

Playing Pitch Strategy



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

What is a playing pitch and what is a Playing Pitch Strategy?

- 1.1 A playing pitch is defined by the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order (2010) as being:

“a delineated area which, together with any run off areas is of 0.2 hectares or more, and which is used for association football, rugby, cricket, hockey, lacrosse, rounders, baseball, softball, American football, Australian football, Gaelic football, shinty, hurling, polo or cycle polo.”

- 1.2 A Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) is a 2-part report; firstly, it is a formal assessment of current and future team-based for, and the supply and quality of, playing pitches. Secondly, it is a strategy for the development of pitch based sport, both in terms of the quantity and quality of pitches and facilities, and levels of participation within the sports covered by the strategy.

Why is the Playing Pitch Strategy being developed?

- 1.3 Scarborough Borough Council is currently involved in a number of projects that are directly related to the provision of playing pitches. At present, each project is being progressed independently. By developing a Playing Pitch Strategy each individual area of work can be brought together into a single document; thereby ensuring that there is a clear and concise strategy for sports development in place that Sport England, the pitch sport National Governing Bodies and the wider sporting community can buy in to. The key drivers behind the development of the Playing Pitch Strategy include:

- ***Sustainable Communities Strategy (April 2010)***

The Borough's Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) contains a series of objectives based around healthy lifestyles and sports participation. Section 4.1 of the SCS highlights the need to 'improve the quality of leisure provision within the Borough' and to 'improve opportunities for participation in sporting activity for all residents' as future priorities. The Playing Pitch Strategy can assist in the delivery of these objectives.

- ***Sports Development***

There are a number of sports development initiatives taking place within the Borough. The Playing Pitch Strategy can provide clear aims and objectives to enhance existing initiatives whilst also indicating where new initiatives can be put in place.

- ***Local Plan update***

The Borough Council are currently in the process of updating its Local Plan (1999). As part of this process a robust evidence base covering a variety of topics will need to be compiled. One of the outcomes of the Playing Pitch Strategy will be to identify whether or not additional land will

need to be allocated within the Local Plan for the development of new sports facilities.

The North York Moors National Park Core Strategy and Development Policies was adopted in 2008 and Core Policy I supports new sports facilities and resists loss of existing ones unless they are no longer suitable or viable. New facilities should ideally be located in Service Villages (Scalby, Sleights, and East & West Ayton) and Local Service Villages (Fylingthorpe, Lythe, Staithes and Hinderwell) unless there are no suitable sites in these locations.

- ***The assessment of planning applications***

The Playing Pitch Strategy will inform the assessment of planning applications involving playing pitches, e.g. where development would result in the loss of playing pitches. The Strategy would indicate whether there is a surplus or deficit of playing pitches within the study area and, therefore, whether or not there is a need to re-provide facilities elsewhere.

- ***Development Projects***

The Borough Council are currently progressing a number of development projects, including the Weaponess Sports Village, which seeks to provide a new integrated hub for sports provision within the town of Scarborough. The Playing Pitch Strategy will help to shape the context, scale and scope of the proposals.

- ***Capitalising on Investment Opportunities***

Having a Playing Pitch Strategy that sets clear priorities for sport, based around robust evidence, will put the Council and its delivery partners in the best position to take advantage of funding and investment opportunities.

What sports are to be included in the strategy?

- 1.4 The sports of **football, cricket, rugby union, rugby league** and **hockey** have been included within this Playing Pitch Strategy as their respective national governing bodies¹ (NGBs) have developed the new PPS guidance in partnership with Sport England. Moreover, each of these sports are well represented within Scarborough Borough.
- 1.5 In addition, although it is not a pitch sport by definition, **tennis** has been included within this PPS due to the number of issues facing the sport in the Borough. For example, Filey Road Sports Centre, which currently provides a large number of hard and grass surface tennis courts, is due to be closed within the next few years. The PPS will assess the implications of this and establish a clear way forward in terms of the number of courts that should be re-provided.

¹ Football Association, England and Wales Cricket Board, Rugby Football Union, Rugby Football League and England Hockey

What is the vision for playing pitch provision in the area?

- 1.6 The “Sustainable Community Strategy for the Borough of Scarborough” (2010-2013) sets out a long-term strategic vision for the future of the Borough. It states that Scarborough will be;

“A dynamic, vibrant and prosperous place where people want to live now and in the future. A place where people have opportunities and support to achieve their full potential in an outstanding natural environment.”

- 1.7 The document is structured around five themes, which set out the key issues for Borough and identifies how the vision can be delivered. Theme 4 of the SCS is titled ‘Inclusive and Vibrant Communities’ and identifies the need to:

- improve the quality of leisure provision within the Borough
- improve opportunities for participation in sporting activity for all residents

- 1.8 These objectives can be used to develop a vision that is specific to sport pitches and to this Playing Pitch Strategy. The vision for the PPS is to:

“Ensure that all residents of the Borough have access to high quality sports pitches; to promote participation in sporting activity, both now and in the future.”

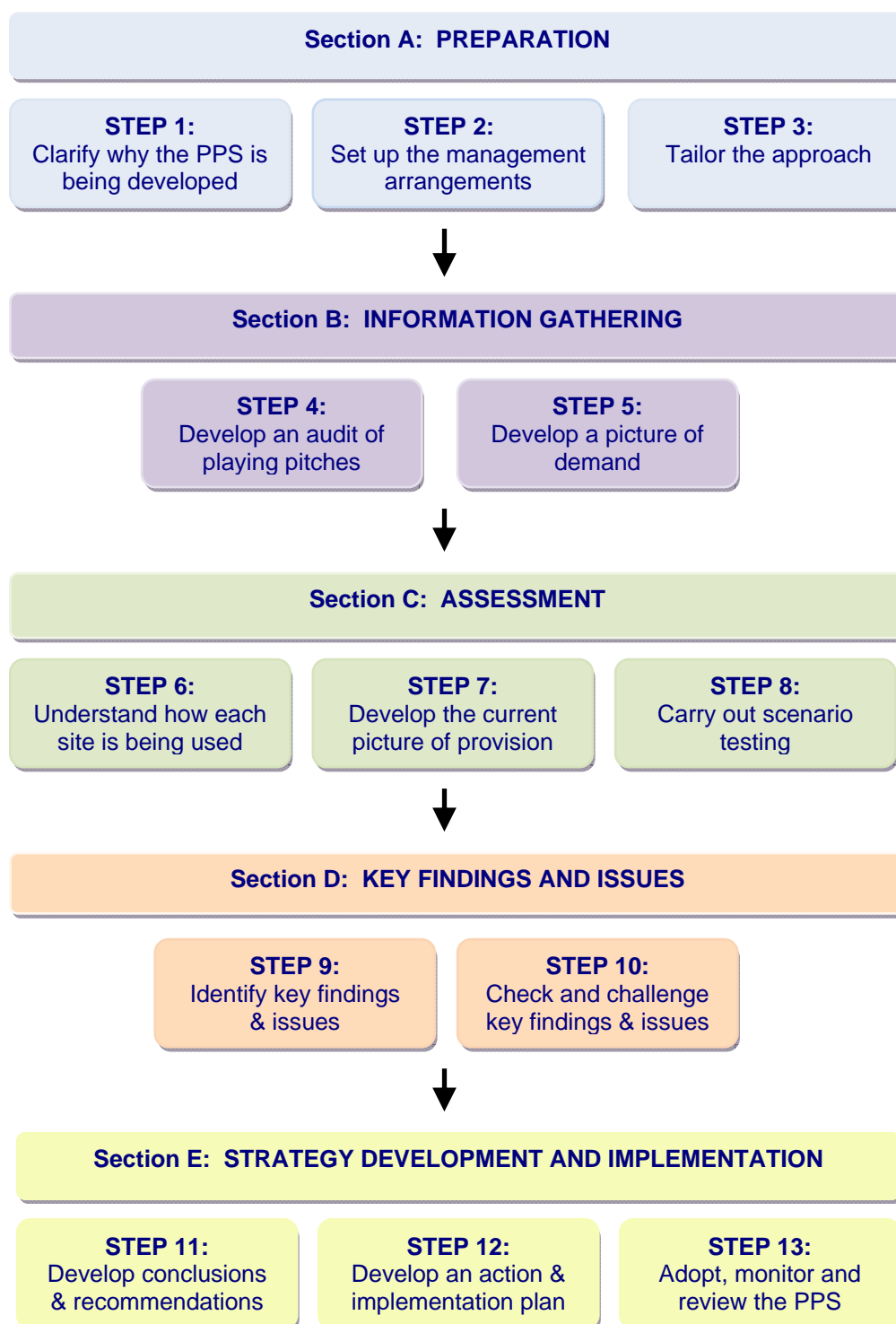
What are the key objectives of the PPS?

- 1.9 The following objectives are central to the delivery of the vision for playing pitches and sport participation. They relate directly to key stages of developing a Playing Pitch Strategy (see chapter 2). The objectives are:

- a. Provide a robust evidence base that can be used by multiple Council departments and other stakeholders for a wide range of projects
- b. Gather all available supply and demand data from a range of sources for all sports covered by this Playing Pitch Strategy
- c. Assess the quality of all sites and pitches in the Borough (including the area covered by the North York Moors National Park)
- d. Achieve a high response rate from the surveys sent to clubs, schools and parish councils/community organisations
- e. Engage with Sport England and the relevant National Governing Bodies for sport throughout the production of the PPS
- f. Compile a comprehensive GIS database of the location and quality of all playing pitches in the Borough
- g. Assess whether there is sufficient pitch capacity to accommodate all elements of current and future demand
- h. Identify the nature and location of any overuse, unmet demand and spare capacity for play across all pitch types and sports
- i. Highlight the key issues around pitch provision and participation that need to be addressed
- j. Establish clear, prioritised, specific and achievable recommendations and actions to address the key issues around pitch provision and participation
- k. Ensure that the PPS is regularly monitored and updated, with a full review to be undertaken after 5 years

3.0 PROJECT PLAN

3.1 The Project Plan sets out the methodology for completing this Playing Pitch Strategy. It has been developed in accordance with Sport England's new PPS guidance (*"Developing a Playing Pitch Strategy"*) and identifies the key elements of work required to complete the step-by-step approach outlined in the diagram below:



SECTION A: PREPARATION

Management Arrangements

- 3.2 A **Steering Group** comprising representatives of key stakeholders (including Sport England and the NGB's) has been established to oversee the production of the PPS. In addition, officers from North Yorkshire County Council and North York Moors National Park Authority have had input into the document.

Background research and initial audit meetings

- 3.3 An understanding of the specific sports that are active in the Borough of Scarborough has been gained in order to determine what sports should be included in the PPS. Both the Steering Group and National Governing Bodies (NGBs) were actively involved in defining and scoping the purpose of the PPS.

SECTION B: INFORMATION GATHERING

Data gathering

- 3.4 The first part of the PPS process includes the gathering of information relating to the **quantity, quality** and **accessibility** of playing pitch provision in the Borough. A database of information compiled through the Borough Council's Green Spaces Audit has been used as the starting point for the data gathering process. This study covered the informal (recreational) element of playing fields but also included an audit of what pitches are located within the Borough. Additional information has been drawn from other secondary sources, such as Sport England's Active Places tool and the sport specific data held by each of the pitch sport National Governing Bodies.

Audit database set up

- 3.5 Using the sources of information outlined above a clear and user friendly database of all playing pitches (including Artificial Grass Pitches) has been compiled. This includes all pitches regardless of their ownership, management or availability. Pitches that are no longer used but have previously been marked out for sports use are also included; providing they have not been developed for alternative uses.

Site visits

- 3.6 In order to ascertain the quality of playing pitch provision, individual site visits have been undertaken. These were conducted for each pitch using the Non Technical Assessments developed with the NGBs for each of the sports included within the study. Data obtained through the formal assessment process has also been supplemented by local professional knowledge where this is available.

Surveys to clubs, schools and parish councils/town councils

- 3.7 In addition to the site assessments carried out by the project team, surveys were sent to each sports club, school, and parish/town council in the Borough. This method has been used to provide a user opinion on pitch quality, which is often the most important element of assessing pitch quality. Each user has

been sent a survey that is tailored to their specific sport; the survey for each sport has been developed with the relevant pitch sport NGB.

- 3.8 Educational establishments (schools, colleges and universities) play a key role in the provision of playing pitches throughout the Borough. These institutions have been involved in the PPS process in order to maximise the community use of playing pitches. The project team have engaged in dialogue with both the secondary school headmasters and the primary and junior school headmasters to ensure their involvement.

Consultation with Local Authority officers

- 3.9 Although there was regular communication between officers within the working group, formal consultation with key officers from all of the relevant departments has also been undertaken. The following local authority officers were interviewed in order to gain an understanding of issues they are facing within their respective roles:

- Brian Bennett, (former) Head of Tourism and Culture
- Andrew Williams, Leisure and Community Services Officer
- Matt Hewison, Sports Development Officer
- Dave Finch, Senior Parks Officer
- Matthew Smartt, Landscape Architect

Consultation with Sport England and the National Governing Bodies

- 3.10 As one of the pilot authorities for the new Playing Pitch Strategy methodology, the Borough Council has been in continuous dialogue with Sport England from the start of the PPS process. A meeting group with the NGB representatives was established to ensure that they helped to shape and inform the production of the PPS. Meetings with the NGBs were held at key stages of strategy production.

Consultation with key leagues/clubs

- 3.11 Consultation with some of the key leagues and larger sports clubs in the area provided an opportunity to further explore and challenge demand related issues more accurately and therefore more robustly. Examples of this included clubs that have a large number of teams and members across various sports (e.g. Cayton Playing Fields Association, who have 3 senior football teams, 8 junior football teams and 3 cricket teams) and the higher level teams operating within the Borough such as, Scarborough Rugby Union Football Club, Scarborough Cricket Club, and Scarborough Athletic Football Club, who can also play a role in raising awareness of the PPS.

Data collection and analysis

- 3.12 Each individual element of data collected through the assessment and consultation process has been collated and stored within a dedicated excel database. This database is linked to a Geographical Information System (GIS) that presents the information in a visual format. This GIS database can be continually updated to track progress on any key priorities to be identified within the final strategy.

SECTION C: ASSESSMENT

Draft Assessment Report

3.13 The information collected through the data gathering and consultation process has been used to assess the adequacy of playing pitch provision within the Borough. In producing the assessment the following issues were addressed:

- How each site is being used and how much play each site can accommodate;
- If any sites are currently being overused;
- If any sites could accommodate some additional play;
- The amount of latent and displaced demand that currently exists;
- The amount of demand being met on pitches with unsecured community use;
- The amount of demand for playing pitches that may be generated in the future.

3.14 At this stage of the report the Steering Group and each of the respective pitch sport NGBs were invited to highlight issues that needed to be addressed before the assessment was finalised, and a strategy was developed.

SECTION D: KEY FINDINGS AND ISSUES

Finalise Assessment Report

3.15 The draft assessment report was amended to take into account the views of the Steering Group and NGBs before being used to develop the draft Strategy. In finalising the assessment report a series of key findings and issues were identified. These covered the following elements:

- How the characteristics of the area impact on playing pitch provision;
- The supply of playing pitch provision;
- The demand for playing pitch provision;
- The adequacy of playing pitch provision to meet both current and future demand;
- The nature and location of any unmet demand and spare capacity during the peak period within the study area and for each sport and analysis area;
- The nature and location of any overplay, unmet demand and spare capacity across the week (season for cricket) within the study area and for each sport and analysis area.

SECTION E: STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

Draft Strategy

3.16 The key findings and issues highlighted by the assessment report formed the basis of the draft strategy. The itself strategy sets out the conclusions of the assessment work and presents clear, prioritised, specific and achievable recommendations and actions. The PPS guidance states that the strategy should:

- Investigate a range of solutions to address the key findings and issues identified;
- Develop and agree with the steering group, pitch sport NGB's and other parties a range of recommendations and actions;
- Develop a detailed, prioritised and costed action and implementation plan;
- Decide on an appropriate monitoring and review process and put in place the necessary arrangements;

Finalise Strategy

- 3.17 An essential part of finalising the strategy and choosing specific actions was to consult directly with the steering group, the pitch sport NGBs and other relevant parties. These working relationships should be maintained as the PPS is implemented over the coming years.

3.0 CONTEXT

Scarborough Borough: An Overview

- 3.1 Scarborough Borough is a large rural area, which encompasses the entire east coast of the North Yorkshire Sub-Region. It covers an area of 854 km² (330 square miles), of which 62% is within the North York Moors National Park. The Borough has a population of 108,793 (Source: 2011 Census Area Statistics), with the majority of residents living in the three major urban areas of Scarborough, Whitby and Filey; Scarborough town² has a population of 52,846, Whitby³ has a population of 13,213 and Filey⁴ has a population of 6,530. The remaining population is spread across a number of rural villages. A full breakdown of population by ward area is presented in the table below:

Ward	2011
Castle	4,743
Cayton	4,152
Central	5,182
Danby	2,072
Derwent Valley	4,486
Eastfield	5,610
Esk Valley	4,255
Falsgrave Park	4,855
Filey	6,530
Fylingdales	2,136
Hertford	4,864
Linhead	2,210
Mayfield	4,652
Mulgrave	3,418
Newby	6,352
North Bay	4,819
Northstead	4,038
Ramshill	4,425
Scalby, Hackness & Staintondale	3,964
Seamner	4,647
Stepney	4,381
Streonshalh	4,608
Weaponess	3,831
Whitby West Cliff	3,953
Woodlands	4,610
District Total	108,793

- 3.2 The age profile of the Borough's residents is reflective of an area that is an attractive retirement destination; 27.5% of the population are aged over 60, compared with an average of 20.9% nationally. Furthermore, only 21.9% of the population are aged between 20 and 39, compared to 28.1% nationally.

² Scarborough town comprises Castle, Central, Eastfield, Falsgrave Park, Newby, North Bay, Northstead, Ramshill, Stepney, Weaponess and Woodlands wards

³ Whitby town comprises Mayfield, Streonshalh and Whitby West Cliff wards

⁴ Filey town comprises Filey ward

3.3 The population of the Borough is expected to rise over the coming years, with the latest Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) projections suggesting a 3.1% increase up to the year 2030. During this period it is anticipated that the proportion of older people will grow at a much faster rate than that of younger people, resulting in an aging population. This trend is demonstrated in the table below, which covers the period up to 2015.

Scarborough Borough								
Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Chg 10 - 15	% Chg
0-4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	0.4	7.5%
5-9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	0.4	7.8%
10-14	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	-0.5	-8.6%
15-19	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	-0.7	-10.8%
20-24	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	-0.2	-3.1%
25-29	5	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	0.7	14.0%
30-34	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	0.5	11.4%
35-39	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	-1.1	-19.3%
40-44	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.9	-1	-14.5%
45-49	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.1	-0.8	-10.1%
50-54	7.5	7.7	7.9	8	8	8.1	0.6	8.0%
55-59	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7	0.4	5.5%
60-64	8.8	8.7	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.4	-1.4	-15.9%
65-69	7	7.4	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.6	1.6	22.9%
70-74	6	6	6	6.1	6.3	6.6	0.6	10.0%
75-79	4.7	4.7	4.8	5	5.2	5.2	0.5	10.6%
80-84	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.1	2.8%
85-89	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.1	4.3%
90+	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.2	15.4%
Scarborough	107.6	107.6	107.7	107.7	107.8	107.9	0.3	0.3%

3.4 The ageing of the population has significant implications for sports participation and, therefore, the need for sports facilities. Although the population is projected to increase by about 3% to 2030, the actual number of people within the main 'active population' (6-55 years old) (highlighted in yellow) is anticipated to decline overall by 6%. This is demonstrated in the table below.

		2010	%	2030	%	Change 2010-2030
Non active	0-5	5300	5%	5000	5%	0%
Active population	6 to 55	61300	57%	56100	51%	-6%
Non active	>55	41000	38%	49800	45%	7%
Total non active		46300		54800		
Total population		107600		110900		

Locally Derived Population Projections

3.5 The 2010 ONS population projections provide the most up-to-date and detailed projections; covering population change by sex and age group, rather than just at the Borough-wide level. However, these projections have been superseded

by work undertaken by the Borough Council's planning team, who developed new population projections in setting a locally derived target for housing delivery⁵ to be planned for through the emerging Local Plan (as required by the National Planning Policy Framework). These projections predict a higher level of population growth; a population of 123,300 by 2030 as opposed to 110,900. They also predict a slightly higher level of growth than the 2008 ONS population projections, which predicted 121,000 people by 2030.

- 3.6 The locally derived population projections follow the same demographic trends as the ONS projections, but also take into account the latest economic projections (job growth) for the Borough. As such, the aging population issues are likely to remain.

Analysis Areas

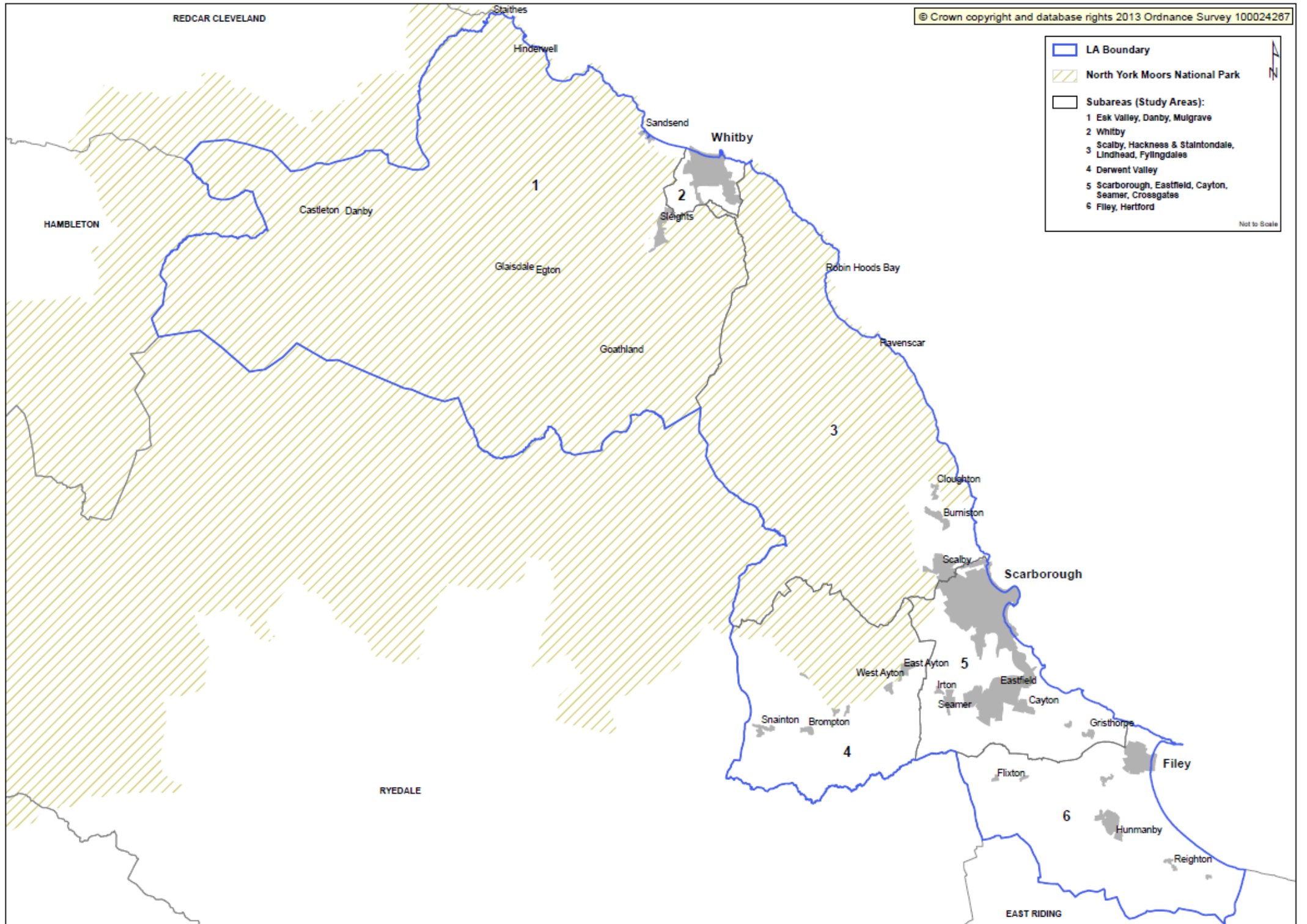
- 3.7 To fully understand the patterns of supply and demand, the adequacy of provision is analysed firstly on a Borough-wide level and then within 6 sub-areas (Analysis Areas). The composition of these areas firstly reflects the distribution of settlements within the Borough (where the main settlements of Scarborough, Whitby and Filey provide a large number of sports pitches and teams) and also the structure of sports leagues. The table below sets out the wards and settlements in each Analysis Area.

Analysis Area	Wards	Settlements	Population
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	North Bay, Newby, Northstead, Woodlands, Stepney, Central, Castle, Ramshill, Falsgrave Park and Weaponess, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	61,645
Whitby	Streonshalh, Mayfield and Whitby West Cliff	Whitby	13,213
Filey and Hertford	Filey and Hertford	Filey, Hunmanby, Flixton	11,394
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	Sleights, Staithes, Lythe, Grosmont, Goathland, Glaisdale, Danby, Castleton	9,745
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	Scalby ⁶ , Burniston, Cloughton, Robin Hoods Bay	8,310
Derwent Valley	Derwent Valley	East Ayton, West Ayton, Wykeham, Brompton, Snainton	4,486

- 3.8 The precise boundaries of each analysis area are presented in the map below.

⁵ "An Objective Assessment of Housing Need", www.scarborough.gov.uk/localplan

⁶ Scalby is recognised as being part of the wider Scarborough Urban Area within the emerging Local Plan



LA Boundary

North York Moors National Park

Subareas (Study Areas):

- 1 Esk Valley, Danby, Mulgrave
- 2 Whitby
- 3 Scalby, Hackness & Staintondale, Lindhead, Fylingdales
- 4 Derwent Valley
- 5 Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton, Seamer, Crossgates
- 6 Filey, Hartford

Not to Scale

4.0 MARKET SEGMENTATION ANALYSIS

- 4.1 Utilising sources of information and evidence, such as Sport England's Active People Survey (APS), will allow us to gain a more detailed understanding of sports participation in the Borough. The Survey was conducted nationwide and identifies how participation varies from place to place and between different groups in the adult population (aged 18 and over). It will help to answer the following questions around participation that are critical for this Playing Pitch Strategy:
- What are the sports participation trends for adults in the study area?
 - Which are the most popular sports played by adults in the study area?
 - What is the sporting profile of participants in the area and where do they live?
 - Is there any latent demand for pitch sports within the area?
- 4.2 The full Market Segmentation Analysis report, which was undertaken by North Yorkshire Sport, is available in **Appendix 4**.

Active People Survey Analysis

- 4.3 The Active People Survey provides the largest sample size ever established for a sport and recreation survey. Using data from the survey, it is possible to analyse participation levels in a specified area and trends over time. The table below shows sports participation levels in Scarborough using the **3x30 Sport indicator**, which covers the percentage of the adult population participating in at least 30 minutes of sport and active recreation (including recreational walking and cycling) of at least moderate intensity, on at least 3 days a week.

Figure 4.1: Active People Survey

3x30 Sport Indicator	APS2 (Oct 2007-Oct 2008)		APS3 (Oct 2008-Oct 2009)		APS4 (Oct 2009-Oct 2010)		APS5 (Oct 2010 - Oct 2011)		
	%	Base	%	Base	%	Base	%	Base	Statistically significant change from APS 2
Scarborough	15.1%	502	13.1%	502	14.9%	501	11.3%	501	No change
North Yorkshire	15.7%	4,030	16.4%	4,021	17.9%	4,062	18.1%	4,009	Increase
National	16.4%	191,324	16.6%	193,947	16.5%	188,354	16.3%	166,805	No change

- 4.4 The Active People 5 survey (Oct 2010-Oct 2011) demonstrates that 11.3% of the Scarborough population currently take part in at least 3 x30 minutes of Sport each week. Although the figures have gradually dropped since APS2, this is not deemed to be a statistically significant change. It also shows that participation in Scarborough is lower than the national average (16.3%) and the North Yorkshire average (18.1%), the latter of which has shown a statistically significant increase since APS2.

Sport Participation Trends (National)

- 4.5 Looking at the sports selected for analysis within this Playing Pitch Strategy (Football, Cricket, Rugby, Hockey and Tennis⁷), national figures for participation show a statistically significant decline in all sports between 2007 and 2011, with the exception of cricket, which has shown no change over the same period.

Figure 4.2: Sports Trends (2007 -2011)

Active People Survey: Sports Trends									
1 x 30 sport indicator	APS2 (Oct 2007-Oct 2008)		APS3 (Oct 2008-Oct 2009)		APS4 (Oct 2009-Oct 2010)		APS5 (Oct 2010 - Oct 2011)		Statistically significant change from APS 2
Sport England NGB 09 13 Funded sports	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	
Football	5.18%	2,144,700	5.08%	2,122,700	4.96%	2,090,000	4.98%	2,117,000	Decrease
Tennis	1.18%	487,500	1.27%	530,900	1.04%	437,500	0.88%	375,800	Decrease
Bowls	3.40%	277,800	3.07%	254,400	2.92%	246,600	2.55%	219,800	Decrease
Cricket	0.49%	204,800	0.49%	206,600	0.41%	171,900	0.51%	215,500	No change
Rugby Union	0.56%	230,300	0.50%	207,500	0.46%	194,200	0.42%	178,900	Decrease
Hockey	0.24%	99,800	0.23%	95,700	0.21%	86,800	0.19%	79,200	Decrease
Rugby League	0.20%	82,000	0.15%	63,000	0.12%	52,300	0.12%	51,000	Decrease

Market Segmentation

- 4.6 Sport England has developed a Market Segmentation tool to help sports organisations understand more about individual sporting habits and preferences, so that sports facilities and activities can be planned and targeted more effectively. The tool combines data from the Active People Survey, Taking Part Survey and a broad range of demographic data sourced and developed by Experian. A full description of each segment, known as 'Pen Portraits' can be found at the following link:
<http://segments.sportengland.org/querySegments.aspx>
- 4.7 These segments not only allow us better understand the characteristics of the potential sporting market we should be planning for, but also to explore the market base at varying geographic levels. Each segment has been assigned a name that reflects the most popular first names for the group.

Segment Overview

- 4.8 The Market Segmentation tool has been used to identify the breakdown of segments in the Scarborough Borough. As demonstrated by the table below, the most popular segments in the Borough are 'Elsie & Arnold' and 'Roger & Joy' who collectively account for 21% of the population:

⁷ Bowls has also been included within the figures but is not within the scope of the PPS

- **'Elsie & Arnold'** are 'retirement home singles' – these retired singles or widowers are predominantly female and tend to live in sheltered accommodation. They are the least active group in the population, but may enjoy a gentle game of bowls.
- **'Roger & Joy'** are an 'early retirement couple' – who are nearing the end of their careers and like to do some sport, as long as it's not too full-on.

4.9 The table also shows that the proportion of older segments is higher than the local, regional and national averages, which is in keeping with the demographic of the local population. Nevertheless, a wide range of other more active segments are also well represented in the area, including Phillip, Elaine and Tim:

- **'Phillip'** is a 'comfortable mid-life male' – this mid-life professional is sporty, has older children and more time for himself than he used to
- **'Elaine'** is an 'empty nest career woman' – she is a mid-life professional, who has more time for herself since her children left home. She goes swimming once a week.
- **'Tim'** is a 'settling down male' – a sporty professional man, who's likely to be buying a house and settling down with a partner.

Figure 4.3: Overview of Sporting Segments

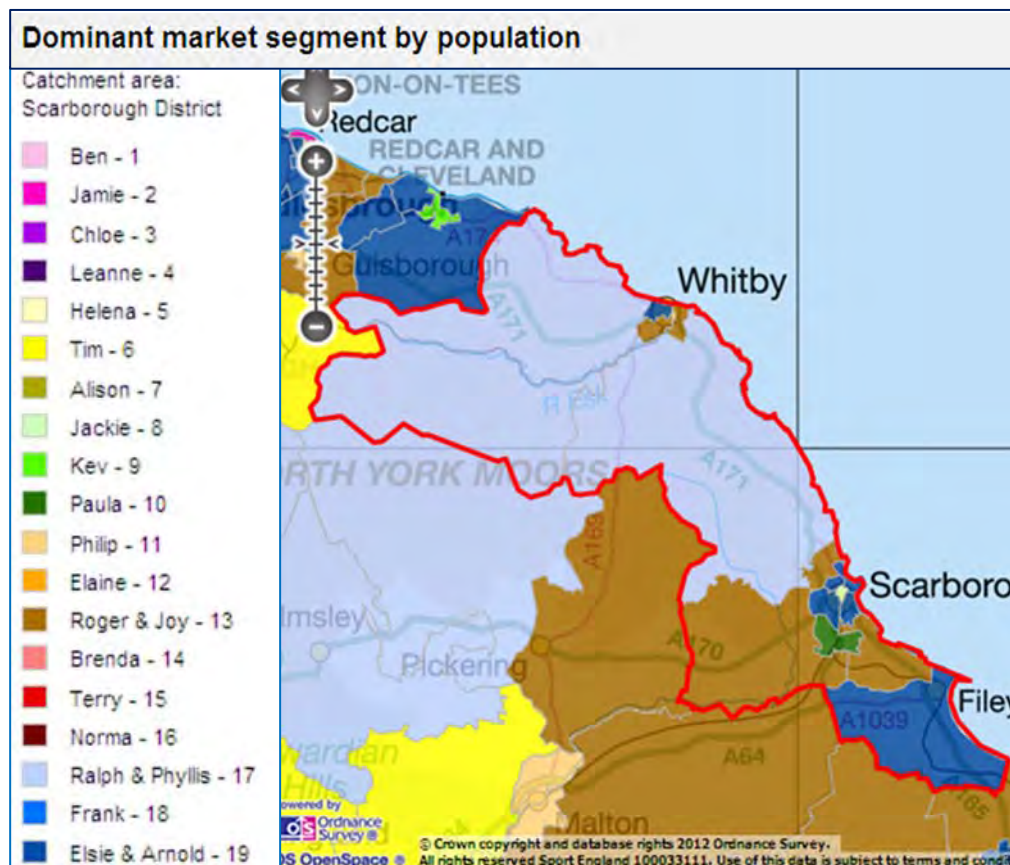
Segment	Catchment Pop.	CSP Pop.	Rgn Pop.	Nat Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %
19 Elsie & Arnold	9483	47842	373569	3206387	10.8	7.6	9.2	8
13 Roger & Joy	9312	56884	281037	2723835	10.6	9	6.9	6.8
11 Philip	8013	65071	358673	3480166	9.1	10.3	8.8	8.6
12 Elaine	6384	47316	232971	2444113	7.3	7.5	5.7	6.1
6 Tim	6108	68,933	301669	3554150	6.9	10.9	7.4	8.8
18 Frank	5241	25749	196109	1612960	6	4.1	4.8	4
8 Jackie	4471	32748	231253	1965002	5.1	5.2	5.7	4.9
17 Ralph & Phyllis	4422	39777	121638	1700496	5	6.3	3	4.2
5 Helena	4013	36,650	165376	1829866	4.6	5.8	4.1	4.5
14 Brenda	3853	17366	237072	1976776	4.4	2.8	5.8	4.9
1 Ben	3626	36,022	166736	1989287	4.1	5.7	4.1	4.9
9 Kev	3619	18127	272215	2386568	4.1	2.9	6.7	5.9
2 Jamie	3589	21,652	235908	2162891	4.1	3.4	5.8	5.4
3 Chloe	3461	36,737	145601	1896625	3.9	5.8	3.6	4.7
4 Leanne	3177	19,245	192842	1711607	3.6	3.1	4.7	4.3
15 Terry	3004	12500	179266	1484513	3.4	2	4.4	3.7
7 Alison	2332	30436	139261	1766560	2.7	4.8	3.4	4.4
10 Paula	2160	10013	154206	1507276	2.5	1.6	3.8	3.7
16 Norma	1624	6664	91450	854962	1.8	1.1	2.2	2.1
Total	87,892	629,732	4,076,852	40,254,040	100	100	100	100

4.10 In terms of the distribution of segments across the Borough, the areas in and around the main towns of Scarborough, Whitby and Filey are predominantly comprised of the 'Elsie & Arnold' and 'Roger & Joy' segments. However, the large area covered by the North York Moors National Park is characterised by the 'Ralph & Phyllis' segment;

- ‘Ralph & Phyllis’ are described as being a ‘comfortable retired couple’ – this retired couple, enjoys an active and comfortable lifestyle. If they could encourage more of their friends to come along, they’d do more.

4.11 The geographic distribution of market segments is presented in the map below.

Figure 4.4: Spatial Distribution of Dominant Segments



Current Participation in Pitch Sports

4.12 The Active People and Market Segmentation data also covers participation in pitch sports, which are the focus for this Playing Pitch Strategy. The data suggests that 3,347 people are currently playing pitch sports in the Borough, which roughly equates to about 4% of the total catchment population (87,892 people). This is due to the low presence of those segments who regularly participate in pitch sports; predominantly Ben, Jamie and Kev, who account for 12.3% of the catchment population (see Figure 4.3).

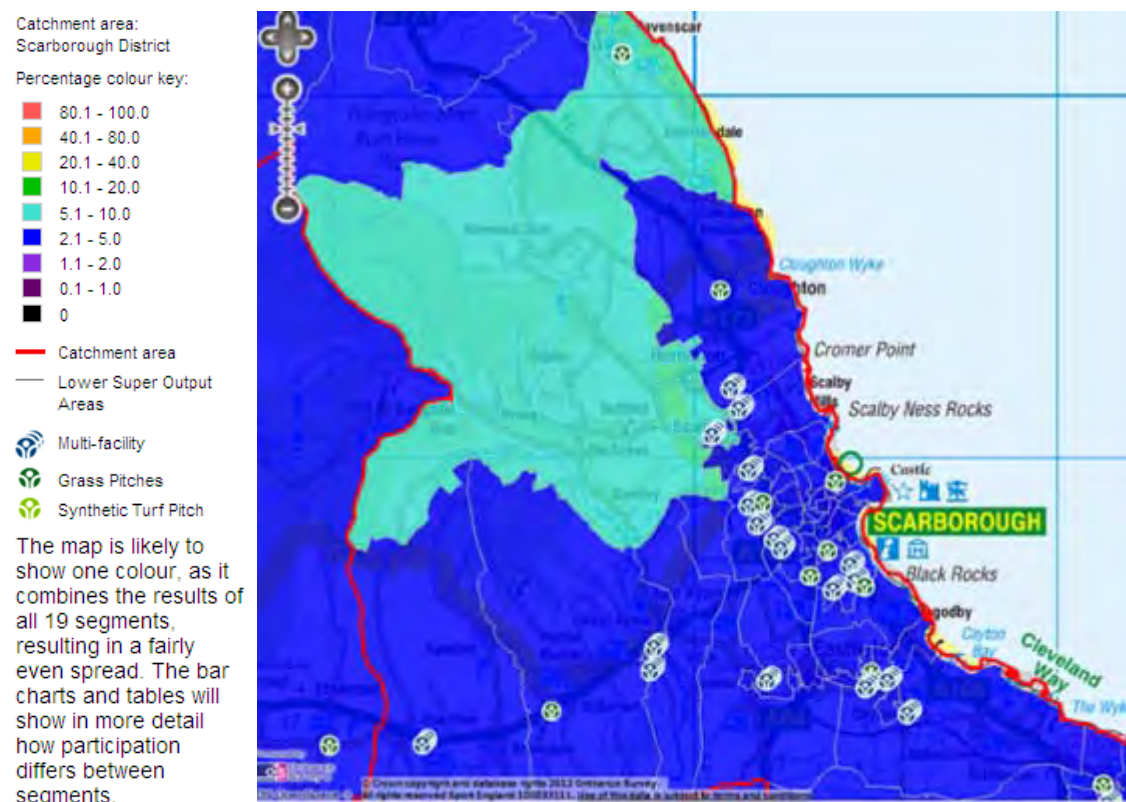
4.13 Nevertheless, there are people who play pitch sports. As demonstrated in the table below, the most active segment for pitch sport participation in the Borough is ‘Ben’, followed by the ‘Tim’, ‘Phillip’, ‘Jamie’, and ‘Chloe’ segments. Collectively, these segments account for 56% of the active pitch sport population.

Figure 4.5: Current Participation by Market Segment

Segment	Catchment Pop.	CSP Pop.	Rgn Pop.	Nat Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %
1 Ben	522	5,182	23,984	286,137	15.6	18.5	14.7	16.7
6 Tim	429	4,832	21,146	249,123	12.8	17.3	13	14.6
11 Philip	377	3,059	16,861	163,594	11.3	10.9	10.4	9.6
2 Jamie	309	1,864	20,300	186,116	9.2	6.7	12.5	10.9
3 Chloe	246	2,607	10,331	134,564	7.3	9.3	6.3	7.9
5 Helena	206	1,878	8,472	93,740	6.2	6.7	5.2	5.5
13 Roger & Joy	173	1,052	5,197	50,366	5.2	3.8	3.2	2.9
12 Elaine	171	1,265	6,228	65,329	5.1	4.5	3.8	3.8
8 Jackie	154	1,121	7,916	67,264	4.6	4	4.9	3.9
4 Leanne	149	898	8,997	79,854	4.5	3.2	5.5	4.7
9 Kev	116	577	8,657	75,894	3.5	2.1	5.3	4.4
7 Alison	113	1,472	6,735	85,425	3.4	5.3	4.1	5
17 Ralph & Phyllis	103	920	2,814	39,327	3.1	3.3	1.7	2.3
10 Paula	69	319	4,911	47,996	2.1	1.1	3	2.8
18 Frank	52	252	1,913	15,727	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.9
19 Elsie & Arnold	52	258	2,010	17,249	1.6	0.9	1.2	1
14 Brenda	50	222	3,025	25,216	1.5	0.8	1.9	1.5
15 Terry	43	177	2,534	20,979	1.3	0.6	1.6	1.2
16 Norma	13	54	732	6,837	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
Total	3,347	28,009	162,763	1,710,737	100	100	100	100

4.14 As demonstrated by the map below, the distribution of the active pitch sport population in the Borough is fairly uniform. However, there is shown to be a small area with a slightly higher rate of participation in the rural areas to the north and north east of the town of Scarborough. Given that this sparsely populated area within the North York Moors National Park is predominantly characterised by the 'Ralph and Phyllis' market segment (see above), this variation is somewhat misleading. Nevertheless, the difference in participation rates between the areas is not deemed to be of a scale significant enough to warrant further investigation.

Figure 4.6: Spatial Distribution of Participation Rates



Would like to play / play more (latent demand)

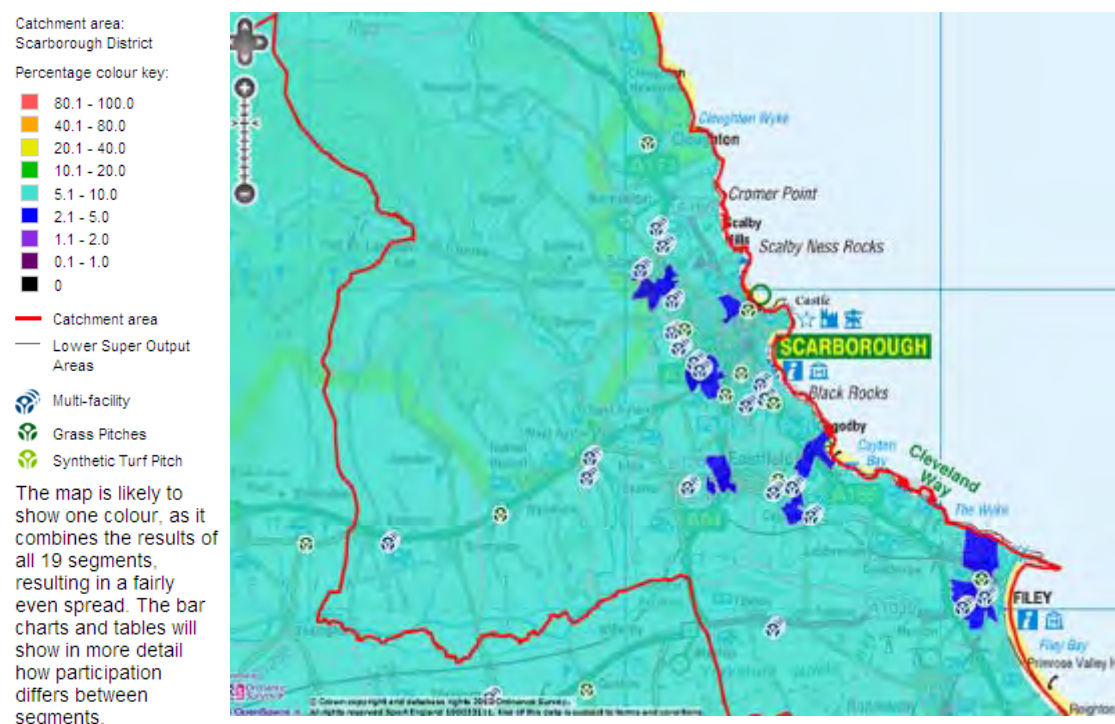
- 4.15 The Active People survey and the analysis tools can also identify how many people would like to participate in pitch sports more often / regularly and where they live. As demonstrated in the table below, it is estimated that **5,282** people **would like to play** pitch sports within the Borough, which is **an increase of 2,095** on the number **currently playing**.
- 4.16 **'Ben'** is the segment most likely to play more pitch sports followed by 'Tim', 'Jamie', 'Phillip' and 'Kev'. Collectively these segments account for 53% of all latent demand for pitch sports in the area.

Figure 4.7: Latent Demand by Market Segment

Segment	Catchment Pop.	CSP Pop.	Rgn Pop.	Nat Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %
1 Ben	735	7,300	33,788	403,112	13.9	17.6	12.6	14.8
6 Tim	604	6,810	29,802	351,112	11.4	16.4	11.2	12.9
2 Jamie	603	3,636	39,616	363,211	11.4	8.8	14.8	13.4
11 Philip	548	4,450	24,525	237,961	10.4	10.7	9.2	8.8
9 Kev	335	1,674	25,127	220,287	6.3	4	9.4	8.1
3 Chloe	297	3,150	12,482	162,588	5.6	7.6	4.7	6
4 Leanne	290	1,754	17,572	155,956	5.5	4.2	6.6	5.7
13 Roger & Joy	239	1,454	7,184	69,622	4.5	3.5	2.7	2.6
5 Helena	234	2,136	9,634	106,598	4.4	5.1	3.6	3.9
8 Jackie	202	1479	10,443	88,733	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.3
12 Elaine	187	1379	6,790	71,226	3.5	3.3	2.5	2.6
18 Frank	182	890	6,775	55,719	3.4	2.1	2.5	2.1
15 Terry	177	736	10,542	87,293	3.4	1.8	3.9	3.2
19 Elsie & Arnold	154	777	6,064	52,047	2.9	1.9	2.3	1.9
7 Alison	131	1699	7,773	98,597	2.5	4.1	2.9	3.6
17 Ralph & Phyllis	125	1121	3,428	47,922	2.4	2.7	1.3	1.8
10 Paula	122	563	8,658	84,620	2.3	1.4	3.2	3.1
14 Brenda	90	405	5,517	46,002	1.7	1	2.1	1.7
16 Norma	27	107	1466	13,702	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
Total	5,282	41,520	267,186	2,716,308	100	100	100	100

4.17 The distribution of latent demand is fairly uniform across the Borough, with small pockets of lower demand in and around the main towns (see map below). The difference between the levels of demand is not significant.

Figure 4.8: Spatial Distribution of Latent Demand



Most Popular Sports in the Borough: Current Participation and Latent Demand

- 4.18 The current participation and latent demand data is also broken down into specific sports. The tables below demonstrate that the 5 most popular sports in the Borough are swimming, cycling, football, athletics and golf; of which only football is played on a grass pitch. This reflects the demographics of the Borough, whereby the majority of the adult population is older than the average age for participation in pitch sports.
- 4.19 The top 5 sports that people would like to play / play more of are swimming, cycling, athletics, tennis and badminton. Again, only 1 of these sports (tennis) falls within the scope of this Playing Pitch Strategy. Just over 4,000 people are shown to want to play / play more of the sports included within the PPS; Football, Cricket, Hockey, Rugby Union, Rugby League and Tennis.

Figure 4.9: Top Sports in the Borough

Top Sports- currently playing			Top Sports- like to play /play more		
1	Swimming	11,827	1	Swimming	11,687
2	Cycling	7,760	2	Cycling	4,582
3	Football	5,052	3	Athletics	2,239
4	Athletics	5,007	4	Tennis	1,968
5	Golf	3,203	5	Badminton	1,605
6	Badminton	1,852	6	Golf	1,342
7	Tennis	1,804	7	Football	1,032
8	Angling	1,369	8	Squash / racketball	603
9	Bowls	1,109	9	Cricket	423
10	Rugby Union	1,079	10	Equestrian	413
11	Squash / racketball	937	11	Basketball	322
12	Equestrian	913	12	Mountaineering	322
13	Cricket	719	13	Netball	310
14	Archery	610	14	Rugby Union	285
15	Basketball	485	15	Bowls	246
16	Table Tennis	416	16	snow sport	238
17	Sailing	392	17	Canoe / kayak	233
18	Mountaineering	375	18	Angling	225
19	Volleyball	350	19	Table Tennis	204
20	Rugby League	345	20	Dance Exercise	171
21	snow sport	343	21	Hockey	168
22	Netball	341	22	Boxing	137
23	Rounders	310	23	Archery	135
24	Canoe / kayak	308	24	Gym / tramp	126
25	shooting	291	25	Rugby League	125
26	Weightlifting	269	26	Rowing	113
27	Hockey	265	27	Sailing	100
28	Boxing	247	28	Volleyball	92
29	Dance Exercise	222	29	shooting	81
30	Rowing	195	30	Baseball /softball	78
31	Gym / tramp	170	31	Weightlifting	53
32	Baseball /softball	146	32	Rounders	30

Summary and Implications of the Market Segmentation Analysis

- 4.20 Analysis of the active people survey and market segmentation data has revealed that in keeping with the demographics of the Borough, the area is broadly characterised by some of the least active and oldest market segments; particularly when it comes to pitch sport participation. It is worth noting that only 1 of the 5 most represented segments in the Borough participates in pitch sports (Tim).
- 4.21 Whilst there are people in the Borough who play pitch sports, they represent only 4% of the total catchment population. This is due to the low presence of those segments who regularly participate in such activities (Ben, Jamie and Kev). Although pitch sports are popular within the relevant market segments, there are simply not enough people within these segments to make pitch sports (collectively) amongst the most popular forms of recreation. Nevertheless, the figures show that football is the third most popular sport in terms of participation.
- 4.22 The demographics and market segmentation profile also mean that there isn't a significant amount of latent demand for pitch sport participation in the Borough. However, there is shown to be a significant amount of people who would like to play / play more tennis in the Borough; slightly more than the number of people who currently participate in the sport. Although tennis isn't a pitch sport it is included within the scope of the PPS.
- 4.23 The supply of facilities, both in the short and long-term, has to be viewed in the context of the participation data presented above. A more detailed analysis for each of the sports is presented within the relevant chapters.

SPORT SPECIFIC SUMMARY REPORTS AND STRATEGIES

5.0 FOOTBALL: SUMMARY REPORT AND STRATEGY

5.1 This report provides an executive summary of the sport specific assessment of football pitches and facilities in the Borough and, therefore, does not cover all of the topics raised in the full assessment (**the full version can be found in Appendix 5**). The summary is set out in a table format where the left-hand column indicates the topic, the central column provides a brief commentary on the topic, and **the right-hand column provides a reference point in the full report** which will cover the topic in more detail. The assessment itself is comprised of 3 main elements, these being:

- an audit of the current supply of football pitches and facilities;
- an overview of current and projected demand for football pitches; and,
- an assessment of the adequacy of provision to meet current and future demand for football pitches.

