
Friday	0%	0%	10.7%
Saturday	0%	46.7%	
Sunday ⁵³	4.0%	9.3%	

8.8 Location

Clubs play at a variety of venues in Derby, which are either private grounds or Derby City pitches located in parks and recreation grounds.

The larger clubs tend to have their own privately owned grounds but some use Derby City pitches for some of their teams. The Spondon, Alvaston and Boulton and Rolls Royce clubs are located at privately owned grounds and play all home matches at that location. Conversely, Darley Abbey and the Derby Congregational Clubs play most matches on their home grounds which are leased from private owners but in both cases their third teams use Derby City Council pitches. Three clubs are based outside the City but use City Council pitches for some of their teams. These are Melbourne Town which is based in Melbourne and leases its home ground at Cockshutt Lane but also hires Chellaston Park; Swarkestone which owns its home ground at Swarkestone but the third eleven plays on a hired Derby City pitch at Chellaston and Breadsall which is based at Breadsall Memorial Playing Field but uses Derby City pitches for the third X1 team.

The majority of the smaller clubs, several of which play informal ‘friendly matches’ only, use Derby City Council pitches. (see **Table 8.9 below**)

⁵³ All Saturday and Sunday games also take place in the evening.

Table 8.9: Where Clubs Play

Name of club	Main home match pitch	Other home match pitch
Allestree	Allestree Recreation Ground	
Alvaston and Boulton	Raynesway Ground	Raynesway Ground
Aston on Trent	Aston on Trent	
Breadsall	Breadsall Memorial Playing Field	Parkers Piece, Markeaton Park, King George V Playing Field.
Brel Old Boys	Markeaton Park	
Chevin	None	
Darley Abbey	Riverside Meadow, Darley Abbey	Parkers Piece
Derby Congregational	Brayfield Road, Littleover	Markeaton Park
Derby Star	Darley Fields	
DSS Old Boys	Markeaton Park	Darley Fields, Parkers Piece
First Choice	Darley Fields	
Littleover Centurians	King George V Playing Field	
Melbourne Town	Cockshutt Lane, Melbourne	Snelsmoor Lane, Chellaston
Mickleover	Mickleover Sports Club	Osmaston Polo Ground
Rolls Royce	Rolls Royce Leisure	
Spondon	Locko Road, Spondon	
Sunseekers	Mugginton Cricket Club	
Swarkestone	Swarkestone	Snelsmoor Lane, Chellaston
TNA	Darley Fields	Littleover Cricket Ground
Tony's Odds and Sods	Markeaton Park or Parkers Piece	Darley Fields
University of Derby Staff	Markeaton Park or Parkers Piece	Darley Fields

8.9 Key Issues for Cricket Clubs

In response to the question about whether there are any key issues, 14 clubs made observations.

8.9.1 Quality of Pitch

The quality of the playing surface is of vital importance to enjoyment of the game. Poor quality pitches and issues with maintenance concern five clubs.

Darley Abbey considers that the pitches at Parkers Piece, the second ground, are, “very poor and lack regular and knowledgeable maintenance and can be dangerous particularly for younger players; also the outfield is not cut to a reasonable length”.

Littleover Centurians considers that their pitch at King George V playing fields is in a poor state, can be dangerous and that the outfield grass is too long and dog fouling is a problem.

Allestree CC states that the Council has failed to repair damage caused to their outfield when contractors erected a safety fence, leaving it in a dangerous condition.

However, the Breadsall club considers that the quality of the City Council’s pitches, especially Parkers Piece, is good compared with those of other local authorities and the Derby University Staff Cricket club reports that, “the Council has provided an excellent service over the years”.

8.9.2 Shortage of Pitches

Three clubs report concerns over shortage of pitches.

Aston on Trent highlights the shortage of inner city cricket grounds. The club plays outside the city but would like to relocate to an inner city pitch because members live in Normanton and Rosehill.

Derbyshire Cricket Board has expressed concern about the lack of pitches in the inner city which it is felt is not helping the development of the game. A particular issue is that people from the South Asian community are five times more likely to want to play cricket than is the case nationally.

Both First Choice and Derby Congregational are under the impression that they will be losing their Council pitches next year. First Choice states that they have been playing on Darley Fields but that this ground is no longer available. Derby Congregational states that they are no longer able to use the pitch at Markeaton Park for the third team.

Three clubs highlight the need for the Council to continue to provide cricket pitches. One club states that-

“If the Council ceases to offer pitches it will spell the death knell for social clubs like ours”.

8.9.3 Retention and Recruitment

Derbyshire Cricket Board reports that a key issue for clubs is the recruitment of both players and volunteers. The Cricket Board is giving recruitment and retention a high priority over the next few years with initiatives planned for Derby City to get "more people playing more often in teams".

8.9.4 Finance

Two clubs state that finance is always a problem.

Littleover Centurians state that:-

“Finance is always a problem due to the costs of pitches, umpires and providing teas. The club needs (financial) backing”.

The Derby Congregationals report that many of their players are unemployed and the club has difficulty as a result. Most of the cricket clubs in Derby suffered financial losses in the 2012 season due to the wet weather and this has severely depleted club reserves.

8.9.5 Lack of Funding Opportunities

Two clubs report this as a problem.

Spondon states that a “lack of funding opportunities with Derby City Council and the exclusion of the club from funding opportunities with Derbyshire County Council” present a problem.

8.9.6 Volunteers

The shortage of volunteers is a problem mentioned by both Spondon and Derby Congregational clubs.

8.9.7 Other Issues

The existence of car parking charges at Markeaton Park was criticised. Vandalism is a problem for one club. Another reports football to be a problem because, “youngsters will choose football ahead of cricket”.

8.9.8 Future Plans

Fifteen clubs provided a response to the question about any plans the club might have for the future. A summary of the responses is shown in **Table 8.10** below.

Table 8.10: Future Plans

Aspiration	No. Clubs
Increase membership/ number of teams	12
Improve/Refurbish Facilities	9
Expand the range of facilities	8
Relocate/Move	1
Encourage school links	1

12 clubs are planning to increase membership, many specifically seeking to increase the number of junior members.

Nine clubs aim to improve or refurbish facilities and eight to expand the range of facilities.

Darley Abbey plans to add three strips to their main cricket square; Spondon is planning to reclaim a corner of derelict land at their site to extend the playing area and is applying for grant aid for this project; Mickleover is working with Derby City CDG “Chance to Shine” and School Sports Partnership to promote Under 11 cricket. The club is also looking to expand

and develop facilities together with the football section and is discussing partnership options with the City Council to offer sports facilities for West Derby.

Aston on Trent club plans to relocate to the inner city area where most of the players are based.

The Melbourne Sporting Partnership are beginning a £2 million renovation at the Cockshut Lane Ground.

Spondon Cricket Club are encouraging youngsters to continue with cricket.

8.10 Supply of Cricket Facilities

The audit revealed that there are 16 cricket pitches available in Derby City which have a total of 156 cricket strips. The locations of cricket grounds in Derby City are shown in **Map 8.3** and details of the facilities available at each cricket ground are shown in **Table 8.11**.

There is a good spread of cricket grounds across the north and south of Derby but a clear area of deficiency in the central area.

Table 8.11: Cricket Club Facilities

Cricket Ground	Map Reference Number.	Outdoor Cricket Pitches	Estimated Number of Strips	Changing Rooms	Artificial Wicket	Nets	Owner
Allestree Recreation Ground	Crick 1	1	9	Yes	0	Mobile nets	Local Authority
Alvaston and Boulton main pitch	Crick 2	1	17	Yes	0	Yes	Private Club
Alvaston and Boulton Nursery Pitch	Crick 2	1	6	Yes	0	Yes	Private Club
Chaddesden Park	Crick 3	1	9	Yes	0	No	Local Authority
Chellaston Park	Crick 4	1	8	Yes	1	No	Local Authority
Darley Abbey Cricket Club	Crick 5	1	9	Yes	1	Yes	Private Club
Derby Congregational CURC Sports Field	Crick 6	1	7	Yes	1	Yes	Private Club
King George V Playing Field (Littleover Centurians CC)	Crick 7	1	9	Yes	0	No	Local Authority
Markeaton Park	Crick 8	1	11	Yes	0	No	Local Authority
Mickleover Sports Club	Crick 9	1	14	Yes	1	Yes	Private Club
Parker's Piece	Crick 10	1	6	Yes	0	No	Local Authority
Rolls Royce Main Pitch	Crick 11	1	12	Yes	0	Yes	Private Club
Rolls Royce Second Pitch	Crick 11	1	5	Yes	1	Yes	Private Club
Rosehill Methodists Cricket Club	Crick 12	1	9	Yes	0	Mobile	Private Club
Spondon Cricket Club Main Pitch	Crick 13	1	15	Yes	0	Yes	Private Club
Spondon Cricket Club Second Pitch	Crick 13	1	10	Yes	0	Yes	Private Club

Map 8.3: Cricket Grounds in Derby

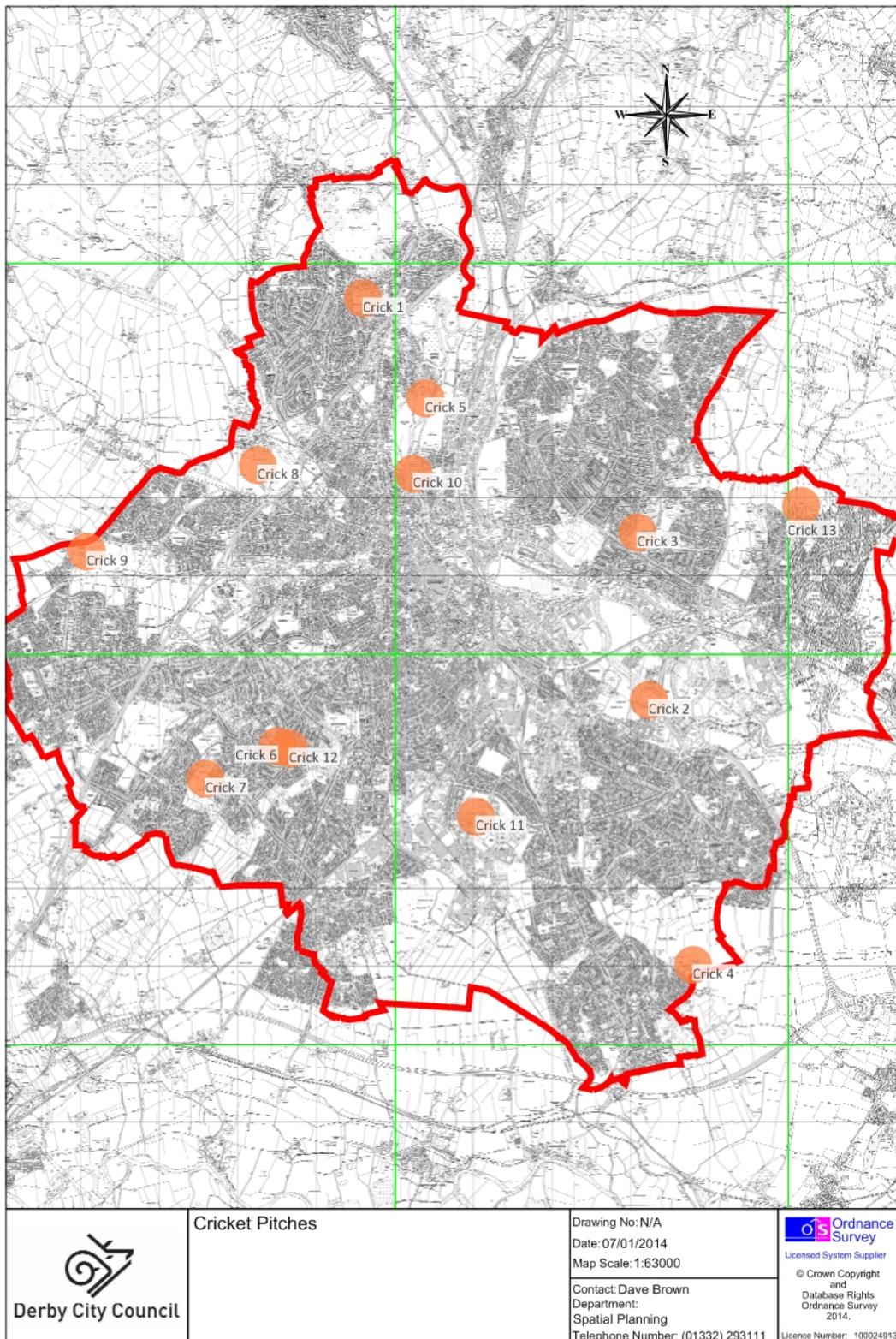


Table 8.12: Cricket Grounds in Derby

Map Reference Number.	Cricket Ground
Crick 1	Allestree Recreation Ground
Crick 2	Alvaston and Boulton
Crick 3	Chaddesden Park
Crick 4	Chellaston Park
Crick 5	Darley Abbey Cricket Club
Crick 6	Derby Congregational CURC Sports Field
Crick 7	King George V Playing Field
Crick 8	Markeaton Park
Crick 9	Mickleover Sports Club
Crick 10	Parker's Piece
Crick 11	Rolls Royce
Crick 12	Rosehill Methodists Cricket Club
Crick 13	Spondon Cricket Club

8.10.1 Ownership

The main providers of cricket facilities are the private cricket clubs such as Spondon Cricket Club. There are six locations with cricket pitches owned by Derby City Council and seven locations which are in private ownership, either owned by the club or privately owned and leased to the clubs. Of these, three clubs have two cricket squares at the site.

8.10.2 Quality of Cricket Pitches

A cricket pitch should ideally be:

- even throughout, with no undulations or depressions;
- well consolidated, giving good and appropriate ball bounce;
- covered with a dense sward of desirable grasses that have good root density and depth;

In addition, a well-prepared pitch should ideally be able to withstand the equivalent of three, five-hour games.⁵⁴

8.10.3 Distribution of Cricket Pitches

Cricket facilities are evenly spread across the city. **Table 8.13** shows that the North West area of Derby has slightly better access to cricket facilities compared to the other three areas.

⁵⁴ Institute of Groundsmanship

Table 8.13: Distribution of Cricket Pitches

Location	Number of Cricket Grounds	Number of Cricket Pitches
Central/South West	3	3
North East	2	3
North West	5	5
South East	3	5
Total	13	16

8.11 Quality of Cricket Pitches

The ECB recommended approach to objectively assessing the quality of the cricket pitch is to assess the pitch against the Performance Quality Standards (PQS), which were developed by the Institute of Groundsmanship (IOG).

Within the PQS there are three categories of measurement that relate to the overall quality of a facility. These are:

8.11.1 Structural Quality

This looks at both surface and subsurface criteria and is the physical make-up of an area. Criteria include appropriate range for the length of grass, amount of bare areas present, desirable grass content, a pH range for appropriate grass growth and amount of weed content within the turf.

8.11.2 Presentational Quality

This is the visual look of the surface including the appearance of the surface of the turf including the uniformity of turf and colour.

8.11.3 Playing Quality

This category considers what a player experiences on a pitch and includes how hard the surface is, the amount of surface traction (grip) provided by the turf and the disintegration of the surface on a cricket pitch.

However, a PQS takes about ¾ hour per pitch so in this instance the quality of cricket pitches was assessed using a modified version of the Sport England Visual Quality Assessment Tool (VQA). This modified version of the VQA includes several factors not taken into account by Sport England's original version. The additional factors taken into account utilise several of the key elements of the PQS but cannot substitute for a PQS.

The quality scores of the cricket pitches were rated in accordance with the Sport England criteria shown in **Table 8.14**.

Table 8.14: Sport England Pitch Quality Ratings

% Score	Rating
91%+	An excellent pitch
71-90%	A good pitch
61-70%	An average pitch
40-60%	A below average pitch
Less than 40	A poor pitch

Quality assessments were undertaken of 16 cricket squares of which all except three scored as either good or excellent. Eight pitches (50%) achieved a score of excellent and five (31%) were good. Three pitches were rated as average and no pitches scored below this level.

All the pitches at private clubs scored very highly - all except two were excellent. The best scoring pitches are those at the private clubs of Alvaston and Boulton, Spondon and Rolls Royce. The lowest scoring pitches are those at Parker's Piece and Chaddesden Park but all the Council pitches were rated as either good or average. The results are shown in **Table 8.15** below.

Table 8.15: Cricket Pitch Quality Scores

Cricket Pitches in Derby City	Quality Score	Rating	Strips	Nets
Rolls Royce Main Pitch	96%	Excellent pitch	12	Yes
Alvaston and Boulton Cricket Club Main Pitch	96%	Excellent pitch	17	Yes
Spondon Cricket Club Main Pitch	94%	Excellent pitch	15	Yes
Spondon Cricket Club Second	94%	Excellent pitch	10	Yes
Darley Abbey Cricket Club	93%	Excellent pitch	9 + Artificial	Yes
Alvaston and Boulton Cricket Club Nursery Pitch	93%	Excellent pitch	6	Yes
Mickleover Sports Club	93%	Excellent pitch	14 + Artificial	Yes
Rolls Royce Second Pitch	92%	Excellent pitch	5 + Artificial	Yes
Derby Congregational, CURC Sports Field	88%	Good Pitch	7 + Artificial	Yes
Allestree Recreation Ground	85%	Good Pitch	9	Mobile
Markeaton Park	76%	Good Pitch	11	No
Rosehill Methodists Cricket Club	76%	Good Pitch	9	Mobile
Chellaston Park, Snelsmoor	74%	Good Pitch	8 + Artificial	No
King George V Playing Field (Littleover Centurions Cricket Club)	65%	Good Pitch	9	No
Parker's Piece	64%	Average Pitch	6	No
Chaddesden Park	64%	Average Pitch	9	No

A summary of pitch quality ratings is shown in **Table 8.16** below.

Table 8.16: Summary of Cricket Pitch Quality Ratings

Quality Rating	Number of Squares
An excellent pitch	8
A good pitch	5
An average pitch	3
A below average pitch	0
A poor pitch	0

8.11.4 Derbyshire Premier and County Cricket Leagues Ground Grading

The leagues that operate in Derby have a pitch marking system, which differs between the premier league and the county league. The pitch score is the average percentage for the pitches during the course of the season. Scoring is undertaken by umpires (when present) and also by visiting teams. The minimum score necessary to play in the league is 85%, which explains why all the marks are between 85 and the high nineties. There is a slightly different system in the premier league and divisions 1, 2 and 3 of the county league which requires umpires to assess against a series of criteria. However this still leads to a percentage score with 85 being classed as satisfactory. This does generally result in the best pitches at the top of the list and the worst at the bottom.

Assessments cover both conditions and facilities. Conditions refer to the ground including the square and outfield. Facilities is concerned with other areas such as changing rooms. In the view of the Derbyshire Cricket Board there is no doubt that these criteria have driven up standards at cricket clubs. The assessments have evolved over many years and were in place long before guidance was provided by the ECB or Sport England. The results of the Pitch Marking System are shown in **Table 8.17**. In the view of Derbyshire Cricket Board, the assessment of pitches undertaken for this study (**Table 8.15**) and the order they are in is broadly in agreement with the League assessments. However, the Cricket Board would rate the pitch at Rosehill Methodists a little higher than it is placed in **Table 8.15**.

Derbyshire County Cricket League and Derbyshire Premier Cricket League Ground Assessments can be found at **Appendix G**.

Table 8.17: Pitch Marking System - Cricket Pitches in Derby City

Cricket Club	Location	Pitch (%)	Condition	Facility
Alvaston and Boulton Cricket Club	Raygar Ground, Raynesway Nursery Pitch	93.86	A+	A+
Spondon Cricket Club	Locko Road, Second Pitch	92.94	C	C
Rosehill Methodists Cricket Club	Rosehill Methodists Memorial Sports Ground	92.39	B	B
Melbourne Town	Chellaston Park, Snelsmoor Lane	92.27	B	B
Alvaston and Boulton Cricket Club	Raygar Ground, Raynesway Main Pitch	92.22	C	C
Rolls Royce	Rolls Royce Main Pitch	92.17	A+	A+
Spondon Cricket Club	Locko Road, Main Pitch	92.00	A+	A+
Darley Abbey Cricket Club	Riverside Meadows	91.25	A	A
Derby Congregational Cricket Club	CURC Sports Field	90.87	A	A
Mickleover Cricket Club	Mickleover Sports Ground	90.87	A	A
Derby Congregational Cricket Club	Markeaton Park	90.71	C	C
Swarkstone Cricket Club	Chaddesden Park	90.71	C	C
Allestree Cricket Club	Allestree Recreation Ground	90.45	A	A
Mickleover Cricket Club	Osmaston Polo Ground ⁵⁵	90.16	A+	A+
Swarkstone Cricket Club	Chellaston Park, Snelsmoor Lane	88.75	C	C
Ashton-on-Trent Cricket Club	Ashton-on-Trent ⁵⁶	88.61	A+	A+
Darley Abbey Cricket Club	Parkers Piece	88.33	C	C
Darley Abbey Cricket Club	Chaddesden Park	88.33	C	C
Breadsall Cricket Club	Parkers Piece	88.00	C	C

⁵⁵ Located Outside Derby City

⁵⁶ Located Outside Derby City

Derby City - Outdoor Sports Strategy.

Littleover Centurions Cricket Club	King George V Playing Field	82.31	B	B
Rolls Royce	Rolls Royce Second Pitch	Not Known		

8.11.5 Cricket Club Views about Pitch Quality

Clubs were asked to assess the quality of the following at their main match pitch on a five-point scale ranging from very good to very poor.

- Cricket square
- Outfield
- Maintenance
- Changing Accommodation

The club's assessment reflects the overall performance of pitches over the season. 21 clubs provided a response to the questions on the quality of cricket square and the changing accommodation; 20 clubs responded about the outfield and maintenance.

Fourteen clubs (67%) rated their cricket square as being good or very good, four clubs (19%) rated their cricket squares as moderate and three clubs (15%) rated their square as poor or very poor. The pitches rated as poor or very poor are King George V Playing Fields, Markeaton Park and Parker's Piece.

Thirteen clubs (65%) rated their outfield as being good or very good and seven clubs (35%) rated their outfield as moderate or poor.

Twelve clubs (60%) rated the maintenance of their cricket pitches as being good or very good. The remaining eight clubs (40%) rated the maintenance of their cricket grounds a being moderate to very poor.

Clubs were also asked about the quality of their changing accommodation and 12 clubs (57%) consider their changing facilities to be good or very good. Seven clubs (34%) consider that the changing facilities are moderate or poor and two clubs state that they have no changing facilities.

These results are summarised in **Table 8.18** below.

Table 8.18: Cricket Club Responses about the Quality of Facilities

Rating	Cricket Square	Outfield	Maintenance	Changing accommodation
Very Good.	33%	25%	30%	19%
Good	33%	40%	30%	38%
Moderate	19%	25%	25%	29%
Poor	10%	10%	10%	5%
Very Poor	5%	0%	5%	0%

8.11.6 Best and Worst Pitches

Clubs were asked which three pitches were the best and the three worst pitches they had played on during the previous season. The results are shown in **Table 8.19 and 8.20** below.

Table 8.19: 'Best' Pitches

Best Pitch	No. Mentions	Second Best Pitch	No. Mentions	Third Best Pitch	No. Mentions
Denby	4	Alvaston and Boulton	5	Elvaston	3
Markeaton Park	3	Parker's Piece	3		
Lullington	2	Belper	2		

A wide variety of pitches were mentioned as first, second or third best pitches with most having a small number of votes each, due to the wide range of pitches played on by the clubs.

The 'best' pitch was Denby CC with four votes with Markeaton Park gaining three votes and Lullington two votes. The second best pitch with most votes was Alvaston and Boulton, followed by Parker's Piece. The only club to score more than one vote as the third best pitch was Elvaston Cricket Club. When the overall scores were taken together the pitch with the most votes was Alvaston and Boulton followed by Parkers Piece, Denby and Lullington each with the second most mentions.

Table 8.20: 'Worst' Pitches

Worst Pitch	No. Mentions	Second Worst Pitch	No. Mentions	Third Worst Pitch	No. Mentions
King George V Playing Field	4	Aston on Trent	4	Markeaton Park	2
Darley Fields	3	Darley Fields	2		
Markeaton Park	2	Chellaston Park - Snelsmoor	2		

The most frequently mentioned worst pitch was the Littleover Centurian's club pitch at King George V playing field followed by Darley Fields then Markeaton Park. The most frequently mentioned second worst pitch was Aston on Trent followed by Darley Fields and Chellaston Park - Snelsmoor. When all the ratings were accumulated the rated pitches were King George V Playing Field and Darley Fields followed by Aston on Trent and Markeaton Park.

Markeaton Park thus received several mentions as both the best and the worst pitch. The Darley Fields site is no longer in use.

8.12 Changing Accommodation

The quality of the changing accommodation at sites with cricket pitches was assessed using the assessment criteria to be found at **Appendix C**. The results are shown in **Table 8.21** below.

Table 8.2: Changing Accommodation Scores

Cricket Ground	Changing Score	Rating
Allestree Recreation Ground	No access	
Alvaston and Boulton main pitch	No access	
Chaddesden Park	72%	Good
Chellaston Park - Snelsmoor	81%	Good
Darley Abbey Cricket Club	83%	Good
Derby Congregational CURC Sports Field	No access	
King George V Playing Field (Littleover Centurians CC)	55%	Average
Markeaton Park	51%	Average
Mickleover Sports Club	65%	Good
Parker's Piece	58%	Average
Rolls Royce Main Pitch	85%	Good
Rosehill Methodists Cricket Club	No access	
Spondon Cricket Club Main Pitch	91%	Excellent

Assessments were possible for nine out of the 13 changing pavilions but access could not be obtained in the case of four. The one facility achieving an excellent rating is Spondon CC which is a relatively new facility. Just over half of the assessed facilities are rated as good and the remaining three as average.

8.12.1 Cricket Club Views about Changing Accommodation

Clubs were asked to assess the overall quality of the changing accommodation at their main match pitch on a five-point scale ranging between very good and very poor (see **Table 8.22** below).

Table 8.22: Cricket Clubs Rating of Changing Accommodation at their Main Match Pitch

Rating	Number	%
Very good	4	19%
Good	8	38%
Moderate	6	29%
Poor	1	5%
Very poor	0	0%
No changing	2	10%
Total	21	

21 clubs provided a response to this question. 57% (12) of clubs rated their changing accommodation as being good or very good; 29% (6) rated their changing accommodation

as being moderate; one club (Littleover Centurians) considered their changing accommodation to be poor and two clubs stated that they had no changing facilities.

8.13 Cricket – Matching Demand to Supply

8.13.1 Team Generation Rates

The TGRs for junior boys and junior girls' cricket shown in **Table 8.23** below are both higher than the national average. The TGRs for both boys and girls are approximately three times higher than the national average, meaning that a given population in Derby City will generate three times as many junior boys and girls playing cricket as is the case nationally. These high TGRs for cricket indicate a relatively low latent demand in that it is likely that most of the demand is already being satisfied. However, the TGRs for senior men and women are both close to the national TGRs.

Table 8.23: Team Generation Rates for Cricket

Local Authority	Junior Boys 11-17yrs	Junior Girls 11-17yrs	Senior Women 18-55yrs	Senior Men 18-55 yrs
Derby City	1:504	1:5,120	1:65,779	1:1,294
Maidstone	1:248			1:495
Erewash	1:128	1:2,428	1:24177	1:527
Test Valley	1:165	1:5,184		1:742
Harrow	1:180	1:1,833	1:63,309	1:897
Solihull	1:816		1:48,939	1:904
Thurrock	1:374			1:1,153
Swindon	1:2,807		1:25,696	1:1,285
Middlesbrough	1:364			1:1,326
Dartford	1:284	1:1224		1:1393
Sefton	1:488			1:1,462
Milton Keynes	1:476	1:4,891	1:59,007	1:1,723
Basildon	1:981		1:44329	1:2504
Nottingham	1:1,180			1:3,887
National Averages	1:1,481	1:15,926	1:72,518	1:1,333

8.13.2 Current Situation

The current situation with regard to cricket is summarised in **Table 8.24** below. For cricket the Active Population is between 11 and 55 years.

Table 8.24: PPM Summary of Current Situation for Cricket

Cricket	Stage 7											
	Shortfall or Surplus											
Cricket Current Situation	Saturday AM (senior)	Saturday PM (senior)	Saturday AM (junior)	Saturday PM (junior)	Sunday AM (senior)	Sunday PM (senior)	Sunday AM (junior)	Sunday PM (junior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (senior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (junior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (senior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (junior)
Derby	16.0	1.2	16.0	16.0	14.7	13.9	16.0	16.0	15.5	14.1	16.0	15.5

The audit revealed that there are 16 cricket pitches available in Derby. There are 52 senior teams and 24 junior teams that use these pitches together with one ground located outside Derby City. Junior and senior matches are played on different days and at different times. It has been assumed that overall demand includes the two teams based in Derby but playing on pitches outside Derby. On this basis there are just sufficient cricket pitches available to accommodate all the matches being played at the peak time of Saturday afternoon.

8.13.3 Future Situation

The future situation with regard to cricket is summarised in **Table 8.25** below. This assumes a 5% growth in participation between 2013 and 2018.

Table 8.25: PPM Summary of Future Situation for Cricket in 2018

Cricket	Stage 7											
	Shortfall or Surplus											
Cricket Future Year 2017	Saturday AM (senior)	Saturday PM (senior)	Saturday AM (junior)	Saturday PM (junior)	Sunday AM (senior)	Sunday PM (senior)	Sunday AM (junior)	Sunday PM (junior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (senior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (junior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (senior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (junior)
Derby	16.0	0.2	16.0	16.0	14.6	13.8	16.0	16.0	15.5	14.1	16.0	15.5

The model indicates that there will again be just sufficient pitches to accommodate the number of matches being played at the peak time of Saturday afternoon.

Sport England recommends that 10% of pitches are set aside every season to allow for rest and recuperation of the cricket pitches. Application of this allowance results in a current shortfall of 0.4 cricket pitches and a future shortfall of 1.4 cricket pitches.

8.14 Key Issues for Cricket

1. The Playing Pitch Model indicates that there is a fine balance in terms of the supply and demand of pitches both now and in the future. There are only just enough pitches available to meet current and future demand but, if the 10% allowance for the recovery of pitches is applied, there is a shortfall. Moreover, 12 of the respondent clubs state that their aim is to increase membership and, if they are successful, this situation will exacerbate the future shortfall of pitches.
2. The Team Generation Rates for Derby for junior players are higher than the national figures by a factor of three demonstrating the great popularity of the game in the Derby area. If these junior players continue to participate at senior level the demand for facilities will increase and outstrip supply.
3. The questionnaire survey indicated a perceived shortage of pitches among some clubs. One club, Aston on Trent, has membership living in the inner city but plays outside the Derby City area. The club would like to re-locate to a cricket pitch in the inner city if this were possible.

Two clubs are under the impression that they will not be able to play on a Derby City pitch next season.
4. Although a high proportion of clubs consider the quality of facilities is good, there is a minority who rate their facilities as either moderate or poor. The facilities of lower quality tend to be those provided by Derby City Council. It is crucial that the Council's pitches do not fall below the minimum quality threshold required for league matches to be played. However, it is recognised that the Council is limited in its capacity to provide a level of maintenance comparable with that of the private clubs.
5. There is a thriving social, non-league segment amongst the Derby City cricket clubs. A sizeable number of clubs play "friendly" matches only and most large clubs have a "friendly" team. It is important that Derby City continues to provide cricket pitches to meet the demand of the clubs which do not have a permanent facility.

8.15 Consultation

8.15.1 Derbyshire Cricket Board

1. The assessment of cricket pitches and the order they are in provides a fair reflection of the quality of the pitches. However, the Cricket Board assessment of the Rosehill Methodists would be a little higher than that indicated in the findings.
2. The cricket leagues that operate in Derby have a pitch marking system, which differs between the premier league and the County League; however the minimum % mark they will accept as being appropriate is 85%. However, this doesn't equate to how Sport England scores pitch quality.
3. There is an expectation regarding pitch quality among users. Those playing in a high standard of cricket expect a better pitch and therefore you do get these scores quite close together when in reality they are poles apart. As an example I am sure if a premier league game was played on some of the pitches it would be classed as unfit to play.

4. The current criteria, which the local league use for assessment of facilities has evolved over many years. No doubt it has contributed to driving up the standard of facilities over a number of years but it can lead to clubs planning improvements that do not get supported because they do not meet NGB recommendations. These criteria are not ECB or Sport England minimum standards. The Cricket Board is trying to get the leagues to review this because at times it can guide clubs in the wrong direction.
5. The numbers of members identified at individual clubs in Derby does not mirror the number of people playing in Derby City area. Many cricketers living in the City travel outside to play cricket.
6. There is reference to pitches in the inner city and this is something that is not helping the development of the game. My understanding is that those with a South Asian background are five times more likely to want to play cricket than the UK population as a whole.
7. Spondon Cricket Club has the largest female section in the County and the hope is that many of the young players they have will go onto play women's cricket in the future.
8. The main concern that clubs have at the moment relate to player and volunteers recruitment and retention together with finance and funding. Cricket clubs took a large hit in 2012 season due to the wet weather which severely depleted club reserves.
8. The Derbyshire Cricket Board has player retention/ recruitment as a priority over the next few years. There are initiatives planned for Derby City to get "more people playing more often in teams".

9. Hockey Assessment

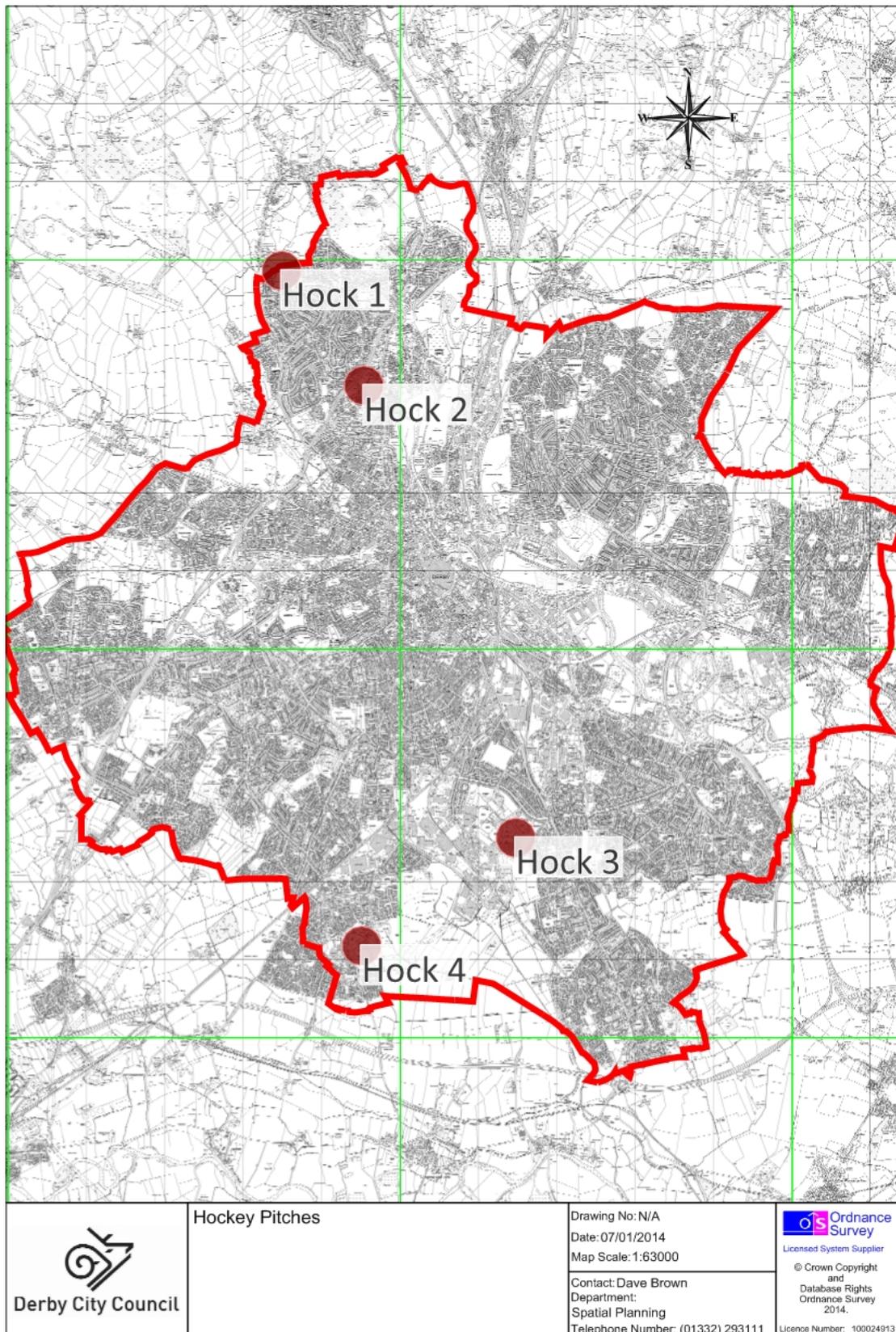
9.1 Clubs

There are seven hockey clubs in Derby with six of the seven clubs playing competitive league hockey and one being a recreational club. Four clubs provided a completed questionnaire in response to the survey (57% response rate). None of the clubs has achieved any accreditation from England Hockey. Details of the clubs are shown in **Table 9.1** below.

Table 9.1: Hockey Clubs

Hockey Clubs	League
Derby Hockey Club , Men's Hockey Club Home Ground: St Benedicts Voluntary Academy	Mens 1 st Team Mens 2 nd Team Mens 3 rd Team Mens 4 th Team
Derby Hockey Club Women's Hockey Club Home Ground: St Benedicts School Voluntary Academy	Women's First Team Women's 2 nd Team Women's 3 rd Team Women's 4 th Team
Derby Ducks Hockey Club Home Ground: Woodlands Community School, Blenheim Drive, Derby, DE22 2LW	Recreational
Findern Women's Hockey Club Home Ground: St Benedict Catholic School, Duffield Road, Derby, DE22 1JD	Derbyshire Hockey Association League Division Two
Ramgarhia Hockey Club Home Ground: Moorways Centre, Moor Lane	MRHA : 1 st Team League - East Midlands 1 MRHA : 2 nd Team League - East Midlands 2
Phoenix (Derby) Women's Hockey Club Home Ground: St Benedict Catholic School, Duffield Road, Derby, DE22 1JD	Derbyshire Hockey Association League Division Two
Woodlands Hockey Club Home Ground: Woodlands Community School, Blenheim Drive, Derby, DE22 2LW	1 st Team - Derbyshire Hockey Association League Division Two

Map 9.1: AGPs in Derby used by Hockey Clubs



9.2 Hockey Facilities in Derby.

Hockey clubs in Derby play at four Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs) in Derby and one AGP which is outside Derby, in Long Eaton. Three of the four AGPs in Derby are located on school sites and the remaining AGP is located at a Local Authority sports centre. These are shown on **Map 9.1** above and are listed in **Table 9.2** below.

Map 9.1 shows two sand dressed/sand based AGPs close to the northern boundary of the city and two sand dressed/sand based AGPs close to the southern boundary of the city. There are no sand dressed/sand based AGPs being used for hockey in the main central part of the city. It is likely that hockey clubs will cease to use the Moorways facility in the near future because it no longer provides a suitable playing surface.

Table 9.2: Hockey Pitches in Derby

Map Reference Number.	AGPs currently used for Hockey
Hock 1	Woodlands Community School
Hock 2	St Benedict Catholic School
Hock 3	Moorways Sports Centre
Hock 4	Sinfin Community School

9.3 Membership

Table 9.3: Membership of Hockey Clubs

Club	Number of Male Junior Members	Number of Female Junior Members	Number of Male Senior Members	Number of Female Senior Members	Number of Male Veteran Members	Number of Female Veteran Members	Total
Derby Hockey Club	7	3	92	30	51	54	237
Derby Ducks	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
Findern	4	4	0	20	0	10	38
Woodlands	0	6	0	19	0		25
Total	11	13	92	69	51	89	325

The four respondent clubs have a total of 325 playing members. There are a small number of junior members; all except 24 are adult members. Of the adult members 52.5% are female and 47.5% are male.

The largest club is Derby Hockey Club with a mixed membership of 237 members and the smallest is the all-female Derby Ducks and Woodlands with 25 members each. Details are shown in **Table 9.3** above.

9.3.1 Membership Trends

Of the four clubs that responded, three clubs reported that membership had increased, one club reported that membership had decreased and one club said that membership had remained static.

9.4 Number of Teams

The six clubs have a total of 18 teams, all of which are adult teams. There are ten female teams and eight male teams. Details are shown in **Table 9.4** below.

Table 9.4: Hockey Teams in Derby

Club	Number of Mixed Junior teams	Number of Male Junior Teams	Number of Male Adult Teams	Number of Female Adult Teams	Number of Veteran teams	Total number of teams
Derby Hockey Club	0	0	4	4	0	8
Derby Ducks	0	0	0	1	0	1
Findern	0	0	0	1	0	1
Phoenix (Derby)	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ramgarhia	0	0	2	0	0	2
Woodlands	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	0	0	8	10	0	18

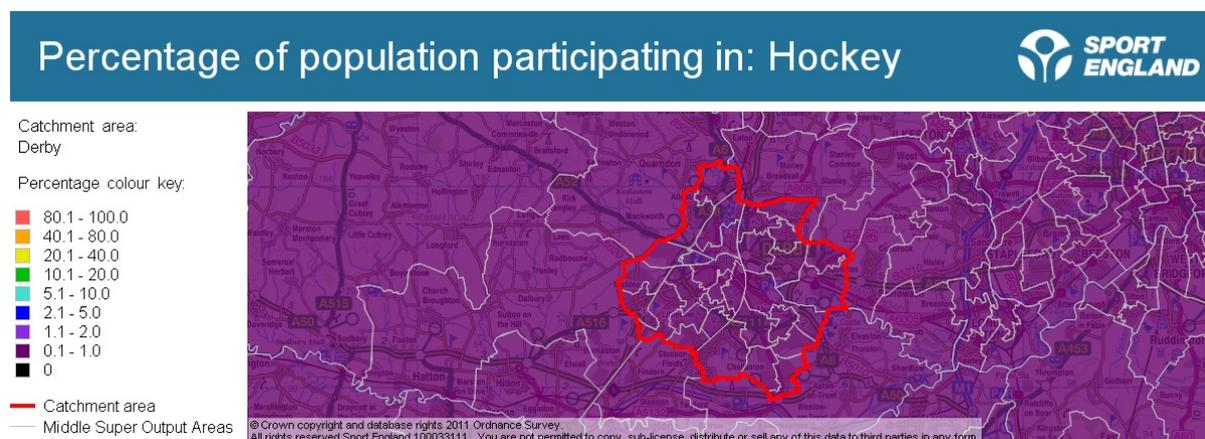
9.5 Leagues and Matches

Two clubs, Derby Hockey, and Ramgarhia have men’s teams in the Midlands Regional Hockey Association East Midlands Leagues; and four clubs, Derby Hockey, Findern,, Phoenix and Woodlands have women’s teams in the Derbyshire Hockey Association League.

9.6 Market Segmentation - Demand for Hockey

The percentage of adults who play hockey in Derby is provided by Sport England’s market segmentation data⁵⁷. **Map 9.2** shows that the percentage of adult population participating in hockey for all market segments is between 0.1% and 1% of the adult population.

Map 9.2: Percentage and location of Derby City adult population who play hockey

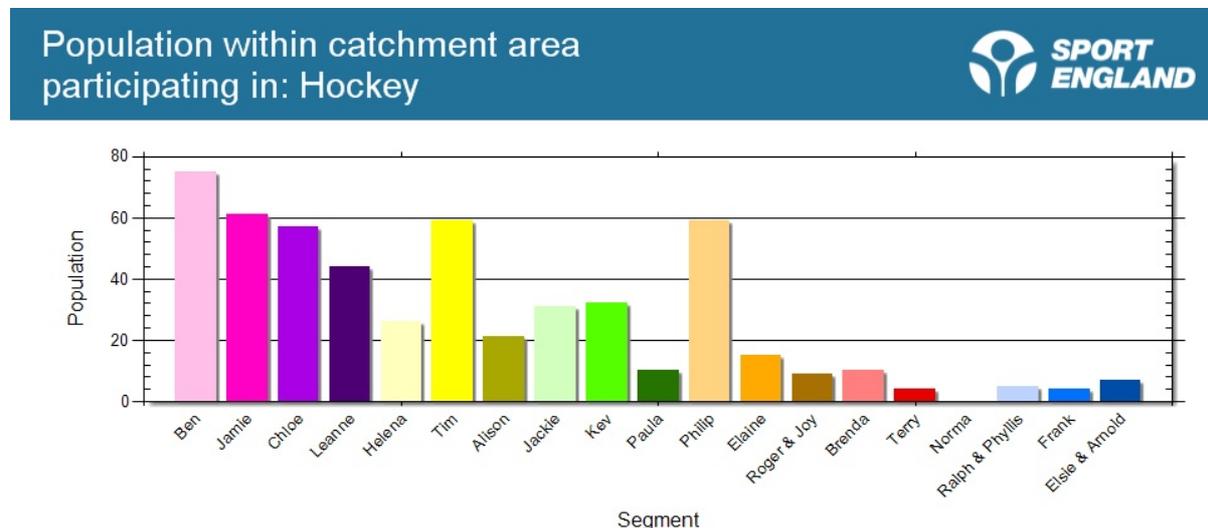


Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

⁵⁷Discussed in Section 6.

Chart 9.1 and **Table 9.5** show how participation differs between segments. Participation is concentrated in five main segments Ben, Jamie, Tim, Philip and Chloe. These five segments account for 58.9% of hockey participation with over 311 players out of a total of 529 people. Participation by Jamie and Philip is above the national average for these segments.

Chart 9.1: Profile of Market Segments who participate in Hockey in the City of Derby



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Table 9.5: Percentage and Numbers of the Derby City Population who Participate in Hockey

Segment	Derby City Population	Derby City %	National %
Ben	75	14.2%	17.7%
Jamie	61	11.5%	7.0%
Tim	59	11.2%	13.8%
Philip	59	11.2%	10.4%
Chloe	57	10.8%	16.0%
Leanne	44	8.3%	5.5%
Kev	32	6.0%	3.8%
Jackie	31	5.9%	4.7%
Helena	26	4.9%	5.4%
Alison	21	4.0%	5.1%
Elaine	15	2.8%	2.9%
Paula	10	1.9%	1.2%
Brenda	10	1.9%	1.2%
Roger and Joy	9	1.7%	1.6%
Elsie and Arnold	7	1.3%	0.9%
Ralph and Phyllis	5	0.9%	1.9%

Terry	4	0.8%	0.4%
Frank	4	0.8%	0.4%
Norma	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	529		

Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

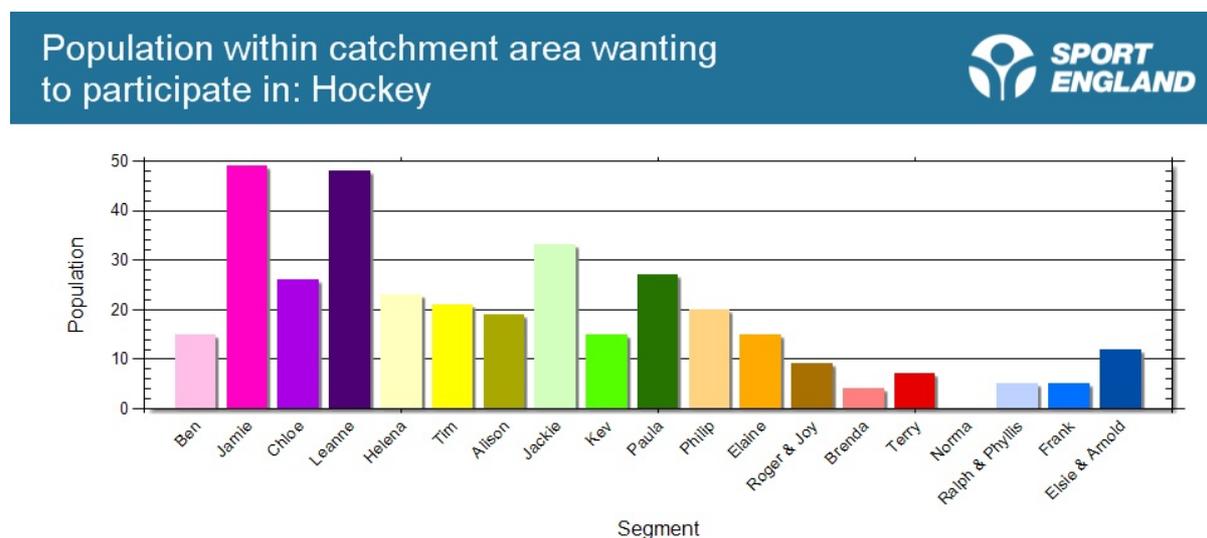
The market segmentation analysis of the percentage of adults who would like to play hockey is shown in **Map 9.3** and **Chart 9.2**

Map 9.3 Percentage and Location of the Derby City Adult Population who would like to play Hockey



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Chart 9.2: Profile of the Market Segments who would like to Participate in Hockey in Derby City



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Table 9.6: Percentage and Numbers of the Population in Derby City who would like to Participate in Hockey

Segment	Derby City Population	Derby City %
Jamie	49	13.9%
Leanne	48	13.6%
Jackie	33	9.3%
Paula	27	7.6%
Chloe	26	7.4%
Helena	23	6.5%
Tim	21	5.9%
Philip	20	5.7%
Alison	19	5.4%
Ben	15	4.2%
Kev	15	4.2%
Elaine	15	4.2%
Elsie and Arnold	12	3.4%
Roger and Joy	9	2.5%
Terry	7	2.0%
Ralph and Phyllis	5	1.4%
Frank	5	1.4%
Brenda	4	1.1%
Norma	0	0.0%
Total	353	

Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Looking at people who would like to participate in hockey in **Chart 9.2** and **Table 9.6**, the top five segments are Jamie, Leanne, Jackie, Paula and Chloe who account for 51.8% of the total. Whilst the numbers are small, the presence of four women in the top five segments indicates that hockey presents an opportunity to encourage women's participation. This latent demand represents about 0.2% of the total adult population.

Table 9.7 below compares the number of people who would like to take part in hockey with the other outdoor sports.

Table 9.7: Comparison of Participation Number for Individual Outdoor Sports

Sport	Derby City Population who participate	Derby Population who would like to Participate
Football	12694	2595
Golf	5852	2613
Tennis	3635	4293
Rugby Union	2549	651
Bowls	1817	416
Cricket	1636	1034
Rugby League	872	306
Hockey	529	353

Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Hockey participation is the lowest of all the outdoor sports and only marginally more people would like to take part in Hockey than rugby league.

9.7 Pitches and Ancillary Facilities

Clubs were asked to rate the quality of their home pitch. Two clubs rated their pitch as good and one club as very good. However, the Derby Ducks club rated their home pitch at Woodlands School as poor. The maintenance of the pitch was rated as good by one club, moderate by two clubs and poor by one club.

Changing accommodation fared less well being rated as very poor by one club (using facilities in Long Eaton), moderate by two clubs and good by one club.

Clubs were asked to indicate the three 'best' pitches that they had played on. Two clubs placed the pitch at Beeston Hockey Club as their first choice, one cited St Benedict and the other cited the Olympic pitch in Sheffield. The 'worst pitch, cited by all four clubs, is Moorways. Other 'worst' pitches indicated are Woodlands and Wilsthorpe Schools.

9.8 Where Players Reside

In response to the question about the area in which most of their players live, responses indicate a wide catchment area. Players for Derby Hockey Club are drawn from West and South Derby i.e Littleover, Mickleover and Chellaston and Long Eaton and Derby whilst the recreational club, Derby Ducks attracts players from the North West of the city and as far as Duffield and Repton.

9.9 Pattern of Play

The three clubs that play competitive hockey play on Saturday, morning and afternoon, and the one recreational club plays on Sunday evening.

9.10 Future Plans

Clubs were asked to indicate whether they had plans for the future. Three clubs stated that they intend to increase their membership. Woodlands Hockey club would like the AGP at Woodlands School to be refurbished. Given that two of the clubs play on school sites the clubs did not feel they were in a position to influence how their facilities might be improved.

Woodlands are now having to train at Merrill College during the week due to the unavailability of pitches at St Benedict's and Woodlands. Schools.

9.11 Issues for Hockey

1. One club expressed concern about problems with communicating with schools especially in holiday periods.
2. One hockey club feels that the playing surfaces of sand based AGPs are being 'ruined' by 5 a-side-football.

9.12 Consultation

9.12.1 England Hockey

There are ongoing discussions between all the hockey clubs based in Derby with the aim of creating a new Derby City Hockey Club, which will have the potential to develop in the future. It is likely that some clubs will merge to form the new club whilst others will continue in their current form. At this stage, precise details have still to be agreed.

The minimum number of sand dressed/sand based AGPs that will need to be available to hockey clubs is three. The three AGPs in Derby currently being used for hockey are St Benedict Catholic School, Woodlands Community School and Sinfin Community School. This assumes that hockey clubs will no longer use the AGP at Moorways Sports Centre.

The support of Derby City Council in helping to facilitate these changes would be welcomed.

10. Rugby Union and Rugby League Assessment

10.1 Clubs

There are three Rugby Football Union (RFU) Clubs based in the City of Derby. These are Derby R.F.C., Leesbrook R.F.C. and Rolls-Royce R.F.C. In addition, there is one club, Melbourne R.F.C., which is based outside the city but has minis and juniors who play at Chellaston Academy. Derby Rugby Football Club and Leesbrook RFC participated in the questionnaire survey. However, Rolls Royce R.F.C declined the opportunity to participate, and Melbourne RFC provided no response. The overall response rate was 50%.

Derby R.F.C. and Melbourne R. F. C. have attained R.F.U. Club' accreditation.

The number of teams for each club has been supplied by the RFU. IN addition to the teams in Table 10.1. The University of Derby has two men's teams and one women's team.

Table 10.1: Rugby Teams

Club	Number of Male U7-U12 teams	Number of Female U7-U12 teams	Number of Male U13-U18 teams	Number of Female U13-U18 teams	Number of Male Adult teams	Number of Female Adult teams	Number of Veteran teams
Derby Rugby Football Club	7	0	5	0	5	1	0
Leesbrook Rugby Football Club	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rolls-Royce Rugby Football Club	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Melbourne Rugby Football Club	6	0	5	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	13	0	10	3	8	1	0

10.2 Leagues

Details of the leagues are shown in **Table 10.2** below.

Table 10.2: Rugby Teams and Leagues

Club	Team	League	Times Play
Derby Rugby Football Club	First XV	Division: Midlands 1 East	Saturday 3pm
	Second XV		Saturday 3pm
	Third XV		Saturday 3pm
	Veterans XV	Notts Pennants	Saturday 3pm
	Colts U19s		Saturday 3pm
	Derby Vipers Women's Team	NC Midlands North 2 League	Sunday 2pm
	Junior		
	5 teams Under 13 to Under 18 Male	Notts Linc and Derbys Competition	Sunday 11am
	Minis		
Leesbrook Rugby Football Club	7 teams Under 6 Mixed to Under 12 Mixed	Notts Linc and Derbys Competition	Sunday 11am
	First XV	Division: Midlands 4 East (North)	Saturday 3pm
Rolls-Royce Rugby Football Club	First XV	Division: Midlands 5 East (North)	
	Second XV		
Melbourne Rugby Football Club	Junior		
	3 Female teams Under 13, 15 and 18s Minxes		
	5 teams Under 13 to Under 17 Male teams		
	Minis		
	6 teams Under 8 Mixed to Under 12 Mixed		

10.3 Membership

Only two clubs provided details of numbers of members, the Derby and Leesbrook clubs. Details are shown in **Table 10.3**

Table 10.3: Club Membership

Club	Total Members	Junior Male members (U7-U12)	Junior Female (U7-U12) members	Youth Male (U13-U18) members	Youth Female (U13-U18) members	Adult Male members	Adult Female members	Veteran members	Golden Oldie members
Derby Rugby Football Club	477	146	4	190	0	80	22	25	10
Leesbrook Rugby Football Club	80	0	0	0	0	50	0	30	0
Rolls-Royce Rugby Football Club	Not known								
Melbourne Rugby Football Club	Not known								

10.3.1 Membership Trends

Derby R.F.C. has seen its membership decrease over the last five years whereas membership of Leesbrook RFC has stayed about the same.

10.4 Area in which Majority of Players Live

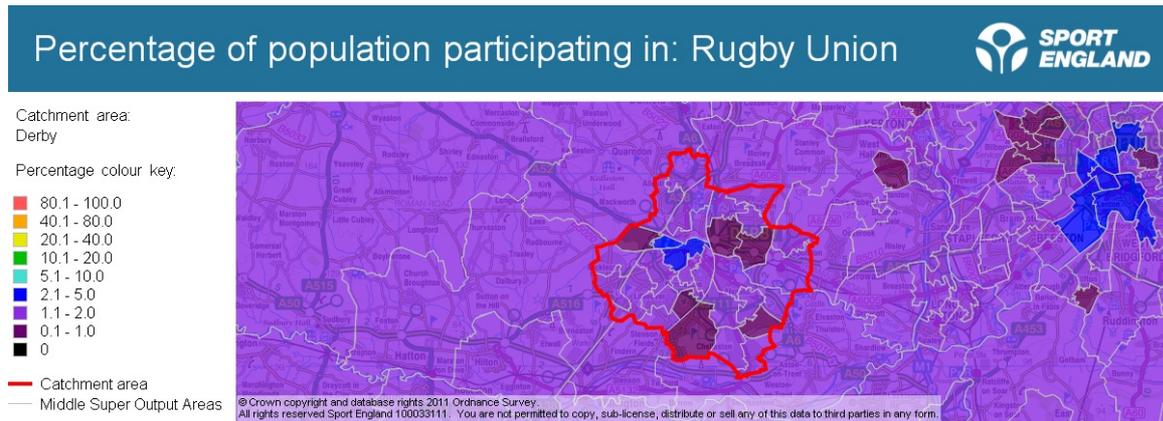
Derby R.F.C. attracts members from a wide area. In addition to Derby, players are also drawn from Duffield and Nottingham. Members of Leesbrook are mainly resident in Derby and more particularly from Spondon and Chaddesden with some players living just outside Derby in Borrowash.

10.5 Market Segmentation - Demand for Rugby Union

The percentage of adults who play rugby union in Derby is provided by Sport England's market segmentation data⁵⁸. **Map 10.1** shows that the percentage of adult population participating in rugby union for all market segments is in the main between 1.1% and 2% of the adult population with lower participation of 0.1% to 1.0% in parts of Chellaston, Sinfin, Boulton, Derwen, Chaddesden and Mackworth and higher participation of 2.1% to 5% in LSOAs in Abbey, Arboretum and Mackworth.

⁵⁸Discussed in Section 6.

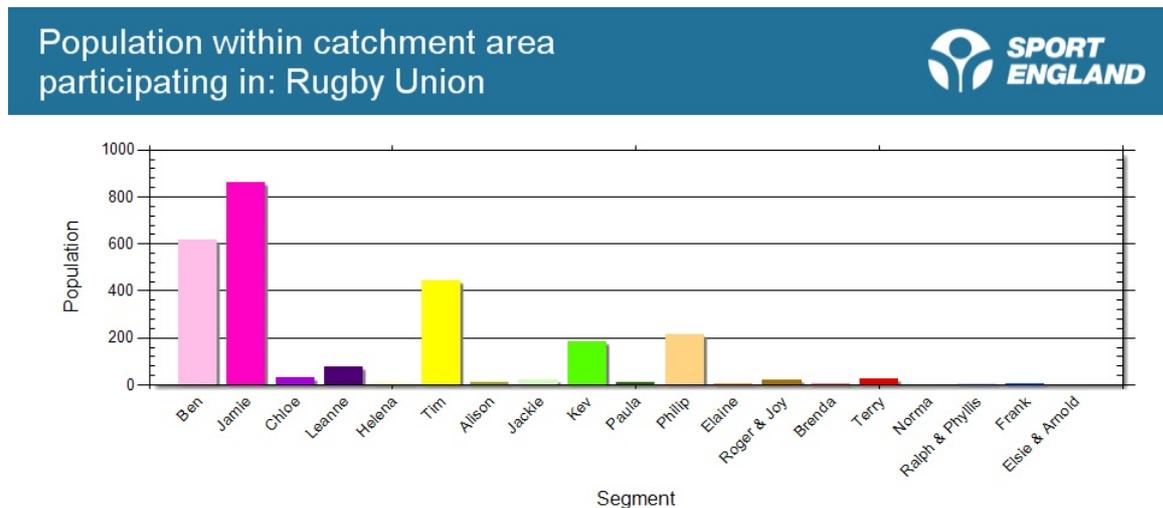
Map 10.1: Percentage and Location of Derby City Adult Population who play Rugby Union



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Chart 10.1 and **Table 10.4** show how participation differs between segments. Participation is concentrated in three main segments – Jamie, Ben and Tim. These segments account for 75.5% of rugby union participation with over 1,925 rugby union participants out of a total of just over 2,549 people. Participation by Jamie is higher than the national average.

Chart 10.1: Profile of Market Segments who participate in Rugby Union in the City of Derby



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

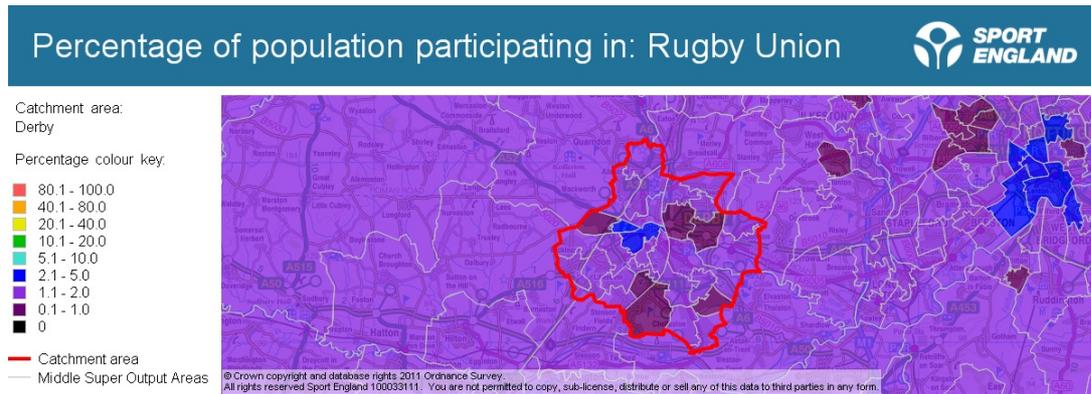
Table 10.4: Percentage and Numbers of the Derby City Population who Participate in Rugby Union

Segment	Derby City Population	Derby City %	National %
Jamie	862	33.8%	22.2%
Ben	618	24.2%	32.5%
Tim	445	17.5%	23.4%
Philip	216	8.5%	8.6%
Kev	185	7.3%	4.9%
Leanne	76	3.0%	2.1%
Chloe	33	1.3%	2.0%
Terry	25	1.0%	0.7%
Jackie	19	0.7%	0.6%
Roger and Joy	18	0.7%	0.8%
Alison	11	0.4%	0.6%
Paula	10	0.4%	0.3%
Helena	9	0.4%	0.4%
Elaine	7	0.3%	0.3%
Frank	5	0.2%	0.1%
Brenda	4	0.2%	0.1%
Ralph and Phyllis	4	0.2%	0.3%
Elsie and Arnold	2	0.1%	0.0%
Norma	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	2549		

Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

The market segmentation analysis of the percentage of adults who would like to play rugby union is shown in **Map 10.2** and **Chart 10.2**.

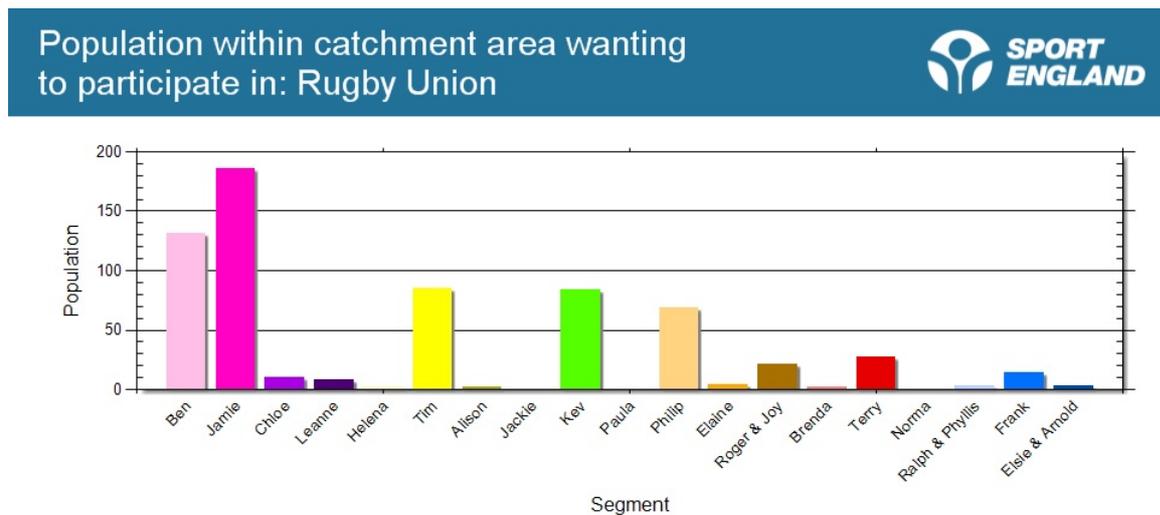
Map 10.2: Percentage and Location of the Derby City Adult Population who would like to play Rugby Union



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

The total number of adults who would like to play rugby is 651 with over 61.8% coming from the same segments as currently participate. This latent demand represents about 0.3% of the total adult population. The details of people who would like to take part in rugby union are shown in **Table 10.5** below.

Chart 10.2: Profile of the Market Segments who would like to Participate in Rugby Union in Derby City



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Table 10.5: Percentage and Numbers of the Population in Derby City who would like to Participate in Rugby Union

Segment	Derby City Population	Derby City %
Jamie	186	28.6%
Ben	131	20.1%
Tim	85	13.1%
Kev	84	12.9%
Philip	69	10.6%
Terry	27	4.1%
Roger and Joy	21	3.2%
Frank	14	2.2%
Chloe	10	1.5%
Leanne	8	1.2%
Elaine	4	0.6%
Ralph and Phyllis	3	0.5%
Elsie and Arnold	3	0.5%
Helena	2	0.3%
Alison	2	0.3%
Brenda	2	0.3%
Jackie	0	0.0%
Paula	0	0.0%
Norma	0	0.0%
Total	651	

Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Table 10.6 below compares the number of people who would like to take part in rugby union with the other outdoor sports.

Table 10.6: Comparison of Participation Numbers for Individual Outdoor Sports

Sport	Derby City Population who participate	Derby Population who would like to Participate
Football	12694	2595
Golf	5852	2613
Tennis	3635	4293
Rugby Union	2549	651
Bowls	1817	416
Cricket	1636	1034
Rugby League	872	306
Hockey	529	353

Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

More people participate in rugby union than bowls, cricket, rugby league and hockey and more people would like to take part in rugby union than bowls, rugby league or hockey.

10.6 Market Segmentation – Demand Rugby League

There is one rugby league club which is based at the Derby R.F.C. ground at Haslams Lane. The club has 30 junior/youth members aged from under 7 to under 18 and 30 adult members. Over the last five years membership has been increasing. Members are mainly residents of Derby City but they also travel from further afield e.g. Ilkeston and Melbourne.

The club has two junior teams (aged under 7 to under 12); two youth teams (aged under 13 to under 18) and one adult team. All teams play in the Midlands Rugby League. The junior and youth teams play on Sunday and the senior team plays on either Saturday or Sunday.

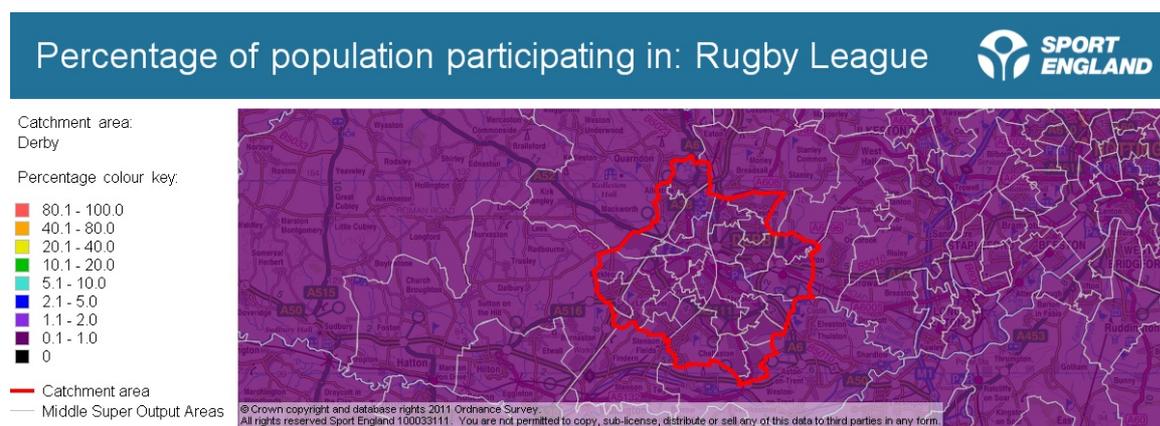
The club is in the process of obtaining Clubmark accreditation.

The club aims to ensure that there are opportunities for people to participate in rugby league for all players in area. The club aims to provide pathways for young players to be able to progress in the sport. A further key aim is to ensure that the club has a secure base upon which to expand. The club would like to increase the number of volunteers to lessen burden on the people who are currently helping to run the club.

10.7 Demand for Rugby League

The percentage of adults who participate in rugby league in Derby for all market segments is between 0.1% to 1.0% of the adult population. This is shown on **Map 10.3**.

Map 10.3: Percentage and Location of Derby City Adult Population who play Rugby League



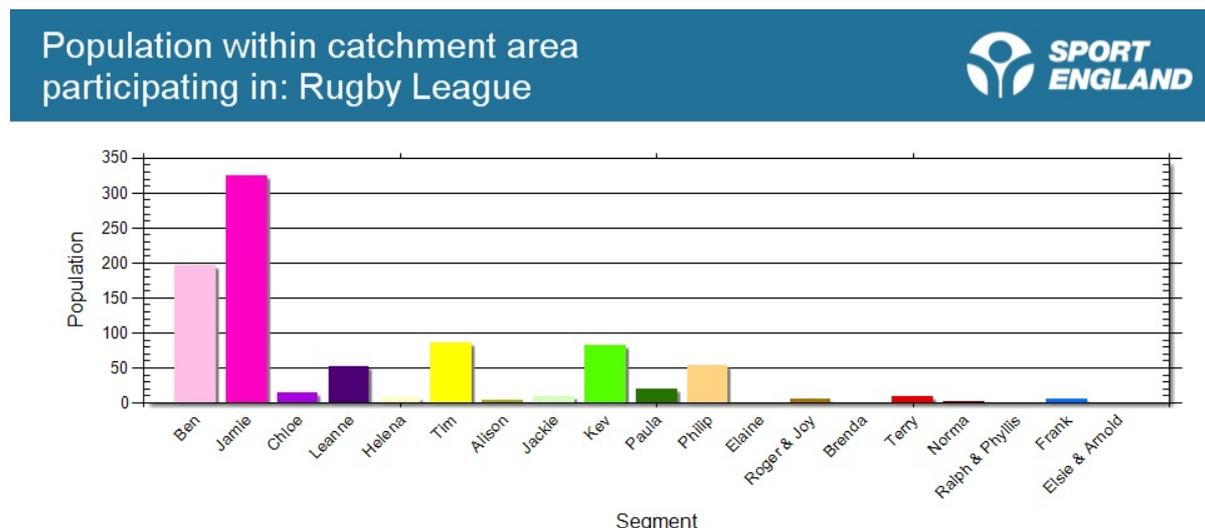
Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Chart 10.3 and **Table 10.7** show that two market segments, Ben and Jamie, dominate rugby league participation. Participation by both these segments is greater than the national average. These two segments account for 59.9% of rugby league participation with over 522 players out of a total of 872 people.

Table 10.7: Percentage and Numbers of the Derby City Population who Participate in Rugby League

Segment	Derby City Population	Derby City %	National %
Jamie	325	37.3%	32.5%
Ben	197	22.6%	22.2%
Tim	85	9.7%	2.1%
Kev	82	9.4%	0.6%
Philip	53	6.1%	0.6%
Leanne	52	6.0%	8.6%
Paula	19	2.2%	0.8%
Chloe	14	1.6%	23.4%
Jackie	9	1.0%	0.7%
Terry	9	1.0%	0.1%
Helena	8	0.9%	4.9%
Frank	6	0.7%	0.0%
Roger and Joy	5	0.6%	0.4%
Alison	4	0.5%	2.0%
Norma	2	0.2%	0.1%
Brenda	1	0.1%	0.3%
Ralph and Phyllis	1	0.1%	0.3%
Elaine	0	0.0%	0.3%
Elsie and Arnold	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	872		

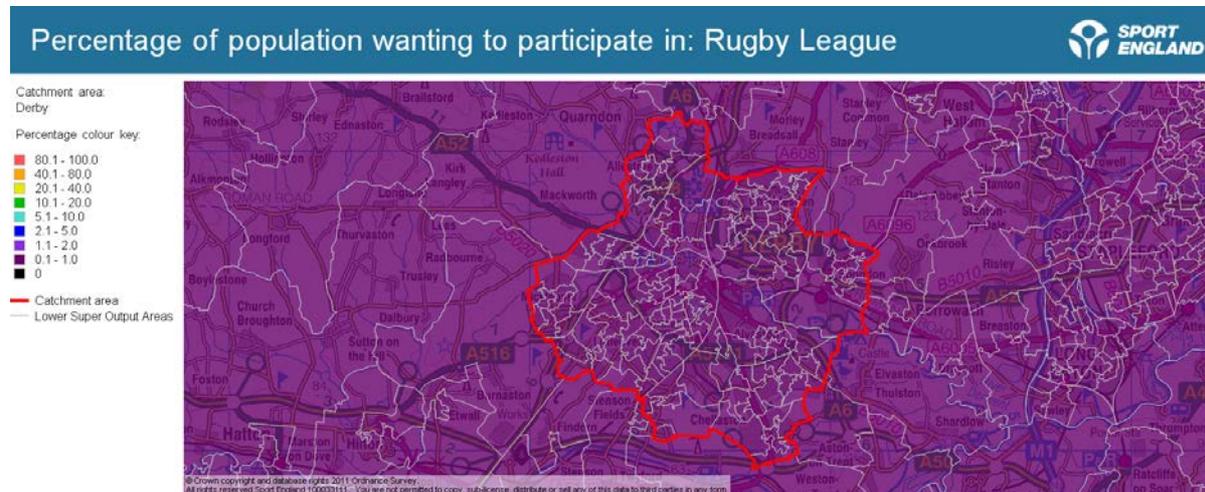
Chart 10.3: Profile of the Market Segments who participate in Rugby League in Derby City



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

The market segmentation analysis of the percentage of adults who would like to play rugby league is between 0.1% and 1% of the adult population. This is shown in **Map 10.4** and **Chart 10.3**.