FOOTBALL IN SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices																																												
Number and location of pitches	<p>There are 121 grass football pitches of all sizes across Scarborough Borough. This figure includes all known public, private and school pitches whether or not they are in secured community use. A breakdown of pitch type by area is provided below:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="background-color: #90EE90;">Analysis Area</th> <th colspan="4" style="background-color: #90EE90;">Number of Pitches</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="background-color: #90EE90;">Senior</th> <th style="background-color: #90EE90;">Junior</th> <th style="background-color: #90EE90;">Mini</th> <th style="background-color: #90EE90;">Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer</td> <td style="text-align: center;">28</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11</td> <td style="text-align: center;">57</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whitby</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filey and Hertford</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derwent Valley</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #90EE90;">Total</td> <td style="background-color: #90EE90; text-align: center;">57</td> <td style="background-color: #90EE90; text-align: center;">31</td> <td style="background-color: #90EE90; text-align: center;">33</td> <td style="background-color: #90EE90; text-align: center;">121</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Analysis Area	Number of Pitches				Senior	Junior	Mini	Total	Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	28	18	11	57	Whitby	8	8	2	18	Filey and Hertford	11	0	8	19	Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	4	2	5	11	Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	3	1	5	9	Derwent Valley	3	2	2	7	Total	57	31	33	121	paras 5.2 + 5.3
Analysis Area	Number of Pitches																																													
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Total	57	31	33	121																																										
Artificial Grass Pitches	<p>There are currently 4 Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs) in the Borough; all of which are sand based pitches that are not desirable for training purposes or suitable for competitive matches. The AGPs are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Caedmon School, Whitby – sand based AGP (floodlit), available for community use 35.5 hours a week 	paras 5.6 + 5.7																																												

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices																													
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fyling Hall School, Fylingdales – sand based (non floodlit), available for community use 11 hours a week ▪ George Pindar School, Eastfield, Scarborough – sand based (floodlit), available for community use 46.5 hours a week ▪ Scarborough College, Scarborough – sand based (floodlit), available for community use 31 hours a week 																														
Ownership	<p>The ownership of a pitch can influence the extent to which it is available for use by local communities. Almost half (56) of the total number of pitches in the Borough are owned by the Local Education Authority. The Borough Council, Parish Councils and other community organisations cumulatively own 47 pitches.</p>	paras 5.9 + 5.10																													
Accessibility and community use	<p>Using the definitions of community use provided by the PPS guidance document, 83 of the 121 football pitches in the Borough were shown to have community use. Three sites were shown to be available for community use but are not currently being used by a team participating in a community league. The remaining pitches have no form of community use.</p> <p>Community use is at its lowest in the Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave area, where a high percentage of the total pitches are located on school sites that currently have no community use. In contrast, a high percentage of pitches in the Scarborough, Filey and Derwent Valley study areas are currently available for use by local communities.</p>	paras 5.11 – 5.13																													
Maintenance of pitches	<p>The way in which pitches are maintained can limit their capacity to accommodate play. Through the club consultation process the following 3 sites were said to be poorly maintained; Hunmanby Playing Fields, Oliver's Mount and Scalby School Playing Fields. The standard of maintenance at Oliver's Mount was highlighted as being poor by a number of different teams. The remaining pitches were said to be maintained to an adequate or good standard.</p>	paras 5.18 – 5.24																													
Quality of pitches	<p>The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over the course of a season is often influenced by the quality of the pitch itself. In order to gain a balanced opinion on qualitative issues, surveys were sent to pitch users and providers, whilst a non-technical assessment method was also used. The table below provides an overview of pitch quality by pitch type.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Quality</th> <th colspan="4">Number of Pitches</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Senior</th> <th>Junior</th> <th>Mini</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>32</td> <td>27</td> <td>22</td> <td>81</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>19</td> <td>4</td> <td>10</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>6</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>57</td> <td>31</td> <td>33</td> <td>121</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Three of the poor rated pitches are located at Oliver's Mount, with the other poor pitches located at Filey Community Sports Club and Larpool Lane (Whitby). The Scarborough, Whitby and Derwent Valley study areas</p>	Quality	Number of Pitches				Senior	Junior	Mini	Total	Good	32	27	22	81	Average	19	4	10	33	Poor	6	0	1	7	Total	57	31	33	121	paras 5.25 – 5.35
Quality	Number of Pitches																														
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Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
	contain the highest percentage of good quality pitches in the Borough; 74%, 72% and 100% of total provision in each area respectively.	
Quality of ancillary facilities	The quality, standard and range of ancillary facilities can influence pitch capacity and the willingness of teams to use certain sites. To this end, poor quality facilities or sites without any form of ancillary facilities can have a detrimental impact on how pitches are perceived. Through the club consultation process the majority of facilities in the Borough were to be of good or average quality. The only 2 sites with poor facilities were Oliver's Mount and Fylingdales.	paras 5.36 – 5.40

DEMAND FOR FOOTBALL FACILITIES

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Market Segmentation (Current / Latent Demand)	Sport England's Active People Survey and Market Segmentation tool has been used to identify latent demand for football in the Borough. The survey identified 1,000 people (aged 16+) who would like to play / play more football. An assumption has been made that ¼ of these people will join a competitive team. Given that an adult team comprises 18 individuals (on average); this equates to demand for 14 additional football teams across the Borough. Of these 14 teams, 13 would be adult male and 1 would be adult female .	paras 5.43 – 5.47
Clubs and Teams	There are 58 separate clubs , which field a total of 157 teams , across all age groups and genders within the Borough. Senior male football is the most popular format of the game, with 73 teams currently participating within the Borough. This is closely followed by junior football (covering age groups 11-16), which accounts for 57 teams, and then mini soccer (under 7s-10s), with 25 boys and girls teams. The majority of teams are located within the Scarborough study area, which contains 99 teams in total.	paras 5.54 - 5.61
Leagues	Although there is no quantifiable demand implications from the football league structure within the Borough it is important to note the peak times for each format of the game. The peak demand times are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adult Male: Saturday P.M ▪ Adult Female: Saturday P.M ▪ Junior 11v11: Sunday P.M ▪ Mini (all formats): Sunday A.M 	para 5.62
Training and informal use	Additional use of football pitches for training purposes or other casual use, such as informal matches or kickabout activity, can cause further wear and tear on the playing surface that can impact on the ability of the pitch to accommodate sufficient levels of play. Unfortunately the data gathered for training and informal use has been inconsistent. As such, the impact of training and informal use of pitches has been taken into account on a site-by-site basis where clubs have indicated through the consultation process that such use does take place.	paras 5.69 – 5.74

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Educational demand	<p>Schools, colleges and other educational establishments generate significant demand for playing pitches; ranging from competitive matches to PE lessons and break time activity. For those sites that are currently in community use, the following assumption will be made to take into account the impact of educational use on potential community use. It should be noted that this use will take place outside of the peak period for football.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each secondary school will generate one team per year group (5 teams) and each primary school will generate 1 team in total. This is equal to 2.5 match equivalent sessions per week for secondary schools and 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week for primary schools. ▪ In addition, every school (secondary and primary) will generate use equivalent to 2 teams during PE lessons and break times. This is equal to 1 match equivalent session per week. 	paras 5.75 - 5.77
Latent Demand	<p>Latent demand is defined as the number of additional teams that could be fielded if access to a sufficient number of pitches was available. Research has shown that, when considered alongside the market segmentation data, there could be latent demand within the Borough for the following number of football teams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 13 senior male, which is equal to 6.5 match equivalent sessions per week ▪ 1 ladies, which is equal to 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week ▪ 11 junior boys, which is equal to 5.5 match equivalent sessions per week ▪ 2 junior girls, which is equal to 1 match equivalent session per week ▪ 5 mini soccer, which is equal to 2.5 match equivalent sessions per week <p>This latent demand has been distributed across the analysis areas in 2 stages; primarily by the location of those teams who identified that they have some latent demand, with any remaining demand based on the market segmentation analysis allocated according to the current distribution of teams. As such, it has been calculated that the latent demand is equivalent to the following number of sessions per week within each of the analysis areas:</p>	paras 5.78 – 5.80

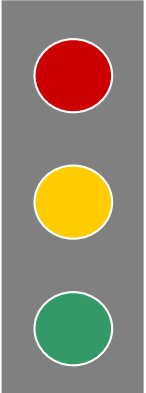
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	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Analysis Area</th> <th colspan="6">Match Equivalent Sessions per week</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Senior Male</th> <th>Ladies</th> <th>Junior Boys</th> <th>Junior Girls</th> <th>Mini Soccer Mixed</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer</td> <td>4</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>6.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whitby</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filey and Hertford</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>5.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derwent Valley</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>6.5</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>5.5</td> <td>1</td> <td>2.5</td> <td>16</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Analysis Area	Match Equivalent Sessions per week						Senior Male	Ladies	Junior Boys	Junior Girls	Mini Soccer Mixed	Total	Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	4	0.5	1	1	0	6.5	Whitby	1	0	0	0	0	1	Filey and Hertford	0.5	0	3	0	2	5.5	Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	0	0	0	0	0	0	Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	0.5	0	1	0	0	1.5	Derwent Valley	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	1.5	Total	6.5	0.5	5.5	1	2.5	16	
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Displaced Demand	<p>At present, 8 teams generated from the Scarborough Borough area play their competitive home fixtures outside of the Borough. These teams generate a total demand of 4 match equivalent sessions per week, in accordance with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adult male: 4 teams, or 2 match equivalent sessions ▪ Junior boys: 1 team, or 0.5 match equivalent sessions ▪ Junior girls: 3 teams, or 1.5 match equivalent sessions 	paras 5.81-5.83																																																														
Demand for Artificial Grass Pitches	<p>The consultation process has revealed a minimum level of current use of Artificial Grass Pitches based on existing 'block bookings' and Sport England's Facilities Planning Model has helped to identify latent demand. The current demand implications are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current use: 46 hours (minimum) ▪ Latent demand through consultation: 16.5 hours ▪ Latent demand through FPM: 56 hours (potential scenario) ▪ Future demand: 10 hours <p>The Football Association have identified specific demand for 2.5 Third Generation (3G) Artificial Grass Pitches in the Borough. The demand for 3G pitches should not necessarily be considered as being additional to that identified above; it could form part of the existing provision if some of the sand-based pitches were redeveloped.</p>	paras 5.84 – 5.97																																																														
Future demand	The projection for future demand has been taken over the same period as the emerging Local Plan (up to 2030) and takes the following factors into account:	paras 5.101 – 5.115																																																														

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current and future population projections for the total population of the area and the relevant age groups for each sport, e.g. senior and junior football ▪ The nature of the current and likely population and their propensity to participate in pitch sports ▪ Team generation rates ▪ Recent trends in sport participation ▪ Feedback from clubs on their plans to develop additional teams <p>The table below provides a detailed breakdown of how the increase in teams and match equivalent sessions as a result of the above factors will impact upon pitch provision over the study period. It uses the assumption that 80% of junior 11-a-side teams will continue to use senior pitches for their competitive home fixtures.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="background-color: #90EE90;">Pitch Type</th> <th colspan="6" style="background-color: #90EE90;">Match Equivalent Sessions</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="background-color: #90EE90;">2010</th> <th style="background-color: #90EE90;">2015</th> <th style="background-color: #90EE90;">2020</th> <th style="background-color: #90EE90;">2025</th> <th style="background-color: #90EE90;">2030</th> <th style="background-color: #90EE90;">Difference</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Adult</td> <td>58</td> <td>+3</td> <td>-0.5</td> <td>+2.5</td> <td>+0.5</td> <td>+5.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <i>Senior Male</i></td> <td>36.5</td> <td>+0.5</td> <td>-1</td> <td>+1</td> <td>+1</td> <td>+1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <i>Ladies</i></td> <td>1.5</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <i>Junior</i></td> <td>20</td> <td>+2.5</td> <td>+0.5</td> <td>+1.5</td> <td>-0.5</td> <td>+4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Junior (11v11)</td> <td>5</td> <td>+0.5</td> <td>+0.5</td> <td>+0.5</td> <td>-0.5</td> <td>+1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Junior (9v9)</td> <td>1</td> <td>+1.5</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mini (7v7)</td> <td>14</td> <td>+2.5</td> <td>+1</td> <td>-0.5</td> <td>-0.5</td> <td>+2.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>78</td> <td>+7.5</td> <td>+1</td> <td>+2.5</td> <td>-0.5</td> <td>+10.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pitch Type	Match Equivalent Sessions						2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Difference	Adult	58	+3	-0.5	+2.5	+0.5	+5.5	<i>Senior Male</i>	36.5	+0.5	-1	+1	+1	+1.5	<i>Ladies</i>	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	<i>Junior</i>	20	+2.5	+0.5	+1.5	-0.5	+4	Junior (11v11)	5	+0.5	+0.5	+0.5	-0.5	+1	Junior (9v9)	1	+1.5	0	0	0	0	Mini (7v7)	14	+2.5	+1	-0.5	-0.5	+2.5	Total	78	+7.5	+1	+2.5	-0.5	+10.5	
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ASSESSING THE ADEQUACY OF PROVISION TO MEET DEMAND

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Pitch Capacity	The previously agreed quality ratings for each pitch within the Borough has been translated into a capacity rating, that being the number of match equivalent sessions per week a pitch can accommodate, using guidance provided by the Football Association (as set out below).	Pages 40 - 41

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices																														
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Adult football</th> <th colspan="2">Youth football</th> <th colspan="2">Mini soccer</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Pitch quality</th> <th>Matches per week</th> <th>Pitch quality</th> <th>Matches per week</th> <th>Pitch quality</th> <th>Matches per week</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>3</td> <td>Good</td> <td>4</td> <td>Good</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>2</td> <td>Average</td> <td>2</td> <td>Average</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>1</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>1</td> <td>Poor</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Similarly, the capacity for each Artificial Grass Pitch during the peak period is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Caedmon School, Whitby: 26.5 hours or 515 visits ▪ George Pindar School, Scarborough: 34 hours or 740 visits ▪ Fyling Hall School: 11 hours or 138 visits ▪ Scarborough College, Scarborough: 31 hours or 703 visits <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TOTAL CAPACITY: 102.5 hours or 2096 visits <p>It should be noted that the Football Association does not regard sand-based pitches as being a suitable surface for football and as such, do not believe that there is 102.5 hours of capacity for football on artificial grass pitches in the Borough.</p>	Adult football		Youth football		Mini soccer		Pitch quality	Matches per week	Pitch quality	Matches per week	Pitch quality	Matches per week	Good	3	Good	4	Good	6	Average	2	Average	2	Average	4	Poor	1	Poor	1	Poor	2	
Adult football		Youth football		Mini soccer																												
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Good	3	Good	4	Good	6																											
Average	2	Average	2	Average	4																											
Poor	1	Poor	1	Poor	2																											
Site-by-site analysis	<p>Having established how much play a site can accommodate, a comparison can be made with the current level of play at each site. This will give an indication as to those sites that are either being overused, are at capacity or could <u>potentially</u> accommodate some additional play. To this end, each site used for football within the Borough has been allocated a red, amber or green rating in accordance with the figure below. A complete site-by-site breakdown of overuse and spare capacity is available in the full report.</p>	Pages 42 -47																														

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
	 <p>Overused Play exceeds the level the site can sustain.</p> <p>At capacity Play matches the level the site can sustain.</p> <p>Potentially accommodate additional play Play is below the level the site could sustain.</p>	
Developing the picture of provision	The next step of assessing the adequacy of pitch provision is to establish the true nature of spare pitch capacity, both during the peak period for each format of the game and during the rest of the week. In addition, the process will also identify the reasons why, for some sites, the potential spare capacity is not regarded as actual spare capacity. A site-by-site analysis of spare capacity is provided in the full report.	Pages 47 - 52

KEY ISSUES AND FINDINGS

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Borough-wide analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in senior male football within the Borough is above both the national and regional averages. However, participation in all other forms of the game falls below these averages. ▪ Junior formats of the game are growing in popularity with more players participating and more teams registered in community leagues, whilst participation in the other formats of the game has remained stagnant. ▪ There is a considerable amount of latent and displaced demand in the Borough, whilst the majority of future demand is to be generated by club development rather than population growth. ▪ Scarborough Athletic are hoping to be able move back to Scarborough at some point in the near future, however, there are currently no facilities within the town that meet the required FA ground standards for their current level of participation. ▪ The quality of football pitches in the Borough is generally good; from a total number of 121 pitches, 81 were shown to be of a good quality, 33 of an average quality and 7 of a poor quality when assessed against a set of pre-determined criteria. The 7 pitches that were shown of poor quality were: 	Pages 53 – 61, and, pages 104 -105

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 3 x senior pitches at Oliver's Mount, Scarborough (<i>community use</i>) ○ 2 x senior pitches at Filey Community Sports Club (<i>community use</i>) ○ 1 x senior pitch at Larpool Lane, Whitby (<i>available but unused</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The following 6 sites in the Borough are currently being overused; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ayton Sports Association (East Ayton) + 1 match equivalent session (senior pitch) ○ Eskdale School, Whitby +1 match equivalent session (junior 11v11) ○ Folkton and Flixton Playing Fields +1 match equivalent session (senior) ○ Hunmanby Playing Fields +9 match equivalent sessions (senior) ○ Scalby Football and Cricket Club +0.5 match equivalent sessions (senior) ○ Scalby School Playing Fields +1 match equivalent session (junior 11v11) ▪ There is some spare capacity in terms of match equivalent sessions within the current provision of senior pitches in the Borough, both during the peak period for adult male football and elsewhere during the week. It is anticipated that this spare capacity will remain up to the year 2030. ▪ The majority (80%) of junior 11-a-side football is played on senior pitches. Whilst there is a balance between the demand for and the supply of junior 11-a-side pitches during the peak period, there is a significant level of spare capacity elsewhere during the week. ▪ There is a shortfall of junior 9v9 and mini-soccer pitches during the peak period for those formats of the game, which is likely to grow over the study period. ▪ Based on the current amount and distribution of teams within the Borough, the new FA youth development guidelines for pitch sizes will result in additional demand for junior 9-a-side and mini-soccer 5-a-side pitches that cannot be met by current pitch provision, whilst the demand for junior 11-a-side and 7-a-side pitches will be reduced. The changes could result in a requirement for 13 additional 9v9 pitches and 4 additional 5v5 pitches within the Borough during the peak periods for each respective format of the game. ▪ There are currently 4 artificial grass pitches (AGPs) in the Borough, all of which are sand-based astro-turf that are suitable for football training purposes rather than competitive fixtures. ▪ Although there is shown to be some spare capacity (in terms of hours of community use during the peak period) across the Borough's artificial grass pitches both now and over the study period (up to 2030), the Football Association are seeking to promote the provision of 3G artificial grass pitches across the country. Their model has identified demand for 2.5 3G pitches in Scarborough, which can be used for competitive fixtures in addition to training. Therefore, whilst there is little in the way of a pure quantitative argument for additional AGP provision, there is a qualitative argument whereby an additional pitch could be provided to 	

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Scarborough analysis area	<p>meet FA requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Scarborough analysis area accounts for the majority of latent and displaced demand within the Borough. Although the nature and location of this demand means that it can, on the whole, be met within the study area, Scarborough Athletic's move back to the town is dependant upon a high standard facility being built (see above). ▪ There is currently a relatively small amount of spare capacity on senior (-4.5 match equivalent sessions) and junior 11-a-side (-3 match equivalent sessions) pitches during the peak periods for the respective formats of the game, with a larger amount of spare elsewhere during the week. This is unlikely to change significantly over the study period based on forecast future demand (up to 2030). ▪ Junior 9-a-side pitches are currently being overused (+2.5 match equivalent sessions) during the peak period for this format of the game, which is likely to grow over the study period as a result of future demand. Outside of the peak period there is a significant level of spare capacity, both now and into the future. ▪ The current supply of mini-soccer 7-a-side pitches closely matches the current level of demand during the peak period (there is currently a -0.5 match equivalent session surplus). However, it is anticipated that this will change over the study period as a result of increased future demand; an eventual deficit of 3 pitches by 2030. 	Pages 65 – 72, and, pages 105 - 106
Whitby analysis area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on current levels of play there is currently a small amount of spare capacity (-1 match equivalent sessions) on senior pitches during the peak period. Spare capacity also exists elsewhere during the week. ▪ There is a small amount of overuse (+1 match equivalent session) on the junior 11-a-side pitches at Eskdale School. This is due to the many sources of demand placed on the pitches; they are used by the school and by Fishburn Park FC for competitive junior matches and for training purposes. ▪ There is currently no spare capacity on mini-soccer (7v7) pitches during the peak period. However, there is spare capacity (-7 match equivalent sessions) elsewhere during the week. ▪ There is only a very small amount of latent and displaced demand within the Whitby analysis area; 1 match equivalent per week in total. This will reduce the amount of spare capacity available on senior pitches; from 2 sessions to 1 session. ▪ The impact of future demand will be limited; there will be a lesser amount of spare capacity during and outside of the peak period for senior pitches. 	Pages 73 – 79, and, page 106
Filey analysis area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on current levels of use (matches and training), pitches within the Filey and Hertford analysis area are being overused. In particular, the 2 senior pitches at Hunmanby Playing Fields are being overused by up to 9 match equivalent sessions per week (collectively). The senior pitch at Folkton and Flixton Playing Field is also being overused by 1 match equivalent session per week. ▪ As such, there is no spare capacity during the peak period for any format of the game within the area. However, there is a small amount of spare capacity on senior pitches (2.5 match equivalent sessions) and mini 7-a-side pitches (2.5 match equivalent sessions) outside of the peak period for the respective formats 	Pages 80 – 86, and, page 106

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
	<p>of the game.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The club consultation process identified a large amount of latent demand within the Filey and Hertford analysis area. Whilst the overall amount of demand could be met by existing pitch provision, the nature and location of the latent demand is a prohibiting factor. ▪ Filey Juniors FC stated that they would be able to field an additional 10 teams (1 for every junior age group) if they had access to additional pitch provision. However, given that there is existing spare capacity at their home ground, it should be questioned whether 10 additional teams is a realistic target. ▪ Similarly, Hunmanby Football Club also indicated that they could field additional teams; however, their home ground is currently overused and would require additional pitches to meet the identified future demand. ▪ When all elements of current demand are considered (including latent demand, displaced demand and allowing for some spare capacity to be retained as a strategic reserve), there is shown to be a deficit of all pitch types during the respective peak periods. There is also shown to be a deficit of senior pitches outside of the peak period for adult male football. ▪ There is a limited amount of future demand in the analysis area; 1 match equivalent session in total across the pitch types. ▪ One of the limiting factors to spare capacity in the Filey and Hertford analysis area is the poor quality of the pitches at the Community Sport Ground (Scarborough Road); in their current state they can only accommodate 1 match equivalent session per week, as opposed to a good quality pitch that can accommodate 3 sessions per week. ▪ Furthermore, the 2 senior pitches at Hunmanby Playing Field were both shown to be of an 'average' quality and are also overmarked for mini soccer (7v7) pitches, which provide an additional element of wear and tear. As a result, the senior pitches can only be used for 1 match equivalent session per week for senior football. Equally, the potential capacity of the mini pitches is also limited. ▪ If the existing quality issues in the area were resolved and the quality of the pitches was raised, there would be some additional spare capacity, although it should be noted that not all of this would be available during the peak period. 	
Esk Valley analysis area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are only 4 senior pitches within the analysis area, which are adequate for the current level of demand; across the pitches there is currently spare capacity of 2 match equivalent sessions per week during the peak period and 5.5 match equivalent sessions elsewhere during the week. ▪ No latent or displaced demand within the area has been identified. ▪ Future demand could result in a requirement for 1 mini (7v7) pitch by 2030. 	Pages 87 – 89, and, page 107
Scalby analysis area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are only 2 senior pitches (at 2 different sites) within the analysis area and 1 of these is currently being overused. ▪ Latent demand for 3 teams has been identified. When this additional use is factored into the assessment of 	Pages 90 – 94, and, page 108

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
	<p>adequacy there is shown to be a deficit of senior and junior 11-a-side pitches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There was shown to be future demand for 5 teams within the analysis area as a result of population change and club development. This additional demand will exacerbate the existing overuse of senior pitches during and outside the peak period up to the year 2030 and could also result in a requirement for an additional mini 7v7 pitch at the end of the study period. 	
Derwent Valley analysis area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is shown to sufficient existing capacity to meet the current level of play; spare capacity exists during the week for all pitch types (except for junior 11-a-side pitches). ▪ A small amount of latent demand was identified; when this is taken into account there will be a small amount of overuse of mini-soccer 7-a-side pitches. ▪ Additional demand as a result of club development and population growth over the study period (up to 2030) could result in overuse of senior pitches during both the peak period and elsewhere during the week. Equally, there will be demand for a junior (11v11) pitch during the peak period, whilst the existing overuse of the mini (7v7) pitch will increase. 	Pages 95 – 100, and, page 108

STRATEGY

- 5.2 The Strategy element of the PPS builds upon the work carried out in the sport specific assessment and provides an overall strategy for the sport of football. The strategy will use the conclusions of the assessment to develop clear, prioritised, specific and achievable recommendations and actions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.3 After presenting the main conclusions from the individual sport reports, the focus for the recommendations have emerged. The recommendations set out in the tables below have been derived through an assessment of all potential solutions and were developed by working alongside the relevant governing bodies and other parties. At the Borough-wide level these recommendations will take the form of strategic points, which are to be applied across the entire stock of football pitches. For each of the individual analysis areas, recommendations will be more site-specific, which will in turn have an impact on what is happening at the Borough-wide level. This is reflective of a bottom-up approach with an overarching strategic vision and framework. Ultimately, the recommendations will be used as the basis for developing detailed and specific actions and implementation measures.

Borough-wide Recommendations

Ensure that there are enough facilities to meet current and future demand

F1: Look to formalise community use on education sites currently used by football teams. Assist clubs and schools with the transition to playing on school sites and assist with the identification of relevant funding streams. Work with clubs who currently use or plan to use educational sites to gain a formal user agreement to provide security and to aid club sustainability.

F2: Provide additional 9v9 and 5v5 pitches and continue to engage with local clubs to enhance understanding of the implications of the Football Association's youth development guidelines. Figures within the PPS have demonstrated a need for 13 additional 9v9 pitches and 4 additional 5v5 pitches from the time when the guidelines come in to force. By the end of the study period (2030) the requirement could increase to 14 9v9 pitches and 6 mini 5v5 pitches. Notwithstanding the potential re-provision of surplus junior 11v11 pitches (surplus of 3 by the end of the study period) as 9v9 pitches, there would still be a requirement for at least 7 pitches. The majority of these pitches will be provided in the main urban areas of Scarborough, Filey and Whitby.

There are a number of 9v9 pitches in the Borough that are not currently in community use (mainly located in primary schools) that could theoretically help to meet a significant proportion of the requirement for smaller pitches. However, the majority of these will be re-provided as 7v7 pitches in order to meet the FA requirements for primary schools. Therefore, the remaining option is to provide the additional pitches

required to meet the development guidelines. Although the figures suggest that there is sufficient capacity on senior 11v11 pitches outside of the peak period and that these pitches could be overmarked for smaller formats of the game, the preference will always be for dedicated junior pitch provision.

In order to facilitate the move to smaller pitch sizes in junior football, the Council and the North Riding County FA are committed to continuing their work with local football leagues and clubs to raise awareness and understanding of the new FA guidelines.

F3: Investigate the potential for a dedicated venue for 9v9 and 5v5 football. Demand for this type of pitch will grow significantly over the next few years as a result of the new FA youth development guidelines (see above). An alternative solution to address this issue would be to provide a dedicated venue for junior formats of the game. This could either take the form of a multi-pitch natural grass site or the intensive use of a 3G pitch on a Sunday morning. Although there may be some reluctance from local clubs to play at a dedicated site, such an approach would certainly help to alleviate the quality issues at some school pitches that are heavily used for junior football, e.g. Eskdale (Whitby) and Graham (Scarborough). Further discussions should be held with the Football Association should determine the required level of provision for this form of the game.

F4: Incorporate policies within the emerging Local Plan to protect pitches from redevelopment for alternative uses, unless it can be proven that the site in question is surplus to requirements. Once the additional junior 9v9 and 5v5 pitches have been provided there will be a relative balance between demand for and the supply of football pitches during the peak periods for each respective format of the game, both now and in the future. This balance should be maintained by protecting existing pitches that are currently within community use from redevelopment for other uses. However, it is also recognised that there are sites / pitches that are not being used and will not be required in the future. In these instances, redevelopment of unused pitches for alternative uses may be acceptable. Consideration should be given as to whether redevelopment could deliver improvements to existing and nearby sites / pitches that serve a similar catchment area. A policy to this end should be incorporated within the emerging Local Plan.

Core Policy I of the North York Moors National Park Core Strategy and Development Policies (2008) supports new sports facilities and resists loss of existing ones unless they are no longer suitable or viable.

Ensure that facilities are of an appropriate quality to meet current and future demand

F5: Continue to monitor and assist in the maintenance of pitches to ensure high quality standards that will maximise pitch capacity. The cricket community have a very strong Groundsman's Association that assist clubs with equipment, guidance on best practice and quality issues; this may be something that can be replicated for the football providers. Facility / pitch providers need to have a structured pitch maintenance programme in place to assist with the quality of pitches.

F6: Seek to improve the quality of pitches where specific deficiencies have been identified.

F7: Support the delivery of the pitch at the planned Weaponess Sports Village development. There are strong aspirations to develop a “flagship” facility at the former Weaponess Park and Ride site that will provide a high quality football facility, including a 3G pitch, grandstand and other ancillary facilities. It is intended that this site will be the home ground for Scarborough Athletic, who currently play their home fixtures in Bridlington, upon its completion.

Promote increased participation and realise club development aspirations

F8: This is work that is continually been undertaken by key partners including the local authority and the North Riding County FA. All FA initiatives should be considered and delivered if appropriate. Some aspects that can be explored are:

- Increase the number of FA Charter Standard clubs across the Borough
- Introduce two new FA Mars Just Play sessions to meet latent demand
- Encourage clubs to deliver the FA Vauxhall Mash Up programme to recruit players and increase participation
- Continue to provide a coach education programme to improve club and coach development and to meet minimum operating standards

F9: Encourage and support club development. Whilst clubs may have aspirations to grow they need to be viable and deliverable in the short-term and sustainable in the long-term. Clubs should use the information set out within PPS to develop their funding bids to their respective governing bodies. It provides information on existing pitch capacity, which can be used to demonstrate a requirement for new or improved pitches. Equally, it highlights deficiencies in the quality of ancillary/changing facilities.

Scarborough Analysis Area Recommendations

Ensure that there are enough facilities to meet current and future demand

F10: Seek to address the existing overuse at Scalby / Newby School Playing Fields. The junior 11v11 pitch at this site is currently being overused by +1 match equivalent session per week. Providing a new/additional 9-a-side junior pitch will alleviate pressure on the existing pitches to accommodate play. This pitch should be delivered as the school looks to meet the requirement for a 9v9 pitch as a result of the FA youth development guidelines.

F11: Help to deliver the Football Associations’ aspirations for the development of 3G pitches in Scarborough. The FA has identified need for 2.5 3G pitches in Scarborough. In addition to identifying sites for new developments (e.g. Weaponess Sports Village) there is potential to deliver 3G pitches by resurfacing existing AGPs. All potential options for developing 3G pitches should be explored working alongside the NGBs who are directly effected by such development, including the Football Association, Rugby Football Union and England Hockey.

Ensure that facilities are of an appropriate quality to meet current and future demand

F12: Seek to improve the quality of pitches and ancillary facilities at Oliver's Mount (Scarborough). This site has some quality issues in terms of the pitches but also with the ancillary services provided; particularly the changing facilities and the lack of adequate car parking. The facility needs to be upgraded and this should be extensively explored with key partners including the Football Foundation. Oliver's Mount also needs to adopt a more formal maintenance programme to improve quality and a robust booking system to encourage formal use and discourage informal activity that is detrimental to the pitches.

Promote increased participation and realise club development aspirations

F13: Assist Scarborough Athletics FC, Scarborough Sports, Newlands Park Hotel FC and Scarborough Ladies FC in specific sports development schemes in order to increase participation

Whitby Analysis Area Recommendations

Ensure that there are enough facilities to meet current and future demand

F14: Seek to address the existing overuse at Eskdale School, Whitby. The junior 11 pitches on this site are currently being overused by +1 match equivalent session per week. In addition to use by the school during term time, the pitches are heavily used by Fishburn Park FC, both for competitive fixtures and training purposes. It is anticipated that the capacity and quality issues at Eskdale School may deteriorate over time and will need to be addressed by engaging with the club to discuss club development and explore the possibilities of them utilising other facilities within the area for training or playing.

F15: Engage with effected clubs to consider the potential replacement of the 11v11 football pitch at White Leys with a rugby union pitch. The existing 2 rugby union pitches at White Leys are currently being overused by half a session per week. Given that Whitby RUFC have plans to increase its number of teams, additional pitch capacity will be required. The most effective way of creating additional capacity would be to replace the existing 11v11 football pitch on the site with an additional rugby union pitch. There is sufficient capacity on senior 11v11 pitches elsewhere in the town to accommodate the teams (Whitby Wanderers and Whitby RFC) who will be displaced as a result of the redevelopment.

F16: Identify a site for the potential development of a 3G pitch. Although Whitby has a full size sand-based AGP, the addition of a 3G pitch would ease the usage of existing pitches in the area, create a high quality training facility and provide a key location for the delivery of junior fixtures. An appropriate site needs to be identified for such a facility.

Ensure that facilities are of an appropriate quality to meet current and future demand
F17: Work with Eskdale School and Fishburn Park FC to develop a new changing facility at the Eskdale School site. Fishburn Park FC has been actively seeking the development of modern changing facilities on the Eskdale School site. This is viewed as the main priority for the club and they should be supported. The Eskdale School site as a whole would also benefit from a robust pitch management system.
Promote increased participation and realise club development aspirations
F18: Assist Whitby Wanderers and Whitby RFC in moving from White Leys to an alternative site, e.g. Caedmon School. Support Fishburn Park FC with their aspirations to provide purpose built changing facilities at Broomfield Park

Filey and Hertford Analysis Area Recommendations

Ensure that there are enough facilities to meet current and future demand
F19: Continue to monitor the quality of the football pitch at Folkton and Flixton Playing Fields. Although the senior 11v11 pitch at the site is currently being overused by +1 match equivalent session per week, the quality of the pitch suggests that it is adequate for its current usage and playing level. However, it is important that the situation is monitored closely in order to avoid a rapid deterioration in pitch quality.
F20: Seek to address the existing overuse at Hunmanby Playing Fields. The 2 pitches on this site are currently being overused by a combined +9 match equivalent sessions per week. The amount of overuse could be significantly reduced if the over-marking of the senior pitches for junior/mini pitches could be avoided. Given that there is no vacant land available for the development of junior/mini pitches in or around the existing site, the local school should be approached to ascertain if they are willing to meet the demand for junior pitches.
Ensure that facilities are of an appropriate quality to meet current and future demand
F21: Seek to improve the quality of pitches at Filey Community Sports Club. Two of the senior pitches and 1 mini (7v7) pitch at the site were shown to be of poor quality. Given that the facility is well used and provides some excellent football opportunities for the community, opportunities to improve the quality of the pitches should be taken. It is also important that a structured maintenance programme is put in place.
Promote increased participation and realise club development aspirations
F22: Meet with Filey Juniors FC to identify the potential for additional junior teams. This is a key priority in order to sustain the club and

the facility, historically the club have developed junior football provision only to see them migrate to other facilities.

F23: Support Filey Town Juniors and Hunmanby FC with specific sports development schemes in order to increase participation

Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave Analysis Area Recommendations

Ensure that there are enough facilities to meet current and future demand

F24: Support the development of Mulgrave Community Sports Association ground (Lythe). The site has developed significantly over recent years, providing a new clubhouse and changing facilities, improved sports pitches and a bowling green. They are continually seeking to optimise use of space and incorporate additional pitches. This should be supported, as long as development of additional pitches is not to the detriment of overall quality and is in accordance with the North York Moors National Park Core Strategy and Development Policies.

Ensure that facilities are of an appropriate quality to meet current and future demand

F25: Support Hinderwell Playing Fields as they continue to explore drainage possibilities for their facility, in order to increase quality, capacity and participation

Promote increased participation and realise club development aspirations

F26: Assist Goldsborough United FC and Whitby Fishermen's FC in specific sports development schemes in order to increase participation

Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales Analysis Area Recommendations

Ensure that there are enough facilities to meet current and future demand

F27: Work with Scalby FC to address existing overuse and to see how their growth aspirations can be realised. The Scalby Football and Cricket Club site is currently being overused by half a match equivalent session per week. The club also has aspirations to grow; however, it appears that there is insufficient land on their current site in order to develop the additional pitch that would be required to support their growth plans. The club should consider moving some use to an alternative site, or look to secure additional land near their current site.

F28: Fylingdales FC are keen to develop but have capacity issues, they would have to use other sites to provide further playing opportunities

Ensure that facilities are of an appropriate quality to meet current and future demand

F29: Support Scalby FC as they seek to develop/improve their existing facilities and the main access road to their site.

Promote increased participation and realise club development aspirations

F30: Assist Fylingdales FC and Scalby Football and Cricket Club in specific sports development schemes in order to increase participation

Derwent Valley Analysis Area Recommendations

Ensure that there are enough facilities to meet current and future demand

F31: Seek to address the existing overuse at the East Ayton Sports Association site. The senior pitch at the site is currently being overused by 1 match equivalent session per week. There is potential for some of the existing demand to be relocated to the senior pitches at the West Ayton Playing Fields site.

Ensure that facilities are of an appropriate quality to meet current and future demand

F32: Support the development of new/improved changing facilities at West Ayton Playing Fields.

Promote increased participation and realise club development aspirations

F33: Assist Ayton Athletic Junior FC and Cayton Corinthians Juniors FC in specific sports development schemes in order to increase participation

ACTION PLAN

5.4 The action and implementation plan sets out the priority actions required to address the conclusion and recommendations set out in the preceding section of this Playing Pitch Strategy. The actions themselves have been prioritised and the resource implications identified wherever possible. In addition, the bodies responsible for the delivery of these actions have been presented along with the timescale for their delivery. In terms of prioritisation, each of the actions has been given one of the following time periods:

- Immediate (within 6 months)
- Short term (within a year)
- Medium term (1 to 3 years)
- Long term (3 to 5 years)

5.5 The identified (associated) costs are estimates that have been made at a point in time through consulting with the national governing bodies and as such, they are likely to be superceded by more up to date costs over the life of the Playing Pitch Strategy. Sport England publishes guidance on the cost of facilities, which is updated on a quarterly basis. This information is currently available at the following link: <http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/tools-guidance/design-and-cost-guidance/cost-guidance/>

5.6 Where costs have not been identified within the table more information is required, i.e. the cost of delivering the action point is dependant upon the scale and nature of the proposal. Alternatively, there are no costs associated with delivering the relevant action point. It should also be noted that the identified funding mechanisms are likely to change over the coming years. More information about funding can be found on Sport England's website at the following link: <http://www.sportengland.org/funding/>

Borough-wide Actions

Action	Responsible Bodies	Timescale	Associated Costs	Funding Mechanisms
Distribute information on new FA Youth Development Guidelines to local education sites	SBC, North Riding County FA (NRC FA)	Immediate	N/A	N/A
Provide additional 9v9 and 5v5 pitches to meet the FA Youth Development Guidelines	Pitch providers, SBC, NRC FA	Short / medium	-	FA, Football Foundation

Explore the potential of a dedicated site for junior 9v9 and 5v5 football to increase participation and assist pitch capacity	SBC, NRC FA, Local leagues	Short	-	Football Association, Football Foundation, Sport England
Raise awareness of any relevant new funding opportunities specifically for football development	SBC, NRCFA, Local leagues	Ongoing	N/A	N/A
Explore the possibilities of developing new 3G pitches (including exploring options for resurfacing existing AGPs) to assist with the development of football and improve training opportunities	SBC, NRC FA, Football Foundation	Medium / Long	New - from £740k Resurfacing - £300k	Football Association, Football Foundation, Sport England, Section 106
Incorporate policies within the emerging Local Plan to protect pitches from redevelopment for alternative uses, unless it can be proven that the site in question is surplus to requirements ⁸	SBC	Medium	N/A	N/A
Encourage club ownership of facilities via asset transfers	SBC, NRC FA	Ongoing	-	-
Look to formalise community use for community clubs on education sites	SBC, NRC FA, North Yorkshire County Council	Immediate	-	-
Support the delivery of the pitch at the planned Weaponess Sports Village development.	SBC, NRC FA, Sport England	Immediate / short	3G pitch - £400k	Developer, Football Association, Sport England

⁸ The North York Moors National Park Authority already have a policy to this effect within the Core Strategy and Development Policies DPD (2008)

Encourage leagues to explore the potential of flexible kick off times to structure further usage	NRC FA, Local leagues	Ongoing	N/A	-
Monitor the quality and maintenance standards of pitches to maximise playing capacity	SBC, pitch providers, NRC FA	Ongoing	-	Pitch providers, SBC, NRC FA
Seek to improve the quality of pitches and facilities where specific deficiencies have been identified	Pitch providers, NRC FA	Ongoing	-	Pitch providers, SBC, NRC FA, Football Foundation, Sport England

Scarborough Analysis Area Actions

Action	Responsible Bodies	Timescale	Associated Costs	Funding Mechanisms
Providing a new/additional 9-a-side junior pitch at Scalby / Newby Playing Fields to alleviate pressure on the existing pitches to accommodate play.	Scalby School / Newby School	Short	marking, equipment and maintenance	Sport England, Football Association
Adopt a more robust booking system to reduce the amount of informal activity at Oliver's Mount	SBC	Immediate	-	-
Implement a more structured maintenance programme for Oliver's Mount which includes the rotation and re-configuration of pitches	SBC	Short	-	-
Explore options for investment in the Oliver's Mount facility to specifically improve the ancillary services, parking, etc.	SBC, NRC FA, Football Foundation	Long	-	FA, Football Foundation

Resurface the sand-based AGP surface at Pindar School with an 3G surface	SBC, FA	Medium	£300k	FA, Football Foundation
Assist Scarborough Athletics FC, Scarborough Sports, Newlands Park Hotel FC and Scarborough Ladies FC in specific sports development schemes in order to increase participation	SBC, NRC FA	Immediate / short	-	-

Whitby Analysis Area Actions

Action	Responsible Bodies	Timescale	Associated Costs	Funding Mechanisms
Continue to work with Fishburn Park to develop changing facilities at Broomfield Park / Eskdale School	SBC, NRC FA, Football Foundation	Medium	estimated £100K	Football Foundation, Section 106, Club funds
Engage with effected clubs to discuss the potential replacement of the 11v11 football pitch at White Leys with a rugby union pitch.	SBC	Short	-	-
Encourage further community usage of education site i.e. Caedmon School	SBC, Fishburn Park FC	Short	N/A	-
Develop a 3G pitch in Whitby to displace football activity on existing sand-based AGP, in order to increase hockey training / playing time	SBC, England Hockey, FA, North Yorkshire County Council	Long	£375K (60m x 40m), £800K (full size)	Football Foundation

Raise awareness of potential new funding streams, e.g. Potash Community Fund ⁹	SBC, York Potash, Seachange	Ongoing	N/A	N/A
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Filey and Hertford Analysis Area Actions

Action	Responsible Bodies	Timescale	Associated Costs	Funding Mechanisms
Monitor the quality of the football pitch at Folkton and Flixton Playing Fields	SBC	Ongoing	N/A	N/A
Facilitate a meeting between Hunmanby Football Club and Hunmanby School with the aim of moving junior / mini football to the school site	SBC, NRC FA, Hunmanby FC, Hunmanby School	Immediate	N/A	N/A
Improve the quality of the pitches at Filey Community Sports Club	Filey Community Sports Club	Immediate / short	-	Filey Community Sports Club, Football Foundation, NRC FA
Meet with Filey Juniors FC to identify the potential for additional junior teams	SBC, NRC FA, Filey Juniors FC	Short	N/A	N/A

⁹ Dependant upon the outcome of the current planning application seeking permission to construct a potash mine in the North York Moors National Park

Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave Analysis Area Actions

Action	Responsible Bodies	Timescale	Associated Costs	Funding Mechanisms
Support Sport Mulgrave in further club development and funding applications to develop facility / club	SBC, North York Moors National Park (NYMNP), NRC FA, Yorkshire Cricket Board	Short / Medium	N/A	-
Use Sport Mulgrave as a “model” application for successful facility development	SBC, NRC FA, Yorkshire Cricket Board	Immediate	N/A	-
Support Hinderwell Playing Fields as they continue to explore drainage possibilities for their facility, in order to increase quality, capacity and participation	SBC, NYMNP, NRC FA	Ongoing	-	Hinderwell Playing Fields Association
Assist Goldsborough United FC and Whitby Fishermen’s FC in specific sports development schemes in order to increase participation	SBC, NRC FA	Immediate / short	-	-

Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales Analysis Area Actions

Action	Responsible Bodies	Timescale	Associated Costs	Funding Mechanisms
Support Scalby FC in club development and funding applications to develop facility / club to meet their aspirations	SBC, NRC FA, Yorkshire Cricket Board	Immediate / Short	N/A (Project cost dependant upon scope)	Scalby FC, Football Foundation, Sport England
Support Fylingdales FC in club development to sustain participation	SBC	Medium	N/A	-

Derwent Valley Analysis Area Actions

Action	Responsible Bodies	Timescale	Associated Costs	Funding Mechanisms
Propose further usage of the pitch at West Ayton to alleviate usage at the East Ayton site	SBC, Local clubs	Short	N/A	-
Support the development of new/improved changing facilities at West Ayton Playing Fields.	Ayton Sports Association, SBC, NRC FA	Medium	Unknown (project cost dependant upon scope)	FA, Football Foundation, Yorkshire Cricket Board, Sport England

6.0 CRICKET: SUMMARY REPORT AND STRATEGY

6.1 This report provides an executive summary of the sport specific assessment of cricket pitches and facilities in the Borough and, therefore, does not cover all of the topics raised in the full assessment (**the full version can be found in Appendix 6**). The summary is set out in a table format where the left-hand column indicates the topic, the central column provides a brief commentary on the topic, and **the right-hand column provides a reference point in the full report** which will cover the topic in more detail. The assessment itself is comprised of 3 main elements, these being:

- an audit of the current supply of cricket pitches and facilities;
- an overview of current and projected demand for cricket pitches; and,
- an assessment of the adequacy of provision to meet current and future demand for cricket pitches.

It should be noted that for the purposes of this strategy, the term cricket 'pitch' refers to the central strip (or square) of the wider cricket field where all batting and bowling takes place. The cricket pitch often contains a number of individual strips, or wickets, that accommodate play and will be rotated throughout the course of a season to reduce wear and allow for repair.

CRICKET IN SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices																											
Number and location of pitches	<p>There are 49 cricket pitches (including both natural grass and artificial pitches), which accommodate a total of 289 individual wickets in the Borough. This figure includes all known public, private and school pitches, whether or not they are in secured community use. The total number of pitches comprises:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #90ee90;">Study Area</th> <th colspan="2" style="background-color: #90ee90;">Number of Pitches</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <th style="background-color: #90ee90;">Grass</th> <th style="background-color: #90ee90;">Artificial</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whitby</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filey and Hertford</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derwent Valley</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #90ee90;">Total</td> <td style="background-color: #90ee90; text-align: center;">42</td> <td style="background-color: #90ee90; text-align: center;">7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Study Area	Number of Pitches			Grass	Artificial	Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	12	3	Whitby	1	3	Filey and Hertford	4	1	Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	14	0	Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	6	0	Derwent Valley	5	0	Total	42	7	paras 6.2 + 6.3
Study Area	Number of Pitches																												
	Grass	Artificial																											
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	12	3																											
Whitby	1	3																											
Filey and Hertford	4	1																											
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	14	0																											
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	6	0																											
Derwent Valley	5	0																											
Total	42	7																											
Accessibility and community	Using the definitions of community use provided by the PPS guidance document, 33 of the 49 cricket pitches and 226 of 289 wickets in the Borough were shown to have community use. It should be noted that none	paras 6.12 – 6.14																											

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices																																			
use	of the pitches owned by the Local Education Authority (all of the artificial pitches) are available for community use due to the fact that they are unsuitable for competitive cricket fixtures. Analysis shows that less than half of the natural grass pitches and wickets in the Scarborough analysis area are currently in community use. It also shows that there are currently no community use cricket pitches in the Whitby area. In each of the remaining analysis areas, a high percentage of the pitches and wickets are currently used by the local community.																																				
Maintenance of pitches	The way in which pitches are maintained over the course of the season can limit their capacity to accommodate play. Equally, the amount and standard of maintenance a cricket pitch receives before and after the season will greatly influence the quality of the pitch in the forthcoming season. When local cricket clubs were asked for their opinions on pitch maintenance and the state of their respective pitches in comparison to the previous season, the majority of respondents indicated that there had been a slight improvement in quality, which reflected the amount of time and effort put into the pitch by groundsmen.	paras 6.17 – 6.20																																			
Quality of pitches	<p>The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over the course of a season is often influenced by the quality of the pitch itself. In order to gain a balanced opinion on qualitative issues, surveys were sent to pitch users and providers, whilst a non-technical assessment method developed with the England and Wales Cricket Board was also used. The table below provides an overview of the quality of natural grass pitches by analysis area. A site-by-site summary of quality is available in the full report.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Analysis Area</th> <th colspan="3">Number of sites</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Good</th> <th>Standard</th> <th>Basic</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton...</td> <td>7</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whitby</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filey and Hertford</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scalby, Hackness ...</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derwent Valley</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>23</td> <td>17</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>All but 1 (Fryup) of the natural grass cricket pitches in the Borough are of a standard or good quality, with good quality pitches accounting for 53% of the total pitch provision. It also reveals a marked difference between the average score for the Scarborough planning authority area and that part of the Borough within the North York Moors National Park, where fewer sites achieve the 'good' quality rating.</p>	Analysis Area	Number of sites			Good	Standard	Basic	Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton...	7	4	0	Whitby	1	0	0	Filey and Hertford	3	2	0	Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	6	6	1	Scalby, Hackness ...	2	4	0	Derwent Valley	4	1	0	Total	23	17	1	paras 6.21 – 6.29
Analysis Area	Number of sites																																				
	Good	Standard	Basic																																		
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton...	7	4	0																																		
Whitby	1	0	0																																		
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Derwent Valley	4	1	0																																		
Total	23	17	1																																		
Quality of ancillary facilities	The quality, standard and range of ancillary facilities can influence pitch capacity and the willingness of teams to use certain sites. To this end, poor quality facilities or sites without any form of ancillary facilities can have a detrimental impact on how pitches are perceived. Through the club consultation process the majority of facilities in the Borough were shown to be of good or average quality. However, 7 sites were revealed to have only 'basic' facilities, these being:	paras 6.30 – 6.32																																			

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fryup ▪ Muston ▪ Scalby 3rds Ground, Scalby Road ▪ Fyling Hall School – <i>although a new pavilion is under construction</i> ▪ Goathland ▪ Oriel Cricket Ground, Scarborough ▪ Wykeham – <i>although a new pavilion is under construction</i> 	

DEMAND FOR CRICKET FACILITIES


Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Clubs and Teams	<p>There are 33 separate cricket clubs, which field a total of 132 teams, across all age groups and genders within the Borough. It should be noted that the total number of teams differentiates between weekend and evening leagues sides, i.e. if a club has 1 team participating on a Saturday and 1 team participating during the week; they are counted as separate teams so that the total demand can be generated across the whole cricket season. Adult male cricket is the most popular format of the game, with 93 teams currently participating within the Borough, followed by junior cricket, which accounts for 39 teams. There are currently no ladies cricket teams in the area. The Scarborough analysis area contains the highest number of teams with 30 in total, followed by the Esk Valley analysis area with 29 teams, followed by Derwent Valley with 25 teams.</p>	paras 6.40 – 6.45
Leagues	<p>Although there is no quantifiable demand implications from the cricket league structure within the Borough it is important to note that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The majority (2 thirds) of senior men’s cricket is played on a Saturday afternoon, which is the peak period for the sport, with the remainder played on a weekday evening</i> ▪ <i>Junior cricket is played on Sunday mornings.</i> ▪ <i>A Saturday team will play up to 10 home games on average</i> ▪ <i>An evening league or a junior team will play up to 8 home games</i> 	para 6.46
Training and informal use	<p>Additional use of cricket pitches for training purposes or other casual use, such as organised friendly matches, can cause further wear and tear on the playing surface that can impact on the ability of the pitch to accommodate sufficient levels of play. Responses received through the club consultation process indicated that the majority of practice sessions take place in dedicated non-turf batting nets, with fielding practice taking place on the outfield. As such, there is no impact on the playing surface (pitch) itself. In contrast, the club consultation process revealed that a number of cricket clubs take part in pre-season friendly matches; with most teams having at least 1 match prior to the start of the official cricket season.</p>	paras 6.62 – 6.64
Market	Sport England’s Active People Survey and Market Segmentation tool has been used to identify latent demand	paras 6.35 –

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices																										
Segmentation (Current / Latent Demand)	<p>for cricket in the Borough. The survey identified 423 people (aged 16+) who would like to play / play more cricket. If half (210) of these people were to join a new team, and on the basis that a cricket squad comprises up to 15 players (11 in the match day squad and 4 reserves), then it could be said that there is latent demand for approximately 14 teams in the Borough. Given that not all of these teams would play during the peak period (Saturday p.m), the table below demonstrates the number of games the latent demand would generate across the course of the season.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Analysis Area</th> <th colspan="2">Number of games per season</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Saturday</th> <th>Weekday Evening</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer</td> <td>20</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whitby</td> <td>10</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filey and Hertford</td> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave</td> <td>20</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales</td> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derwent Valley</td> <td>20</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>90</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Analysis Area	Number of games per season		Saturday	Weekday Evening	Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	20	8	Whitby	10	0	Filey and Hertford	10	8	Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	20	8	Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	10	8	Derwent Valley	20	8	Total	90	40	6.39, and, 6.65 – 6.69
Analysis Area	Number of games per season																											
	Saturday	Weekday Evening																										
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	20	8																										
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Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	10	8																										
Derwent Valley	20	8																										
Total	90	40																										
Future demand	<p>The projection for future demand has been taken over the same period as the emerging Local Plan (up to 2030) and takes the following factors into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Current and future population projections for the total population of the area and the relevant age groups</i> ▪ <i>The nature of the current and likely population and their propensity to participate in pitch sports</i> ▪ <i>Team generation rates</i> ▪ <i>Recent trends in sport participation</i> ▪ <i>Feedback from clubs on their plans to develop additional teams</i> <p>The table below provides a detailed breakdown of how the change in the number of teams and matches over the course of the season will impact upon pitch provision over the study period. It uses the previously established assumptions around peak periods and the nature of current use (see 'Leagues' topic above).</p>	paras 6.74 – 6.78, and, 6.100 – 6.102																										

Topic	Summary									Reference in Appendices																																																																												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3">Age Group</th> <th colspan="8">Number of matches (on peak and off peak)</th> <th rowspan="3">Difference</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">2015</th> <th colspan="2">2020</th> <th colspan="2">2025</th> <th colspan="2">2030</th> </tr> <tr> <th>On</th> <th>Off</th> <th>On</th> <th>Off</th> <th>On</th> <th>Off</th> <th>On</th> <th>Off</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Senior mens (18-55)</td> <td>-30</td> <td>-8</td> <td>-30</td> <td>-8</td> <td>-10</td> <td>-8</td> <td>+10</td> <td>+8</td> <td>-76</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Senior womens (18-55)</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Junior boys (7-18)</td> <td>0</td> <td>-8</td> <td>0</td> <td>+24</td> <td>0</td> <td>+8</td> <td>0</td> <td>-8</td> <td>+16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Junior girls (7-18)</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>-30</td> <td>-16</td> <td>-30</td> <td>+16</td> <td>-10</td> <td>0</td> <td>+10</td> <td>0</td> <td>-60</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>									Age Group	Number of matches (on peak and off peak)								Difference	2015		2020		2025		2030		On	Off	On	Off	On	Off	On	Off	Senior mens (18-55)	-30	-8	-30	-8	-10	-8	+10	+8	-76	Senior womens (18-55)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Junior boys (7-18)	0	-8	0	+24	0	+8	0	-8	+16	Junior girls (7-18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Total	-30	-16	-30	+16	-10	0	+10	0	-60	
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ASSESSING THE ADEQUACY OF PROVISION TO MEET DEMAND

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Pitch Capacity	<p>Unlike the other sports within this Playing Pitch Strategy, capacity analysis is measured over the course of a season rather than on a weekly basis. The capacity of a cricket pitch to accommodate match sessions is driven by the number and quality of wickets. As a guide, the ECB suggests that a good quality wicket should be able to accommodate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5 matches per season per grass wicket ▪ 60 matches per season per synthetic wicket 	Page 26
Site-by-site analysis	<p>Having established how much play a site can accommodate, a comparison can be made with the current level of play at each site. This will give an indication as to those sites that are either being overused, are at capacity or could <u>potentially</u> accommodate some additional play. To this end, each site used for cricket within the Borough has been allocated a red, amber or green rating in accordance with the figure below. A complete site-by-site breakdown of overuse and spare capacity is available in the full report.</p>	Pages 26 – 30

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
	 <p>Overused Play exceeds the level the site can sustain.</p> <p>At capacity Play matches the level the site can sustain.</p> <p>Potentially accommodate additional play Play is below the level the site could sustain.</p>	
Developing the picture of provision	The next step of assessing the adequacy of pitch provision is to establish the true nature of spare pitch capacity, both during the peak period and during the rest of the week. In addition, the process will also identify the reasons why, for some sites, the potential spare capacity is not regarded as actual spare capacity. A site-by-site analysis of spare capacity is provided in the full report.	Pages 30 – 34

KEY ISSUES AND FINDINGS

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Borough-wide analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sport England’s market segmentation data revealed a modest amount of latent demand for cricket in the Borough; 14 teams in total (9 on a Saturday and 5 on a weekday evening). ▪ The number of senior males (age 18-55) in the Borough is expected to decrease by 2,500 over the study period (up to 2030), which based on current levels of participation is equal to 8 cricket teams. In contrast, the number of junior boys (age 7-18) is anticipated to increase by 300, which is equivalent to 2 teams. ▪ The quality of cricket facilities in the Borough is generally good. This conclusion has been drawn through both the quality assessment and consultation processes. Only 7 sites were shown to have particular issues that required attention, these being: 	

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fryup – poor pitch quality and a lack of adequate ancillary and changing facilities ○ Goathland – poor changing facilities ○ Muston – poor changing facilities ○ Oriel – poor changing facilities ○ Scalby 3rds Ground, Scalby Road – poor changing facilities ○ Wykeham – poor changing facilities, although a new pavilion is currently under construction ○ Fyling Hall School – poor changing facilities, although a new pavilion is currently under construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on current levels of play, of the 34 cricket pitches in the Borough, 9 are being overused and 21 have some spare capacity to accommodate additional play. The remaining 4 pitches are currently being used to the extent of their capacity. The overused pitches are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Brompton Cricket Club (+10 matches) ○ Cloughton Cricket Club (+15 matches) ○ Danby Cricket Club (+15 matches) ○ Flixton Cricket Club (+3 matches) ○ Goathland Cricket Club (+4 matches) ○ Hunmanby Cricket Club (+10 matches) ○ Muston Cricket Club (+3 matches) ○ Oriel Cricket Club (+5 matches) ○ Wykeham Cricket Club (+22 matches) ▪ On the whole there is currently a significant level of spare capacity in the Borough, both during the peak period (-66 matches) and elsewhere during the week (-186 matches). However, when latent demand is taken into account, there is shown to be overuse of pitches during the peak period (+24 matches). ▪ Given that the anticipated rise in senior men’s cricket teams will only occur at the back end of the study period (2025 onwards), with a slight decrease in teams during the intervening period, there could be some spare capacity during the peak period for the sport from 2015. However, as the adult population increases, the pitches will become overused again. The increase in junior population will reduce the overall amount of spare capacity available elsewhere during the week. 	
Scarborough analysis area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are only 5 cricket pitches with secured community use in the Scarborough area, with 2 of these being located on the same site (Seamer Cricket Club). Based on the current level of play, 1 site is being overused (Oriel Cricket Club) and 2 have some spare capacity to accommodate additional play (Seamer Cricket Club and McCains Sports Field). The remaining pitches are currently being played to the extent of their capacity. ▪ The quality assessment process revealed that only 1 of these sites required some attention. Although Oriel 	

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
	<p>Cricket Ground achieved a 'standard' score when assessed as a whole, the current changing facilities are considered to be unsuitable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When all cricket pitches in the area are considered cumulatively there is currently no spare capacity available during the peak period for the sport. However, there is small amount of spare capacity (-15 matches) available elsewhere during the week. ▪ Sport England's Market Segmentation data revealed latent demand for 3 cricket teams in the Scarborough Analysis Area, comprising 2 Saturday teams and 1 team elsewhere during the week. ▪ When this latent demand is taken into account, there is shown to be overuse (+20 matches) of the area's pitches. There is also shown to be a small amount of spare capacity (-7 matches) elsewhere during the week. ▪ Population in the Scarborough area is expected to decrease over the study period. As a consequence, the number of senior men's teams could decrease by up to 4, whilst 1 additional junior boy's team could be gained. ▪ The change in population over the study period will reduce the amount of overuse during the peak period up to the year 2025, after which there will be an increase in usage and overuse. It is also expected that there will be a reduction in the amount of spare capacity available elsewhere during the week. 	
Whitby analysis area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Whilst there are 4 cricket pitches in the Whitby area none are currently available for community use (3 are artificial pitches at schools). Whitby Cricket Club, which is the only club within the town, play their home games at the Turnbull Ground. Although the club operate a number of teams in various community leagues, the ground has been classed as being unavailable for community use as it is primarily used by the 1st and 2nd teams. ▪ Given the lack of community use pitches there is currently no spare capacity to accommodate additional play within the Whitby analysis area. ▪ Whitby Cricket Club currently use a site outside of the analysis area (Fyling Hall School) to fulfil their 3rd team fixtures. Any additional demand generated within the town would have to be met at this location rather than at the Turnbull Ground. ▪ The Market Segmentation data has revealed latent demand for 1 senior men's team within the area. If this additional latent demand was to be met within Whitby it would result in the overuse of existing pitches (+10 matches). ▪ Over the study period (up to 2030) the senior male population in Whitby is expected to increase. Based on current levels of participation and team generation rates, this could result in 1 additional senior men's side in the later part of the study period (by 2030). This will lead to further overuse of existing pitches during the same time frame. 	
Filey analysis area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are currently 5 cricket pitches available for community use within the Filey and Hertford Analysis Area. Based on current levels of play, 3 of these pitches are overused, 1 has some spare capacity and the 	

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
	<p>remaining pitch is used to its potential. The only existing spare capacity on cricket pitches within the area exists outside of the peak period for the sport (capacity for 10 matches at Filey Cricket Club).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The quality assessment process demonstrated that 3 pitches were of a 'good' quality and 2 were 'standard'. Nevertheless, one of these pitches (Muston Cricket Club) was highlighted as being in need of attention due to the poor quality of their changing facilities. ▪ The Market Segmentation data revealed latent demand for 2 teams within the area; 1 of which would play during the peak period (Saturday afternoon) and the other would play on a weekday evening. Meeting this latent demand within the area would result in the overuse of pitches during the peak period (+10 matches) and would reduce the amount of spare capacity currently available outside of the peak period. ▪ The anticipated change in population would not be of a level that would impact the formation of teams within the analysis area. As such, demand for cricket pitches is likely to remain fairly consistent. 	
Esk Valley analysis area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are 13 cricket pitches available for community use within the Esk Valley analysis area. Based on current levels of play, 2 are being overused and 11 have some spare capacity. When considered together, there is shown to be spare capacity for 58 matches during the peak period for the sport and 88 matches elsewhere during the week. ▪ Of the 13 pitches, 2 were shown through the quality assessment process to be in need of some attention. The changing facilities at both Fryup and Goathland cricket clubs are currently of poor quality. ▪ There is a noticeable difference between the quality of cricket pitches and facilities in the Esk Valley, which has a poorer average score, and the rest of the Borough. ▪ The Market Segmentation data demonstrated that there is latent demand for 3 teams within the Esk Valley; 2 during the peak period for the sport and 1 elsewhere during the week. Given that there is a significant amount of spare capacity on pitches within the area, this additional demand can be accommodated without resulting in any overuse. ▪ The anticipated change in the population within the analysis area will lead to a small reduction in existing spare capacity outside of the peak period. There is not expected to be much change in spare capacity during the peak period. 	
Scalby analysis area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are 6 community use cricket pitches within the Scalby analysis area. Based on current levels of play 1 is being overused, 4 have some spare capacity to accommodate additional play and 1 is being used to its potential. As a result, when considered as a whole, there is currently a small amount of spare capacity (-8 matches) on cricket pitches during the peak period for the sport and a significant amount of spare capacity (-48 matches) elsewhere during the week. ▪ Cricket pitches within the analysis are generally of a good quality; however, there are some issues on 2 sites that were flagged up as being in need of attention through the quality assessment process. The changing facilities at both Scalby 3rds Ground and Fyling Hall School are in need of improvement, although it should be noted that a new pavilion is currently being constructed at the latter site. 	

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sport England's Market Segmentation data has revealed latent demand for 2 teams within the Scalby area; 1 during the peak period and 1 on a weekday evening. This latent demand would result in a small amount of overuse within the area during the peak period. However, a large amount of spare capacity will remain elsewhere during the week. ▪ The anticipated change in the population within the analysis area should not have much impact on the amount of spare capacity during the peak period and elsewhere during the week. 	
Derwent Valley analysis area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are 5 community use cricket pitches within the Derwent Valley analysis area. Based on current levels of play, 2 are being overused and 3 have some spare capacity to accommodate additional play. When considered together, there is currently no spare capacity available during the peak period for the sport; however, there is spare capacity for 25 additional matches elsewhere during the week. ▪ The quality assessment process revealed that the majority of sites in the area were of a high standard. However, the poor quality of changing facilities at Wykeham Cricket Club was flagged up as something requiring attention. The club are currently in the process of building a new pavilion. ▪ There is latent demand for 3 teams within the Derwent Valley area; 2 during the peak period for the sport and 1 elsewhere during the week. This latent demand would result in the overuse of pitches (+20 matches) during the peak period, whilst a small amount of spare capacity (-17 matches) would remain elsewhere during the week. ▪ Population change in the Derwent Valley will have a limited impact on spare capacity within the area, particularly when latent demand is taken into account. 	

STRATEGY

6.2 This chapter of the Playing Pitch Strategy builds upon the work carried out in the sport specific assessment for cricket and provides an overall strategy for each of the sport. The strategy will use the conclusions of the assessment to develop clear, prioritised, specific and achievable recommendations and actions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

6.3 After presenting the main conclusions from the cricket report, the focus for the recommendations have emerged. The recommendations set out in the tables below have been derived through an assessment of all potential solutions and were developed by working alongside the relevant governing bodies and other parties. At the Borough-wide level these recommendations will take the form of strategic points, which are to be applied across the entire stock of cricket pitches. For each of the individual analysis areas, recommendations will be more site-specific, which will in turn have an impact on what is happening at the Borough-wide level. This is reflective of a bottom-up approach with an overarching strategic vision and framework. Ultimately, the recommendations will be used as the basis for developing detailed and specific actions and implementation measures.

Borough-wide Recommendations

Ensure that there are enough facilities to meet current and future demand

C1: Encourage clubs to have a 'Pitch Advisor's Report' undertaken. The ECB suggests that a good quality wicket / strip should be able to accommodate 5 matches per season. Using this rudimentary measure of pitch capacity, the PPS has identified 9 pitches in the Borough that are currently being overused. A more robust method of assessing pitch quality and capacity is to undertake a 'Pitch Advisor's Report'. Such a report should cost around £250 and will provide clubs with a detailed report of how they improve the quality of their pitch. The ECB / YCB can then provide support for clubs as they move forward with making the relevant improvements.

C2: Support the development of new / additional pitches (or increase the size of the existing square to incorporate additional wickets) where there is proven demand for the scale and nature of such provision. As stated above, there are a number of pitches in the Borough that are currently being overused. If this existing overuse cannot be overcome by improving the quality of the pitch, then it might be necessary to develop additional wickets / strips onto the pitch where there is sufficient space to do so. Equally, the development of entirely new pitches will provide a venue for new / additional teams where existing pitches are fully used during the respective periods for the sport. Both of these approaches should be supported where there is proven need for such facilities.

C3: Incorporate policies within the emerging Local Plan to protect pitches from redevelopment for alternative uses, unless it can be proven that the site in question is surplus to requirements. The Playing Pitch Strategy has demonstrated that there is currently a relative

balance between demand for and the supply of cricket pitches during the peak period and elsewhere during the week, both now and into the future. This balance should be maintained by protecting existing pitches that are currently within community use from redevelopment for other uses. However, it is also recognised that there are sites / pitches that are not being used and will not be required in the future. In these instances, redevelopment of unused pitches for alternative uses may be acceptable. Consideration should be given as to whether redevelopment could deliver improvements to existing and nearby sites / pitches that serve a similar catchment area. A policy to this end should be incorporated within the emerging Local Plan.

Core Policy I of the North York Moors National Park Core Strategy and Development Policies (2008) supports new sports facilities and resists loss of existing ones unless they are no longer suitable or viable.

Ensure that facilities are of an appropriate quality to meet current and future demand

C4: Seek to improve the quality of pitches where specific deficiencies have been identified. The YCB have emphasised the importance of clubs taking responsibility for improving their own pitches and facilities. As such, they have pointed out the tasks/milestones for those clubs wishing to access funding opportunities for making improvements:

- Use the findings of this Strategy and begin to engage with the ECB/YCB in order to establish how these issues can be addressed.
- Have a “Pitch Advisor’s Report” undertaken so that a detailed understanding of the pitch quality and capacity can be gained. This report will also provide a breakdown of works necessary to improve the quality of the pitch.
- Gain ‘Clubmark’ accreditation – applications need to be in by 31st August 2013. Following that date, the next round of applications won’t be accepted until April 2014.
- Engage with the YCB to include the project within the ‘County Facility Strategy’.