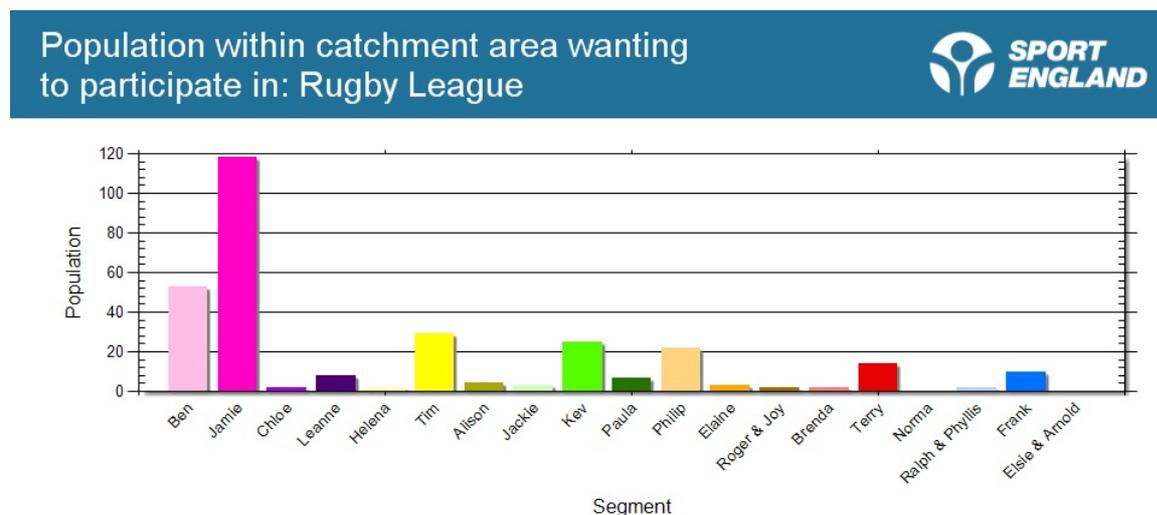
Map 10.4: Percentage and Location of the Derby City Adult Population who would like to play Rugby League



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Looking at people who would like to play rugby league, the total number of potential adults who wish to play rugby league is 306 with 55.9% from the same two segments with the highest current participation level. This latent demand represents about 0.2% of the total adult population. The details of people who would like to participate in rugby league are shown in **Table 10.8** below.

Chart 10.4: Profile of the Market Segments who would like to Participate in Rugby League in Derby City



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Table 10.8: Percentage and Numbers of the Population in Derby City who would like to Participate in Rugby League

Segment	Derby City Population	Derby City %
Jamie	118	38.6%
Ben	53	17.3%
Tim	29	9.5%
Kev	25	8.2%
Philip	22	7.2%
Terry	14	4.6%
Frank	10	3.3%
Leanne	8	2.6%
Paula	7	2.3%
Alison	4	1.3%
Jackie	3	1.0%
Elaine	3	1.0%
Chloe	2	0.7%
Helena	2	0.7%
Roger and Joy	2	0.7%
Brenda	2	0.7%
Ralph and Phyllis	2	0.7%
Norma	0	0.0%
Elsie and Arnold	0	0.0%
Total	306	

10.8 Rugby Facilities

Three rugby union clubs have their own grounds.

Derby R.F.C. is based at Haslams Lane, Darley Abbey where there are four rugby pitches and a training area. Teams play fifty matches at their main home pitch each season. The club has its own clubhouse on the site.

Leesbrook R.F.C. has one pitch and a changing facility located at the Asterdale Sports Ground, Spondon. The ground is leased from Roscom, a company that is seeking planning permission to develop part of the site for offices. The club is hoping to achieve a new lease on the site independently or in conjunction with other sports clubs to enable investment and development in the future. Uncertainty over the club's future at the Asterdale Sports Ground site combined with the poor changing facilities has limited the club's ability to attract and retain players and improve facilities.

Rolls Royce R.F.C. is based at the Rolls Royce Leisure Association site in Allenton where there are two rugby pitches and a changing pavilion.

Melbourne R.F.C. minis and juniors train and play at Chellaston Academy where there is a clubhouse.

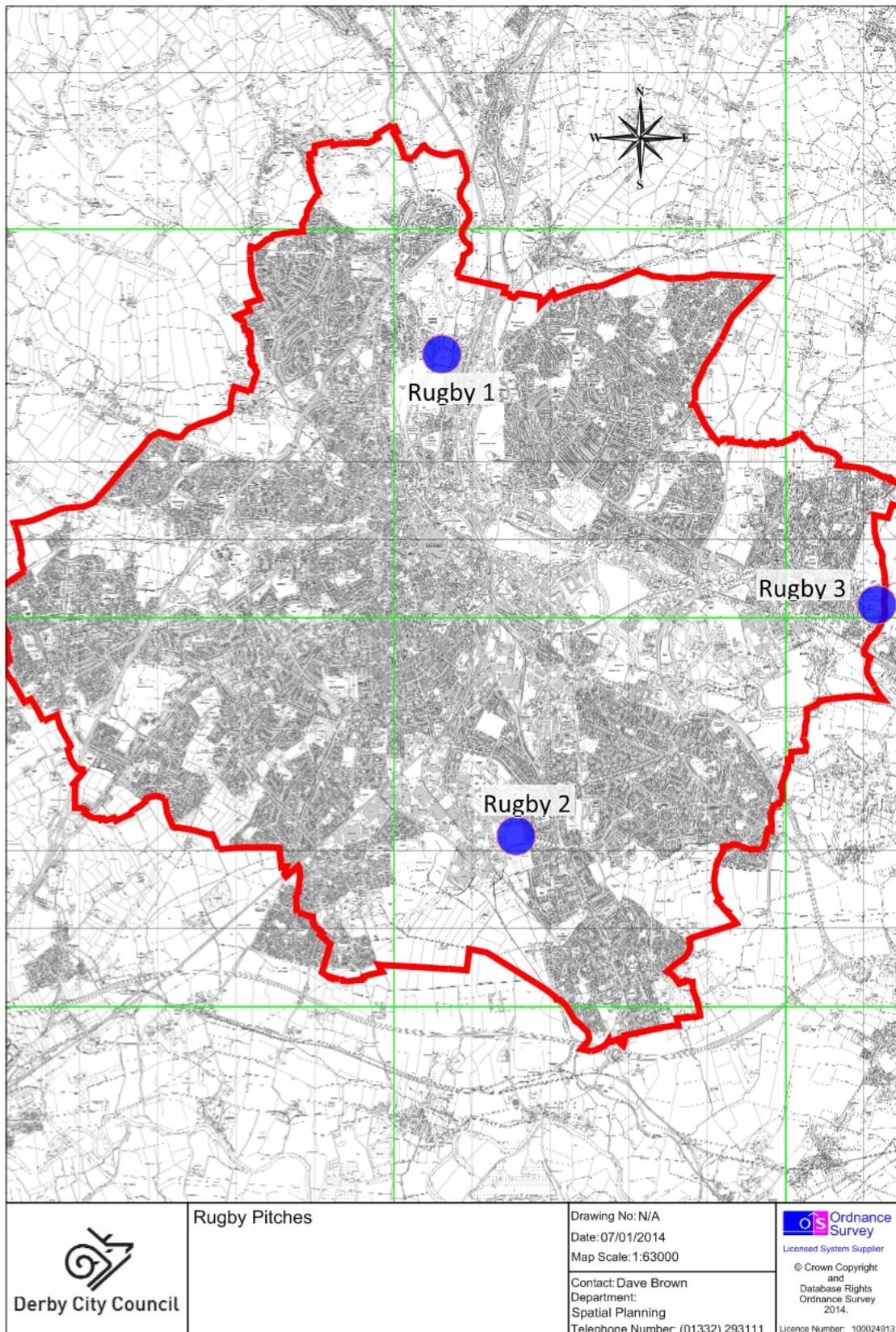
Teams playing for Derby Rugby League Club play their home matches at Derby R.F.C. club based at Haslams Lane.

The Rugby Football Union recommends that all rugby union pitches are classified as senior sized. However, there may be instances (particularly on school sites and large club sites) where separate dedicated mini/midi pitches are provided.

Youth rugby (U13 to U17) and Colts rugby (U18 to U19) is played on a senior pitch and the following are the pitch dimensions for U13 to U7.

- Pitch Dimensions - <http://www.rfu.com/thegame/regulations>
 - o U7 20m x 12m + 5m IGA (in-goal area)
 - o U8 45m x 22m + 5m IGA
 - o U9 60 x 30m +5m IGA
 - o U10 60 x 35m +5M IGA
 - o U11/U12 60m x 43m + 5m IGA
 - o U13 Girls 60m x 35m + 5m IGA

Map 10.5: Pitches in Derby



The location of community use rugby pitches in Derby is shown in **Map 10.5** and these are listed in **Table 10.9** below. There are only three venues for community use and a fourth venue at Chellaston Academy on a school site where Melbourne RFC is based. However, Derby R.U.F.C, in the north, is a significant facility with four pitches and clubhouse, which attracts players from all parts of Derby and beyond. This venue also caters for rugby league. Leesbrook R.U.F.C., in the east of Derby, caters for participants in the local area. Rolls Royce R.U.F.C is located in the south of the city. Its catchment is not known. In addition to the above Active Places Power identifies there are rugby union pitches on school sites at Chellaston Academy, Leesbrook College, Merrill College, Murray Park, Noel Baker Community School, St Benedicts Academy. University of Derby and West Park Community School.

Table 10.9: Community use Rugby pitches in Derby (Not including Chellaston School)

Map Reference No.	Pitch
Rugby 1	Derby R.F.C.
Rugby 2	Rolls Royce R.F.C.
Rugby 3	Leesbrook R.F.C.

10.8 Quality

Quality scores for the rugby pitches are shown in **Table 10.10** below. All seven pitches were assessed using the visual quality assessment and rated according to Sport England's Pitch Quality Rating. The highest scoring pitches were those at Rolls Royce both of which were assessed as 'excellent' rugby pitches. The three pitches at Derby R.F.C were all assessed as being 'good' rugby pitches whilst the Leesbrook R.F.C. pitch at Asterdale Sports Ground was assessed as being an average rugby pitch.

Table 10.10: Rugby Pitch Quality Scores

Pitch	Quality Score	Quality Rating
Derby R.F.C.	89%	A good pitch
Derby R.F.C.	86%	A good pitch
Derby R.F.C.	85%	A good pitch
Derby R.F.C.	81%	A good pitch
Rolls Royce R.F.C.	96%	An excellent pitch
Rolls Royce R.F.C.	96%	An excellent pitch
Leesbrook R.F.C.	67%	An average pitch

Clubs were asked to rate the overall quality of their main home match pitch. Derby R.F.C. rated the quality of their main pitch as good and the quality of their other home match pitches as moderate. Maintenance of the pitch is considered by the club to be good. Leesbrook R.F.C. rates their main pitch as good and maintenance is considered to be poor.

Only Leesbrook R.F.C. responded to the question about the three 'best' and 'worst' pitches they had played on. These were Boston R.F.C., Derby R.F.C. and Long Eaton R.F.C. and the two 'worst' were Nottinghamians R.F.C. (due to bird mess) and Meden Vale R.F.C. (due to dog mess).

10.9 Changing Accommodation

Clubs were asked to rate the quality of the changing accommodation at their clubhouse. Derby R.F.C. considered their changing facilities to be very good and Leesbrook R.F.C. consider theirs is very poor.

The quality of the changing accommodation at sites with rugby pitches was assessed using the assessment criteria to be found at **Appendix C**. The results are shown in **Table 10.11** below:

Table 10.11: Rugby Changing Quality Scores

Site	Changing Room score
Derby R.F.C.	94%
Rolls Royce Leisure Association	75%
Leesbrook R.F.C.	27%
Chellaston Academy	93%

The Derby R.F.C. changing facilities at Haslams Lane are part of the clubhouse. Overall the facilities at the club are very good. The Leesbrook R.F.C. facilities at Asterdale Sports Ground are in a converted wooden pavilion. Whilst club members have recently improved the changing facilities they remain very limited and overall are of a poor standard. The changing facilities at Rolls Royce are relatively old but have been maintained to a good standard.

10.10 Future Plans

Both Derby R.F.C. and Leesbrook R.F.C indicated that in future they intend to increase the number of members, expand the range of facilities provided and refurbish existing facilities. Derby Rugby League club also indicated an aspiration to increase the number of members.

There are currently no proposals to develop an AGP in Derby that would meet the International Rugby Board (IRB Reg 22.) guidelines for long pile pitches that can accommodate full contact activity, including tackling, rucking and mauling, scrummaging and line outs.

10.11 Key Issues for Rugby Clubs

The only key issue indicated in the responses concerns the uncertainty over the future at Leesbrook R.F.C. at the Asterdale Sports Ground site. The club is unable to move forward and is struggling to maintain membership figures because of the poor changing facilities.

10.12 Current and Future Situations

The audit identified a total of seven senior rugby pitches. In addition, Melbourne R.F.C. uses playing pitches at Chellaston Academy for minis and juniors. There are seven senior pitches included in the calculations; there are no designated junior pitches. All adult matches take place on Saturday afternoon and all junior matches take place on Sunday morning. Women and girls play rugby Union Sunday PM and train midweek.

The current situation shown in **Table 10.12** identifies a shortfall of nine junior pitches on Sunday morning. However, this is counterbalanced by a surplus of seven senior pitches. Clearly, because there are no pitches with junior dimensions, all matches are either played

on adult size pitches or on playing pitches at Chellaston Academy. There is currently no overall shortfall in provision.

Derby Rugby League Club play on the Derby R.F.C. pitches during the summer. This does not therefore affect the overall supply situation. However, the hosting of the Rugby League Club does negate the club from vital pitch renovation works.

Table 10.12: Current Situation

Shortfall or surplus											
Saturday AM (senior)	Saturday PM (senior)	Saturday AM (junior)	Saturday PM (junior)	Sunday AM (senior)	Sunday PM (senior)	Sunday AM (junior)	Sunday PM (junior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (senior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (junior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (senior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (junior)
7.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	-8.5	0.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	0.0

Turning to the situation in 2018, the shortfall in junior pitches increases to 11 pitches whilst the number of senior pitches available is 7. **Table 10.13** indicates that there may be a shortfall in the provision of junior pitches in 2018.

Table 10.13: Situation in 2018

Shortfall or surplus											
Saturday AM (senior)	Saturday PM (senior)	Saturday AM (junior)	Saturday PM (junior)	Sunday AM (senior)	Sunday PM (senior)	Sunday AM (junior)	Sunday PM (junior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (senior)	Mid Week 1 Tuesday (junior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (senior)	Mid Week 2 Thursday (junior)
7.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	-10.9	0.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	0.0

The RFU have commented that on a Sunday AM there are:

6 pitches available at sites where Mini/Youth Rugby is played (Derby & Melbourne). There are 13 mini teams which require 6.5 pitches and 10 youth teams require 5 pitches.

It is not typical that all teams will be at home on any given Sunday, but it must be appreciated the demand that this poses on the current pitch stock at these specific sites, which currently the assessment does not examine.

There is a need to liaise with the RFU NGB staff to identify future key demand/supply positions for each specific site i.e. clubs.

10.14 Gaelic Football

Gaelic Football is played between two teams of 15 players on a pitch up to 145m long and 90m wide. The goalposts are the same shape as on a rugby pitch, with the crossbar placed lower than a rugby one and slightly higher than a soccer one.

There is one Gaelic Football Club in Derby and that is St Joseph's Gaelic Athletic Club (GAC) which trains at Derby R.F.C. and has its home pitch at the Racecourse. St Joseph's GAC plays in the Warwickshire Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA) League, which includes teams from across the Midlands area.

10.15 Consultation

10.15.1 Rugby Football Union

Leesbrook RFC does not hold any form of lease on the Asterdale Sports Ground so therefore this is of great concern, even more so that the landowner is currently submitting a planning application to develop the site and investment to the sports facilities in compensation for the loss of facilities and possible sports field provision has not been confirmed.

10.15.2 Rugby Football League (RFL)

The Rugby Football League does not have a dedicated county or regional resource and can therefore only provide arms length support for the development of the game. However, the club can access advice and assistance from the Club and Competition Manager network.

The facilities at Derby RFC are excellent and it is fair to say that these facilities do attract players to the club.

In addition to the rugby league football club, Derby University has a rugby league team. The University has one rugby pitch and as a consequence training and playing provision is not adequate for rugby league fixtures. The rugby league club therefore plays at locations away from the University site.

Finally, the RFL uses Derby RFC for a number of central events, such as Midlands Regional School Finals, Community Finals on a regional basis and occasionally as a neutral venue for long distance club games in knock-out stages of community club and university competitions.

11. Bowls Assessment

11.1 Bowling Clubs

There are 17 Bowls clubs in Derby City playing on 24 bowling greens. Details of each green are shown in **Table 11.1** below. Twelve of these are in Council ownership and twelve are located at privately owned clubs. Clubs were contacted and asked to complete a questionnaire and a response was obtained from 15 clubs with two clubs refusing to participate, giving a response rate of 88.2%.

Current provision equates to 0.09 bowling greens per 1,000 population or 1 green per 10,607 people.

11.2 Membership and Leagues

There are 1,085 playing members of the 14 respondent bowls clubs, two thirds of whom are male and one third female. There are a total of 28 junior members, 20 boys and eight girls. Clubs are mainly large with over half having more than 80 members and four clubs having over 100. The largest club is Spondon with 133 members, closely followed by Chellaston with 131. Rolls Royce Club has 125 members and Alvaston and Boulton has 109. The clubs with the most junior members are Alvaston and Boulton and Derby Coop; however nine clubs have some junior members.

Membership of around half the clubs has been static over the last five years; one quarter report an increase in members and one quarter report a decrease.

Half the respondent clubs play on Council owned and maintained greens; two clubs own their facilities and 5 clubs lease from private owners (e.g. Rolls Royce Leisure; CO-OP Society; Methodist Church)

Table 11.1: Bowls Clubs in Derby City

Bowls Club	Bowls Green	Map Reference Number.	Number of Greens	Ownership	Management of Green
Allestree Bowls Club	Allestree Recreation Ground	Bowl 1	2	Derby City Council	Local Authority
Alvaston and Boulton Bowls Club	Nunsfield House, Boulton Lane, Alvaston	Bowl 2	1	Derby City Council	Local Authority
Alvaston and Crewton Bowls Club	Trent Street Social Club, Alvaston	Bowl 3	1	Private	Self maintained
Brackens Bowls Club	Boulton Lane Recreation Ground, Boulton	Bowl 4	1	Derby City Council	Local Authority
Chaddesden Park Bowls Club	Chaddesden Park	Bowl 5	2	Derby City Council	Local Authority
Chellaston Bowls Club	Swarkestone Road, Chellaston	Bowl 6	1	Private	Self maintained
Chester Green Bowls Club	Darley Playing Fields	Bowl 7	1	Derby City Council	Local Authority
Derby Coop Bowls Club	Pavilion Road, Normanton	Bowl 8	1	Private	Self maintained
Foreman's Bowls Club	Rolls Royce Foreman's Club, Osmaston Road	Bowl 9	1	Private	Foreman's Club
Littleover Bowls Club	King George V Playing Fields, Littleover	Bowl 10	2	Derby City Council	Self maintained
Rolls Royce Bowls Club	Rolls Royce Leisure, Moor Lane	Bowl 12	3	Private	Rolls Royce Leisure
Rosehill Methodist Bowls Club	Littleover Lane, Normanton	Bowl 13	1	Private	Self maintained

Bowls Club	Bowls Green	Map Reference Number.	Number of Greens	Ownership	Management of Green
RBL Mickleover Bowls Club	Royal British Legion Club, Mickleover	Bowl 11	1	Private	Self maintained
Rowditch Bowls Club	Rowditch Recreation Ground	Bowl 14	1	Derby City Council	Local Authority
Rykneild Bowls Club	Farley Road	Bowl 15	1	Private	Self maintained
Spondon Bowls Club	Leisure Centre, Borrowash Road	Bowl 16	2	Private	Self maintained
Derby West End Bowls Club	The Green, Markeaton Street, Derby	Bowl 17	2	Derby City Council	Local Authority

The members of most clubs live in the same locality as their club. Exceptions are Rolls Royce and Derby Co-op Bowls clubs whose members are from all over Derby City and Derby West End club whose membership is drawn from all over the city and beyond due to the “lack of alternatives for competitive bowling to a high County standard”.

All clubs bar one play Crown Green Bowls. One club (Derby West End) plays Flat Green Bowls – both Bowls England and Federation type bowls.

All except one club (Rosehill Methodists) play competitive league bowls. Most clubs play in local leagues, notably the South Derbyshire Crown Green Bowling Association and the Belper and District Crown Green Bowling Association and one club also plays in the Burton and District league. Clubs also play in the various cup competitions.

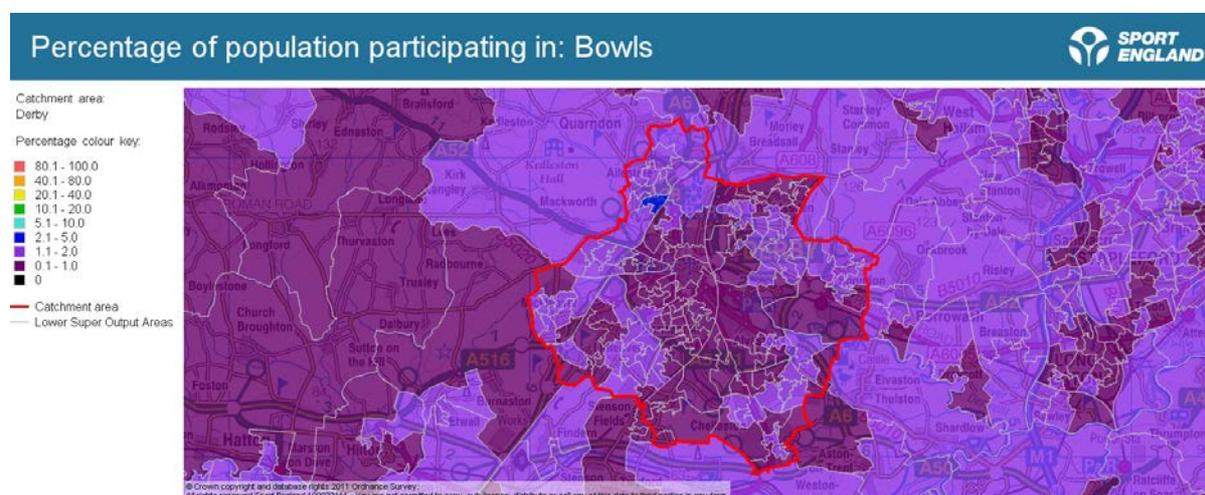
The Derby West End Club plays in the Derbyshire Bowls England League, Bowls England National Cups, Derbyshire England Bowling Federation League, Bowls England National Team Cups and England Bowling Federation National Cups Team Championship.

Virtually all the clubs play matches on Saturday and most weekdays in the afternoon and evening and about half the clubs also play matches on Sundays. Most clubs play between 50 and 200 games on their green each season. One club, Rosehill Methodists plays only 35 matches, all social and Allestree Bowls Club plays around 550 matches per year on the club’s two greens.

11.3 Market Segmentation - Demand for Bowls

The percentage of adults who play bowls in Derby is provided by Sport England’s market segmentation data. **Map 11.1** shows that the percentage of adult population participating in bowls for all market segments is between 0.1% and 2% of the adult population.

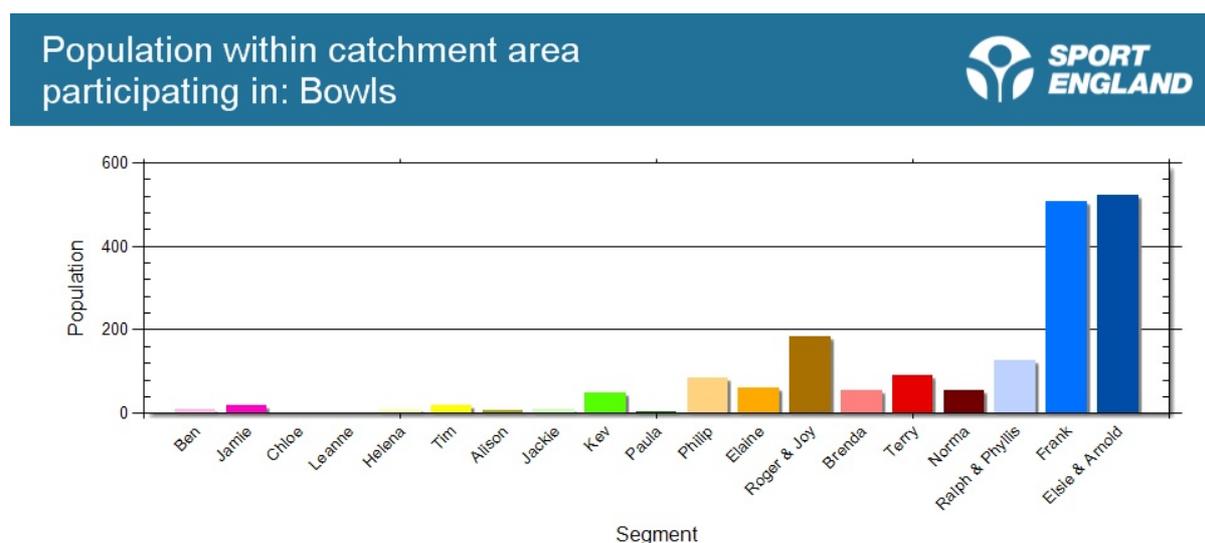
Map 11.1: Percentage and Location of Derby City Adult Population who play Bowls



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Chart 11.1 and **Table 11.2** show how participation differs between segments. Participation is concentrated in four main segments –Elsie and Arnold, Frank, Roger and Joy and Ralph and Phyllis. These four groups account for 73.7% of bowls participation with over 1,340 bowlers out of a total of just over 1,800 people. The participation levels of Elsie and Arnold and Frank are higher than the national average.

Chart 11.1: Profile of Market Segments who participate in Bowls in the City of Derby



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Table 11.2: Percentage and Numbers of the Derby City Population who Participate in Bowls

Segment	Derby City Population	Derby City %	National %
Elsie and Arnold	523	28.8%	24.3%
Frank	507	27.9%	22.7%
Roger and Joy	184	10.1%	12.2%
Ralph and Phyllis	126	6.9%	16.3%
Terry	92	5.1%	3.8%
Philip	85	4.7%	5.1%
Elaine	61	3.4%	4.1%
Brenda	55	3.0%	2.4%
Norma	54	3.0%	2.3%
Kev	50	2.8%	2.0%
Tim	20	1.1%	1.6%
Jamie	19	1.0%	0.7%
Helena	11	0.6%	0.7%
Jackie	10	0.6%	0.5%
Ben	9	0.5%	0.7%
Alison	6	0.3%	0.5%
Paula	4	0.2%	0.1%
Chloe	1	0.1%	0.1%
Leanne	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	1817		

Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

The market segmentation analysis of the percentage of adults who would like to play bowls is shown in **Map 11.2** and **Chart 11.2**.

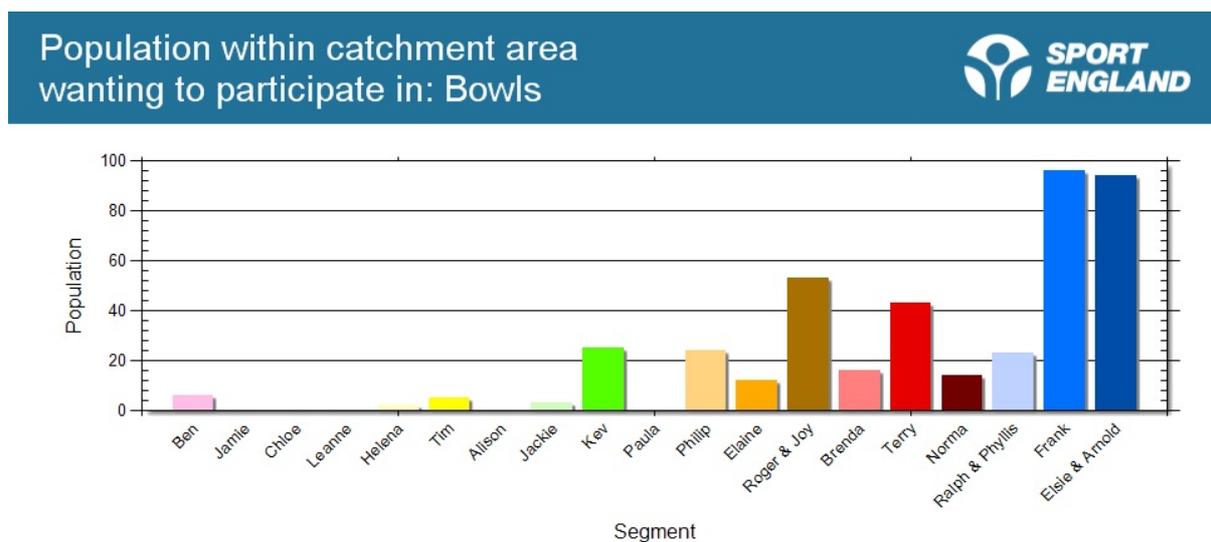
Map 11.2: Percentage and Location of the Derby City Adult Population who would like to play Bowls



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Map 11.2 shows that overall between 0.1% and 1.0% of the population would like to participate in bowls. Looking at people who would like to play bowls, the total number of potential adults who wish to play bowls is 416 with 58.4%. This latent demand represents about 0.2% of the total adult population. The segments that would most like to participate in bowls are very similar to those who already participate namely Frank, Elsie and Arnold, Roger and Joy and Terry. The details of people who would like to take part in bowls are shown in **Table 11.2** below.

Chart 11.2: Profile of the Market Segments who would like to Participate in Bowls in Derby City



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Table 11.3: Percentage and Numbers of the Population in Derby City who would like to Participate in Bowls

Segment	Derby City Population	Derby City %
Frank	96	23.1%
Elsie and Arnold	94	22.6%
Roger and Joy	53	12.7%
Terry	43	10.3%
Kev	25	6.0%
Philip	24	5.8%
Ralph and Phyllis	23	5.5%
Brenda	16	3.8%
Norma	14	3.4%
Elaine	12	2.9%
Ben	6	1.4%
Tim	5	1.2%
Jackie	3	0.7%
Helena	2	0.5%
Jamie	0	0.0%
Chloe	0	0.0%
Leanne	0	0.0%
Alison	0	0.0%
Paula	0	0.0%
Total	416	99.9%

Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Table 11.4 Below compares the number of people who would like to take part in bowls with the other outdoor sports.

Table 11.4: Comparison of Participation Number for Individual Outdoor Sports

Sport	Derby City Population who participate	Derby Population who would like to Participate
Football	12694	2595
Golf	5852	2613
Tennis	3635	4293
Rugby Union	2549	651
Bowls	1817	416
Cricket	1636	1034
Rugby League	872	306
Hockey	529	353

Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

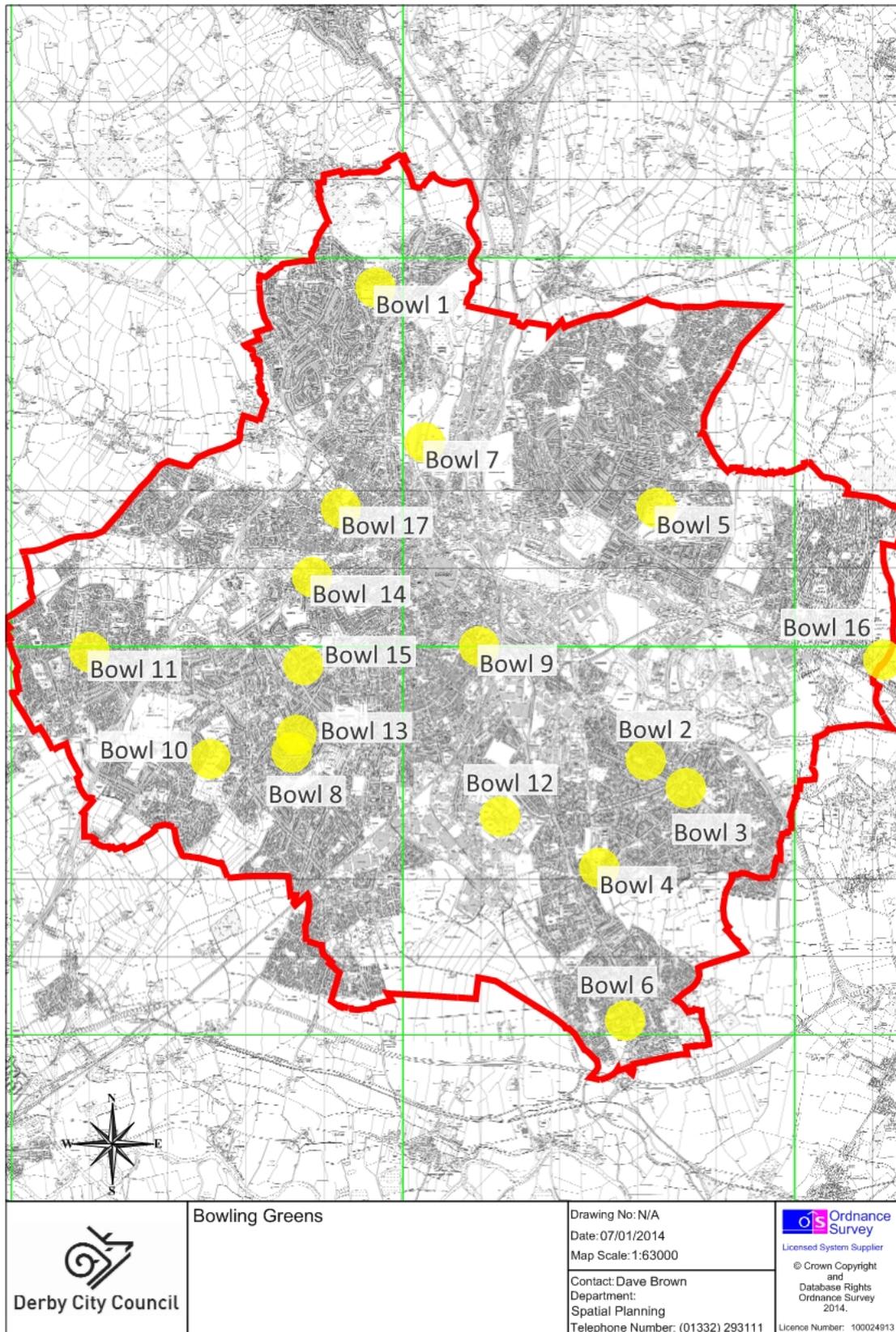
More people participate in bowls than cricket, rugby league and hockey and more people would like to take part in bowls than either rugby league or hockey.

11.4 Facilities Audit

There are currently 24 bowling greens in active use in Derby. These are shown on **Map 11.3** and are listed in **Table 11.1** above.

Map 11.3 shows that bowling green venues can be found in most parts of Derby City. The only part of the city without good access to a bowling green is the area comprising the wards of Oakwood and Derwent.

Map 11.3: Bowling Greens in Derby



11.5 Quality Assessment

Where access could be obtained a quality assessment of individual bowling greens was undertaken. The majority of greens achieved relatively good scores. The median score is 81% with thirteen greens scoring the median or above. The highest scoring greens are those at Rolls Royce Bowls Club (3 greens) and the Chester Green Bowls Club green at Darley Playing Fields all of which achieved a score of 88%.

The lowest scoring greens are those at Alvaston and Crewton Bowls Club (58%), Foreman's Club Bowls Club and Mickleover RBL Bowls Club both of which scored 67%. The results are shown in **Table 11.5** below.

Table 11.5: Quality assessment of Bowling Greens

Bowling Club	Location	%Score
Allestree Bowls Club Green 1	Allestree Recreation Ground	81%
Allestree Bowls Club Green 2	Allestree Recreation Ground	85%
Alvaston and Boulton Bowls Club	Nunsfield House, Boulton Lane, Alvaston, Derby.	81%
Alvaston and Crewton Bowls Club	Trent Street Social Club, Alvaston, Derby.	58%
Brackens Bowls Club	Boulton Lane Recreation Ground	71%
Chaddesden Bowls Club Green 1	Chaddesden Park	77%
Chaddesden Bowls Club Green 2	Chaddesden Park	79%
Chellaston Bowls Club	Rear Rose and Crown, Swarkestone Road, Chellaston	81%
Chester Green Bowls Club	Darley Playing Fields	88%
Derby Co-op Bowls Club	50, Pavilion Road, Littleover,	No access
Foreman's Club Bowls Club	Rolls Royce Foreman's Club, Litchurch Villa, 241 Osmaston Road, Derby	67%
Littleover Bowls Club Green 1	King George V Playing Fields	85%
Littleover Bowls Club Green 2	King George V Playing Fields	73%
Mickleover RBL Bowls Club	Poppyfields Drive, Mickleover, Derby	67%
Rolls Royce Bowls Club (2 full size plus 1 ladies)	Moor Lane, off Osmaston Park Road, Derby.	88%
Rosehill Methodist Bowls Club	Littleover Lane Sports Ground	77%
Rowditch Bowls Club	Rowditch Recreation Ground	71%
Rykneld Bowls Club	39, Farley Road, off Burton Road	85%
Spondon Bowls Club Green 1	Asterdale Sports Ground, Borrowash Road	81%
Spondon Bowls Club Green 2	Asterdale Sports Ground, Borrowash Road	81%
West End Bowls Club Green 1	The Green, Markeaton Street	76%
West End Bowls Club Green 2	The Green, Markeaton Street	74%

The questionnaire survey asked bowls clubs to rate the quality of their bowling green and changing accommodation.

Almost half the clubs rate their greens as very good (6 clubs) and an additional three clubs rate their greens as good; thus two thirds of clubs rate their greens as good or better. Four clubs rate their greens as moderate and one club, Alvaston and Crewton, rates the green as poor. The club members maintain the green themselves but recognise that they do not have sufficient funds to maintain adequately.

Changing facilities are rated as good or very good by two thirds of clubs; two clubs have no changing facilities and the remainder rate as moderate to poor.

Clubs were asked which they consider to be the three best and three worst greens they have played on in the past season. Some clubs said that this is difficult to determine and is very much down to individual preferences; many members prefer their own crown greens because they are familiar with the playing surface and its idiosyncrasies. There is a wide variation in the greens listed as best greens with many Derby City and other greens outside the city being mentioned. The most frequently mentioned best green is Rolls Royce, mentioned by six clubs. Other greens noted are Littleover with three mentions, and Chellaston, Chaddesden, Rowditch and Rykneld each mentioned by two clubs.

In terms of the worst rated greens, the Alvaston and Crewton Green is the most frequently mentioned (5 clubs) followed by Alvaston and Boulton (3) and Brackens (2). Other greens mentioned are outside the Derby City area and none received a large number of mentions.

11.6 Bowls Club Initiatives

Derby West End has strong links with neighbouring University of Derby and the local community. The university teamed up with the bowls club to help attract new members and has supported various initiatives and produced a leaflet about the bowls club's history.

Brackens Bowls Club has been attempting to create a Schools Sports Partnership with the two neighbouring schools but so far this has not been successful.

11.7 Problems and Issues

The majority of clubs had no key issues to report. However, many responses were obtained in advance of Derby City's proposals for self-management of clubs.

Two clubs mentioned finance as a problem; Derby Coop considers that this is causing a decline in membership. Alvaston and Crewton face financial difficulties in maintaining their green and have problems with vandalism they have also suffered a loss of layers and have less teams.

Chaddesdon Park reports that disabled access to and around the greens is a problem.

Chester Green Bowls Club have reported that since April 2014 the council has ceased maintenance of the bowling green and the club now have to pay for all maintenance.

Brackens Club is very concerned about the transfer of responsibilities to the club. The club states that the Council proposes the "transfer of Bowling Green maintenance to user groups or closure where this cannot be achieved" and that "the current feeling at a number of the affected clubs is that they will find it difficult, if not impossible, to continue".

Derby West End is the only remaining flat green club in Derby and is due to celebrate the centenary next year. The club's membership includes current Derbyshire and national champions and has a member who captained England at under 25 level and has

represented England at senior level. The club is apprehensive about the future in view of the proposed Derby City Council's charges for the leasing and maintenance of the two greens.

11.8 Issues for Bowls

1. Finance

The clubs with lower levels of membership which also maintain the home green find it difficult to generate sufficient income to sustain the club.

2. Self Management

The survey of clubs was undertaken before Derby City Council announced the proposals to oblige clubs to maintain their own greens in the future. As a result most responses from clubs made no mention of this issue. However, two clubs responded at a later stage and information was obtained during the course of the audit about club's views of this proposed change. It is the view of some clubs that many of the affected clubs will struggle to respond to this challenge. This is because many clubs do not have the necessary equipment or the skills required for the short and long term maintenance of their bowling greens.

In response to these challenges the Council are currently revising the terms of the leases with the various clubs including the removal of the rental charge to a peppercorn rent and other support package options to assist the clubs in taking on the maintenance responsibility.

3. Participation

The market segments that participate in bowls in Derby mirror the situation nationally. The Bowls Development Alliance (BDA) has recognised the need to engage with Roger and Joy, 56-65 year old couples coming up to their retirement with a particular challenge to engage with Terry, Norma, and Brenda single/married men and women aged 56-65 if participation targets are to be attained. The challenge for bowls clubs in Derby is to sustain existing facilities for bowls through increased participation particularly those in the younger segments identified by the BDA.

4. Consultation

South Derbyshire Crown Green Bowling Association

The South Derbyshire Crown Green Bowling Association continues to be concerned about the reduction in the number of clubs that participate in their leagues. Two clubs based in Derby city have withdrawn from the leagues for the next season. However, both clubs will continue to participate in the Veteran's League. This is a reflection of the fact that clubs are failing to attract younger people to the sport. The league have now been rationalised to five leagues which are all at full capacity with 14 clubs per league.

There was some concern that clubs would not be able to meet the challenge when the Council introduced self-management and maintenance. This was particularly the case for clubs with below 70 members and those clubs with two greens to maintain e.g. Littlelover Bowls Club. However, all clubs have been able to make arrangements for the coming season including the smallest club, Chester Green based at Darley Fields. The Association provided support to Allestree Bowls Club in its negotiations with the Council.

12. Tennis Assessment

Tennis can be played either at lawn tennis clubs affiliated to the Lawn Tennis Association, in one of two commercial tennis centres or in parks and recreation grounds managed by Derby City Council. Seven lawn tennis clubs were contacted and asked to complete a questionnaire asking questions about the club, its facilities and activities. A response was obtained from six clubs giving a response rate of 86%.

12.1 Clubs and Membership

Private clubs are of two different types. Five are private tennis clubs run by their management committee and two are commercial operations with paid staff, which have tennis members who play matches. These are the David Lloyd Club and the Derbyshire Tennis Centre. None of the private clubs play on Derby City Council owned tennis courts.

Table 12.1: Membership of Private Tennis Clubs

Name of club	Number of registered playing members				
	Adult		Junior		No of players
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Central United Reformed Church	23	12	10	2	47
Derbyshire Tennis Centre	20	10	20	10	60
David Lloyd	180	120	180	120	600
Littleover Tennis Club	37	27	15	2	81
Rosehill Methodist Sports Group	8	2	0	0	10
Woodlands Tennis Club	48	31	80	15	174
Rolls Royce Tennis Club	No response				
Total	316	202	305	149	972

Table 12.1 shows that there are a total of just under 1,000 members of the respondent tennis clubs. Approximately half are adult members (53.3%) and half are juniors (46.7%).

Of the adult members three fifths are male and two fifths are female. For junior members there are twice as many boys as girls playing.

Clubs vary greatly in size. The largest club is David Lloyd with approximately 600 members. The largest committee run club is Woodlands Tennis Club with 171 members of whom half are adult and half are junior members. The smallest club is Rosehill Methodists with only ten members. Membership of other clubs varies from 40 to 80 members; all clubs except Rosehill have a substantial junior membership.

Membership of the four largest clubs has increased over the last five years. For one club it has remained static and the smallest club reports a decrease.

The largest committee run clubs own their facility (Woodlands and Littleover); two clubs lease facilities from the church and two are in commercial ownership - Derbyshire Tennis Centre and David Lloyd.

The Rosehill club plays social tennis and Derbyshire Tennis Centre (which is under new management) does not yet have teams playing league tennis. The other four clubs play league tennis and leagues mentioned are the Derby and District Summer League, the Derbyshire League, Burton Summer League, Aegon Junior League and the Lawson Wood Competition.

The David Lloyd club has the largest number of teams with 12 senior and 10 junior teams followed by Woodlands with 8 senior and three junior teams. The majority of matches are played on weekday evenings but some are played at the weekend in the afternoon.

There is no pattern to the distribution of members in relation to the location of the clubs. However, members of Woodlands Tennis Club live in Allestree; three clubs have members living in the sector of Derby City which is closest to the club; membership of the two commercial clubs is drawn from a wider area, one from Derby City and the other from the whole of Derbyshire.

Most clubs reported no key issues, however, two clubs raised the following points. One club stated lack of funding, lack of support and the shortage of volunteers as problems. Rosehill Methodist club stated that, "The scheme of affiliation to the LTA (now based on courts rather than number of players) is particularly disadvantageous to us. It is difficult to attract new members without investment in the playing facilities, but we cannot justify investment with our limited membership."

12.2 Facilities

There are a total of 51 tennis courts at 12 locations in Derby. The eight private lawn tennis clubs provide 37 tennis courts and 14 tennis courts are provided by Derby City Council in parks and recreation grounds.

The location of tennis courts in Derby is shown in **Map 12.1** and they are listed in **Table 12.2** below. The map shows a relatively even distribution across the city although there are gaps in provision in the north-east area and in the south. There is likely to be a requirement for new tennis court provision in the areas of housing growth adjacent to the southern boundary.

Current provision equates to 0.20 tennis courts per 1,000 population or 1 court per 4,881 people.

Five out of the six clubs rate their courts as very good. The remaining club, Rosehill Methodists, rates their courts as poor because they are relatively old and have frost damage and the club has limited funding for maintenance.

Changing facilities are rated moderate to poor by four clubs and very good by two clubs.

Map 12.1: Tennis Courts Locations

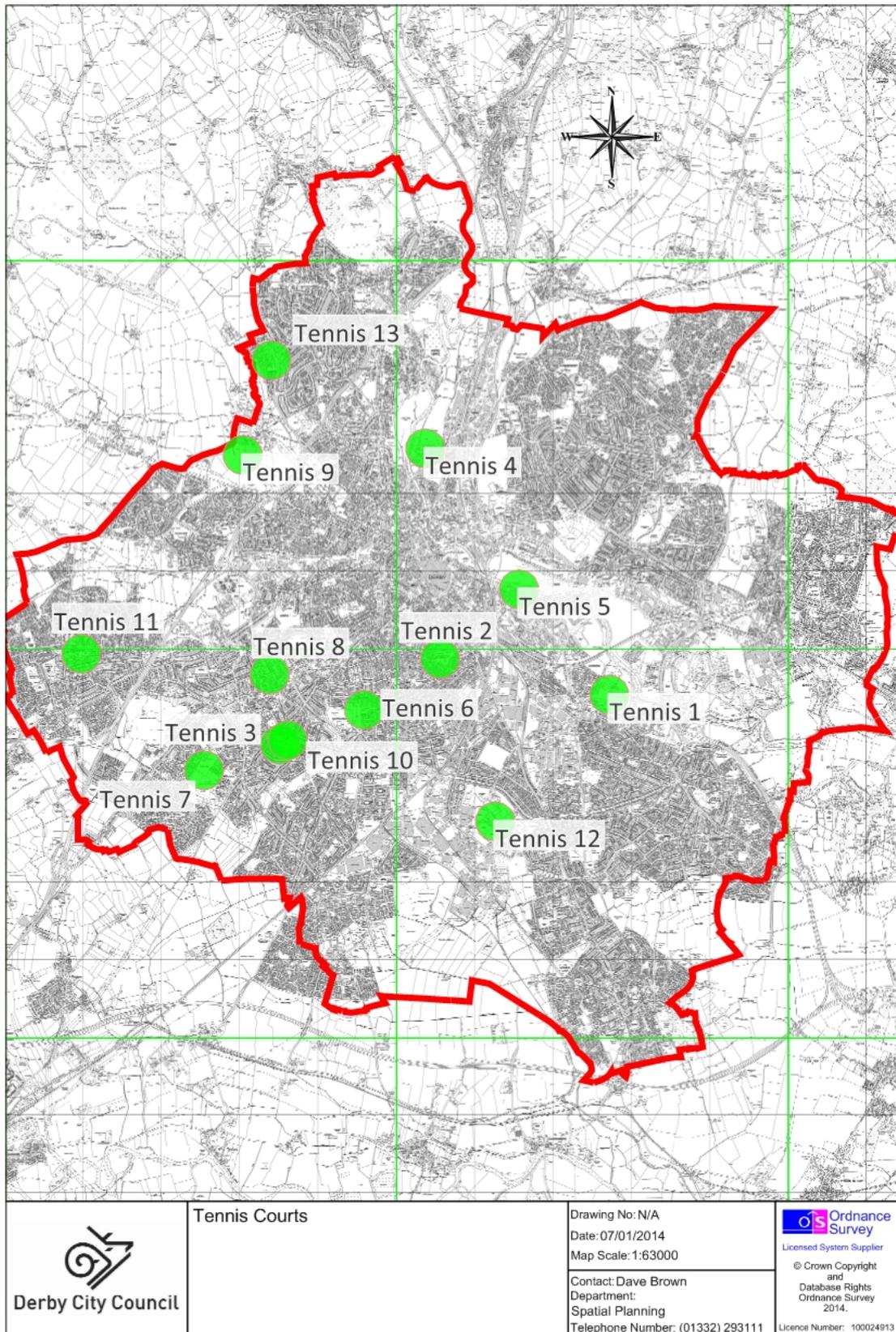


Table 12.2: Tennis Courts in Derby City

Map Reference Number.	Tennis Courts
Tennis 1	Alvaston Park
Tennis 2	Arboretum Park
Tennis 3	Central United Reform Church
Tennis 4	Darley Fields
Tennis 5	David Lloyd
Tennis 6	Derbyshire Tennis Centre
Tennis 7	King George V
Tennis 8	Littleover TC
Tennis 9	Markeaton Park
Tennis 10	Methodist TC
Tennis 11	RBL Mickleover
Tennis 12	Rolls Royce Tennis
Tennis 13	Woodlands LTC

12.3 Tennis Court Surfaces

There are a variety of playing surfaces provided in Derby. The majority are porous macadam. Unusually, there are a total of ten grass courts although the courts at Markeaton Park will be affected by the proposals funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund. Details of these courts are shown in **Table 12.3** below.

Table 12.3: Tennis Court Surfaces

Location	No. of Tennis Courts
Alvaston Park	2 Painted Porous Macadam
Central United Reform Church	2 Carpet
Central United Reform Church	3 Painted Porous Macadam
Darley Fields	4 Painted Porous Macadam
David Lloyd	2 Carpet
David Lloyd	3 Cushion Acrylic
Derbyshire Tennis Centre	3 Acrylic
King George V	2 Porous Macadam
Littleover TC	3 Painted Porous Macadam
Markeaton Park Grass courts	4 Grass courts
Markeaton Park Hard courts	2 Porous Macadam
Methodist TC	2 Porous Macadam
RBL Mickleover	1 Painted Porous Macadam
Rolls Royce Tennis	6 Grass Courts

Rolls Royce Tennis	4 All Weather Painted Acrylic
Woodlands LTC	5 Artificial Grass
Woodlands LTC	3 Painted Porous Macadam
Total	51 Tennis Courts

12.4 Quality of Provision

The courts at four of the centres, all of which are private, are of very good quality. The remaining private courts, except for one site, are of good quality, as are the tennis courts at the Council facility at King George V playing fields. The rest of the Council owned macadam tennis courts are of average quality and the grass courts at Markeaton Park at below average. The lowest scoring tennis courts by far are at the private Rosehill Methodists Tennis Courts. The results are shown in **Table 12.4** below

Table 12.4: Quality Assessment of Tennis Courts

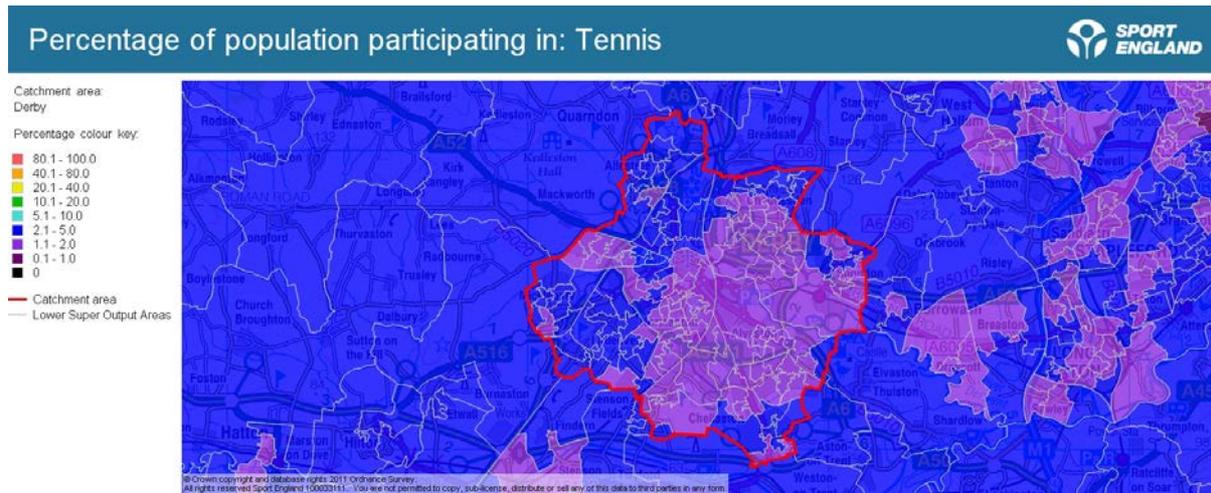
Location	Number of Courts	Type of Court	% Score	Quality Rating
Local Authority				
Alvaston Park	2	Macadam	63%	Average
King George V Playing Fields	2	Macadam	75%	Good
Darley Fields	4	Macadam	66% to 69%	Average
Markeaton Park Grass courts	4	Grass	66%	Average
Markeaton Park Hard courts	2	Hard	59%	Below average
Private				
Central United Reform Church TC	5	Carpet/ Macadam	88%	Good
Derby Tennis Centre	3	Acrylic	88%	Good
Littleover TC	3	Macadam	94%	Very good
Rolls Royce Tennis	10	Acrylic/ Grass	97%	Very good
David Lloyd	5	Carpet/ Cushion Acrylic	94 to 97%	Very good
RBL Mickleover	1	Macadam	88%	Good
Woodlands TC	8	Acrylic/ Macadam	94 to 100%	Very good
Rosehill Methodists TC	2	Macadam	38%	Poor

12.5 Market Segmentation - Demand for Tennis

The percentage of adults who play tennis is represented in map and bar chart form and set out in **Map 12.2** and **Chart 12.1**.

Map 12.2 shows that the market segmentation data indicates that participation is higher, at between 2.1% to 5.0%, in the north and west areas of the city and lower at 1.1% to 2.0% in the central and east areas apart from the suburban area of Chellaston.

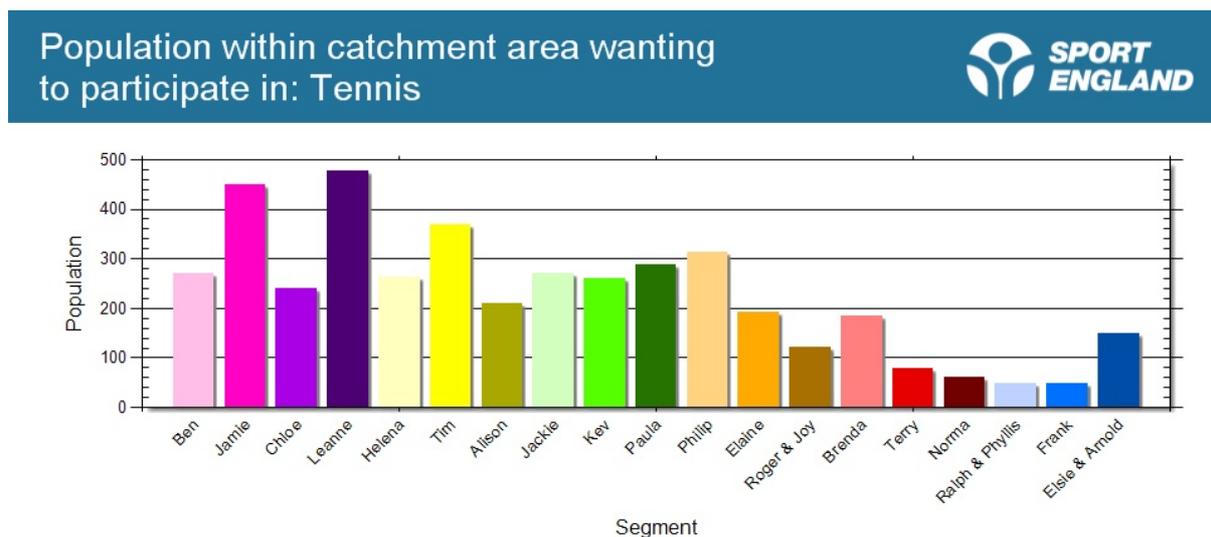
Map 12.2: Percentage and Location of the Adult Population who play Tennis in Derby City



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Looking at how participation differs between segments, **Table 12.5** and **Chart 12.1** show that tennis participation is concentrated in four main segments – Jamie, Tim, Ben, Philip and Tim. These four groups account for 47.8% of tennis participation with 1,737 participants out of a total of 3,635 people. Participation by Jamie and Philip is higher than the national average.

Chart 12.1: Profile of Market Segments who participate in Tennis in the City of Derby



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Table 12.5: Percentage and Numbers of the Derby City Population who Participate in Tennis.

Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	National %
Jamie	500	13.8%	8.6%
Tim	419	11.5%	14.7%
Philip	416	11.4%	11.1%
Ben	402	11.1%	14.1%
Helena	208	5.7%	6.5%
Chloe	187	5.1%	7.8%
Elaine	185	5.1%	5.5%
Leanne	184	5.1%	3.4%
Kev	168	4.6%	3.0%
Jackie	152	4.2%	3.5%
Roger and Joy	149	4.1%	4.3%
Alison	148	4.1%	5.4%
Paula	133	3.7%	2.4%
Brenda	84	2.3%	1.6%
Terry	73	2.0%	1.3%
Elsie and Arnold	72	2.0%	1.5%
Ralph and Phyllis	65	1.8%	3.7%
Frank	58	1.6%	1.1%
Norma	32	0.9%	0.6%
Total	3635		

The market segmentation analysis of the percentage of adults who would like to play tennis is shown in **Map 12.3** and **Chart 12.2**

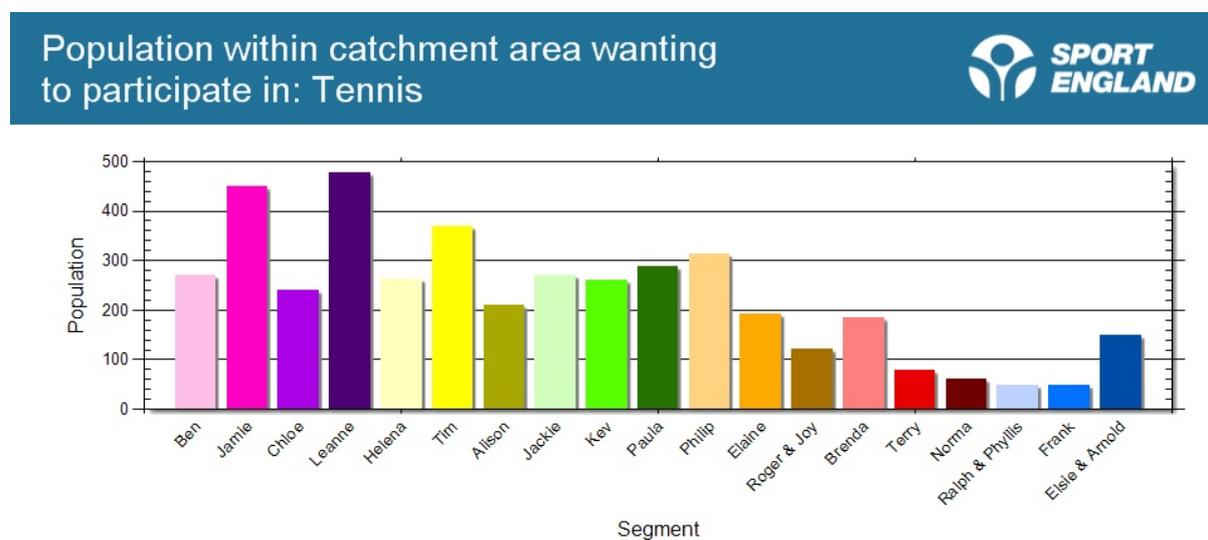
Map 12.3: Percentage and Location of the Derby City Adult Population who would like to play Tennis



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Map 12.3 shows that latent demand in a large area of the city represents between 2.1% and 5.0% of the population who would like to take part in tennis. There are some smaller areas in Mackworth, Derwent, Chaddesden Sinfin, Alvaston and Boulton where the proportion of the population would like to take part in tennis is lower at 1.1% to 2.0%.

Chart 12.2: Profile of the Market segments who would like to Participate in Tennis in Derby City



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Table 12.6 shows that the total number of adults who wish to play tennis is 4,293 with a more even spread across the market segments. This figure equates to 2.1% of the current population. Just over half the people (50.4%) who would like to participate in tennis are from the top six segments. The total number of people wanting to participate in tennis represents 118% of the current participation level. This indicates a very high level of latent demand.

Table 12.6: Percentage and Numbers of the Population in Derby City who would like to Participate in Tennis

Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %
Ben	271	6.3%
Jamie	450	10.5%
Chloe	241	5.6%
Leanne	477	11.1%
Helena	262	6.1%
Tim	369	8.6%
Alison	210	4.9%
Jackie	270	6.3%
Kev	261	6.1%
Paula	288	6.7%
Philip	314	7.3%
Elaine	193	4.5%
Roger and Joy	121	2.8%
Brenda	185	4.3%
Terry	79	1.8%
Norma	60	1.4%
Ralph and Phyllis	47	1.1%
Frank	47	1.1%
Elsie and Arnold	148	3.4%
Total	4293	

Table 12.7 below compares the number of people who would like to take part in tennis with the other outdoor sports.

Table 12.7: Comparison of Participation Numbers for Individual Outdoor Sports

Sport	Derby City Population who participate	Derby Population who would like to Participate
Football	12694	2595
Golf	5852	2613
Tennis	3635	4293
Rugby Union	2549	651
Bowls	1817	416
Cricket	1636	1034
Rugby League	872	306
Hockey	529	353

Tennis attracts the third highest number of participants in outdoor sports with 3,635 people. However, a larger number (4,293) of people who are not currently participating in tennis have indicated that this is a sport that they would like to take part in. Clearly, this is a significant finding in terms of the provision of tennis facilities in the future.

12.6 Markeaton Park Management and Maintenance Plan

Derby City Council has received a grant of £2.5 million from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) and the Big Lottery Fund (BIG) for the Markeaton Park Restoration project.

Sport and physical activity is considered to be an important part of the park's offer. However, the use of some of the facilities has declined in recent years, as the activity has become less popular or in response to the decline in standard of the facilities. Others, such as the grass tennis courts that are used for a few weeks a year, have never generated high levels of use. Their maintenance costs far exceed the use and any benefits they provide or income that they generate.

As part of the preparation of the HLF project, the opportunity has been taken to review a number of the facilities to assess whether their continued use would contribute to the current and future needs of participants and to identify improvements needed to the facilities on offer.

The plan recognises that there is an underlying lack of resources available to continue with the maintenance of poorly used facilities such as the grass tennis courts. The plan therefore identifies a number of changes to outdoor sports provision in the park, principally to the existing tennis courts. The project will reconfigure the area with the removal of the old and (in some case) decommissioned tarmac and grass tennis courts. The proposal is to replace with new hard tennis courts and a MUGA.

Furthermore there are recommendations to:

‘Create a sporting hub on the park that brings together all organised sport and physical activities and facilities.’ (Recommendation 67), and

‘Work with partner organisations to develop a varied programme of sports and other physical activities that maximises the use of new and existing facilities’ (Recommendation 68)

12.7 Issues for Tennis

The lawn tennis clubs that responded to the questionnaire survey raised the issues of lack of funding and a lack of support, lack of volunteers to help run the club. There was also concern raised by one club about the LTA affiliation scheme based on courts which has disadvantaged the club in that the club is finding it difficult to attract new members without investment in the playing facilities. This issue might be addressed by targeting those market segments that have expressed a desire to become engaged with the sport.

12.8 Consultation

12.8.1 Lawn Tennis Association (LTA).

The part of the report on local authority tennis provision in parks is particularly interesting with regard to the relatively high level of latent demand for tennis. The LTA would very much like to work with Derby City Council to create opportunities in some of these park facilities and to promote increased participation in tennis.

The LTA believes that, with some level of investment in resurfacing the hard courts at Darley Fields and Markeaton Park, the LTA, in partnership with the council, could provide new organised tennis opportunities in conjunction with a tennis operator.

Derby is not currently classed as an LTA priority area, but is likely to become one in 2015 so it would be appropriate to explore ways to refurbish the prioritised park courts over the next two years with a view to commencing new programmes of activity in spring 2015.

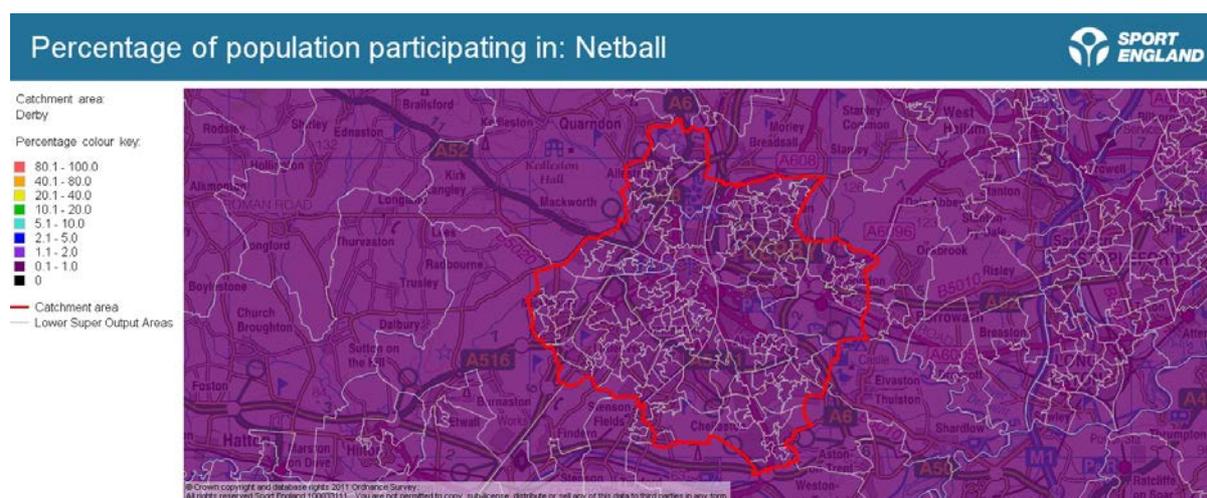
13. Netball Assessment

Netball is a sport that can be played both indoors, in a sports hall, or outdoors, usually on a macadam netball court.

13.1 Market Segmentation - Demand for Netball

The percentage of adults who play netball in Derby is provided by Sport England's market segmentation data⁵⁹. **Map 13.1** shows that the percentage of adult population participating in netball for all market segments is between 0.1% and 1% of the adult population for all parts of the city.

Map 13.1: Percentage and Location of Derby City Adult Population who play Netball

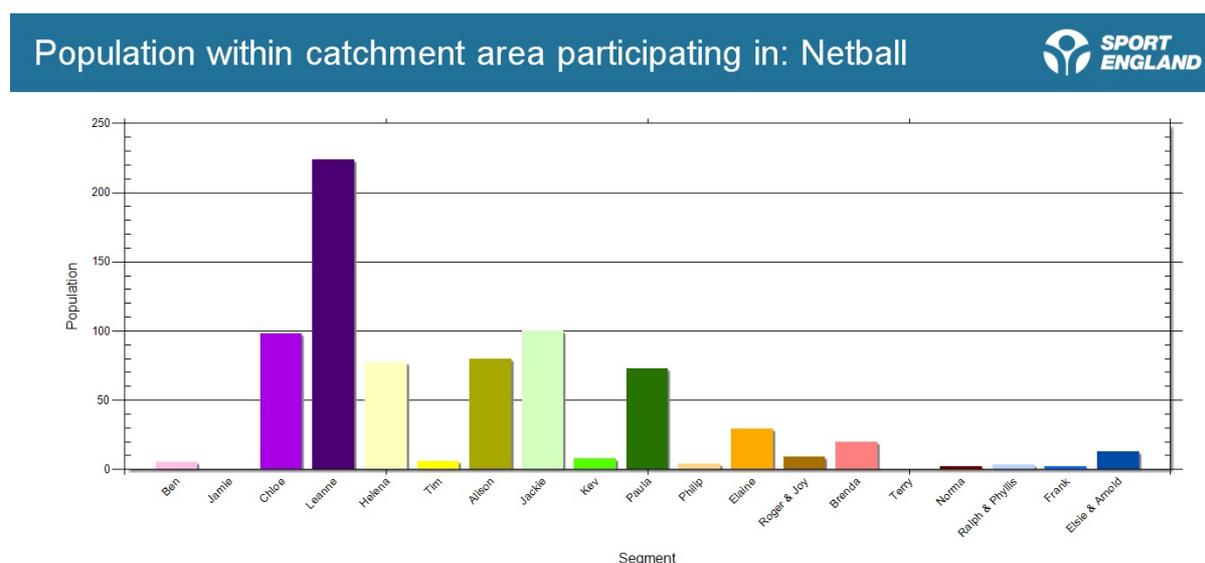


Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Chart 13.1 and **Table 13.1** show how participation differs between segments. Participation is concentrated in four main segments – Leanne, Jackie, Chloe and Alison. These segments account for 76.9% of netball participation with 579 netball participants out of a total of just 753 people. Participation by Leanne and Jackie is higher than the national average.

⁵⁹Discussed in Section 6.

Chart 13.1: Profile of Market Segments who participate in Netball in the City of Derby



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Table 13.1: Percentage and Numbers of who participate in Netball

Segment	Derby City Population	Derby City %	National %
Leanne	224	29.7%	21.0%
Jackie	100	13.3%	11.7%
Chloe	98	13.0%	20.7%
Alison	80	10.6%	14.8%
Helena	77	10.2%	12.2%
Paula	73	9.7%	6.7%
Elaine	29	3.9%	4.4%
Brenda	20	2.7%	1.9%
Elsie and Arnold	13	1.7%	1.3%
Roger and Joy	9	1.2%	1.3%
Kev	8	1.1%	0.7%
Tim	6	0.8%	1.1%
Ben	5	0.7%	0.8%
Philip	4	0.5%	0.4%
Ralph and Phyllis	3	0.4%	0.7%
Frank	2	0.3%	0.1%
Norma	2	0.3%	0.1%
Jamie	0	0.0%	0.0%
Terry	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	753		

Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

The market segmentation analysis of the percentage of adults who would like to play netball is shown in **Map 13.2** and **Chart 13.2**.