C5: Hold structured meetings with clubs who have been identified as having poor quality pitches and/or facilities to discuss how improvements can be made.

- **Castleton Cricket Club** – Outfield (uneven, litter, damaged)
- **Flixton Cricket Club, 2nd pitch** – wicket (on football pitch)
- **Fryup** – poor pitch quality and a lack of adequate ancillary and changing facilities
- **Fylingdales** – ‘adequate’ changing facilities and poor quality practice nets
- **Goathland** – poor changing facilities
- **Hinderwell** – wicket and outfield issues (length of grass, damaged)
- **Muston** – poor changing facilities
- **Oriel** – poor changing facilities
- **Scalby 3rds Ground, Scalby Road** – poor changing facilities
- **Wykeham** – poor changing facilities, although a new pavilion is currently under construction
- **Fyling Hall School** – poor changing facilities, although a new pavilion is currently under construction

C6: Continue to promote and improve the quality of pitches by working with existing clubs, the Yorkshire Cricket Board and the established Groundsman Association.

Promote increased participation and realise club development aspirations

C7: Support development of the game in the area through the established Cricket Development Group. The sport of cricket is in a fortunate position in terms of development, due to the well established Cricket Development Group. This formal group consists of the local authority, the Yorkshire Cricket Board, representatives from the Beckett League and Derwent Valley League and also the local proactive clubs. The development group works on generic club and coach development issues, increasing the number of Club Mark accredited clubs, supporting the focus clubs and also increasing overall participation. There is also a strategic group that oversees the pathway development aspect for cricket in the Borough.

C8: Work with the YCB and local clubs to ‘tap into’ the latent demand identified within the Borough through alternative / more accessible formats of the game. Although the PPS has identified some latent demand in the Borough, discussions with the ECB/YCB have revealed that this latent demand does not necessarily equate to demand for additional 40/50 over format teams. Unless there is concrete demand from current clubs looking to establish additional teams, it may be that latent demand could be met by alternative formats of the game, e.g. ‘Last Man Stands’ mini-cricket. The YCB are looking at how shorter / more accessible formats of the game can be introduced to the area.

C9: Support the YCB’s work in schools to promote junior participation in cricket. As evidenced by the struggles in the Esk Valley League, there is a need to encourage junior involvement in the sport to provide a sustainable future for the Borough’s cricket clubs.

Scarborough Analysis Area Recommendations

Ensure that there are enough facilities to meet current and future demand

C10: Support the development / provision of an additional pitch within the Scarborough analysis area. The cricket report highlighted the lack of spare capacity for cricket during the peak period (Saturday p.m.). This is likely to be exacerbated by the potential increase in teams as a result of the existing latent demand for cricket facilities and the potential closure of the pitch at the McCains Sport Ground (Cayton). Equally, over the longer term, it is anticipated that there will be additional teams in the area as a result of population growth and club development. As such, the development of a replacement pitch (for McCains) and a further (additional) pitch should be supported. One potential site for replacement provision is Scarborough RUFC (Silver Royd), who are investigating the feasibility of incorporating a cricket pitch in between some of their existing rugby pitches. In the absence of suitable land being found for the development of an additional pitch, the potential for community use of the natural grass pitches at Bramcote School and Scarborough College could be investigated. This additional provision will only be required as and when additional teams emerge within the Scarborough area.

C11: Engage with Scarborough Cricket Club to explore increased community use at the North Marine Road site.

Ensure that facilities are of an appropriate quality to meet current and future demand

C12: Meet with Oriel CC to discuss how they can access funding opportunities to develop new changing facilities. These sites were shown to have one or more poor quality attributes that should be addressed. The YCB have expressed a desire to meet with these clubs to discuss how they can move forward and address the issues at hand.

C13: Continue to monitor levels of use and quality of the pitch at the Oriel Cricket Ground, which is currently being overused.

Whitby Analysis Area Recommendations

Ensure that there are enough facilities to meet current and future demand

C14: Work with Whitby Cricket Club to understand their future pitch requirements. The pitch at Whitby Cricket Club (Turnbull Ground) is currently at full capacity, which means that one of their Saturday league sides (3rd XI) has to play outside of the study area (at Fyling Hall School). Given that the number of teams in the area could increase by 3 as a result of latent and future demand, there could be a requirement for an additional cricket pitch in Whitby in the long-term (2025 onwards). However, more immediately, there is a need to ensure that the club can continue to use the facilities at Fyling Hall School in the absence of alternative provision in Whitby.

Filey and Hertford Analysis Area Recommendations

Ensure that facilities are of an appropriate quality to meet current and future demand

C15: Meet with Muston CC and Flixton CC to discuss how they can access funding opportunities to develop new changing facilities / improve the quality of their pitches. These sites were shown to have one or more poor quality attributes that should be addressed. The YCB have expressed a desire to meet with these clubs to discuss how they can move forward and address the issues at hand.

C16: Continue to monitor levels of use and quality of the pitch at Flixton Cricket Club, Hunmanby Playing Field and Muston Cricket Club, which are currently being overused.

Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave Analysis Area Recommendations

Ensure that facilities are of an appropriate quality to meet current and future demand

C17: Work with the Esk Valley Cricket League to ensure the long-term viability of the league / cricket in the Esk Valley. Over recent years there has been a gradual reduction in the number of teams participating in the Esk Valley leagues (both the Saturday and evening leagues); either through clubs no longer having evening league sides, or through clubs folding entirely (e.g. Ugthorpe Cricket Club). The indications are that this trend is mainly due to the teams involved being unable to raise a side on a consistent basis. The decline of the league is now being exacerbated by some of the more established and secure clubs moving to other leagues, e.g. Mulgrave CC are now competing in the Derwent Valley League. It is essential that the Yorkshire Cricket Board engage with the clubs still in the Esk Valley League to determine how best to safeguard the future of the league, and more importantly, the future of cricket in the area. Until this issue is resolved the YCB has indicated that it may be unable to support any investment into clubs participating within the league.

C18: Meet with Castleton CC, Fryup CC, Goathland CC, Hinderwell CC to discuss how they can access funding opportunities to develop new changing facilities / improve the quality of their pitches. These sites were shown to have one or more poor quality attributes that should be addressed. The YCB have expressed a desire to meet with these clubs to discuss how they can move forward and address the issues at hand.

C19: Continue to monitor levels of use and quality of the pitch at Danby Cricket Club and Goathland Cricket Club, which are currently being overused.

Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales Analysis Area Recommendations

Ensure that facilities are of an appropriate quality to meet current and future demand

C20: Meet with Fylingdales CC and Scalby CC to discuss how they can access funding opportunities to develop new changing facilities and improve ancillary facilities (nets). These sites were shown to have one or more poor quality attributes that should be addressed. The YCB have expressed a desire to meet with these clubs to discuss how they can move forward and address the issues at hand.

C21: Continue to monitor levels of use and quality of the pitch at Cloughton Cricket Club, which is currently being overused.

Derwent Valley Analysis Area Recommendations**Ensure that there are enough facilities to meet current and future demand**

C22: Engage with clubs to understand whether the identified latent demand translates to actual demand for pitches. The cricket report suggests that there is latent demand in the Derwent Valley area for 2 teams during the peak period (Saturday p.m.). Given that all of the pitches in the area are currently used during the peak period, an additional pitch would need to be provided to meet this demand. However, the YCB have questioned whether the latent demand is actually for traditional formats of the game. As such, meetings should be held with the clubs in the Derwent Valley to understand if there is demand for additional pitches and how that demand could be met.

Ensure that facilities are of an appropriate quality to meet current and future demand

C23: Meet with Forge Valley CC to discuss how they can access funding opportunities to develop new / improve the existing changing facilities at West Ayton (Garth End Road). These sites were shown to have one or more poor quality attributes that should be addressed. The YCB have expressed a desire to meet with these clubs to discuss how they can move forward and address the issues at hand.

C24: Continue to monitor levels of use and quality of the pitch at Brompton Cricket Club and Wykeham Cricket Club, which are currently being overused.

ACTION PLAN

6.4 The action and implementation plan sets out the priority actions required to address the conclusion and recommendations set out in the preceding section of this Playing Pitch Strategy. The actions themselves have been prioritised and the resource implications identified wherever possible. In addition, the bodies responsible for the delivery of these actions have been presented along with the timescale for their delivery. In terms of prioritisation, each of the actions has been given one of the following time periods:

- a. Immediate (within 6 months)
- b. Short term (within a year)
- c. Medium term (1 to 3 years)
- d. Long term (3 to 5 years)

6.5 The identified (associated) costs are estimates that have been made at a point in time through consulting with the national governing bodies and as such, they are likely to be superceded by more up to date costs over the life of the Playing Pitch Strategy. Sport England publishes guidance on the cost of facilities, which is updated on a quarterly basis. This information is currently available at the following link: <http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/tools-guidance/design-and-cost-guidance/cost-guidance/>

6.6 Where costs have not been identified within the table more information is required, i.e. the cost of delivering the action point is dependant upon the scale and nature of the proposal. Alternatively, there are no costs associated with delivering the relevant action point. It should also be noted that the identified funding mechanisms are likely to change over the coming years. More information about funding can be found on Sport England's website at the following link: <http://www.sportengland.org/funding/>

Borough-wide Actions

Action	Responsible Bodies	Timescale	Associated Costs	Funding Mechanisms
Hold structured meetings with clubs who have been identified as having "poor quality facilities" to discuss how improvements can be made / funded	Scarborough Borough Council (SBC), North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNP), Yorkshire Cricket Board (YCB)	Short	N/A	Sport England, ECB / YCB (for improvements / new facilities)
Clubs to undertake a 'Pitch Advisor Report' where possible, particularly where pitches are being overused or where qualitative deficiencies have been identified	Local Clubs, YCB	Immediate – short	£250	N/A

Encourage clubs to gain 'Clubmark' accreditation	SBC, YCB	Immediate – short	-	N/A
Seek to improve the quality of pitches and facilities where specific deficiencies have been identified	Pitch providers, clubs	Ongoing	(dependant upon scale and nature of scheme)	Sport England, ECB / YCB
Incorporate policies within the emerging Local Plan to protect pitches from redevelopment for alternative uses, unless it can be proven that the site in question is surplus to requirements ¹⁰	SBC	Medium	N/A	N/A
Continue to support the Cricket Development Group and Strategic Group	SBC, YCB, Local leagues / clubs	N/A	N/A	N/A
Meet with the new Strategic Group to discuss the findings and recommendations of the Playing Pitch Strategy	SBC, YCB	Short	N/A	N/A
Continue to provide structured coach education programme to encourage development and participation	SBC, YCB	Immediate - Short	£200 - £300 per course	N/A
Work with the YCB to encourage cricket in schools	SBC, YCB, School Sports Partnership	Immediate - ongoing	N/A	N/A

¹⁰ The North York Moors National Park Authority already have a policy to this effect within their Core Strategy and Development Policies DPD (2008)

Scarborough Analysis Area Actions

Action	Responsible Bodies	Timescale	Associated Costs	Funding Mechanisms
Support the development of a pitch to replace the pitch at McCains Sport Ground	Hospitals CC, Local Leagues, SBC	Immediate	-	N/A
Meet with Scarborough College / Bramcote School to investigate the potential for community use of one of their grass pitches, as and when the need for additional provision emerges.	SBC, YCB, Local Leagues	Short – medium	N/A	N/A
Identify a site for the potential development of a new cricket pitch in the area (if required)	SBC	Short - medium	(dependent upon nature and scale of scheme)	Sport England, ECB / YCB
Meet with Oriel CC to discuss how they can access funding opportunities to develop new changing facilities	Clubs, SBC, YCB	Short	Initial - N/A Scheme – dependent upon scale and nature	Sport England, ECB / YCB (for improvements / new facilities)
Monitor levels of use and quality of the pitch at the Oriel Cricket Ground	Club, SBC, YCB	Ongoing	N/A	N/A
Encourage Scarborough CC to have more community involvement on the North Marine Road site	SBC, YCB	Medium	N/A	N/A

Whitby Analysis Area Actions

Action	Responsible Bodies	Timescale	Associated Costs	Funding Mechanisms
Formalise further school to club links with local schools and Whitby CC	SBC, YCB, School Sports partnership	Short	N/A	N/A
Work with Whitby Cricket Club to understand their future pitch requirements	SBC, YCB	Short - medium	N/A	N/A

Filey and Hertford Analysis Area Actions

Action	Responsible Bodies	Timescale	Associated Costs	Funding Mechanisms
Meet with Muston CC and Flixton CC to discuss how they can access funding opportunities to develop new changing facilities / improve the quality of their pitches	Clubs, SBC, YCB	Short	Initial - N/A Scheme – dependent upon scale and nature	Sport England, ECB / YCB (for improvements / new facilities)
Continue to monitor levels of use and quality of the pitch at Flixton Cricket Club, Hunmanby Playing Field and Muston Cricket Club	Club, SBC, YCB	Ongoing	N/A	N/A

Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave Analysis Area Actions

Action	Responsible Bodies	Timescale	Associated Costs	Funding Mechanisms
Meet with the Esk Valley Cricket Leagues to discuss the future of the leagues and to ensure the long-term viability of cricket in the area	SBC, YCB	Immediate	N/A	N/A

Meet with representatives of Esk Valley League clubs to address participation issues	SBC, YCB	Short	N/A	N/A
Meet with Castleton CC, Fryup CC, Goathland CC, Hinderwell CC to discuss how they can access funding opportunities to develop new changing facilities / improve the quality of their pitches	Clubs, SBC, YCB	Medium	Initial - N/A Scheme – dependent upon scale and nature	Sport England, ECB / YCB (for improvements / new facilities), NYMNP Community Grant
Continue to monitor levels of use and quality of the pitch at Danby Cricket Club and Goathland Cricket Club	SBC, YCB	Ongoing	N/A	N/A

Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales Analysis Area Actions

Action	Responsible Bodies	Timescale	Associated Costs	Funding Mechanisms
Meet with Fylingdales CC and Scalby CC to discuss how they can access funding opportunities to develop new changing facilities and improve ancillary facilities (e.g. nets)	Clubs, SBC, YCB	Short	Initial - N/A Scheme – dependent upon scale and nature	Sport England, ECB / YCB (for improvements / new facilities)
Continue to monitor levels of use and quality of the pitch at Cloughton Cricket Club	Club, SBC, YCB	Ongoing	N/A	N/A

Derwent Valley Analysis Area Actions

Action	Responsible Bodies	Timescale	Associated Costs	Funding Mechanisms
Engage with clubs to understand whether the identified latent demand translates to actual demand for pitches	SBC, YCB	Immediate - short	N/A	N/A

<p>Meet with Forge Valley CC to discuss how they can access funding opportunities to develop new / improve the existing changing facilities at West Ayton (Garth End Road)</p>	<p>Clubs, SBC, YCB</p>	<p>Short</p>	<p>Initial - N/A Scheme – dependent upon scale and nature</p>	<p>Sport England, ECB / YCB (for improvements / new facilities)</p>
<p>Continue to monitor levels of use and quality of the pitch at Brompton Cricket Club and Wykeham Cricket Club</p>	<p>SBC, YCB</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

7.0 RUGBY UNION: SUMMARY REPORT AND STRATEGY

7.1 This report provides an executive summary of the sport specific assessment of rugby union pitches and facilities in the Borough and, therefore, does not cover all of the topics raised in the full assessment (**the full version can be found in Appendix 7**). The summary is set out in a table format where the left-hand column indicates the topic, the central column provides a brief commentary on the topic, and **the right-hand column provides a reference point in the full report** which will cover the topic in more detail. The assessment itself is comprised of 3 main elements, these being:

- an audit of the current supply of rugby union pitches and facilities;
- an overview of current and projected demand for rugby union pitches; and,
- an assessment of the adequacy of provision to meet current and future demand for rugby pitches.

RUGBY UNION IN SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices																											
Number and location of pitches	<p>There are 22 rugby union pitches across Scarborough Borough. This figure includes all known public, private and school pitches whether or not they are in secured community use. The total number of pitches comprises:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #90EE90;">Study Area</th> <th colspan="2" style="background-color: #90EE90;">Number of Pitches</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th style="background-color: #90EE90;">Senior</th> <th style="background-color: #90EE90;">Mini / Midi</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whitby</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filey and Hertford</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derwent Valley</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #90EE90;">Total</td> <td style="background-color: #90EE90; text-align: center;">18</td> <td style="background-color: #90EE90; text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Study Area	Number of Pitches			Senior	Mini / Midi	Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	7	0	Whitby	4	0	Filey and Hertford	0	0	Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	0	0	Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	7	4	Derwent Valley	0	0	Total	18	4	Pages 1 – 3
Study Area	Number of Pitches																												
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Derwent Valley	0	0																											
Total	18	4																											
Ownership	The ownership of a pitch can influence the extent to which it is available for use by local communities. Most of the pitches are owned either by the Local Education Authority or are owned privately (although it should be noted the 9 pitches owned privately are all accounted for at the Silver Royd site). The two pitches at White Leys Playing Fields in Whitby are the only pitches owned by the Local Authority in the Borough.	Page 3																											
Accessibility and community use	Using the definitions of community use provided by the PPS guidance document, 11 of 22 rugby union pitches in the Borough were shown to have community use . These pitches are split across only 2 sites; Silver Royd (Scarborough RUFC) and White Leys Playing Field (Whitby RUFC). Whilst Silver Royd is a sports club, they	Pages 4 - 5																											

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices																							
	<p>make membership widely open to the general public and is considered as being available for community use. None of the education facilities are made available for community use.</p>																								
Maintenance of pitches	<p>The way in which pitches are maintained can limit their capacity to accommodate play. Through the club consultation process Whitby RUFC and Scarborough RUFC have provided extensive information regarding the management and maintenance of the pitches at White Leys Playing Fields and Silver Royd respectively. Pitch maintenance standards for those pitches that are currently unavailable for community use have not been assessed.</p> <p>Silver Royd is owned by Scarborough Rugby Union Football Club and benefits from modern, purpose-built facilities that have been the clubs home since January 2009. As might be expected, the consultation response from the club has rated all elements of pitch quality as 'Good' whilst the pitch maintenance score was 'Adequate'.</p> <p>Whitby Rugby Union Football Club rated the White Leys Playing Fields as 'Poor' to 'Adequate' when scoring pitch maintenance, and rated all of the elements of pitch quality as 'Acceptable' or 'Good', citing only drainage as a specific problem with the pitch</p>																								
Quality of pitches	<p>The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over the course of a season is often influenced by the quality of the pitch itself. In order to gain a balanced opinion on qualitative issues, surveys were sent to pitch users and providers, whilst a non-technical assessment method was also used. The table below provides an overview of pitch quality by pitch type.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Quality</th> <th colspan="3">Number of Pitches</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Senior</th> <th>Mini / Midi</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>17</td> <td>4</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>18</td> <td>4</td> <td>22</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Although the pitches at White Leys Playing Fields (Whitby) were generally considered as being of a 'good' quality, the consultation response from Whitby Rugby Union Football Club showed a specific issue with drainage which can cause match cancellations.</p>	Quality	Number of Pitches			Senior	Mini / Midi	Total	Good	17	4	21	Average	1	0	1	Poor	0	0	0	Total	18	4	22	
Quality	Number of Pitches																								
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Total	18	4	22																						
Quality of ancillary facilities	<p>The quality, standard and range of ancillary facilities can influence pitch capacity and the willingness of teams to use certain sites. To this end, poor quality facilities or sites without any form of ancillary facilities can have a detrimental impact on how pitches are perceived. The club consultation process revealed that Scarborough RUFC and Whitby RUFC were happy with the standard of the ancillary facilities at Silver Royd and White Leys Playing Fields respectively.</p>																								


DEMAND FOR RUGBY UNION FACILITIES

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Clubs and Teams	There are 2 separate clubs , which field a total of 21 teams , across all age groups and genders within the Borough. These two clubs are Whitby Rugby Union Football Club (2 senior men's teams, and under 17's, under 16's and under 15's boys teams) and Scarborough Rugby Union Football Teams (4 senior men's teams, an over-35's, plus 11 boys teams of various age groups from under 7's to under 19's). In addition, the Borough has teams representing the Scarborough campus of the University of Hull, Yorkshire Coast College, and Scarborough Sixth Form College. All three teams are also based at the Silver Royd ground on Scalby Road.	Pages 14 - 15
Leagues	Although there is no quantifiable demand implications from the football league structure within the Borough it is important to note the peak times for each format of the game. The peak demand times are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Senior Male: Saturday P.M ▪ Junior Male: Sunday A.M (also played on senior pitches) ▪ Mini / Midi: Sunday A.M 	Pages 15 – 16
Training and informal use	Additional use of football pitches for training purposes or other casual use, such as informal matches or kickabout activity, can cause further wear and tear on the playing surface that can impact on the ability of the pitch to accommodate sufficient levels of play. Through the consultation process, both Scarborough RUFC and Whitby RUFC indicated that they don't use the pitches for training purposes . Nevertheless, Silver Royd receives additional use of the pitches by the University, Yorkshire Coast College and Scarborough Sixth Form College should be taken into account. Each has one team that play one home game every other week, therefore, other use accounts for a total of 1.5 match equivalent sessions at Silver Royd only .	Pages 16 - 17
Educational demand	Schools, colleges and other educational establishments generate significant demand for playing pitches; ranging from competitive matches to PE lessons and break time activity. However, given that none of the pitches at schools are currently available for community use, no assumptions have been made as to the level of use each pitch receives.	Page 24
Market Segmentation (Current / Latent Demand)	Sport England's Active People Survey and Market Segmentation tool has been used to identify latent demand for football in the Borough. The survey identified 285 people (aged 16+) who would like to play / play more rugby union. Based on the current number of teams and players, an assumption has been made that around 40% of these people will join a competitive team. Given that an adult team comprises 22 individuals (on average); this equates to demand for 5 additional adult male teams across the Borough.	Pages 10 – 14, and, page 17
Other factors	In response to the club consultation questionnaires, the Scarborough Pirates Rugby League Football Club mentioned they may look elsewhere for facilities and suggested options which specifically included the Silver Royd site. It may be that this is something that is looked at further down the line, and, although cannot be	Page 17

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices																																																							
	quantified at this time, should be considered as a potential further source of demand in future years.																																																								
Future demand	<p>The projection for future demand has been taken over the same period as the emerging Local Plan (up to 2030) and takes the following factors into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current and future population projections for the total population of the area and the relevant age groups for each sport, e.g. senior and junior football ▪ The nature of the current and likely population and their propensity to participate in pitch sports ▪ Team generation rates ▪ Recent trends in sport participation ▪ Feedback from clubs on their plans to develop additional teams <p>The table below provides a detailed breakdown of how the increase in teams and match equivalent sessions as a result of the above factors will impact upon pitch provision over the study period.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="background-color: #90EE90;">Pitch Type</th> <th colspan="6" style="background-color: #90EE90;">Match Equivalent Sessions</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="background-color: #90EE90;">2010</th> <th style="background-color: #90EE90;">2015</th> <th style="background-color: #90EE90;">2020</th> <th style="background-color: #90EE90;">2025</th> <th style="background-color: #90EE90;">2030</th> <th style="background-color: #90EE90;">Difference</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Senior</td> <td>9.5</td> <td>+0.5</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>+0.5</td> <td>+1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Senior Male</i></td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Ladies</i></td> <td>0</td> <td>+0.5</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>+0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Junior</i></td> <td>5.5</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>+0.5</td> <td>+0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mini Rugby</td> <td>2.5</td> <td>+1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>+1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="background-color: #90EE90;">12</td> <td style="background-color: #90EE90;">+1.5</td> <td style="background-color: #90EE90;">0</td> <td style="background-color: #90EE90;">0</td> <td style="background-color: #90EE90;">+0.5</td> <td style="background-color: #90EE90;">+2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pitch Type	Match Equivalent Sessions						2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Difference	Senior	9.5	+0.5	0	0	+0.5	+1	<i>Senior Male</i>	4	0	0	0	0	0	<i>Ladies</i>	0	+0.5	0	0	0	+0.5	<i>Junior</i>	5.5	0	0	0	+0.5	+0.5	Mini Rugby	2.5	+1	0	0	0	+1	Total	12	+1.5	0	0	+0.5	+2	Pages 18 - 22
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Mini Rugby	2.5	+1	0	0	0	+1																																																			
Total	12	+1.5	0	0	+0.5	+2																																																			

ASSESSING THE ADEQUACY OF PROVISION TO MEET DEMAND

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Pitch Capacity	The maintenance and drainage standards for each pitch within the Borough has been translated into a capacity rating, that being the number of match equivalent sessions per week a pitch can accommodate, using guidance provided by the Rugby Football Union (as set out below).	Page 23

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices																														
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th colspan="3">Maintenance</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>Poor</th> <th>Adequate</th> <th>Good</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Natural (Inadequate)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Natural (Adequate)</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drainage</td> <td>Pipe Drained</td> <td>2.5</td> <td>3.5</td> <td>4.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Pipe and Silt Drained</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Maintenance					Poor	Adequate	Good		Natural (Inadequate)	1	2	3		Natural (Adequate)	2	3	4	Drainage	Pipe Drained	2.5	3.5	4.5		Pipe and Silt Drained	3	4	5	
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Drainage	Pipe Drained	2.5	3.5	4.5																												
	Pipe and Silt Drained	3	4	5																												
Site-by-site analysis	<p>Having established how much play a site can accommodate, a comparison can be made with the current level of play at each site. This will give an indication as to those sites that are either being overused, are at capacity or could <u>potentially</u> accommodate some additional play. To this end, each site used for football within the Borough has been allocated a red, amber or green rating in accordance with the figure below. A complete site-by-site breakdown of overuse and spare capacity is available in the full report.</p>  <p>Overused Play exceeds the level the site can sustain.</p> <p>At capacity Play matches the level the site can sustain.</p> <p>Potentially accommodate additional play Play is below the level the site could sustain.</p>	Pages 23 - 25																														
Developing the picture of provision	<p>The next step of assessing the adequacy of pitch provision is to establish the true nature of spare pitch capacity, both during the peak period for each format of the game and during the rest of the week. In addition, the process will also identify the reasons why, for some sites, the potential spare capacity is not regarded as actual spare capacity. A site-by-site analysis of spare capacity is provided in the full report.</p>	Pages 25 – 26																														

KEY ISSUES AND FINDINGS

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Borough-wide analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are only two community-use facilities across the Borough; Silver Royd in Scalby, and White Leys Playing Fields in Whitby. ▪ There are currently no ladies teams across the Borough, although Whitby RUFC have expressed a desire to accommodate girls / ladies teams. ▪ Market segmentation analysis tells us in spite of almost 1,100 people currently participating in rugby union, there remains an additional 285 people wishing to participate. This generates latent demand of approximately 5 additional teams. ▪ When future demand and all elements of current demand are factored in there is spare capacity in senior pitches outside of the peak period and mini / midi pitches across the study period but there is overuse on senior pitches during the peak period equating to 1.5 match equivalent sessions, increasing to 2 match equivalent sessions by the end of the forecast period. This is demonstrated in the table below. 	Pages 28 -32, and, page 44
Scarborough and the South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Silver Royd in Scalby – owned by Scarborough RUFC – is the only facility offering community use in any of the initial study areas covering the southern half of the Borough. For this reason, the analysis area combined all these study areas in the aim of drawing more meaningful conclusions. ▪ The Silver Royd facility was opened in 2009 and has 5 senior pitches, 4 mini / midi pitches and dedicated training areas. The facilities are considered to be of an excellent standard. ▪ Scarborough RUFC has numerous senior, junior and mini / midi teams covering various age groups from under 7's to over 35's. ▪ In addition to Scarborough RUFC, a number of other teams play at the Silver Royd site such as youth teams and teams from the University of Hull (Scarborough Campus), Yorkshire Coast College and Scarborough Sixth Form College. ▪ There is currently spare capacity on both senior and mini / midi pitches, however, when latent demand and the strategic reserve requirement are factored in, there is shown to be overuse on senior pitches during the peak period. Much of this is due to market segmentation analysis showing latent demand for an additional 4 teams across the Scarborough and the South analysis area. ▪ When future demand is factored in to all elements of current demand there remains significant spare capacity in senior pitches outside of the peak periods (equating to 11 match equivalent sessions per week by the end of the forecast period). However, there is overuse of senior pitches during the peak period (equating to 1.5 match equivalent session per week by the end of the forecast period). ▪ Equally, when future demand is factored in to all elements of current demand there is spare capacity in mini / midi pitches both during the peak period (1 match equivalent session per week by the end of the forecast period) and elsewhere during the week (also 1.5 match equivalent sessions). 	Pages 38 – 43, and, pages 44 - 45
Whitby and the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only White Leys Playing Fields in Whitby has community-use rugby union pitches in the Whitby and Esk 	Pages 33 –

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Esk Valley	<p>Valley analysis area. The facility has two senior pitches and Whitby RUFC uses the facility as its home venue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Whitby RUFC state they are generally satisfied with the quality of pitches, however, drainage can regularly be an issue that causes occasional match cancellations. ▪ Whitby RUFC have stated they would seek to accommodate an increase in its number of teams, particularly at junior level and continue to seek ways to target increased player numbers. ▪ The White Leys Playing Fields pitches are currently at capacity during peak periods but have spare capacity of 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week at other times. There are no mini / midi pitches. ▪ Taking into account the desire for club development and population growth, in addition to current demand, there is insufficient capacity on the senior pitches both during peak periods and elsewhere during the week as well as on mini / midi pitches during peak periods. 	37, and, page 44

STRATEGY

7.2 This chapter of the Playing Pitch Strategy builds upon the work carried out in the sport specific assessment for rugby union and provides an overall strategy for the sport. The strategy will use the conclusions of the assessment to develop clear, prioritised, specific and achievable recommendations and actions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

7.3 After presenting the main conclusions from the individual sport reports, the focus for the recommendations have emerged. The recommendations set out in the tables below have been derived through an assessment of all potential solutions and were developed by working alongside the relevant governing bodies and other parties. At the Borough-wide level these recommendations will take the form of strategic points, which are to be applied across the entire stock of football pitches. For each of the individual analysis areas, recommendations will be more site-specific, which will in turn have an impact on what is happening at the Borough-wide level. This is reflective of a bottom-up approach with an overarching strategic vision and framework. Ultimately, the recommendations will be used as the basis for developing detailed and specific actions and implementation measures.

Borough-wide Recommendations

Ensure that there are enough facilities to meet current and future demand

RU1: Provide additional pitches to meet the unmet demand in the Borough where specific needs have been identified. There is a need for additional rugby union pitches in the Whitby and Esk Valley analysis area¹¹ over the study period (up to 2030). Should demand arise for additional provision in the Scarborough and the South analysis area as a result of club development or other means, the development of new pitches should be supported where suitable and viable.

RU2: Incorporate policies within the emerging Local Plan to protect pitches from redevelopment for alternative uses, unless it can be proven that the site in question is surplus to requirements. Once the additional pitches have been provided there will be a relative balance between demand for and the supply of rugby union pitches during the peak periods for senior and junior formats of the game, both now and in the future. This balance should be maintained by protecting existing pitches that are currently within community use from redevelopment for other uses. However, it is also recognised that there are sites / pitches that are not being used and will not be required in the future. In these instances, redevelopment of unused pitches for alternative uses may be acceptable. Consideration should be given as to whether redevelopment could deliver improvements to existing and nearby sites / pitches that serve a similar catchment area. A policy to this end should be incorporated within the emerging Local Plan.

¹¹ The need for additional pitches is within Whitby town itself rather than the Esk Valley.

Core Policy I of the North York Moors National Park Core Strategy and Development Policies (2008) supports new sports facilities and resists loss of existing ones unless they are no longer suitable or viable.

Ensure that facilities are of an appropriate quality to meet current and future demand

RU3: Continue to monitor and assist in the maintenance of pitches to ensure high quality standards that will maximise pitch capacity.

RU4: Seek to improve the quality of pitches where specific deficiencies have been identified.

Promote increased participation and realise club development aspirations

RU5: Work with local clubs and the RFU to introduce other forms of the game to tap into some of the latent demand in the Borough, including touch / social rugby, over 35's formats and beach rugby. The rugby union report identified a significant amount of latent demand for the sport, which translates to a requirement for 5 additional teams in the Borough. However, in discussions with the Rugby Football Union (RFU), they consider that the latent demand is for alternative / more accessible formats of the game rather than for the full-contact version of the game. As such, rugby clubs and the RFU should actively promote formats such as touch rugby, social rugby, over 35's and beach rugby in order to capitalise on some the latent demand in the Borough.

RU6: Continue to provide a coach education programme to improve club and coach development and to meet minimum operating standards.

Whitby and Esk Valley Analysis Area Recommendations

Ensure that there are enough facilities to meet current and future demand

RU7: Engage with effected clubs to discuss the removal of the existing football pitch (11v11) at White Leys and replacement with an additional rugby pitch to accommodate the planned increase in teams at Whitby RUFC. The existing 2 rugby union pitches at White Leys are currently being overused by half a session per week (when latent demand is taken into account). Given that Whitby RUFC have plans to increase its number of teams (2 junior boys teams and 2 mini/midi teams), additional pitch capacity will be required. The most effective way of creating additional capacity would be to replace the existing 11v11 football pitch on the site with an additional rugby union pitch. There is sufficient capacity on senior 11v11 pitches elsewhere in the town to accommodate the teams (Whitby Wanderers and Whitby RFC) who will be displaced as a result of the redevelopment.

RU8: Overmark the new senior pitch (see above) with a mini / midi pitch. As stated above, Whitby RUFC has plans to develop 2 mini / midi teams and currently have no pitches to accommodate the additional play. Therefore, a mini / midi pitch has to be provided. The most efficient solution for this would be to overmark a mini / midi pitch on the new senior pitch (see above).

Ensure that facilities are of an appropriate quality to meet current and future demand

RU9: Monitor the quality of the pitches at White Leys and maintain to a high standard. The existing pitches at the site are naturally drained and as such, their capacity is somewhat limited. Therefore, the amount of play they receive and the consequential quality of the pitches should be monitored on a regular basis.

Promote increased participation and realise club development aspirations

RU10: Support Whitby RUFC in their aspirations to develop more junior teams. Whitby RUFC has stated plans to increase its number of teams (2 junior boys teams and 2 mini/midi teams), which should be supported as far as possible.

Scarborough and the South Analysis Area Recommendations

Ensure that there are enough facilities to meet current and future demand

RU11: Monitor the use of pitches at Silver Royd during the peak period. The rugby union report highlighted that whilst there is sufficient pitch capacity at Silver Royd to accommodate the current level of play (including training) and also to allow for a strategic reserve of pitches, there is a significant amount of latent demand in the analysis area that could equate to demand for 4 additional senior teams. In consulting with the RFU, they think that the latent demand will be for alternative formats of the game and not for senior teams. Nevertheless, should additional teams emerge as a result of latent demand, there is a limit on the capacity of the existing pitches at the site. As such, the number of teams participating at Silver Royd and the overall amount of play should be monitored.

Ensure that facilities are of an appropriate quality to meet current and future demand

RU12: Continue to maintain the pitches at Silver Royd to a high standard. Scarborough RUFC has an active maintenance and management programme, which should be continued.

Promote increased participation and realise club development aspirations

RU13: Work with Scarborough RUFC to develop a women's team. Scarborough RUFC has stated that they would like to develop a women's rugby union team. The RFU has stated that they are willing to support the club in developing this new team.

ACTION PLAN

- 7.4 The action and implementation plan sets out the priority actions required to address the conclusion and recommendations set out in the preceding section of this Playing Pitch Strategy. The actions themselves have been prioritised and the resource implications identified wherever possible. In addition, the bodies responsible for the delivery of these actions have been presented along with the timescale for their delivery. In terms of prioritisation, each of the actions has been given one of the following time periods:
- a. Immediate (within 6 months)
 - b. Short term (within a year)
 - c. Medium term (1 to 3 years)
 - d. Long term (3 to 5 years)
- 7.5 The identified (associated) costs are estimates that have been made at a point in time through consulting with the national governing bodies and as such, they are likely to be superceded by more up to date costs over the life of the Playing Pitch Strategy. Sport England publishes guidance on the cost of facilities, which is updated on a quarterly basis. This information is currently available at the following link: <http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/tools-guidance/design-and-cost-guidance/cost-guidance/>
- 7.6 Where costs have not been identified within the table more information is required, i.e. the cost of delivering the action point is dependant upon the scale and nature of the proposal. Alternatively, there are no costs associated with delivering the relevant action point. It should also be noted that the identified funding mechanisms are likely to change over the coming years. More information about funding can be found on Sport England's website at the following link: <http://www.sportengland.org/funding/>

Borough-wide Actions

Action	Responsible Bodies	Timescale	Associated Costs	Funding Mechanisms
Provide additional pitches to meet the unmet demand in the Borough where specific needs have been identified	Scarborough Borough Council (SBC), Rugby Football Union (RFU), pitch providers, clubs	Medium - long	£90k	Sport England, RFU, pitch providers

Incorporate policies within the emerging Local Plan to protect pitches from redevelopment for alternative uses, unless it can be proven that the site in question is surplus to requirements ¹²	SBC	Medium	N/A	N/A
Monitor and assist in the maintenance of pitches to ensure high quality standards that will maximise pitch capacity.	Pitch providers	Ongoing	N/A	N/A
Improve the quality of pitches where specific deficiencies have been identified.	Pitch providers	Ongoing	£5k per pitch	RFU, pitch providers, Rugby Football Foundation
Work with local clubs and the RFU to introduce other forms of the game to tap into some of the latent demand in the Borough, including touch / social rugby, over 35's formats and beach rugby	SBC, RFU, local clubs	Immediate - short	N/A	N/A
Continue to provide a coach education programme to improve club and coach development and to meet minimum operating standards	SBC, RFU, local clubs	Ongoing	information available from RFU	N/A

Whitby and the Esk Valley Analysis Area Actions

Action	Responsible Bodies	Timescale	Associated Costs	Funding Mechanisms
Engage with effected clubs to discuss the replacement of the 11v11 football pitch at White Leys with a rugby union pitch.	SBC, Whitby RUFC	Medium	£3k – inc. cost of additional posts, flags, etc	RFU

¹² The North York Moors National Park Authorities have a policy to this effect within their Core Strategy and Development Policies DPD (2008)

Overmark the new senior pitch (see above) with a mini / midi pitch.	SBC, Whitby RUFC	Medium	N/A	N/A
Monitor the quality of the pitches at White Leys and maintain to a high standard	SBC	Ongoing	Cost of maintenance	N/A
Ensure Whitby RUFC have a 'Memorandum of Understanding' in place to ensure community engagement at the facility	SBC	Short	N/A	N/A
Support Whitby RUFC in their aspirations to develop more junior teams	SBC, RFU, Whitby RUFC	Short - medium	N/A	RFU

Scarborough and the South Analysis Area Actions

Action	Responsible Bodies	Timescale	Associated Costs	Funding Mechanisms
Engage with Scarborough Rugby Union FC to address the potential increase in participation from the identified latent demand	Scarborough Rugby Union FC (SRUFC), RFU, SBC	Short	N/A	N/A
Look to develop participation in the women's game in collaboration with Scarborough Rugby Union Football Club and the RFU	SRUFC, RFU, SBC	Medium	N/A	N/A
Continue to maintain the pitches at Silver Royd to a high standard	SRUFC	Ongoing	-	N/A

8.0 RUGBY LEAGUE: SUMMARY REPORT AND STRATEGY

8.1 This report provides an executive summary of the sport specific assessment of rugby league pitches and facilities in the Borough and, therefore, does not cover all of the topics raised in the full assessment (**the full version can be found in Appendix 8**). The summary is set out in a table format where the left-hand column indicates the topic, the central column provides a brief commentary on the topic, and **the right-hand column provides a reference point in the full report** which will cover the topic in more detail. The assessment itself is comprised of 3 main elements, these being:

- an audit of the current supply of rugby league pitches and facilities;
- an overview of current and projected demand for rugby league pitches; and,
- an assessment of the adequacy of provision to meet current and future demand for rugby league pitches.

RUGBY LEAGUE IN SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Number and location of pitches	There are 3 rugby league pitches in the Borough, including all known public, private and school pitches, whether or not they are in secured community use. These pitches are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eastway Sports Field, Eastfield, Scarborough ▪ Oliver's Mount Playing Fields, Scarborough ▪ Filey Community Sports Club, Filey 	Page 1
Ownership	The ownership of a pitch can influence the extent to which it is available for use by local communities. Two of the pitches (Eastway Sports Field and Filey Community Sports Club) are owned by the relevant sports clubs, whilst Oliver's Mount is a Local Authority owned facility.	Page 3
Accessibility and community use	Using the definitions of community use provided by the PPS guidance document, all 3 of the rugby league pitches in the Borough were shown to have community use.	Page 4
Quality of pitches and ancillary facilities	The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over the course of a season is often influenced by the quality of the pitch itself. In order to gain a balanced opinion on qualitative issues, surveys were sent to pitch users and providers, whilst a non-technical assessment method was also used. The responses to the consultation exercise were as follows: Eastway Sports Club, Eastfield – The response received from Scarborough Pirates RLFC identified a number of issues. They stated that the quality of the pitch was slightly poorer than the previous season, mainly due to a lack of investment and damage caused by other users. They also stated that the pitch has no maintenance	Pages 4 - 6


Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
	<p>programme, is never aerated and its pipe drainage system is mainly collapsed. In spite of these factors they considered the quality of the pitch to generally 'acceptable', although they considered the bounce of the ball on the pitch, evenness of pitch and litter and dog fouling as being 'unacceptable' issues. Eastway Sports Club has a clubhouse which includes showers and toilets although the facility has suffered from vandalism in the past year.</p> <p>Oliver's Mount Playing Fields, Scarborough – The pitch quality rating for Oliver's Mount Playing Fields is considered to be 'average'. The facility which has a total of 12 sports pitches has 2 changing rooms plus an additional changing room for match officials, showers, toilets and disabled access. The quality of ancillary facilities is considered to be 'poor'.</p> <p>Filey Community Sports Club, Filey – The chairman of Filey Community Sports Club responded to the pitch provider survey commenting that the rugby league pitch is considered to be of an adequate quality and is of the same quality as it was last season. The facility has ancillary facilities including 2 changing rooms and 1 additional changing room for match officials; showers, toilets, kitchen, disabled access, clubhouse and dugouts with the quality of ancillary facilities considered to be 'good'.</p>	

DEMAND FOR RUGBY LEAGUE FACILITIES

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Clubs and Teams	<p>Within the Borough there are currently 2 separate rugby league clubs, which field a total of 5 teams, across all age groups although at present these are made up solely of men's teams. These two clubs are Scarborough Pirates Rugby League Football Club (2 senior men's teams and 1 under 17/18 team) and Yorkshire Coast Titans (2 junior boys team)</p>	Pages 11 and 12
Leagues	<p>Although there is no quantifiable demand implications from the football league structure within the Borough it is important to note the peak times for each format of the game. The peak demand times are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Senior Male: Saturday P.M ▪ Junior Male: Sunday A.M (also played on senior pitches) ▪ Mini / Midi: Sunday A.M 	Pages 15 – 16
Training and informal use	<p>Additional use of football pitches for training purposes or other casual use, such as informal matches or kickabout activity, can cause further wear and tear on the playing surface that can impact on the ability of the pitch to accommodate sufficient levels of play. The responses to the surveys showed Scarborough Pirates train once or twice a week with Yorkshire Coast Titans training once a week as well. The Pirates normally train on the</p>	Page 13

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices																																																							
	pitch at Eastway, or at the former Gristhorpe Cricket Club. The Titans train at Hunmanby Playing Fields Association.																																																								
Market Segmentation (Current / Latent Demand)	Sport England's Active People Survey and Market Segmentation tool has been used to identify latent demand for football in the Borough. The survey identified 125 people (aged 16+) who would like to play / play more rugby union. Based on the current number of players playing in teams together with the active rugby league population, an assumption has been made that around 15% of these people will join a competitive team. Given that an adult team comprises 22 individuals (on average); this equates to demand for 1 additional adult male team across the Borough.	Pages 7 – 11, and, page 13																																																							
Future demand	<p>The projection for future demand has been taken over the same period as the emerging Local Plan (up to 2030) and takes the following factors into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current and future population projections for the total population of the area and the relevant age groups for each sport, e.g. senior and junior football ▪ The nature of the current and likely population and their propensity to participate in pitch sports ▪ Team generation rates ▪ Recent trends in sport participation ▪ Feedback from clubs on their plans to develop additional teams <p>The table below provides a detailed breakdown of how the increase in teams and match equivalent sessions as a result of the above factors will impact upon pitch provision over the study period.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Pitch Type</th> <th colspan="6">Match Equivalent Sessions</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2010</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2025</th> <th>2030</th> <th>Difference</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Senior</td> <td>3.5</td> <td>+0.5</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>+0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Senior Male</i></td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Ladies</i></td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Junior</i></td> <td>0.5</td> <td>+0.5</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>+0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mini Rugby</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>3.5</td> <td>+0.5</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>+0.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pitch Type	Match Equivalent Sessions						2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Difference	Senior	3.5	+0.5	0	0	0	+0.5	<i>Senior Male</i>	3	0	0	0	0	0	<i>Ladies</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	<i>Junior</i>	0.5	+0.5	0	0	0	+0.5	Mini Rugby	0	0	0	0	0	0	Total	3.5	+0.5	0	0	0	+0.5	Pages 14 – 16
Pitch Type	Match Equivalent Sessions																																																								
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Mini Rugby	0	0	0	0	0	0																																																			
Total	3.5	+0.5	0	0	0	+0.5																																																			

ASSESSING THE ADEQUACY OF PROVISION TO MEET DEMAND

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Pitch Capacity	<p>The previously agreed quality rating for each pitch within the Borough has been translated into a capacity rating, that being the number of match equivalent sessions per week a pitch can accommodate, using guidance provided by the Rugby Football League (as set out below).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good quality = 3 matches per week (or three 90 minute sessions) ▪ Average quality = 2 matches per week (or two 90 minute sessions) ▪ Poor quality = 1 match per week (or one 90 minute session) 	Page 17
Site-by-site analysis	<p>Having established how much play a site can accommodate, a comparison can be made with the current level of play at each site. This will give an indication as to those sites that are either being overused, are at capacity or could <u>potentially</u> accommodate some additional play. To this end, each site used for football within the Borough has been allocated a red, amber or green rating in accordance with the figure below. A complete site-by-site breakdown of overuse and spare capacity is available in the full report.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">  </div> <div> <p>Overused Play exceeds the level the site can sustain.</p> <p>At capacity Play matches the level the site can sustain.</p> <p>Potentially accommodate additional play Play is below the level the site could sustain.</p> </div> </div>	Pages 23 - 25
Developing the picture of provision	<p>The next step of assessing the adequacy of pitch provision is to establish the true nature of spare pitch capacity, both during the peak period for each format of the game and during the rest of the week. In addition, the process will also identify the reasons why, for some sites, the potential spare capacity is not regarded as actual spare capacity. A site-by-site analysis of spare capacity is provided in the full report.</p>	Pages 25 – 26

KEY ISSUES AND FINDINGS

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Borough-wide analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are only two rugby league clubs in the Borough; Scarborough Pirates RLFC and Yorkshire Coast Titans. ▪ Scarborough Pirates RLFC plays at Eastway Sports Field (Eastfield) and Oliver's Mount Playing Fields. Consultation with the club revealed that the Pirates are considering their future plans including possible change in home venues. They would consider the Weaponness sports village proposal dependent on availability of facilities and have also considered using the Silver Royd site in Scalby, which is home to Scarborough RUFC. However, due to a combination of cost and politics remain at their current home for the time being. ▪ Yorkshire Coast Titans currently have two junior teams and have plans to add another junior team in the near future. They play primarily at Filey Community Sports Club but train at Hunmanby Playing Fields Association. ▪ Using market segmentation analysis, there appears to be demand equivalent to 1 additional senior men's team. ▪ At present there is sufficient capacity during the peak period and elsewhere during the week for senior rugby league pitches across the Borough (1 match equivalent session per week during the peak period and 1.5 match equivalent sessions elsewhere during the week). ▪ Nevertheless, Eastway Sports Field is over capacity at present (+0.5 match equivalent sessions per week). However, there may be scope to increase the capacity of the site, either through an improved maintenance programme or the reconfiguration of the site (to provide additional pitches). ▪ When all elements of current (existing play, latent demand and allowing for some spare capacity to be retained as a strategic reserve) and future demand are factored in there is shown to be insufficient capacity in rugby league pitches during peak periods (+0.5 match equivalent sessions per week). However, there remains spare capacity of 1.5 match equivalent sessions elsewhere during the week. 	Pages 21 - 26

STRATEGY

8.2 This chapter of the Playing Pitch Strategy builds upon the work carried out in the sport specific assessment for rugby league and provides an overall strategy for the sport. The strategy will use the conclusions of the assessments to develop clear, prioritised, specific and achievable recommendations and actions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

8.3 After presenting the main conclusions from the individual sport reports, the focus for the recommendations have emerged. The recommendations set out in the tables below have been derived through an assessment of all potential solutions and were developed by working alongside the relevant governing bodies and other parties. For rugby league these recommendations will take the form of strategic points, which are to be applied across all sites and pitches, together with more site-specific points, which will in turn have an impact on what is happening at the Borough-wide level. This is reflective of a bottom-up approach with an overarching strategic vision and framework. Ultimately, the recommendations will be used as the basis for developing detailed and specific actions and implementation measures.

Borough-wide Recommendations

Ensure that there are enough facilities to meet current and future demand

RL1: Provide additional pitch capacity at Eastway Sports Field by either; improving the maintenance programme or by re-providing one of the existing football pitches as a rugby league pitch. The existing rugby league pitch at Eastway is currently being overused by 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week. In contrast, the football report demonstrated that there is a large amount of spare capacity across the 3 football pitches on the sites (-6 match equivalent sessions per week). As such, additional capacity for rugby league could be provided by redeveloping one of the football pitches as a rugby league pitch. Alternatively, improvements could be made to the maintenance programme, which plays a significant role in determining the capacity of a rugby pitch.

RL2: Meet with Scarborough Pirates to discuss the potential for using the 3G pitch at the planned Weaponess Sports Village development. The club have expressed an interest in using the third-generation pitch as their home venue, as and when the pitch becomes available for use. Discussions should be held with the club to determine whether this is a suitable and viable use of the proposed pitch.

RL3: Incorporate policies within the emerging Local Plan to protect pitches from redevelopment for alternative uses, unless it can be proven that the site in question is surplus to requirements. Once the additional pitches have been provided there will be a relative balance between demand for and the supply of rugby league pitches. This balance should be maintained by protecting existing pitches from redevelopment for other uses. However, it is also recognised that there are sites / pitches that are not being used and will not be required in

the future. In these instances, redevelopment of unused pitches for alternative uses may be acceptable. Consideration should be given as to whether redevelopment could deliver improvements to existing and nearby sites / pitches that serve a similar catchment area. A policy to this end should be incorporated within the emerging Local Plan.

Core Policy I of the North York Moors National Park Core Strategy and Development Policies (2008) supports new sports facilities and resists loss of existing ones unless they are no longer suitable or viable.

Ensure that facilities are of an appropriate quality to meet current and future demand

RL4: Seek to improve the quality of pitches where specific deficiencies have been identified.

Promote increased participation and realise club development aspirations

RL5: Engage with Yorkshire Coast Titans ARLFC to discuss their future 'home ground'. Since the completion of the rugby league report, Yorkshire Coast Titans ARLFC have been informed that they will not be able to use Filey Community Sports Ground as their home venue. As such, they are due to play their upcoming fixtures for the 2013 season at Hunmanby Playing Field. Given that the pitches at this site are already overused, to a significant level (+9 match equivalent sessions per week); this is not an ideal solution for either Yorkshire Coast Titans or the quality of the pitches at Hunmanby Playing Field. Discussions should be held with the rugby club to identify a sustainable and long-term home ground.

RL6: Support the Yorkshire Coast Titans ARLFC with their playing structure development and enhance participation opportunities. Although Scarborough is not viewed as a 'priority area' by the Rugby Football League, there are still some areas of club development that should be supported at the local level. In particular, Yorkshire Coast Titans should be supported as they look to develop their playing structure and enhance participation opportunities for juniors.

RL7: Encourage the clubs to attain the Club Mark accreditation award.

RL8: Continue to provide a coach education programme to improve club and coach development and to meet minimum operating standards.

ACTION PLAN

8.4 The action and implementation plan sets out the priority actions required to address the conclusion and recommendations set out in the preceding section of this Playing Pitch Strategy. The actions themselves have been prioritised and the resource implications identified wherever possible. In addition, the bodies responsible for the delivery of these actions have been presented along with the timescale for their delivery. In terms of prioritisation, each of the actions has been given one of the following time periods:

- a. Immediate (within 6 months)
- b. Short term (within a year)
- c. Medium term (1 to 3 years)
- d. Long term (3 to 5 years)

8.5 The identified (associated) costs are estimates that have been made at a point in time through consulting with the national governing bodies and as such, they are likely to be superceded by more up to date costs over the life of the Playing Pitch Strategy. Sport England publishes guidance on the cost of facilities, which is updated on a quarterly basis. This information is currently available at the following link: <http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/tools-guidance/design-and-cost-guidance/cost-guidance/>

8.6 Where costs have not been identified within the table more information is required, i.e. the cost of delivering the action point is dependant upon the scale and nature of the proposal. Alternatively, there are no costs associated with delivering the relevant action point. It should also be noted that the identified funding mechanisms are likely to change over the coming years. More information about funding can be found on Sport England's website at the following link: <http://www.sportengland.org/funding/>

Borough-wide Actions

Action	Responsible Bodies	Timescale	Associated Costs	Funding Mechanisms
Provide additional pitch capacity for rugby league at Eastway Sports Ground	Scarborough Borough Council (SBC)	Short - medium	N/A	N/A
Meet with Scarborough Pirates to discuss the potential for using the 3G pitch at the planned Weaponess Sports Village development	SBC, Scarborough Pirates	Short	N/A	N/A

Improve the quality of pitches where specific deficiencies have been identified	Pitch providers	Ongoing	unknown	Pitch providers, clubs
Engage with Yorkshire Coast Titans ARLFC to discuss their future 'home ground'	SBC, Yorkshire Coast Titans	Immediate - short	N/A	N/A
Meet with the clubs to discuss funding streams for equipment, etc. to develop participation	SBC	Immediate	unknown	Sport England Small Grants Fund, Sportivate, SDSC Sports Grants Scheme
Encourage the clubs to attain the Club Mark accreditation award	SBC, local clubs	Ongoing	N/A	N/A
Continue to provide a coach education programme to improve club and coach development and to meet minimum operating standards	SBC, RFL, local clubs	Ongoing	unknown	N/A

9.0 HOCKEY: SUMMARY REPORT AND STRATEGY

9.1 This report provides an executive summary of the sport specific assessment of artificial grass pitches and facilities for hockey in the Borough and, therefore, does not cover all of the topics raised in the full assessment (**the full version can be found in Appendix 9**). The summary is set out in a table format where the left-hand column indicates the topic, the central column provides a brief commentary on the topic, and **the right-hand column provides a reference point in the full report** which will cover the topic in more detail. The assessment itself is comprised of 3 main elements, these being:

- an audit of the current supply of artificial grass pitches and facilities;
- an overview of current and projected demand for artificial pitches; and,
- an assessment of the adequacy of provision to meet current and future demand for artificial grass pitches.

HOCKEY IN SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Number and location of pitches	<p>There are current 4 Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs) in the Borough; all of which are sand based pitches and are suitable for competitive hockey. The AGPs are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Caedmon School, Whitby – sand based AGP (floodlit) ▪ Fyling Hall School, Fylingdales – sand based (non floodlit) ▪ George Pindar School, Eastfield, Scarborough – sand based (floodlit) ▪ Scarborough College, Scarborough – sand based (floodlit) <p>Other than the facility at Fyling Hall School (Fylingdales), the majority of these pitches are located in and around the towns of Scarborough and Whitby, where they are accessible to large number of people.</p>	Page 1
Ownership	The ownership of a pitch can influence the extent to which it is available for use by local communities. From the 4 AGPs in the Borough, 2 are owned by private education facilities and 2 are owned by the local education authority.	Page 3
Accessibility and community use	<p>Using the definitions of community use provided by the PPS guidance document, all 4 of the artificial grass pitches in the Borough were shown to be in community use, albeit on a limited basis due to the pitches being located on school sites. The pitches are available for community use for the following amount of time per week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Caedmon School, Whitby – 35.5 hours a week ▪ Fyling Hall School, Fylingdales – 11 hours a week 	Page 3

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices										
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ George Pindar School, Eastfield, Scarborough – 46.5 hours a week ▪ Scarborough College, Scarborough – 31 hours a week 											
Quality of pitches	<p>The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over the course of a season is often influenced by the quality of the pitch itself. Unlike the other sports contained within this PPS, it has not been possible to use a non-technical assessment method to establish the quality of AGPs. Instead, the age of the pitch has been adopted as a proxy for quality.</p> <p>As demonstrated in the table below, each of the 4 have been constructed or refurbished since 2001. However, it must be acknowledged that even they are in good quality at present, all of these pitches may eventually, through normal usage, no longer be fit for purpose over the next 5-10 years. AGPs require regular maintenance of their surface and it is normally recommended that these are replaced at least every 10 years. On this basis, the AGP at Scarborough College could need resurfacing in the short-term.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Site</th> <th>Year built / refurbished</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Caedmon School</td> <td>2005</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fyling Hall School</td> <td>2007</td> </tr> <tr> <td>George Pindar School</td> <td>1999 / 2007</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scarborough College</td> <td>2001</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Site	Year built / refurbished	Caedmon School	2005	Fyling Hall School	2007	George Pindar School	1999 / 2007	Scarborough College	2001	Page 4
Site	Year built / refurbished											
Caedmon School	2005											
Fyling Hall School	2007											
George Pindar School	1999 / 2007											
Scarborough College	2001											

DEMAND FOR HOCKEY FACILITIES

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Clubs and Teams	<p>There are currently 2 separate hockey clubs, which field a total of 4 teams, across all age groups and genders within the Borough. Scarborough Hockey Club has 25+ members, operates 1 senior male team and is based at the Scarborough College artificial grass pitch and accounts for 3 hours use per week. Whitby Hockey Club has 28 senior members, 28 junior members, operates 3 teams (1 senior female team and 2 junior female teams) and is based at the Caedmon School AGP and accounts for 2 hours use per week.</p>	Page 10
Demand for artificial grass pitches	<p>In order to establish demand for AGPs each of the pitch providers were asked to provide a breakdown of consistent / block bookings, which will account for the majority of use. Information recently obtained from the pitch providers and users indicate that block bookings account for (the figures include use by hockey and football teams);</p>	Page 10

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 19.5 hours of use¹³ at Pindar School (Eastfield, Scarborough) AGP ▪ 19 hours of use at Caedmon School (Whitby) AGP <p>Although no information has been submitted by the pitch provider, the user surveys indicate that the AGP at Scarborough College is used for at least 7.5 hours a week. This usage is split between Scarborough Athletic for training purposes and Scarborough Hockey Club for competitive fixtures and training. The consultation process has revealed minimum current demand for 46 hours of community use across the Borough's Artificial Grass Pitches. Only 5 hours of this demand is generated by hockey teams.</p>	
Training and informal use	Additional use of football pitches for training purposes or other casual use, such as informal matches or kickabout activity, can cause further wear and tear on the playing surface that can impact on the ability of the pitch to accommodate sufficient levels of play. The responses to the surveys showed Scarborough Pirates train once or twice a week with Yorkshire Coast Titans training once a week as well. The Pirates normally train on the pitch at Eastway, or at the former Gristhorpe Cricket Club. The Titans train at Hunmanby Playing Fields Association.	Page 13
Market Segmentation (Current / Latent Demand)	Sport England's Active People Survey and Market Segmentation tool has been used to identify latent demand for football in the Borough. The survey identified 168 people (aged 16+) who would like to play / play more rugby union. Based on current participation rates, around 20% of people currently playing hockey, play as part of a team. Using this assumption, 34 people could join a team. Given that an adult team comprises 16 individuals (on average); this equates to demand for 2 additional hockey teams across the Borough, 1 of which would be an adult male team and 1 would be an adult female team . Each of these teams would generate demand for an additional 2 hours AGP use. The increase in teams as a result of latent demand is equivalent to 4 hours AGP use .	Pages 5 - 9
Sport England's Facilities Planning Model	Sport England's Facilities Planning Model can be used to help develop the current picture of AGP provision. The FPM is a computer based spatial planning model which helps to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities, including AGPs. The FPM identified potential latent demand for 56 hours of AGP use. However, this figure seems unrealistic in the context of the amount of latent demand identified through the club consultation process and through market segmentation analysis (see above).	Page 11
Demand generated by football	Given that Artificial Grass Pitches are used by a variety of sports, it is essential that the demand they generate is taken into account when planning for future use of AGPs for hockey (use by other sports will limit the capacity of the pitch for hockey). The football report (Chapter 5) identified latent demand for 16.5 hours use of AGPs and future demand for 10 hours use .	Page 12

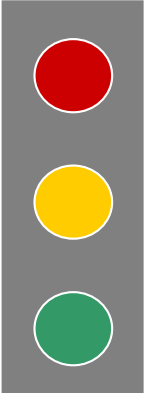
¹³ The AGP is split into 3 individual mini-pitches on a regular basis. Where multiple use occurs, i.e. 3 separate 1 hour bookings on the individual pitches, this is counted as only 1 hour of use on the wider pitch to avoid 'double counting' demand.

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Football Association's aspirations for 3G pitches	<p>In consulting with the FA through the PPS process, they have identified demand for 2.5 full size 3G artificial grass pitches in Scarborough through their modelling system. Their initial views are that this demand could potentially be met by developments that are either currently in the pipeline, or have the potential to come forward, these being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Full size stadia 3G pitch at the Weaponess Sports Village, Scarborough ▪ Resurface George Pindar School (no discussion taken place) ▪ Hull University have applied for planning permission for a 61m x 43m 3G <p>Of the above projects, only the resurfacing of the sand based pitch at George Pindar School has the potential to impact upon the sport of hockey. However, given that the only hockey club in the southern part of the Borough (Scarborough Hockey Club) recently moved away from the site, it is unlikely that there will be any impacts (at least in the short to medium term).</p> <p>Nevertheless, the scale of impact is just as much dependant upon the security of use at the Scarborough College AGP as it is the future of the Pindar School facility. As a fee paying and boarding school, Scarborough College occasionally use their facility on a weekend. This has the potential to impact upon Scarborough Hockey Club's ability to grow, whereby school use would likely take priority over any additional use required by the hockey club. The long-term security of community use at the Scarborough College AGP should be explored further.</p>	Page 12
Future demand	<p>The projection for future demand has been taken over the same period as the emerging Local Plan (up to 2030) and takes the following factors into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current and future population projections for the total population of the area and the relevant age groups for each sport, e.g. senior and junior football ▪ The nature of the current and likely population and their propensity to participate in pitch sports ▪ Team generation rates ▪ Recent trends in sport participation ▪ Feedback from clubs on their plans to develop additional teams <p>The club consultation process has revealed that existing hockey clubs currently have plans to field 7 additional teams, each of which would generate a requirement for 2 hours use of AGPs (14 hours in total + 2 hours for the Scarborough Hockey Club junior training sessions), in line with the following breakdown:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3 senior male teams, or 6 hours use 	Page 12 – 14

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 senior female teams, or 4 hours use ▪ 1 junior male team, or 2 hours use ▪ 1 junior female team, or 2 hours use ▪ +2 hours for junior training (Scarborough Hockey Club) 	
Total demand implications	<p>The following provides a summary of all elements of AGP demand: It demonstrates that over the PPS period (up to 2030) there is likely to be demand for 90.5 hours use of Artificial Grass Pitches in the Borough.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current demand (Hockey and Football combined): 46 hours ▪ Latent demand (Hockey): 4 hours ▪ Latent demand (Football): 16.5 hours ▪ Future demand (Hockey): 14 hours ▪ Future demand (Football): 10 hours ▪ Total AGP demand (Hockey + Football): 90.5 hours <p>This level of demand is roughly equivalent to 3 full size AGPs being available for 34 hours a week.</p>	Page 14

ASSESSING THE ADEQUACY OF PROVISION TO MEET DEMAND

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Pitch Capacity	<p>The capacity for the artificial grass pitches in the Borough has been previously established as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Caedmon School, Whitby – 35.5 hours a week ▪ Fyling Hall School, Fylingdales – 11 hours a week ▪ George Pindar School, Eastfield, Scarborough – 46.5 hours a week ▪ Scarborough College, Scarborough – 31 hours a week 	Page 3
Site-by-site analysis	<p>Having established how much play a site can accommodate, a comparison can be made with the current level of play at each site. This will give an indication as to those sites that are either being overused, are at capacity or could <u>potentially</u> accommodate some additional play. To this end, each site used for football within the Borough has been allocated a red, amber or green rating in accordance with the figure below. A complete site-by-site breakdown of overuse and spare capacity is available in the full report.</p>	Pages 15 - 16

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
	 <p>Overused Play exceeds the level the site can sustain.</p> <p>At capacity Play matches the level the site can sustain.</p> <p>Potentially accommodate additional play Play is below the level the site could sustain.</p>	

KEY ISSUES AND FINDINGS

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Borough-wide analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are 4 artificial grass pitches (AGPs) in the Borough, all of which are sand-based astro-turf that are suitable for competitive hockey. All of these pitches are situated in educational facilities. ▪ The AGPs are available for 102.5 hours of community use during the peak period. Hockey currently accounts for 5 hours of community use of AGPs. In contrast, football accounts for 41 hours use of AGPs. ▪ There are 2 hockey clubs (Scarborough Hockey Club and Whitby Hockey Club) and 4 teams (1 senior male team, 1 senior female team, 2 junior teams) currently playing hockey in the area. These clubs identified latent demand for 4 hours use of AGPs. ▪ Taking all current demand factors into account, including use generated by football, there is 36 hours of spare capacity at present. Almost half (16.5 hours) of the spare capacity is at Scarborough College's AGP. ▪ Scarborough Hockey Club indicated that they would like to have 2 additional male teams and 2 senior female teams. They also expressed an interest in having a junior team, although there are no firm plans at this point in time. Whitby Hockey Club intends to develop 3 additional teams (1 senior male team, 1 junior male team and 1 junior female team). Club development will result in additional demand for 14 hours use of AGPs in the Borough. ▪ When future demand (from all sports) is considered alongside current spare capacity, there is shown to be 10 hours of spare capacity across the Borough's AGPs. 	Pages 17 - 20

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices																																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When considered on a site-by-site basis, future demand from both football and hockey will have a considerable impact on the AGP at Caedmon School; the potential demand will outweigh the capacity of the site. Similarly, increased use of the Scarborough College AGP as a result of potential growth of Scarborough Hockey Club would almost use all of the existing spare capacity. This is demonstrated in the table below. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Peak Period Capacity</th> <th>Spare Capacity (including latent demand)</th> <th>Future demand (football)</th> <th>Future demand (hockey)</th> <th>Spare Capacity (after future demand)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Caedmon</td> <td>26.5</td> <td>-4.5</td> <td>+1</td> <td>+6</td> <td>+2.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pindar</td> <td>34</td> <td>-7.5</td> <td>+4</td> <td>0</td> <td>-3.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scarborough College</td> <td>31</td> <td>-16.5</td> <td>+4</td> <td>+10</td> <td>-0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fyling Hall School</td> <td>11</td> <td>-9.5</td> <td>+1</td> <td>0</td> <td>-8.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>102.5</td> <td>-36</td> <td>+10</td> <td>+16</td> <td>-10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Football Association's current aspirations for the development of third-generation artificial grass pitches should have no impact on the sport of hockey in Scarborough Borough providing that the sand-based pitches at Caedmon School and Scarborough College, which are used by the only hockey teams in the Borough, are not redeveloped and that future community use can be secured, thereby ensuring that the pitches can accommodate the anticipated increase in hockey participation. 		Peak Period Capacity	Spare Capacity (including latent demand)	Future demand (football)	Future demand (hockey)	Spare Capacity (after future demand)	Caedmon	26.5	-4.5	+1	+6	+2.5	Pindar	34	-7.5	+4	0	-3.5	Scarborough College	31	-16.5	+4	+10	-0.5	Fyling Hall School	11	-9.5	+1	0	-8.5	Total	102.5	-36	+10	+16	-10	
	Peak Period Capacity	Spare Capacity (including latent demand)	Future demand (football)	Future demand (hockey)	Spare Capacity (after future demand)																																	
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Fyling Hall School	11	-9.5	+1	0	-8.5																																	
Total	102.5	-36	+10	+16	-10																																	

STRATEGY

- 9.1 This chapter of the Playing Pitch Strategy builds upon the work carried out in the sport specific assessment for hockey and provides an overall strategy for the sport. The strategy will use the conclusions of the assessments to develop clear, prioritised, specific and achievable recommendations and actions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.2 After presenting the main conclusions from the individual sport reports, the focus for the recommendations have emerged. The recommendations set out in the tables below have been derived through an assessment of all potential solutions and were developed by working alongside the relevant governing bodies and other parties. For hockey these recommendations will take the form of strategic points, which are to be applied across all sites and pitches, together with more site-specific points, which will in turn have an impact on what is happening at the Borough-wide level. This is reflective of a bottom-up approach with an overarching strategic vision and framework. Ultimately, the recommendations will be used as the basis for developing detailed and specific actions and implementation measures.

Borough-wide Recommendations

Ensure that there are enough facilities to meet current and future demand
<p>H1: Seek to formalise community use on education sites that are currently used by hockey teams. Scarborough Hockey Club needs to seek assurances over their use of the pitch at Scarborough College. A formal use agreement needs to be in place to sustain and develop hockey provision at the facility. England Hockey have stated that they cannot support the redevelopment of the Pindar sand-based AGP to a 3G surface unless a secure use agreement is in place at Scarborough College.</p>
<p>H2: Support the potential development of a 3G pitch in Whitby. This would create additional capacity for hockey use in the northern part of the Borough by displacing some of the existing use of sand-based AGPs for football.</p>
Ensure that facilities are of an appropriate quality to meet current and future demand
<p>H3: Continue to maintain AGP surfaces on a regular basis to prolong the life of the pitch and to ensure high quality standards.</p>
<p>H4: Support to refurbishment of AGPs used for hockey when required. Guidance suggests that sand-based AGP surfaces should be replaced at least every 10 years. On this basis, it is likely that the pitches at Caedmon School (constructed in 2005) and Scarborough College</p>

(constructed in 2001) could need to be resurfaced over the coming years. It is understood that Caedmon School and the AGP steering group already have the replacement fund in place to ensure the pitch is developed and utilised.

Promote increased participation and realise club development aspirations

H5: Encourage and support the development of hockey clubs in the Borough. This is work that is continually been undertaken by key partners including the local authority and the England Hockey. All England Hockey initiatives should be considered and delivered if appropriate. Some aspects that can be explored are:

- Further delivery of the Rush Hockey initiative
- Introduce the Back to Hockey and Quick Sticks versions of the game
- Continue to provide a coach education programme to improve club and coach development and to meet minimum operating standards
- Have a particular club focus on Scarborough Hockey Club and Danby Hockey Club to develop participation opportunities

H6: Continue to deliver the Rush Hockey scheme. In partnership with the Borough Council, Scarborough Hockey Club delivered a Rush Hockey scheme in July 2012, this has continued and is a good way of recruiting new players to the sport and also re-introducing participants to activity. It is imperative that the club develop a junior playing structure and closer links with local schools at both primary and secondary level needs to be in place.

ACTION PLAN

9.3 The action and implementation plan sets out the priority actions required to address the conclusion and recommendations set out in the preceding section of this Playing Pitch Strategy. The actions themselves have been prioritised and the resource implications identified wherever possible. In addition, the bodies responsible for the delivery of these actions have been presented along with the timescale for their delivery. In terms of prioritisation, each of the actions has been given one of the following time periods:

- a. Immediate (within 6 months)
- b. Short term (within a year)
- c. Medium term (1 to 3 years)
- d. Long term (3 to 5 years)

9.4 The identified (associated) costs are estimates that have been made at a point in time through consulting with the national governing bodies and as such, they are likely to be superceded by more up to date costs over the life of the Playing Pitch Strategy. Sport England publishes guidance on the cost of facilities, which is updated on a quarterly basis. This information is currently available at the following link: <http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/tools-guidance/design-and-cost-guidance/cost-guidance/>

9.5 Where costs have not been identified within the table more information is required, i.e. the cost of delivering the action point is dependant upon the scale and nature of the proposal. Alternatively, there are no costs associated with delivering the relevant action point. It should also be noted that the identified funding mechanisms are likely to change over the coming years. More information about funding can be found on Sport England's website at the following link: <http://www.sportengland.org/funding/>

Borough-wide Actions

Action	Responsible Bodies	Timescale	Associated Costs	Funding Mechanisms
Develop a 3G pitch in Whitby to displace football activity from existing sand-based AGP, thereby providing additional capacity for hockey use	Scarborough Borough Council (SBC), England Hockey (EH), Football Association (FA), North Yorkshire County Council	Long	£375K (60m x 40m), £800K (full size)	Football Foundation
Encourage Scarborough HC to secure a more formal use agreement at Scarborough College	Scarborough HC, SBC, Scarborough College	Immediate	N/A	N/A

Investigate the re-surfacing of Pindar Leisure Centre's sand-based AGP to a 3G surface	SBC, George Pindar School	Medium	£100K	Football Foundation, Football Association
Meet with representatives of Scarborough HC to assist in their club development, with a particular focus of juniors	SBC, Scarborough HC	Short	-	Sportivate
Engage with Fyling Hall School to determine the level of spare capacity for hockey training	Whitby HC, Danby HC	Short	N/A	N/A
Arrange to meet with Danby HC to assist them with sports development aspects	SBC	Short	N/A	N/A
Maintain existing AGP surfaces on a regular basis to prolong the life of the pitch and to ensure high quality standards	Pitch providers, local clubs	Ongoing	-	N/A
Delivery of England Hockey participation initiatives; Rush Hockey, Quick Sticks, Back to Hockey	SBC, local hockey clubs	Short	-	Sportivate Scarborough & District Sports Council Sports Grants Scheme

10.0 TENNIS: SUMMARY REPORT AND STRATEGY

10.1 This report provides an executive summary of the sport specific assessment of tennis courts and facilities in the Borough and, therefore, does not cover all of the topics raised in the full assessment (**the full version can be found in Appendix 10**). The summary is set out in a table format where the left-hand column indicates the topic, the central column provides a brief commentary on the topic, and **the right-hand column provides a reference point in the full report** which will cover the topic in more detail. The assessment itself is comprised of 3 main elements, these being:

- an audit of the current supply of tennis courts and facilities;
- an overview of current and projected demand for tennis courts; and,
- an assessment of the adequacy of provision to meet current and future demand for tennis courts.

It should be noted that for the purpose of this chapter of the Playing Pitch Strategy, the term 'pitch' will be replaced by the term 'court' in order to reflect the correct tennis terminology.

Change in Methodology

- 10.2 Given that tennis courts falls outside of the definition of a playing pitch, the sport also falls outside of the scope of the assessment methodology set out within Sport England's 'Developing a Playing Pitch Strategy' guidance. As such, whilst attempts will be made to follow the previously established methodology as closely as possible, particular difficulties are likely to arise when assessing the current and future demand for tennis courts, and when assessing the adequacy of court provision.
- 10.3 This places additional emphasis on engagement with local clubs; so that their needs and requirements, both now and in the future, can be understood. Furthermore, it will be necessary to utilise other methods of assessing tennis court provision, such as the application of accepted standards and best practice examples.
- 10.4 The most relevant and up to date standards for tennis are those set within the Lawn Tennis Association's (LTA) 'Places to Play Strategy'. The strategy was adopted in 2011 and aims to ensure that over the first 5 year period (2011 to 2015), *"as far as practicably possible, the British population has access to and aware of the place and high quality tennis opportunities in their local area"*. More specifically, the strategy seeks to achieve:
- Access for everyone to well maintained, high quality, tennis facilities which are either free or pay as you play.
 - A Clubmark accredited place to play within a 10 minute drive of their home.
 - Indoor tennis courts within a 20 minute drive time of their home.
 - A mini tennis (10 and under) performance programme within a 20 minute drive of their home (Performance Centres).

- A performance programme for 11 - 15 year olds within a 45 minute drive time of their home (High Performance Centre).
- A limited number of internationally orientated programmes strategically spread for players 16+ with an international programme (International High Performance Centres).

10.5 These standards and others like it will provide the best method of assessing tennis court provision in the Borough.

TENNIS IN SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices																																				
Number and location of pitches	<p>There are 96 tennis courts across Scarborough Borough, which includes all known public, private and school courts whether or not they are in secured community use. The total number of courts comprises:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Study Area</th> <th colspan="3">Number of Courts</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Hard Courts</th> <th>Grass Courts</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer</td> <td>25¹</td> <td>3</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whitby</td> <td>11</td> <td>0</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filey and Hertford</td> <td>13</td> <td>7</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave</td> <td>11</td> <td>0</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales</td> <td>14</td> <td>4</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derwent Valley</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>82</td> <td>14</td> <td>96</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Study Area	Number of Courts				Hard Courts	Grass Courts	Total	Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	25 ¹	3	28	Whitby	11	0	11	Filey and Hertford	13	7	20	Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	11	0	11	Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	14	4	18	Derwent Valley	4	0	4	Total	82	14	96	Pages 2 – 4
Study Area	Number of Courts																																					
	Hard Courts	Grass Courts	Total																																			
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Derwent Valley	4	0	4																																			
Total	82	14	96																																			
Accessibility and community use	<p>Using the definitions of community use provided by the PPS guidance document, 44 out of the 96 tennis courts in the Borough were shown to have community use. A further 16 courts are available for community use but are currently unused by clubs / teams participating in a community league, these being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Burniston & Cloughton Tennis Club (3 hard courts)</i> ▪ <i>West Ayton Sports Field (2 hard courts)</i> ▪ <i>Grosmont Sports Field (1 hard court)</i> ▪ <i>Lythe & Sandsend Tennis Club (2 hard courts)</i> ▪ <i>Whitby Leisure Centre (2 hard courts)</i> ▪ <i>Castleton Tennis Club (1 hard court)</i> ▪ <i>Egton Sports Field (1 hard court)</i> ▪ <i>Glaisdale Tennis Court (1 hard court)</i> ▪ <i>Hinderwell Tennis Courts (2 hard courts)</i> ▪ <i>Robin Hood's Bay Bowls and Tennis Club (2 hard courts)</i> 	Pages 5 - 10																																				
Quality of tennis courts	The capacity for courts to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over the course of a season is often influenced by the quality of the court itself. In order to gain a balanced opinion on qualitative	Pages 10 - 13																																				

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices																																																														
	<p>issues, surveys were sent to pitch users and providers, whilst a non-technical assessment method developed with the Lawn Tennis Association was also used. The table below provides an overview of the quality of tennis courts by analysis area. A site-by-site summary of quality is available in the full report.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Analysis Area</th> <th colspan="3">Number of Hard Courts</th> <th colspan="3">Number of Grass Courts</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Good</th> <th>Standard</th> <th>Basic</th> <th>Good</th> <th>Standard</th> <th>Basic</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton...</td> <td>9</td> <td>16</td> <td>-</td> <td>3</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whitby</td> <td>3</td> <td>12</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filey and Hertford</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>7</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave</td> <td>1</td> <td>9</td> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scalby, Hackness ...</td> <td>9</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>-</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derwent Valley</td> <td>-</td> <td>2</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>28</td> <td>48</td> <td>4</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The sites and courts with particular quality issues, and which therefore have a detrimental impact on the ability of the site to accommodate play, are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Burniston and Cloughton Tennis Club</i> <li>▪ <i>Glaisdale Tennis Club</i> <li>▪ <i>Northcliffe, High Hawsker</i> 	Analysis Area	Number of Hard Courts			Number of Grass Courts			Good	Standard	Basic	Good	Standard	Basic	Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton...	9	16	-	3	-	-	Whitby	3	12	-	-	-	-	Filey and Hertford	6	7	-	-	7	-	Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	1	9	1	-	-	-	Scalby, Hackness ...	9	2	3	3	-	1	Derwent Valley	-	2	-	-	-	-	Total	28	48	4	6	7	1	
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Derwent Valley	-	2	-	-	-	-																																																										
Total	28	48	4	6	7	1																																																										

DEMAND FOR CRICKET FACILITIES

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Clubs and Teams	<p>There are 13 tennis clubs, which together operate a total of 30 teams in community leagues across all age groups and genders within the Borough. All of these clubs are ratified by the LTA (Lawn Tennis Association) and cumulatively have around 600 individual club members. More than half of these teams are from the Scarborough analysis area. At present only 2 tennis clubs meet the 'Clubmark' accreditation, these being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Hackness Tennis Club</i> <li>▪ <i>Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club</i> <p>A full list of tennis clubs in the Borough is provided in the full report, together with current membership numbers and recent trends, i.e. has the number of members increased or decreased.</p>	Pages 20 - 23

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices																																
Lawn Tennis Association Standards and Facility Planning	<p>When planning for tennis facilities the Lawn Tennis Association uses a standard that requires 1 outdoor court per 40 tennis club members and 1 floodlit court per 60 club members. Given that there are approximately 600 tennis clubs members in the Borough, these standards indicate that there should be at least 15 standard courts for club/member use, 10 of which should be floodlit (as demonstrated in the table below).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Analysis Area</th> <th>Number of members</th> <th>Number of Standard Courts</th> <th>Number of Floodlit Courts</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer</td> <td>195</td> <td>5</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whitby</td> <td>121</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filey and Hertford</td> <td>23</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave</td> <td>57</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales</td> <td>208</td> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derwent Valley</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>604</td> <td>15</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Analysis Area	Number of members	Number of Standard Courts	Number of Floodlit Courts	Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	195	5	3	Whitby	121	3	2	Filey and Hertford	23	1	0	Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	57	1	1	Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	208	5	4	Derwent Valley	0	0	0	Total	604	15	10	Pages 19 - 20
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Total	604	15	10																															
Training and informal use	<p>For those courts that are not currently used by a club participating in a community league, training and informal / casual use will account for the vast majority of play. However, given that such demand does not arise consistently, it is difficult to quantify unless a site is managed and monitored on a day-by-day basis. Given the associated costs only a limited number of sites formally manage community use of their facilities, namely Scarborough Sports Centre.</p> <p>Analysis of casual use of the 4 hard courts at Scarborough Sports Centre revealed that such use accounts for 6.5 hours of play per court per week on average. This is equivalent to 1 hour casual use per court per day. Whilst casual use will be higher in the summer months (when participation levels are higher), the general feeling is that casual use accounts for a small percentage of overall usage.</p>	Page 25																																
Market Segmentation (Current / Latent Demand)	<p>Sport England's Active People Survey and Market Segmentation tool has been used to identify latent demand for cricket in the Borough. As with the other sports considered in this PPS, not all of the people who would like to play / play more tennis will become a member of a tennis club. Current figures suggest that around 25% of the tennis playing population (see paragraph 10.38) are members of a club (2200 population and 600 members). Using this assumption, of the 1,968 people who would like to play tennis, 492 people could join a tennis club.</p> <p>On the basis that the LTA recommends that 1 court should be available for every 40 members and that 1 floodlit</p>	Pages 15 – 19, and, 25 - 26																																

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices																																
	<p>court should be available for every 60 members, there is latent demand for 12 standard tennis courts, 8 of which should be floodlit courts.</p> <p>Using the current distribution of population, this latent demand can be expressed geographically. The amount of latent demand within each analysis area is presented within the table below.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Analysis Area</th> <th>Percentage of total population in 2010 (%)</th> <th>Number of Standard Courts</th> <th>Number of Floodlit Courts</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer</td> <td>56</td> <td>7</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whitby</td> <td>8</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filey and Hertford</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave</td> <td>11</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales</td> <td>12</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derwent Valley</td> <td>9</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>100</td> <td>12</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Analysis Area	Percentage of total population in 2010 (%)	Number of Standard Courts	Number of Floodlit Courts	Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	56	7	4	Whitby	8	1	1	Filey and Hertford	4	0	0	Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	11	1	1	Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	12	2	1	Derwent Valley	9	1	1	Total	100	12	8	
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Derwent Valley	9	1	1																															
Total	100	12	8																															
Location of demand	<p>The willingness of people to travel to access tennis courts is an important consideration was assessing the adequacy of provision. Through the consultation process, clubs were asked how far the majority of their members travel to play. The most popular response was “between 2 and 5 miles”. When this information is displayed on a map it is apparent that the vast majority of the Borough’s population is within 2 to 5 miles of a court that is either currently in community use, or is available for community use.</p>	Pages 23 - 24																																
Future demand	<p>The projection for future demand has been taken over the same period as the emerging Local Plan (up to 2030) and takes the following factors into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Current and future population projections for the total population of the area and the relevant age groups</i> ▪ <i>The nature of the current and likely population and their propensity to participate in pitch sports</i> ▪ <i>Team generation rates</i> ▪ <i>Feedback from clubs on their plans to develop additional teams</i> <p>The table below provides a detailed breakdown of how the change in the number of members as a result of population change and club development will impact upon tennis court provision over the study period. It uses the LTA standards of 1 court per 40 club members.</p>	Pages 26 - 29																																

Topic	Summary			Reference in Appendices																							
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Analysis Area</th> <th>Population Change (Court Requirement)</th> <th>Club Development (Members)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer</td> <td>-1</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whitby</td> <td>0</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filey and Hertford</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales</td> <td>0</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derwent Valley</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>-1</td> <td>80</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Analysis Area	Population Change (Court Requirement)	Club Development (Members)	Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	-1	50	Whitby	0	15	Filey and Hertford	0	0	Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	0	0	Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	0	15	Derwent Valley	0	0	Total	-1	80		
Analysis Area	Population Change (Court Requirement)	Club Development (Members)																									
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Derwent Valley	0	0																									
Total	-1	80																									

ASSESSING THE ADEQUACY OF PROVISION TO MEET DEMAND

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Pitch Capacity	The number of members a site can accommodate is dependant upon the number and type of courts contained therein. A standard tennis court can accommodate up to 40 members, whilst a floodlit court can accommodate up to 60 members. A floodlit court can accommodate more members due to the fact that such courts can be used for longer hours during the course of the day.	Page 30
Site-by-site analysis	Having established how many members a site can accommodate, a comparison can now be made with the current number of members. This will give an indication as to those sites that are either being overused, are at capacity or could <u>potentially</u> accommodate some additional play. To this end, each site used for tennis within the Borough has been allocated a red, amber or green rating in accordance with the figure below. A complete site-by-site breakdown of overuse and spare capacity is available in the full report.	Pages 30 -33

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
	 <p>Overused Play exceeds the level the site can sustain.</p> <p>At capacity Play matches the level the site can sustain.</p> <p>Potentially accommodate additional play Play is below the level the site could sustain.</p>	

KEY ISSUES AND FINDINGS

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
Borough-wide analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Of the 96 tennis courts in the Borough, less than half (44) are currently in community use. This figure includes the 4 courts at the Scarborough Pindar Indoor Tennis Centre. Only 2 of the courts in the area are floodlit. ▪ 17 courts are available for community use but are currently unused by teams participating in community leagues. Eight of these courts are located within the Esk Valley analysis area. ▪ The majority of courts currently in community use (27 of 44) are in a good condition. The remaining 17 courts are in a standard / average condition. ▪ There are 13 clubs with around 650 total members (including members of the Scarborough Pindar Indoor Tennis Club). However, the indication is that membership levels are declining. ▪ There are only 2 'clubmark' accredited sites / clubs in the Borough (Hackness Tennis Club and Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club). Given that the LTA's aspiration is for a 'clubmark' site within 10 minutes drive of all people, there is a need to increase the number of accredited sites / clubs. ▪ The vast majority of people in the Borough are within 2 to 5 miles of a court that is either currently in community use, or available for community use but currently unused. ▪ There is a considerable amount of latent demand in the Borough, which has the potential to generate an additional 500 members of tennis clubs. More than half of this demand will be generated in the Scarborough analysis area. 	Pages 34 -39

Topic	Summary	Reference in Appendices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When the LTA minimum standard for the current number of members (including latent demand) per court is applied there is shown to be a potential over-supply of 14 courts in the Borough. ▪ Growth in membership numbers as a result of club development and population change over the course of the study period (up to 2030) will result in a requirement for an additional 6 courts in the Borough. ▪ Analysis of the market segments revealed latent demand for 7 tennis courts in the Scarborough analysis area. Given that the market segments only cover the adult population, this latent demand will have to be met at Scarborough Sports Centre or at an alternative site. The Scarborough Sports Centre currently has 4 spare courts (1 hard and 3 grass) when the current number of members (Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club) per court is compared to the LTA standard. The true nature and extent of latent demand should be discussed with the LTA. ▪ There is potential to reduce the number of courts (from 11) at Filey Lawn Tennis Club (Southdene), which only generates member demand for 1 court. The site has minimal casual use outside of the summer months. 	

STRATEGY

10.6 This chapter of the Playing Pitch Strategy builds upon the work carried out in the sport specific assessment for tennis and provides an overall strategy for the sport. The strategy will use the conclusions of the assessment to develop clear, prioritised, specific and achievable recommendations and actions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

10.7 After presenting the main conclusions from the tennis report, the focus for the recommendations have emerged. The recommendations set out in the tables below have been derived through an assessment of all potential solutions and were developed by working alongside the relevant governing bodies and other parties. For tennis these recommendations will take the form of strategic points, which are to be applied across all sites and courts, together with more site-specific points, which will in turn have an impact on what is happening at the Borough-wide level. This is reflective of a bottom-up approach with an overarching strategic vision and framework. Ultimately, the recommendations will be used as the basis for developing detailed and specific actions and implementation measures.

Borough-wide Recommendations

Ensure that there are enough facilities to meet current and future demand

T1: Work with tennis clubs to maximise the use of existing courts rather than seeking to meet latent demand. Although the PPS identified a significant amount of latent demand in the Borough, the Lawn Tennis Association stated that they would prefer to focus attention on making the best use of existing court provision, which is currently being under utilised. This primarily involves clubs having access to skilled and qualified coaches.

T2: Re-provide a minimum of 4 courts from Scarborough Sports Centre at a site (to be identified) for use by Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club and investigate the potential for at least 2 additional 'pay and play' courts, either at the same site or an alternative location. The Scarborough Sports Centre site is included as part of package of land that will be 'gifted' to a developer in order to facilitate the development of a new 'sports village' at the former Weaponess Car Park. One of the principles for this development is to re-provide some of the tennis courts from Scarborough Sports Centre to an alternative site. In consulting with the LTA through this Playing Pitch Strategy, it has been determined that a minimum of 4 courts should be developed for dedicated use by Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club, who are currently based at the sports centre. They have stated that at least 2 additional courts should be developed for 'Pay and Play' use.

The site and location for these developments still needs to be identified; dialogue should be opened with the tennis club to understand their requirements. There is also a need to investigate the timescales involved with the development of the replacement courts and whether there needs to be an interim solution put in place, e.g. tennis club playing at a school site while new courts are being constructed.

T3: Reduce and rationalise existing court provision at Filey Southdene tennis courts, either at the current site or elsewhere in the town, whilst ensuring an overall uplift in the quality of provision. There is a proven over supply (+10) of tennis courts at the Southdene site in Filey. The site is currently being considered for redevelopment for housing, either in whole or in part, through the emerging Local Plan. Discussions with the LTA and Filey Tennis Club have begun in order to determine the best course of action should the site eventually be allocated for development for housing. This dialogue should be maintained. The central concept to any replacement scheme must be to provide an overall uplift in the quality of provision.

T4: Incorporate policies within the emerging Local Plan to protect tennis courts from redevelopment for alternative uses, unless it can be proven that the site in question is surplus to requirements. The relative balance between demand for and the supply of tennis courts that should be maintained.

Ensure that facilities are of an appropriate quality to meet current and future demand

T5: Maintain the quality of a sufficient number of courts at Scarborough Sports Centre to an adequate standard prior to the redevelopment of the site. Current timescales suggest that the Sports Centre will go 'offline' in the summer of 2015. Prior to the closure of the site there is a need to ensure that the existing courts are maintained to an adequate standard. Given that the medium to long-term aim is to have replacement tennis provision at a new site, significant investment at the Sports Centre would be unviable.

T6: Seek to improve the quality of courts and facilities where specific deficiencies have been identified.

Promote increased participation and realise club development aspirations

T7: Work with the LTA to provide skilled and qualified coaches to realise the potential of existing courts and meet part of latent demand. One of the key aspects to promoting participation in tennis is to have skilled and qualified coaches in place.

T8: Engage with Ayton Sports Association to explore opportunities to increase use of the existing tennis courts at the West Ayton site. The Playing Pitch Strategy has identified a lack of community use tennis courts in the Derwent Valley area. Although there are 2 tennis courts at West Ayton Playing Fields, which are used on an informal basis by local people, they are currently unused by a tennis club. There is potential to increase use by establishing a tennis club at this site. Discussions should be held with Ayton Sports Association to explore the potential of the site to provide tennis courts for the wider area.

T9: Encourage Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club to re-establish their 'Clubmark' accreditation. The LTA have confirmed that Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club's 'Clubmark' accreditation is out of date, insomuch that the club became accredited when it joined with the Indoor Tennis Club at Pindar School. Given that one of the key assessment criteria for the clubmark process is being able to demonstrate links with a junior setup, there is a chance that the club could lose its accreditation during the next review. The LTA has recommended that the tennis club re-visits its accreditation; particularly if it has aspirations to grow alongside the development of a new facility (see recommendation

T2).

T10: Work with Filey Tennis Club to explore opportunities to register with the LTA and demonstrate a commitment to club development. Filey Tennis Club is not a registered with the Lawn Tennis Association and has been gradually losing members over recent years. The LTA would like the club to become registered to demonstrate a commitment to club development. Until this happens there is limit to what the LTA can do to support the club, particularly in terms of bringing in skilled coaches who can promote interest and participation in the sport in Filey.

T11: Engage with Scalby Tennis Club, who are well placed to capitalise on some of the latent demand in the Scarborough area. Whilst Scalby Tennis Club falls within a different analysis area the club is well related to the Scarborough urban area and as such, can capitalise on some of the latent demand in the area. The club has the court capacity to increase the number of members.

T12: Engage with court providers / tennis clubs in rural areas to raise awareness of costs associated with managing and maintaining tennis courts to ensure the long-term future of tennis in these areas. There are a number of isolated courts in rural areas, particularly in the North York Moor National Park, that are only used on an informal basis. Although they are in a reasonable condition at present, they will deteriorate over time. The LTA are concerned that if / when these courts fall into disrepair, the court providers will not be able to afford to replace them. As such, they would like to raise awareness of the costs associated with managing and maintaining a court in the long-term.

T13: Promote alternative formats of the game, such as 'Cardio Tennis', to tap into some of the latent demand in the Borough.

ACTION PLAN

10.8 The action and implementation plan sets out the priority actions required to address the conclusion and recommendations set out in the preceding section of this Playing Pitch Strategy. The actions themselves have been prioritised and the resource implications identified wherever possible. In addition, the bodies responsible for the delivery of these actions have been presented along with the timescale for their delivery. In terms of prioritisation, each of the actions has been given one of the following time periods:

- a. Immediate (within 6 months)
- b. Short term (within a year)
- c. Medium term (1 to 3 years)
- d. Long term (3 to 5 years)

10.9 For illustrative purposes, the Lawn Tennis Association have indicated that the cost of a new tarmacadam tennis court would be approximately £25,000 and re-surfacing to the equivalent standard would cost around £8,000. A new floodlight system could also cost between £10,000 and £11,000.

10.10 The identified (associated) costs are estimates that have been made at a point in time through consulting with the national governing bodies and as such, they are likely to be superceded by more up to date costs over the life of the Playing Pitch Strategy. Sport England publishes guidance on the cost of facilities, which is updated on a quarterly basis. This information is currently available at the following link: <http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/tools-guidance/design-and-cost-guidance/cost-guidance/>

10.11 Where costs have not been identified within the table more information is required, i.e. the cost of delivering the action point is dependant upon the scale and nature of the proposal. Alternatively, there are no costs associated with delivering the relevant action point. It should also be noted that the identified funding mechanisms are likely to change over the coming years. More information about funding can be found on Sport England's website at the following link: <http://www.sportengland.org/funding/>

Borough-wide Actions

Action	Responsible Bodies	Timescale	Associated Costs	Funding Mechanisms
Work with tennis clubs to maximise the use of existing courts rather than seeking to meet latent demand	SBC, LTA, local clubs	Immediate – short	N/A	N/A

Work with Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club to identify a site for the development of a minimum of 4 tennis courts to replace those lost through the redevelopment of Scarborough Sports Centre	SBC, Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club, LTA	Short	approx. £25K per new court, plus ancillary facilities	Sport England, LTA
Investigate potential interim measures to facilitate the relocation of Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club	SBC, Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club, LTA, local schools	Short	N/A	N/A
Identify a site for the development of at least 2 'Pay and Play' tennis courts in Scarborough	SBC	Short	approx. £25K per new court	Sport England, LTA
Engage with the LTA and Filey Tennis Club to discuss potential options for rationalising / reducing the number of courts at the Southdene site, including relocation options.	SBC, Filey Tennis Club, LTA	Immediate – short	dependent upon scale and nature of scheme	Sport England, LTA, developer / site owner
Incorporate policies within the emerging Local Plan to protect tennis courts from redevelopment for alternative uses, unless it can be proven that the site in question is surplus to requirements ¹⁴	SBC	Medium	N/A	N/A
Maintain the quality of a sufficient number of courts at Scarborough Sports Centre to an adequate standard prior to the redevelopment of the site	SBC	Immediate	N/A	SBC
Seek to improve the quality of courts and facilities where specific deficiencies have been identified	Court providers (e.g. SBC, Parish Councils, Sports Associations), LTA	Ongoing	N/A	N/A

¹⁴ The North York Moors National Park Authority have a policy to this effect within their Core Strategy and Development Policies DPD (2008)

Work with the LTA to provide skilled and qualified coaches to realise the potential of existing courts and meet part of latent demand	SBC, LTA, local clubs	Ongoing	-	Clubs, LTA
Engage with Ayton Sports Association to explore opportunities to increase use of the existing tennis courts at the West Ayton site	SBC, LTA, Ayton Sports Association	Immediate – short	N/A	N/A
Encourage Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club to re-establish their 'Clubmark' accreditation	SBC, LTA, Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club	Immediate	-	N/A
Work with Filey Tennis Club to explore opportunities to register with the LTA and demonstrate a commitment to club development	SBC, Filey Tennis Club, LTA	Immediate	-	N/A
Engage with Scalby Tennis Club, who are well placed to capitalise on some of the latent demand in the Scarborough area	SBC, Scalby Tennis Club	Immediate	N/A	N/A
Engage with court providers / tennis clubs in rural areas to raise awareness of costs associated with managing and maintaining tennis courts to ensure the long-term future of tennis in these areas	SBC, LTA	Ongoing	N/A	N/A
Promote alternative formats of the game, such as 'Cardio Tennis', to tap into some of the latent demand in the Borough	SBC, LTA, local clubs	Immediate - short	N/A	N/A

MONITORING AND REVIEW

11.0 MONITORING AND REVIEW

- 11.1 Although the content of this Playing Pitch Strategy is considered to be robust, it is derived from data that was collected at a point in time. As such, ongoing monitoring and periodical review is essential to keep the strategy up-to-date; particularly as the patterns of demand for pitch sports will change over time.
- 11.2 The key elements of monitoring are; keeping the supply and demand assessment (and relevant data) up-to-date and reviewing the effectiveness of the recommendations and action plan. The PPS steering group will play a central role in the review process and should meet twice a year to:
- Track progress and ensure implementation of the recommendations and action plan
 - Monitor, evaluate and review the outcomes of the PPS and prioritisation within the action plan
 - Ensure the strategy is used effectively to input into any new opportunities to secure improved provision and influence relevant programmes and initiatives
 - Assess the need to review and update the supply and demand information and the assessment work
 - Maintain links between all relevant parties with an interest in playing pitch provision in the area
 - Provide a short annual progress report setting out the delivery of the recommendations and action plan, any updates to the supply and demand information along with any new and/or emerging issues and opportunities
- 11.3 In addition, annual meetings with each of the sport specific National Governing Bodies and other relevant parties (e.g. key clubs, pitch providers and leagues) should be held. Similar to the steering group meetings, the purpose of the NGB meetings will be to update the key supply and demand information, amend the assessment work where necessary (particularly for those sites/pitches where performance quality assessments may have been undertaken), track progress with implementing the recommendations and action plan and highlight any new issues and opportunities.
- 11.4 Regular monitoring and updating of the key supply and demand data (quantitative and qualitative) will extend the life of the PPS and limit the resource required to carry out a full review. However, a full review of the PPS must be undertaken after 5 years.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 4: MARKET SEGMENTATION (NORTH YORKSHIRE SPORT

This document provides Market Segmentation Analysis for the Scarborough Borough.

The analysis has been prepared by North Yorkshire Sport, using Sport England's Active people Survey, Market Segmentation Data and Interactive Web Tool.

The analysis comprises of:

1.0 Active People Survey Analysis – Headline figures and analysis of dominant sports trends

2.0 Market Segmentation- Segment Overview

- 2.1 The 19 Sporting Segments
- 2.2 Overview of Sporting Segments in Scarborough

3.0 Market Segmentation – Sports Overview- Current participation and Latent Demand in Scarborough

- 3.1 Pitch Sports
- 3.2 Top Sports
- 3.3 Key Sports: Football, Cricket, Rugby, Hockey, Bowls and Tennis

4.0 Market Segmentation – Key Sports Analysis - Current participation and Latent Demand in Scarborough

- 4.1 Football
- 4.2 Cricket
- 4.3 Rugby League
- 4.4 Rugby Union
- 4.5 Hockey
- 4.6 Bowls
- 4.7 Tennis

5.0 Summary and next steps

1.0 Active People Survey Analysis

The Active People Survey (APS) provides the largest sample size ever established for a sport and recreation survey. Using data from the survey, it is possible to analyse participation levels in a specified area and trends over time. The table below shows sports participation levels in Scarborough using the **3x30 Sport indicator***:

3x30 Sport Indicator	APS2 (Oct 2007-Oct 2008)		APS3 (Oct 2008-Oct 2009)		APS4 (Oct 2009-Oct 2010)		APS5 (Oct 2010 - Oct 2011)		
	%	Base	%	Base	%	Base	%	Base	Statistically significant change from APS 2
Scarborough	15.1%	502	13.1%	502	14.9%	501	11.3%	501	No change
North Yorkshire	15.7%	4,030	16.4%	4,021	17.9%	4,062	18.1%	4,009	Increase
National	16.4%	191,324	16.6%	193,947	16.5%	188,354	16.3%	166,805	No change

***3x30 Sport indicator:** percentage of the adult population participating in at least 30 minutes of sport and active recreation (including recreational walking and cycling) of at least moderate intensity, on at least 3 days a week.

According to Active People 5 (Oct 2010-Oct 2011):

- 11.3% of the Scarborough population currently take part in at least 3 x30 minutes of Sport each week. Although the figures have gradually dropped since APS2 , this is not deemed to be a statistically significant change.
- Participation in Scarborough is lower than the national average (16.3%) and the North Yorkshire average (18.1%) the latter of which has shown a statistically significant increase since APS2.

According to Active People 4 (Oct 2009-Oct 2010):

- 66.7% of people in Scarborough complete Zero x 30 minutes of sport or active recreation per week
- Of this figure, 62% are male and 71% are female
- 49.1% of people in Scarborough **want to do more sport**

3 x 30 Sport - Zero sessions x 30 mins	
Demographic Group	APS4
Male	62.10%
Female	70.90%
16 to 34	55.00%
35 to 54	61.50%
55 and over	76.50%
White	66.60%
Non white	71.50%
Limiting illness or disability	81.10%
No limiting illness or disability	63.30%
NS-SEC 1, 1.1, 1.2, 2 (A)	59.40%
NS-SEC 3 (B)	67.90%
NS-SEC 4 (C1)	65.20%
NS-SEC 5,6,7,8 (C2DE)	74.30%

Table shows the demographic breakdown of those completing zero x 30 minutes of sport and active recreation per week (APS4) in Scarborough

Sports Trends

Looking at the sports selected for analysis (Football, Cricket, Rugby, Hockey, Bowls and Tennis), national figures show a statistically significant decline in all sports, with the exception of cricket.

Active People Survey: Sports Trends									
1 x 30 sport indicator	APS2 (Oct 2007-Oct 2008)		APS3 (Oct 2008-Oct 2009)		APS4 (Oct 2009-Oct 2010)		APS5 (Oct 2010 - Oct 2011)		
Sport England NGB 09 13 Funded sports	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	Statistically significant change from APS 2
Football	5.18%	2,144,700	5.08%	2,122,700	4.96%	2,090,000	4.98%	2,117,000	Decrease
Tennis	1.18%	487,500	1.27%	530,900	1.04%	437,500	0.88%	375,800	Decrease
Bowls	3.40%	277,800	3.07%	254,400	2.92%	246,600	2.55%	219,800	Decrease
Cricket	0.49%	204,800	0.49%	206,600	0.41%	171,900	0.51%	215,500	No change
Rugby Union	0.56%	230,300	0.50%	207,500	0.46%	194,200	0.42%	178,900	Decrease
Hockey	0.24%	99,800	0.23%	95,700	0.21%	86,800	0.19%	79,200	Decrease
Rugby League	0.20%	82,000	0.15%	63,000	0.12%	52,300	0.12%	51,000	Decrease

Market Segmentation analysis allows current participation levels and demand to be estimated at Local Authority level (see section 2.0 onwards)

2.0 Market Segmentation – Segment Overview

Sport England has developed a Market Segmentation tool to help sports organisations understand more about individual sporting habits and preferences, so that sports facilities and activities can be planned and targeted more effectively. The tool combines data from the Active people Survey, Taking Part Survey and a broad range of demographic data sourced and developed by Experian.

2.1 The 19 Sporting Segments

There are 19 market segmentation profiles, divided into 4 Super Groups based on age:

Super group A: aged 18-24

Super group B: aged 25-45

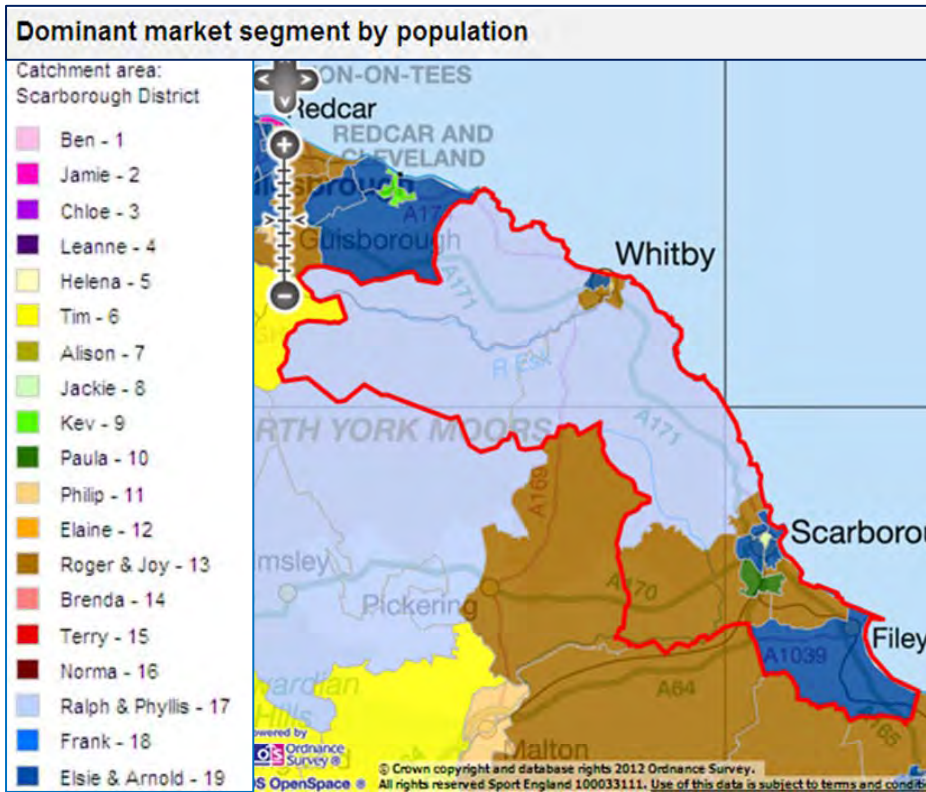
Super group C: aged 45-65

Super group D: aged 65+

A very brief description of each segment has been included below. The full pen portrait of each segment can be found at the following link: <http://segments.sportengland.org>

- **A01Ben**, a ‘competitive male urbanite’ – he’s a recent graduate, with a ‘work-hard, play-hard’ attitude. He plays more sport than most.
- **A02Jamie**, a ‘sports team lad’ – a young bloke who enjoys football, pints and pool.
- **A03Chloe**, a ‘fitness class friend’ – she is young and image-conscious and likes to keep fit and trim. There really aren’t enough hours in the day for all the sport she’d like to do.
- **A04Leanne** is a ‘supportive single’ – she is the least active grouping amongst 18- to 25-year-olds. She is likely to be single, living in rented accommodation and is very likely to have children
- **B05Helena**, a ‘career-focused female’ – a single, professional woman, enjoying life in the fast lane. If the boxercise classes were a little later in the evening, she’d fit more in.
- **B06 Tim**, a ‘settling down male’ – a sporty professional man, who’s likely to be buying a house and settling down with a partner.
- **B07Alison**, a ‘stay at home mum’ – she has a comfortable, but busy, lifestyle. She’s reasonably active.
- **B08Jackie**, a ‘middle England mum’ – a woman who is juggling work, family and finance. She’d do more sport if she could get help with childcare.
- **B09 Kev**, a ‘pub league team mate’ – he enjoys pub league games and watching live sport.
- **B10Paula**, a ‘stretched single mum’ – she’s facing financial pressures, childcare issues and has little time for leisure activities.
- **C11 Philip**, a ‘comfortable mid-life male’ – this mid-life professional is sporty, has older children and more time for himself than he used to
- **C12 Elaine**, an ‘empty nest career woman’ – she is a mid-life professional, who has more time for herself since her children left home. She goes swimming once a week.
- **C13 Roger & Joy** are an ‘early retirement couple’ – who are nearing the end of their careers and like to do some sport, as long as it’s not too full-on.
- **C14 Brenda**, an ‘older working woman’ – she is middle aged and is working to make ends meet. She’s too tired most nights to go out and do sport.
- **C15 Terry**, a ‘local old boy’ – he is generally inactive, has a low income and has made little provision for retirement.
- **C16 Norma**, a ‘later life lady’ – she is recently retired, with a basic income to enjoy her lifestyle. If she had someone to play sport with, that would make all the difference
- **D17 Ralph & Phyllis**, a ‘comfortable retired couple’ – this retired couple, enjoys an active and comfortable lifestyle. If they could encourage more of their friends to come along, they’d do more.
- **D18 Frank**, a ‘twilight year gent’ – he is a retired man with some pension provision and limited sporting opportunities.
- **D19 Elsie & Arnold** are ‘retirement home singles’ – these retired singles or widowers are predominantly female and tend to live in sheltered accommodation. They are the least active group in the population, but may enjoy a gentle game of bowls.

2.2 Overview of Sporting Segments in Scarborough



	Segment	Catchment Pop.	CSP Pop.	Rgn Pop.	Nat Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %
19	Elsie & Arnold	9483	47842	373569	3206387	10.8	7.6	9.2	8
13	Roger & Joy	9312	56884	281037	2723835	10.6	9	6.9	6.8
11	Philip	8013	65071	358673	3480166	9.1	10.3	8.8	8.6
12	Elaine	6384	47316	232971	2444113	7.3	7.5	5.7	6.1
6	Tim	6108	68,933	301669	3554150	6.9	10.9	7.4	8.8
18	Frank	5241	25749	196109	1612960	6	4.1	4.8	4
8	Jackie	4471	32748	231253	1965002	5.1	5.2	5.7	4.9
17	Ralph & Phyllis	4422	39777	121638	1700496	5	6.3	3	4.2
5	Helena	4013	36,650	165376	1829866	4.6	5.8	4.1	4.5
14	Brenda	3853	17366	237072	1976776	4.4	2.8	5.8	4.9
1	Ben	3626	36,022	166736	1989287	4.1	5.7	4.1	4.9
9	Kev	3619	18127	272215	2386568	4.1	2.9	6.7	5.9
2	Jamie	3589	21,652	235908	2162891	4.1	3.4	5.8	5.4
3	Chloe	3461	36,737	145601	1896625	3.9	5.8	3.6	4.7
4	Leanne	3177	19,245	192842	1711607	3.6	3.1	4.7	4.3
15	Terry	3004	12500	179266	1484513	3.4	2	4.4	3.7
7	Alison	2332	30436	139261	1766560	2.7	4.8	3.4	4.4
10	Paula	2160	10013	154206	1507276	2.5	1.6	3.8	3.7
16	Norma	1624	6664	91450	854962	1.8	1.1	2.2	2.1
	Total	87,892	629,732	4,076,852	40,254,040	100	100	100	100

The Market Segmentation tool has been used to identify the breakdown of segments in the Scarborough Borough.

Within Scarborough, the most popular Sporting Segments are 'Elsie & Arnold' and 'Roger & Joy' who collectively account for 21% of the population. The proportion of older segments is higher than the local regional and national averages, in keeping with the demographic of the Scarborough population.

However, a wide range of other segments are also well represented including Phillip, Elaine and Tim

Detailed profiles known as 'Pen Portraits' are available for each segment at <http://segments.sportengland.org/querySegments.aspx>

3.0 Market Segmentation – Sports Overview

3.1 Pitch Sports: Current participation and Latent Demand in Scarborough

Current Participation:

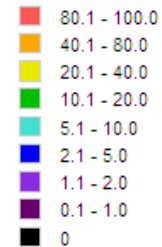
It is estimated that:

- **3,347** people are currently playing pitch sports within the Borough of Scarborough
- **Ben** plays the most pitch sports followed by Tim, Phillip, Jamie, and Chloe. Collectively they account for 56% of participation.

	Segment	Catchment Pop.	CSP Pop.	Rgn Pop.	Nat Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %
1	Ben	522	5,182	23,984	286,137	15.6	18.5	14.7	16.7
6	Tim	429	4,832	21,146	249,123	12.8	17.3	13	14.6
11	Phillip	377	3,059	16,861	163,594	11.3	10.9	10.4	9.6
2	Jamie	309	1,864	20,300	186,116	9.2	6.7	12.5	10.9
3	Chloe	246	2,607	10,331	134,564	7.3	9.3	6.3	7.9
5	Helena	206	1,878	8,472	93,740	6.2	6.7	5.2	5.5
13	Roger & Joy	173	1,052	5,197	50,366	5.2	3.8	3.2	2.9
12	Elaine	171	1,265	6,228	65,329	5.1	4.5	3.8	3.8
8	Jackie	154	1,121	7,916	67,264	4.6	4	4.9	3.9
4	Leanne	149	898	8,997	79,854	4.5	3.2	5.5	4.7
9	Kev	116	577	8,657	75,894	3.5	2.1	5.3	4.4
7	Alison	113	1,472	6,735	85,425	3.4	5.3	4.1	5
17	Ralph & Phyllis	103	920	2,814	39,327	3.1	3.3	1.7	2.3
10	Paula	69	319	4,911	47,996	2.1	1.1	3	2.8
18	Frank	52	252	1,913	15,727	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.9
19	Elsie & Arnold	52	258	2,010	17,249	1.6	0.9	1.2	1
14	Brenda	50	222	3,025	25,216	1.5	0.8	1.9	1.5
15	Terry	43	177	2,534	20,979	1.3	0.6	1.6	1.2
16	Norma	13	54	732	6,837	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
	Total	3,347	28,009	162,763	1,710,737	100	100	100	100

Catchment area:
Scarborough District

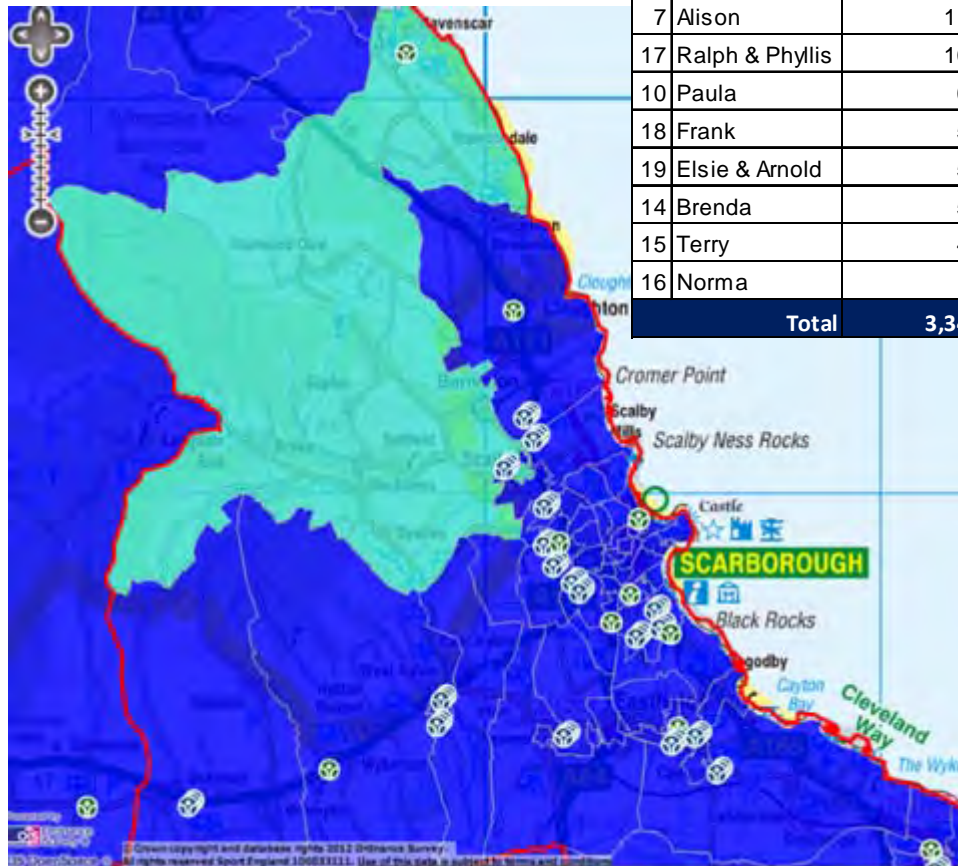
Percentage colour key:



— Catchment area
— Lower Super Output Areas

Multi-facility
Grass Pitches
Synthetic Turf Pitch

The map is likely to show one colour, as it combines the results of all 19 segments, resulting in a fairly even spread. The bar charts and tables will show in more detail how participation differs between segments.



The map shows the % of the population currently participating in "Outdoor Pitch Sports" in the Scarborough Borough

Local Pitches (synthetic and grass) have also been plotted on the map, using information from the Active Places Database.

Latent Demand: Would like to play / play more:

Looking at the Latent Demand for Pitch Sports, it is estimated that:

- **5,282** would like to play pitch sports within the Borough of Scarborough, **an increase of 2095** on the number currently playing.
- **Ben** is the segment most likely to try / play more pitch sports followed by Tim, Jamie, Phillip and Kev. Collectively they account for 53% of latent demand for pitch sports.