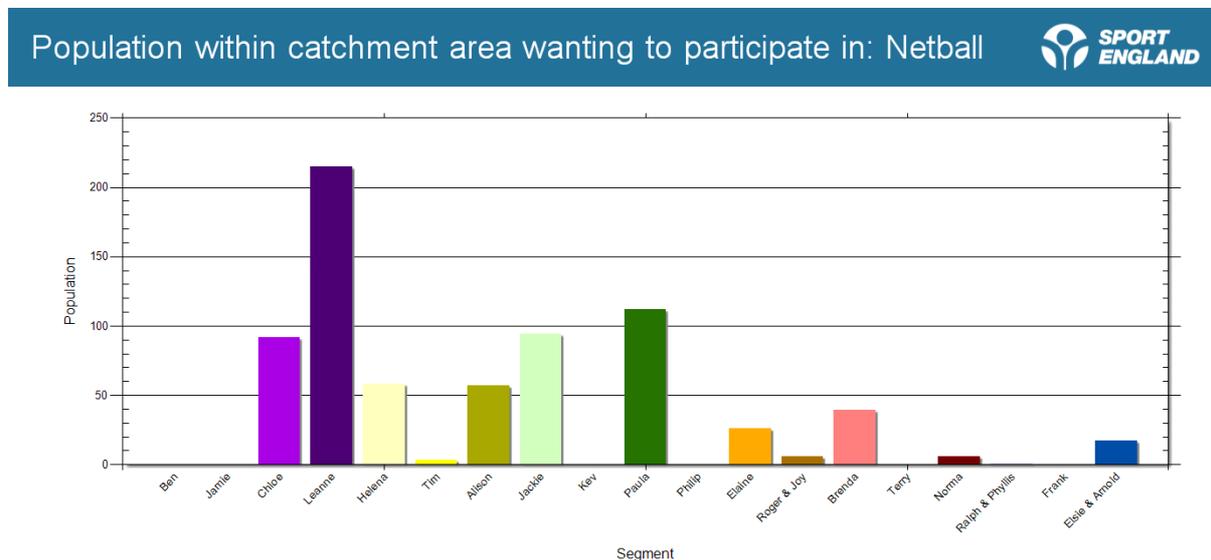
Map 13.2: Percentage and Location of the Derby City Adult Population who would like to play Netball



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

The total number of adults who would like to play netball is 651 with over 61.8% coming from the same segments as currently participate. This latent demand represents about 0.3% of the total adult population. The details of people who would like to take part in netball are shown in **Table 13.2** below.

Chart 13.2: Profile of the Market Segments who would like to Participate in Netball in Derby City



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Table 13.2: Percentage and Numbers of the Population in Derby City who would like to Participate in Netball

Segment	Derby City Population	Derby City %
Alison	57	7.9%
Ben	0	0.0%
Brenda	39	5.4%
Chloe	92	12.7%
Elaine	26	3.6%
Elsie and Arnold	17	2.3%
Frank	0	0.0%
Helena	58	8.0%
Jackie	94	12.9%
Jamie	0	0.0%
Kev	0	0.0%
Leanne	215	29.6%
Norma	6	0.8%
Paula	112	15.4%
Philip	0	0.0%
Ralph and Phyllis	1	0.1%
Roger and Joy	6	0.8%
Terry	0	0.0%
Tim	3	0.4%
Total	726	

Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

Table 13.3 below compares the number of people who would like to take part in netball with the other outdoor sports.

Table 13.3: Comparison of Participation Numbers for Individual Outdoor Sports

Sport	Derby City Population who participate	Derby Population who would like to Participate
Football	12694	2595
Golf	5852	2613
Tennis	3635	4293
Rugby Union	2549	651
Bowls	1817	416
Cricket	1636	1034
Rugby League	872	306
Netball	753	726
Hockey	529	353

Source: Sport England Market Segmentation

More people participate in netball than hockey and more people would like to take part in netball than bowls, rugby union, rugby league or hockey.

13.2 Membership

Six clubs responded to the questionnaire survey, but only one club, Allestree Netball Club, plays on outdoor facilities.

The club has 110 junior members but no adult players; membership has increased over the last five years. All members live in Derby.

13.3 Teams

The club has nine teams ranging from Under 10s to Under 18s. These are listed in **Table 13.4**

Table 13.4: Allestree Netball Club Teams

Age Group	Number of Teams	League
U10	1	High Fives game
U12	1	Yardley
U14	3	Yardley
U16	2	Yardley
U18	2	Yardey

The Under 10s play matches on Saturday morning and the Under 18s on Monday and Thursday evenings. Other matches all take place on Tuesday evenings. The club trains for four hours a week at the main home venue.

13.4 League

The Derby Area Netball Association is an established netball league in Derby, which operates on a Monday night in five different indoor venues. In addition there is the Yardley League, which covers the whole of Derbyshire.

13.5 Facilities

The club's main home venue is Woodlands School, Allestree. Other venues used are Da Vinci School, Chaddesden, Springwood Leisure Centre, Oakwood and Chellaston School.

The club reports the outdoor courts and changing facilities at Woodlands School to be of good quality; in addition the maintenance of the courts is rated as good.

Clubs were asked to name the best and worst courts played on. The best venues are Woodlands School, Da Vinci School and Springwood Leisure Centre. The worst facilities are considered to be Chellaston School and Mackworth College.

13.6 Key Issues

The club's future plans are to increase the number of members. Key issues mentioned are the lack of trained coaches and umpires.

13.7 Consultation

13.7.1 England Netball

The assessment is very accurate. Currently the only outdoor netball played is by schools and junior clubs on a Saturday morning, although this is fairly minimal. Derbyshire Netball Association delivers a number of indoor leagues across the city and county. The only adult outdoor netball usage is for tournaments and festivals in the summer.

England Netball piloted a new programme, "Netball Now" this summer at Springwood LC. This was part of a national pilot which England Netball plans to implement in 2014. The aim will be to encourage participation in outdoor netball to be played in the period May and September. Currently this is a period when little Netball takes place. It will be necessary to have quality outdoor netball courts available to enable this programme to be successful from the outset.

14. Golf Assessment

A separate strategic needs assessment employing a different methodology and approach has been undertaken and the findings and recommendations for golf are the subject of a separate report.

15. Conclusions and Recommendations

15.1 Aims of the Strategy

As referred to at the beginning of this strategy the City has highlighted the following key aims for the Outdoor Sports Strategy:

- Enable the City to meet existing and future needs for pitch provision through collaborative partnership working.
- Create opportunities for optimising outdoor sport provision that increases participation, drives income streams and secures sustainable outdoor sport, recreational and cultural provision.
- Through a city partnership, prioritise the quality improvements required for outdoor sport provision.
- Influence planning guidance and create an approved local standard of provision for the identified sports.
- Aid the prioritisation of resources and funding opportunities to ensure the future sustainability of outdoor sport, recreational and cultural provision.

The audit and assessment of Outdoor Sports Provision has been completed. In order to maintain and enhance outdoor sports provision in Derby the following key areas need to be noted and where possible addressed. By doing so it will take forward and develop the outdoor sport provision and deliver the Outdoor Sports Strategy.

The following conclusions and recommendations are broken down into sub sections. Within each sub section the conclusions from the audit and assessment are summarised and recommendations are proposed.

15.2 Quantitative Surpluses and Deficiencies

15.2.1 Playing Pitches

There is a need to ensure that the existing level of playing pitch land in public, private and educational ownership located in Derby is sustained.

15.2.2 Football

Whilst there is not an apparent overall shortfall in the provision of grass football pitches to meet both current and future demand at the peak time there is still nevertheless a need to sustain the existing pitch provision.

Overall, the quality of football pitches in Derby is reasonable; however there are a number of sites where the quality of playing pitches is relatively poor. These include the Council owned pitches at King George V Playing Fields, Osmaston Park and Arboretum Park. The poor quality of pitches is considered to be a key issue by local football clubs.

The changing accommodation of some sites is relatively poor. Women's football is growing although participation is still low compared with male participation. There are a number of women's and girl's teams in Derby who are able to take advantage of the new segregated facilities at Racecourse and Alvaston Park. However, the lack of suitable changing facilities remains a barrier to participation at other smaller locations.

Whilst the cost of hiring a pitch and a changing room from the Council is comparable with adjoining local authorities, clubs are increasingly finding it difficult to meet these costs particularly when an additional pitch and changing room is required for the away side.

An additional issue for a number of football clubs is Derby City’s policy for cancellation of matches which clubs feel could be improved.

The poor quality of some football pitches, mainly those maintained by the Council, reduces their capacity to accommodate matches. The Playing Pitch Model assumes that pitches are able to take two games per week. However, if a pitch is of poor quality, it may only be able to accommodate one game per week, which is equivalent to half a pitch. There are a number of football pitches within the City that are able to take only one game per week.

The application of the Carrying Capacity analysis detailed in **Appendix F** results in an increase in the current shortfall of youth pitches on Sunday morning although this is still balanced by a surplus of adult pitches. If the allowance for the rest and recuperation of playing pitches were taken into account there would be a greater shortfall of youth pitches on Sunday morning.

Table 15.1: Pitches on School Sites

Pitches	Adult	Youth	Mini
Number of Football Pitches on School Sites	11	11	1
Total Pitches available if Pitches on School Sites removed from Supply	76	12	19

Playing pitches located on sites in the Education sector make an important contribution to the overall supply of football pitches in Derby as can be seen in **Table 15.1** above. The withdrawal of these pitches from community use would have a significant impact on the overall supply of football pitches. The recent withdrawal of football pitches from community use at Sinfin Community School demonstrates that the community use of school playing pitches cannot be guaranteed in future. Sustaining the supply and availability of playing pitches in the local authority and private sectors is therefore an imperative. It also reiterates the need to secure service level agreements with schools and improve the playing capacity of existing pitches. These are elaborated on further later in this section.

Application of the Playing Pitch Model for football indicated a shortfall in the provision of youth pitches. There is therefore a need to respond to the rising demand for youth pitches. In view of the fact that there are currently a sufficient number of adult pitches, it is recommended that some of these pitches be reconfigured for use by youth football teams. In addition, there is also a need to respond to the need for more 9v9 pitches.

Whilst converting senior to youth pitches could address a significant proportion of the deficiencies in youth pitch provision, it would need to be demonstrated in practice before any disposal is considered because there may not be enough pitches that are not needed for senior football to allow enough to be converted in practice to youth pitches.

Shortfalls would only be balanced if adult pitches were suitable for being marked out for youth football. Some surplus adult pitches may not be on sites that are suitable for youth football or may be in the wrong places within Derby to meet the needs of youth football. In addition, many senior pitches will be used more than once over a weekend and it will not be

practical to change pitch markings and goals from day to day. It will only be possible to guarantee converting senior pitches to youth pitches where they are surplus during the busiest period i.e. Sunday.

The Council is already responding to the importance attached by local leagues to meeting the need for youth pitch provision. Working with partners, the aim is to implement a plan to achieve a balance between youth and adult pitch provision in order to meet current and future needs.

The plan includes the introduction of more youth pitches at Bemrose School from September 2013 and the reconfiguration of football pitches at Alvaston Park will add another 9v9 pitch. The dimension of pitches at Alvaston Park facilitates the use of minimum size senior football pitch provision for 9v9 fixtures because these pitches conform to the FA's suggested maximum size for a youth pitch (U15-U16). There are also proposals to convert the senior football pitches at Markeaton Park to youth pitches. Finally, the sports provision linked to the new housing development at Varsity Grange, Mickleover will include youth pitches.

There is a particular need to secure the future of the two football pitches at the Asterdale Sports Club.

The strategy of the FA is for football games to be played entirely on natural turf and 3G AGPs in the future. The implications for the City are that more AGPs will need to have a 3G surface. This demand equates to at least seven full size AGPs for football that are surfaced with 3G.

Currently there are three full size AGPs with a 3G surface. The sand based AGP at Moorways is at the end of its useful life. Replacement of the Moorways surface with a 3G surface should therefore be seen as a priority to explore the feasibility. The analysis of supply and demand for AGPs indicates a shortfall in provision of one AGP. At present, there are no full-size AGPs in the central area of Derby.

The recommendations are:

1. To consider further reconfiguration of football pitches in the City to meet the demands for youth provision.
2. To formalise community agreements at school sites that either are or could accommodate community football.
3. To review the viability of sites with only a limited number of football pitches and relocate to 'hub' sites using the Hierarchy of outdoor sports provision model, where this is feasible.
4. To continue to support the implementation of the recommendations of the FA youth review by reconfiguring existing football pitches to meet new size guidelines.
5. To secure the future of existing provision for football at Asterdale Sports Ground.
6. To work in partnership with South Derbyshire District Council in supporting the development of any new facilities that may be required in the areas of housing growth and Amber Valley Borough Council who is considering placing housing allocations on the edge of the City.
7. To seek to ensure that appropriate maintenance regimes for football pitches are

sustained.

8. To explore the feasibility of community football clubs having access to appropriate training facilities including AGPs.
9. To adopt a planning policy to protect existing playing fields from development unless the development of playing fields can demonstrate a net benefit for sport. This could include the replacement of single pitch site with a larger high quality multi pitch site. There should be no net loss of playing fields.
10. To explore the feasibility of replacing the surface of the Moorways AGP with a 3G surface.
11. To address the identified shortfall of one full size AGP with preference being given to a location in close proximity to central Derby.
12. To safeguard a strategic reserve of sports pitches.

15.2.3 Cricket

There is a theoretical shortfall in the provision of cricket pitches. However, the larger clubs tend to have their own grounds and are able to manage their fixture list although in some cases third or fourth teams do play at other locations. Smaller clubs do not normally play league cricket and can manage their fixture list more flexibly. Most junior matches are played midweek and do not conflict with senior matches which are mostly played on Saturday. However, if the ECB guideline of 3-4 games per season per strip is applied to the number of strips available in the City, there are currently only just sufficient strips available.

The majority of cricket clubs have experienced an increase in their membership in the last five years. Most clubs aspire to increasing membership in the future. This suggests that the 'theoretical' shortfall in pitch provision may well become a reality in the near future.

There is evidence of a shortage of cricket facilities in the inner city area with one club composed of inner city members having to resort to hiring facilities outside the city.

There are a large number of small clubs playing social cricket and this is an important element of cricket in Derby. These smaller clubs rely on the availability of Council facilities

Clearly, there is a need to sustain existing cricket facilities.

The recommendations are:

1. To have a strategic reserve of 10% of cricket pitches to meet future demands.
2. To work in partnership with the Derbyshire Cricket Board in seeking to meet the needs of cricket clubs based in the inner city areas of the city.
3. To examine the potential for the community use of school cricket pitches and/or indoor cricket nets by community cricket clubs through the development of school/club links.
4. To support Derbyshire Cricket Board in the development of women's/girls cricket by ensuring the availability of appropriate facilities.
5. To support any proposals by community cricket clubs that own their cricket grounds to improve the quality of pitches and ancillary facilities and in the provision of

training/practice nets.

6. To work with the local cricket leagues in monitoring the quality of provision.

15.2.4 Rugby Union, Rugby League and Gaelic Football.

One of the three Derby based Rugby Union clubs is concerned about whether it will be able to continue using its existing rugby pitch at the Asterdale Sports Ground. The owners of the site are seeking planning permission for development of the site for offices.

There are existing opportunities for participation in rugby league and Gaelic football.

The recommendations are:

1. To liaise with the RFU to identify key demand/supply positions for each specific sites i.e. clubs.
2. To secure the future of existing provision for rugby union at Asterdale Sports Ground.
3. To support initiatives to increase participation in rugby union, particularly in junior rugby.
4. To support the development of the minority sports of rugby league and Gaelic football.

15.2.5 Hockey

At present there is shared usage of sand based AGPs for football and hockey but the FA strategy is to move the game entirely onto grass and 3G AGPs implying more AGPs should have the 3G surface. Demand equates to two full size AGPs for hockey and at least seven full size AGPs for football. This position remains unchanged from 2013 to 2028.

It should be noted that English Hockey considers that there is a need for three full size sand dressed AGPs to meet the needs of hockey clubs in Derby.

The recommendations are:

1. To work in partnership with Sport England, England Hockey and the local community hockey clubs to collectively ensure that there is adequate provision of sand-dressed (EH Category 2) surfaces available to meet the needs of all hockey clubs based in Derby.
2. To support proposals for the amalgamation of local hockey clubs to create a larger, more sustainable Derby Hockey Club located at a venue with appropriate facilities.

15.2.6 Bowls

There are 24 bowling greens in Derby, of which 22 are crown greens.

Membership levels of some of the smaller clubs are falling. The introduction of self-management at council owned bowling greens is likely to be a significant challenge for most of the bowls clubs located at council owned facilities. For those clubs with a small number of members the financial implications could mean that these clubs are no longer sustainable.

For the larger clubs with the resources and capacity to continue, the transition to self-management will nevertheless be a challenge. There will be a need to support clubs whilst they acquire the necessary equipment and skills to maintain their facilities.

In response to its consultation with bowls clubs, the Council is revising the terms of its leases so that clubs will only pay a peppercorn rent in future. Other measures will also assist the clubs in taking on the maintenance responsibility.

The recommendations are:

1. To support bowls clubs on council owned bowling greens in moving to the new self-management regime.
2. To support bowls clubs, particularly those on council owned bowling greens, to rationalise and where necessary to merge to secure a more sustainable future.
3. To work in partnership to collectively publicise the sport of bowls, specifically targeting older age groups/market segments to help address declining membership and improve levels of participation.

15.2.7 Tennis

Derby is well served with both public and private tennis facilities available across most areas of the City. The only areas of deficiency are in the south and the north east.

There is a significant level of latent demand for tennis. The LTA has indicated a willingness to work in partnership with the Council to develop opportunities in park locations where there are tennis courts. The governing body considers that investment in resurfacing the courts at Darley Fields and Markeaton Park could provide new organised tennis opportunities in conjunction with a tennis operator. The LTA anticipates that Derby will be classed as an LTA priority area by 2015. Ideally, refurbished park courts should be available before spring 2015 to take advantage of this priority status.

Tennis courts at four private centres are of very good quality with the remaining private courts, except for one site, being of good quality. The Council owned macadam tennis courts are of average quality apart from the tennis courts at King George V playing fields which are good. The poorest quality tennis courts are at the private Rosehill Methodists tennis club. There is a need to address quality issues identified at those sites, which form part of the hierarchy of outdoor sports provision and where club development is limited by quality constraints.

The recommendations are:

1. To work in partnership with the LTA to provide new organised tennis opportunities in conjunction with a tennis operator at Darley Fields and Markeaton Park.
2. To work in partnership with the LTA to raise awareness of opportunities for tennis at both public and private facilities across the City.
3. To examine opportunities to secure the support of the LTA for improvements to existing tennis courts located in public parks through the LTA Parks Priority Programme.

15.2.8 A “Strategic Reserve” of Pitches

Sport England advises that there should *always* be a “strategic reserve” of pitches. The reasons for this are:

- There will usually be some pitches out of use because, for example, they are waterlogged or the surface is damaged and the pitches need to be “rested”.

- The demand for each of the different pitch sports is changing and it is necessary to keep the number of pitches for each sport under review. It may be possible to re-mark a pitch from, say, adult football to junior football; but a need for an additional junior football pitch does not automatically mean a local need for one less adult football pitch.
- There are initiatives currently to increase pitch sport participation over the next decade.
- There is a growing need for small-sided pitches for mini soccer, mini-rugby and other junior coaching initiatives.

This “strategic reserve” should be at least 10% and may need to be higher where pitch drainage is poor and levels of pitch use are high.

The Council will not be in a position to provide additional space for playing pitches in the future. However it does have a ‘strategic reserve’ of open space formerly in use as playing pitches which it could reinstate in response to increased demand.

The recommendation is:

1. To ensure that there is sufficient spare capacity of playing pitch provision equivalent to 10% of all playing pitch provision to provide a strategic reserve to accommodate latent and future demand, aid flexibility for the City to configure site provision and to allow for rest and recovery periods.

15.2.9 Proposed Planning Policy Guidance

Any new playing pitch provision should adhere to a set of agreed development principles. In particular these should be applied to any planning application that includes the provision of playing pitches. Specific proposals will depend on the development circumstances and location, but this strategy should inform the requirements.

It should be noted that the CIL regulations limit the Council's ability to pool contributions to larger schemes. A maximum of six can be pooled towards any one project or scheme. This will however change in April 2015 when no more than five S106 obligations can be pooled.

The recommendations are:

1. All new or upgraded pitch (including AGP's) and pavilion developments should meet Sport England, Football Foundation and the relevant national governing body for sport recommendations applicable at the time.
2. Single pitch site developments will be discouraged. The priority is for multi pitch or multi-sport site developments.
3. Where a residential development creates the need for new outdoor sports provision such additional provision should be made on multi pitch/multi-sport sites either:
 - Through the creation of a multi pitch/sport site funded by contributions from a number of developers or
 - Through the provision of additional pitches on existing sites, or
 - As a contribution to improving existing pitches/land and changing accommodation (or the provision of changing accommodation) to increase existing pitch capacity or bring

redundant pitches into use.

- Increased recognition as to the future role of AGP's in supporting playing pitch provision.

15.3 Qualitative Deficiencies

15.3.1 Playing pitches

A poor playing surface will be detrimental to the quality of the playing experience and at times will result in the pitch being unavailable. Many factors can affect the quality of the pitch including slope, exposure (openness to elements), soil type, drainage and grass cover. These factors will have a major impact on the number of games that can be played on a pitch over a given period, and hence the overall pitch capacity. Factors such as drainage and soil type will also greatly influence the extent to which matches may be lost during periods of wet weather.

The quality of ancillary facilities such as changing, car parking, social provision and practice areas also determine whether the facility can contribute to meeting the demand from various groups and for different levels of play.

Where possible, new residential development may contribute to the improvement of the quality of existing playing fields (and changing facilities) because the residents of such development will be using existing sites for meeting their needs. This requirement should be explicitly set out in the relevant Supplementary Planning Documents.

The Council should seek to use developer's contributions to enhance existing provision to improve the quality of existing pitches thereby increase their carrying capacity. The increase in carrying capacity could mitigate the need for additional pitch provision.

Contributions can only be sought where there is no existing local capacity.

The recommendations are:

1. That priority for qualitative improvements should be locations identified as 'hub sites' in accordance with the hierarchy of outdoor sports provision set out in this strategy.
2. Seek to improve the quality of the playing surface and the capacity of existing football pitches through the installation of pitch drainage by securing funding through external funding regimes such as the Football Foundation and the National Lottery.
3. To secure developer contributions through Planning Obligations for qualitative improvements at existing playing pitch sites.
4. Seek to ensure that changing facilities at all sites accommodating both adult and youth/mini football meet the minimum standards for toilets and changing facilities.

15.3.2 Football

A poor quality playing surface for football results when the grass cover is worn at the beginning of winter and waterlogging results in high wear areas of the pitch such as goalmouths and centre circles. As a result players are unable to experience a satisfactory quality of game.

Whilst the overall quality of football pitches is average there is nevertheless scope to improve the quality of the playing surface through the installation of drainage/ levelling etc.

This will improve the quality of the playing surface and, if properly maintained, will increase the carrying capacity of the pitch.

The recommendation is:

1. To work in partnership with the County Football Association to secure external funding to improve the quality of football pitches at priority locations in the hierarchy of outdoor sports provision.

15.3.3 Cricket

A cricket pitch should ideally be:

- even throughout, with no undulations or depressions;
- well consolidated, giving good and appropriate ball bounce;
- covered with a dense sward of desirable grasses that have good root density and depth;

In addition, a well-prepared pitch should ideally be able to withstand at least the equivalent of three, five-hour games. The England and Wales Cricket Board suggests that a pitch should be expected to last for 3-4 games of average club standard with a maximum of five matches per pitch during the season⁶⁰.

The aim should be for a cricket pitch that plays well, is safe and is managed in a cost-effective manner. Pitches should conform to nationally accepted criteria (IOG Performance Quality Standards).

The recommendation is:

1. To work in partnership with the Derbyshire Cricket Board in encouraging community cricket clubs to consider taking advantage of the England Cricket Board (ECB) Pitch Advisory Scheme⁶¹ to obtain advice on the quality performance of pitches / squares particularly at hub sites.

15.3.4 Bowling Greens

The Council should work in partnership with bowls clubs to advise and assist (where possible) to maintain greens to an acceptable standard and where possible to meet competition standards. The surface should be firm and with a complete coverage of desirable grasses. Where necessary it might be appropriate to seek advice from the British Crown Green Bowling Association Bowls Development Alliance.

The recommendation is:

1. To work collectively and where able advise and support bowling clubs that have the responsibility for maintaining their bowling greens.

60 Recommended Guidelines for the construction, preparation and maintenance of cricket pitches and outfield at all levels of the game. England and Wales Cricket Board 2007.

61 There are two bands of fees applicable to Pitch Advisers.

1. Prioritised detailed assessment - £250 (inclusive of follow up visits).
2. Basic Assessments - £75-150 (by arrangement with club).

15.3.5 Playing Pitches Changing Facilities

There is a need to ensure that the quality of changing facilities at all multi pitch locations meets the minimum quality standard that has already been achieved at the Racecourse and Alvaston Park.

The lack of segregated changing rooms at some locations is considered to be an impediment to the development of women's football.

15.3.6 Improving the Quality of Changing Facilities

It is essential that all facility providers should adopt a rolling programme of improvements to changing facilities, such that all eventually conform to at least the 'average' standard set out in the Sport England Visual Quality Assessment. Particular attention should be paid to:

- Provision for use by women and girls
- Access and use by people with disabilities
- Provision of fire precautions
- Child Protection - adults should not change or shower at the same time as youth teams using the same facilities.⁶²

This particularly applies to locations that have been identified as having sub-standard changing facilities i.e. quality scores below the 'average' quality score (less than 40%).

The recommendation is:

1. Seek to provide changing facilities at sites with playing pitches, which have at least a minimum standard of toilets and wash facilities.

15.3.7 Playing Pitch Sites currently lacking Changing Accommodation

Osmaston Park – Whilst the community building opens for access for all teams during the football season for drinks and toilet facilities there is no changing room provision. While it is not a compulsory requirement for the FA junior teams to have changing room provision, the ideal would be for the home team to have access to a changing room for their opponents. Consideration should be given to future facilities at Osmaston Park.

The recommendation is:

1. To examine the feasibility of providing changing facilities at Osmaston Park.

15.3.8 Rugby Changing Facilities

The recommendation is:

1. To support Leesbrooke RFC in realising the club's aspirations to improve the changing facilities at Asterdale Sports Ground.

⁶²http://www.nspcc.org.uk/inform/cpsu/helpandadvice/organisations/clubguidelines/clubguidelines_wda60689.html#Changing_rooms

15.3.9 Bowling Green’s Changing Facilities

There is a need to work with bowls clubs in identifying the facilities that should have priority for improvement in future.

The recommendation is:

1. To support bowling clubs that wish to improve changing facilities at their bowling greens in making applications to external funding bodies.

15.4 Accessibility

Sports pitches will only have value to the local community if they are available and within easy reach and accessible to those who want to use them. Sports pitches that are difficult to access will have little relevance in terms of meeting local needs.

In the economic climate and challenges that local authorities face it is recognised that consolidating and clustering provision (as proposed with the hierarchy of outdoor sports provision model) will aid sustainability, optimise any potential improvements such as quality of pitches and targeted investment. In addition it will harness coaching opportunities and secure pathways into sport through club’s engagement. By creating a tiered approach through the hierarchy of outdoor sports provision it will provide the opportunity for participants to access different sports that take place on the same site. It is noted that local community pitches are still needed to meet local need, however this provision has to be considered alongside the clustering approach and viability of single pitch/small number pitch sites.

The recommendation is:

1. To ensure that all existing and future sports pitch provision is easily accessible to all members of the local community who wish to use them.

15.5 Local standards

An important outcome from the strategy is the development of local standards of provision. The standards are based on the information gained from the assessments of the individual outdoor sports. These standards will:

- Underpin negotiations with developers over their contributions towards new pitch provision to meet the needs of new residential developments
- Provide an additional overview of the general supply of pitches/level of provision
- Assist in protecting land in playing field use
- Assist in benchmarking with other areas/authorities.

The standards will help to identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of outdoor sports facilities in the City of Derby and to determine what outdoor sports provision is required within the five year period. This will meet the requirement set out in Paragraph 73 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

The provision of outdoor sports facilities will be an important element in planning for the sustainable growth of Derby envisaged in the Core Strategy. The local standards of provision, underpinned by the evidence provided in this strategy, are intended to ensure that people living in the City of Derby have access to good quality outdoor sports facilities.

15.5.1 Quantity Standards

For each site, a calculation has been made of the area of land in the principal types of outdoor sport use. The areas were totalled and then related to the population to obtain an existing 'standard'. Estimates were then made of the land required to achieve a balance in provision in 2018.

The local standards can be used to determine the requirements of new developments, as well as to evaluate improvements required to the existing facility stock. The standards, once adopted by the Council, should be incorporated into the emerging Local Development Framework.

The population growth that is forecast within the City of Derby means that ensuring appropriate contributions from new developments will be essential if the facility stock is to continue to meet local need in terms of both quality and quantity.

Local standards need to include:

- Quantitative elements (how much new provision may be needed);
- A qualitative component (against which to measure the need for the enhancement of existing facilities); and
- Accessibility (including distance thresholds and consideration of the cost of using a facility).

The local standards of provision for playing pitches and all other outdoor sports facilities are shown in **Table 15.2** below. Details of the calculation of the existing level of provision can be found in **Appendix I**.

Table 15.2: Local Quantity Standards of Provision

Area (Hectares)	Current level of Provision (Hectares)	Local Standard per 1000 Population (Hectares)	Application of the Local Standard to 2018 Population ⁶³ (Hectares)	Additional requirement in the period 2013 – 2018 (Hectares)
Playing Pitches	162.4	0.64	170.5	8.2
Bowling Greens	8.64	0.03	9.1	0.44
Tennis Courts	3.03	0.015	3.82	0.79

15.5.2 Playing Pitches

The current level of provision of playing pitches is derived by multiplying the number of each type of playing pitch⁶⁴ by the relevant pitch size⁶⁵. A site multiplier of 15% is then applied to

⁶³ Projected 2018 population is 267434 (Interim 2011-based Subnational Population Projections)

⁶⁴ Only playing pitches in active use are included in this calculation.

⁶⁵ Based on average size of pitch plus 50% safety/run off

allow for the area required for changing facilities, parking etc. This results in a current level of provision of 162.27 hectares which equates to 0.64 hectares per 1,000 population.

The Playing Pitch Model demonstrated that whilst there is a current and future shortfall in the provision of youth football pitches there are sufficient adult senior football pitches to accommodate the demand for youth football. On this basis the existing level of provision is sufficient to meet current needs. The recommended local standard of provision is therefore 0.64 hectares per 1,000 population.

The projected population in 2018 is 267, 434, an increase of 12,865 between 2013 and 2018⁶⁶. Application of the local standard of provision to the 2018 population results in a requirement for 170.5 hectares, an additional 8.2 hectares to the current level of provision of 162.4 hectares.

With regard to the provision of cricket pitches, there is currently a fine balance in terms of the supply and demand of pitches both now and in the future. However, one inner city based club plays its home matches outside the City.

15.5.3 Bowling Greens

There is current provision of 24 bowling greens which equates to 0.03 hectares per 1000 population. Whilst levels of participation are relatively static the increased numbers and proportion of the population over the age of 65 warrants the retention of existing bowling greens to meet future demand. This said, in retaining existing sites, it is noted that the financial viability and the club's sustainability are key factors to enable this to happen.

15.5.4 Tennis Courts

There are 51 tennis courts that are fit for purpose. This equates to 0.015 hectares per 1000 population or one court per 4,992 persons. There is strong evidence of latent demand for tennis which indicates that existing provision should be at least maintained and, if feasible increased, whilst noting a range of factors would need to be considered to enable this to happen such as financial viability, funding and sustainability. A standard of 0.015 hectares per 1000 population is therefore proposed.

15.5.5 Artificial Grass Pitches

A shortfall of at least one AGP has been identified. The main area of deficiency is the central area of Derby. It would therefore be appropriate to consider options for the construction of a new AGP in this location.

The recommendations are to:

1. Formally adopt the quantity Standards of Provision to ensure that there is an adequacy of existing and future playing pitch provision in Derby.
2. Incorporate the quantity Standards of Provision in a Supplementary Planning Document for Planning Obligations.
3. As stated before in earlier recommendations consider the provision of an additional long pile 3.G AGP to meet the needs of football.

⁶⁶ Interim 2011-based Subnational Population Projections

15.6 Quality Standards

The purpose of quality standards is to set out the quality of provision that will meet the expectations of outdoor sports participants in the future. The quality standards will provide a benchmark which can also be used to determine priorities for the improvement of outdoor sports provision. The standards set are considered to be achievable notwithstanding the likely budgetary constraints facing the Council.

In addition, the quality standards set out the Council’s requirements for developers on the quality of provision the Council expects regardless of whether they are making provision on site or providing a developer contribution. The aim is to ensure that new facilities are constructed to a standard that ensures that they are sustainable in the longer term.

The quality standards have been determined by taking the median score for the range of quality scores for each type of facility. These are shown in **Table 15.3** below.

Table 15.3: Local Quality Standards

Type of Facility	Quality Standard
Football Pitches	The median quality score of 71% (A Good Pitch in the Sport England Pitch Quality Ratings)
Cricket Pitches	The minimum percentage mark of 85% as determined by the cricket leagues’ pitch marking system.
Rugby Pitches	The median quality score of 86% (a Good Pitch in the Sport England Pitch Quality Ratings)
Bowling Greens	The median quality score of 79%.
Tennis Courts	The median quality score of 88% - which equates to a ‘Good’ quality court.

The recommendations are to:

1. One option for Incorporating the Quality Standards of Provision is to include them in Part 2 Local Plan as it is intended to provide detailed standards for all types of open space in this document.
2. Seek to ensure that all outdoor sports facilities are of appropriate quality to meet the needs of all users by formally adopting the Local Quality Standards.

15.7 Accessibility Standards

The accessibility standards are set in the form of a distance threshold. These are based on the findings of the questionnaire survey of sports clubs. The preferred mode of travel varies according to the type of facility. The PPG17 Study found that people preferred to drive to AGPs and walk to tennis courts and bowling greens.

There is no accessibility standard for playing pitches as it is not possible to identify a given catchment area for playing pitches. To do so would misrepresent the actual travel patterns involved and would not be related to the location of demand, capacity of the pitches or reflect the different levels of play. From the consultation, in the case of Derby it is clear that players are prepared to travel a significant distance in order to be able to use better quality pitches and facilities. A catchment area would therefore give a misleading impression about the total picture of supply and demand.

The accessibility standards for different types of outdoor sports provision are shown in **Table 15.4** below.

Table 15.4: Accessibility Standards

Type of Outdoor Sports Facility	Accessibility Standard
Playing Pitches	Not Applicable
Bowls	10 minute walk time
Tennis	10 minute walk time
AGP	20 minute drive time
MUGA	15 minute walking time (1,200 metres)

The accessibility standards have been based on the responses to the question in the questionnaire about the area in which the majority of players in each club live. The responses provide a good assessment of the distance thresholds (that is, the maximum distance that typical users can reasonably be expected to travel to each type of provision using different modes of transport).

The adoption of these accessibility standards provides the Council with the necessary evidence to underpin negotiations with developers over their contributions towards new outdoor sport provision to meet the needs of new residential developments. Areas of deficiency for a particular type of provision will be addressed through the planning system and not through direct provision by the Council.

The recommendation is:

1. To apply the distance threshold set out in the Accessibility Standards to identify those parts of the City that are located beyond the distance threshold for individual outdoor sports and to give priority to addressing these areas of deficiency by improving the availability and accessibility of outdoor sports facilities in these areas.

15.8 Standards versus Deliverability

As stated earlier, this strategy has been prepared at a time of considerable change which has, and will continue to have, a significant impact on the implementation of the strategy.

The effect of the economic downturn, which has impacted on the British economy in recent years, has been felt acutely by local government. Local authorities are faced with a number of challenges to their ability to deliver services effectively, not least the reduction in funding available to them. This has meant that local authorities such as the City of Derby have had

to rethink their approach to strategy formulation to adapt to the new and intensifying challenges faced during this period of fundamental change and uncertainty.

The Council was obliged to cut £22.6m from its 2012-13 budget and it needs to cut £81m over the next five years. Budget cuts on this scale cannot be achieved without changes in the range and scope of council functions. In future, facilities and services that have in the past been provided by the Council will need to be delivered by different means if the future needs and aspirations of people living in Derby are to be met.

To enable realistic and deliverable outcomes for the foreseeable future for outdoor sports provision, the strategy recommends the adoption of the outdoor sports hierarchy proposal approach below which seeks to focus on ensuring that existing and any potential future outdoor sports provision are sustainable, and meet users needs. Within the hierarchy it includes the proposed travel times that are deemed to be challenging but achievable over the foreseeable future.

15.8.1 Outdoor Sports Hierarchy

The outdoor sports hierarchy approach is as follows:

Tier 1 - a **hub** which represents the peak of the hierarchy and caters for clubs in regional leagues and those developing to a recognised club or community standard. Facility requirements are commensurate with that standard of play and might include floodlighting and AGPs, alongside grass pitches, etc. Hub sites are considered primarily as facilities which provide multi-sport and multi-activity opportunities which either exist on the site or are offered in close proximity to the hub site.

For example, the Racecourse and the surrounding area; the Racecourse is a major focus for football for all age groups and in addition caters for Gaelic football. The selection of Racecourse and the surrounding area as the 'hub' (**Tier 1**) is based on the central location of Racecourse and its proximity to other outdoor facilities that offer a wider range of activities. This includes:

- Riverside Meadow, home ground for Darley Abbey Cricket Club
- Haslams Lane, home ground for Derby RFC and Derby RLFC
- County Cricket Ground, home of Derbyshire County Cricket.