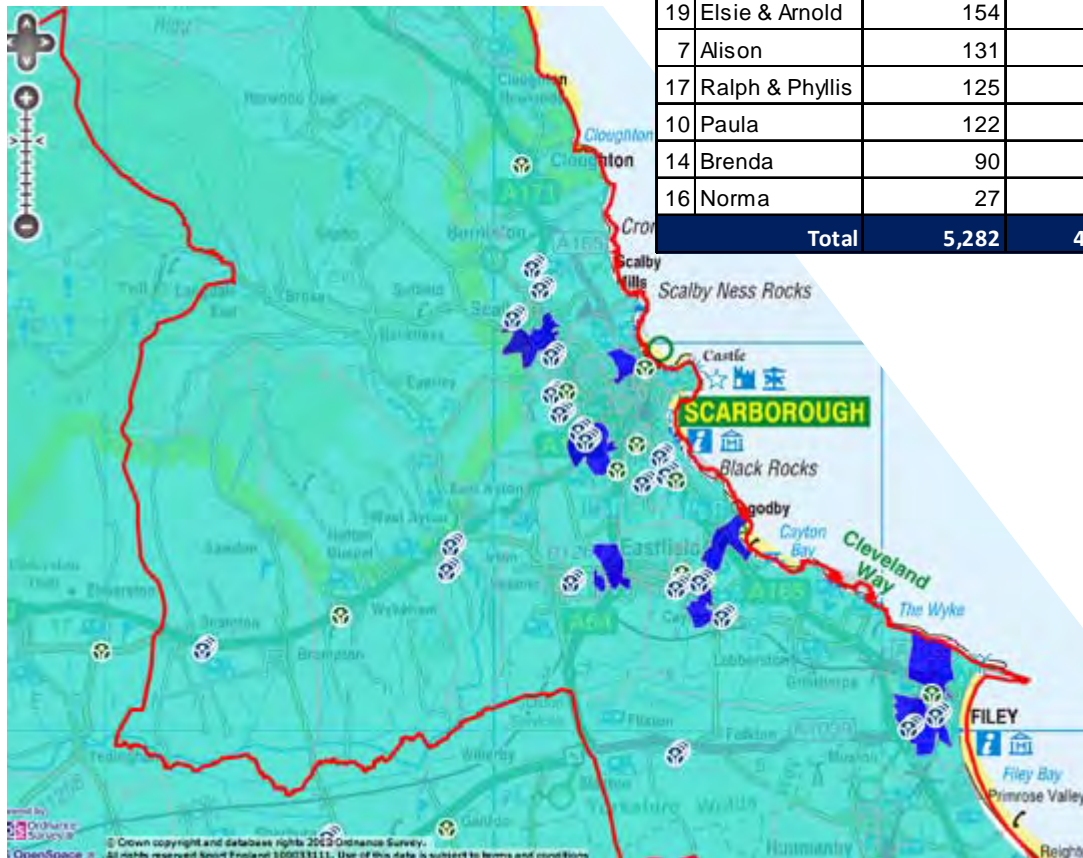
Segment	Catchment Pop.	CSP Pop.	Rgn Pop.	Nat Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %
1 Ben	735	7,300	33,788	403,112	13.9	17.6	12.6	14.8
6 Tim	604	6,810	29,802	351,112	11.4	16.4	11.2	12.9
2 Jamie	603	3,636	39,616	363,211	11.4	8.8	14.8	13.4
11 Philip	548	4,450	24,525	237,961	10.4	10.7	9.2	8.8
9 Kev	335	1,674	25,127	220,287	6.3	4	9.4	8.1
3 Chloe	297	3,150	12,482	162,588	5.6	7.6	4.7	6
4 Leanne	290	1,754	17,572	155,956	5.5	4.2	6.6	5.7
13 Roger & Joy	239	1,454	7,184	69,622	4.5	3.5	2.7	2.6
5 Helena	234	2,136	9,634	106,598	4.4	5.1	3.6	3.9
8 Jackie	202	1,479	10,443	88,733	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.3
12 Elaine	187	1,379	6,790	71,226	3.5	3.3	2.5	2.6
18 Frank	182	890	6,775	55,719	3.4	2.1	2.5	2.1
15 Terry	177	736	10,542	87,293	3.4	1.8	3.9	3.2
19 Elsie & Arnold	154	777	6,064	52,047	2.9	1.9	2.3	1.9
7 Alison	131	1,699	7,773	98,597	2.5	4.1	2.9	3.6
17 Ralph & Phyllis	125	1,121	3,428	47,922	2.4	2.7	1.3	1.8
10 Paula	122	563	8,658	84,620	2.3	1.4	3.2	3.1
14 Brenda	90	405	5,517	46,002	1.7	1	2.1	1.7
16 Norma	27	107	1,466	13,702	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
Total	5,282	41,520	267,186	2,716,308	100	100	100	100

Catchment area:
Scarborough District

Percentage colour key:

- 80.1 - 100.0
- 40.1 - 80.0
- 20.1 - 40.0
- 10.1 - 20.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 2.1 - 5.0
- 1.1 - 2.0
- 0.1 - 1.0
- 0

— Catchment area
— Lower Super Output Areas



The map is likely to show one colour, as it combines the results of all 19 segments, resulting in a fairly even spread. The bar charts and tables will show in more detail how participation differs between segments.

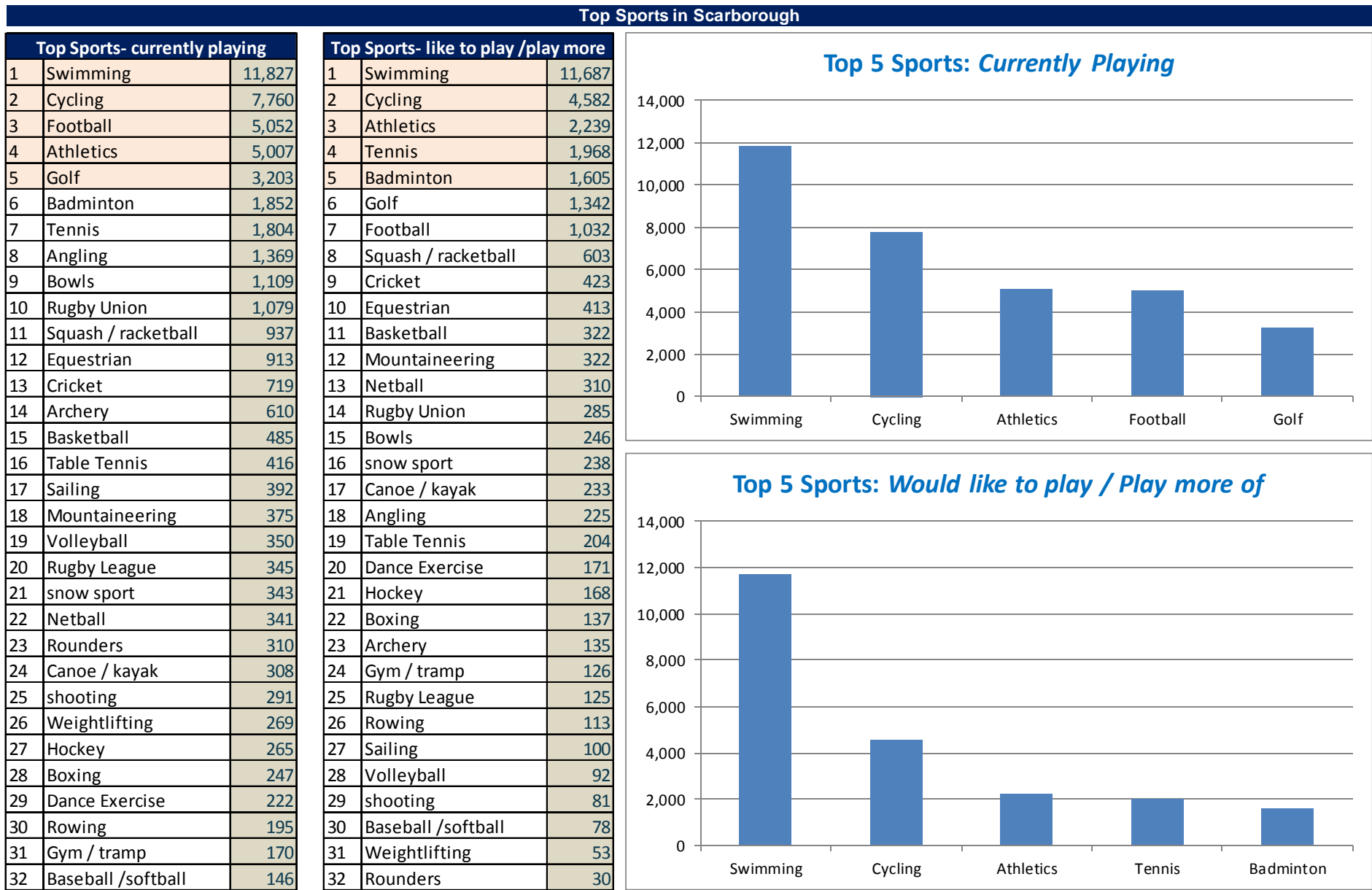
The map shows the % of the population who would like to participate in "Outdoor Pitch Sports" in the Scarborough Borough

Local Pitches (synthetic and grass) have also been plotted on the map, using information from the Active Places Database.

3.2 Top Sports: Current Participation and Latent Demand in Scarborough

The data below displays the estimated number of people currently playing / wanting to play sports, within the Scarborough Borough. The table ranks the top 32 sports to reflect the level of demand and the accompanying charts highlight the top 5 sports in the borough.

Swimming is the most popular activity although cycling, athletics, football, golf and badminton are also very popular.



3.3 Key Sports: Football, Cricket, Rugby, Hockey, Bowls and Tennis

Focusing specifically on the sports selected for analysis, it is estimated that:

- A total of 10,373 people currently play Football, Cricket, Rugby, Hockey, Bowls and Tennis ,within the Scarborough Borough
- A further 4,247 would like to play / play more of these sports
- Football is the most popular sport, in terms of current participation
- Tennis is the sport that people would most like to try / play more of

Sports currently playing		
Ranking	Sport	Number
3	Football	5,052
7	Tennis	1,804
9	Bowls	1,109
10	Rugby Union	1,079
13	Cricket	719
20	Rugby League	345
27	Hockey	265
		10,373

Sports- like to play /play more		
Ranking	Sport	Number
4	Tennis	1,968
7	Football	1,032
9	Cricket	423
14	Rugby Union	285
15	Bowls	246
21	Hockey	168
25	Rugby League	125
		4,247

4.0 Market Segmentation – Key Sports Analysis. Current participation and Latent Demand in Scarborough

4.1 FOOTBALL

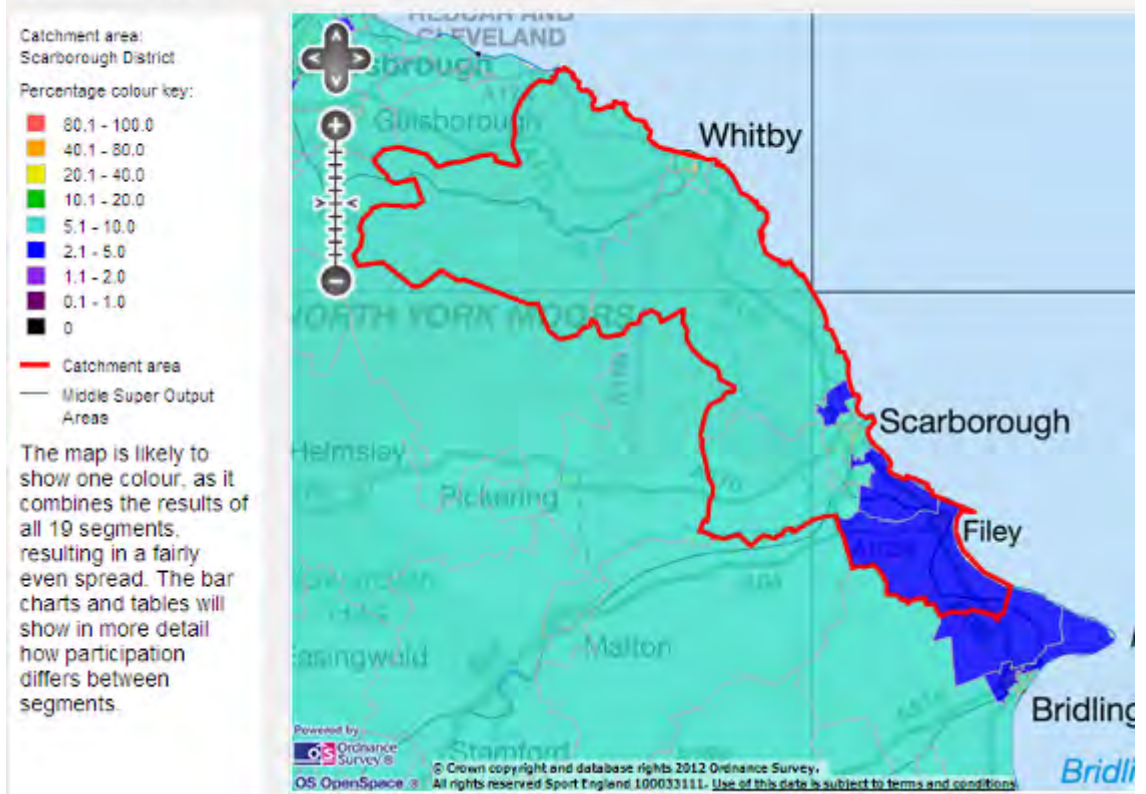
In Scarborough, the 5 segments playing the most Football are:

1. A01 Ben, a 'competitive male urbanite'
2. A02 Jamie, a 'sports team lad'
3. B06 Tim, a 'settling down male'
4. C11 Philip, a 'comfortable mid-life male'
5. B09 Kev, a 'pub league team mate'

Of the female segments, Leanne is the segment most likely to play football

Currently Playing Football						
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %	
1	Ben	1210	24	28.9	20.7	24.1
2	Jamie	1007	19.9	14.6	24.6	22
6	Tim	908	18	24.7	16.7	19.2
11	Philip	737	14.6	14.4	12.3	11.6
9	Kev	438	8.7	5.3	12.3	10.5
4	Leanne	115	2.3	1.7	2.6	2.2
13	Roger & Joy	103	2	1.5	1.1	1.1
15	Terry	90	1.8	0.9	2	1.6
3	Chloe	76	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.5
18	Frank	64	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.7
8	Jackie	62	1.2	1.1	1.2	1
10	Paula	60	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.5
5	Helena	46	0.9	1	0.7	0.7
17	Ralph & Phyllis	30	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4
7	Alison	27	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7
12	Elaine	26	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
14	Brenda	25	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5
19	Elsie & Arnold	19	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
16	Norma	9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	5,052	100	100	100	100	100

Percentage of population participating in: Football



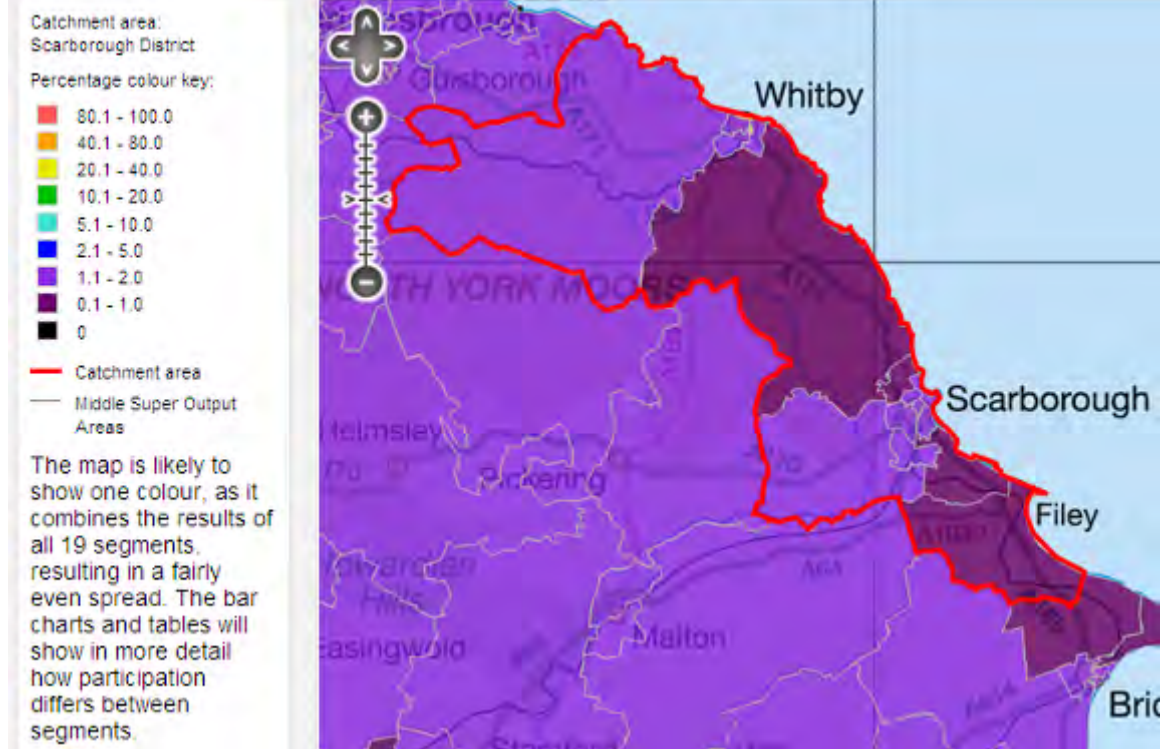
The 5 segments who would most like to play / play more Football are:

1. A01 Ben, a 'competitive male urbanite'
2. A02 Jamie, a 'sports team lad'
3. B06 Tim, a 'settling down male'
4. C11 Philip, a 'comfortable mid-life male'
5. B09 Kev, a 'pub league team mate'

Of the female segments, Leanne is the segment most likely to try football

Would Like To Play / Play More Football						
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %	
1 Ben	217	21	26.8	18.4	21.8	
2 Jamie	196	19	14.7	23.7	21.6	
6 Tim	159	15.4	22.3	14.5	16.9	
11 Philip	133	12.9	13.4	10.9	10.5	
9 Kev	100	9.7	6.2	13.8	12	
18 Frank	48	4.7	2.9	3.3	2.7	
15 Terry	45	4.4	2.3	4.9	4	
13 Roger & Joy	30	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.6	
4 Leanne	27	2.6	2	3	2.6	
3 Chloe	18	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.7	
19 Elsie & Arnold	12	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	
8 Jackie	9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	
17 Ralph & Phyllis	9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.6	
5 Helena	7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	
10 Paula	7	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.8	
12 Elaine	6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	
14 Brenda	4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	
7 Alison	3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	
16 Norma	2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	
Total	1032	100	100	100	100	

Percentage of population wanting to participate in: Football



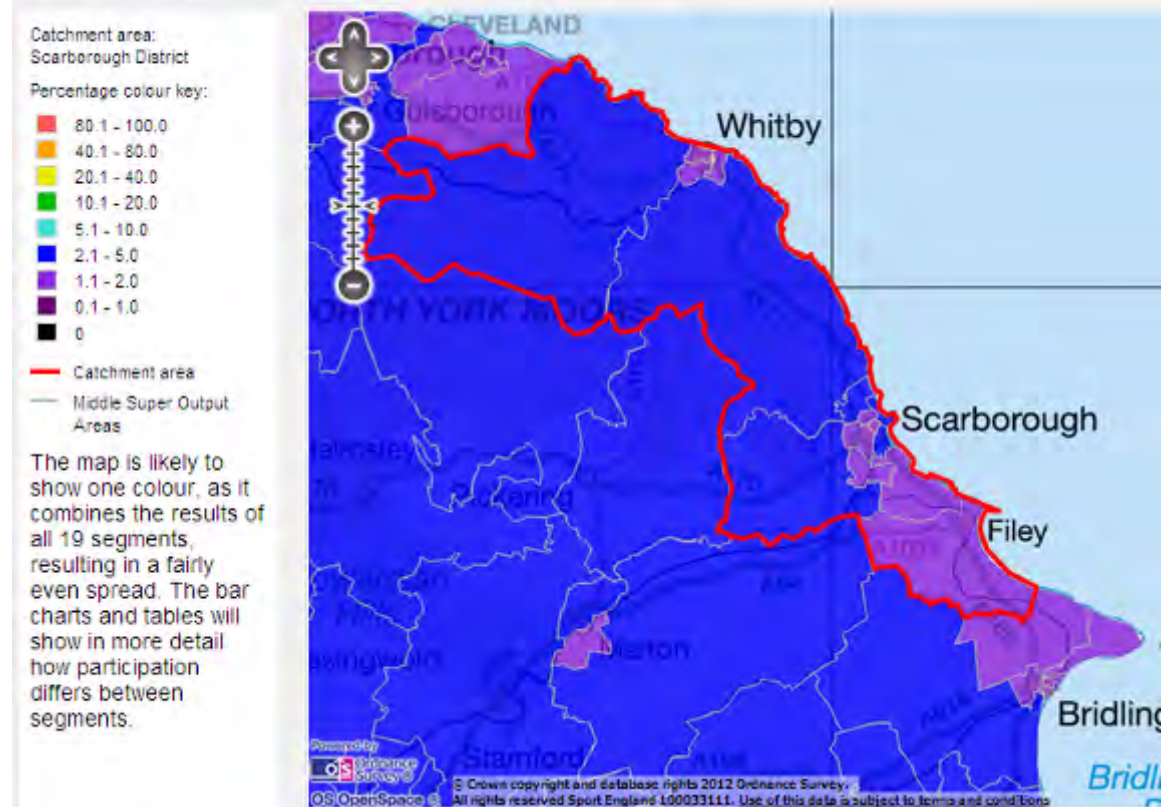
4.2 TENNIS

In Scarborough, the 5 segments playing the most Tennis are:

1. A01 Ben, a 'competitive male urbanite'
2. C11 Philip, a 'comfortable mid-life male'
3. B06 Tim, a 'settling down male'
4. C13 Roger & Joy, 'early retirement couple'
5. C12 Elaine, an 'empty nest career woman'

Currently Playing Tennis					
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %
1 Ben	228	12.6	15	12.5	14.1
11 Philip	227	12.6	12.2	12.1	11.1
6 Tim	225	12.5	16.8	13.2	14.7
13 Roger & Joy	132	7.3	5.3	4.7	4.3
12 Elaine	128	7.1	6.3	5.6	5.5
2 Jamie	127	7	5.1	9.9	8.6
3 Chloe	127	7	8.9	6.3	7.8
5 Helena	126	7	7.6	6.2	6.5
17 Ralph & Phyllis	86	4.8	5.1	2.8	3.7
8 Jackie	71	3.9	3.4	4.3	3.5
7 Alison	64	3.5	5.5	4.5	5.4
4 Leanne	56	3.1	2.3	4	3.4
9 Kev	41	2.3	1.3	3.6	3
19 Elsie & Arnold	39	2.2	1.3	1.8	1.5
18 Frank	33	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.1
10 Paula	31	1.7	1	2.6	2.4
14 Brenda	28	1.6	0.8	2	1.6
15 Terry	24	1.3	0.7	1.7	1.3
16 Norma	11	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.6
	1804	99.9	100	100	100

Percentage of population participating in: Tennis



The 5 segments who would most like to play / play more Tennis are:

1. B06 Tim, a 'settling down male'
2. C11 Philip, a 'comfortable mid-life male'
3. A03 Chloe, a 'fitness class friend'
4. B05 Helena, a 'career-focused female'
5. A01 Ben, a 'competitive male urbanite'

Would Like To Play / Play More Tennis					
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %
6 Tim	198	10.1	14.1	10.2	11.6
11 Philip	171	8.7	8.8	8	7.5
3 Chloe	163	8.3	10.9	7.2	9
5 Helena	160	8.1	9.2	6.9	7.3
1 Ben	154	7.8	9.7	7.4	8.5
4 Leanne	145	7.4	5.6	9.2	7.9
12 Elaine	134	6.8	6.3	5.1	5.2
8 Jackie	125	6.4	5.8	6.7	5.6
2 Jamie	114	5.8	4.3	7.8	6.9
13 Roger & Joy	107	5.4	4.1	3.4	3.2
7 Alison	90	4.6	7.4	5.6	6.9
19 Elsie & Arnold	80	4.1	2.5	3.3	2.7
10 Paula	67	3.4	2	5	4.7
9 Kev	63	3.2	2	4.9	4.2
14 Brenda	62	3.2	1.8	3.9	3.2
17 Ralph & Phyllis	62	3.2	3.5	1.8	2.4
18 Frank	27	1.4	0.8	1	0.8
15 Terry	26	1.3	0.7	1.6	1.3
16 Norma	20	1	0.5	1.1	1
Total	1,968	100	100	100	100

Percentage of population wanting to participate in: Tennis

Catchment area:
Scarborough District

Percentage colour key:

- 80.1 - 100.0
- 40.1 - 80.0
- 20.1 - 40.0
- 10.1 - 20.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 2.1 - 5.0
- 1.1 - 2.0
- 0.1 - 1.0
- 0

— Catchment area
— Middle Super Output Areas

The map is likely to show one colour, as it combines the results of all 19 segments, resulting in a fairly even spread. The bar charts and tables will show in more detail how participation differs between segments.



4.3 RUGBY LEAGUE

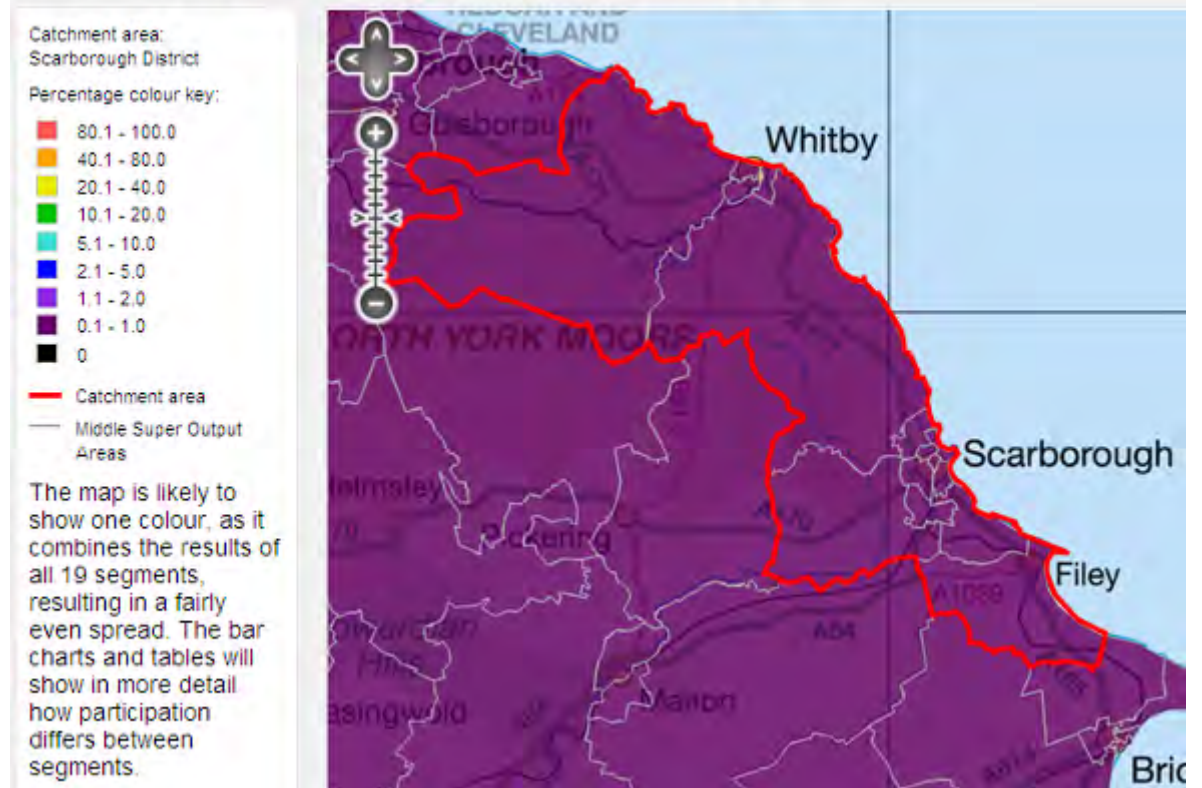
In Scarborough, the 5 segments playing the most Rugby League are:

1. A01 Ben, a 'competitive male urbanite'
2. A02 Jamie, a 'sports team lad'
3. B06 Tim, a 'settling down male'
4. C11 Philip, a 'comfortable mid-life male'
5. B09 Kev, a 'pub league team mate'

Of the female segments, Leanne is the segment most likely to play Rugby league

Currently Playing Rugby League						
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %	
1 Ben	112	32.5	39.3	28.3	32.5	
2 Jamie	82	23.8	17.6	29.7	26.3	
6 Tim	46	13.3	18.3	12.4	14.1	
11 Philip	29	8.4	8.3	7.1	6.7	
9 Kev	20	5.8	3.5	8.1	6.8	
4 Leanne	16	4.6	3.4	5.3	4.5	
3 Chloe	9	2.6	3.3	2	2.6	
5 Helena	5	1.4	1.5	1	1.1	
10 Paula	5	1.4	0.7	1.7	1.6	
13 Roger & Joy	5	1.4	1	0.7	0.7	
8 Jackie	4	1.2	1	1.1	0.9	
18 Frank	4	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	
15 Terry	3	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.7	
7 Alison	2	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	
14 Brenda	1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	
16 Norma	1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	
17 Ralph & Phyllis	1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	
12 Elaine	0	0	0	0	0	
19 Elsie & Arnold	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	345	100	100	100	100	

Percentage of population participating in: Rugby League



The 5 segments who would most like to play / play more Rugby League are:

1. A01 Ben, a 'competitive male urbanite'
2. A02 Jamie, a 'sports team lad'
3. B06 Tim, a 'settling down male'
4. C11 Philip, a 'comfortable mid-life male'
5. B09 Kev, a 'pub league team mate'

Of the female segments, Leanne is the segment most likely to try Rugby league

Would Like To Play / Play More Rugby League						
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %	
1 Ben	30	24	31.8	22.2	26	
2 Jamie	30	24	19.2	31.6	28.5	
6 Tim	16	12.8	18.3	12	13.9	
11 Philip	12	9.6	10.2	8.4	8	
9 Kev	6	4.8	3.2	7.2	6.2	
18 Frank	6	4.8	2.9	3.2	2.6	
15 Terry	5	4	1.9	4.2	3.4	
4 Leanne	3	2.4	1.6	2.4	2.1	
17 Ralph & Phyllis	3	2.4	2.3	1	1.4	
3 Chloe	2	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.1	
7 Alison	2	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	
8 Jackie	2	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	
10 Paula	2	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.7	
12 Elaine	2	1.6	1.4	1	1	
13 Roger & Joy	2	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	
5 Helena	1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	
14 Brenda	1	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.5	
16 Norma	0	0	0	0	0	
19 Elsie & Arnold	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	125	100	100	100	100	

Percentage of population wanting to participate in: Rugby League



4.4 RUGBY UNION

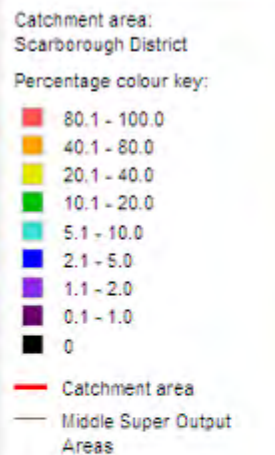
In Scarborough, the 5 segments playing the most Rugby Union are:

1. A01 Ben, a 'competitive male urbanite'
2. B06 Tim, a 'settling down male'
3. A02 Jamie, a 'sports team lad'
4. C11 Philip, a 'comfortable mid-life male'
5. B09 Kev, a 'pub league team mate'

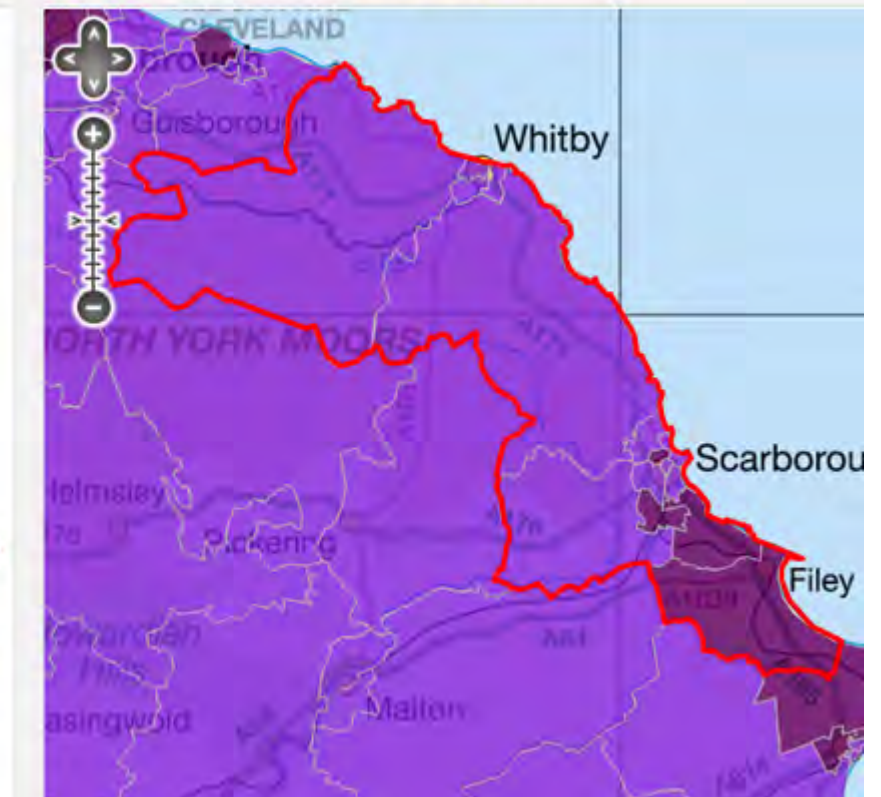
Of the female segments, Leanne is the segment most likely to play Rugby league

Currently Playing Rugby Union						
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %	
1 Ben	351	32.5	36.9	29	32.5	
6 Tim	238	22.1	28.5	21.1	23.4	
2 Jamie	218	20.2	13.9	25.7	22.2	
11 Philip	118	10.9	10.1	9.4	8.6	
9 Kev	45	4.2	2.4	6	4.9	
4 Leanne	24	2.2	1.5	2.5	2.1	
3 Chloe	22	2	2.5	1.7	2	
13 Roger & Joy	16	1.5	1	0.9	0.8	
8 Jackie	9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	
15 Terry	8	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.7	
5 Helena	6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	
7 Alison	5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	
12 Elaine	5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	
17 Ralph & Phyllis	5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	
10 Paula	3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	
18 Frank	3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	
14 Brenda	2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	
19 Elsie & Arnold	1	0.1	0	0	0	
16 Norma	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	1,079	100	100	100	100	

Percentage of population participating in: Rugby Union



The map is likely to show one colour, as it combines the results of all 19 segments, resulting in a fairly even spread. The bar charts and tables will show in more detail how participation differs between segments.



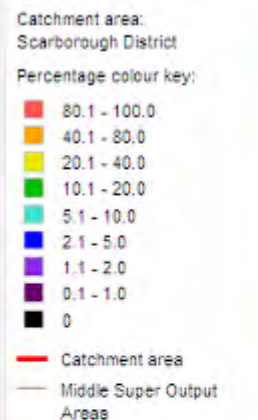
The 5 segments who would most like to play / play more Rugby Union are:

1. A01 Ben, a 'competitive male urbanite'
2. A02 Jamie, a 'sports team lad'
3. B06 Tim, a 'settling down male'
4. C11 Philip, a 'comfortable mid-life male'
5. B09 Kev, a 'pub league team mate'

Of the female segments, Leanne is the segment most likely to try Rugby league

Would Like To Play / Play More Rugby Union					
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %
1 Ben	75	26.3	32.4	24.4	28.1
2 Jamie	47	16.5	12.5	22	19.5
6 Tim	46	16.1	22.3	15.9	18
11 Philip	38	13.3	13.3	11.9	11.1
9 Kev	21	7.4	4.4	10.8	9.1
13 Roger & Joy	19	6.7	5	4	3.7
15 Terry	9	3.2	1.6	3.7	2.9
18 Frank	8	2.8	1.8	2.1	1.7
3 Chloe	7	2.5	2.9	1.9	2.3
17 Ralph & Phyllis	4	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.8
4 Leanne	3	1.1	0.7	1	0.9
12 Elaine	3	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
19 Elsie & Arnold	2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3
5 Helena	1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
7 Alison	1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
14 Brenda	1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
8 Jackie	0	0	0	0	0
10 Paula	0	0	0	0	0
16 Norma	0	0	0	0	0
Total	285	100	100	100	100

Percentage of population wanting to participate in: Rugby Union



The map is likely to show one colour, as it combines the results of all 19 segments, resulting in a fairly even spread. The bar charts and tables will show in more detail how participation differs between segments.



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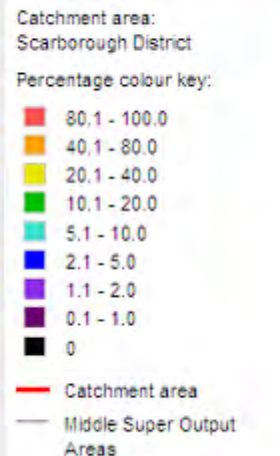
4.5 CRICKET

In Scarborough, the 5 segments playing the most Cricket are:

1. B06 Tim, a 'settling down male'
2. A01 Ben, a 'competitive male urbanite'
3. C11 Philip, a 'comfortable mid-life male'
4. A02 Jamie, a 'sports team lad'
5. B09 Kev, a 'pub league team mate'

Currently Playing Cricket					
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %
6 Tim	146	20.3	27.7	20	22.8
1 Ben	137	19.1	22.7	17.4	20.1
11 Philip	131	18.2	17.8	16.3	15.3
2 Jamie	100	13.9	10.1	18.2	16.1
9 Kev	42	5.8	3.5	8.8	7.4
13 Roger & Joy	37	5.1	3.8	3.1	2.9
15 Terry	19	2.6	1.3	3	2.4
8 Jackie	16	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.9
4 Leanne	15	2.1	1.5	2.5	2.1
3 Chloe	14	1.9	2.4	1.5	1.9
5 Helena	12	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4
18 Frank	11	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.8
17 Ralph & Phyllis	9	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.9
12 Elaine	8	1.1	1	0.8	0.8
7 Alison	7	1	1.4	1.1	1.3
10 Paula	5	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.8
14 Brenda	5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6
19 Elsie & Arnold	3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
16 Norma	2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	719	100	100	100	100

Percentage of population participating in: Cricket



The map is likely to show one colour, as it combines the results of all 19 segments, resulting in a fairly even spread. The bar charts and tables will show in more detail how participation differs between segments.



The 5 segments who would most like to play / play more Cricket are:

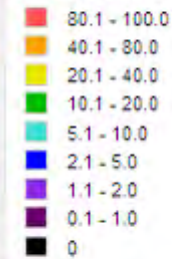
1. B06 Tim, a 'settling down male'
2. A02 Jamie, a 'sports team lad'
3. C11 Philip, a 'comfortable mid-life male'
4. B09 Kev, a 'pub league team mate'
5. A01 Ben, a 'competitive male urbanite'

Would Like To Play / Play More Cricket					
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %
6 Tim	73	17.3	26.1	16.7	19.8
2 Jamie	67	15.8	12.8	20.3	18.8
11 Philip	67	15.8	17.1	13.7	13.4
9 Kev	49	11.6	7.7	16.8	14.9
1 Ben	48	11.3	15.1	10.2	12.3
13 Roger & Joy	29	6.9	5.5	3.9	3.9
15 Terry	29	6.9	3.7	7.7	6.5
18 Frank	27	6.4	4.2	4.6	3.8
17 Ralph & Phyllis	14	3.3	3.9	1.8	2.5
10 Paula	5	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.5
19 Elsie & Arnold	4	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6
3 Chloe	3	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6
4 Leanne	3	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
5 Helena	3	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6
12 Elaine	1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
14 Brenda	1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
7 Alison	0	0	0	0	0
8 Jackie	0	0	0	0	0
16 Norma	0	0	0	0	0
Total	423	100	100	100	100

Percentage of population wanting to participate in: Cricket

Catchment area:
Scarborough District

Percentage colour key:



— Catchment area
— Middle Super Output Areas

The map is likely to show one colour, as it combines the results of all 19 segments, resulting in a fairly even spread. The bar charts and tables will show in more detail how participation differs between segments.



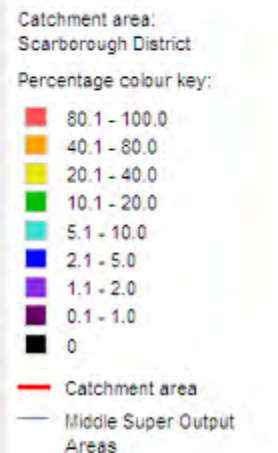
4.6 HOCKEY

In Scarborough, the 5 segments playing the most Hockey are:

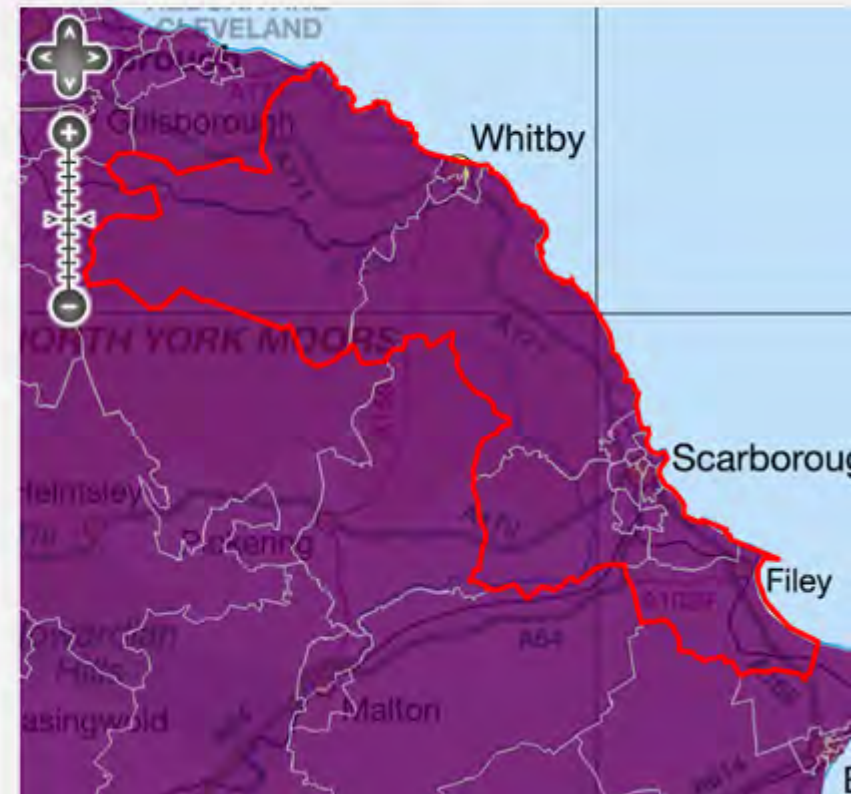
1. A01 Ben, a 'competitive male urbanite'
2. A03 Chloe, a 'fitness class friend'
3. B06 Tim, a 'settling down male'
4. C11 Philip, a 'comfortable mid-life male'
5. A02 Jamie, a 'sports team lad'

Currently Playing Hockey						
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %	
1 Ben	43	16.2	18.7	16	17.7	
3 Chloe	39	14.7	18.1	13.2	16	
6 Tim	32	12.1	15.6	12.6	13.8	
11 Philip	32	12.1	11.4	11.6	10.4	
2 Jamie	16	6	4.1	8.2	7	
5 Helena	16	6	6.4	5.3	5.4	
8 Jackie	15	5.7	4.6	6	4.7	
4 Leanne	14	5.3	3.6	6.7	5.5	
12 Elaine	11	4.2	3.3	3	2.9	
7 Alison	9	3.4	5.2	4.3	5.1	
9 Kev	8	3	1.7	4.7	3.8	
13 Roger & Joy	8	3	2	1.8	1.6	
17 Ralph & Phyllis	7	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.9	
14 Brenda	4	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.2	
19 Elsie & Arnold	4	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.9	
10 Paula	3	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.2	
15 Terry	2	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	
18 Frank	2	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	
16 Norma	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	265	100	100	100	100	

Percentage of population participating in: Hockey



The map is likely to show one colour, as it combines the results of all 19 segments, resulting in a fairly even spread. The bar charts and tables will show in more detail how participation differs between segments.

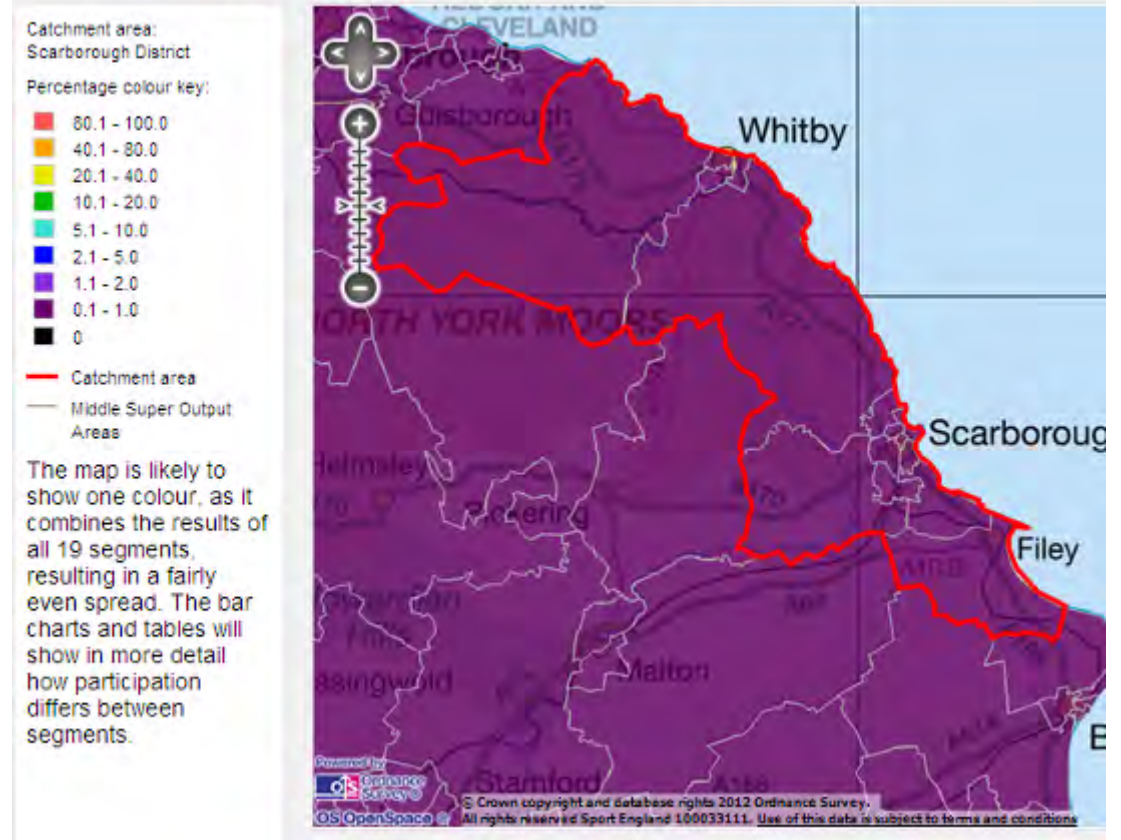


The 5 segments who would most like to play / play more Hockey are:

1. A03 Chloe, a 'fitness class friend'
2. B08 Jackie, a 'middle England mum'
3. A04 Leanne is a 'supportive single'
4. B05 Helena, a 'career-focused female'
5. A02 Jamie, a 'sports team lad'

Would Like To Play / Play More Hockey						
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %	
3	Chloe	18	10.7	14.6	9.6	12.1
8	Jackie	16	9.5	8.9	10.3	8.5
4	Leanne	15	8.9	7	11.5	9.9
5	Helena	14	8.3	9.7	7.3	7.8
2	Jamie	13	7.7	5.9	10.6	9.5
6	Tim	11	6.5	9.6	6.9	7.9
11	Philip	11	6.5	6.7	6.1	5.8
12	Elaine	11	6.5	6	4.9	5
1	Ben	9	5.4	6.6	5	5.8
7	Alison	9	5.4	8.4	6.3	7.8
13	Roger & Joy	8	4.8	3.6	2.9	2.7
10	Paula	7	4.2	2.3	5.7	5.4
17	Ralph & Phyllis	7	4.2	4.4	2.2	3
19	Elsie & Arnold	7	4.2	2.5	3.3	2.7
9	Kev	4	2.4	1.4	3.5	3
15	Terry	3	1.8	0.7	1.7	1.4
18	Frank	3	1.8	1.1	1.3	1
14	Brenda	2	1.2	0.5	1	0.8
16	Norma	0	0	0	0	0
Total	168	100	100	100	100	

Percentage of population wanting to participate in: Hockey



5.0 Summary

- **11.3%** of the Scarborough population currently take part in 3 x 30 minutes of sport or active recreation each week (APS5).
- Participation in Scarborough is lower than the national average (**16.3%**) and the North Yorkshire average (**18.1%**)(APS5) the latter of which has shown a statistically significant increase since APS2.
- **66.7%** of people in Scarborough complete Zero x 30 minutes of sport or active recreation per week (APS4)
- **49.1%** of people in Scarborough would like to do more sport (APS)
- Within Scarborough, the most popular Sporting Segments are 'Elsie & Arnold' and 'Roger & Joy', in keeping with the older demographic of the Scarborough population. However, a wide range of other segments are also well represented including Phillip, Elaine and Tim.
- It is estimated that **3,347** people are currently playing pitch sports in Scarborough (key segments: Ben, Tim, Phillip, Jamie, and Chloe)
- It is estimated that **5,282** would like to play pitch sports in Scarborough, an increase of **2095** on the number currently playing(key segments: Ben Tim, Jamie, Phillip and Kev).
- Key Sports: **10,373** people currently play Football, Cricket, Rugby, Hockey, Bowls and Tennis within the Scarborough Borough.
- A further **4,247** would like to play / play more Football, Cricket, Rugby, Hockey, Bowls and Tennis.
- Of the selected sports, Football is the most popular in terms of current participation and Tennis is the sport that people would most like to try / play more of.

Next Steps

Using the detailed Pen Portraits, available for each sporting segment, it is possible to look in much more detail at specific segments in order to further understand their sporting habits and preferences. The Pen Portraits enable greater understanding of the main motivators and barriers that affect the participation levels of each segment, for example the quality of facilities or the style of sessions.

Further analysis will enable sessions to be tailored in a way that will help to overcome barriers and encourage participation. The portraits also provide insight into the marketing methods and tones that would appeal to each segment in order to target participants more effectively.

Contacts and Links

For more information on Market Segmentation, please contact Laura Tiemens at North Yorkshire Sport: laura.tiemens@harrogate.gov.uk

Links

The Pen Portraits can be accessed at: <http://segments.sportengland.org/querySegments.aspx>

The Sport England Market Segmentation Web Tool can be accessed at: <http://segments.sportengland.org/index.aspx>

Further Information regarding the Active People Survey can be found here: http://www.sportengland.org/research/active_people_survey.aspx

APPENDIX 5: FOOTBALL (TECHNICAL REPORT)

APPENDIX 5: FOOTBALL

INTRODUCTION

5.1 This chapter of the Playing Pitch Strategy provides a sport specific assessment of football pitches and facilities in the Borough and is comprised of 3 main elements, these being:

- an audit of the current supply of football pitches and facilities;
- an overview of current and projected demand for football pitches; and,
- an assessment of the adequacy of provision to meet current and future demand for football pitches.

FOOTBALL IN SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH

Number and Location of Pitches

5.2 There are 121 grass football pitches of all sizes across Scarborough Borough. This figure includes all known public, private and school pitches whether or not they are in secured community use. The total number of pitches comprises:

- 57 senior pitches
- 31 junior pitches (including 19, 9v9 pitches and 12, 11v11 pitches)
- 33 mini pitches

5.3 Table 5.1 summarises the distribution of football pitches by study area. The table clearly shows the Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer analysis area contains the highest number of football pitches in the Borough. It also contains some of the largest facilities, such as Oliver's Mount, which accommodates 11 football pitches in total (10 senior and 1 junior 11v11). The remaining pitches are spread fairly evenly across each of the remaining study areas.

Table 5.1: Pitches by Analysis Area

Analysis Area	Number of Pitches			
	Senior	Junior	Mini	Total
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	28	18	11	57
Whitby	8	8	2	18
Filey and Hertford	11	0	8	19
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	4	2	5	11
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	3	1	5	9
Derwent Valley	3	2	2	7
Total	57	31	33	121

5.4 All pitches in the Borough, regardless of ownership and community access are displayed on the Map below.

REDCAR CLEVELAND

HAMBLETON

Castleton, Danby

Glaisdale, Egton

Goathland

RYEDALE

Staithes

Hinderwell

Sandsend

Whitby

Sleights

Robin Hoods Bay

Ravenscar

Cloughton

Burniston

Scalby

Scarborough

Scarborough

West Ayton

East Ayton

Irton

Seamer

Eastfield

Cayton

Snainton

Brompton

Gristhorpe

Filey

Flixton

Bunmanby

Reighton

EAST RIDING

Legend:

- LA Boundary
- North York Moors National Park
- Community Use Pitches
- Non Community Use Pitches
- Available but unused
- Subareas (Study Areas):
 - Esk Valley, Danby, Mulgrave
 - Whitby
 - Scalby, Haskness & Staintondale, Lindhead, Fylingdales
 - Derwent Valley
 - Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton, Seamer, Crossgates
 - Filey, Hertford

Not to Scale



Please note that over-marked pitches have been counted where there is evidence of such use, or where clubs have indicated through the consultation process that pitches are over-marked. As such, it is anticipated that there will be some additional pitches, particularly mini pitches, over-marked on larger pitches that are not recognised within this Playing Pitch Strategy. The following pitches are known to be overmarked:

- *Filey Community Sports Club – 2 mini pitches on 1 Rugby League pitch*
- *Hunmanby Playing Fields – 4 mini pitches on 2 senior pitches*

In cases where pitches are over-marked, this will clearly have an impact on the capacity of the pitches in question. On this basis, the overall capacity will be shared out to avoid ‘double counting’ demand and capacity. For example, if a senior pitch can accommodate 2 senior matches per week, but it is overmarked with 2 mini pitches (1 per half of the main pitch) which are used once a week, the senior pitch can only accommodate 1 game per week. Equally, the maximum capacity of each mini pitch will be reduced.

Key Facilities

- 5.5 The sites outlined below are some of the larger facilities in the Borough, which contain a high number of pitches and are used by a variety of teams across different community leagues. The list is not intended to be exclusive, rather its purpose is to highlight where a high number of fixtures are currently played.
- **Oliver’s Mount, Scarborough** – is the largest site for football in the Borough; contains 10 senior pitches, 1 junior 11v11 pitch (in addition to 2 rugby pitches). The pitches are used heavily by local teams, particularly on a Sunday, which can have a detrimental impact on pitch quality. The associated changing facilities are old and inadequate for the amount of usage.
 - **Filey Community Sports Club** – New facility opened in 2009, funded by Football Foundation. Contains 3 senior football pitches and 3 mini-soccer pitches plus 1 rugby union pitch. Used by a variety of teams, including some from Scarborough.
 - **Eskdale School, Whitby** – School facility with secured community use which contains 3 senior pitches and 2 mini pitches. The senior pitch at Broomfield Park (home of Fishburn Park FC) is adjacent to, and owned by, Eskdale School.
 - **Pindar School, Eastfield** – Split over 2 sites (either side of Cayton Low Road), Pindar School contains 2 senior pitches and 2 junior 11v11 pitches. It also has a sand-based Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP).

Artificial Grass Pitches

- 5.6 The definition of a playing pitch includes artificial grass pitches (AGPs) and as such they have been included within this Playing Pitch Strategy. There are currently 4 AGPs in the Borough; all of which are sand based pitches, meaning that while they are acceptable for training purposes, they have a limited role in terms of being able to accommodate 11-a-side competitive football games. The AGPs are as follows:

- **Caedmon School, Whitby** – sand based AGP (floodlit), available for community use 35.5 hours a week
- **Fyling Hall School, Fylingdales** – sand based (non floodlit), available for community use 11 hours a week
- **George Pindar School, Eastfield, Scarborough** – sand based (floodlit), available for community use 46.5 hours a week
- **Scarborough College, Scarborough** – sand based (floodlit), available for community use 31 hours a week

5.7 The Football Association is currently promoting the provision of 3G (Third Generation) Football Turf pitches across the country. Their aspirations are:

- 1) To provide the opportunity for every affiliated team to train for one hour per week on a 3G.
- 2) For every Charter Standard Community club to have a partnership agreement in place and priority access to a 3G.

Former Pitches

5.8 In addition to the pitches recognised above, there are several sites that were formerly marked out for football use. These former pitches have not been counted as part of the overall provision, although they have been assessed for their respective quality and potential for re-use (where possible). They also have **not** been taken into account when assessing the adequacy of provision across the Borough.

- **McCain Stadium, Scarborough** – the former home of Scarborough Football Club (folded June 2007). The site is now redundant / derelict and the stands have been removed. Potential redevelopment scheme is outlined within a Development Brief, which indicates that the site may be suitable for housing.
- **Helredale, Whitby** – The site hasn't been formally used (by a team participating in a league) for at least 3 years. It has recently been granted planning permission for the construction of an affordable housing scheme. Sport England supported the decision on the basis that potential re-provision would be addressed through this Playing Pitch Strategy.
- **Filey Country Park, Filey** – Not used formally for a number of years. The pitch has a steep gradient and has only one set of goalposts. Would require significant work to the pitch to bring back into use. However, the gradient could be a limiting factor in attracting teams to use the pitch.
- **Stainsacre Hall, Stainsacre** -
- **Cloughton Field, Cloughton** – Became disused after the team folded. Although the goalposts remain the former pitch is now overgrown. Has potential to be brought back into use.
- **Egton Recreation Ground, Egton** – The football pitch is no longer marked out as its associated team no longer exists. Unlikely to be brought back into use given the reason for the site falling into disuse.

Ownership, Accessibility and Community Use

Ownership

5.9 Whilst all types of football pitches, regardless of ownership, have been included in this PPS, it is important to gain an understanding of the nature of pitch ownership in the area and how this influences capacity. The ownership of a pitch can influence the extent to which it is available for use by local communities. For example, it is almost certain that a pitch owned by a Local Authority or by a community organisation would be available for community use. In contrast, there is no guarantee that a pitch owned by the Local Education Authority will be available for community use.

5.10 Table 5.2 provides an overview of football pitch ownership within the Borough. From the table it is apparent that a high number of pitches are owned by the Local Education Authority (almost half of the total number of pitches). It also shows that cumulatively, the Borough Council, Parish Councils and other community organisations own 47 football pitches.

Table 5.2: Pitches by Ownership Type

Ownership Type	Number of Pitches			
	Senior	Junior	Mini	Total
Local Authority	17	1	1	19
Local Education Authority	16	24	16	56
Further Education	3	2	0	5
Other Education	0	3	2	5
Parish Council	5	0	6	11
Community Owned	10	1	6	17
Private	3	0	2	5
Other	3	0	0	3
Total	57	31	33	121

Accessibility and Community Use

5.11 As previously eluded, although there are 121 football pitches in the Borough, not all of these are available for community use. Through the audit process each site and pitch has been assigned one of the following classifications based on its availability to the local community:

Community use

Pitches in public, voluntary, private or commercial ownership or management (including education sites) recorded as being available for hire and currently in use by teams playing in community leagues. As a guide,

- For schools, community use is competitive play over and above curricular and extracurricular activities.
- For universities and colleges, community use includes competitive play by community clubs.
- For MoD pitches, competitive use is play over and above internal activities/use.

For company sports grounds, sports & social clubs or third sector sports organisations community use is play in community leagues by clubs and teams which allow wider membership (i.e. do not have any particular restrictions such as having to be an employee of the company, or family member of an employee to play at the site).

Available but unused

Pitches that are available for hire but are not currently used by teams which play in community leagues; this most often applies to some school sites but could also apply to some sites which are expensive to hire.

No community use

Pitches which as a matter of policy or practice, are not available for hire or use by teams playing in community leagues. This should include professional club pitches along with some semi-professional club pitches where play is restricted to the first or second team.

- 5.12 Using the above classifications, **83 out of the 121 football pitches in the Borough were shown to have community use**. Table 5.3 below provides a summary of the amount of pitches currently in community use by ownership type. This demonstrates that whilst the majority of pitches are owned by the Local Education Authority, only half of these pitches are available for community use. In contrast, all but one of the pitches within the ownership of the Borough Council are currently used by local communities; the one remaining site (Larpool Lane, Whitby) is available but unused.

Please note that the following pitches were shown to be available for community use but currently unused. As such, they have not been included within the community use column in Table 5.3 below;

- *Larpool Lane, Whitby*
- *Filey Secondary School*
- *Hawsker Cum Stainsacre Church of England School*

Equally, these sites have not been included when assessing the adequacy of pitch provision to meet all current and future demand.

Table 5.3: Pitches in Community Use by Ownership Type

Ownership Type	Number of Pitches						Total % for Community Use
	Senior Pitches	Community Use	Junior Pitches	Community Use	Mini Pitches	Community Use	
Local Authority	17	16	1	1	1	1	95%
Local Education Authority	16	11	24	14	16	4	52%
Further / Higher Education	3	0	2	0	0	0	0%
Other Education	0	0	3	1	2	2	60%
Parish Council	5	5	0	0	6	6	100%
Community Owned	10	10	1	1	6	6	100%
Private	3	2	0	0	2	1	60%
Other	3	2	0	0	0	0	67%
Total	57	46	31	17	33	20	69%
	Sub Total	81%	Sub Total	55%	Sub Total	61%	

5.13 Further to the table above, Table 5.4 provides an overview of pitches that are currently in community use by individual study area and allows us to identify geographic areas where community use is either low or high. The table demonstrates that community use is at its lowest in the Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave area where a high percentage of the total pitches comprise school pitches that currently have no community use. In contrast, a high percentage of pitches in the Scarborough¹, Filey² and Derwent Valley study areas are currently available for use by local communities.

Table 5.4: Pitches in Community Use by Study Area

Analysis Area	Number of Pitches						Total % for Community Use
	Senior Pitches	Community Use	Junior Pitches	Community Use	Mini Pitches	Community Use	
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	28	24	18	12	11	6	74%
Whitby	8	5	8	3	2	2	56%
Filey and Hertford	11	8	0	0	8	8	84%
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	4	4	2	0	5	0	36%
Scalby,	3	2	1	0	5	2	44%

¹ Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer

² Filey and Hertford

Hackness ...							
Derwent Valley	3	3	2	2	2	2	100%
Total	57	46	31	17	33	20	70%
	Sub Total	81%	Sub Total	55%	Sub Total	61%	

Security of Community Use

5.14 In planning for the future provision and use of football pitches there needs to be a degree of certainty over whether or not a pitch will remain accessible to the local community over the coming years. A site with secured community access would have a formal arrangement³ between the pitch provider and user and would be available to the community for the following 3 years. Wherever possible this information has been derived through consultation with football clubs or the pitch providers themselves. Sport England's PPS guidance states that unless local information suggests otherwise, it can be assumed that all pitches in local authority, town and parish council and sports club ownership will remain accessible.

5.15 Table 5.5 shows that of the total number of football pitches within the Borough, approximately two thirds are secured for community use. Moreover, of those pitches that were currently in community use, only 3 pitches were shown to be unsecured; these being:

- East Ayton Community Primary School⁴ - 2 pitches total (1x 9v9, 1x 7v7)
- Seamer and Irton Community Primary School⁵ – 1 9v9 pitch

Table 5.5: Pitches in Secured Community Use by Ownership Type

Ownership Type	Total number of pitches	Number of Pitches in Community Use				% of total pitch provision secured
		Secured Senior	Secured Junior	Secured Mini	Unsecured	
Local Authority	19	16	1	1	0	95%
Local Education Authority	56	11	12	3	3	46%
Further Education	5	0	0	0	0	0%
Other Education	5	0	1	2	0	60%
Parish Council	11	5	0	6	0	100%
Community Owned	17	10	1	6	0	100%
Private	5	2	0	1	0	60%
Other	3	2	0	0	0	67%
Total	121	46	15	19	3	66%

³ Could include a formal community use agreement, a leasing or management agreement, a formal policy for community use, or written confirmation from the pitch provider

⁴ Used for training purposes by Ayton Athletic Juniors

⁵ Occasionally used for training purposes by Seamer Football Club

5.16 On the whole, security of community use is not a problematic issue within the Borough; rather, the issue relates more to the availability of pitches for community use in specific areas. However, there may be specific reasons for this, e.g. poor quality facilities or a lack of demand from teams (this will be investigated later in the report). This is demonstrated by Table 5.6, which shows that in each of the Whitby, Esk Valley and Scalby study areas, there are no pitches that have unsecured community use.

Table 5.6: Pitches in Secured Community Use by Study Area

Analysis Area	Total number of pitches	Number of Pitches in Community Use				% of total pitch provision secured
		Secured Senior	Secured Junior	Secured Mini	Unsecured	
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	57	24	11	6	1	72%
Whitby	18	5	3	2	0	56%
Filey and Hertford	19	8	0	8	0	84%
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	11	3	0	0	0	27%
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	9	2	0	2	0	44%
Derwent Valley	7	3	1	1	2	71%
Total	121	46	15	19	3	66%

5.17 Further analysis of secured pitch provision in the Borough has revealed the importance of education facilities in meeting demand for competitive matches. At present, 90% of pitches with secured community use within Whitby are provided on educational sites. Similarly, 41% of pitches with secured community use in the Scarborough analysis area are owned by the Local Education Authority. These are the only two areas where educational establishments play a prominent role in providing football pitches for local communities.

Management and Maintenance of Pitches

Maintenance

5.18 The way in which pitches are maintained can limit their capacity to accommodate play. Through the club consultation process, teams were asked whether there were any maintenance issues that were having an adverse impact on the quality of their pitch/pitches and, therefore, their ability to complete fixtures.

5.19 Given the time at which the club consultation process was undertaken (towards the end of the season), it is likely that maintenance issues were more pronounced as the general success / failure of maintenance programmes across the season would be reflected in the quality of the respective pitch at that particular moment in time.

5.20 Whilst the general view of pitch maintenance was positive, 3 sites were identified as being poorly maintained, these being *(It should be noted that such*

an opinion was not necessarily shared by all clubs/teams who use pitches at these sites);

- Hunmanby Playing Fields
- Oliver's Mount
- Scalby School Playing Fields

5.21 The standard of maintenance of the pitches at Oliver's Mount (Scarborough) in particular was highlighted by a number of teams to be poor and in need of attention. Issues cited as being problematic at the site included; the length of the grass, general bumpiness, unevenness of the pitches and the presence of potholes.

5.22 Through the club consultation process a further 8 sites were said to have been maintained adequately, these being;

- Ayton Sports Association (East and West sites)
- Cayton Playing Fields
- Filey Sports Association, Clarence Drive
- Filey Community Sports Partnership, Scarborough Road
- Folkton and Flixton Playing Fields
- Pindar School
- Scalby Football Club

5.23 For each of the remaining sites, no pitch maintenance issues were raised; either because they were said to be well maintained or because no response was received. Wherever possible, the non-technical quality assessments (see below) also tried to identify maintenance issues.

5.24 Although a number of different bodies are responsible for maintenance, i.e. the Borough Council, Parish Councils, schools or individual clubs, there are no noticeable variations in the perception of maintenance standards across the different bodies.

Quality of Pitches and Ancillary Facilities

5.25 The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over the course of a season is often influenced by the quality of the pitch itself. In extreme circumstances pitch quality can limit the extent to which matches can be played and sustained during periods of high and low demand.

5.26 Equally, the quality, standard and range of ancillary facilities can influence capacity and the willingness of teams to use pitches. The combination of these 2 quality factors will determine whether a pitch is able to contribute to meeting demand from various groups and for different levels and types of play.

5.27 In order to establish the quality of pitches and ancillary facilities a non-technical assessment of all sites and pitches within the Borough has taken place. These assessments have been undertaken using criteria developed by each of the relevant pitch sport National Governing Bodies. Furthermore, in order to gain a balanced opinion on qualitative issues, surveys were sent to every sports club and pitch providers where appropriate. Through the process all sites and pitches have been assessed against the following criteria:

- Firmness of surface
- Grip underfoot
- Bounce of the ball on the pitch
- Evenness of the pitch
- Length of grass
- Grass cover
- Posts and sockets
- Line markings
- Litter, dog fouling, etc.
- Changing accommodation
- Showers – clean, hot, plenty of water
- Value for money
- Overall quality of the pitch

5.28 Following the completion of the individual elements, an overall quality score (either ‘Good’, ‘Average’ or ‘Poor’) for the relevant pitch and its ancillary facilities has been agreed with the relevant NGB. As an aspiration, all pitches within the Borough should achieve at least an ‘average’ rating. The agreed quality ratings are presented below.

It should be noted that the pitch assessments for football were carried out in March (2012), owing to the timing of the PPS. As such, the assessments reflect the condition of pitches towards the end of the football season.

Pitch Quality Rating

5.29 Table 5.7 provides an overview of pitch quality at the Borough-wide level. Whilst it demonstrates that the majority of pitches are of a ‘good’ quality, with only a handful of ‘poor’ quality pitches, it also shows that qualitative issues are more prevalent on senior pitches. However, for the most part this is due to the quality of pitches at the Oliver’s Mount site in Scarborough, which contains 7 ‘average’ rated pitches and 3 ‘poor’ pitches. The other poor pitches are located at:

- Filey Community Sports Club – 2 x senior pitches and 1 x mini pitch (7v7)
- Larpool Lane, Whitby – 1x senior pitch

Table 5.7: Summary of Pitch Quality

Quality	Number of Pitches			
	Senior	Junior	Mini	Total
Good	32	27	22	81
Average	19	4	10	33
Poor	6	0	1	7
Total	57	31	33	121

5.30 Table 5.8 displays the results of the quality assessments by study area. Although it shows that the Scarborough area is shown to contain the highest number of average or poor quality pitches, these pitches only represent 26% of total pitch provision within the study area. Scarborough, Whitby and Derwent

Valley study areas contain the highest percentage of good quality pitches in the Borough; 74%, 72% and 100% of total provision in each area respectively.

5.31 The table also shows that there are issues around the quality of football pitches in the Filey study area, where approximately two thirds (68%) of pitch provision is shown to be of average or poor quality. In addition, almost half of the pitches within the Scalby study area were shown to be of average or poor quality.

Table 5.8: Pitch Quality by Study Area

Analysis Area	Number of Pitches									Total
	Senior			Junior			Mini			
	Good	Average	Poor	Good	Average	Poor	Good	Average	Poor	
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton...	16	9	3	16	2	-	10	1	-	57
Whitby	5	2	1	6	2	-	2	-	-	18
Filey and Hertford	5	4	2	-	-	-	1	6	1	19
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	3	1	-	2	-	-	4	1	-	11
Scalby, Hackness ...	1	2	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	9
Derwent Valley	2	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	7
Total	32	19	6	27	4	0	22	10	1	121

5.32 As evidenced by table 5.9 below, issues relating to pitch quality are most common on pitches within the ownership of the Borough Council. However, of the 13 pitches that were shown to be of average or poor quality, 10 are situated within the Oliver's Mount site. This indicates that whilst the quality of Council owned stock is an issue, it is to some extent contained within a small number of sites.

5.33 In contrast, the majority of pitches owned by the Local Education Authority are of a good quality, with only 8 pitches from a possible 56 obtaining an average quality rating. Nevertheless, as previously identified (see Table 5.5), fewer than half of these pitches are currently secured for community use.

Table 5.9: Pitch Quality by Ownership Type

Ownership Type	Quality			
	Good	Average	Poor	Total
Local Authority	6	9	4	19
Local Education Authority	48	8	0	56
Further / Higher Education	5	0	0	5
Other Education	5	0	0	5
Parish Council	5	6	0	11
Community Owned	9	5	3	17
Private	2	3	0	5
Other	2	1	0	3
Total	81	33	7	121

5.34 As previously stated, not all pitches within the Borough are available for community use. The table below provides a summary of pitch quality for those sites with community use. Again, it demonstrates that the Scarborough area contains the highest percentage of good quality pitches, whereas the Filey and Hertford analysis area contains the highest percentage of poor quality pitches.

Table 5.10: Quality of pitches with community use (including unsecured sites)

Analysis Area	Number of Pitches with Community Use									Total
	Senior			Junior			Mini			
	Good	Average	Poor	Good	Average	Poor	Good	Average	Poor	
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton...	13	8	3	10	2	-	5	1	-	42
Whitby	4	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	10
Filey and Hertford	2	4	2	-	-	-	1	6	1	16
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Scalby, Hackness ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Derwent Valley	2	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	7
Total	25	16	5	15	2	0	12	7	1	83

Problem Pitches / Areas

5.35 Through undertaking the non-technical quality assessments and by consulting with local clubs and pitch providers, those pitches with particular issues have been identified. For each of these sites the quality of pitches has a detrimental impact on the ability of the site to accommodate play and as such, potential solutions to individual aspects affecting pitch quality should be investigated and taken forward within the Strategy element of this Playing Pitch Strategy. The pitches with particular quality issues are as follows:

- **Oliver's Mount, Scarborough** – Both the non-technical assessment and the club consultation process revealed qualitative issues at the Oliver's Mount site. The main problems identified include; the evenness of the pitches, grass coverage, potholes, quality of the goalposts and drainage.
- **Filey Community Sports Club** – Although this site only opened in 2010 and received significant funding from the Football Foundation, there have been issues with grass coverage, the firmness of the surface and stones coming up through the ground. The sports club are working hard to address the issues for the forthcoming seasons.
- **Larpool Lane, Whitby** – this site is currently unused but is available for community use, however, the quality of the pitch is such that teams are unlikely to want to use the pitch at this moment in time.

Ancillary Facilities Rating

- 5.36 As previously mentioned, the quality, standard and range of ancillary facilities can influence pitch capacity and the willingness of teams to use certain sites. To this end, poor quality facilities or sites without any form of ancillary facilities can have a detrimental impact on how pitches are perceived.
- 5.37 The non-technical assessments and club consultation process sought to ascertain the quality of ancillary facilities across the Borough; however, only those facilities that are currently used were assessed. This means that in those instances where school pitches are within community use, but use of the changing facilities is prohibited, such sites have been excluded from the quality assessments.
- 5.38 Through the process outlined above, the facilities at the sites listed below were shown to be poor:
- **Oliver's Mount, Scarborough** – the facilities at Oliver's Mount are tired, rundown and insufficient for the amount of use they get. They have been criticised heavily through the club consultation process, with comments relating to the amount of broken benches and hooks within the changing rooms, the state of the toilets and the lack of secured storage areas, being made.
 - **Fylingdales** – the quality of the ancillary facilities was described by Fylingdales Football Club as being 'unacceptable'. This was due to the small size of the changing rooms and the lack of shower facilities. This facility is shared by the cricket team.
- 5.39 The facilities at the sites listed below were shown to be average:
- Eastway Sports Field, Eastfield
 - Filey Sports Association
 - Folkton and Flixton Playing Field
 - Lealholm Sports Field
 - McCains Sports Fields, Cayton
 - Scalby Football Club
 - Scalby School Playing Fields, Newby, Scarborough
 - Staithes
 - West Ayton
- 5.40 The facilities at the sites listed below were shown to be of a good quality and will have a positive impact on the perception of pitch capacity:
- Caedmon School
 - Cayton
 - East Ayton
 - Eskdale School / Broomfield Park
 - Filey Community Sports
 - Graham School
 - Hinderwell
 - Hunmanby
 - Mulgrave
 - Overdale
 - Pindar School
 - Raincliffe School

- Seamer
- Snainton
- White Leys (but not available to footballers)

DEMAND FOR FOOTBALL FACILITIES

Current Demand

- 5.41 Demand for playing pitches from a local community will tend to fall within the categories of organised competitive play, organised training and casual play. Current demand for pitches is likely to come from residents within the study area. However, along with some imported demand, there may be some residents that also use pitches in other areas. This is classed as displaced demand. Furthermore, there may also be some latent demand for pitches that can be identified (i.e. the number of additional teams a club could run now if they had access to additional or better quality pitch provision).
- 5.42 In order to quantify the different types of community demand for natural grass pitches, the total number of 'match equivalent sessions per week' will be recorded. A competitive match will equal one match equivalent session; however, as a team is likely to alternate their competitive matches between their home site and an away venue they will generate demand for a home match every other week. This will be recorded as half (0.5) a match equivalent session per week. For Artificial Grass Pitches, demand will be indicated as the 'number of hours of use per week'. Other regular use such as weekly training sessions will be recorded as sessions per week, per pitch, where 2 teams training on a pitch per week equates to 1 formal match equivalent session per week.

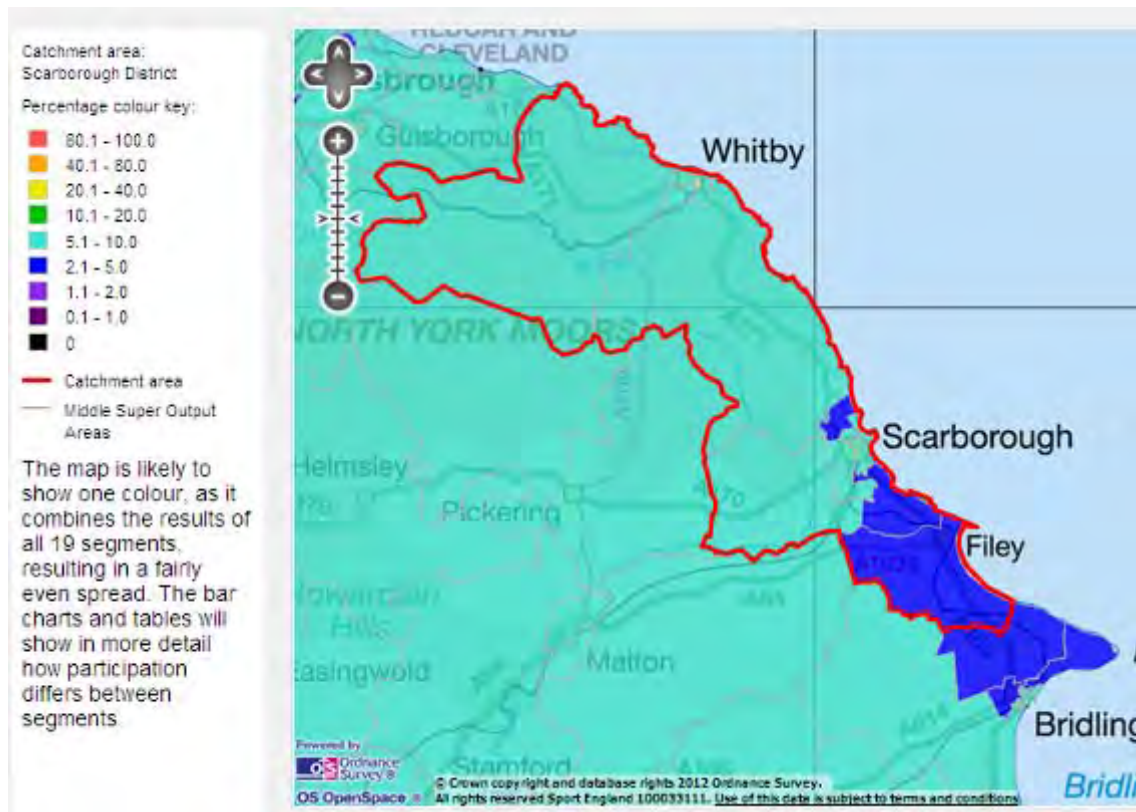
Market Segmentation

- 5.43 As previously explained in Section X, using Sport England's Active People Survey and Market Segmentation tool, it is possible to establish the following:
- How many people (**aged 16 and over**⁶) within Scarborough Borough **do** participate in football and how this varies across the authority; and
 - How many people (**aged 16 and over**) within Scarborough Borough **would like** to participate in football and how this varies across the authority.

⁶ Active People and Market Segmentation only relates to people aged 16 years and over

5.44 Data from the Active People Survey shows that 5.7% of the adult population in the Borough currently participates in football. Map 5.1 below presents this participation data spatially. It shows that the areas with the lowest rates of participation (2.1% to 5.0%) are in the south of Borough, particularly focused around the villages to the south of Scarborough town, Filey and Hunmanby. Interestingly, these areas currently contain the highest number of football teams in the Borough (see Table 5.15), which indicates that the participation figures are more representative of the demographics of the area rather than a true reflection of participation. In addition, Scalby village, which is located north of Scarborough town, also has a percentage participation rate (2.1% to 5.0%) which is lower than the Borough average. Elsewhere, particularly in the north of the Borough, participation rates are spatially uniform (between 5.1% and 10.0%).

Map 5.1: Percentage of population participating in football



5.45 Table 5.11 sets out the profile of current participation in football across the 19 market segments⁷. It demonstrates that current participation is dominated by the market segments of Ben, Jamie, and Tim, and to a lesser extent, Philip and Kev. The table shows that these five segments account for 85.2% of the population currently playing football. The total football population across the 19 market segments is just over 5,000 people in the Borough (out of a total catchment population of 87,892 people).

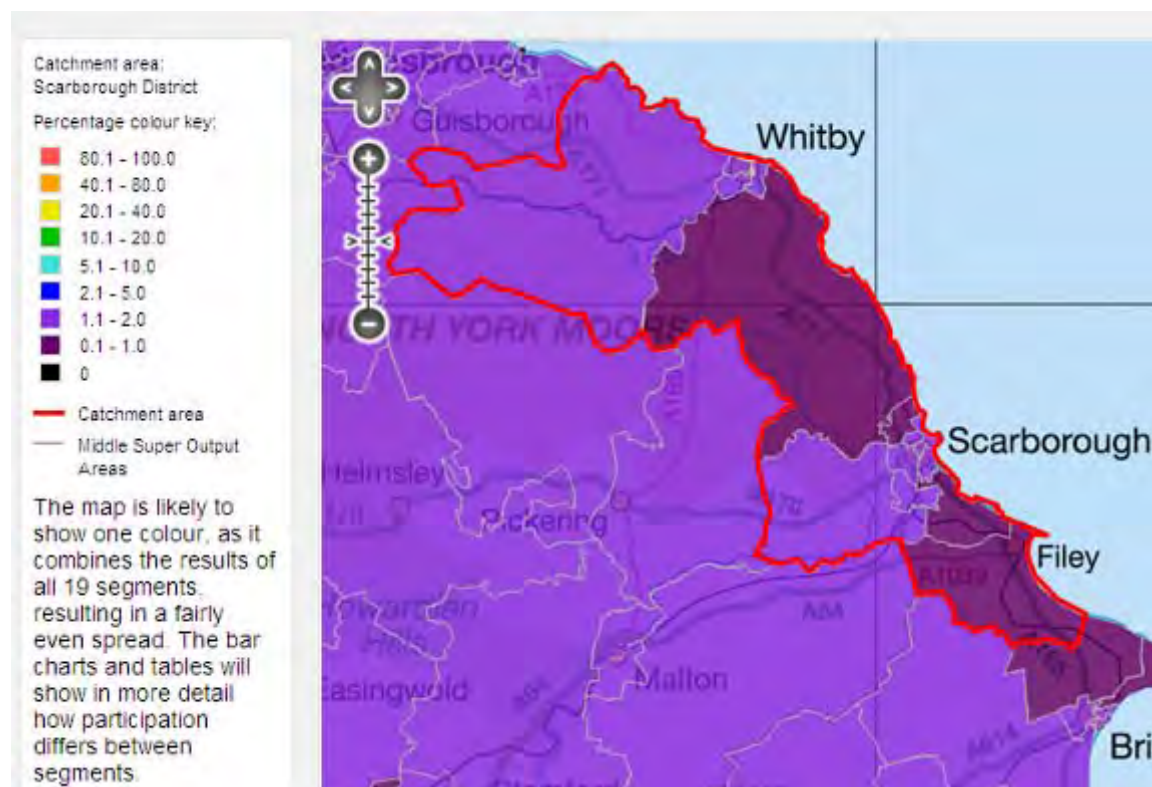
Table 5.11: Market segments currently playing football

Currently Playing Football						
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %	
1 Ben	1210	24	28.9	20.7	24.1	
2 Jamie	1007	19.9	14.6	24.6	22	
6 Tim	908	18	24.7	16.7	19.2	
11 Philip	737	14.6	14.4	12.3	11.6	
9 Kev	438	8.7	5.3	12.3	10.5	
4 Leanne	115	2.3	1.7	2.6	2.2	
13 Roger & Joy	103	2	1.5	1.1	1.1	
15 Terry	90	1.8	0.9	2	1.6	
3 Chloe	76	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.5	
18 Frank	64	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.7	
8 Jackie	62	1.2	1.1	1.2	1	
10 Paula	60	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.5	
5 Helena	46	0.9	1	0.7	0.7	
17 Ralph & Phyllis	30	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	
7 Alison	27	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	
12 Elaine	26	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	
14 Brenda	25	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	
19 Elsie & Arnold	19	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	
16 Norma	9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	
Total	5,052	100	100	100	100	

⁷ See Appendix 4 for further information

5.46 It has been calculated that 1.2% of adults within the Borough would like to participate in football, or play more football. Although this suggests a small amount of latent demand for football facilities, the figure represents a fifth of the current active football population and should be taken into account. Map 5.2 presents this data spatially. It indicates that whilst there are very small differences between a few spatial areas, the percentage of the adult population wanting to participate in football is fairly uniform across the Borough.

Map 5.2: Percentage of population wanting to participate in football



5.47 Table 5.12 sets out the potential market segmentation profile for football. It shows that the potential additional football population within the Borough is around 1,030 and it is the Ben and Jamie market segments which are the highest. It is estimated that there are approximately 220 Ben's and 200 Jamie's who would like to play football. Next is Tim, with a population of around 160 people, followed by Philip and then Kev, with a population of roughly 130 and 100 people respectively.

Table 5.12: Market segments who would like to play football

Would Like To Play / Play More Football					
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %
1 Ben	217	21	26.8	18.4	21.8
2 Jamie	196	19	14.7	23.7	21.6
6 Tim	159	15.4	22.3	14.5	16.9
11 Philip	133	12.9	13.4	10.9	10.5
9 Kev	100	9.7	6.2	13.8	12
18 Frank	48	4.7	2.9	3.3	2.7
15 Terry	45	4.4	2.3	4.9	4
13 Roger & Joy	30	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.6
4 Leanne	27	2.6	2	3	2.6
3 Chloe	18	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.7
19 Elsie & Arnold	12	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.7
8 Jackie	9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
17 Ralph & Phyllis	9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.6
5 Helena	7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6
10 Paula	7	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.8
12 Elaine	6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4
14 Brenda	4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
7 Alison	3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
16 Norma	2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	1032	100	100	100	100

Current Demand Implications

Clearly not all of the people who would like to play / play more football will join a formal team. When comparing the Active Places participation data with the Football Association data (see below) it is apparent that only $\frac{1}{4}$ of people currently playing football currently play as part of a team. Using this assumption, of the 1000 people who would like to play football, 250 people could join a team.

Given that an adult team comprises 18 individuals (on average); this equates to demand for **14 additional football teams** across the Borough. Of these 14 teams, **13 would be adult male** and **1 would be adult female**.

This element of latent demand should not be considered additional to the latent demand identified through the club consultation process, e.g. if latent demand for 20 teams is identified through consulting with local clubs, the 14 teams identified through market segmentation would form part of the higher figure.

Football Association's Football Participation Report - Season 2011/2012

- 5.48 The FA Football Participation Report for the 2011/2012 season summarises the latest participation data for Scarborough Borough. It provides an evaluation of how frequently people participate in football, analyses trends in participation over previous years and compares data between comparable authorities. The FA recognises that the data contained within the report is not 100% accurate and as such, the team data presented within this Playing Pitch Strategy is considered to be a more reliable and up to date source of information.
- 5.49 The FA report states that there are currently 64 football clubs and 150 football teams⁸ within the Borough, with a club to team ratio of 1:2.3 (i.e. each club runs on average 2.3 teams). This compares to a national ratio of 1:2.9 and a regional ratio of 1:2.7.
- 5.50 Based on the conversion rate⁹ calculations contained within the table below (take from the FA report), between the 10/11 and 11/12 seasons the number of adult males participating in football fell slightly. Nevertheless, the conversion rate in the Borough for this format of the game is above both the regional and national averages.
- 5.51 In comparison, the number of young males participating in youth formats of the game rose by almost 3 percent, but the conversion rate is still some way short of the regional and national averages. The number of females across all adult and youth formats remained fairly stagnant, as did those participating within mini-soccer formats, all of which also fall below the national and regional averages.

⁸ The Borough Council noticed some errors and omissions from the list of clubs and teams contained within the FA report, e.g. some teams do not currently play within the Borough. The correct figures are contained within paragraph 5.53

⁹ multiplying the number of teams by the average number of players involved in each form of the game

Table 5.13: Teams, players and conversion rates for Scarborough Borough

	Adult 11-a-side		Youth All Formats		Mini-Soccer	All Forms
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Mixed	Total
Scarborough						
No of Teams 11/12	69	2	49	7	23	150
No of Teams 10/11	72	2	43	8	23	148
Variance	-4.2%	0.0%	14.0%	-12.5%	0.0%	1.4%
Players						
Players 11/12	1,242	36	855	72	230	2435
Players 10/11	1,296	36	774	144	230	2696
Conversion Rate 11/12	7.1%	0.2%	16.5%	1.5%	5.6%	5.0%
Conversion Rate 10/11	7.4%	0.2%	13.8%	1.9%	5.6%	5.3%
Variance	-0.3%	0.0%	2.7%	-0.4%	0.0%	-0.3%
Yorkshire and The Humber						
Conversion Rates 11/12	5.6%	0.2%	19.2%	2.5%	9.4%	5.0%
Conversion Rates 10/11	5.5%	0.2%	19.0%	3.0%	9.0%	5.6%
Variance	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.5%	0.4%	-0.6%
England						
Conversion Rate 11/12	5.2%	0.3%	20.7%	2.1%	9.3%	5.2%
Conversion Rate 10/11	5.4%	0.3%	21.4%	2.3%	9.1%	5.9%
Variance	-0.2%	0.0%	-0.7%	-0.2%	0.2%	-0.8%

5.52 The report also contains a comparison of conversion rates between Local Authorities within the same National Statistics 2009 Area Classification subgroup¹⁰. The comparison between the average conversion rate for the subgroup and the current conversion rate for Scarborough is presented within Table 5.14 below. The Growth Potential column within the table represents the number of teams for each football type that would need to be developed within the Borough to reach the 'Conversion Target' value.

Table 5.14: Comparison of local authorities in the same subgroup as Scarborough

Football Type		Conversion Target ¹	Scarborough Conversion Rate	Variance	Growth Potential ²
Adult 11-a-side	Male	6.52	7.11	0.59	0
	Female	0.32	0.21	-0.11	3
Youth ² (all formats)	Male	17.36	16.52	-0.84	51
	Female	2.14	1.53	-0.61	7
Mini-Soccer	Mixed	9.70	5.61	-4.09	18

¹⁰ Local Authorities within the same subgroup as Scarborough Borough include; Allerdale, Blackpool, Carlisle, Carrick, Dover, Great Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Kerrier, Penwith, Restormel, Shepway, Thanet, Torbay, Waveney, Weymouth and Portland.

5.53 Table 5.14 demonstrates that there is significant room for growth of the Youth and Mini-Soccer formats of the game, when compared to the conversion target figure. Whilst this figure should not be considered as a strict target that must be met, it does provide some useful context for elements of latent and future demand. It is also something that should be taken into account in the Strategy element of the Playing Pitch Strategy.

Current Demand Implications

The figures contained within the FA Participation Report do not necessarily have direct implications on demand for football pitches within the Borough; however, it does point to the fact that there is significant potential to grow all youth formats of the game in accordance with the conversion targets.

This is something that could be addressed within the strategy element of this Playing Pitch Strategy.

Football Clubs and teams participating within the Borough

- 5.54 There are 58 separate clubs, which field a total of 157 teams, across all age groups and genders within the Borough. The latest Football Association Participation Report (for the 2011 to 2012 season) indicated that there are currently 32 FA Charter Clubs and 3 Development Clubs within Scarborough Borough.
- 5.55 The vast majority of teams play within the Borough, however, there are a few that play their matches elsewhere (this is classed as displaced demand and is addressed later in the report). Equally, there is 1 team (Ganton) that originates from outside the area but currently play there fixtures on a pitch within the Borough (Folkton and Flixton Playing Fields).
- 5.56 Senior male football is the most popular format of the game, with 73 teams currently participating within the Borough. This is closely followed by junior football (covering age groups 11-16), which accounts for 57 teams, and then mini soccer (under 7s-10s), with 25 boys and girls teams.
- 5.57 As demonstrated by Table 5.15 below, the majority of teams are located within the Scarborough study area, which contains 99 teams in total. The Filey study area contains the second highest total of teams with 20, followed by Whitby with 15 teams.

Table 5.15: Distribution of football teams

Analysis Area	Number of Teams						
	Senior Male	Ladies	Junior	Mini Soccer Mixed	Mini Soccer Female	Soccability	Total
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	50	1	33	10	4	1	99
Whitby	6	0	6	3	0	0	15
Filey and Hertford	7	2	4	7	0	0	20

Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	2	0	4	0	0	0	6
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	3	0	3	2	0	0	8
Derwent Valley	4	0	2	2	0	0	8
Outside the Borough	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	73	3	52	24	4	1	157

Key Clubs

5.58 The clubs listed below are some of the key football clubs within the Borough. These clubs are either important due to the level at which they compete, or due to the number of teams that they run. The larger clubs will produce different challenges with regards to pitch provision, particularly those who currently use a number of sites, as most would prefer to find a large venue that can accommodate all of their teams.

5.59 **Whitby Town FC** is the highest positioned football club from Scarborough Borough within the FA National League System¹¹; they currently participate within the Evo-Stick League Northern Premier, which is Step 3 of the league system. The club is of a semi-professional nature and has a player catchment area that is much wider than the immediate Whitby area and indeed Scarborough Borough. The club operates only 1 team and typically play their competitive home fixtures on a Saturday, although midweek games also take place.

5.60 As a club **Scarborough Athletic** operates a total of 5 teams, including 3 senior teams and 2 junior teams. The Scarborough Athletic first team currently compete within the Northern Counties East Premier League, which is Step 5 of the national league system. The club is currently without a dedicated ground and as a result, each of the respective teams play at different sites; with the first team playing their home fixtures in Bridlington (outside of the Borough) and the other teams spread across various sites within the Scarborough area.

5.61 In addition to these larger, more prominent, football clubs there are many other key clubs within the Borough who operate a large number of teams across various age groups, including:

- **Ayton FC**, who currently operate 7 teams (3 senior teams, 2 junior, 2 mini) across 2 sites (Wilson's Lane, East Ayton and Garth End Road, West Ayton)
- **Cayton Corinthians**, are a Football Association Development Club (1 of 3 in the Borough) who currently operate a total of 11 teams including; 3 senior teams, 4 junior teams, 3 mini teams and 1 soccability team
- **Fishburn Park**, are based in Whitby and are another FA Development Club who operate 2 senior teams, 6 junior teams and 3 mini teams
- **Hunmanby Juniors** is the last of the 3 FA Development Clubs and currently operate 4 junior teams (11-a-side) and 4 mini teams (7-a-side). They share a ground with Hunmanby Hornets (2 teams) and Hunmanby Ladies.

¹¹ A guide to the National League System can be found at the following web-page:
http://news.bbc.co.uk/sport1/hi/football/eng_conf/7201054.stm

- **Phoenix**, 6 junior and 1 mini team
- **Scarborough Ladies**, 1 senior ladies, 6 mini
- **West Pier**, are a Scarborough based club who currently operate a total of 7 teams, including 4 senior teams and 3 junior teams. They don't have a dedicated home ground and as such, fixtures are played across 4 separate sites, including 1 outside of the Borough.

Leagues

5.62 The league structure across the Borough is relatively complex and several clubs operate teams in a variety of leagues. Teams within the Borough currently participate in 17 different leagues, each of a varying nature and quality, these being:

- **Adult Male**
 - Evo-Stik League Northern Premier: *Step 3 of the FA National League System, requires FA National Ground Rating¹² (Category C). Whitby Town FC are the only team within the Borough currently participating within this league*
 - Northern Counties East Premier: *Step 5 of the FA National League System, requires FA National Ground Rating (Category F). Scarborough Athletic are the only team within the Borough currently participating within this league*
 - Humber Premier League: *Scarborough Town only*
 - Northern Under 19 Alliance: *Scarborough Athletic U19s*
 - Scarborough and District Saturday Football League: *predominant league in the area, incorporating 3 divisions and 32 teams (play fixtures on Saturday p.m.)*
 - Scarborough and District Sunday Football League: *3 divisions, 31 teams¹³ (play fixtures on Sunday a.m.)*
 - Jack Hatfield Sports Teeside League: *2 divisions*
 - Eskdale & Cleveland Football League: *1 division*
 - British Universities and Colleges Sport: *Scarborough Sixth Form College have 3 teams competing within various tiers of this league structure*
- **Adult Female**
 - East Riding County Women's League: *Step 7 of the FA Ladies National League System. Hunmanby Ladies are the only team within the Borough currently participating within this league*
 - North Riding Women's League: *Step 7 of the FA Ladies National League System. Scarborough Ladies are the only team within the Borough currently participating within this league*
 - Hull Ladies Football League: *FC Filey are the only team within the Borough who participate within this league*
- **Junior**
 - Scarborough and District Minor Football League: *12 divisions across 10 age groups (fixtures played on Sunday a.m.)*

¹² Details on the FA National Ground Rating System can be found at the following web-page: <http://www.thefa.com/Leagues/NationalLeagueSystem/GroundGrading.aspx>

¹³ including 1 team outside Scarborough Borough – Staxton FC (within Ryedale District)

- Hull Boy's Sunday Football League and Cup: *8 teams from within the Borough participating in 5 Leagues across 5 age groups (U12s to U16s)*
- Teeside Junior Football Alliance: *3 teams from within the Borough (all Fishburn Park) competing in 3 divisions across 3 different age groups (U9s, U11s and U16s)*
- City of York Girls Football League: *7 teams from 2 clubs within the Borough (Cayton Corinthians 1 teams and Scarborough Ladies 6 teams) competing across 6 age groups (U10s and U12s-U16s)*
- North Riding Junior Ability Counts: *Only 1 team within the Borough currently participates in this league*

Current Demand Implications

Although there is no quantifiable demand implications from the football league structure within the Borough it is important to note the peak times for each format of the game. The peak demand times are as follows:

- Adult Male: Saturday P.M
- Adult Female: Saturday P.M
- Junior 11v11: Sunday P.M
- Mini (all formats): Sunday A.M

League Consultation

5.63 As part of the consultation process, discussions with league secretaries were undertaken wherever possible in order to ascertain, amongst other things; the current state of the leagues, how they have changed over recent years, league-wide opinion on pitch quality and how this influences pitch capacity. Unfortunately, due to ill health at the time this PPS was undertaken, the Secretary of the Saturday league was unable to be interviewed.

Scarborough and District Sunday Football League

- 5.64 Over the years the league has averaged around 30 teams, with 31 teams currently participating. However, there tends to be a consistent turnover of teams, i.e. teams dropping out and new teams coming in; 5 new teams joined the league at the start of next year. Where teams have dropped out of the league this has been due to the inability to raise a side on a consistent basis, which has often been a reflection of poor management.
- 5.65 The league has a 3 year development plan that includes extending the participation boundary to 22 years in order to attract more teams. They are currently advertising in Bridlington and Whitby areas and are hoping that entry applications from teams in these areas will be received. The development plan includes a 'football development fund', which provides capital for teams struggling to purchase equipment such as corner flags, balls, etc.
- 5.66 In the leagues opinion there are currently enough pitches across the area to meet fixture demand, however, any new Scarborough teams would be unable to use pitches at Oliver's Mount due to the already high usage at the site.

- 5.67 Oliver's Mount aside, the league opinion of pitch quality on the whole is fairly positive. The quality of pitches at the Mount is mixed, but generally poor; the main deteriorating factor is the amount of use the site gets (the majority of Sunday League fixtures are played here). The changing facilities at the Mount are also very poor and desperately require investment.
- 5.68 The general feeling is that maintenance standards have improved across the league over recent years; however, weather conditions play a big part in the ability to manage pitches to a high standard. The standard to which the grass is cut at Oliver's Mount needs to be improved.

Training and Informal Use

- 5.69 Additional use of football pitches for training purposes or other casual use, such as informal matches or kickabout activity, can cause further wear and tear on the playing surface that can impact on the ability of the pitch to accommodate sufficient levels of play. This additional use needs to be quantified and accounted for.
- 5.70 As part of the consultation process with football clubs, each team was asked where and when they train and the duration of their training activity. Clubs were also asked if they were aware of any informal use on their designated pitch and the duration of this informal use.
- 5.71 Unfortunately the data gathered for training and informal use has been inconsistent; whilst some clubs have provided detailed feedback on training activity, a number have failed to complete the training section of the survey in sufficient detail. However, in some instances this may reflect a lack of training activity for that particular club, i.e. the respective team does not have regular training sessions.
- 5.72 Of those clubs who responded to the survey, 33% either didn't complete the training element or indicated that no training took place, 27% trained elsewhere on their grounds, 20% trained on their respective pitches (on average, 1 session per week per pitch) and 20% trained at a nearby Artificial Grass Pitch.
- 5.73 The impact of training and informal use of pitches has been taken into account on a site-by-site basis where clubs have indicated that such use does indeed take place through the consultation process. Given the general lack of detailed responses on training and informal activity it would be unfair to make an assumption on such use where it has not been formally identified, which would then be applied across all remaining facilities within the Borough.
- 5.74 An aim of any subsequent update to this Playing Pitch Strategy should be to obtain a more robust set of data for training and informal use of football pitches.

Educational Demand

- 5.75 Schools, colleges and other educational establishments generate significant demand for playing pitches. This demand can be difficult to gather and quantify as it ranges from competitive matches to PE lessons and break time activity. For those educational sites that are currently in community use, the

amount of education related activity a pitch receives will limit the amount of spare capacity the pitch has to accommodate additional community use.

5.76 As such, for those sites that are currently in community use, the following assumption will be made to take into account the impact of educational use on potential community use. It should be noted that this use will take place **outside of the peak period** for football.

- Each secondary school will generate one team per year group (5 teams) and each primary school will generate 1 team in total. This is equal to 2.5 match equivalent sessions per week for secondary schools and 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week for primary schools.
- In addition, every school (secondary and primary) will generate use equivalent to 2 teams during PE lessons and break times. This is equal to 1 match equivalent session per week.

5.77 Through the consultation process, schools in the area were also asked whether their current pitch provision is able to meet all of its current demand. All of those who responded indicated that they had sufficient pitches to meet demand.

Latent demand

5.78 Latent demand is defined as the number of additional teams that could be fielded if access to a sufficient number of pitches was available. It can also include demand identified through market segmentation analysis (see the green box on page 20). The amount of latent demand present within the Borough has been established through consultation with local football clubs and leagues. The results of the consultation process are set out within the table below.

Table 5.16: Latent demand (number of teams)

Club	Senior Male	Ladies	Junior Boys (11v11)	Junior Girls (9v9)	Mini Soccer Mixed	Total
Ayton Athletic Juniors			1		1	2
Filey Juniors			6		4	10
Fishburn Park FC	1					1
Hunmanby	1					1
Newlands	1					1
Scalby Football and Cricket Club	1		2			3
Scarborough Ladies				2		2
Scarborough Sports			2			2
Sun Inn	1					1
Whitby Wanderers FC	1					1
Total	6	0	11	2	5	24

5.79 Although clubs have indicated that they could field an additional 24 teams if they had access to more pitches, this does not necessarily point towards the need for an equivalent number of additional pitches. In some instances there may be existing spare capacity either within, or in close proximity to, the

respective club's home ground that could meet some of the identified latent demand. As such, the precise nature and location of latent demand will be looked at in closer detail within the scenario testing.

5.80 The level of latent demand in the area equates to a total of 12 match equivalent sessions. The breakdown for each form of the game is presented below:

- Senior male: 3 match equivalent sessions
- Junior boys (11v11): 5.5 match equivalent sessions
- Junior girls (9v9): 1 match equivalent session
- Mini-soccer: 2.5 match equivalent sessions

Current Demand Implications

Research has shown that, when considered alongside the market segmentation data, there could be latent demand within the Borough for the following number of football teams:

- **13 senior male**, which is equal to **6.5 match equivalent sessions** per week
- **1 ladies**, which is equal to **0.5 match equivalent sessions** per week
- **11 junior boys**, which is equal to **5.5 match equivalent sessions** per week
- **2 junior girls**, which is equal to **1 match equivalent session** per week
- **5 mini soccer**, which is equal to **2.5 match equivalent sessions** per week

This latent demand has been distributed across the analysis areas in 2 stages; primarily by the location of those teams who identified that they have some latent demand, with any remaining demand based on the market segmentation analysis allocated according to the current distribution of teams. As such, it has been calculated that the latent demand is equivalent to the following number of sessions per week within each of the analysis areas:

Analysis Area	Match Equivalent Sessions per week					
	Senior Male	Ladies	Junior Boys	Junior Girls	Mini Soccer Mixed	Total
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	4	0.5	1	1	0	6.5
Whitby	1	0	0	0	0	1
Filey and Hertford	0.5	0	3	0	2	5.5
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	0.5	0	1	0	0	1.5
Derwent Valley	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	1.5
Total	6.5	0.5	5.5	1	2.5	16

Displaced demand

5.81 At present, 8 teams generated from the Scarborough Borough area play their competitive home fixtures outside of the Borough. These being:

- Edgehill
- Phoenix Juniors FC under 15's
- Scarborough Athletic

- Scarborough Athletic under 19's
- Scarborough Ladies (3 junior girl's teams)
- West Pier

5.82 Each of these teams has indicated that would prefer to play their home matches within the Borough, providing that pitches and facilities of an appropriate standard were provided. It is noticeable that all of the teams originate from within the Scarborough analysis area but have chosen, for one reason or another, to play elsewhere. Scarborough Ladies in particular pointed out within their consultation response, that a lack of pitches suitable for junior use within the town was the reason for playing outside of the Borough. It has also been suggested through consultation with the secretary of the Scarborough and District Sunday League, that the quality of pitches at the Oliver's Mount facility, which is the only large site that is open to all teams, can be a deterrent to playing in the area.

5.83 The most noteworthy teams currently playing outside of the Borough is Scarborough Athletic¹⁴, who play their home matches in Bridlington. This is due to a lack of facilities of a high enough quality to meet the FA prescribed standards for the league in which they participate. The club has expressed an interest in playing their matches within Scarborough in the future and are prospective tenants of the planned Weaponess Sports Village Project.

Current Demand Implications

Each of the 8 displaced teams are generated from within the Scarborough study area. These teams generate a total demand of **4 match equivalent sessions** per week, in accordance with the following:

- **Adult male:** 4 teams, or **2 match equivalent sessions**
- **Junior boys:** 1 team, or **0.5 match equivalent sessions**
- **Junior girls:** 3 teams, or **1.5 match equivalent sessions**

Demand for Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs)

5.84 The PPS guidance states that instead of match equivalent sessions, demand for AGPs should be registered as the number of hours of use per week. This covers all type of demand including competitive matches (where appropriate) and training use, together with other regular informal use. Unlike the other pitch types, use of AGPs is not limited to a specific age group.

5.85 In order to establish demand for AGPs each of the pitch providers were asked to provide a breakdown of consistent / block bookings, which will account for the majority of use. Nevertheless, it should also be noted that each pitch will also receive some casual use on a pay-as-you-play basis; however, this is difficult to quantify. Information recently obtained from the pitch providers and users indicate that block bookings account for (the figures below also includes use by hockey teams);

¹⁴ First team only; the reserve and youth teams play most of their games within the study area, but occasionally require facilities that are not provided within the study area and therefore play these fixtures either at Bridlington, Pickering or Whitby

- 19.5 hours of use¹⁵ at Pindar School (Eastfield, Scarborough) AGP
- 19 hours of use at Caedmon School (Whitby) AGP

5.86 Although no information has been submitted by the pitch provider, the user surveys indicate that the AGP at Scarborough College is used for at least 7.5 hours a week. This usage is split between Scarborough Athletic for training purposes and Scarborough Hockey Club for competitive fixtures and training.

5.87 The consultation process has revealed minimum current demand for 46 hours of community use across the Borough's Artificial Grass Pitches.

Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM)

5.88 In addition to the local demand information set out above, Sport England's Facilities Planning Model can be used to help develop the current picture of AGP provision. The FPM is a computer based spatial planning model which helps to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities, including AGPs. Sport England carries out an annual update of the FPM from which findings for every local authority area can be extracted.

5.89 The FPM looks at the expected level of demand and, therefore, potential use of AGPs in an area. This expected level of use is based on applying demand parameters from researched levels of actual participation within areas of supply to the local population. As the FPM is based on the propensity of the population of an area to participate it can help to identify any potential latent demand alongside the direct feedback from clubs and other users.

5.90 The latest run of the model calculated that the current population generates demand for 2,206 visits per week in the peak period. This level of demand is equivalent to 3 pitches available for 34 hours a week (102 hours of use in total), which is considered to be the peak period capacity for an AGP (see paragraph 5.116).

5.91 Clearly, as the FPM is based on the propensity of the population to participate rather than actual participation, there is a difference between the demand established through the FPM and the minimum figure for demand established through the consultation process. The PPS guidance is clear that the FPM data can help to identify latent demand for artificial grass pitches.

5.92 If the difference between actual use (46 hours) and potential use (102 hours) was considered as latent demand, this would mean that there is latent demand for 56 hours of AGP use. However, this figure seems unrealistic in the context of the amount of latent demand identified through the club consultation process and through market segmentation analysis (see page 29).

5.93 This report previously established that there is latent demand for 33 teams in the Borough. Although this PPS has sought to avoid making assumptions regarding how often and where football teams train, it is reasonable to say that not all of the 33 teams would train once a week on an artificial grass pitch. If half of the latent demand teams used an AGP for 1 hour per week, this would be equivalent to 16.5 hours use.

¹⁵ The AGP is split into 3 individual mini-pitches on a regular basis. Where multiple use occurs, i.e. 3 separate 1 hour bookings on the individual pitches, this is counted as only 1 hour of use on the wider pitch to avoid 'double counting' demand.

- 5.94 Using the same logic, future demand for AGP use would be 10 hours, which is generated by the 20 additional teams as a result of club development.
- 5.95 The FPM is also clear that demand is not limited by geography; evidence suggests that the majority (88%) of existing AGP users access pitches by car (travelling up to 20 minutes).

Football Association Requirements

- 5.96 As previously stated, the Football Association have ambition to improve the provision of and access to 3G pitches. More specifically, the FA's ambition is to "provide the opportunity for every FA affiliated team to train for one hour per week on a 3G pitch" and for "every Charter Standard Community Club to have a partnership agreement in place and priority access to a 3G pitch."
- 5.97 In consulting with the FA through the PPS process, they have identified demand for 2.5 full size 3G artificial grass pitches in Scarborough through their modelling system. Their initial views are that this demand could potentially be met by developments that are either currently in the pipeline, or have the potential to come forward, these being:
- Full size stadia 3G pitch at the Weaponess Sports Village, Scarborough
 - Resurface George Pindar School (no discussion taken place)
 - Hull University have applied for planning permission for a 61m x 43m 3G

Current Demand Implications

The consultation process has revealed a minimum level of current use based on existing 'block bookings' and Sport England's Facilities Planning Model has helped to identify latent demand. The current demand implications are as follows:

- **Current use: 46 hours (minimum)**
- **Latent demand through consultation: 16.5 hours**
- **Latent demand through FPM: 56 hours (potential scenario)**
- **Future demand: 10 hours**

The Football Association have identified specific demand for 2.5 3G Artificial Grass Pitches in the Borough. The demand for 3G pitches should not necessarily be considered as being additional to that identified above; it could form part of the existing provision if some of the sand-based pitches were redeveloped.

Other factors

- 5.98 The data collection and analysis process has revealed that a large proportion of junior boy's 11-a-side football teams currently play on senior pitches. In fact, only 20% (10 teams) play their competitive fixtures on dedicated junior 11-a-side pitches. Whilst this will result in additional wear and tear of senior pitches, the additional use could be within acceptable limits when the current capacity of each pitch to accommodate play is considered.

5.99 The nature of pitch usage for junior football in the Borough is also an important consideration when looking at future demand for pitches. Given the trend of junior teams using senior pitches, it must be assumed that any future demand generated by an increase in the number of junior boy's teams would be met primarily by senior pitches.

5.100 Another important consideration is the FA Youth Development Review, which will bring about changes in the youth formats of the game; introducing smaller formats to age groups (under 11s and under 12s) that have traditionally played 11-a-side games. Clearly, moving forward this will have an impact on the nature of football pitch demand in the Borough and as such, has been introduced as an alternative scenario when assessing the adequacy of provision. The revised formats for each age group are presented below:

Age	Format (maximum format but can play smaller numbers)	Ball Size	Pitch Size (yards)	Maximum Goal Size (feet)
U7	5 v 5	3	30x20 to 40x30	12 x 6
U8	5 v 5	3	30x20 to 40x30	12 x 6
U9	7 v 7	3	50x30 to 60x40	12 x 6
U10	7 v 7	4	50x30 to 60x40	12 x 6
U11	9 v 9 (Primary Schools 7 v 7)	4 (4)	70x40 to 80x50 (50x30 to 60x40)	16 x 7 to 21 x 7 (12 x 6)
U12	9 v 9	4	70x40 to 80x50	16 x 7 to 21 x 7
U13	9 v 9 or 11 v 11	4	90x50 to 100x60	21 x 7 to 24 x 8
U14	9 v 9 or 11 v 11	4	90x50 to 100x60	21 x 7 to 24 x 8
U15	9 v 9 or 11 v 11	5	90x50 to 110x70	24 x 8
U16	9 v 9 or 11 v 11	5	90x50 to 110x70	24 x 8
U17	11 v 11	5	90x50 to 110x70	24 x 8
U18	11 v 11	5	90x50 to 110x70	24 x 8

Current Demand Implications

In assessing the adequacy of football pitch provision (see paragraph 5.86 onwards) it has been assumed that 80% of future demand for junior boy's 11-a-side football will be accommodated on senior pitches.

Future Demand

5.101 After establishing current levels of demand, the next stage of the process is to assess whether the future demand for playing pitches can be met. In order to do this a projection of the likely future demand for playing pitches in the area must be established. The projection for future demand has been taken over the same period as the emerging Local Plan (up to 2030) and takes the following factors into account:

- Current and future population projections for the total population of the area and the relevant age groups for each sport, e.g. senior and junior football
- The nature of the current and likely population and their propensity to participate in pitch sports
- Team generation rates
- Recent trends in sport participation
- Feedback from clubs on their plans to develop additional teams

Population Projections

5.102 The most recent population projections for Scarborough Borough, which have been developed for use within the emerging Local Plan and are derived from the latest economic growth projections, show that there will be a significant increase in the number of people within the age groups likely to participate in sport (between the ages of 6 and 45). This is clearly demonstrated by table 5.18 below. The population projections and their potential implications are discussed in further detail in Chapter 3 (Context).

Table 5.18: Population projections by age group

Age Group	People (000s)					Difference between 2010 and 2030 (000s)
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior men (16-45) ¹⁶	17734	17007	17064	18317	19753	2018
Senior women (16-45)	17430	16308	16143	17234	18285	856
Junior boys (10-15) ¹⁷	2807	2612	2797	3143	3181	374
Junior girls (10-15)	3003	2722	2999	3367	3526	524
Mini-soccer mixed (6-9)	5114	5531	5999	6180	6128	1014
Total	46088	44179	45003	48242	50874	4786

Team Generation Rates (TGRs)

5.103 Team Generation Rates indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team, e.g. 300 adult males may be required in the area to generate 1 adult male football team. The tables below apply current TGRs to the latest population projections (see above). This provides a theoretical number of teams across each age group that would be generated from population change over the period up to 2030.

Senior Men (16-45) (11v11)

Year	Population	TGR	Teams	Match Equivalent Sessions per week
2010	17734	1:242	73	36.5
2015	17007	1:242	70 (-3)	35 (-1.5)
2020	17064	1:242	71 (+1)	35.5 (+0.5)
2025	18317	1:242	76 (+5)	38 (+2.5)
2030	19753	1:242	82 (+6)	41 (+3)
Difference	+2018	N/A	+9	+4.5

¹⁶ Values displayed cover age 15-44 as this is how the population projections have been broken down

¹⁷ Values displayed cover ages 10-14 as this is how the population projections have been broken down

5.104 Over the forecast period the number of males in the 'senior men' age group that may be participating in senior football is anticipated to increase by approximately 2000. When applying a team generation rate of 1:242 (1 team for every 242 adult males in the Borough) this roughly equates to a difference of +9 teams, or +4.5 match equivalent sessions, over the entire length of the forecast period.

Senior Women (16-45) (11v11)

Year	Population	TGR	Teams	Match Equivalent Sessions per week
2010	17430	1:5800	3	1.5
2015	16308	1:5800	3	1.5
2020	16143	1:5800	3	1.5
2025	17234	1:5800	3	1.5
2030	18285	1:5800	3	1.5
Difference	+856	N/A	0	0

5.105 Over the forecast period the number of females participating in senior football is anticipated to rise by approximately 850. However, given the low team generation rate associated with women's football in the area (1:5800), it is expected that the number of teams will remain the same.

Junior Boys (10-15) (11v11)

Year	Population	TGR	Teams	Match Equivalent Sessions per week
2010	2807	1:54	52	26
2015	2612	1:54	48 (-4)	24 (-2)
2020	2797	1:54	52 (+4)	26 (+2)
2025	3143	1:54	58 (+6)	29 (+3)
2030	3181	1:54	59 (+1)	29.5 (+0.5)
Difference	+374	N/A	+7	+3.5

5.106 Over the forecast period the number of boys participating in junior 11-a-side football is anticipated to increase by 374. As such, the number of junior boy's football teams is expected to increase by 7 teams or +3.5 match equivalent sessions.

Junior Girls (10-15) (9v9)

Year	Population	TGR	Teams	Match Equivalent Sessions per week
2010	3003	1:1500	2	1
2015	2722	1:1500	2	1
2020	2999	1:1500	2	1
2025	3367	1:1500	2	1
2030	3526	1:1500	2	1
Difference	+524	N/A	0	0

5.107 Over the forecast period the number of girls participating in junior 9-a-side football is anticipated to rise by approximately 520. However, given the low team generation rate associated with junior girl's football in the area (1:1500), it is expected that the number of teams will remain the same.

Mini-Soccer Mixed (6-9) (7v7)

Year	Population	TGR	Teams	Match Equivalent Sessions per week
2010	5114	1:182	28	14
2015	5531	1:182	30 (+2)	15 (+1)
2020	5999	1:182	33 (+3)	16.5 (+1.5)
2025	6180	1:182	34 (+1)	17 (+0.5)
2030	6128	1:182	34	17
Difference	+1014	N/A	+6	+3

5.108 Over the forecast period the number of people (boys and girls) participating in mini-soccer is anticipated to increase by approximately 1000. When applying a team generation rate of 1:182 this equates to a difference of +6 teams, or +3 match equivalent sessions, over the entire length of the forecast period.

Recent Trends in Participation

5.109 The only data relating to recent participation trends is contained within the Football Association's Football Participation Report (2011/2012). The report showed that between the 10/11 and 11/12 seasons, the number of adult males participating in football fell slightly; a trend which is also reflected nationally (see Table 5.19 below). There was also shown to be a decline in the number of females participating in youth formats of the game. Participation within the mini-soccer formats remained flat over the 2 year period; however, the national and regional trends represent growth within this form of the game.

5.110 In contrast, the number of young males participating in youth formats of the game rose by almost 3 percent. This suggests that junior male football is where we are likely to see growth in participation in the immediate future.

Table 5.19: Teams, players and conversion rates for Scarborough Borough

	Adult 11-a-side		Youth All Formats		Mini- Soccer	All Forms
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Mixed	Total
Scarborough						
No of Teams 11/12	69	2	49	7	23	150
No of Teams 10/11	72	2	43	8	23	148
Variance	-4.2%	0.0%	14.0%	-12.5%	0.0%	1.4%
Players						
Players 11/12	1,242	36	855	72	230	2435
Players 10/11	1,296	36	774	144	230	2696
Conversion Rate 11/12	7.1%	0.2%	16.5%	1.5%	5.6%	5.0%
Conversion Rate 10/11	7.4%	0.2%	13.8%	1.9%	5.6%	5.3%
Variance	-0.3%	0.0%	2.7%	-0.4%	0.0%	-0.3%
Yorkshire and The Humber						
Conversion Rates 11/12	5.6%	0.2%	19.2%	2.5%	9.4%	5.0%
Conversion Rates 10/11	5.5%	0.2%	19.0%	3.0%	9.0%	5.6%
Variance	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.5%	0.4%	-0.6%
England						
Conversion Rate 11/12	5.2%	0.3%	20.7%	2.1%	9.3%	5.2%
Conversion Rate 10/11	5.4%	0.3%	21.4%	2.3%	9.1%	5.9%
Variance	-0.2%	0.0%	-0.7%	-0.2%	0.2%	-0.8%

Club Development

5.111 As part of the consultation process local clubs were asked whether or not they had plans to increase the number of teams within their respective club. The table below summarises the responses, which revealed potential for 20 additional teams within the study area at some point within the future. It is assumed that these teams will be active by 2015 and have been incorporated into the overall future demand projection (see Table 5.20).

Table 5.20: Planned club growth

Club	Senior Male	Ladies	Junior Boys	Junior Girls	Mini Soccer Mixed	Total
Ayton Athletic Juniors			2			2
Cayton Corinthians Juniors FC				1	1	2
Filey Town Juniors					1	1
Fishburn Park FC			1			1
Fylingdales FC	1					1
Hunmanby	1		1		1	3
Newlands Park Hotel	1					1
Scalby Football and Cricket Club			1			1
Scarborough Athletic FC			3			3
Scarborough Ladies				2		2

Scarborough Sports			2			2
Whitby Wanderers FC	1					1
Total	4	0	10	3	3	20

5.112 Alongside the club consultation process, discussions also took place with league secretaries to establish, amongst other things, interest from new teams in joining the respective league.

Scarborough & District Saturday League

5.113 Scarborough & District Sunday League indicated that 1 team (from Scarborough) has applied to enter the league for the upcoming season. As previously noted, the league has also recently completed a league Development Plan, which has increased the geographical catchment area, with the intent of attracting new / additional teams from further afield to strengthen the league. As such, it is anticipated that the overall number of teams may increase in the future, however, it is too early to estimate how many at this point in time.

Future Demand Implications

The club consultation process has revealed that existing football clubs currently have plans to field 20 additional teams in line with the following breakdown:

- **4 senior male**, which is equal to **2 match equivalent sessions** per week
- **0 ladies**, which is equal to **0 match equivalent sessions** per week
- **10 junior boys**, which is equal to **5 match equivalent sessions** per week
- **3 junior girls**, which is equal to **1.5 match equivalent sessions** per week
- **3 mini soccer**, which is equal to **1.5 match equivalent sessions** per week

For each of the analysis areas this equates to the following number of match equivalent sessions per week:

Analysis Area	Match Equivalent Sessions per week					
	Senior Male	Ladies	Junior Boys	Junior Girls	Mini Soccer Mixed	Total
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	0.5	0	2.5	1.5	0.5	5
Whitby	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	1
Filey and Hertford	0.5	0	0.5	0	1	2
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	1
Derwent Valley	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	2	0	5	1.5	1.5	10

Total Future Demand

5.114 Tables 5.21 and 5.22 below combine the individual elements of future demand and present them as change in the number of teams and match equivalent

sessions from each subsequent 5 year period. The tables demonstrate that an additional 42 teams could be generated within the Borough over the study period (up to 2030), which would generate a demand of 10.5 match equivalent sessions.