The tier 1 hub facilities will embrace the ethos that people will travel to play there as highlighted in the findings of both the playing pitches and AGPs assessments. **Therefore a 20 minute drive time distance will be applied.**

Tier 2 - the **secondary hub** level offers facilities for those teams and players that have reached a good standard of play and are playing regular league matches where there may be requirements for well-drained, 'true' playing surface and changing facilities. In addition there may be AGP provision to complement grass pitch provision. The 'secondary' hubs will be selected in part for the availability of facilities and in part because of their geographical location relating to central, north, east, south or west. This reflects the approach employed in the Leisure Facilities Strategy which seeks to ensure that facilities are well distributed across the City.

The secondary hub will offer a range of outdoor sport and recreational opportunities, for example Alvaston Park. These facilities are principally pitch sites providing for local football matches.

The tier 2 secondary hub facilities will embrace the same ethos as tier 1 which is that people will travel to play at them. **Therefore a 20 minute drive time distance will be applied.**

Tier 3- the **local level** offers facilities for those clubs that participate in regular competitive play albeit being potentially on the lower rungs or early stages of 'get into sport' and grassroots sport, where changing accommodation will on the whole be available and pitches/courts will be of a reasonable quality. These facilities are principally pitch sites or possibly single sport provision. These may provide for local matches and grassroots sports development. The ethos for these sites however is, where appropriate, to move them to self-management agreements.

From the assessment it is clear that clubs are prepared to travel to playing pitches however for tier three sites consideration will be given for other sports that demonstrate sustainability, affordability and deliverability. For the purpose of the outdoor sports hierarchy it is recognised that these factors are key to delivering realistic sports provision. It is therefore proposed to indicate a **10 minute drive time distance for tier 3 facilities.**

Tier 4 - the **casual** level of the hierarchy will include kick-about areas, MUGAs and 'rough' pitches for casual use which encourage initial participation. These sites should be within walking distance from the place of residence, indicating a **15 minute walking distance.**

Informal facilities clearly play an important part in the local hierarchy of provision. Their provision should not be considered in isolation from formal facilities.

For the purpose of the Outdoor Sports Strategy, hub sites are considered primarily as facilities which provide multi-sport and multi-activity opportunities. Moving towards (or developing) a hierarchy model for outdoor sports provision brings a range of benefits such as investment opportunities and the development of the hubs to become facilities for supporting the improvement in the coaching and voluntary workforce. By effectively adopting a campus style facility at which a number of sports take place, there will be benefits from the common elements of organised sport and physical activity. These common elements may include:

- Coaching and coach education
- Administration and facilities
- Changing and social provision
- Training and conditioning
- Child protection
- Club development.

The overall concept of the hub embraces neighbouring or "satellite" hub sites that are able to add value, as additional, complementary opportunities through their being associated with the core facility. The hub concept therefore calls for a shift in outlook away from the traditional sports approach.

The cohesion between each part will be vital in ensuring that individuals can readily access the activity that attracts them. As their skills develop, individuals will also be better placed to be able to find pathways to the level of participation or performance to which they aspire.

The hubs could enable economies of scale to be realised. These include:

- Changing facilities that service different sports;
- A direct contribution from the income generated by Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs);
- Grass pitches that can be used more frequently, due to their improved condition and increased carrying capacity;
- Improved security, through controlled access and increased presence (where a school or leisure centre site is used);

Disability Sport - In addition there is a requirement to provide people with disabilities with full access to all sports facilities. Full access means being able to make full use of the facility as a participant, spectator or as a member of staff. Pavilions and changing facilities should comply with the Sport England 'Access for Disabled People' guide to meet the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995. This guidance note presents the minimum requirements for achieving good access.

Detailed in **Appendix J** is a proposed hierarchy of sites for outdoor sports provision.

The recommendations are:

- 1 To implement the proposed hierarchy of outdoor sports provision with a view to ensuring that all existing and future sports provision is both available and easily accessible.
- 2 To adopt the prioritisation model in table 16.1 to enable deliverability of the recommendations outlined in the action plan in section 16.
- 3 To complete the action plan priority, lead responsibility, outcomes and partners columns to enable the delivery of the agreed prioritised.

15.9 Community use of Education Facilities

At present, several schools make their sports pitches available for community use. The opening up of school sports facilities is a cost effective means of maximising access for all in the community to sporting opportunities. The challenge is to promote and manage community use in ways which will achieve worthwhile results in terms of sport and generate community satisfaction, without being in any way detrimental to the over-riding educational role of the school or socially exclusive. Schools themselves can benefit from a widening of networks with a whole range of other organisations such as local sports clubs and an improved relationship with their communities.

Whilst the community use of sports pitches in schools seeks to make optimal use of existing resources there are some issues which need to be considered, including:

- The capacity of school pitches to accommodate both curricular use in school time and community use 'out of hours' without detriment to the quality of the playing surface;
- The poor quality of the playing surface of many school sports pitches with poor drainage and low quality of maintenance;
- Difficulties of providing access to changing facilities;

- Problems of availability during school terms; and
- Change of pitch use from football to cricket for curricular use may not coincide with the requirements of community use terms.

Access to existing and proposed school facilities by the general community could be secured through the following actions:-

- a) Securing Community Use Agreements for new football pitches for use by local junior football teams.
- b) Securing Community Use Agreements for school sites in Derby where there is potential for existing playing pitches to be used by community teams
- c) Securing Community Use Agreements for community access to AGP provision on school sites.

The recommendation is:

1. To promote the creation of community use agreements at key school sites and realise potential opportunities to make playing pitch together with access to toilet/changing facilities available at schools in Derby for use by the community outside school hours.

15.10 Management

The Council will continue to provide outdoor sports facilities where there is a sustained community need. Where appropriate the council will work in partnership with sports clubs to develop innovative solutions to securing sustainable solutions to the management of outdoor sports facilities. In future, it is likely that the Council's role will change from being a direct provider of outdoor sports facilities to that of an enabling Council working with sports clubs and other external providers to secure the long-term sustainability of outdoor sports provision.

15.10.1 Self-Management

In future it is intended that the Council will take more of an enabler than provider role for outdoor sports facilities. To this end the Council, working in partnership with individual sports clubs, will seek to develop self-management agreements on an individual basis, which take into account the varying size, nature and complexity of each community sports club and facility.

Responsibility for running outdoor grassed pitches and changing facilities has already been handed over to users in a number of successful self-management arrangements in Derby.

Self-management has the benefit of empowering the community to manage the facilities they use, instilling ownership and pride. In addition, there is the potential for facilities to be better maintained and it could help to reduce vandalism. Other benefits include an increase in help from volunteers, improved partnership working with local community groups, and an increase in external funding, often match funding for Football Foundation grants to improve facilities. This could lead to cost savings for both the Council and the clubs in terms of administration and officer time. The potential result would be the long-term sustainability of high quality local community facilities.

However, self-management is not a universal solution to every situation. The success of self-management is often dependant on two factors, commitment and capacity. No scheme for devolved management will work unless there is sustained commitment to it on the part of the local authority, the sports club and its members. The Council needs to be sure that the club to which responsibilities are devolved will remain a committed, reliable and responsible partner, even when there are changes of membership. There also needs to be a reciprocal requirement for a consistent commitment from the local authority.

The capacity of a sports club to make a success of self-management will depend in part on the extent of the responsibilities devolved but also on a wide range of other variables which may or may not be within its control e.g. the size of the site, the quality of the infrastructure, the level of rental income and the leadership abilities of present and future club representatives. This capacity may vary over time, which may be problematic, because once a local authority has devolved some of its management responsibilities it may be difficult to reassume them.

The recommendation is:

1. To work in partnership to collectively explore how existing resources can be optimised which enable more specific support and guidance to outdoor sports clubs and leagues by implementing a policy of self-management agreements where clubs are able to demonstrate long term development plans, financial stability and have achieved appropriate accreditations.

15.11 Funding Opportunities

Through partnership working there will be a collaborative approach to maximising the ability to secure external funding for improving pitch facilities and working in partnership with other agencies as an important means of unlocking additional funding sources. It is recommended that

- (a) The Council should work with the Derbyshire County FA and the Football Foundation to improve facilities for football in local communities in Derby.
- (b) The Council should work with the National Governing Bodies for Cricket, Rugby and Hockey to secure additional funding for facility improvement.
- (c) The Council could seek to work in partnership with the Lawn Tennis Association to exploit the substantial latent demand for tennis in Derby.
- (d) The Council should engage with the National Governing Body for Crown Green Bowls and the National Governing Body for Outdoor Flat Green Bowls (British Crown Green Bowling Association and Bowls England). Whilst these bodies do not have access to external funding, a number of clubs that are currently struggling to survive could benefit from their advice and support. In addition there may be opportunities to secure loans for improvements to facilities.

The recommendation is:

1. To work with outdoor sports clubs/other agencies to unlock additional external funding

sources for the improvement of outdoor sports facilities.

15.12 Planning Obligations

The Local Plan will be the statutory instrument for implementing the Derby Outdoor Sport Strategy through the planning process. Planning obligations under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 can secure the provision of recreational, sports, and other community facilities as part of new developments.

15.12.1 On-Site Provision or Developers' Contributions to Off-Site Provision

The need for on-site provision or developers' contributions to off-site provision may arise from applications for two types of development:

- Residential use applications where development creates the need for outdoor sports provision in the area
- Applications relating to the redevelopment of existing outdoor sports provision for some other use i.e. replacement of lost facilities.

Both types of development require the application of adopted provision standards. The standards of provision determine whether there is a deficiency or surplus in terms of accessibility, quality and/or quantity deficiency, within a defined area. This will determine the need for either additional provision or the enhancement of existing provision. The Council can only seek contributions where there is a deficiency in local provision.

The process proposed for considering planning obligations relating to new housing includes five steps by which the scale of any contributions due will be calculated. Developers would need to enter into discussion with the Council at an early stage in the development process in order to determine the likely outdoor sport requirements for their schemes.

The five steps start with the consideration of whether the scheme contains eligible types of development and an assessment of local capacity. If the scheme does include eligible types of development, the requirements for outdoor sport can be calculated based on the standards of provision. A determination of whether the provisions should be on site or off site constitutes the third step. If the provision is off site the level of contribution can then be calculated. Step five covers the calculation of commuted maintenance sums.

The recommendation is:

1. To work in partnership with the Planning Department to secure contributions towards the provision of new outdoor sports facilities or the improvement of existing outdoor sports facilities from Section 106 Agreements.

15.13 Housing Growth

A minimum of 19,230 new homes will be provided in and around the Derby Urban Area over the plan period of 2008 to 2028. A substantial proportion of this housing growth will be located on sites on the southern boundary of the City. Outside the city boundary, South Derbyshire District Council has proposed several urban extensions to Derby.

The recommendations are:

1. To adopt a planning policy that requires contributions towards the improvement of existing provision or new provision of playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities from all new developments where the increase in population growth will result in an increase in demand for playing fields and outdoor sports facilities that are accessible to the residents of the new development.
2. To work in partnership with South Derbyshire District Council in securing the necessary outdoor sports facility provision to serve the new communities to be developed in the urban extensions to the south of Derby City.

15.14 Future Developments

15.14.1 Our City, Our River

Our City, Our River is a joint project between Derby City Council and the Environment Agency with the primary objective to reduce flood risk along the lower reaches of the River Derwent and particularly where it flows through Derby City. Other objectives include maximising regeneration and development opportunities along the river corridor, releasing the economic potential of brownfield sites currently at risk of flooding and enhancing heritage assets and biodiversity along the river.

In addition to increasing the height of the flood defences the project also proposes setting back the defences where practicable and increasing capacity for flood water during flood events. The re-alignment of the flood defences at Darley Fields and Parker's Piece in Little Chester and at Alvaston Park will have an impact on the sporting facilities that are currently provided there.

At Darley Fields, changes to the height and alignment of the flood defences will impact during the construction period and beyond on the sports facilities. As part of the works to increase flood capacity, the existing Bowling Green, grass tennis courts and all-weather tennis courts will be removed and a new multi-use games area for tennis and football and a new bowling green provided to replace these. Due to issues with below ground archaeology the multi-use games area will be sited within the flood zone with the bowling green situated within the area protected by the flood defences. The existing flood embankment which runs along the eastern boundary of the playing fields will be raised but it is anticipated this will have little impact on the area available for sports pitches. The flood defence at Parker's Piece should have no impact on the existing cricket pitch other than disruption during the construction period. The works at Darley Playing Fields and Parker's Piece will form part of Package 1 works. Timescales for the commencement of these works will be dependent on a planning application to be submitted in March 2014 but some of the works will be completed under Permitted Development and could start as early as July 2014. It is anticipated that there will be disruption to the sporting facilities for a period between 2014 and 2017/18.

The proposals at Alvaston Park involves altering/lowering the flood embankment which currently protects the park from flooding and still providing 1:30 protection level. This will allow the park to act as a flood alleviation storage area in a very severe flood event. It should be noted that the pavilion has been designed to be flood resilient. This will impact on the

provision in such an occurrence. These form part of Package 3 work which are not programmed to start until 2020/21.

15.14.2 Moorways Sports Complex

The existing indoor and outdoor facilities at Moorways are coming to the end of their economic life and are considered to be no longer fit for purpose. In June 2010, Derby City Council Cabinet approved the City's Leisure Facilities Strategy. The Strategy is based on a hub and spoke model with facilities in the north, south, east and west of the City. Moorways Sports Complex is designated the south satellite.

At present Council officers are looking at master plan options for the site taking account of Leisure Facilities Strategy and the Outdoor Sports Strategy.

15.15 Monitor and Review

It is important that this strategy is monitored and reviewed. Sport England recommends a review of Playing Pitch Assessments (PPA) every two years or every three years if annual monitoring of supply and demand takes place.

Monitoring should be based on a number of indicators including:

- Changes in the levels of pitch and facility bookings each season;
- Changes in the number of outdoor sports facilities available each season;
- Changes in the numbers of clubs and teams for each of the outdoor sports;
- Changes in the quality of facilities, including sports pitches.

It may be appropriate to hold an annual liaison meeting with NGB representatives at which the needs of their sport are discussed.

Changes in demand and supply mean that it will be necessary to undertake a fundamental review in 2018 when all aspects of the Strategy will need to be reassessed. The review will develop a revised strategy that will cover the period 2018-2023.

The recommendation is:

1. To undertake regular monitoring and review of this strategy.

16. Action Plan

The long term **vision** for the provision of outdoor sports facilities is to create:

‘A network of sustainable, good quality outdoor sports facilities based on a hierarchy of provision which ensures that there are accessible opportunities for participation in all outdoor sports at all levels of play from grassroots to elite.’

The achievement of the overarching vision will be dependent on the extent to which the following aims are delivered:

The **aims** for the City in the production of the Outdoor Sports Strategy are:

A1 - Enable the City to meet existing and future needs for pitch provision through collaborative partnership working.

A2 - Create opportunities for optimising outdoor sport provision that increases participation, drives income streams and secures sustainable outdoor sport, recreational and cultural provision.

A3 - Through a city partnership, prioritise the quality improvements required for outdoor sport provision.

A4- Influence planning guidance and create an approved local standard of provision for the identified sports.

A5 - Aid the prioritisation of resources and funding opportunities to ensure the future sustainability of outdoor sport, recreational and cultural provision.

The success and delivery of the recommendations which are summarised in the action plan below is wholly dependent on collaborative partnership working... The action plan provides an indication of desired outcome for some of the recommendations. The action plan will require completing to be clear of the prioritisation for the short, medium and long term, the lead responsibility, partners involved and other proposed outcomes.

While the strategy vision will remain consistent over the defined period of the strategy, the action plan will need to be monitored and revised in response to changes in supply and demand.

It is proposed that each recommendation will be assessed against the criteria set out in **Table 16.1** below to enable prioritisation to take place.

Once prioritisation has been achieved each recommendation will also be subject to demonstrating details of potential funding to be secured or funding that has already been secured. Also the future financial sustainability of any new build will be a key consideration from a City perspective as no new subsidies from the Council will be forthcoming.

Table 16.1 - Principles for Prioritisation Model

Criteria
• Viability – Demand
• Addresses shortfalls identified
• Improves the Quality e.g. playing capacity
• Increases participation/accessibility
• Has the potential to improve the cost efficiency or income potential for providers
• Secures new ways of working e.g. new self-management partnerships or Service Level Agreements (SLA)in schools
• Locality has an under supply of provision

Once assessed and scored each recommendation will be prioritised as follows:

P1 – Must do within three years.

P2 – Do subject to P1s being completed, funding and resources being available.

P3 – Do once the P1 and P2 recommendations are achieved.

<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Sport</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Aim</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Partners</u>
(A) QUANTITATIVE SURPLUSES AND DEFICIENCIES.						
Football						
1. To consider further reconfiguration of football pitches in the City to meet the demands for youth provision.	Football		Sufficient supply of youth pitches to meet demand from football clubs.	A1		
2. To formalise community agreements at school sites that either are or could accommodate community football.	Football		Target Schools are: Chellaston Academy Da Vinci Community College Leesbrook Community Sports College Deby Moor Community Sports College Littleover Community School Merrill College Murray Park Community School Noel Baker Community School St Benedict Catholic School and Performing Arts College	A2		

<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Sport</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Aim</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Partners</u>
			Sinfin Community School West Park Community School Woodlands School			
3. To review the viability of sites with only a limited number of football pitches and relocate to 'hub' sites using the Hierarchy of outdoor sports provision model, where this is feasible	Football		Rationalise pitch provision.	A5		
4. To continue to support the implementation of the recommendations of the FA youth review by reconfiguring existing football pitches to meet new size guidelines.	Football		Markeaton Park reconfigured. Varsity Grange new site makes provision for youth pitches Alvaston Park pitches reconfiguration.	A2		
5. To secure the future of existing provision for football at Asterdale Sports Ground.	Football		Secured user agreement and lease for site	A1		
6. To work in partnership with South Derbyshire District Council in supporting the development of any new facilities that may be required in the areas of housing growth.	Football		Outdoor sports facilities incorporated into Masterplan.	A1		
7. Seek to ensure that appropriate maintenance regimes for football pitches are sustained.	Football		Existing pitch quality sustained as a minimum.	A5		

<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Sport</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Aim</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Partners</u>
8. Explore the feasibility of community football clubs having access to appropriate training facilities including AGPs.	Football		Review training opportunities in partnership with Leagues and NGBs to optimise use of AGPs.	A1		
9. To adopt a planning policy to protect existing playing fields from development unless it can be demonstrated that the development of the playing fields shows a net benefit for sport from the development. This could include the replacement of single pitch site with a larger high quality multi pitch site. There should be no net loss of playing fields.	Football		Policy included in Core Strategy.	A4		
10. Explore the feasibility of replacing the sand based AGP at Moorways Sports Centre with a 3G surface.						
11. Address the identified shortfall of one full size AGP preferably in location in close proximity to central Derby.						
Cricket						
1. To have a strategic reserve of 10% of cricket pitches to meet future demands.	Cricket			A5		
2. To work in partnership with the Derbyshire Cricket Board in seeking to meet the needs of cricket clubs based in the inner city areas of the city.	Cricket			A1		

<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Sport</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Aim</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Partners</u>
3. To examine the potential for the community use of school cricket pitches and/or indoor cricket nets by community cricket clubs through the development of school/club links.	Cricket			A2		
4. To support Derbyshire Cricket Board in the development of women's/girls cricket by ensuring the availability of appropriate facilities.	Cricket			A2		
5. To support any proposals by community cricket clubs that own their cricket grounds to improve the quality of pitches and ancillary facilities and in the provision of training/practice nets.	Cricket			A3		
6: To work with the local cricket leagues in monitoring the quality of provision.	Cricket			A3		
<i>Rugby</i>						
1. To liaise with the RFU to identify key demand/supply positions for each specific site						
2.. To work with the Rugby Football Union Area Facilities Manager to secure the future for rugby at Asterdale Sports Ground.	Rugby Union			A1		
2. To support initiatives to increase participation in rugby union, particularly in junior rugby.	Rugby Union			A2		
3. To support the development of the minority sports of rugby league and Gaelic football	Rugby League and Gaelic Football.			A2		

<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Sport</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Aim</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Partners</u>
<i>Hockey</i>						
1. To work in partnership with Sport England, England Hockey and the local community hockey clubs to collectively ensure that there is adequate provision of sand-dressed (EH Category 2) surfaces available to meet the needs of all hockey clubs based in Derby.	Hockey			A1		
2. To support proposals for the amalgamation of local hockey clubs to create a larger more sustainable Derby Hockey Club located at a venue with appropriate facilities.	Hockey			A2		
<i>Bowls</i>						
1. To support bowls clubs on council owned bowling greens in moving to the new self-management regime.	Bowls			A2		
2. To support bowls clubs, particularly those on council owned bowling greens, to rationalise and where necessary to merge to secure a more sustainable future.	Bowls			A5		
3. To work in partnership to collectively publicise the sport of bowls, specifically targeting older age groups/market segments to help address declining membership and improve levels of participation.	Bowls			A1		
<i>Tennis</i>						

<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Sport</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Aim</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Partners</u>
1. To work in partnership with the LTA to provide new organised tennis opportunities in conjunction with a tennis operator at Darley Fields and Markeaton Park.	Tennis			A2		
2. To work in partnership with the LTA to raise awareness of opportunities for tennis at both public and private facilities across the city.	Tennis			A2		

The Need for a “Strategic Reserve” Pitches

1. To ensure that there is sufficient spare capacity of playing pitch provision equivalent to 10% of all playing pitch provision to provide a strategic reserve to accommodate latent and future demand, aid flexibility for the City to configure site provision and to allow for rest and recovery periods.	Football and Cricket		Agreed decommissioned sites are: Allen Street Recreation Ground Allestree Recreation Ground Barley Croft Open Space Brunswood Recreation Ground Chaddesden Park Chester Green Chestnut Avenue Football Pitch Elvaston Lane Recreation Ground Haven Baulk Lane Recreation Ground	A1		
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<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Sport</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Aim</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Partners</u>
			Kitchener Avenue Football Pitch Pit Close Playing Field Rykneld Activity Centre Sunny Hill Community Centre Alvaston Park (Cricket)			
<i>Planning Policy Guidance</i>						
1. All new or upgraded pitch (including AGP's) and pavilion developments should meet Sport England, Football Foundation and the relevant national governing body for sport recommendations applicable at the time.	Football and Hockey			A4		
2. Single pitch site developments will be discouraged. The priority is for multi pitch or multi sport site developments.	Football			A4		
3. Where a residential development creates the need for new outdoor sports provision such additional provision should be made on multi pitch/multi sport sites either:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the creation of a multi pitch/sport site funded by contributions from a number of developers or • Through the provision of additional pitches on existing sites, or • As a contribution to improving existing 	All Outdoor Sports			A4		

<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Sport</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Aim</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Partners</u>
<p>pitches/land and changing accommodation (or the provision of changing accommodation) to increase existing pitch capacity or bring redundant pitches into use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased recognition as to the future role of AGP's in supporting playing pitch provision. 						
<i>(B) QUALITATIVE DEFICIENCIES - PLAYING PITCHES</i>						
1. That priority for qualitative improvements should be locations identified as 'hub sites' in accordance with the hierarchy of outdoor sports provision set out in this strategy.	Football			A3		
2. Seek to improve the quality of the playing surface and the capacity of existing football pitches through the installation of pitch drainage by securing funding through external funding regimes such as the Football Foundation and the National Lottery.	Football			A3		
3. To secure developer contributions through Planning Obligations for qualitative improvements at existing playing pitch sites.	Football, Cricket, Rugby			A5		
4. Seek to ensure that changing facilities at all sites accommodating both adult and youth/mini football meet the minimum standards for toilets and changing facilities.	Football			A3		

<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Sport</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Aim</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Partners</u>
Football						
1. To work in partnership with the County Football Association to secure external funding to improve the quality of football pitches at priority locations in the hierarchy of outdoor sports provision.	Football			A5		
Cricket						
1. To work in partnership with the Derbyshire Cricket Board in encouraging community cricket clubs to consider taking advantage of the England Cricket Board (ECB) Pitch Advisory Scheme to obtain advice on the quality performance of pitches / squares and implement recommendations (where possible) for any improvements particularly at hub sites.	Cricket			A5		
Bowls						
1. To work collectively and where able advise and support bowling clubs that have the responsibility for maintaining their bowling greens.	Bowls			A5		
Tennis						
1. To examine opportunities to secure the support of the LTA for improvements to existing tennis courts located in public parks through the LTA Parks Priority Programme	Tennis			A5		

<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Sport</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Aim</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Partners</u>
<i>Changing Facilities - Playing Pitches</i>						
1. Seek to provide changing facilities at sites with playing pitches, which have at least a minimum standard of toilets and wash facilities.	Football, Cricket, Rugby			A3		
<i>Playing Pitch Sites currently lacking Changing Accommodation</i>						
1. To examine the feasibility of providing changing facilities at Osmaston Park.	Football			A2		
<i>Bowls</i>						
1. To support bowling clubs that wish to improve changing facilities at their bowling greens in making applications to external funding bodies.	Bowls			A3		
<i>C) ACCESSIBILITY</i>						
1. To ensure that all existing and future outdoor sports provision is easily accessible to all members of the local community who wish to use them.	All Outdoor Sports			A2		
<i>D) LOCAL STANDARDS</i>						
<i>Quantity Standards</i>						
1. To formally adopt the Local Standards of Provision for Quantity to ensure that there is an adequacy of existing and future playing pitch provision in Derby.	All Outdoor Sports			A4		

<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Sport</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Aim</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Partners</u>
2. To incorporate the Quantity Standards of Provision in a Supplementary Planning Document for Planning Obligations.	All Outdoor Sports			A4		
3. To consider the provision of an additional long pile 3G AGP to meet the needs of football.	Football			A2		
<i>Quality Standards</i>						
1. Seek to ensure that all outdoor sports facilities are of appropriate quality to meet the needs of all users by formally adopting the Local Quality Standards.	All Outdoor Sports			A4		
2. Incorporate the Quality Standards of Provision in a Supplementary Planning Document for Planning Obligations.	All Outdoor Sports					
<i>Accessibility Standards</i>						
1. To apply the distance threshold set out in the Accessibility Standards to identify those parts of the city that are located beyond the distance threshold for individual outdoor sports and where possible to give priority to addressing these areas of deficiency by improving the availability and accessibility of outdoor sports facilities.	All Outdoor Sports			A4		
<i>Standards versus deliverability</i>						
1. To implement the proposed hierarchy of outdoor sports provision with a view to ensuring that all	All Outdoor			A2		

<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Sport</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Aim</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Partners</u>
existing and future sports pitch provision is both available and easily accessible.	Sports					
2 To adopt the prioritisation model in table 16.1 to enable deliverability of the recommendations outlined in the action plan in section 16.	All Outdoor Sports					
3 To complete the action plan priority, lead responsibility, outcomes and partners columns to enable the delivery of the agreed prioritised.	All Outdoor Sports					

E) COMMUNITY USE OF EDUCATION FACILITIES

1. To promote the creation of community use agreements at key school sites and realise potential opportunities to make playing pitch together with access to toilet/changing facilities available at schools in Derby for use by the community outside school hours.						A1
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***F) MANAGEMENT
Self Management***

1. To manage existing resources more effectively by working in partnership with outdoor sports clubs and leagues.						A5
2. Implementing a policy of self-management where clubs have produced long term development plans, are able to demonstrate financial stability						

<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Sport</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Aim</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Partners</u>
and have achieved appropriate accreditations						
G) FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES						
1. To work with outdoor sports clubs/other agencies to unlock additional external funding sources for the improvement of outdoor sports facilities.	All Outdoor Sports			A5		
H) PLANNING OBLIGATIONS						
<i>On-Site Provision or Developers' Contributions to Off-Site Provision</i>						
1. To work in partnership with the Planning Department to secure contributions towards the provision of new outdoor sports facilities or the improvement of existing outdoor sports facilities from Section 106 Agreements.				A5		
<i>Housing Growth</i>						
1. To adopt a planning policy that requires contributions towards the improvement of existing provision or new provision of playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities from all new developments where the increase in population growth will result in an increase in demand for playing fields and outdoor sports facilities that are accessible to the residents of the new development.				A4		

<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Sport</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Aim</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Partners</u>
2. To work in partnership with South Derbyshire District Council in securing the necessary outdoor sports facility provision to serve the new communities to be developed in the urban extensions to the south of Derby city.						
<i>1) MONITOR and REVIEW</i>						
1. To undertake regular monitoring and review of this strategy.				A5		

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - WHERE THE MAJORITY OF FOOTBALL PLAYERS LIVE

The location where the majority of football players live

CLUB	1	2	3	Neighbourhood
Al-Madina	Normanton			Central/South West
Castle and Lions	Derby			Central/South West
Derby County Inclusive	Derby City			Central/South West
Derby County Ladies FC	Derby City	Derbyshire		Central/South West
Derby Rangers FC	Normanton			Central/South West
Derby Schools FA	Derby			Central/South West
Derby Singh Brothers	Littleover			Central/South West
FC Brukside	Derby City			Central/South West
Furnace Inn	Derby City			Central/South West
Heatherton Hawks	Heatherton	Littleover		Central/South West
Jonty Farmer FC	Derby	Nottingham		Central/South West
Littleover Christians FC	Littleover	Allestree		Central/South West
Littleover Dazzlers	Littleover	Heatherton Village		Central/South West
Littleover H M	DE23	DE21		Central/South West
Littleover Villa	Littleover	Mickleover	Sinfin	Central/South West
Mickleover Royals	City Centre			Central/South West
New Life	Normanton	Alvaston	Littleover	Central/South West
Newmount	Littleover	South Derby		Central/South West
Normanton Allstars	Normanton			Central/South West
Old Bemrosian FC	Derby			Central/South West
Pride Park Juniors	Derby City			Central/South West
Punjab United	Littleover	Normanton		Central/South West
Raynesway Spartans	Derby			Central/South West
Reunited	Derby	Nottingham		Central/South West
Revolution F C	Derby City Centre			Central/South West
Shadows F C	Normanton			Central/South West
Sherwin Football Club	Normanton	Mickleover	Littleover	Central/South West
St Georges	Derby	Fishbourne	Wilton	Central/South West
Stocky Rams	City Centre			Central/South West
The Blessington Carriage Football Club	DE23	DE21	DE24	Central/South West
A F C Crusaders	Chaddesden	Spondon Derbyshire DE216/7		North East
Allenton United	Allenton DE24 8GU	Chellaston DE73 6UY	Alvaston	North East
Chaddesden Park	DE21			North East
Chesapeake	A lot are from the Chaddesden area.	Other parts of Derby		North East

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Chester Green Cobras	Chaddesden	Spondon	Oakwood	North East
Cobra Oakwood	Oakwood DE21			North East
Cueball FC	Derby	DE72	DE24	North East
Darley Abbey Colts	Chaddesden	Mackworth	Darley Abbey	North East
Derwent FC	Derwent Ward	Chaddesden Ward		North East
FC Cavaliers	Chaddesden	Allenton	Alvaston	North East
Graham Street Prims	Spondon	Borrowash	Alvaston	North East
Ockbrook '89 FC	DE72	DE21	DE24	North East
Pastures	Spondon	Chaddesden	Mickleover	North East
Roe Farm F C	Chaddesden			North East
Spondon Dynamos	Spondon	Chaddesden	Oakwood	North East
Spondon Rovers	DE21	DE22		North East
St Albans	Chaddesden	Oakwood		North East
Travellers Rest (Derby)	DE216BF	DE223EX		North East
A F C Chester Green	Mackworth	Little Eaton		North West
A F C Seven Stars	Derby City			North West
Allestree Juniors	Allestree			North West
Allestree Vintage	Allestree	Derby	Duffield	North West
Bull and Bush	Mackworth	Chaddesden	Sinfin	North West
CAB Athletic	Alveston	Chellaston		North West
Derby Kings FC	Mickleover	Chaddesden	Littleover	North West
Derby Panthers United	Sunnyhill	Littleover	Normanton	North West
Kestrels FC	DE21	Shelton Lock	Stenson Fields	North West
Mackworth St Francis	DE22			North West
Mickleover 95	Mickleover	Littleover	Derby	North West
Mickleover Jubilee	Mickleover	Littleover	Sunnyhill	North West
Mickleover RBL	Mickleover	Littleover	Mackworth	North West
Mickleover Sports	Derbyshire			North West
Mickleover Sports Club Juniors	Derby	Burton		North West
Mickleover Veterans	DE3	DE24		North West
Nags Head FC	Mickleover			North West
Stockbrook Colts	DE22	DE23		North West
West End Brick FC	DE22	DE24	DE1	North West
Woodlands Athletic	Allestree	Derby	DE22	North West

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Woodlands Old Boys	Allestree	Mackworth	Breadsall	North West
Beeston Free Church FC	Nottingham (NG9, NG8)			OUTSIDE
Derby Rolls Royce Leisure	Ilkeston	West Hallam	Long Eaton	OUTSIDE
Little Eaton Diamonds	Little Eaton	Belper	Mickleover	OUTSIDE
Rolleston Girls				OUTSIDE
A O G United	DE73	DE78		South East
Allenton United Juniors				South East
Alvaston United FC	Derby DE1	Nottingham NG1		South East
Alvo Boys	Alvaston	Chaddesden	Mickleover	South East
Arboretum	Narmanton	Arboretum (all in Derby)		South East
Borrowash Victoria	Chaddesden, Spondon	Littleover	Mickleover	South East
Boulton Lane Park Raiders	Alvaston, Derby			South East
Chellaston	DE73	DE72	DE24, DE21	South East
Chellaston Boys	Chellaston (DE73)	Aston/Weston (DE72)	Shelton Lock (DE24)	South East
Chellaston Girls	DE73			South East
Corinthians	Alvaston	Littleover	Chaddesden	South East
Corner Pin	Chellaston	Alvaston		South East
Derby City Corinthians	Alvaston	Darley Abbey	Chaddesden	South East
F C Redwood	Sinfin	Littleover		South East
Field Lane	Alvaston			South East
GAD Khalsa Sports	DE24/DE23/DE1	Derby		South East
Melbourne United	Melbourne	Chellaston	Mickleover	South East
Navigation Inn Veterans	Derby City			South East
New Boulton Athletic	DE24/DE23			South East
Portland Rams	Alvaston	Chaddesden		South East
Pride Park United	Alvaston	Chaddesden	Amber Valley	South East
Rolls Royce ARO Leisure	Allenton	Alvaston	Ashbourne	South East
Sinfin City	Sinfin			South East
Stenson FC	Chellaston	Chaddesden	Spondon	South East
Stevos Rockets	Allenton	Alvaston	Chaddesden	South East
Sunnyhill Diamonds	Derby			South East
Sunnyhill Lions	Sunnyhill			South East
White Eagles FC	DE LE Postcodes	Derby	Leicester	South East

APPENDIX B: THE FA RECOMMENDED PITCH SIZES

The FA Recommended Pitch Sizes

Age grouping	Type	Recommended size without runoff (safety area around pitch)		Recommended size including runoff (safety area around pitch)		Recommended size of goal posts	
		Length x width (yards)		Length x width (yards)		Height x width (feet)	
Mini-Soccer U7/U8	5 v 5	40	30	46	36	6	12
Mini-Soccer U9/U10	7 v 7	60	40	66	46	6	12
Youth U11/U12	9 v 9	80	50	86	56	7	16
Youth U13/U14	11 v 11	90	55	96	61	7	21*
Youth U15/U16	11 v 11	100	60	106	66	8	24
Youth U17/U18	11 v 11	110	70	116	76	8	24
Over 18 (senior ages)	11 v 11	110	70	116	76	8	24

APPENDIX C: VISUAL QUALITY ASSESSMENT SHEETS FOR PITCHES AND CHANGING ROOMS

Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Individual Pitch Assessment

Pitch Number ID:

Site ID:

Site Name:

Pitch Type:

Background information:

Number of games played on pitch each season

Number of games cancelled due to unfitness of pitch (excluding frozen pitches)

% of games cancelled per season

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

Element	Rating						Guidance notes	Comments
About the winter pitch/cricket field								
Grass cover - entire pitch/cricketfield	>94%	85-94%	70-84%	60-69%	<60%		Where 100% grass cover should be given 'Excellent'; less than 60% should be considered 'very poor'. Bare goal mouths would represent about 5% each.	
Presence of weeds	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor		Weed cover should be treated as 'bare patches of grass'. Estimate the % of weed cover on the pitch and subtract it from the total grass cover %. The common weeds are dandelion, clover,	
Length of grass	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor		The ideal length of grass will vary between sports	
Size of pitch/cricketfield	Yes - fully		No - butadequate		No - notadequate		Does it meet the NGR standard? - See pitch sizes tab for dimensions	
Adequate safety margins	Yes - fully		No - butadequate		No - notadequate		Does it meet the NGR standard? - See pitch sizes tab for dimensions	
Slope of pitch/cricket/outfield (gradient and cross fall)	Flat	Slight	Gentle	Moderate	Severe		Cricket wickets should be flat.	
Evenness of pitch/cricketfield	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor		Where field is completely level = 'Excellent'	
Goalmouth	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor		Is the goalmouth flat or scoured? What is the extent of wear?	
Areas of excessive wear	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor		Likely to be in the centre, penalty area of a football pitch.	
Problem Areas: Evidence of Dog fouling	None		Evidence		Unacceptable		If no evidence, assume none. May wish to refer to user survey.	
Problem Areas: Evidence of Glass/stones/litter	None		Evidence		Unacceptable		If no evidence, assume none. May wish to refer to user survey.	
Problem Areas: Evidence of Unofficial use	None		Evidence		Unacceptable		eg informal, casual use, unbooked use, kids' kickabout etc. If no evidence, assume none. May wish to refer to user survey.	
Problem Areas: Evidence of Damage to surface	None		Evidence		Unacceptable		eg golf divots, car parking on field etc. If no evidence, assume none. May wish to refer to user survey.	
Training area	Full Provision	Part provision	Outfield		None		Training which takes place on the pitch area	
Changing Accomodation								
Changing Accomodation	Yes			No			Is the pitch served by changing facilities	
About the equipment/ wicket...								
Winter Sports Only - Goal Posts - quality	Good		Moderate		Poor		Upright, straight, painted, for football, goals are there safe net hooks at both ends. If posts are dismantled after game, or are removable goals, assume Excellent.	
Cricket Only - Is the wicket protected when not used	Yes				No		Is the wicket protected when not in use - can be roped off or covered	
Line markings - quality	Good		Moderate		Poor		e.g. Have they been painted recently and lines straight and clear etc.	
Condition of outfield	Good		Moderate		Poor		eg nets/ goals/ grass off main body of pitch	

Scoring:	Pitch	###	out of	68	Key:	91% +	An excellent pitch
	Equipment	0	out of	12		71-90%	A good pitch
	TOTAL	###		80		61-70%	An average pitch
						40-60%	A below average pitch
						Less than 40	A poor pitch

Total Score **#####** %

Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Changing Accomodation

Site ID		Assessment undertaken by:	
Changing Accom Name		Date of Assessment:	
Site Name:			
Capacity of changing rooms;	(Number of teams that can change at any one time in the facility)		

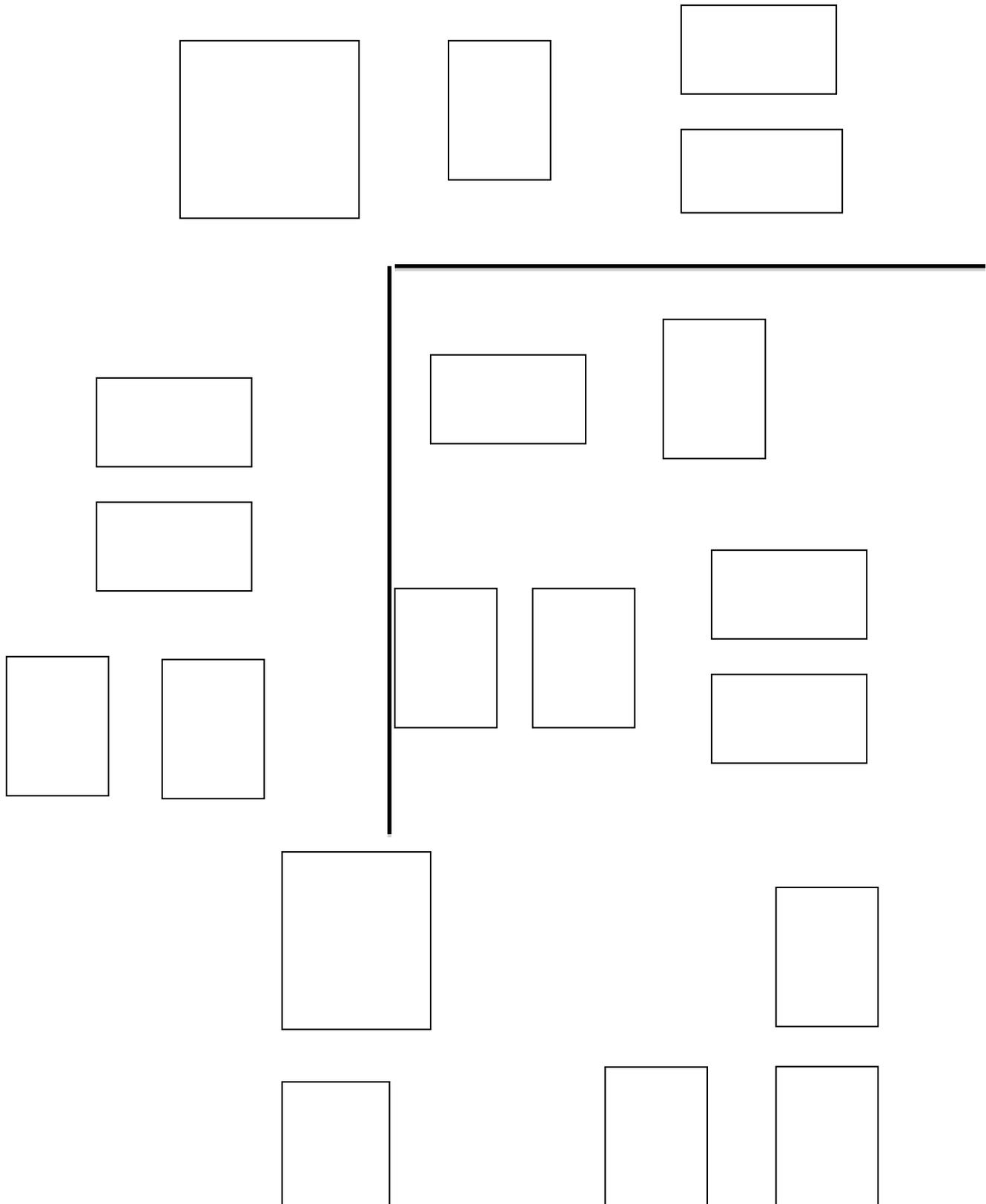
Assessment Criteria (please rank each of the following aspects for each pitch with an X in the coloured box to the right of the chosen answer)

Element	Rating							Guidance notes	Comments
About the Changing Accomodation									
Overall Quality	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor	No changing	Perceived quality of changing accommodation Does it look well maintained, clean, safe etc
Evidence of vandalism	None		Yes - some				Yes - lots		Damage to pavilion, graffiti, broken glass etc
Showers	Yes - Good		Yes - OK				Yes - poor	No	Are there showers facilities, what is their quality (if known)?
Toilets	Yes - Good		Yes - OK				Yes - poor	No	Are there toilets - what is their condition (if known)?
Cleanliness	Yes - Good		Yes - OK				Yes - poor	No	Has the mud and litter been cleared away with floors/ corridors etc all clean?
Lighting	Yes - Good		Yes - OK				Yes - poor	No	Is the building well lit or are there areas that are poorly illuminated?
Heating	Yes - Good		Yes - OK				Yes - poor	No	Is the heating system capable of maintaining a reasonable temperature?
Benches/Hooks	Yes - Good		Yes - OK				Yes - poor	No	Are there a sufficient number of benches/hooks in each changing room for the number of players likely to use it?
Disabled Access	Yes - Good		Yes - OK				Yes - poor	No	Is there full disabled access?
Floor (non slip etc)	Yes - Good		Yes - OK				Yes - poor	No	Is the floor surface suitable e.g non slip, and in good condition?
Fire Safety	Yes - Good		Yes - OK				Yes - poor	No	Does the building have appropriate means of escape and fire extinguishers?
Parking		Good					OK	Poor	Is there enough for circa 20 cars, bays marked out etc
Links to public transport		Good					OK	Poor/none	Is the site close to public transport links, proximity to bus stop, train station, hubs.
Security		Good					OK	Poor	Does the accommodation look secure - secure doors/windows, evidence of breakins (may get info from User Surveys)
Segregated changing		Yes					No		Are there separate changing rooms for each team - can accommodation be used by both male and female teams at same time
Officials changing		Yes					No		Are there separate changing rooms for officials

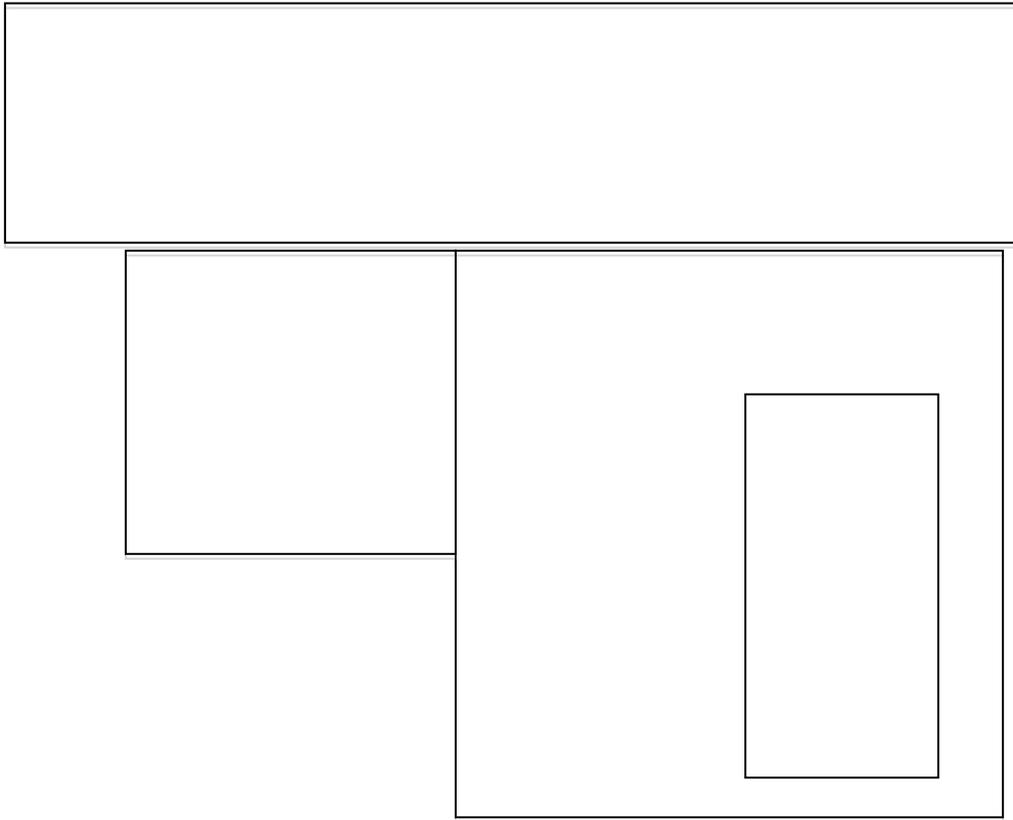
Scoring:	0	out of	75			Key:		
Total Score				0 %				
							over 90%	Excellent
							60% - 89%	Good
							40% - 59%	Average
							30% - 39%	Poor
							Less than 30%	Very Poor

APPENDIX D: FOOTBALL PITCH LAYOUTS

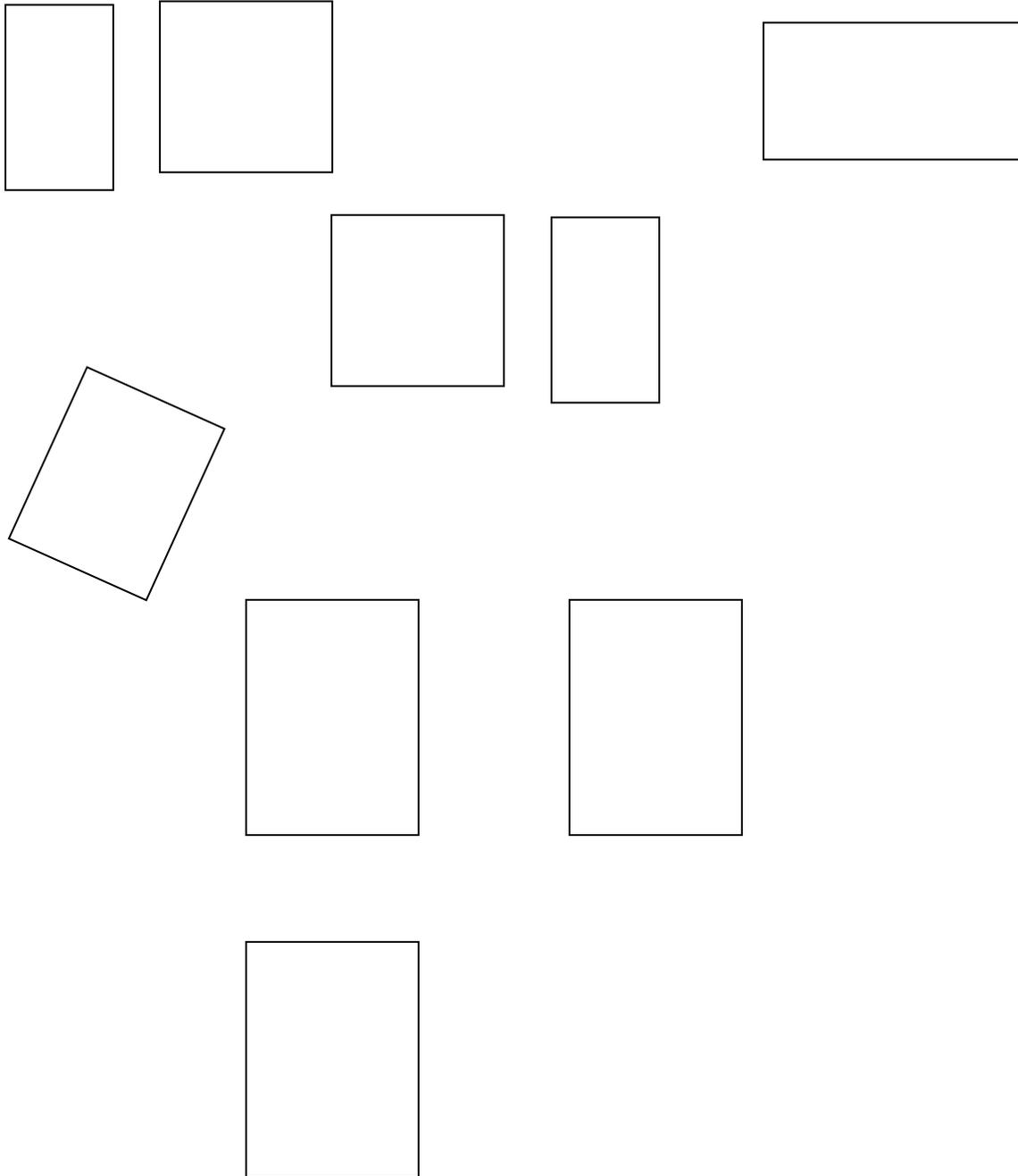
Alvaston Park



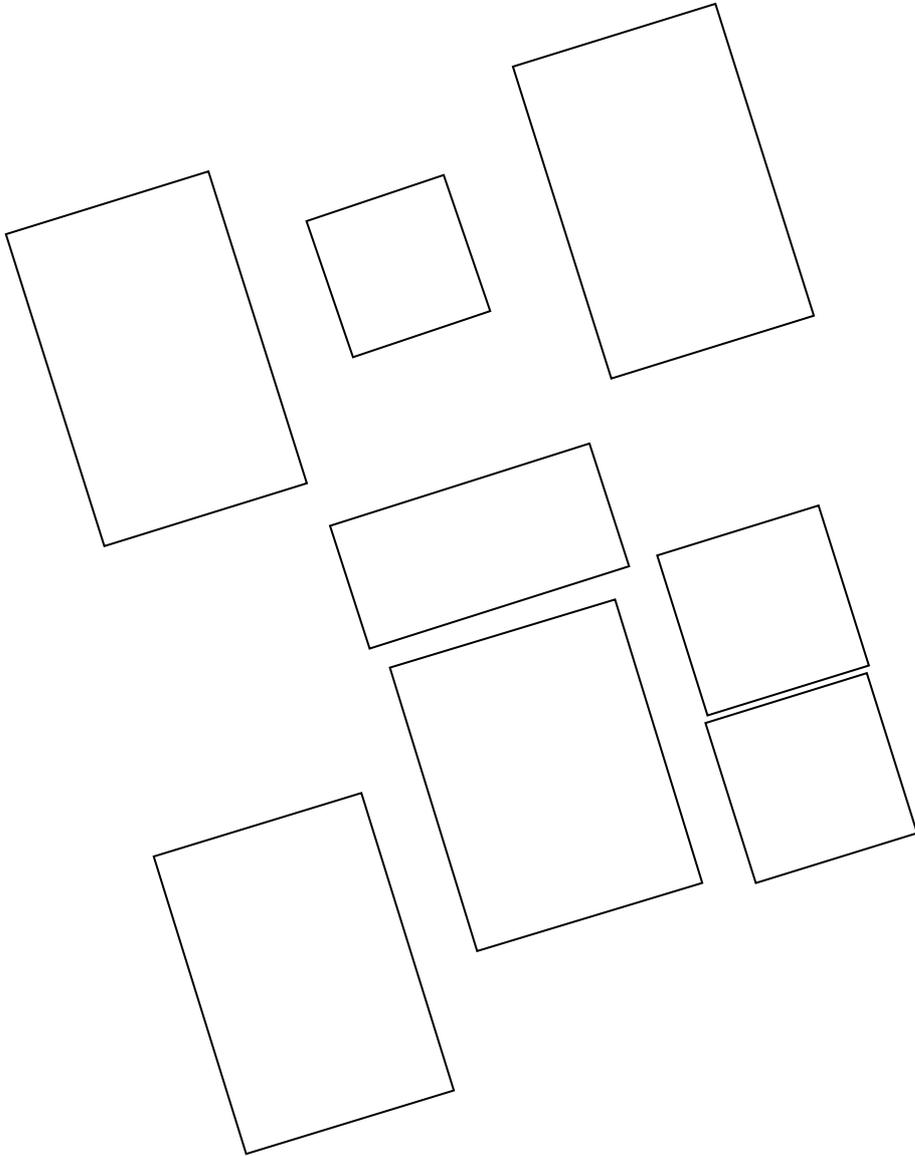
Arboretum Park



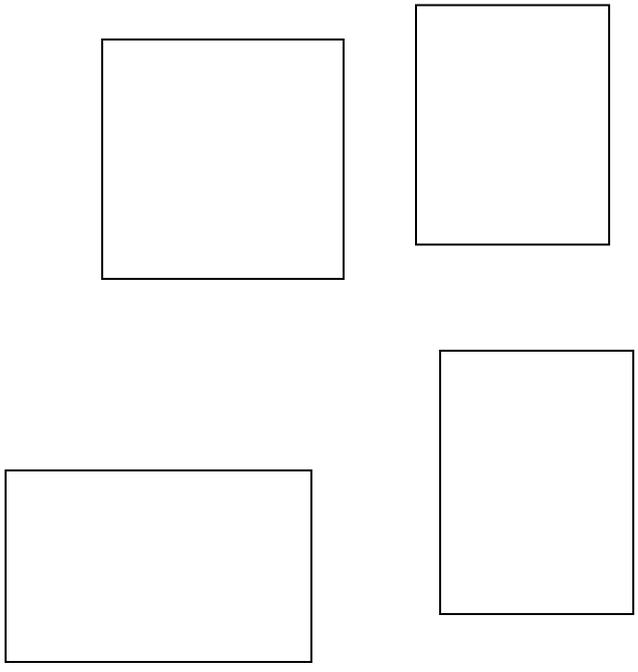
Chaddesden Park



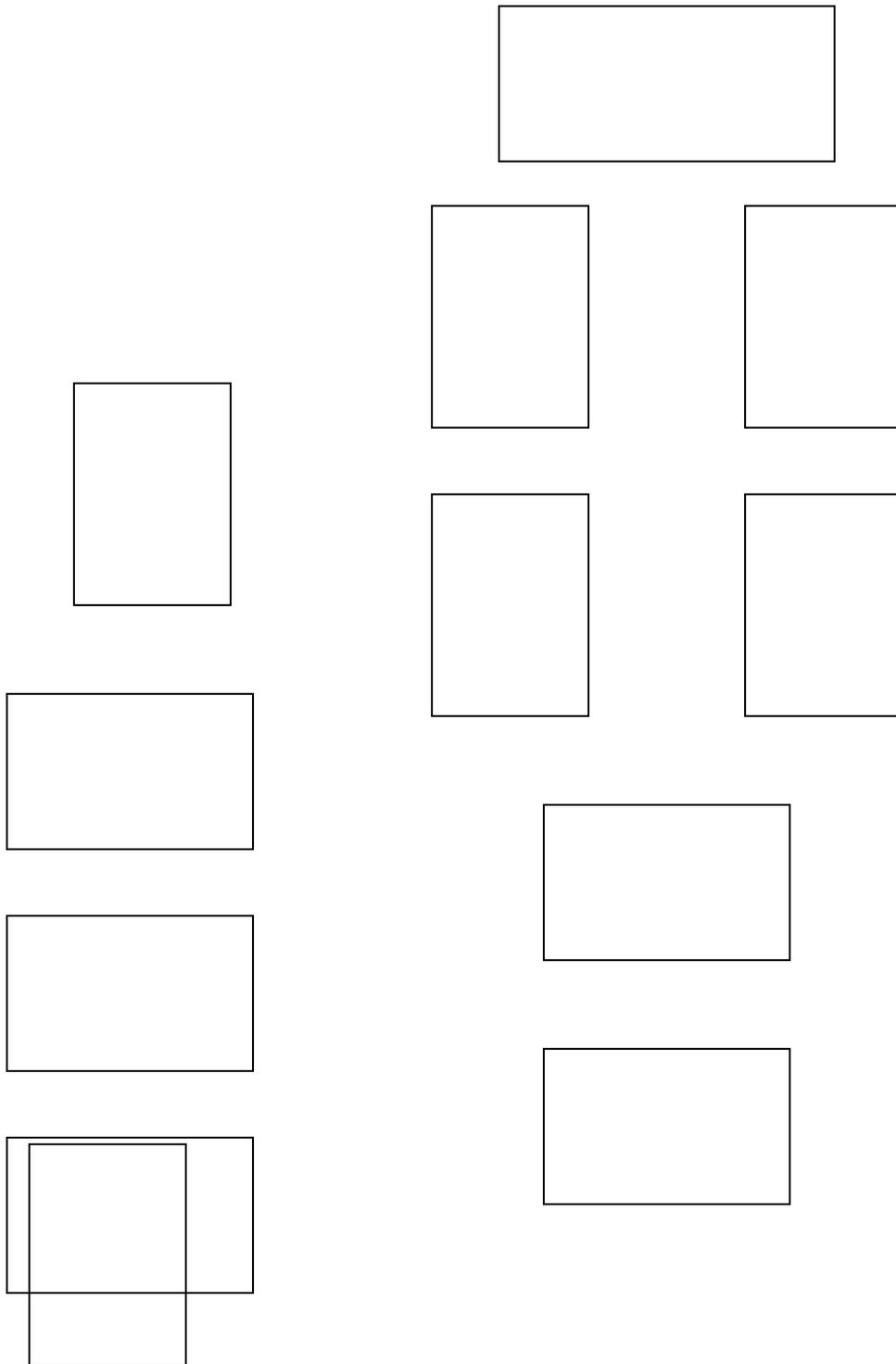
Chellaston Park



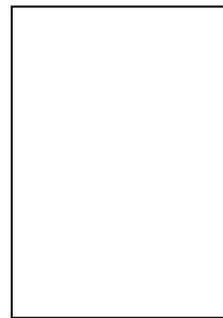
Dale Road



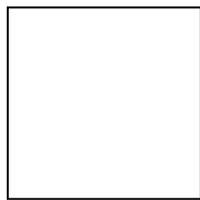
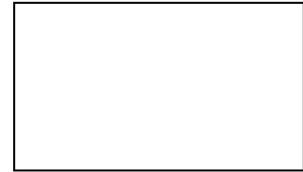
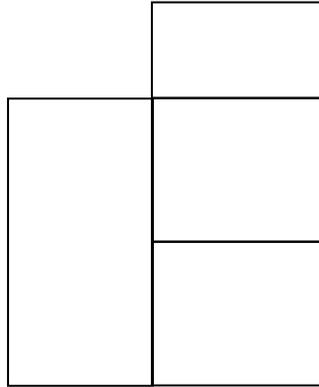
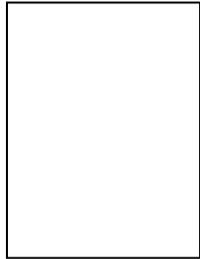
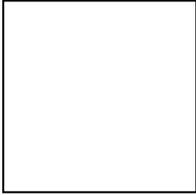
Darley Playing Fields



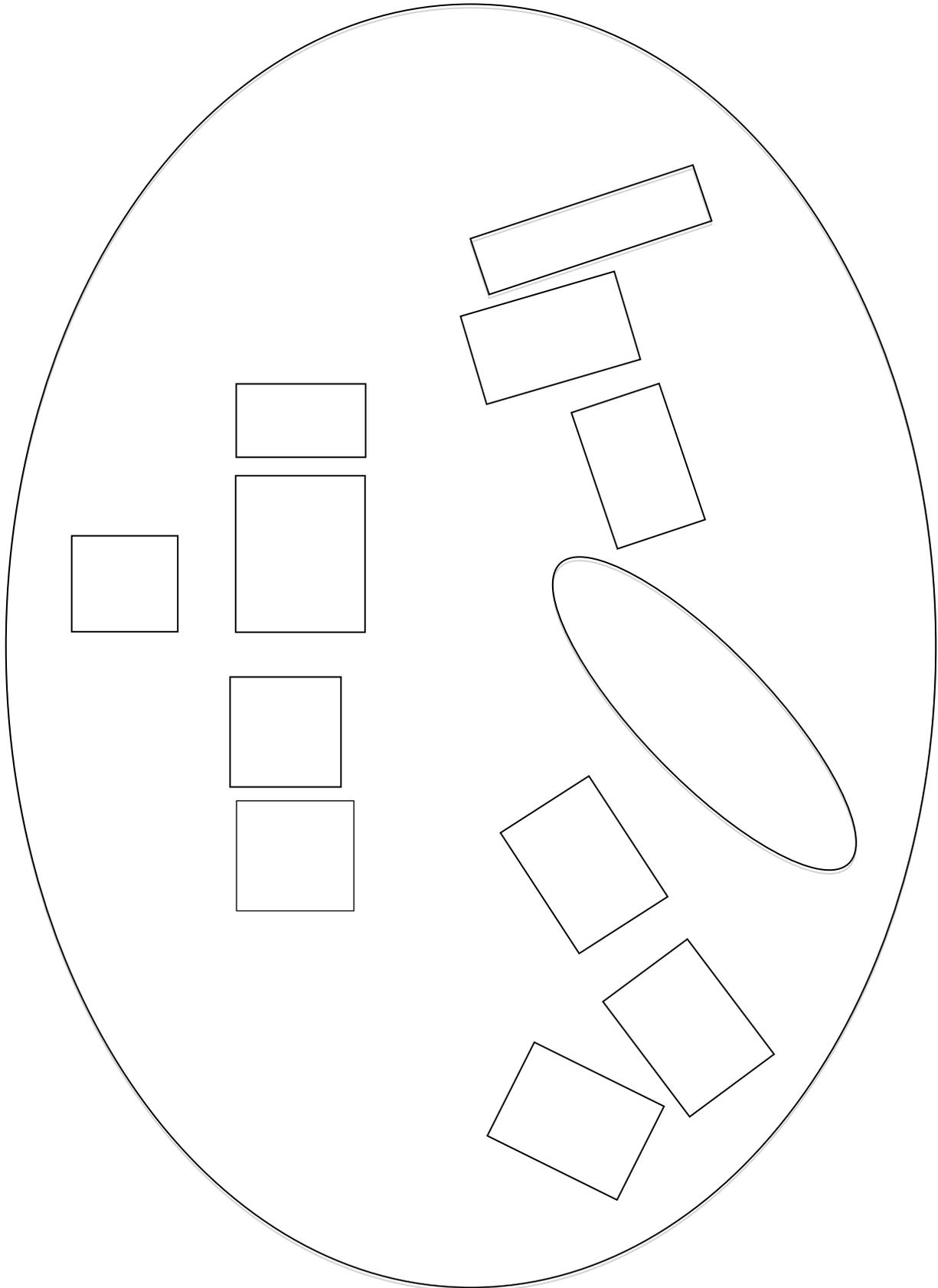
Field Lane



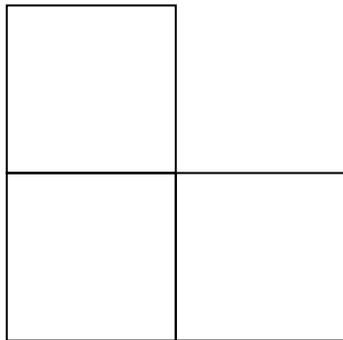
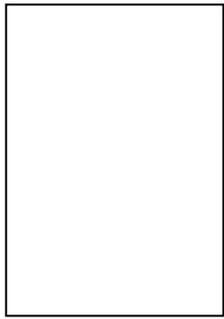
King George V Playing Fields