Table 5.21: Future demand (number of teams)

Age Group	Number of teams					
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Difference
Senior Male	73	+1	+1	+5	+6	+9
Ladies	3	=	=	=	=	0
Junior Boys	52	+6	+4	+6	+1	+17
Junior Girls	2	+3	=	=	=	+3
Mini Soccer Mixed	28	+5	+3	+1	=	+9
Total	156	+15	+8	+12	+7	+42

Table 5.22: Future demand (match equivalent sessions)

Age Group	Match Equivalent Sessions					
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Difference
Senior Male	36.5	+0.5	+0.5	+2.5	+3	+4.5
Ladies	1.5	=	=	=	=	0
Junior Boys	26	+3	+2	+3	+0.5	+8.5
Junior Girls	1	+1.5	=	=	=	0
Mini Soccer Mixed	14	+2.5	+1.5	+0.5	=	+4.5
Total	78	+7.5	+4	+6	+3.5	+21

5.115 Table 5.23 provides a detailed breakdown of how the increase in teams and match equivalent sessions will impact upon pitch provision. It uses the assumption that 80% of junior 11-a-side teams will continue to use senior pitches for their competitive home fixtures.

Table 5.23: Future demand by pitch type

Pitch Type	Match Equivalent Sessions					
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Difference
Adult	58	+3	+2	+5	+3.5	+13.5
Senior Male	36.5	+0.5	+0.5	+2.5	+3	+6.5
Ladies	1.5	0	0	0	0	0
Junior	20	+2.5	+1.5	+2.5	+0.5	+7
Junior (11v11)	5	+0.5	+0.5	+0.5	0	+1.5
Junior (9v9)	1	+1.5	0	0	0	+1.5
Mini (7v7)	14	+2.5	+1.5	+0.5	0	+4.5
Total	78	+7.5	+4	+6	+3.5	+21

ASSESSING THE ADEQUACY OF PROVISION TO MEET DEMAND

5.116 The supply and demand information presented above can now be used to assess the adequacy of football pitch provision in the Borough. This assessment will seek to establish how much use each site, each analysis area and then the study area as a whole could potentially accommodate compared to how much use is currently taking place. It will then present a number of different scenarios to assess whether existing provision can also cater for the previously identified latent, displaced and future demand, whilst also allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

The nature and location of any overuse or spare capacity

5.117 The previously agreed quality ratings for each pitch within the Borough has been translated into a capacity rating¹⁸, that being the number of match equivalent sessions per week a pitch can accommodate, using guidance provided by the Football Association (as set out below). To this end, the number of matches a site can accommodate is dependant upon the number of quality of pitches therein. Where locally available information has indicated that the conversion from pitch quality to capacity is incorrect, amendments have been made and agreed with the FA.

Figure 5.1: Pitch quality to pitch capacity conversion

Adult football		Youth football		Mini soccer	
Pitch quality	Matches per week	Pitch quality	Matches per week	Pitch quality	Matches per week
Good	3	Good	4	Good	6
Average	2	Average	2	Average	4
Poor	1	Poor	1	Poor	2

Capacity of Artificial Grass Pitches

5.118 The PPS guidance states that the capacity of an Artificial Grass Pitch should be based on the number of hours it is available to the community during the peak period for community use. This method is also used by Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM), which works on the assumption that the overall peak period for a pitch is 34 hours a week, based on the following periods across the week:

- Monday to Thursday – 17:00 to 21:00
- Friday – 17:00 to 19:00
- Saturday and Sunday – 09:00 to 17:00

5.119 The model also states that a pitch that is available for the full 34 hours during the peak period can accommodate up to 740 visits per week. A full list of the assumptions made by the FPM in calculating supply, capacity and demand is set out in the table below.

¹⁸ The quality and capacity ratings for all pitches is presented in the assessment spreadsheet

Figure 5.2: Facilities Planning Model Assumptions

	Parameter	Comments
Participation-% of age band	0-15 16-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55+	
	Male 3.37 7.72 4.93 2.71 1.26 0.17	
	Female 3.16 2.70 0.94 0.46 0.18 0.07	
Frequency - VPWPP	0-15 16-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55+	Football 75.2% Hockey 22.7% Rugby 2.1%
	Male 1.81 1.67 1.27 1.06 1.07 0.97	
	Female 1.02 1.45 1.34 1.31 1.21 1.32	
Peak Period	Monday-Thursday = 17.00 – 21.00 Friday = 17.00 – 19.00 Saturday = 9.00 – 17.00 Sunday = 9.00 – 17.00 Total Peak Hours per week = 34 hrs Total number of slots = 26 slots Percentage of demand in peak period = 85%	Mon-Friday = 1 hr slots to reflect mixed use of activities – training, 5/7 a side & Informal matches Weekend = 2 hrs slots to reflect formal matches.
Duration	Monday - Friday = 1 hr Saturday & Sunday = 2 hrs	
At one time capacity	30 players per slot Mon to Fri; 25 players per slot Sat & Sun 30 X 18 slots = 540 v visits 25 X 8 slots = 200 v visits Total = 740 v visits per week in the peak period	Saturday and Sunday capacity to reflect dominance of formal 11-side

5.120 Unfortunately, the most recent run of the FPM did not take into account recent developments within the area; the AGP at Scarborough College is now floodlit and the AGP at Fyling Hall School is now available for community use, albeit on a limited basis¹⁹ due to the lack of floodlighting. Although more accurate figures will be made available through any subsequent update to the FPM, the calculations set out below seek to take these factors into account.

5.121 On this basis, when the current supply of AGPs in the area is scaled to take account of the variable hours for public use (using the assumptions set out above), there is shown to be a supply equivalent to 2.8 pitches in the Borough. The capacity for each pitch during the peak period is as follows:

- Caedmon School, Whitby: **26.5 hours** or 515 visits
 - George Pindar School, Scarborough: **34 hours** or 740 visits
 - Fyling Hall School: **11 hours** or 138 visits
 - Scarborough College, Scarborough: **31 hours** or 703 visits
-
- **TOTAL CAPACITY: 102.5 hours** or 2096 visits

¹⁹ The pitch is available for 27.5 hours during the late spring / summer but for only 11 hours in the autumn / winter

Site-by Site Analysis

Are any sites being overused or could any potentially accommodate some additional play?

5.122 Having established how much play a site can accommodate, a comparison can now be made with the current level of play at each site. This will give an indication as to those sites that are either being overused, are at capacity or could **potentially** accommodate some additional play. To this end, each site used for football within the Borough has been allocated a red, amber or green rating in accordance with the figure below.

Figure 5.3: Site capacity rating



5.123 Using the above rating system, table 5.24 provides a site-by-site breakdown of current football pitch usage for each format of the game. It also provides an indication as to whether or not the pitches on each site are being used during the peak period for the sport. This information will be used later in order to ascertain whether any spare capacity exists during the peak period, or whether the spare capacity exists throughout the rest of the week.

5.124 Within table 5.24 and each subsequent table, overuse of a site is marked with a positive (+) symbol and spare capacity is marked with a negative symbol (-).

Table 5.24: Extent of overuse and potential to accommodate additional play

PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	No. of pitches	Current use throughout the week (match equivalent sessions)			Whether the pitch is used in the peak period		
					Current play	Site Capacity	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Peak Period For Competitive Play	No. of pitches used in the peak period	No. of pitches unused in the peak period
A01	AIRY HILL COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL	No Community Use	Junior (9v9)	1	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	0
A03	AYTON SPORTS ASSOCIATION (EAST AYTON SITE)	Community Use	Senior	1	4	3	+1	Saturday PM	1	0
A04	AYTON SPORTS ASSOCIATION (WEST AYTON SITE)	Community Use	Senior	1	2.5	3	-0.5	Saturday PM	0	1
			Junior (9v9)	1	2	4	-2	Sunday AM	0	1
			Mini (7v7)	1	3	6	-3	Sunday AM	1	0
B03	BRAEBURN COMMUNITY JUNIOR SCHOOL	Community Use	Junior (11v11)	1	0	4	-4	Sunday PM	0	1
			Junior (9v9)	1	0.5	2	-1.5	Sunday AM	1	0
B04	BRAMCOTE BOARDING SCHOOL	No Community Use	Junior (9v9)	2	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	2
B07	BROOMFIELD PARK (at ESKDALE SCHOOL)	Community Use	Senior	1	3	3	0	Saturday PM	1	0
C01	CAEDMON SCHOOL	Community Use	Senior	3	0.5	5	-4.5	Saturday PM	1	2
			AGP - sand based	1	19	26.5	-7.5 (hours)	N/A	X	X
C06	CAYTON COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOL	No Community Use	Junior (9v9)	1	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	1
C07	CAYTON PLAYING FIELDS	Community Use	Senior	1	2.5	3	-0.5	Saturday PM	1	0
			Mini (7v7)	1	1.5	6	-4.5	Sunday AM	1	0
D01	DANBY CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL	No Community Use	Mini (7v7)	1	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	1
E01	EAST AYTON COMMUNITY PRIMARY	Community Use	Junior (9v9)	1	1	4	-3	Sunday AM	0	1
			Mini (7v7)	1	1	6	-5	Sunday AM	0	1
E02	EAST WHITBY C P SCHOOL	No Community Use	Junior (9v9)	1	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	1

Scarborough Playing Pitch Strategy 2013

PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	No. of pitches	Current use throughout the week (match equivalent sessions)			Whether the pitch is used in the peak period		
					Current play	Site Capacity	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate	Peak Period For Competitive Play	No. of pitches used in the	No. of pitches unused in the
E03	EASTWAY SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Senior	3	3	9	-6	Saturday PM	1	2
E06	ESKDALE SCHOOL	Community Use	Junior (11v11)	3	9	8	+1	Sunday PM	3	0
			Mini (7v7)	2	5	12	-7	Sunday AM	2	0
F01	FILEY COMMUNITY SPORTS CLUB	Community Use	Senior	3	4	4	0	Saturday PM	1	2
			Mini (7v7)	3	3	6	-3	Sunday AM	2	1
F03	FILEY SCHOOL	Available but unused	Senior	3	0	5	-5	Saturday PM	0	3
F05	FILEY SPORTS ASSOCIATION	Community Use	Senior	2	2.5	5	-2.5	Saturday PM	2	0
			Mini (7v7)	1	5.5	6	-0.5	Sunday AM	1	0
F06	FOLKTON & FLIXTON PLAYING FIELDS	Community Use	Senior	1	3	2	+1	Saturday PM	1	0
F08	FYLING HALL SCHOOL	Community Use	AGP – sand based	1	0	11	-11 (hours)	N/A	X	X
F09	FYLINGDALES CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL	No Community Use	Junior (9v9)	1	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	1
F10	FYLINGDALES CRICKET AND FOOTBALL CLUB	Community Use	Senior	1	1.5	2	-0.5	Saturday PM	1	0
G01	GEORGE PINDAR COMMUNITY SPORTS COLLEGE	Community Use	Senior	2	0.5	6	-5.5	Saturday PM	1	1
			Junior (11v11)	2	0	4	-4	Sunday PM	0	2
			AGP - sand based	1	19.5	34	-14.5 (hours)	N/A	X	X
G05	GRAHAM SCHOOL	Community Use	Senior	2	0	6	-6	Saturday PM	0	2
			Junior (11v11)	2	1	4	-3	Sunday PM	1	1
H06	HINDERWELL SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Senior	1	0	3	-3	Sunday AM	0	1
H08	UNIVERSITY OF HULL SCARBOROUGH CAMPUS	No Community Use	Senior	2	0	0	0	Saturday PM	0	2
H11	HUNMANBY PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION	Community Use	Senior	2	11	2	+9	Saturday PM	2	0
			Mini (7v7)	4	6	8	-2	Sunday AM	4	0
L01	LARPOOL LANE FOOTBALL	Available but unused	Senior	1	0	0	0	Saturday PM	0	1

Scarborough Playing Pitch Strategy 2013

PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	No. of pitches	Current use throughout the week (match equivalent sessions)			Whether the pitch is used in the peak period		
					Current play	Site Capacity	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate	Peak Period For Competitive Play	No. of pitches used in the	No. of pitches unused in the
	PITCH									
L02	LEALHOLM PRIMARY SCHOOL	No Community Use	Mini (7v7)	1	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	1
L03	LEALHOLM SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Senior	1	0.5	3	-2.5	Saturday PM	1	0
L04	LINDHEAD SCHOOL	No Community Use	Mini (7v7)	1	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	1
L06	LYTHE CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL	No Community Use	Mini (7v7)	1	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	1
M01	MCCAIN FOODS SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Senior	2	2	6	-4	Saturday PM	1	1
			Mini (7v7)	1	0	4	-4	Sunday AM	0	1
M02	MULGRAVE COMMUNITY SPORTS ASSOCIATION (LYTHE)	Community Use	Senior	1	3	3	0	Saturday PM	1	0
N02	NORTHCLIFFE, HIGH HAWSKER	No Community Use	Senior	1	0	0	0	Saturday PM	0	1
			Mini (7v7)	1	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	1
N03	NORTHSTEAD COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL	No Community Use	Junior (9v9)	1	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	1
O01	OAKRIDGE COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOL	No Community Use	Junior (9v9)	1	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	1
O02	OLIVER'S MOUNT PLAYING FIELDS	Community Use	Senior	10	13	17	-4	Saturday PM	4	6
			Junior (11v11)	1	0.5	2	-1.5	Sunday PM	1	0
O04	OVERDALE COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOL	Community Use	Junior (9v9)	1	0.5	3	-2.5	Sunday AM	1	0
			Mini (7v7)	1	1	5	-4	Sunday AM	1	0
R01	RAINCLIFFE SCHOOL BUSINESS AND ENTERPRISE COLLEGE	Community Use	Senior	2		4		Saturday PM		
			Junior (11v11)	1		2		Sunday PM		

Scarborough Playing Pitch Strategy 2013

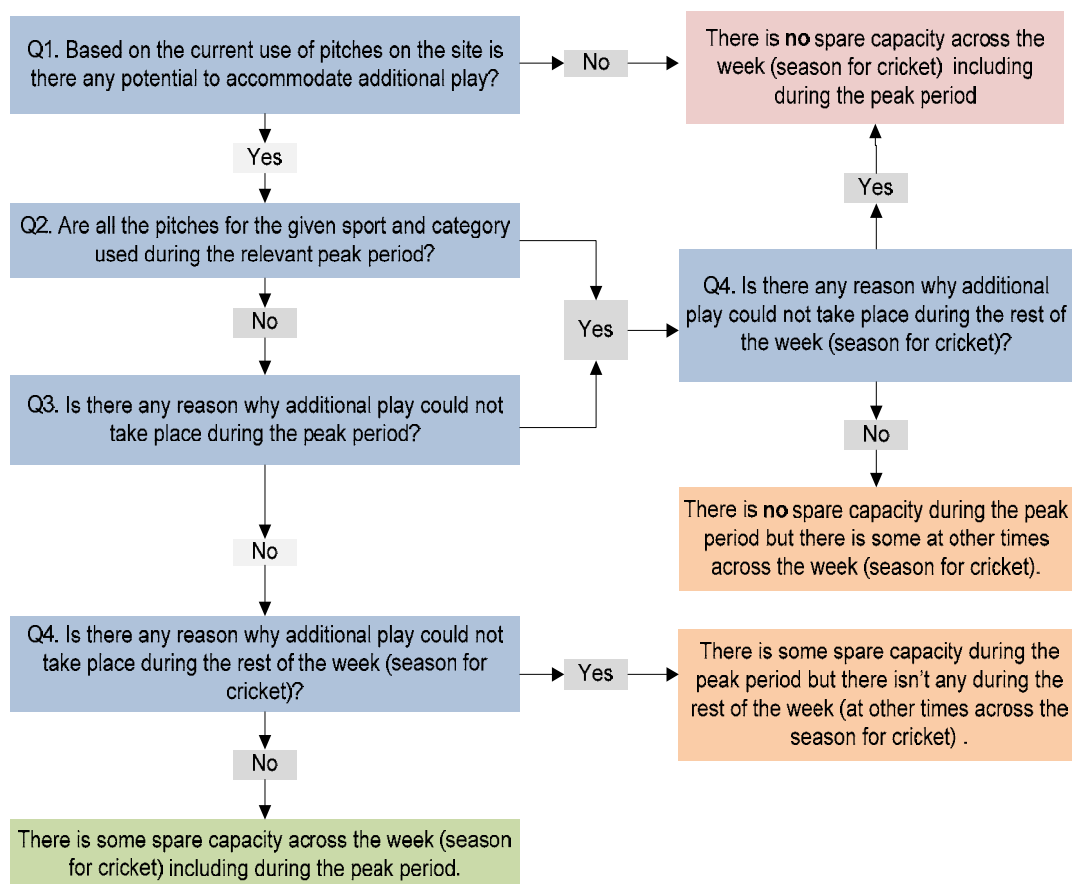
PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	No. of pitches	Current use throughout the week (match equivalent sessions)			Whether the pitch is used in the peak period		
					Current play	Site Capacity	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate	Peak Period For Competitive Play	No. of pitches used in the	No. of pitches unused in the
R05	RUSWARP C.E. SCHOOL	No Community Use	Junior (9v9)	1	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	1
S02	SCALBY FOOTBALL & CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Senior	1	3.5	3	+0.5	Saturday PM	1	0
			Mini (7v7)	2	2	12	-10	Sunday AM	2	0
S04	SCALBY SCHOOL PLAYING FIELDS	Community Use	Senior	1	0.5	2	-1.5	Saturday PM	1	0
			Junior (11v11)	1	1	0	+1	Sunday PM	1	0
S07	SCARBOROUGH COLLEGE	Community Use	Junior (11v11)	1	1	4	-3	Sunday PM	1	0
			Mini (7v7)	2	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	2
			AGP -Sand based	1	7.5	31	-23.5 (hours)	N/A	X	X
S10	SCARBOROUGH SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	No Community Use	Junior (9v9)	2	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	2
S14	SEAMER AND IRTON COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOL	Community Use	Junior (9v9)	1	1	2	-1	Sunday AM	0	1
S15	SEAMER SPORTS ASSOCIATION	Community Use	Senior	1	3	3	0	Saturday PM	1	0
			Mini (7v7)	1	0.5	6	-5.5	Sunday AM	1	0
S18	SLEIGHTS CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL	No Community Use	Mini (7v7)	2	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	2
S21	SNAINTON CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Senior	1	1	2	-1	Saturday PM	1	0
S23	ST AUGUSTINE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL	No Community Use	Senior	1	0	0	0	Saturday PM	0	1
S24	ST GEORGES ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL	No Community Use	Mini (7v7)	1	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	1
S25	ST MARTINS CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL	No Community Use	Mini (7v7)	2	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	2

PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	No. of pitches	Current use throughout the week (match equivalent sessions)			Whether the pitch is used in the peak period		
					Current play	Site Capacity	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate	Peak Period For Competitive Play	No. of pitches used in the	No. of pitches unused in the
X10	STAINSACRE HALL	No Community Use	Senior	1	0	0	0	Saturday PM	0	1
S27	STAITHES ATHLETICS CLUB	Community Use	Senior	1	0	2	-2	Saturday PM	0	1
S28	STAKESBY COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOL	No Community Use	Junior (9v9)	1	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	1
W02	WHEATCROFT COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOL	No Community Use	Mini (7v7)	2	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	2
W04	WHITBY COMMUNITY COLLEGE	No Community Use	Senior	1	0	0	0	Saturday PM	0	1
			Junior (9v9)	1	0	0	0	Sunday AM	0	1
W07	WHITBY TOWN FOOTBALL FIELDS	No Community Use	Senior	1	0	0	0	Saturday PM	0	1
W08	WHITE LEYS PLAYING FIELDS	Community Use	Senior	1	2	2	0	Saturday PM	1	0
Y01	YORKSHIRE COAST COLLEGE	No Community Use	Senior	1	0	0	0	Saturday PM	0	1

Developing the current picture of provision

5.125 Using the information contained within Table 5.24, the next step of assessing the adequacy of pitch provision is to establish whether or not the potential to accommodate additional play at each site actually equates to current spare capacity during the peak period and / or during the rest of the week. For each site this will be established by working through the flow diagram in Figure 5.4 below.

Figure 5.4: Is there any spare capacity



5.126 Having worked through the flow diagram for each site in the Borough, Table 5.25 below establishes the true nature of spare pitch capacity during the peak period for each format of the game and during the rest of the week. It also identifies the reasons why, for some sites, the potential spare capacity is not regarded as actual spare capacity.

Table 5.25: Site-by-site analysis of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand

PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	Current use throughout the week		Overused or spare capacity			Reasons why any potential to accommodate additional play is not regarded as actual spare capacity
				No. of pitches	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Nature and extent of any overuse and spare capacity			
						Overuse throughout the week	Spare capacity during the competitive peak period	Spare capacity at other times during the week	
A04	AYTON SPORTS ASSOCIATION (WEST AYTON SITE)	Community Use	Senior	1	-0.5	0	0.5	0	
			Junior (9v9)	1	-2	0	1	1	
			Mini (7v7)	1	-3	0	0	3	
B03	BRAEBURN COMMUNITY JUNIOR SCHOOL	Community Use	Junior (11v11)	1	-4	0	1	3	
			Junior (9v9)	1	-1.5	0	0	1.5	
C01	CAEDMON SCHOOL	Community Use	Senior	3	-4.5	0	2	2.5	
			AGP - sand based	1	-7.5	0	0	0	
C07	CAYTON PLAYING FIELDS	Community Use	Senior	1	-0.5	0	0	0.5	
			Mini (7v7)	1	-4.5	0	0	4.5	
E01	EAST AYTON COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOL	Community Use	Junior (9v9)	1	-3	0	0	0	Pitches are only available to Ayton Juniors for training purposes. No other use takes place.
			Mini (7v7)	1	-5	0	0	0	
E03	EASTWAY SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Senior	3	-6	0	2	4	
E06	ESKDALE SCHOOL	Community Use	Junior (11v11)	3	+1		0	0	
			Mini (7v7)	2	-7	0	0	7	
F01	FILEY COMMUNITY	Community	Senior	3	0		0	0	

PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	Current use throughout the week		Overused or spare capacity			Reasons why any potential to accommodate additional play is not regarded as actual spare capacity
				No. of pitches	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Nature and extent of any overuse and spare capacity			
						Overuse throughout the week	Spare capacity during the competitive peak period	Spare capacity at other times during the week	
	SPORTS CLUB	Use	Mini (7v7)	3	-3	0	1	2	
F03	FILEY SCHOOL	Available but unused	Senior	3	-5	0	3	2	
F05	FILEY SPORTS ASSOCIATION	Community Use	Senior	2	-2.5	0	0	2.5	
			Mini (7v7)	1	-0.5	0	0	0.5	
F08	FYLING HALL SCHOOL	Community Use	AGP - sand based	1	-11	0	0	0	
F10	FYLINGDALES CRICKET AND FOOTBALL CLUB	Community Use	Senior	1	-0.5	0	0	0.5	
G01	GEORGE PINDAR COMMUNITY SPORTS COLLEGE	Community Use	Senior	2	-5.5	0	1	4.5	
			Junior (11v11)	2	-4	0	2	2	
			AGP - sand based	1	-14.5	0	0	0	
G05	GRAHAM SCHOOL	Community Use	Senior	2	-6	0	2	4	
			Junior (11v11)	2	-3	0	1	2	
H06	HINDERWELL SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Senior	1	-3	0	1	2	
H11	HUNMANBY PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION	Community Use	Senior	2	+9	9	0	0	
			Mini (7v7)	4	-2	0	0	0	Although -10 previously, the mini pitches are overmarked on the senior pitches, which are currently overused; mainly due to the amount of

PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	Current use throughout the week		Overused or spare capacity			Reasons why any potential to accommodate additional play is not regarded as actual spare capacity
				No. of pitches	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Nature and extent of any overuse and spare capacity			
						Overuse throughout the week	Spare capacity during the competitive peak period	Spare capacity at other times during the week	
									informal use
L03	LEALHOLM SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Senior	1	-2.5	0	0	2.5	
M01	MCCAIN FOODS SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Senior	2	-4	0	1	3	
			Mini (7v7)	1	-4	0	1	3	
O02	OLIVER'S MOUNT PLAYING FIELDS	Community Use	Senior	10	-4	0	4	0	All unmet demand would be accommodated during the peak period for senior football - e.g. no capacity on Sunday am (peak usage for this site) due to pitch rotation system
			Junior (11v11)	1	-1.5	0	0	1.5	
O04	OVERDALE COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOL	Community Use	Junior (9v9)	1	-2.5	0	0	2.5	
			Mini (7v7)	1	-4	0	0	4	
R01	RAINCLIFFE SCHOOL BUSINESS AND ENTERPRISE COLLEGE	Community Use	Senior	2			0	0	
			Junior (11v11)	1			0	0	
						0			
S02	SCALBY FOOTBALL & CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Senior	1	+0.5	0.5	0	0	
			Mini (7v7)	2	-10	0	0	10	
S04	SCALBY SCHOOL PLAYING FIELDS	Community Use	Senior	1	-1.5	0	0	1.5	
			Junior (11v11)	1	+1		0	0	

0

PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	Current use throughout the week		Overused or spare capacity			Reasons why any potential to accommodate additional play is not regarded as actual spare capacity
				No. of pitches	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Nature and extent of any overuse and spare capacity			
						Overuse throughout the week	Spare capacity during the competitive peak period	Spare capacity at other times during the week	
S07	SCARBOROUGH COLLEGE	Community Use	Junior (11v11)	1	-3	0	0	3	Pitches only available for school use
			Mini (7v7)	2	-8	0	0	0	
			AGP -Sand based	1	-23.5	0	0	0	
S14	SEAMER AND IRTON COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOL	Community Use	Junior (9v9)	1	-1	0	0	0	Pitch only used by Seamer FC for training purposes - junior / mini team has own pitch
S15	SEAMER SPORTS ASSOCIATION	Community Use	Senior	1	0	0	0	0	
			Mini (7v7)	1	-5.5	0	0	5.5	
S21	SNAINTON CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Senior	1	-1	0	0	1	
S27	STAITHES ATHLETICS CLUB	Community Use	Senior	1	-2	0	1	1	

Borough-wide Analysis

5.127 Having assessed the adequacy of football pitch provision on a site-by-site basis, an overview for the Borough and each of the study areas can now be developed. This approach will allow us to gain an understanding of the nature of pitch provision at the localised level. The area-based analysis will only include those sites that are currently within community use. Initially this will include an analysis of all secured and unsecured sites, before looking at secured community use sites in greater detail. The purpose of this task will be to ascertain whether or not the use taking place at unsecured sites can be accommodated on secured sites. A Borough-wide analysis of provision is the starting point, with the analysis of the smaller study areas to follow.

Community Use (secured and unsecured)

5.128 Using information from the site-by-site analysis contained within Table 5.24 above, Table 5.26 below provides an overview of pitch capacity for each format of the game, broken down into capacity during the peak period and capacity elsewhere during the week. It also gives an indication as to the number of sites that are currently overused and the number of sites where capacity exists.

5.129 The table shows that on balance, there is significant capacity for additional play across all forms of the game. However, with the exception of senior football, the majority of spare capacity does not exist within the respective peak periods; rather, it exists elsewhere during the week. Given that the vast majority of junior football (both 11-a-side and 9-a-side) and mini-soccer matches are played during the peak period (apart from in exceptional circumstances, i.e. re-arranged matches or cup games), the question should be asked whether spare capacity elsewhere during the week is actually functional capacity. The implications of the nature of spare capacity for the junior formats of the game should be investigated within the Strategy element of the PPS.

Table 5.26: Analysis of pitches with community use (including secured and unsecured use but excluding those with no community use)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	24	45	9.5	-41	-31.5	4	14	-14.5	-26.5
Junior (11v11)	8	12	2	-11.5	-9.5	2	5	-4	-5.5
Junior (9v9)	5	5	0	-6	-6	0	3	-1	-5
Mini (7v7)	12	20	0	-47.5	-47.5	0	10	-3	-44.5

5.130 The table also shows that there is very little overuse of football pitches within the Borough; equal to 9.5 match equivalent sessions on senior pitches across 4 separate sites (East Ayton, Flixton Playing Field, Hunmanby Playing Field and Scalby Football and Cricket Club). Whilst the figures contained within Table 5.26 indicate that this overuse can easily be accommodated elsewhere within the Borough, there may be issues that prevent teams from using alternative sites. For example, Hunmanby Playing Fields Association is unlikely to want any of their associated teams to participate on a different site. These issues

will be explored in further detail within the strategy element of this Playing Pitch Strategy.

Secured Community Use only

5.131 As previously mentioned there are only 2 sites with unsecured community use within the Borough, these being; East Ayton Community Primary School and Seamer and Irton Community Primary School. At present neither of these sites are used for competitive fixtures (excluding school use); rather, they are used by local sides for training purposes alone. As such, Table 5.27 (site-by-site analysis) states that there is no capacity for additional play each of the respective unsecured sites. However, it should be noted that the training use accounts for 3 match equivalent sessions per week outside of the peak period (2 sessions on 9v9 pitches and 1 session on 7v7 pitches).

5.132 With this in mind, Table 5.27 below demonstrates that when the demand from unsecured sites is redistributed, there is less spare capacity on junior 9-a-side and 7-a-side pitches across the Borough.

Table 5.27: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	24	45	9.5	-41	-31.5	4	14	-14.5	-26.5
Junior (11v11)	8	12	2	-11.5	-9.5	0	7	-4	-5.5
Junior (9v9)	3	3	0	-6	-6	0	3	-1	-5
Mini (7v7)	11	19	0	-47.5	-47.5	0	10	-3	-44.5

Table 5.27 (Continued): Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Total demand from unsecured sites	Number of pitches at unsecured sites used in the peak period	How much spare capacity exists after demand from unsecured sites is redistributed...		What unmet demand exists after demand from unsecured sites is redistributed...	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	0	0	-14.5	-26.5	0	0
Junior (11v11)	0	0	-4	-5.5	0	0
Junior (9v9)	2	0	-1	-3	0	0
Mini (7v7)	1	0	-3	-43.5	0	0

Scenarios

5.133 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of football pitch provision to meet current and future demand in the Borough, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latent demand, displaced demand and future demand while allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

5.134 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand, which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and

casual play, where such use has been identified. Spare capacity is derived from those sites with secured community use only.

Current Demand

Latent Demand

5.135 For the purposes of this study latent demand has been taken to include the number of additional teams local clubs have stated they could field if they had access to more pitches within their area, in addition to the demand revealed through the market segmentation analysis. In total, there was shown to be latent demand for 33 teams within the Borough. This equates to the following number of match equivalent sessions for each format of the game.

Table 5.28:

Pitch Type	Latent Demand (Match Equivalent Sessions)
Adult	+12
Adult male use	+7
60% on peak	+4
40% rest of week	+3
Ladies use (all rest of week)	+0.5
Junior use (all rest of week)	+4.5
Junior (11v11) (all on peak)	+1
Junior (9v9) (all on peak)	+1
Mini (7v7) (all on peak)	+2.5
Total	+16.5

5.136 Table 5.29 below demonstrates the impact of meeting all identified latent demand on current (baseline) demand during the relevant peak period and during the rest of the week. Again, the majority of spare capacity exists during the rest of the week; however, senior football is the only format where a significant percentage of play takes place elsewhere during the week. Nevertheless, the table shows that there is some level of spare capacity within the peak period for each form of the game, albeit to a lesser extent, leaving little room for future growth.

Table 5.29: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including latent demand	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	24	45	-14.5	-26.5	-10.5	-18.5
Junior (11v11)	8	12	-4	-5.5	-3	-5.5
Junior (9v9)	3	3	-1	-3	0	-3
Mini (7v7)	11	19	-3	-43.5	-0.5	-43.5

Displaced Demand

5.137 It has previously been demonstrated that 8 football teams from the study area currently play their competitive home fixtures outside of the Borough. This figure comprises 4 adult male teams, 1 junior boy's team and 3 junior girl's team. Each of these teams has expressed an interest in playing their home fixtures within the study area, providing that pitches of an appropriate quality can be secured for their use. Table 5.30 below presents the displaced demand as match equivalent sessions during the peak period and during the rest of the week.

Table 5.30:

Pitch Type	Displaced Demand (Match Equivalent Sessions)
Adult	+2.5
Adult male use	+2
60% on peak	+1.5
40% rest of week	+0.5
Ladies use (all rest of week)	0
Junior use (all rest of week)	+0.5
Junior (11v11) (all on peak)	0
Junior (9v9) (all on peak)	+1.5
Mini (7v7) (all on peak)	0
Total	+4

5.138 Table 5.31 demonstrates the limited impact of incorporating displaced demand into current (baseline) demand during the relevant peak period and during the rest of the week. However, it is apparent that the additional demand for junior 9v9 pitches would necessitate an additional pitch during the peak period.

Table 5.31: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including displaced demand	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	24	45	-14.5	-26.5	-13	-25.5
Junior (11v11)	8	12	-4	-5.5	-4	-5.5
Junior (9v9)	3	3	-1	-3	+0.5	-3
Mini (7v7)	11	19	-3	-43.5	-3	-43.5

Strategic Reserve

5.139 When assessing the adequacy of the supply of pitches to meet demand, it is important that the need to allow for a 'strategic reserve', or surplus of pitches, is taken into account. Allowing for a strategic reserve will provide flexibility in pitch stock to cater for issues such as a backlog of matches due to adverse weather conditions, and for the movement of pitches to overcome wear and tear.

5.140 For the purposes of this Playing Pitch Strategy, a strategic reserve equivalent to an additional 10% of current demand during the peak period has been applied for each pitch type. The amount of additional demand required to maintain a strategic reserve for each pitch type is presented within the table below.

Table 5.32: Strategic Reserve

Pitch Type	Additional Demand to be classed as 'Strategic Reserve' (Match Equivalent Sessions)
Adult	+5.5
Adult male use	+3.5
60% on peak	+2
40% rest of week	+1.5
Ladies use (all rest of week)	0
Junior use (all rest of week)	+2
Junior (11v11) (all on peak)	+0.5
Junior (9v9) (all on peak)	0
Mini (7v7) (all on peak)	+1
Total	+7
Additional peak demand	+3.5

5.141 The table below demonstrates how the additional demand, which would be required to maintain a strategic reserve of pitches, impacts upon existing spare capacity. Generally it shows that there is sufficient existing spare pitch capacity in the Borough to allow for a strategic reserve of pitches to be maintained. However, the spare capacity during the peak period for junior and mini pitches is limited; leaving little room for growth of these forms of the game in the future.

Table 5.33: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including strategic reserve	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	24	45	-14.5	-26.5	-12.5	-23
Junior (11v11)	8	12	-4	-5.5	-3.5	-5.5
Junior (9v9)	3	3	-1	-3	-1	-3
Mini (7v7)	11	19	-3	-43.5	-2	-43.5

Overall picture of current demand

5.142 The overall picture of current demand can be established by totalling the actual current level of play and then adding the amount required to meet the identified latent demand, any displaced demand from teams that would prefer to play within the study area and an allowance for strategic reserve.

5.143 Table 5.34 demonstrates that when all elements of current demand are considered together there is spare capacity during the peak periods and during

the rest of the week for senior and junior 11-a-side pitches. In contrast, the demand for junior 9-a-side pitches and mini-soccer pitches during the respective peak periods is shown to exceed current supply.

Table 5.34: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including all elements of current demand	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	24	45	-14.5	-26.5	-7	-14
Junior (11v11)	8	12	-4	-5.5	-2.5	-9.5
Junior (9v9)	3	3	-1	-3	+1.5	-3
Mini (7v7)	11	19	-3	-43.5	+0.5	-44.5

Additional Scenario – Implications of the FA Youth Development Review

5.144 Another important consideration in assessing the adequacy of pitch provision to meet demand is the implications of the FA Youth Development Review, which will bring about changes in the youth formats of the game; introducing smaller formats to age groups (under 11s and under 12s) that have traditionally played 11-a-side games. The revised formats for each age group are presented below:

Age	Format (maximum format but can play smaller numbers)	Ball Size	Pitch Size (yards)	Maximum Goal Size (feet)
U7	5 v 5	3	30x20 to 40x30	12 x 6
U8	5 v 5	3	30x20 to 40x30	12 x 6
U9	7 v 7	3	50x30 to 60x40	12 x 6
U10	7 v 7	4	50x30 to 60x40	12 x 6
U11	9 v 9 (Primary Schools 7 v 7)	4 (4)	70x40 to 80x50 (50x30 to 60x40)	16 x 7 to 21 x 7 (12 x 6)
U12	9 v 9	4	70x40 to 80x50	16 x 7 to 21 x 7
U13	9 v 9 or 11 v 11	4	90x50 to 100x60	21 x 7 to 24 x 8
U14	9 v 9 or 11 v 11	4	90x50 to 100x60	21 x 7 to 24 x 8
U15	9 v 9 or 11 v 11	5	90x50 to 110x70	24 x 8
U16	9 v 9 or 11 v 11	5	90x50 to 110x70	24 x 8
U17	11 v 11	5	90x50 to 110x70	24 x 8
U18	11 v 11	5	90x50 to 110x70	24 x 8

5.145 These changes to junior and mini-football formats will result in increased demand for 9v9 pitches, which are currently used for junior girl’s football only, and 5v5 pitches, of which there are none within the Borough. In contrast, the demand for 11v11 pitches will be reduced. The current number of teams within each group, together with the demand generated (from competitive fixtures only), is presented within the table below.

Table 5.35: Number of teams within each age group

Age	Junior boys and mixed teams	Match Equivalent Sessions	Junior Girls teams	Match Equivalent Sessions
U6	1	0.5	0	0
U7	3	1.5	0	0
U8	4	2	0	0
U9	8	4	0	0
U10	7	3.5	1	0.5
U11	10	5	0	0
U12	12	6	2	1
U13	7	3.5	1	0.5
U14	6	6	1	0.5
U15	7	7	1	0.5
U16	6	6	1	0.5

5.146 Table 5.36 below provides an overview of how demand for each pitch type will change based around the current quantity of teams within the area, once the regulation changes become mandatory during the 2014/15 season.

Table 5.36: How the regulation changes will impact upon pitch demand:

Pitch Type	Match Equivalent Sessions						Difference (during the peak period)
	Current Regulations			Future Regulations			
	Demand from boys and mixed teams	Demand from girls teams	Total demand	Demand from boys and mixed teams	Demand from girls teams	Total demand	
5v5	0	0	0	4	0	4	+4
7v7	11.5	2	13.5	7.5	2	9.5	-4
9v9	0	1	1	11	1	12	+11
11v11	24	0	24	13	0	13	-11
Total	35.5	3	38.5	35.5	3	38.5	0

5.147 The impact of the change in demand for each pitch type on spare capacity is presented in the table below. It demonstrates a significant requirement for junior 9-a-side and 5-a-side football pitches in the Borough during the peak period for those formats of the game. The reduction in demand for junior 11-a-side football has resulted in further spare capacity on senior pitches outside of the peak period being available. This follows the current trend of 80% of junior 11-a-side football being played on senior pitches.

Table 5.37: Analysis of the impact of regulation changes on existing spare capacity

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists following regulation changes	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
			Senior	24	45	-14.5
Junior (11v11)	8	12	-4	-5.5	-6.5	-5.5
Junior (9v9)	3	3	-1	-3	+10	-3
Mini (7v7)	11	19	-3	-43.5	-7	-43.5

Mini (5v5)	0	0	0	0	+4	0
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5.148 The table below demonstrates the impact of the regulation changes on pitch capacity when all elements of current demand are taken into account, including latent demand, displaced demand and allowing for an amount of spare capacity to remain as a strategic reserve. It clearly shows an increase in the amount of overuse on junior 9v9 (+12.5 match equivalent sessions), whilst the demand for mini 5v5 pitches remains unchanged.

Table 5.38: Analysis of the impact of regulation changes on spare capacity (including all elements of current demand)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists including all elements of current demand		How much spare capacity exists including all elements of current demand	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
			Senior	24	45	-7
Junior (11v11)	8	12	-2.5	-9.5	-5	-9.5
Junior (9v9)	3	3	+1.5	-3	+12.5	-3
Mini (7v7)	11	19	+0.5	-44.5	-3.5	-44.5
Mini (5v5)	0	0	0	0	+4	0

Future Demand

5.149 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately. This exercise should seek to establish the adequacy of pitch provision during the peak period for each form of the game and during the rest of the week.

5.150 Future demand for pitches in the Borough has been derived from 2 sources, these being; the population projections developed for the update to the Borough Local Plan, and the number of additional football teams as a result of club development (see paragraph 5.115).

5.151 Table 5.39 below provides a detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type. It uses the following previously established assumptions around peak periods and the nature of current use:

- 60% of play within the adult male football leagues takes place on a Saturday afternoon, with the remaining 40% taking place on a Sunday morning.
- All play within the remaining forms of the game takes place within the respective peak periods.
- 80% of future demand for junior boy's 11-a-side football will be accommodated on senior pitches.

Table 5.39: Detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type and usage

Pitch Type	Match Equivalent Sessions				Difference
	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Adult	+3	+2	+5	+3.5	+13.5
<i>Adult male use</i>	+0.5	+0.5	+2.5	+3	+6.5
<i>60% on peak</i>	+0.5	+0.5	+1.5	+2	+4.5
<i>40% rest of week</i>	0	0	+1	+1	+2
<i>Ladies use (all rest of week)</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Junior use (all rest of week)</i>	+2.5	+1.5	+2.5	+0.5	+7
Junior (11v11) (all on peak)	+0.5	+0.5	+0.5	0	+1.5
Junior (9v9) (all on peak)	+1.5	0	0	0	+1.5
Mini (7v7) (all on peak)	+2.5	+1.5	+0.5	0	+4.5
Total	+7.5	+4	+6	+3.5	+21

5.152 Table 5.40 summarises the impact of future demand on the current (baseline) capacity for each pitch type with secured community use in the Borough. For senior pitches there is shown to be negligible impact due to the existing levels of spare capacity both during the peak period for pitch usage and during the rest of the week. Similarly, there continues to be some spare capacity on junior 11v11 pitches, although the capacity predominantly exists outside of the peak period.

5.153 In contrast, there is a negative impact on junior 9v9 pitches where the existing, albeit limited, spare capacity during the peak period is used by 2015. The impact of future demand on mini (7v7) pitches is also considerable. Any notable spare capacity will be eroded within the first 5 year period, with forecast overuse during the period starting in the year 2020.

Table 5.40: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only (2030) (continued)

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	-14.5	-26.5	-14	-24	-13.5	-22.5	-12	-19	-10	-17.5
Junior (11v11)	-4	-9.5	-3.5	-9.5	-3	-9.5	-2.5	-9.5	-2.5	-9.5
Junior (9v9)	-1	-3	+0.5	-3	+0.5	-3	+0.5	-3	+0.5	-3
Mini (7v7)	-3	-44.5	-0.5	-44.5	+1	-44.5	+1.5	-44.5	+1.5	-44.5

5.154 The table below uses the overall picture of current demand, which includes latent and displaced demand as well as allowing for a strategic reserve of pitches, as the starting point for assessing the impact of future demand on pitch provision within the analysis area. **This table should be used as the basis for which the key findings and issues are derived.**

5.155 It clearly demonstrates that there is sufficient capacity at senior and junior 11-a-side pitches to meet demand within the peak periods and elsewhere during the week. In contrast, it also shows that additional capacity is required during the peak period for junior 9-a-side and mini-soccer pitches.

Table 5.41: Impact of future demand on overall picture of current pitch provision

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	-7	-14	-6.5	-11.5	-6	-10	-4.5	-6.5	-2.5	-5
Junior (11v11)	-2.5	-9.5	-2	-9.5	-1.5	-9.5	-1	-9.5	-1	-9.5
Junior (9v9)	+1.5	-3	+3	-3	+3	-3	+3	-3	+3	-3
Mini (7v7)	+0.5	-44.5	+3	-44.5	+4.5	-44.5	+5	-44.5	+5	-44.5

Artificial Grass Pitches (Borough-wide analysis)

5.156 Following on from the analysis of natural grass pitches at the Borough-wide level, this section of the PPS provides an assessment of the adequacy of Artificial Grass Pitches. This section has been separated from the natural grass pitches due to the fact that AGPs are used by multiple sports, perhaps more so than any other sport; the use figures set out within this section includes use by other sports such as hockey.

Community Use (secured)

5.157 Using information from the site-by-site analysis contained within Table 5.24 above, Table 5.42 below provides an overview of Artificial Grass Pitch capacity, broken down into capacity during the peak period and capacity elsewhere during the week. It also gives an indication as to the number of sites that are currently overused and the number of sites where spare capacity exists. The table clearly shows that there is a significant amount of spare capacity across the 4 AGPs in the Borough. None of the pitches are being overused.

Table 5.42: Analysis of pitches with community use (secured community use only)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
AGP	4	4	0	-56.5	-56.5	0	4	-56.5	x

Scenarios

5.158 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of AGP provision to meet current and future demand in the Borough, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latent demand and future demand.

5.159 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand (as set out above), which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and casual play, where such use has been identified. Spare capacity is derived from those sites with secured community use only.

Current Demand

Latent Demand

5.160 For the purposes of this study latent demand has been taken to include the number of additional teams local clubs have stated they could field if they had access to more pitches within their area, in addition to the demand revealed through the market segmentation analysis. In total, there was shown to be latent demand for 33 teams within the Borough.

5.161 Given that the main use of AGPs is for training purposes, the increase in the number of teams as a result of latent demand has the potential to generate

additional use of AGPs. On the basis that half of the 33 teams could use the AGPs for training; this would result in 16.5 hours of additional use.

5.162 Although demand for AGPs is not necessarily constrained to specific areas, due to the fact that the vast majority of AGP users access facilities by car, the latent demand can be split by analysis area for illustration purposes. Assuming that demand generated within the Scarborough, Filey and Derwent Valley analysis areas will be met by the facilities at Pindar School or Scarborough College (in the south of the Borough) and demand generated within Whitby, the Esk Valley and Scalby analysis areas will be met by facilities at Caedmon School and Fyling Hall School, the impact of latent demand on existing facilities would be as follows:

Table 5.43: Impact of latent demand on spare capacity

	Peak Period Capacity	Current use	Spare Capacity	Latent demand (football)	Latent demand (hockey)	Spare Capacity (after latent demand)
Caedmon	26.5	19	-7.5	+1	+2	-4.5
Pindar	34	19.5	-14.5	+7	0	-7.5
Scarborough College	31	7.5	-23.5	+7	+2	-16.5
Fyling Hall School	11	0	-11	+1.5	0	-9.5
Total	102.5	46	-56.5	+16.5	+4	-38

5.163 The table above demonstrates that when latent demand is taken into account there is still a significant amount of spare capacity within the Borough. On a site-by-site basis, the AGP at Scarborough College accounts for almost half of the total amount of spare capacity.

5.164 An alternative scenario for latent demand is that identified through Sport England’s Facilities Planning Model. The FPM identified total demand equivalent to 3 pitches available for 34 hours a week (102 hours of use in total) within the Borough. Given that there is existing capacity for 102.5 hours of play, this amount of demand would all but exhaust existing capacity. This is considered to be an unrealistic scenario that over exaggerates potential demand given the levels of demand identified through consultation with local clubs and pitch providers.

Future Demand

5.165 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of AGP provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately. Future demand for pitches in the Borough has been derived from 2 sources, these being; population projections developed for use within the emerging Borough Local Plan, and the number of additional football teams as a result of club development (see paragraph 5.115). These sources revealed that an additional 42 football teams will be developed within the Borough over the study period (up to the year 2030), which could generate demand for 21 hours AGP use.

5.166 The table below demonstrates the impact of future demand on the current supply of artificial grass pitches in the Borough (including latent demand). It

demonstrates that a small amount of spare capacity will remain across all sites; 1 hour in total. However, when considered on a site-by-site basis, future demand from both football and hockey will have a considerable impact on 3 out of the 4 AGPs in the Borough. The only pitch with spare capacity by the end of the study period is Fyling Hall School (7.5 hours spare capacity).

Table 5.44: Impact of future demand on spare capacity

	Peak Period Capacity	Spare Capacity (including latent demand)	Future demand (football)	Future demand (hockey)	Spare Capacity (after future demand)
Caedmon	26.5	-4.5	+2	+6	+3.5
Pindar	34	-7.5	+8.5	0	+1
Scarborough College	31	-16.5	+8.5	+10	+2
Fyling Hall School	11	-9.5	+2	0	-7.5
Total	102.5	-38	+21	+16	-1

Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer Analysis Area

5.167 Following on from the Borough-wide overview of the adequacy of football pitch provision, this section presents an overview for the Scarborough analysis area. This area-based analysis only includes those sites that are currently within community use. Initially this will include an analysis of all secured and unsecured sites, before looking at secured community use sites in greater detail. The purpose of this task will be to ascertain whether or not the use taking place at unsecured sites can be accommodated on secured sites.

Community Use (secured and unsecured)

5.168 Using information from the site-by-site analysis contained within Table 5.45, the following table provides an overview of pitch capacity for each format of the game, broken down into capacity during the peak period and capacity elsewhere during the week. It also gives an indication as to the number of sites that are currently overused and the number of sites where capacity exists.

5.169 The table below demonstrates that there is a significant level of spare capacity on football pitches within the analysis area. However, again the majority of the spare capacity exists outside of the peak period for each format of the game. It is apparent that there is limited room for growth of junior 9-a-side football and mini-soccer (7v7), both of which are almost entirely played during the peak period, based around the current level of pitch provision. The analysis also shows that there is spare capacity on senior pitches during the peak period and elsewhere during the week.

Table 5.45: Analysis of pitches with community use (including secured and unsecured use but excluding those with no community use)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	9	24	0	-27.5	-27.5	0	8	-10	-17.5
Junior (11v11)	7	9	+1	-14.5	-13.5	1	6	-4	-9.5
Junior (9v9)	3	3	0	-4	-4	0	3	0	-4
Mini (7v7)	5	6	0	-25.5	-25.5	0	5	-1	-24.5

5.138 The only site with overuse is Scalby School Playing Field, whose Junior 11 pitch is shown to be overused by 1 match a week when factoring in use attributed to school activity such as team games and PE lessons.

Secured Community Use only

5.170 As previously mentioned there are only 2 sites with unsecured community use within the Borough. One of these, Seamer and Irton Community Primary School, is within the Scarborough analysis area. At present this site is only used by local sides for training purposes (no competitive fixtures take place on the site); however, this training use accounts for 1 match equivalent session

per week. As such, Table 5.46 (site-by-site analysis) states that there is no capacity for additional play each of the respective unsecured sites.

5.171 With this in mind, Table 5.46 below demonstrates that when the demand from unsecured sites is redistributed, there is less spare capacity on junior 9-a-side pitches within the Scarborough analysis area. Spare capacity on the other pitches remains unaffected.

Table 5.46: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	9	24	0	-10	-17.5	0	8	-10	-17.5
Junior (11v11)	7	9	+1	-14.5	-13.5	0	7	-4	-9.5
Junior (9v9)	2	2	0	0	-4	0	2	0	-4
Mini (7v7)	5	6	0	-1	-24.5	0	5	-1	-24.5

Table 5.46 (Continued): Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Total demand from unsecured sites	Number of pitches at unsecured sites used in the peak period	How much spare capacity exists after demand from unsecured sites is redistributed...		What unmet demand exists after demand from unsecured sites is redistributed...	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	0	0	-10	-17.5	0	0
Junior (11v11)	0	0	-4	-9.5	0	0
Junior (9v9)	1	0	0	-3	0	0
Mini (7v7)	0	0	-1	-25.5	0	0

Scenarios

5.172 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of football pitch provision to meet current and future demand in the Scarborough analysis area, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latent demand, displaced demand and future demand while allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

5.173 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand, which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and casual play, where such use has been identified. Spare capacity is derived from those sites with secured community use only.

Current Demand

Latent Demand

5.174 For the purposes of this study latent demand has been taken to include the number of additional teams local clubs have stated they could field if they had access to more pitches within their area, in addition to the demand revealed through the market segmentation analysis. In total, there was shown to be latent demand for 13 teams in the Scarborough analysis area. This equates to

the following number of match equivalent sessions for each format of the game.

Table 5.47:

Pitch Type	Latent Demand (Match Equivalent Sessions)
Adult	5
Adult male use	4
60% on peak	2.5
40% rest of week	1.5
Ladies use (all rest of week)	0.5
Junior use (all rest of week)	0.5
Junior (11v11) (all on peak)	0.5
Junior (9v9) (all on peak)	1
Mini (7v7) (all on peak)	0
Total	6.5

5.175 Table 5.48 below demonstrates the impact of meeting all identified latent demand on current (baseline) demand during the relevant peak period and during the rest of the week. Again, the majority of spare capacity exists during the rest of the week; however, senior football is the only format where a significant percentage of play takes place elsewhere during the week. Nevertheless, the table shows that there is some level of spare capacity within the peak period for each form of the game, albeit to a lesser extent, leaving little room for future growth.

Table 5.48:

Pitch Type	Secured Community Use		How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including latent demand	
	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	9	24	-10	-17.5	-7.5	-15
Junior (11v11)	7	9	-4	-9.5	-3.5	-9.5
Junior (9v9)	2	2	0	-3	+1	-3
Mini (7v7)	5	6	-1	-24.5	-1	-24.5

5.176 The nature and location of latent demand within the Scarborough analysis area is such that it could realistically be met on any pitch with existing spare capacity; at present, none of the 4 clubs who indicated that they could field an additional team have an established home ground that is within their ownership.

Displaced Demand

5.177 It has previously been demonstrated that 8 football teams from the study area currently play their competitive home fixtures outside of the Borough. This figure comprises 4 adult male teams, 1 junior boy's team and 3 junior girl's team. Each of these teams has expressed an interest in playing their home

fixtures within the study area, providing that pitches of an appropriate quality can be secured for their use. Table 5.49 below presents the displaced demand as match equivalent sessions during the peak period and during the rest of the week.

Table 5.49:

Pitch Type	Displaced Demand (Match Equivalent Sessions)
Adult	+2.5
Adult male use	+2
60% on peak	+1.5
40% rest of week	+0.5
Ladies use (all rest of week)	0
Junior use (all rest of week)	+0.5
Junior (11v11) (all on peak)	0
Junior (9v9) (all on peak)	+1.5
Mini (7v7) (all on peak)	0
Total	+4

5.178 Table 5.50 demonstrates the limited impact of incorporating displaced demand into current (baseline) demand during the relevant peak period and during the rest of the week. However, it is apparent that the additional demand for junior 9v9 pitches would necessitate an additional pitch during the peak period.

Table 5.50: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including displaced demand	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	9	24	-10	-17.5	-8.5	-16.5
Junior (11v11)	7	9	-4	-9.5	-4	-9.5
Junior (9v9)	2	2	0	-3	+1.5	-3
Mini (7v7)	5	6	-1	-24.5	-1	-24.5

5.179 Whilst there is sufficient spare capacity to cater for displaced demand in the area, it is important to recognise that Scarborough Athletic will require a pitch and ancillary facilities of a high standard before they can fulfil their home fixtures within Scarborough. Based on their current level of play (Northern Counties East Premier League) they are required to play at a site which meets FA National Ground Rating (Category F), however, the club has plans to progress up through the football pyramid and will at some point require higher rated facilities.

Strategic Reserve

5.180 When assessing the adequacy of the supply of pitches to meet demand, it is important that the need to allow for a 'strategic reserve', or surplus of pitches, is taken into account. Allowing for a strategic reserve will provide flexibility in

pitch stock to cater for issues such as a backlog of matches due to adverse weather conditions, and for the movement of pitches to overcome wear and tear.

5.181 For the purposes of this Playing Pitch Strategy, a strategic reserve equivalent to an additional 10% of current demand during the peak period has been applied for each pitch type. The amount of additional demand required to maintain a strategic reserve for each pitch type is presented within the table below.

Table 5.51: Strategic Reserve

Pitch Type	Additional Demand to be classed as 'Strategic Reserve' (Match Equivalent Sessions)
Adult	+5.5
<i>Adult male use</i>	+3.5
<i>60% on peak</i>	+2
<i>40% rest of week</i>	+1.5
<i>Ladies use (all rest of week)</i>	0
<i>Junior use (all rest of week)</i>	+2
Junior (11v11) (all on peak)	+0.5
Junior (9v9) (all on peak)	0
Mini (7v7) (all on peak)	+1
Total	+7
Additional peak demand	+3.5

5.182 The table below demonstrates how the additional demand, which would be required to maintain a strategic reserve of pitches, impacts upon existing spare capacity. It shows that there is sufficient existing spare pitch capacity in the analysis area to allow for a strategic reserve of pitches to be maintained. Nevertheless, it should be noted that by allowing for a strategic reserve of mini-soccer pitches, all of the existing spare capacity during the peak period for that form of the game will be used.

Table 5.52: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including strategic reserve	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	9	24	-10	-17.5	-8	-14
Junior (11v11)	7	9	-4	-9.5	-3.5	-9.5
Junior (9v9)	2	2	0	-3	0	-3
Mini (7v7)	5	6	-1	-24.5	0	-24.5

Overall picture of current demand

5.183 The overall picture of current demand can be established by totalling the actual current level of play and then adding the amount required to meet the identified

latent demand, any displaced demand from teams that would prefer to play within the study area and an allowance for strategic reserve.

5.184 Table 5.53 demonstrates that when all elements of current demand are considered together there is spare capacity during the peak periods and during the rest of the week for 3 of the 4 individual pitch types. The table clearly shows that the demand for junior 9-a-side pitches during the peak period is shown to exceed current supply.

Table 5.53: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including all elements of current demand	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	9	24	-10	-17.5	-4.5	-11.5
Junior (11v11)	7	9	-4	-9.5	-3	-9.5
Junior (9v9)	2	2	0	-3	+2.5	-3
Mini (7v7)	5	6	-1	-24.5	-0.5	-24.5

Future Demand

5.185 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately. This exercise should seek to establish the adequacy of pitch provision during the peak period for each form of the game and during the rest of the week.

5.186 Future demand for football pitches in the Scarborough analysis area has been derived from 2 sources, these being; population projections developed for use within the emerging Borough Local Plan, and the number of additional football teams as a result of club development (see paragraph 5.115).

5.187 Projected population change on an area-by-area basis has been calculated by applying the percentage of current population distribution over the projection period. This method assumes that there will be little change in the distribution of population over the projection period. At present, the Scarborough area contains 56% of the Borough’s population. Whilst it is recognised that the results will not be 100% accurate, it is the only way to establish population change at the required level of detail.

5.188 Table 5.54 uses the method described above to calculate population change in the Scarborough analysis area over the next 20 years. It demonstrates that within the age groups that are most likely to participate in football, the population is forecast to increase by almost 3,000 people.

Table 5.54:

Age Group	People					Difference
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior men (16-45)	9933	9531	9580	10325	11162	+1229
Senior women (16-45)	9759	9127	9050	9709	10329	+569

Junior boys (10-15)	1567	1465	1565	1776	1792	+225
Junior girls (10-15)	1686	1519	1689	1894	1991	+305
Mini-soccer mixed (6-9)	2861	3104	3366	3481	3472	+610

5.189 When applying the Team Generation Rates (TGRs) over the forecast period, the total number of teams in the analysis area is expected to increase by 12. A 5-yearly breakdown of change in the number of football teams is provided in the table below.

Table 5.55: Change in the number of teams as a result of population change

Age Group	Change in Teams				Difference
	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior men (16-45)	41 (-2)	40 (-1)	43 (+3)	46 (+3)	+5
Senior women (16-45)	1 (=)	1 (=)	1 (=)	1 (=)	=
Junior boys (10-15)	27 (-2)	29 (+2)	33 (+4)	33 (=)	+4
Junior girls (10-15)	1 (=)	1 (=)	1 (=)	1 (=)	=
Mini-soccer mixed (6-9)	17 (+1)	18 (+1)	19 (+1)	19 (=)	+3

5.190 In addition, it is anticipated that there will be an increase in teams as a result of club growth; the consultation process revealed that football clubs within the area have plans to field an additional 1 adult male team, 5 additional junior boy's team (11-a-side), 3 additional junior girl's teams (9-a-side) and 1 additional mini-soccer team. It has been assumed that these teams will be established within the first 5 year period (before 2015).

5.191 Table 5.56 below provides a detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type. It uses the following previously established assumptions around peak periods and the nature of current use:

- 60% of play within the adult male football leagues takes place on a Saturday afternoon, with the remaining 40% taking place on a Sunday morning.
- All play within the remaining forms of the game takes place within the respective peak periods.
- 80% of future demand for junior boy's 11-a-side football will be accommodated on senior pitches.