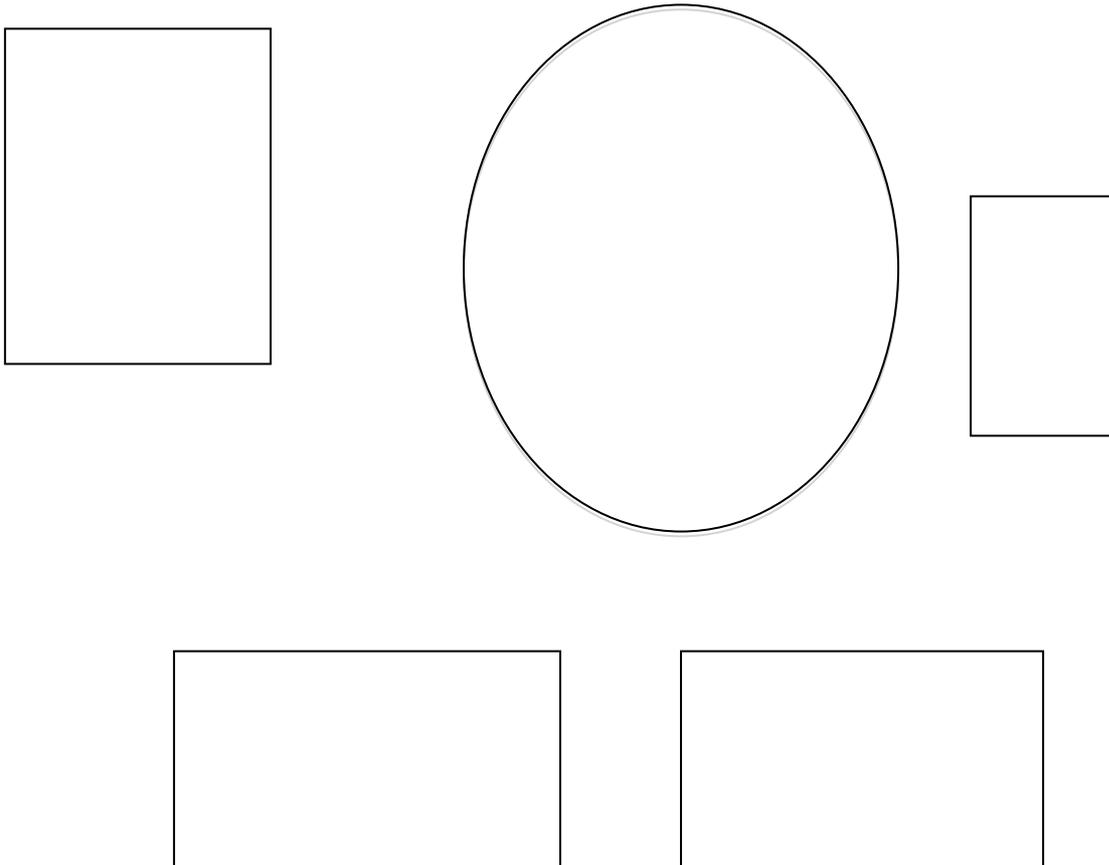
Markeaton Park



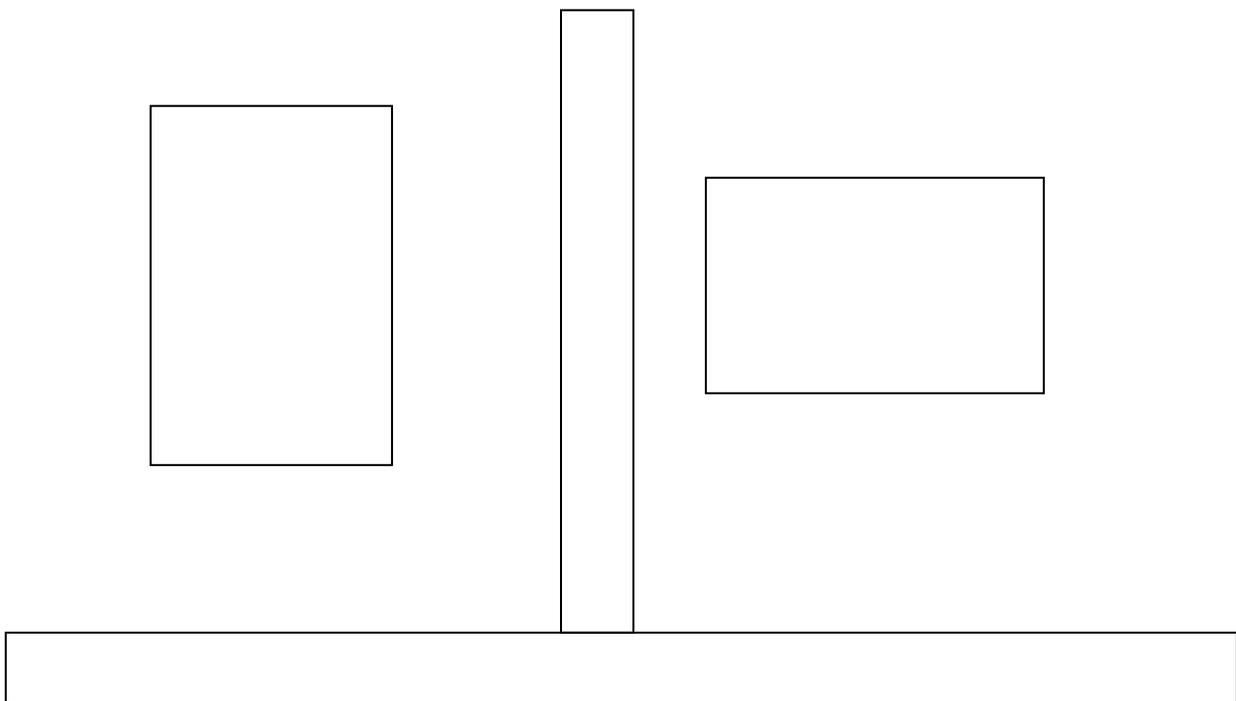
Normanton Park



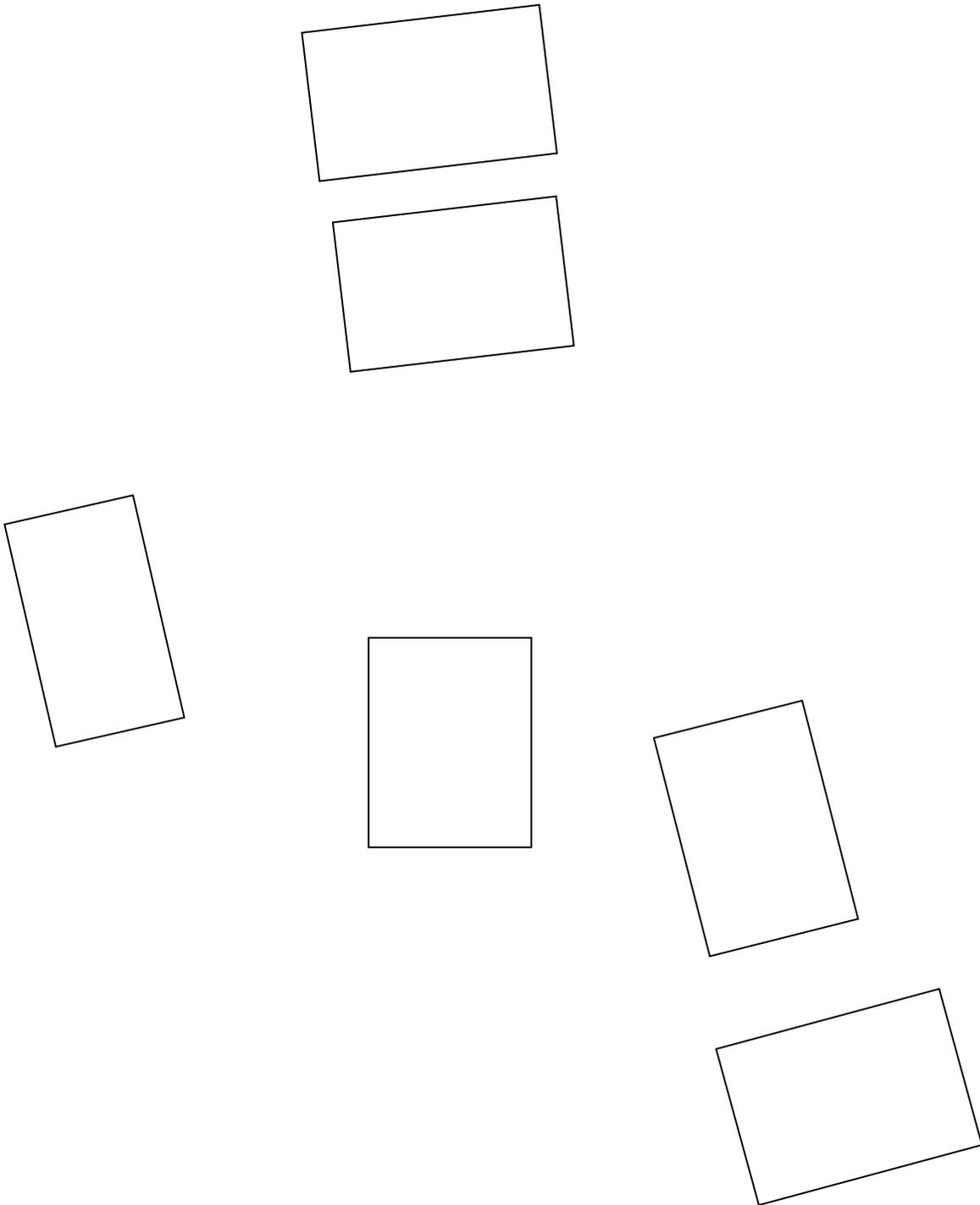
Moorways Centre



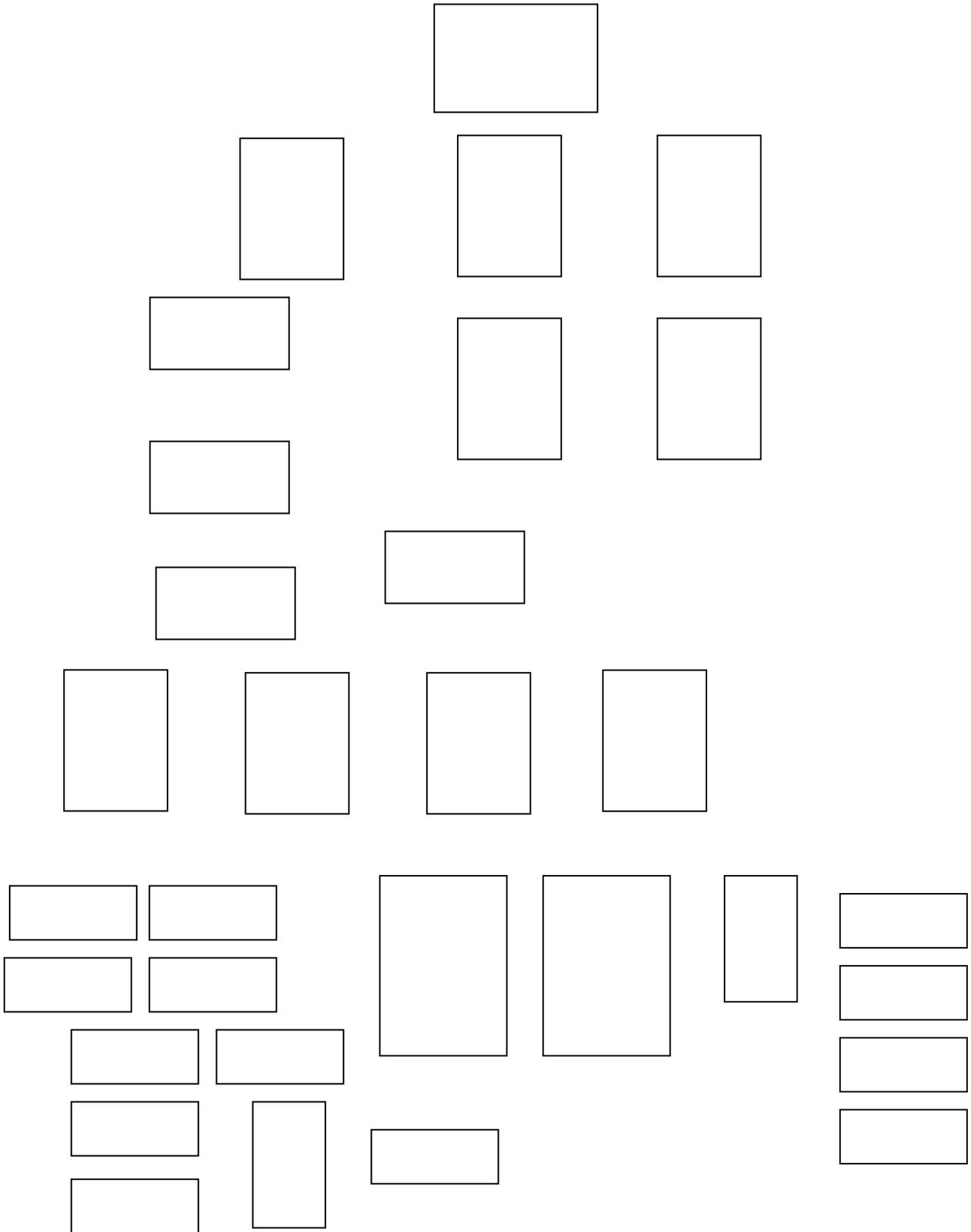
Markeaton Recreation Ground



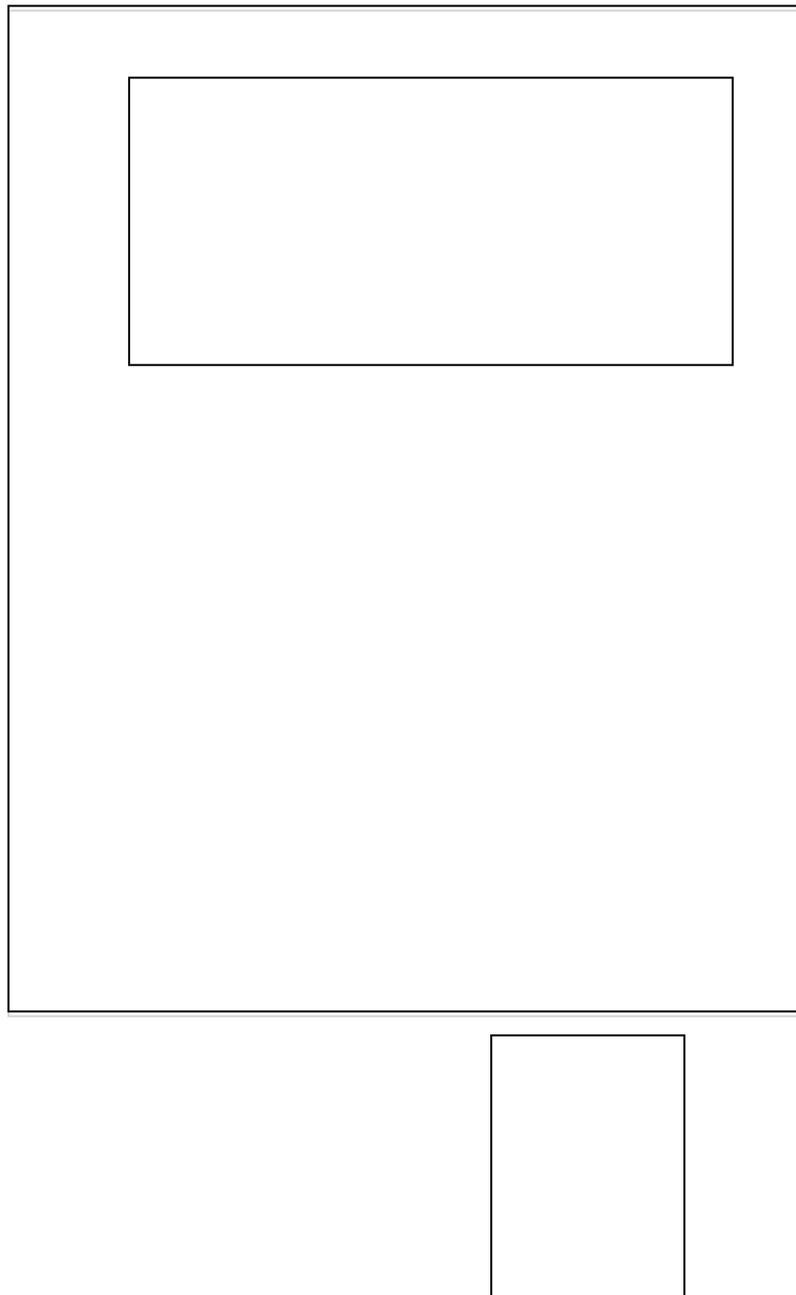
Osmaston Park



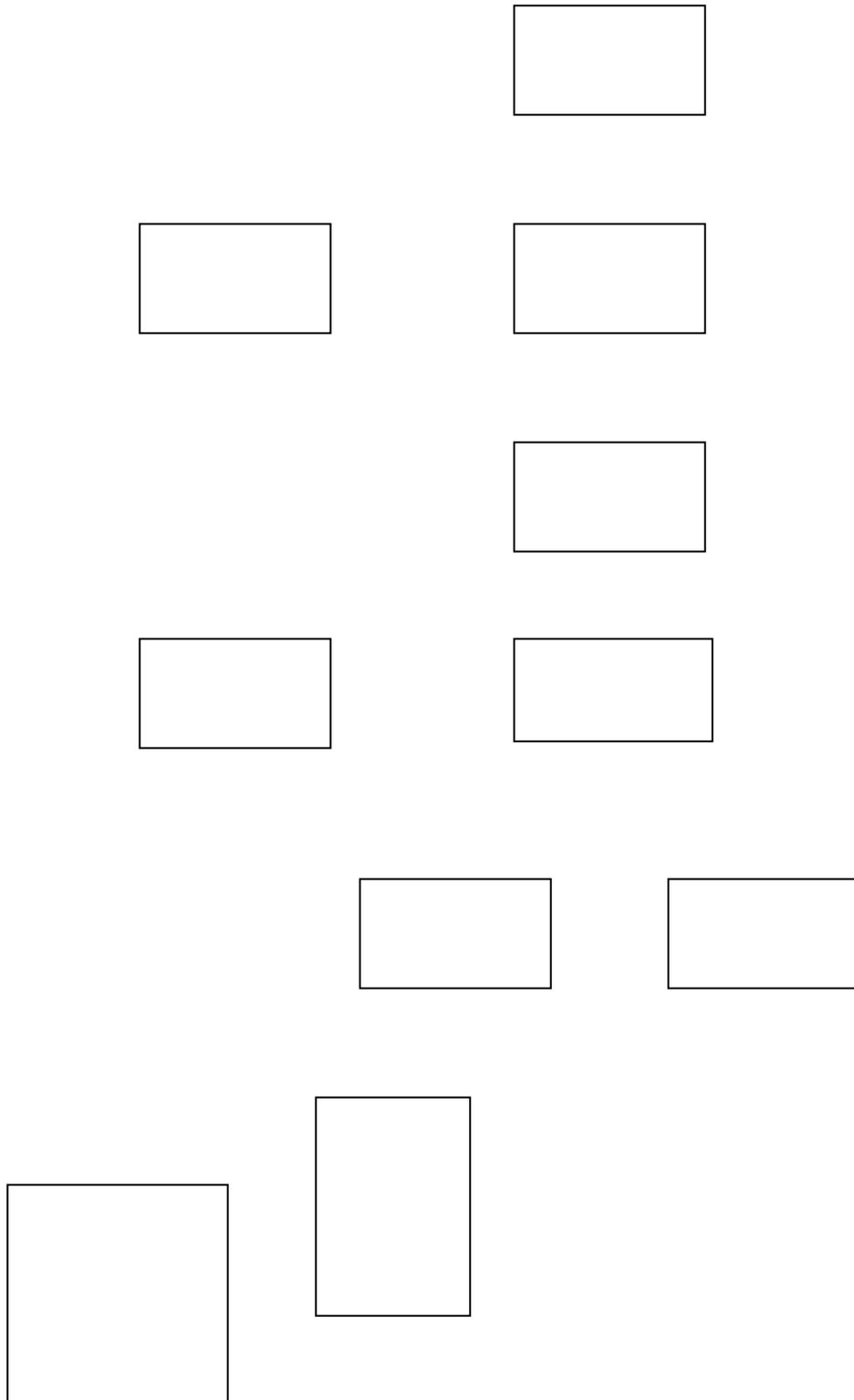
Racecourse Playing Fields



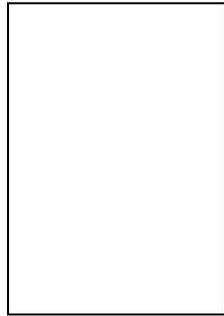
Rowditch



Sinfin Moor



Vicarage Road Playing Fields



Vicarage Road



APPENDIX E: FOOTBALL PITCH QUALITY SCORES

Location	Score	Rating	Size	Dimensions
Local Authority				
Alvaston Park				
F1	69%	An average pitch	Youth	58 x 36
F2	65%	An average pitch	Youth	78 x 49
F3	74%	A good pitch	Youth	76 x 48
F4	68%	An average pitch	Youth	76 x 48
F5	65%	An average pitch	Senior	98 x 60
F6	61%	An average pitch	Senior	98 x 60
F7	75%	A good pitch	Senior	112 x 68
F8	58%	A below average pitch	Senior	104 x 70
F9	63%	An average pitch	Youth	80 x 50
F10	74%	A good pitch	Youth	80 x 48
F11	56%	A below average pitch	Youth	78 x 48
F12	63%	An average pitch	Youth	78 x 48
Arboretum Park				
F1	59%	A below average pitch	Senior	100 x 60
Chaddesden Park				
F1	67%	An average pitch	Senior	100 x 60
F2	63%	An average pitch	Senior	98 x 64
F3	65%	An average pitch	Senior	100 x 60
F4	68%	An average pitch	Senior	100 x 60
Chellaston Park				
F1	63%	An average pitch	Senior	100 x 60
F2	72%	A good pitch	Senior	100 x 57
F3	74%	A good pitch	Senior	104 x 69
Dale Road				
F1	71%	A good pitch		104 x 58
F2	69%	An average pitch		106 x 60
Darley Playing Fields				
F1	72%	A good pitch	Senior	104 x 58
F2	69%	An average pitch	Senior	106 x 60
F3	70%	An average pitch	Senior	102 x 64
F4	70%	An average pitch	Senior	98 x 60
F5	69%	An average pitch	Senior	108 x 60
F6	71%	A good pitch	Senior	102 x 64
F7	70%	An average pitch	Senior	102 x 65
F8	70%	An average pitch	Senior	102 x 62

F9	66%	An average pitch	Senior	98 x 62
F10	66%	An average pitch	Senior	100 x 60
F11	72%	A good pitch	Senior	100 x 56
Field Lane				
F1	71%	A good pitch	Senior	104 x 60
F2	71%	A good pitch	Senior	104 x 60
F3	71%	A good pitch	Senior	104 x 60
King George V Recreation Ground				
F1	48%	A below average pitch	Senior	103 x 58
F2	52%	A below average pitch	Senior	106 x 60
F3	52%	A below average pitch	Senior	106 x 60
Markeaton Park				
F1	48%	A below average pitch	Senior	100 x 56
F2	47%	A below average pitch	Youth	83 x 51
F3	60%	A below average pitch	Senior	104 x 60
F4	62%	An average pitch	Youth	52 x 40
Markeaton Recreation Ground				
F1	46%	A below average pitch	Senior	98 x 60
F2	45%	A below average pitch	Senior	102 x 60
Moorways				
F1	80%	A good pitch	Senior	104 x 60
F2	69%	An average pitch	Senior	106 x 60
Normanton Park				
F1	63%	An average pitch	Senior	106 x 98
F2	66%	An average pitch	Senior	100 x 66
Osmaston Park				
F1	51%	A below average pitch	Youth	74 x 52
F2	53%	A below average pitch	Youth	80 x 50
F3	48%	A below average pitch	Youth	80 x 50
F4	55%	A below average pitch	Youth	78 x 50
F5	49%	A below average pitch	Youth	80 x 47
Racecourse				
F1	73%	A good pitch	Senior	110 x 60
F2	63%	An average pitch	Senior	108 x 62
F3	74%	A good pitch	Senior	104 x 62
F4	73%	A good pitch	Senior	108 x 60
F5	63%	An average pitch	Senior	106 x 62

F6	75%	A good pitch	Senior	106 x 60
F7	81%	A good pitch	Senior	108 x 64
F8	83%	A good pitch	Senior	108 x 62
F9	74%	A good pitch	Senior	106 x 62
F10	74%	A good pitch	Senior	104 x 60
F11	74%	A good pitch	Senior	104 x 62
F12	80%	A good pitch	Senior	104 x 60
F13	75%	A good pitch	Senior	104 x 60
F14	78%	A good pitch	Mini Soccer	54 x 32
F15	76%	A good pitch	Mini Soccer	54 x 32
F16	76%	A good pitch	Mini Soccer	54 x 32
F17	69%	An average pitch	Mini Soccer	54 x 32
F18	77%	A good pitch	Mini Soccer	56 x 43
F19	73%	A good pitch	Mini Soccer	52 x 30
F20	73%	A good pitch	Mini Soccer	52 x 30
F21	71%	A good pitch	Mini Soccer	52 x 30
F22	77%	A good pitch	Mini Soccer	52 x 30
F23	82%	A good pitch	Mini Soccer	52 x 30
F24	82%	A good pitch	Mini Soccer	52 x 30
F25	83%	A good pitch	Mini Soccer	52 x 30
F26	82%	A good pitch	Mini Soccer	52 x 30
F27	74%	A good pitch	Mini Soccer	52 x 30
Rowditch				
F1	69%	An average pitch	Senior	92 x 60
Sinfin Park				
F1	76%	A good pitch	Senior	105 x 66
F2	72%	A good pitch	Senior	105 x 58
F3	75%	A good pitch	Senior	110 x 56
F4	77%	A good pitch	Senior	108 x 59
F5	74%	A good pitch	Senior	104 x 61
F6	77%	A good pitch	Senior	111 x 60
F7	78%	A good pitch	Senior	111 x 60
F8	77%	A good pitch	Senior	104 x 61
Vicarage Lane Sports Ground				
F1	62%	An average pitch	Senior	96 x 60
Education				
Bemrose School				
F1	84%	A good pitch	Senior	100 x 60
F2	84%	A good pitch	Youth	74 x 50

Derby Moor Community Sports College				
F1	85%	A good pitch	Senior	Not Known
F2	85%	A good pitch	Youth	Not Known
F3	85%	A good pitch	Youth	Not Known
Lees Brook Community School				
F1	70%	An average pitch	Senior	100 x 60
F2	68%	An average pitch	Senior	110 x 57
Derby College, Mackworth				
F1	80%	A good pitch	Senior	100 x 74
F2	78%	A good pitch	Senior	96 x 66
F3	82%	A good pitch	Mini	50 x 30
F4	88%	A good pitch	Senior	90 x 60
Merrill Academy				
F1	84%	A good pitch	Senior	100 x 60
West Park				
F1	67%	An average pitch	Youth	84 x 58
F2	70%	An average pitch	Youth	83 x 60
F3	71%	A good pitch	Senior	100 x 67
Private				
Asterdale Borrowash Victoria				
F1	84%	A good pitch	Senior	100 x 60
Asterdale (Graham St Prims)				
F1	66%	An average pitch	Senior	100 x 61
F2	85%	A good pitch	Senior	100 x 60
Mickleover RBL				
F1	88%	A good pitch	Senior	105 x 71
Mickleover Sports Ground				
F1	68%	An average pitch	Senior	100 x 68
F2	84%	A good pitch	Senior	110 x 70
Rolls Royce				
F1	89%	A good pitch	Senior	Not Known
F2	90%	A good pitch	Senior	Not Known
F3	90%	A good pitch	Senior	Not Known
F4	90%	A good pitch	Senior	Not Known

F5	90%	A good pitch	Senior	Not Known
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APPENDIX F: FOOTBALL PITCH CARRYING CAPACITY

Site	Ownership	Number of adult football pitches	Factor	Score (no. x Factor)	Number of youth football pitches	Factor	Score (no. x Factor)	Number of mini football pitches	Factor	Score (no. x Factor)
Alvaston Park	Local Authority	4	1	4	7	1	7	4	1	4
Arboretum Park	Local Authority	1	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chaddesden Park	Local Authority	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chellaston	Local Authority	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dale Road	Local Authority	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Darley Playing Fields	Local Authority	11	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Lane	Local Authority	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
King George Recreation Ground	Local Authority	3	0.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Markeaton Park	Local Authority	3	0.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Markeaton Park	Local Authority	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Markeaton Recreation Ground	Local Authority	2	0.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moorways	Local Authority	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normanton Park	Local Authority	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Site	Ownership	Number of adult football pitches	Factor	Score (no. x Factor)	Number of youth football pitches	Factor	Score (no. x Factor)	Number of mini football pitches	Factor	Score (no. x Factor)
Oakwood	Local Authority	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Osmaston Park	Local Authority	0	0	0	5	0.5	2.5	0	0	0
Racecourse	Local Authority	13	1	13	0	0	0	15	1	15
Rowditch	Local Authority	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sinfin Moor Park	Local Authority	8	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vicarage Lane Sports Ground	Local Authority	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asterdale (Graham St Prims)	Private Club	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asterdale (Borrowash Victoria)	Private Club	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mickleover Country Club	Private Club	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mickleover RBL	Private Club	1	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mickleover Sports Ground	Private Club	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rolls Royce	Private Club	5	1.5	7.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derby College Sports Centre	Education	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bemrose School	Education	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0

Site	Ownership	Number of adult football pitches	Factor	Score (no. x Factor)	Number of youth football pitches	Factor	Score (no. x Factor)	Number of mini football pitches	Factor	Score (no. x Factor)
Chellaston Academy	Education	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Derby Moor Community Sport College Trust	Education	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0
Lees Brook Community Sports College	Education	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merrill Academy	Education	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Benedict Catholic Voluntary Academy	Education	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0
West Park	Education	1	1	1	2		0	0	0	0
Woodlands School	Education	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0
Total		91		89.5	23		18.5	20		20

Key

Carrying capacity	Multiplication factor
Three matches (or more) per week	1.5
Two matches per week	1
One match per week	0.5

City of Derby – Outdoor Sports Strategy

One match (or less) per fortnight	0.25
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**APPENDIX G: DERBYSHIRE COUNTY CRICKET LEAGUE &
DERBYSHIRE PREMIER CRICKET LEAGUE GROUND
ASSESSMENTS**

Note 1 - Minimum Requirement:

If your club does not have the minimum requirement in place, you will have 3 years (Until the end of the 2010 season) to do the necessary work required.

Note 2 - Recommended Optimum:

As stated there is a 'Recommended Optimum' not a required minimum. However, it is suggested that if for example your club is rated Grade 'B', it is advisable to look at the 'Minimum Requirement' for Grade 'A' should you wish to gain promotion to a higher division that requires an 'A' Grade.

Note 3 - Pitch:

In this category clubs must also attain the minimum pitch pass marks contained in the existing league rules: DPCL 17:3:3; DCCL 17:6:3, 17:6:5 (a); and 17:6:6 (a).
DGA – Derbyshire Groundsmen's Association

ECB Pitch Assessment; to be conducted if required by the Premier League or DCCL Management – subject to pitch assessment markings.

Note 4: Outfield

There should be no excessive grass cuttings (dependent upon weather conditions)

Note 5: Sight Screens inside the Playing Area

- If Sight Screens are within the playing area they should be roped off to accommodate over / around the wicket when moveable without the boundary being changed.
- Sightscreens: **Law 19: "Under no circumstances can screens be inside the boundary"**. The boundary must be marked so that it goes around the front of the screens) thus ensuring that they are not within the boundary (Boards placed in front of the sightscreens are no longer optional under the Laws of Cricket).

Note 6 – Covers

The provision of covers can be either by roll on – roll off covers or alternatively the use of suitable sheeting that can be pinned down.

Note 7 – Score-Box:

- Minimum information means – Runs, Overs, Wickets and First Innings Total are displayed. Optional (but recommended) Batsmen's Individual Scores and Last Man's Score.
- Good Communication between umpires/scorer's: This means an acknowledgement light or other suitable signalling device that can be clearly seen

Note 8 – Telephone:

Clubs using a mobile phone must have a dedicated club mobile (A personal mobile number is not acceptable).

At Grade 'B' and Grade 'C' grounds a designated person in the team must have a mobile at the match for use in an emergency.

Note 9– Bell:

A bell or an alternative warning device such as an alarm or intercom system in both dressing rooms is acceptable. Preferably, any device other than a bell should be operative from the umpire's room.

Note 10– Clock:

A clock (adequate in size) should be placed on grounds with both 'A'+ and 'A' Grades. This is due to the requirement for the bowling of overs within the time limits under league rules (Rule 10).

Note 11 – Dressing Room:

- This facility should be contained in one room.
- The dressing room needs to have privacy for players and must be lockable (key to be given to the away captain for visiting teams)
- Playing Area viewable from the dressing rooms is recommended by the ECB but this may not be possible if the local authority are building the structure (**Only** applies to New Buildings)

Note 12 – Showers

Grade 'B' Grounds should have a minimum of two showers (Away Team) one shower (Home Team)
All showers must comply with health regulations and should have regular water tests (where appropriate).

Note 13- Umpires Room:

- The umpire's room must be lockable and not used for storage or any other purpose. The key must be in the possession of the umpires throughout the duration of the match.
- All grounds must have an umpire's room which is suitable and adequate for purpose. It is recommended that Grade A+ should be 28 ft² and Grade 'A' 20 ft²
- Clubs with two Grounds on their main ground should provide an umpires room suitable and adequate for purpose (recommended room size 40ft²)

Note 14 – Hospitality:

- In a **new build or planned extension**. Grade 'A'+ and Grade 'A' should have seating / table space to accommodate 30 persons (24 players, 2 umpires, 2 scorers and 2 team managers/club officials).
- Grade 'B' should have seating / table space to accommodate 26 persons (22 players, 2 umpires and 2 scorers).
- Grade 'C' a suitable area with tables and seating for the players and umpires.
- Clubs are required to comply with all the necessary laws and regulations that are required to operate the club and its facilities (These include the Local Authority Regulations. Health and Safety, Risk Assessment, Fire Regulations, Taxation, entertainment and all the appropriate necessary legal requirements). It is the responsibility of the club to ensure that they have acted appropriately and reasonably in meeting these legal requirements.

Note 15 – Kitchen:

All clubs are required to meet the standards of the Local Authority and relevant legal legislation.

Note 16 – Toilets:

- Clubs should consider that if it is possible to install disability toilets that they should do so e.g. by adapting an existing toilet which is suitable in size or can be so adapted.
- If a new build or extension is planned toilets for the disabled must be provided. Refer to Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) and Local Authority Building Regulations.

APPENDIX H: DERBYSHIRE FA SURVEY OF PITCH HIRE COSTS

Derbyshire Local Authority Natural Grass Pitch Hire Prices

An average pitch price for LA owned sites for **2010 -11** Season

LA	Adult Pitch	Youth 11 v 11	Youth 9 v 9	Mini-Soccer	Comments
Amber Valley	£42.10 p/game	£21.86 p/game	N/A	N/A	
Bolsover	£35.10 p/game	N/A	N/A	N/A	Games are £27.60 with a leisure pass. Only adult 11v11 pitches are hired.
Chesterfield	£435 p/season	£435 p/season	£310 p/season	£192 p/season	Prices do not include changing facilities.
Derby City	£37.60 p/game	£18.80 p/game	£11.70 p/game	£10.70 p/game	DGLL 9 v 9 charged £12.70 Per Game. Prices include VAT but if 10+ sessions are booked, then subject to meeting the Custom and Excise conditions for VAT clubs could apply to be VAT exempt
Derbyshire Dales	£32.10 p/game	£16.05 p/game	N/A	N/A	Prices include VAT but if 10+ sessions are booked, then VAT is taken off. Prices include changing rooms.
Erewash	£32.90 p/game (with changing)	£21.15 p/game (with changing)	£21.15 p/game (with changing)	£21.15 p/game (with changing)	Prices include VAT & are per session, not

	£28.20 p/game (pitch only)	£18.80 p/game (pitch only)	£18.80 p/game (pitch only)	£18.80 p/game (pitch only)	per season.
High Peak	£470 p/season (with changing) £315 p/season (pitch only)	£310 p/season (with changing) £210 p/season (pitch only)	£310 p/season (with changing) £210 p/season (pitch only)	£310 p/season (with changing) £210 p/season (pitch only)	
North-East Derbyshire	£355 p/season + £156 for changing	£119 p/season + £52.50 for changing	N/A	£62 p/season + £52.50 for changing	Additional fee for deposit of keys.
South Derbyshire	£393 p/season	£196.60 p/season (with changing) £147 p/season (pitch only)	N/A	N/A	

An average pitch price for LA owned sites for 2011-12 Season

LA	Adult Pitch	Youth 11 v 11	Youth 9 v 9	Mini-Soccer	Comments
Amber Valley	Between £26 - £88.80 p/game	Between £14.30 - £48 p/game	N/A	N/A	AVBC has grading system for pitch hire ranging from 1 to 5. 1 being a quality pitch with changing & 5 being no changing at all.
Bolsover	£35.10 p/game	N/A	N/A	N/A	Games are £27.60 with a leisure pass. Only adult 11v11 pitches are hired.
Chesterfield	£460 p/season	£460 p/season	£330 p/season	£205 p/season	Prices do not include changing facilities.
Derby City	£27 p/game (pitch only) £40 p/game with changing & showers £6.00 additional changing £15.10 additional changing & showers	£16.90 p/game (pitch only) £25.60 p/game with changing & showers £3.50 additional changing £7.60 additional changing & showers	*£11.70p/game	*£12.70 p/game	* The youth and mini soccer charges were heavily discounted and an incremental approach to bring these charges in line with the Council's reduced (jr) rate has been implemented over the next 2 years. The adult and Youth (11v11) prices include one changing room Prices include VAT but if 10+ sessions are booked, then subject to meeting the Custom

					and Excise conditions for VAT clubs could apply to be VAT exempt
Derbyshire Dales	£34.50 p/game	£17.25 p/game	N/A	N/A	Prices include VAT but if 10+ sessions are booked, then VAT is taken off. Prices include changing rooms.
Erewash	£33.60 p/game (with changing) £28.80 p/game (pitch only)	£21.60 p/game (with changing) £19.20 p/game (pitch only)	£21.60 p/game (with changing) £19.20 p/game (pitch only)	£21.60 p/game (with changing) £19.20 p/game (pitch only)	Prices include VAT & are per session, not per season.
High Peak	£470 p/season (with changing) £315 p/season (pitch only)	£310 p/season (with changing) £210 p/season (pitch only)	£310 p/season (with changing) £210 p/season (pitch only)	£310 p/season (with changing) £210 p/season (pitch only)	
North-East Derbyshire	£355 p/season + £156 for changing	£119 p/season + £52.50 for changing	N/A	£62 p/season + £52.50 for changing	Additional fee for deposit of keys.
South Derbyshire	£401 p/season	£206.60 p/season (with changing) £154 p/season (pitch only)	N/A	N/A	

APPENDIX I: CALCULATION OF LOCAL STANDARDS OF PROVISION

Playing Pitches

		Original calculation - see below*			Using TaLPF figures**		
	No of pitches	Pitch size	Total	ha/1000	Pitch size	Total	ha/1000
Football							
Senior	91	0.9	81.90		1.40	127.40	
Youth	23	0.75	17.25		0.50	11.50	
Mini	20	0.36	7.20		0.30	6.00	
Rugby	7	1.25	8.75		1.20	8.40	
Cricket	16	1.85	29.60		2.00	32.00	
Total	157		144.70	0.57		185.30	0.73
Total		With 15% site multiplier	166.41	0.65		213.10	0.84
		* based on average size of pitch +50% safety/run off					
		** using figures in Towards A Level Playing Field Appendix					

Population: Interim 2011-based Subnational Population Projections 2013 254,569

Current level of provision equates to 0.65 hectares per 1000 population

Bowling Greens

Standard bowling green size is 40m x 40m = 1600 m²

Add 50% for path etc = 2400m²

Number of greens =24

Area of Bowling Greens = 5.76 hectares

Apply 15% multiplier = 6.624 hectares

Population: Interim 2011-based Subnational Population Projections 2013 254,569

Hectares per 1000 = 0.03

Current level of provision equates to 0.03 hectares per 1000 population

Tennis Courts

Standard Tennis court size = 593 m²

Number of courts =51

Area of tennis courts = 3.03 hectares

Apply 15% multiplier = 3.48 hectares

Population: Interim 2011-based Subnational Population Projections 2013 254,569

Hectares per 1000 = 0.01

Current level of provision equates to 0.01 hectares per 1000 population

APPENDIX J: HIERARCHY OF PROVISION

Proposed Hierarchy of Outdoor Sports Provision

Central Hub (Tier One)

Central					
Location	Football	Cricket	Rugby	AGP	Other
Racecourse and adjacent outdoor sports facilities	13 Senior; 15 Mini	Derbyshire County Cricket Ground/ Darley Abbey CC/ Parker's Piece	Derby RFC/ Derby RLFC	YES	Chester Green Bowling/Tennis/

Secondary Hubs (Tier 2)

South West					
Location	Football	Cricket	Rugby	AGP	Other
Rolls Royce/ Osmaston Park/ Moorways	Rolls Royce/ Osmaston Park/ Moorways	Rolls Royce	Rolls Royce	Moorways	Rolls Royce Bowling/Tennis

North West					
Location	Football	Cricket	Rugby	AGP	Other
Derby College or Mickleover Sports Club	2 Senior; 2 Youth	Mickleover Sports Club	N/A	YES	N/A

South East					
Location	Football	Cricket	Rugby	AGP	Other
Alvaston Park	4 Senior 7 Youth; 4 Mini	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

North East					
Location	Football	Cricket	Rugby	AGP	Other
Asterdale Sports Ground	Borrowash Victoria/Grahams Street Prims	N/A	Leesbrook RFC	N/A	Spondon Bowling

Local Sites (Tier 3)

South West					
Location	Football	Cricket	Rugby	AGP	Other
Arboretum Park	1 Senior	N/A	N/A	MUGA	N/A
Bemrose School	1 Senior; 1 Youth; more proposed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dale Road	2 Senior	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Derby Moor Community Sport College Trust	1 Senior; 2 Youth	N/A	N/A	YES	N/A
King George V Recreation Ground	3 Senior	Littleover Centurions	N/A	N/A	Tennis
Normanton Park	2 Senior	N/A	N/A	MUGA	Cricket Nets
Rowditch	1 Senior	N/A	N/A	N/A	Rowditch Bowling
Sinfin Moor Park	8 Senior	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Derby Congregational CURC Sports Field/ Rosehill Methodists	N/A	2 Pitches - Derby Congs CC/Rosehill CC	N/A	N/A	Derby Co-op Bowling/ Rosehill Methodist Bowling/ Tennis

North West					
Location	Football	Cricket	Rugby	AGP	Other
Allestree Recreation Ground	N/A	Allestree CC	N/A	N/A	Allestree Bowling
Darley Playing Fields	11 Senior	Darley Abbey CC	N/A	N/A	Chester Green Bowling
Markeaton Park	5 Youth	Friendly/ Occasional	N/A	N/A	Tennis
Markeaton Recreation Ground	2 Senior	N/A	N/A	N/A	West End Bowling
Mickleover RBL	1 Senior	N/A	N/A	N/A	Royal British Legion Bowling
Saint Benedict Catholic Voluntary Academy	1 Senior; 2 Youth	N/A	N/A	YES	N/A
Vicarage Lane Sports Ground	1 Senior	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Woodlands School	1 Senior; 2 Youth	N/A	N/A	YES	Tennis/ Netball

South East					
Location	Football	Cricket	Rugby	AGP	Other
Chellaston (Snelmoor Lane)	3 Senior	Friendly/Occasional/Third XI	N/A	MUGA	N/A
Chellaston Academy	1 Senior/1 Youth.	N/A	Melbourne RFC Junior Section	N/A	N/A
Field Lane	2 Senior	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Merrill Academy	1 Senior	N/A	N/A	YES	N/A
Raynesway Ground	N/A	Alvaston & Boulton CC	N/A	N/A	N/A

North East					
Location	Football	Cricket	Rugby	AGP	Other
Chaddesden Park	4 Senior	Friendly/Occasional	N/A	N/A	Chaddesden Bowling/Tennis
Lees Brook Community Sports College	2 Senior	N/A	N/A	YES	N/A
West Park	1 Senior; 2 Youth	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Please Note: The proposed hierarchy of Outdoor Sports Provision is subject to review and change as the hierarchy modelling develops.