Table 5.56: Detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type and usage

Pitch Type	Match Equivalent Sessions				Difference
	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Adult	+0.5	0	+3	+1.5	+5
Adult male use	-0.5	-0.5	+1.5	+1.5	+2
60% on peak	-0.5	-0.5	+1	+1	+1
40% rest of week	0	0	+0.5	+0.5	+1
Ladies use (all rest of week)	0	0	0	0	0
Junior use (all rest of week)	+1	+0.5	+1.5	0	+3
Junior (11v11) (all on peak)	+0.5	+0.5	+0.5	0	+1.5
Junior (9v9) (all on peak)	+1.5	0	0	0	+1.5
Mini (7v7) (all on peak)	+1	+0.5	+0.5	0	+2
Total	+3.5	+1	+4	+1.5	+10

5.192 Table 5.57 summarises the impact of future demand on the current (baseline) capacity for each pitch type with secured community use within the Scarborough analysis area (see Table 5.46). It demonstrates that the limited amount of spare capacity currently available during the peak period for junior 9-a-side and mini-soccer pitches will be used within the first 5 year projection period.

5.193 The table also shows a reduction in spare capacity on senior pitches outside of the peak period. This is due to the projected increase in junior 11-a-side football team, the majority of which are anticipated to follow current trends and use senior pitches for their competitive home fixtures.

Table 5.57: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only (2030)

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	-10	-17.5	-10.5	-16.5	-11	-16	-10	-14	-9	-13.5
Junior (11v11)	-4	-9.5	-3.5	-9.5	-3	-9.5	-2.5	-9.5	-2.5	-9.5
Junior (9v9)	0	-3	+1.5	-3	+1.5	-3	+1.5	-3	+1.5	-3
Mini (7v7)	-1	-24.5	0	-24.5	+0.5	-24.5	+1	-24.5	+1	-24.5

5.194 The table below uses the overall picture of current demand, which includes latent and displaced demand as well as allowing for a strategic reserve of pitches, as the starting point for assessing the impact of future demand on pitch provision within the analysis area. **This table should be used as the basis for which the key findings and issues are derived.**

5.195 It demonstrates that there is sufficient spare capacity on senior and junior 11-a-side pitches to meet demand during the respective peak periods and elsewhere during the week. In contrast, it also shows that additional capacity will be required during the peak period for junior 9-a-side and mini-soccer pitches.

Table 5.58: Impact of future demand on overall picture of current pitch provision

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	-4.5	-11.5	-5	-10.5	-5.5	-10	-4.5	-8	-3.5	-7.5
Junior (11v11)	-3	-9.5	-2.5	-9.5	-2	-9.5	-1.5	-9.5	-1.5	-9.5
Junior (9v9)	+2.5	-3	+4	-3	+4	-3	+4	-3	+4	-3
Mini (7v7)	-0.5	-24.5	+1.5	-24.5	+2	-24.5	+2.5	-24.5	+2.5	-24.5

Note

Shortly after the completion of the report, the Chairman of Scarborough Sports Juniors Football Club approached the Council with regard to using some land at **Gallows Close** (Scarborough) for the marking out of 2 adult football pitches and 2 junior (9v9) pitches. The Council has agreed to a short-term (one year) lease with the club, with a view to a long-term lease upon the completion of the first year.

The decision on the long-term lease is to be made in the context of another decision, whereby part of the site is currently being investigated for the potential development of an affordable housing scheme (a Council led scheme).

These decisions have to match with the club's long-term aspirations for the development of the site, particularly with regard to the construction of changing facilities. There is an old dilapidated changing block on the site, which the club is currently looking at in terms of the viability of refurbishment. However, the old changing block is located on the part of the site that is subject to long-term development for affordable housing. As such, it is suggested any investment into changing facilities should be directed away from the potential affordable housing site, pending the outcome of the decision as to whether or not the site will be developed for housing.

Whitby Analysis Area

5.196 This section of the PPS presents an overview for the Whitby analysis area. This area-based analysis only includes those sites that are currently within community use. Initially this will include an analysis of all secured and unsecured sites, before looking at secured community use sites in greater detail. The purpose of this task will be to ascertain whether or not the use taking place at unsecured sites can be accommodated on secured sites.

Community Use (secured and unsecured)

5.197 Using information from the site-by-site analysis contained within Table 5.24 above, Table 5.59 below provides an overview of pitch capacity for each format of the game, broken down into capacity during the peak period and capacity elsewhere during the week. It also gives an indication as to the number of sites that are currently overused and the number of sites where capacity exists.

5.198 The table clearly demonstrates that there is limited spare capacity within the Whitby analysis area. Where there is spare capacity, this tends to exist outside of the peak period for each of the respective formats of the game. As such, there is potential for growth of Sunday league (adult male) football, or for increased use by other users of senior pitches, i.e. adult female teams and junior boy's 11-a-side teams.

Table 5.59: Analysis of pitches with community use (including secured and unsecured use but excluding those with no community use)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	3	6	0	-4.5	-4.5	0	1	-2	-2.5
Junior (11v11)	1	3	+1	0	+1	1	0	0	0
Junior (9v9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7)	1	2	0	-7	-7	0	1	0	-7

5.199 It should be noted that a large proportion of demand for football pitches in the Whitby analysis area is met by educational sites. The majority of this demand is generated by Fishburn Park FC, whose junior teams currently use pitches at Eskdale School. The football club have full access to the school's pitches and their use is secured in the long term, with a 25 year annual rolling lease currently in place.

5.200 The table also shows that 1 site in the area is currently being overused (+1 match equivalent session per week). The junior 11-a-side pitches at Eskdale School are used by both the school (for team matches, PE lessons and break time activities) and the Fishburn Park FC junior sides, who also use the pitches for training purposes. This small amount of overuse could be rectified by a number of potential methods, such as limiting the number of training sessions on the pitches, or by providing an additional junior pitch on an alternative site.

Secured Community Use only

5.201 As previously mentioned there are only 2 sites with unsecured community use within the Borough, neither of which are within the Whitby analysis area. As such, unsecured community use sites have no impact on the adequacy of pitch provision to meet current demand in Whitby.

Scenarios

5.202 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of football pitch provision to meet current and future demand in the Whitby analysis area, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latent demand, displaced demand and future demand while allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

5.203 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand, which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and casual play, where such use has been identified. Spare capacity is derived from those sites with secured community use only.

Current Demand

Latent Demand

5.204 For the purposes of this study latent demand has been taken to include the number of additional teams local clubs have stated they could field if they had access to more pitches within their area, in addition to the demand revealed through the market segmentation analysis. This process revealed latent demand for 2 adult male teams in the Whitby analysis area, including latent demand for 1 team from Fishburn Park FC, which is equal to 1 match equivalent session in total. Given the nature of play in the Borough, this session would be split equally across the peak period (half a session) and the rest of the week (half a session).

5.205 Table 5.60 below demonstrates the impact of meeting all identified latent demand on current (baseline) demand during the relevant peak period and during the rest of the week. In spite of the limited spare capacity currently available, the impact of latent demand on existing spare capacity is minimal.

Table 5.60: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including latent demand	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	3	6	-2	-2.5	-1.5	-2
Junior (11v11)	1	3	0	0	0	0
Junior (9v9)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7)	1	2	0	-7	0	-7

5.206 Whilst the table above has shown that the quantity of latent demand within the Whitby analysis area can be theoretically met by existing pitch provision, the

nature and location of this demand is such that it is likely that only half of the match equivalent sessions can be accommodated by current provision. This is due to the demand generated by Fishburn Park, who may wish to develop an additional pitch at their home ground, which is currently at capacity, rather than have a team play elsewhere within the analysis area.

Displaced Demand

5.207 It has been previously demonstrated that all of the displaced demand within the Borough originates from the Scarborough analysis area. As such, displaced demand has no impact on current demand within the Whitby area.

Strategic Reserve

5.208 When assessing the adequacy of the supply of pitches to meet demand, it is important that the need to allow for a 'strategic reserve', or surplus of pitches, is taken into account. Allowing for a strategic reserve will provide flexibility in pitch stock to cater for issues such as a backlog of matches due to adverse weather conditions, and for the movement of pitches to overcome wear and tear.

5.209 For the purposes of this Playing Pitch Strategy, a strategic reserve equivalent to an additional 10% of current demand during the peak period has been applied for each pitch type. The amount of additional demand required to maintain a strategic reserve for each pitch type is presented within the table below.

Table 5.61: Strategic Reserve

Pitch Type	Additional Demand to be classed as 'Strategic Reserve' (Match Equivalent Sessions)
Adult	+0.5
<i>Adult male use</i>	+0.5
60% on peak	+0.5
40% rest of week	0
<i>Ladies use (all rest of week)</i>	0
<i>Junior use (all rest of week)</i>	+0.5
Junior (11v11) (all on peak)	0
Junior (9v9) (all on peak)	0
Mini (7v7) (all on peak)	0
Total	+1
Additional peak demand	+0.5

5.210 Given the limited amount of additional demand required to maintain a strategic reserve of pitches within this particular analysis area, there is little impact upon existing spare capacity. The only visible impact is upon senior pitches during the peak period, where demand for half a match equivalent session is generated.

Table 5.62: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including strategic reserve	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	3	6	-2	-2.5	-1.5	-2
Junior (11v11)	1	3	0	0	0	0
Junior (9v9)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7)	1	2	0	-7	0	-7

Overall picture of current demand

5.211 The overall picture of current demand can be established by totalling the actual current level of play and then adding the amount required to meet the identified latent demand, any displaced demand from teams that would prefer to play within the study area and an allowance for strategic reserve.

5.212 Table 5.63 demonstrates that when all elements of current demand are considered together, only the senior pitches have spare capacity during the peak period. All of the remaining spare capacity exists elsewhere during the week. As such, based around the current supply of pitches with community use, there is no room for growth of the junior formats of the game, which are almost exclusively played during their respective peak periods.

Table 5.63: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including all elements of current demand	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	3	6	-2	-2.5	-1	-1.5
Junior (11v11)	1	3	0	0	0	0
Junior (9v9)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7)	1	2	0	-7	0	-7

Additional Scenario: Improving the quality of the Larpool Lane pitch

5.213 Although the senior pitch at Larpool Lane is currently available for community use, its condition is such that teams are unlikely to want to use the pitch; unless there are no alternatives. This additional scenario provides a brief overview of the impact of bringing Larpool Lane up to a useable and desirable quality on existing spare capacity within the Whitby analysis area.

5.214 In order to calculate the impact of the pitch improvements, the assumption has been made that if Larpool Lane was brought up to standard, the pitch could potentially accommodate 1 match per week during the peak period (Saturday afternoon) and up to 2 matches (or match equivalents) elsewhere during the week. The impact of this on existing capacity is demonstrated in the table below.

Table 5.64: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		After Larpool Lane improvements		How much spare capacity exists after improvements	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	Number of sites	Number of pitches	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	3	6	-1	-1.5	4	7	-2	-3.5
Junior (11v11)	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0
Junior (9v9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7)	1	2	0	-7	1	2	0	-7

5.215 Alternatively, the pitch at Larpool could be made into a dedicated junior 11-a-side pitch, which could potentially help to alleviate some of the current overuse at Eskdale School should Fishburn Park agree to playing some of their junior fixtures on an improved Larpool pitch. An additional junior 11s pitch could accommodate up to 5 matches a week.

Future Demand

5.216 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately. This exercise should seek to establish the adequacy of pitch provision during the peak period for each form of the game and during the rest of the week.

5.217 Future demand for football pitches in the Whitby analysis area has been derived from 2 sources, these being; population projections developed for use within the emerging Borough Local Plan, and the number of additional football teams as a result of club development (see paragraph 5.115).

5.218 Projected population change on an area-by-area basis has been calculated by applying the percentage of current population distribution over the projection period. This method assumes that there will be little change in the distribution of population over the projection period. At present, Whitby contains 8% of the Borough’s population. Whilst it is recognised that the results will not be 100% accurate, it is the only way to establish population change at the required level of detail.

5.219 Table 5.65 uses the method described above to calculate population change in the Whitby analysis area over the next 20 years. It demonstrates that within the age groups that are most likely to participate in football, the population is forecast to decrease by approximately 100 people.

Table 5.65: Population Projections for Whitby (based on current distribution of population)

Age Group	People					Difference
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior men (16-45)	1414	1355	1373	1480	1593	+178
Senior women (16-45)	1393	1301	1295	1385	1481	+88

Junior boys (10-15)	228	208	225	249	261	+33
Junior girls (10-15)	239	219	236	272	286	+47
Mini-soccer mixed (6-9)	413	448	484	497	498	+84

5.220 When applying the Team Generation Rates (TGRs) over the forecast period, the total number of teams in the analysis area is expected to increase by 2, with 1 senior male team and 1 junior male team. A 5-yearly breakdown of change in the number of football teams is provided in the table below.

Table 5.66: Change in the number of teams as a result of population change

Age Group	Change in Teams				Difference
	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior men (16-45)	=	=	=	+1	+1
Senior women (16-45)	=	=	=	=	=
Junior boys (10-15)	=	=	=	+1	+1
Junior girls (10-15)	=	=	=	=	=
Mini-soccer mixed (6-9)	=	=	=	=	=

5.221 Furthermore, it is expected that there will be an increase in teams as a result of club growth; the consultation process revealed that football clubs within the area have plans to field an additional 2 adult male teams and 1 additional junior boy's team (11-a-side). It has been assumed that these teams will be established within the first 5 year period (before 2015).

5.222 Table 5.67 below provides a detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type. It uses the following previously established assumptions around peak periods and the nature of current use:

- 60% of play within the adult male football leagues takes place on a Saturday afternoon, with the remaining 40% taking place on a Sunday morning.
- All play within the remaining forms of the game takes place within the respective peak periods.
- 80% of future demand for junior boy's 11-a-side football will be accommodated on senior pitches.

Table 5.67: Detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type and usage

Pitch Type	Match Equivalent Sessions				Difference
	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Adult	+1	0	0	+0.5	+1
Adult male use	+0.5	0	0	+0.5	+1
60% on peak	+0.5	0	0	+0.5	+1
40% rest of week	0	0	0	0	0
Ladies use (all rest of week)	0	0	0	0	0
Junior use (all rest of week)	+0.5	0	0	+0.5	+1
Junior (11v11) (all on peak)	0	0	0	0	0
Junior (9v9) (all on peak)	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7) (all on peak)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	+1	0	0	+1	+2

5.223 Table 5.68 summarises the impact of future demand on the current (baseline) capacity for each pitch type with secured community use within the Whitby analysis area (see Table 5.59). Given that there is only a small amount of future demand to be generated within the area its impact on existing capacity is demonstrated to be limited. Based on these projections the table clearly shows that, in the future, the majority of spare capacity will continue to be outside of the respective peak periods.

Table 5.68: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only (2030)

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	-2	-2.5	-1.5	-2	-1.5	-2	-1.5	-2	-1	-1.5
Junior (11v11)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior (9v9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7)	0	-7	0	-7	0	-7	0	-7	0	-7

5.224 The table below uses the overall picture of current demand, which includes latent and displaced demand as well as allowing for a strategic reserve of pitches, as the starting point for assessing the impact of future demand on pitch provision within the analysis area. **This table should be used as the basis for which the key findings and issues are derived.**

5.225 Although it clearly shows that the majority of spare pitch capacity will continue to exist outside of the respective peak periods, it also shows that there is still sufficient capacity on senior pitches during the peak period up to the year 2030.

Table 5.69: Impact of future demand on overall picture of current pitch provision

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	-1	-1.5	-0.5	-1	-0.5	-1	-0.5	-1	0	-0.5
Junior (11v11)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior (9v9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7)	0	-7	0	-7	0	-7	0	-7	0	-7

Filey and Hertford Analysis Area

5.226 This section of the PPS presents an overview for the Filey and Hertford analysis area. This area-based analysis only includes those sites that are currently within community use. Initially this will include an analysis of all secured and unsecured sites, before looking at secured community use sites in greater detail. The purpose of this task will be to ascertain whether or not the use taking place at unsecured sites can be accommodated on secured sites.

Community Use (secured and unsecured)

5.227 Using information from the site-by-site analysis contained within Table 5.24 above, Table 5.70 below provides an overview of pitch capacity for each format of the game, broken down into capacity during the peak period and capacity elsewhere during the week. It also gives an indication as to the number of sites that are currently overused and the number of sites where capacity exists.

5.228 The table clearly shows that there is no spare capacity during the peak period for any of the pitch types, with a small amount of spare capacity on senior and mini-soccer pitches available elsewhere during the week. It also indicates that 2 of the 4 sites containing senior football pitches are currently overused, these being; Folkton and Flixton Playing Fields and Hunmanby Playing Fields.

Table 5.70: Analysis of pitches with community use (including secured and unsecured use but excluding those with no community use)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	4	8	+8	-2.5	+5.5	2	1	0	-2.5
Junior (11v11)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior (9v9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7)	3	8	0	-2.5	-2.5	0	2	0	-2.5

5.229 It is apparent that the small amount of spare capacity within the analysis area is due to the quality of the pitches and, therefore, their capacity to accommodate play, rather than a lack of accessible pitches. As such, one potential way in which spare capacity could be increased is to improve the quality of pitch provision within the area.

Secured Community Use only

5.230 As previously mentioned there are only 2 sites with unsecured community use within the Borough, neither of which are within the Filey and Hertford analysis area. As such, unsecured community use sites have no impact on the adequacy of pitch provision to meet current demand in Filey and Hertford.

Scenarios

5.231 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of football pitch provision to meet current and future demand in the Filey analysis area, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latent demand, displaced demand and future demand while allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

5.232 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand, which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and casual play, where such use has been identified. Spare capacity is derived from those sites with secured community use only.

Current Demand

Latent Demand

5.233 For the purposes of this study latent demand has been taken to include the number of additional teams local clubs have stated they could field if they had access to more pitches within their area, in addition to the demand revealed through the market segmentation analysis. In total, there was shown to be latent demand for 12 teams in the Filey and Hertford analysis area. This equates to the following number of match equivalent sessions for each format of the game.

Table 5.71:

Pitch Type	Latent Demand (Match Equivalent Sessions)
Adult	+3.5
<i>Adult male use</i>	<i>+1</i>
<i>60% on peak</i>	<i>+0.5</i>
<i>40% rest of week</i>	<i>+0.5</i>
<i>Ladies use (all rest of week)</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Junior use (all rest of week)</i>	<i>+2.5</i>
Junior (11v11) (all on peak)	+0.5
Junior (9v9) (all on peak)	0
Mini (7v7) (all on peak)	+2
Total	+6

5.234 Table 5.72 below demonstrates the impact of meeting all identified latent demand on current (baseline) demand during the relevant peak period and during the rest of the week. It clearly shows that the additional demand will result in the overuse of senior and mini-soccer pitches, whilst also generating demand for a junior 11-a-side pitch, during the respective peak periods. The only spare capacity remaining is on mini-soccer pitches during the rest of the week.

Table 5.72: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including latent demand	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	4	8	0	-2.5	+0.5	+0.5
Junior (11v11)	0	0	0	0	+0.5	0
Junior (9v9)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7)	3	8	0	-2.5	+2	-2.5

5.235 Although the table above indicates that the quantity of latent demand within the Filey and Hertford analysis area cannot be accommodated by spare capacity at existing pitches, the extent of the resultant overuse could be questioned.

5.236 Through the consultation process Filey Juniors indicated that they could field a team within every junior age category (equating to 10 teams in total) if they had access to more pitches; they currently only have 1 under 7's mini-soccer team. However, it has been previously demonstrated that their home ground, 'Filey Sports Association, Clarence Drive' (Site ID F05), has spare capacity on the existing 2 senior pitches and the 1 mini-soccer pitch. This would suggest that the current lack of teams across the age groups is reflective of a lack of interested players rather than a lack of pitches or facilities.

5.237 The nature and location of the latent demand generated by Hunmanby Playing Fields Association is such that it cannot be met by the existing pitches within the boundaries of their home ground, based around current playing patterns. Furthermore, it is unlikely that the demand for an additional men's team could be met elsewhere within the analysis area.

Displaced Demand

5.238 It has been previously demonstrated that all of the displaced demand within the Borough originates from the Scarborough analysis area. As such, displaced demand has no impact on current demand within the Filey and Hertford area.

Strategic Reserve

5.239 When assessing the adequacy of the supply of pitches to meet demand, it is important that the need to allow for a 'strategic reserve', or surplus of pitches, is taken into account. Allowing for a strategic reserve will provide flexibility in pitch stock to cater for issues such as a backlog of matches due to adverse weather conditions, and for the movement of pitches to overcome wear and tear.

5.240 For the purposes of this Playing Pitch Strategy, a strategic reserve equivalent to an additional 10% of current demand during the peak period has been applied for each pitch type. The amount of additional demand required to maintain a strategic reserve for each pitch type is presented within the table below.

Table 5.73: Strategic Reserve

Pitch Type	Additional Demand to be classed as 'Strategic Reserve' (Match Equivalent Sessions)
Adult	+0.5
Adult male use	+0.5
60% on peak	+0.5
40% rest of week	0
Ladies use (all rest of week)	0
Junior use (all rest of week)	0
Junior (11v11) (all on peak)	0
Junior (9v9) (all on peak)	0
Mini (7v7) (all on peak)	+0.5
Total	+1
Additional peak demand	+1

5.241 The table below demonstrates how the additional demand, which would be required to maintain a strategic reserve of pitches, impacts upon existing spare capacity. It shows that the demand would result in the overuse of senior and mini-soccer pitches during the peak period; requiring additional pitches to be made available if a strategic reserve was to be maintained.

Table 5.74: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including strategic reserve	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
			Senior	4	8	0
Junior (11v11)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior (9v9)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7)	3	8	0	-2.5	+0.5	-2.5

Overall picture of current demand

5.242 The overall picture of current demand can be established by totalling the actual current level of play and then adding the amount required to meet the identified latent demand, any displaced demand from teams that would prefer to play within the study area and an allowance for strategic reserve.

5.243 Table 5.75 demonstrates that when all elements of current demand are considered together there is very little spare capacity on football pitches within the area; the only spare capacity exists on mini-soccer pitches outside of the peak period. Moreover, it is apparent that the demand for each pitch type currently exceeds the existing level of provision.

Table 5.75: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including all elements of current demand	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
			Senior	4	8	0
Junior (11v11)	0	0	0	0	+0.5	0
Junior (9v9)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7)	3	8	0	-2.5	+2.5	-2.5

Future Demand

5.244 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately. This exercise should seek to establish the adequacy of pitch provision during the peak period for each form of the game and during the rest of the week.

5.245 Future demand for football pitches in the Filey and Hertford analysis area has been derived from 2 sources, these being; population projections developed for use within the emerging Borough Local Plan, and the number of additional football teams as a result of club development (see paragraph 5.115).

5.246 Projected population change on an area-by-area basis has been calculated by applying the percentage of current population distribution over the projection period. This method assumes that there will be little change in the distribution of population over the projection period. At present, the Filey and Hertford area contains approximately 4% of the Borough’s population. Whilst it is recognised that the results will not be 100% accurate, it is the only way to establish population change at the required level of detail.

5.247 Table 5.76 uses the method described above to calculate population change in the analysis area over the next 20 years. It demonstrates that within the age groups that are most likely to participate in football, the population is forecast to decrease by 48 people.

Table 5.76: Population Projections for Filey and Hertford (based on current distribution of population)

Age Group	People					Difference
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior men (16-45)	707	678	687	734	796	+89
Senior women (16-45)	696	656	642	699	734	+38
Junior boys (10-15)	109	109	113	130	124	+16
Junior girls (10-15)	120	109	124	130	137	+17
Mini-soccer mixed (6-9)	207	219	236	249	249	+42

5.248 When the Team Generation Rates (TGRs) are applied, it is clear that the change in population over the next 20 years will not result in a change in the

number of football teams within the Filey and Hertford analysis area. However, it is expected that there will be an increase in teams as a result of club growth; the consultation process revealed that football clubs within the area have plans to field an additional 1 adult male team and 1 additional junior boy's team (11-a-side). It has been assumed that these teams will be established within the first 5 year period (before 2015).

5.249 Table 5.77 below provides a detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type. It uses the following previously established assumptions around peak periods and the nature of current use:

- 60% of play within the adult male football leagues takes place on a Saturday afternoon, with the remaining 40% taking place on a Sunday morning.
- All play within the remaining forms of the game takes place within the respective peak periods.
- 80% of future demand for junior boy's 11-a-side football will be accommodated on senior pitches.

Table 5.77: Detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type and usage

Pitch Type	Match Equivalent Sessions				Difference
	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Adult	+1	0	0	0	+1
<i>Adult male use</i>	+0.5	0	0	0	+0.5
<i>60% on peak</i>	+0.5	0	0	0	+0.5
<i>40% rest of week</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ladies use (all rest of week)</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Junior use (all rest of week)</i>	+0.5	0	0	0	+0.5
Junior (11v11) (all on peak)	0	0	0	0	0
Junior (9v9) (all on peak)	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7) (all on peak)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	+1	0	0	0	+1

5.250 Table 5.78 summarises the impact of future demand on the current (baseline) capacity for each pitch type with secured community use within the Filey and Hertford analysis area (see Table 5.70). It shows that the additional demand placed on senior pitches will result in overuse during the peak period and reduced spare capacity elsewhere during the week for that particular form of the game. There is no future demand generated for other pitches in the analysis area and as such there is no associated impact.

Table 5.78: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only (2030)

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	0	-2.5	+0.5	-2	+0.5	-2	+0.5	-2	+0.5	-2
Junior (11v11)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior (9v9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7)	0	-2.5	0	-2.5	0	-2.5	0	-2.5	0	-2.5

5.251 The table below uses the overall picture of current demand, which includes latent and displaced demand as well as allowing for a strategic reserve of pitches, as the starting point for assessing the impact of future demand on pitch provision within the analysis area. **This table should be used as the basis for which the key findings and issues are derived.**

5.252 It demonstrates that the existing overuse of senior pitches during both the peak period and during the rest of the week will be exacerbated by future demand. However, this is not the case for the other pitch types; any existing spare capacity or overuse will be sustained over the assessment period as no future demand for these pitches was identified.

Table 5.79: Impact of future demand on overall picture of current pitch provision

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	+1	+0.5	+1.5	+1	+1.5	+1	+1.5	+1	+1.5	+1
Junior (11v11)	+0.5	0	+0.5	0	+0.5	0	+0.5	0	+0.5	0
Junior (9v9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7)	+2.5	-2.5	+2.5	-2.5	+2.5	-2.5	+2.5	-2.5	+2.5	-2.5

Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave

5.253 This section of the PPS presents an overview for the Esk Valley analysis area. This area-based analysis only includes those sites that are currently within community use. Initially this will include an analysis of all secured and unsecured sites, before looking at secured community use sites in greater detail. The purpose of this task will be to ascertain whether or not the use taking place at unsecured sites can be accommodated on secured sites.

Community Use (secured and unsecured)

5.254 Using information from the site-by-site analysis, Table 5.80 below provides an overview of pitch capacity for each format of the game, broken down into capacity during the peak period and capacity elsewhere during the week. It also gives an indication as to the number of sites that are currently overused and the number of sites where capacity exists.

5.255 Football pitch provision in the Esk Valley area is currently limited to senior pitches. Based on current use of these pitches, there is shown to be spare capacity during both the peak period for senior football and during the rest of the week.

Table 5.80: Analysis of pitches with community use (including secured and unsecured use but excluding those with no community use)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	4	4	0	-7.5	-7.5	0	3	-2	-5.5
Junior (11v11)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior (9v9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Secured Community Use only

5.256 As previously mentioned there are only 2 sites with unsecured community use within the Borough, neither of which are within the Esk Valley analysis area. As such, unsecured community use sites have no impact on the adequacy of pitch provision to meet current demand in the area.

Scenarios

5.257 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of football pitch provision to meet current and future demand in the Esk Valley analysis area, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latent demand, displaced demand and future demand while allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

5.258 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand, which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and casual play, where such use has been identified.

Current Demand

5.259 No latent or displaced demand for football pitches within the Esk Valley analysis area has been identified. As such, there is no additional current demand to factor in to the area-based overview of pitch provision.

Strategic Reserve

5.260 When assessing the adequacy of the supply of pitches to meet demand, it is important that the need to allow for a 'strategic reserve', or surplus of pitches, is taken into account. Allowing for a strategic reserve will provide flexibility in pitch stock to cater for issues such as a backlog of matches due to adverse weather conditions, and for the movement of pitches to overcome wear and tear.

5.261 For the purposes of this Playing Pitch Strategy, a strategic reserve equivalent to an additional 10% of current demand during the peak period has been applied for each pitch type. Within the Esk Valley analysis area, where current demand for football pitches is low, the additional demand required to maintain a strategic reserve does not result in a requirement for an additional pitch. As such, the impact of allowing for a strategic reserve is insignificant and has no impact on current pitch provision.

Overall picture of current demand

5.262 The overall picture of current demand can be established by totalling the actual current level of play and then adding the amount required to meet the identified latent demand, any displaced demand from teams that would prefer to play within the study area and an allowance for strategic reserve. Given that no such additional current demand has been identified through the PPS process, **the current demand scenarios have no impact on the adequacy of pitches to meet existing demand.**

Future Demand

5.263 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately. This exercise should seek to establish the adequacy of pitch provision during the peak period for each form of the game and during the rest of the week.

5.264 Future demand for football pitches in the Esk Valley analysis area has been derived from 2 sources, these being; population projections developed for use within the emerging Borough Local Plan, and the number of additional football teams as a result of club development (see paragraph 5.115).

5.265 Projected population change on an area-by-area basis has been calculated by applying the percentage of current population distribution over the projection period. This method assumes that there will be little change in the distribution of population over the projection period. At present, the Esk Valley area contains approximately 4% of the Borough's population. Whilst it is recognised that the results will not be 100% accurate, it is the only way to establish population change at the required level of detail.

5.266 Table 5.81 uses the method described above to calculate population change in the analysis area over the next 20 years. It demonstrates that within the age groups that are most likely to participate in football, the population is forecast to decrease by 132 people.

Table 5.81: Population Projections for the Esk Valley (based on current distribution of population)

Age Group	People (000s)					Difference
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior men (16-45)	1948	1869	1880	2025	2190	+243
Senior women (16-45)	1915	1793	1779	1906	2028	+113
Junior boys (10-15)	305	284	304	343	348	+44
Junior girls (10-15)	326	295	326	367	386	+59
Mini-soccer mixed (6-9)	566	612	664	687	684	+119

5.267 When applying the Team Generation Rates (TGRs) over the forecast period, the total number of teams in the Esk Valley analysis area is expected to increase by 3; 1 senior male team, 1 junior male team and 1 mini-soccer team. A 5-yearly breakdown of change in the number of football teams is provided in the table below.

Table 5.82: Change in the number of teams as a result of population change

Age Group	Change in Teams				Difference
	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior men (16-45)	=	=	=	+1	+1
Senior women (16-45)	=	=	=	=	=
Junior boys (10-15)	=	=	=	+1	+1
Junior girls (10-15)	=	=	=	=	=
Mini-soccer mixed (6-9)	=	=	=	+1	+1

5.268 In contrast, the club consultation process revealed that clubs currently have no plans to increase the number of teams they field. Table 5.83 below provides a detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type. It uses the following previously established assumptions around peak periods and the nature of current use:

- 60% of play within the adult male football leagues takes place on a Saturday afternoon, with the remaining 40% taking place on a Sunday morning.
- All play within the remaining forms of the game takes place within the respective peak periods.

- 80% of future demand for junior boy's 11-a-side football will be accommodated on senior pitches.

Table 5.83: Detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type and usage

Pitch Type	Match Equivalent Sessions				Difference
	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Adult	0	0	0	+1	+1
<i>Adult male use</i>	0	0	0	+0.5	+0.5
<i>60% on peak</i>	0	0	0	+0.5	+0.5
<i>40% rest of week</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ladies use (all rest of week)</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Junior use (all rest of week)</i>	0	0	0	+0.5	+0.5
Junior (11v11) (all on peak)	0	0	0	0	0
Junior (9v9) (all on peak)	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7) (all on peak)	0	0	0	+0.5	+0.5
Total	0	0	0	+1.5	+1.5

5.269 Table 5.84 summarises the impact of future demand on the current (baseline) capacity for each pitch type with secured community use within the Esk Valley analysis area (see Table 5.80). It shows that the additional demand placed on senior pitches will reduce the amount of spare capacity available during the peak period and elsewhere during the week for that particular form of the game. The change in population will also result in demand for a mini 7v7 pitch by the end of the study period. **Given that there is no latent demand, this table should be used as the basis for which the key findings and issues are derived.**

Table 5.84: Impact of future demand on overall picture of current pitch provision

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	-2	-5.5	-2	-5.5	-2	-5.5	-2	-5.5	-1.5	-5
Junior (11v11)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior (9v9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+0.5	0

Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales Analysis Area

5.270 This section of the PPS presents an overview for the Scalby analysis area. This area-based analysis only includes those sites that are currently within community use. Initially this will include an analysis of all secured and unsecured sites, before looking at secured community use sites in greater detail. The purpose of this task will be to ascertain whether or not the use taking place at unsecured sites can be accommodated on secured sites.

Community Use (secured and unsecured)

5.271 Using information from the site-by-site analysis contained within Table 5.24 above, Table 5.81 below provides an overview of pitch capacity for each format of the game, broken down into capacity during the peak period and capacity elsewhere during the week. It also gives an indication as to the number of sites that are currently overused and the number of sites where capacity exists.

Table 5.81: Analysis of pitches with community use (including secured and unsecured use but excluding those with no community use)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	2	2	+0.5	-0.5	0	1	1	0	-0.5
Junior (11v11)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior (9v9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7)	1	2	0	-10	-10	0	1	0	-10

Secured Community Use only

5.272 As previously mentioned there are only 2 sites with unsecured community use within the Borough, neither of which are within the Scalby analysis area. As such, unsecured community use sites have no impact on the adequacy of pitch provision to meet current demand in Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales.

Scenarios

5.273 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of football pitch provision to meet current and future demand in the Scalby analysis area, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latent demand, displaced demand and future demand while allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

5.274 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand, which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and casual play, where such use has been identified.

Current Demand

Latent Demand

5.275 For the purposes of this study latent demand has been taken to include the number of additional teams local clubs have stated they could field if they had access to more pitches within their area, in addition to the demand revealed through the market segmentation analysis. In total, there was shown to be latent demand for 3 teams in the Scalby analysis area. This equates to the following number of match equivalent sessions for each format of the game.

Table 5.82:

Pitch Type	Latent Demand (Match Equivalent Sessions)
Adult	+1
Adult male use	+0.5
60% on peak	+0.5
40% rest of week	0
Ladies use (all rest of week)	0
Junior use (all rest of week)	+0.5
Junior (11v11) (all on peak)	+0.5
Junior (9v9) (all on peak)	0
Mini (7v7) (all on peak)	0
Total	+1.5

5.276 Table 5.83 below demonstrates the impact of meeting all identified latent demand on current (baseline) demand during the relevant peak period and during the rest of the week. It shows that the additional demand placed on senior pitches will use the existing spare capacity elsewhere during the week and result in overuse during the peak period. It also demonstrates that there is likely to be demand for a junior 11-a-side pitch within the analysis area; however, this demand could also be met on a senior pitch.

Table 5.83: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including latent demand	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	2	2	0	-0.5	+0.5	0
Junior (11v11)	0	0	0	0	+0.5	0
Junior (9v9)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7)	1	2	0	-10	0	-10

Displaced Demand

5.277 It has been previously demonstrated that all of the displaced demand within the Borough originates from the Scarborough analysis area. As such, displaced demand has no impact on current demand within the Scalby area.

Strategic Reserve

- 5.278 When assessing the adequacy of the supply of pitches to meet demand, it is important that the need to allow for a 'strategic reserve', or surplus of pitches, is taken into account. Allowing for a strategic reserve will provide flexibility in pitch stock to cater for issues such as a backlog of matches due to adverse weather conditions, and for the movement of pitches to overcome wear and tear.
- 5.279 For the purposes of this Playing Pitch Strategy, a strategic reserve equivalent to an additional 10% of current demand during the peak period has been applied for each pitch type. Within the Scalby analysis area, where current demand for football pitches is low, the additional demand required to maintain a strategic reserve does not result in a requirement for an additional pitch. As such, the impact of allowing for a strategic reserve is insignificant and has no impact on current pitch provision.

Overall picture of current demand

- 5.280 The overall picture of current demand can be established by totalling the actual current level of play and then adding the amount required to meet the identified latent demand, any displaced demand from teams that would prefer to play within the study area and an allowance for strategic reserve. Given that the PPS process has only identified some additional latent demand within the Scalby analysis area, **Table 5.X above is considered to be a reflection of the overall picture of current demand.**

Future Demand

- 5.281 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately. This exercise should seek to establish the adequacy of pitch provision during the peak period for each form of the game and during the rest of the week.
- 5.282 Future demand for football pitches in the Scalby analysis area has been derived from 2 sources, these being; population projections developed for use within the emerging Borough Local Plan, and the number of additional football teams as a result of club development (see paragraph 5.115).
- 5.283 Projected population change on an area-by-area basis has been calculated by applying the percentage of current population distribution over the projection period. This method assumes that there will be little change in the distribution of population over the projection period. At present, the Scalby area contains approximately 5% of the Borough's population. Whilst it is recognised that the results will not be 100% accurate, it is the only way to establish population change at the required level of detail.
- 5.284 Table 5.84 uses the method described above to calculate population change in the analysis area over the next 20 years. It demonstrates that within the age groups that are most likely to participate in football, the population is forecast to decrease by 144 people.

Table 5.84: Population Projections for the Scalby area (based on current distribution of population)

Age Group	People (000s)					Difference
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior men (16-45)	2132	2044	2049	2214	2389	+257
Senior women (16-45)	2089	1956	1936	2084	2215	+126
Junior boys (10-15)	337	317	338	379	386	+48
Junior girls (10-15)	359	328	360	403	423	+64
Mini-soccer mixed (6-9)	609	667	720	746	747	+137

5.285 When applying the Team Generation Rates (TGRs) over the forecast period, the total number of teams in the Scalby analysis area is expected to increase by 3; 1 senior male team, 1 junior male team and 1 mini-soccer team. A 5-yearly breakdown of change in the number of football teams is provided in the table below.

Table 5.85: Change in the number of teams as a result of population change

Age Group	Change in Teams				Difference
	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior men (16-45)	=	=	=	+1	+1
Senior women (16-45)	=	=	=	=	=
Junior boys (10-15)	=	=	=	+1	+1
Junior girls (10-15)	=	=	=	=	=
Mini-soccer mixed (6-9)	=	=	=	+1	+1

5.286 Furthermore, it is expected that there will be an increase in teams as a result of club growth; the consultation process revealed that football clubs within the area have plans to field an additional 1 adult male team and 1 additional junior boy's team (11-a-side). It has been assumed that these teams will be established within the first 5 year period (before 2015).

5.287 Table 5.86 below provides a detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type. It uses the following previously established assumptions around peak periods and the nature of current use:

- 60% of play within the adult male football leagues takes place on a Saturday afternoon, with the remaining 40% taking place on a Sunday morning.
- All play within the remaining forms of the game takes place within the respective peak periods.
- 80% of future demand for junior boy's 11-a-side football will be accommodated on senior pitches.

Table 5.86: Detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type and usage

Pitch Type	Match Equivalent Sessions				Difference
	2015	2020	2025	2030	

Adult	+1	0	0	+1	+2
Adult male use	+0.5	0	0	+0.5	+1
60% on peak	+0.5	0	0	+0.5	+1
40% rest of week	0	0	0	0	0
Ladies use (all rest of week)	0	0	0	0	0
Junior use (all rest of week)	+0.5	0	0	+0.5	+1
Junior (11v11) (all on peak)	0	0	0	0	0
Junior (9v9) (all on peak)	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7) (all on peak)	0	0	0	+0.5	+0.5
Total	+1	0	0	+1.5	+2.5

5.288 Table 5.87 summarises the impact of future demand on the current (baseline) capacity for each pitch type with secured community use within the Derwent Valley analysis area (see Table 5.81). It shows that the additional demand placed on senior pitches will result in overuse during the peak period and reduced spare capacity elsewhere during the week. There is no future demand generated for other pitches in the analysis area and as such there are no other associated impacts.

Table 5.87: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only (2030)

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	0	-0.5	+0.5	0	+0.5	0	+0.5	0	+1	+0.5
Junior (11v11)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior (9v9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7)	0	-10	0	-10	0	-10	0	-10	+0.5	-10

5.289 The table below uses the overall picture of current demand, which includes latent and displaced demand as well as allowing for a strategic reserve of pitches, as the starting point for assessing the impact of future demand on pitch provision within the analysis area. **This table should be used as the basis for which the key findings and issues are derived.**

5.290 It clearly shows that when all the individual elements of demand are considered together, additional capacity on senior football pitches will be required during both the peak period and during the rest of the week. Similarly, extra capacity at junior 11-a-side and mini 7-a-side pitches during the peak period will be required. For junior 9-a-side pitches there is shown to be adequate capacity to meet demand both now and into the future.

Table 5.88: Impact of future demand on overall picture of current pitch provision

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	+0.5	0	+1	+0.5	+1	+0.5	+1	+0.5	+1.5	+1
Junior (11v11)	+0.5	0	+0.5	0	+0.5	0	+0.5	0	+0.5	0

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Junior (9v9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7)	0	-10	0	-10	0	-10	0	-10	+0.5	-10

Derwent Valley Analysis Area

5.291 This section of the PPS presents an overview for the Derwent Valley analysis area. This area-based analysis only includes those sites that are currently within community use. Initially this will include an analysis of all secured and unsecured sites, before looking at secured community use sites in greater detail. The purpose of this task will be to ascertain whether or not the use taking place at unsecured sites can be accommodated on secured sites.

Community Use (secured and unsecured)

5.292 Using information from the site-by-site analysis contained within Table 5.24 above, Table 5.89 below provides an overview of pitch capacity for each format of the game, broken down into capacity during the peak period and capacity elsewhere during the week. It also gives an indication as to the number of sites that are currently overused and the number of sites where capacity exists.

Table 5.89: Analysis of pitches with community use (including secured and unsecured use but excluding those with no community use)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	3	3	+1	-1.5	-0.5	1	2	-0.5	-1
Junior (11v11)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior (9v9)	2	2	0	-2	-2	0	1	-1	-1
Mini (7v7)	2	2	0	-3	-3	0	1	0	-3

Secured Community Use only

5.293 As previously mentioned there are only 2 sites with unsecured community use within the Borough. One of these, East Ayton Community Primary School, is within the Derwent Valley analysis area. At present this site, which contains 2 pitches, is only used by local sides for training purposes (no competitive fixtures take place on the site); however, this training use accounts for 1 match equivalent session per week. As such, Table 5.24 (site-by-site analysis) states that there is no capacity for additional play each of the respective unsecured sites.

5.294 With this in mind, Table 5.90 below demonstrates that when the demand from unsecured sites is redistributed, there is less spare capacity on junior 9-a-side and mini-soccer pitches within the Derwent Valley analysis area. Spare capacity on the other pitches remains unaffected.

Table 5.90: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week

Senior	3	3	+1	-1.5	-0.5	1	2	-0.5	-1
Junior (11v11)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior (9v9)	1	1	0	-2	-2	0	1	-1	-1
Mini (7v7)	1	1	0	-3	-3	0	1	0	-3

Table 5.90 (Continued): Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Total demand from unsecured sites	Number of pitches at unsecured sites used in the peak period	How much spare capacity exists after demand from unsecured sites is redistributed...		What unmet demand exists after demand from unsecured sites is redistributed...	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	0	0	-0.5	-1	0	0
Junior (11v11)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior (9v9)	1	0	-1	0	0	0
Mini (7v7)	1	0	0	-2	0	0

Scenarios

5.295 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of football pitch provision to meet current and future demand in the Derwent Valley analysis area, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latent demand, displaced demand and future demand while allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

5.296 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand, which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and casual play, where such use has been identified.

Current Demand

Latent Demand

5.297 For the purposes of this study latent demand has been taken to include the number of additional teams local clubs have stated they could field if they had access to more pitches within their area, in addition to the demand revealed through the market segmentation analysis. In total, there was shown to be latent demand for 3 teams in the Derwent Valley analysis area. This equates to the following number of match equivalent sessions for each format of the game.

Table 5.91:

Pitch Type	Latent Demand (Match Equivalent Sessions)
Adult	+1
Adult male use	+0.5
60% on peak	+0.5
40% rest of week	0
Ladies use (all rest of week)	0
Junior use (all rest of week)	+0.5
Junior (11v11) (all on peak)	0

Junior (9v9) (all on peak)	0
Mini (7v7) (all on peak)	+0.5
Total	+1.5

5.298 Table 5.92 below demonstrates the impact of meeting all identified latent demand on current (baseline) demand during the relevant peak period and during the rest of the week. It shows that there is sufficient existing spare capacity on senior pitches to accommodate the identified demand. However, it also shows the additional demand will result in the overuse of the only mini-soccer pitch in the analysis area during the peak period.

Table 5.92: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including latent demand	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	3	3	-0.5	-1	0	-0.5
Junior (11v11)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior (9v9)	1	1	-1	0	-1	0
Mini (7v7)	1	1	0	-2	+0.5	-2

Displaced Demand

5.299 It has been previously demonstrated that all of the displaced demand within the Borough originates from the Scarborough analysis area. As such, displaced demand has no impact on current demand within the Derwent Valley area.

Strategic Reserve

5.300 When assessing the adequacy of the supply of pitches to meet demand, it is important that the need to allow for a 'strategic reserve', or surplus of pitches, is taken into account. Allowing for a strategic reserve will provide flexibility in pitch stock to cater for issues such as a backlog of matches due to adverse weather conditions, and for the movement of pitches to overcome wear and tear.

5.301 For the purposes of this Playing Pitch Strategy, a strategic reserve equivalent to an additional 10% of current demand during the peak period has been applied for each pitch type. Within the Derwent Valley analysis area, where current demand for football pitches is low, the additional demand required to maintain a strategic reserve does not result in a requirement for an additional pitch. As such, the impact of allowing for a strategic reserve is insignificant and has no impact on current pitch provision.

Overall picture of current demand

5.302 The overall picture of current demand can be established by totalling the actual current level of play and then adding the amount required to meet the identified latent demand, any displaced demand from teams that would prefer to play

within the study area and an allowance for strategic reserve. Given that the PPS process has only identified some additional latent demand within the Scalby analysis area, **Table 5.X above is considered to be a reflection of the overall picture of current demand.**

Future Demand

5.303 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately. This exercise should seek to establish the adequacy of pitch provision during the peak period for each form of the game and during the rest of the week.

5.304 Future demand for football pitches in the Derwent Valley analysis area has been derived from 2 sources, these being; population projections developed for use within the emerging Borough Local Plan, and the number of additional football teams as a result of club development (see paragraph 5.115).

5.305 Projected population change on an area-by-area basis has been calculated by applying the percentage of current population distribution over the projection period. This method assumes that there will be little change in the distribution of population over the projection period. At present, the Derwent Valley area contains approximately 5% of the Borough’s population. Whilst it is recognised that the results will not be 100% accurate, it is the only way to establish population change at the required level of detail.

5.306 Table 5.93 uses the method described above to calculate population change in the analysis area over the next 20 years. It demonstrates that within the age groups that are most likely to participate in football, the population is forecast to decrease by 108 people.

Table 5.93: Population Projections for the Derwent Valley (based on current distribution of population)

Age Group	People (000s)					Difference
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior men (16-45)	1599	1530	1542	1658	1792	+193
Senior women (16-45)	1567	1465	1452	1563	1655	+88
Junior boys (10-15)	250	240	248	284	286	+36
Junior girls (10-15)	272	240	270	308	324	+52
Mini-soccer mixed (6-9)	457	503	540	556	560	+103

5.307 When applying the Team Generation Rates (TGRs) over the forecast period, the total number of teams in the Derwent Valley analysis area is expected to increase by 3; 1 senior male team, 1 junior male team and 1 mini-soccer team. A 5-yearly breakdown of change in the number of football teams is provided in the table below.

Table 5.94: Change in the number of teams as a result of population change

Age Group	Change in Teams	Difference
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	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior men (16-45)	=	=	=	+1	+1
Senior women (16-45)	=	=	=	=	=
Junior boys (10-15)	=	=	=	+1	+1
Junior girls (10-15)	=	=	=	=	=
Mini-soccer mixed (6-9)	=	=	=	+1	+1

5.308 It is also expected that there will be an increase in teams as a result of club growth; the consultation process revealed that football clubs within the area have plans to field an additional 2 junior boy's teams (11-a-side). It has been assumed that these teams will be established within the first 5 year period (before 2015).

5.309 Table 5.95 below provides a detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type. It uses the following previously established assumptions around peak periods and the nature of current use:

- 60% of play within the adult male football leagues takes place on a Saturday afternoon, with the remaining 40% taking place on a Sunday morning.
- All play within the remaining forms of the game takes place within the respective peak periods.
- 80% of future demand for junior boy's 11-a-side football will be accommodated on senior pitches.

Table 5.95: Detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type and usage

Pitch Type	Match Equivalent Sessions				Difference
	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Adult	+0.5	0	0	+1	+1.5
Adult male use	0	0	0	+0.5	+0.5
60% on peak	0	0	0	+0.5	+0.5
40% rest of week	0	0	0	0	0
Ladies use (all rest of week)	0	0	0	0	0
Junior use (all rest of week)	+0.5	0	0	+0.5	+1
Junior (11v11) (all on peak)	+0.5	0	0	0	+0.5
Junior (9v9) (all on peak)	0	0	0	0	0
Mini (7v7) (all on peak)	0	0	0	+0.5	+0.5
Total	+1	0	0	+1.5	+2.5

5.310 Table 5.96 summarises the impact of future demand on the current (baseline) capacity for each pitch type with secured community use within the Derwent Valley analysis area (see Table 5.90). The table demonstrates that the additional demand will result in a requirement for further capacity on junior 11-a-side and mini 7-a-side pitches during the peak period.

Table 5.96: Impact of future demand on baseline capacity

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity										
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030		
	During the	Elsewhere during the	During the	Elsewhere during the	During the	Elsewhere during the	During the	Elsewhere during the	During the	Elsewhere during the	

	peak period	week	peak period	week	peak period	week	peak period	week	peak period	week
Senior	-0.5	-1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	0	0
Junior (11v11)	0	0	+0.5	0	+0.5	0	+0.5	0	+0.5	0
Junior (9v9)	-1	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1	0
Mini (7v7)	0	-2	0	-2	0	-2	0	-2	+0.5	-2

5.311 The table below uses the overall picture of current demand, which includes latent and displaced demand as well as allowing for a strategic reserve of pitches, as the starting point for assessing the impact of future demand on pitch provision within the analysis area. **This table should be used as the basis for which the key findings and issues are derived.**

5.312 It clearly shows that the spare capacity that exists on senior pitches during the rest of the week will be used within the first 5 year assessment period and there will be a requirement for additional capacity by the end of the study period. In addition, there will be a requirement for extra capacity on junior 11-a-side pitches during the peak period. For junior 9-a-side and mini-soccer pitches there is no forecast change in capacity from the baseline year (2010).

Table 5.97: Impact of future demand on overall picture of current pitch provision

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	0	-0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	+0.5	+0.5
Junior (11v11)	0	0	+0.5	0	+0.5	0	+0.5	0	+0.5	0
Junior (9v9)	-1	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1	0
Mini (7v7)	+0.5	-2	+0.5	-2	+0.5	-2	+0.5	-2	+1	-2

KEY ISSUES

5.313 Through the analysis of football pitch provision set out in the previous pages, the following key issues have been identified:

Borough-wide Issues

- Participation in senior male football within the Borough is above both the national and regional averages. However, participation in all other forms of the game falls below these averages.
- Junior formats of the game are growing in popularity with more players participating and more teams registered in community leagues, whilst participation in the other formats of the game has remained stagnant.
- There is a considerable amount of latent and displaced demand in the Borough, whilst the majority of future demand is to be generated by club development rather than population growth.
- Scarborough Athletic are hoping to be able move back to Scarborough at some point in the near future, however, there are currently no facilities within the town that meet the required FA ground standards for their current level of participation.
- The quality of football pitches in the Borough is generally good; from a total number of 121 pitches, 81 were shown to be of a good quality, 33 of an average quality and 7 of a poor quality when assessed against a set of pre-determined criteria. The 7 pitches that were shown of poor quality were:
 - 3 x senior pitches at Oliver's Mount, Scarborough (*community use*)
 - 2 x senior pitches and 1 x mini (7v7) pitch at Filey Community Sports Club (*community use*)
 - 1 x senior pitch at Larpool Lane, Whitby (*available but unused*)
- The following 6 sites in the Borough are currently being overused;
 - Ayton Sports Association (East Ayton) + 1 match equivalent session (senior pitch)
 - Eskdale School, Whitby +1 match equivalent session (junior 11v11)
 - Folkton and Flixton Playing Fields +1 match equivalent session (senior)
 - Hunmanby Playing Fields +9 match equivalent sessions (senior)
 - Scalby Football and Cricket Club +0.5 match equivalent sessions (senior)
 - Scalby School Playing Fields +1 match equivalent session (junior 11v11)
- There is some spare capacity in terms of match equivalent sessions within the current provision of senior pitches in the Borough, both during the peak period for adult male football and elsewhere during the week. It is anticipated that this spare capacity will remain up to the year 2030.

- The majority (80%) of junior 11-a-side football is played on senior pitches. Whilst there is currently a small amount of spare capacity (2.5 match equivalent sessions) during the peak period there is a significant level of spare capacity elsewhere during the week.
- There is a shortfall of junior 9v9 and mini-soccer pitches during the peak period for those formats of the game, which is likely to grow over the study period.
- Based on the current amount and distribution of teams within the Borough, the new FA youth development guidelines for pitch sizes will result in additional demand for junior 9-a-side and mini-soccer 5-a-side pitches that cannot be met by current pitch provision, whilst the demand for junior 11-a-side and 7-a-side pitches will be reduced. The changes could result in a requirement for 13 additional 9v9 pitches and 4 additional 5v5 pitches within the Borough during the peak periods for each respective format of the game.
- There are currently 4 artificial grass pitches (AGPs) in the Borough, all of which are sand-based astro-turf that are suitable for football training purposes rather than competitive fixtures.
- Although there is shown to be some spare capacity (in terms of hours of community use during the peak period) across the Borough's artificial grass pitches both now and over the study period (up to 2030), the Football Association are seeking to promote the provision of 3G artificial grass pitches across the country. Their model has identified demand for 2.5 3G pitches in Scarborough, which can be used for competitive fixtures in addition to training. Therefore, whilst there is little in the way of a pure quantitative argument for additional AGP provision, there is a qualitative argument whereby an additional pitch could be provided to meet FA requirements.

Scarborough Analysis Area Issues

- The Scarborough analysis area accounts for the majority of latent and displaced demand within the Borough. Although the nature and location of this demand means that it can, on the whole, be met within the study area, Scarborough Athletic's move back to the town is dependant upon a high standard facility being built (see above).
- There is currently a relatively small amount of spare capacity on senior (-4.5 match equivalent sessions) and junior 11-a-side (-3 match equivalent sessions) pitches during the peak periods for the respective formats of the game, with a larger amount of spare elsewhere during the week. This is unlikely to change significantly over the study period based on forecast future demand (up to 2030).
- Junior 9-a-side pitches are currently being overused (+2.5 match equivalent sessions) during the peak period for this format of the game, which is likely to grow over the study period as a result of future demand. Outside of the peak period there is a significant level of spare capacity, both now and into the future.

- The current supply of mini-soccer 7-a-side pitches closely matches the current level of demand during the peak period (there is currently a -0.5 match equivalent session surplus). However, it is anticipated that this will change over the study period as a result of increased future demand; an eventual deficit of 3 pitches by 2030.

Whitby Analysis Area Issues

- Based on current levels of play there is currently a small amount of spare capacity (-2 match equivalent sessions) on senior pitches during the peak period. Spare capacity also exists elsewhere during the week.
- There is a small amount of overuse (+1 match equivalent session) on the junior 11-a-side pitches at Eskdale School. This is due to the many sources of demand placed on the pitches; they are used by the school and by Fishburn Park FC for competitive junior matches and for training purposes.
- There is currently no spare capacity on mini-soccer (7v7) pitches during the peak period. However, there is spare capacity (-7 match equivalent sessions) elsewhere during the week.
- There is only a very small amount of latent and displaced demand within the Whitby analysis area; 1 match equivalent per week in total. This will reduce the amount of spare capacity available on senior pitches; from 2 sessions to 1 session.
- Whilst this additional demand can be accommodated in quantitative terms, the nature and location of the demand is a limiting factor. Given that all of Fishburn Park's senior teams play at 1 site (Broomfield Park), which is currently at capacity, it could be that they would prefer to develop an additional pitch rather than have the team generated by latent demand play elsewhere within the town.
- The impact of future demand will be limited; there will be a lesser amount of spare capacity during and outside of the peak period for senior pitches.

Filey and Hertford Analysis Area Issues

- Based on current levels of use (matches and training), pitches within the Filey and Hertford analysis area are being overused. In particular, the 2 senior pitches at Hunmanby Playing Fields are being overused by up to 9 match equivalent sessions per week (collectively). The senior pitch at Folkton and Flixton Playing Field is also being overused by 1 match equivalent session per week.
- As such, there is no spare capacity during the peak period for any format of the game within the area. However, there is a small amount of spare capacity on senior pitches (2.5 match equivalent sessions) and mini 7-a-side pitches (2.5 match equivalent sessions) outside of the peak period for the respective formats of the game.

- The club consultation process identified a large amount of latent demand within the Filey and Hertford analysis area. Whilst the overall amount of demand could be met by existing pitch provision, the nature and location of the latent demand is a prohibiting factor.
- Filey Juniors FC stated that they would be able to field an additional 10 teams (1 for every junior age group) if they had access to additional pitch provision. However, given that there is existing spare capacity at their home ground, it should be questioned whether 10 additional teams is a realistic target.
- Similarly, Hunmanby Football Club also indicated that they could field additional teams; however, their home ground is currently overused and would require additional pitches to meet the identified future demand.
- When all elements of current demand are considered (including latent demand, displaced demand and allowing for some spare capacity to be retained as a strategic reserve), there is shown to be a deficit of all pitch types during the respective peak periods. There is also shown to be a deficit of senior pitches outside of the peak period for adult male football.
- There is a limited amount of future demand in the analysis area; 1 match equivalent session in total across the pitch types.
- One of the limiting factors to spare capacity in the Filey and Hertford analysis area is the poor quality of the pitches at the Community Sport Ground (Scarborough Road); in their current state they can only accommodate 1 match equivalent session per week, as opposed to a good quality pitch that can accommodate 3 sessions per week.
- Furthermore, the 2 senior pitches at Hunmanby Playing Field were both shown to be of an 'average' quality and are also overmarked for mini soccer (7v7) pitches, which provide an additional element of wear and tear. As a result, the senior pitches can only be used for 1 match equivalent session per week for senior football. Equally, the potential capacity of the mini pitches is also limited.
- If the existing quality issues in the area were resolved and the quality of the pitches was raised, there would be some additional spare capacity, although it should be noted that not all of this would be available during the peak period.

Esk Valley Analysis Area Issues

- There are only 4 senior pitches within the analysis area, which are adequate for the current level of demand; across the pitches there is currently spare capacity of 2 match equivalent sessions per week during the peak period and 5.5 match equivalent sessions elsewhere during the week.
- No latent or displaced demand within the area has been identified.
- Future demand could result in a requirement for 1 mini (7v7) pitch by 2030.

Scalby Analysis Area Issues

- There are only 2 senior pitches (at 2 different sites) within the analysis area and 1 of these is currently being overused.
- Latent demand for 3 teams has been identified. When this additional use is factored into the assessment of adequacy there is shown to be a deficit of senior and junior 11-a-side pitches.
- There was shown to be future demand for 5 teams within the analysis area as a result of population change and club development. This additional demand will exacerbate the existing overuse of senior pitches during and outside the peak period up to the year 2030 and could also result in a requirement for an additional mini 7v7 pitch at the end of the study period.

Derwent Valley Analysis Area Issues

- There is shown to sufficient existing capacity to meet the current level of play; spare capacity exists during the week for all pitch types (except for junior 11-a-side pitches).
- A small amount of latent demand was identified; when this is taken into account there will be a small amount of overuse of mini-soccer 7-a-side pitches.
- Additional demand as a result of club development and population growth over the study period (up to 2030) could result in overuse of senior pitches during both the peak period and elsewhere during the week. Equally, there will be demand for a junior (11v11) pitch during the peak period, whilst the existing overuse of the mini (7v7) pitch will increase.

APPENDIX 6: CRICKET (TECHNICAL REPORT)

APPENDIX 6: CRICKET

INTRODUCTION

6.1 This chapter of the Playing Pitch Strategy provides a sport specific assessment of cricket pitches and facilities in the Borough and is comprised of 3 main elements, these being:

- an audit of the current supply of cricket pitches and facilities;
- an overview of current and projected demand for cricket pitches; and,
- an assessment of the adequacy of provision to meet current and future demand for cricket pitches.

CRICKET IN SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH

Number and Locations of Pitches

6.2 There are 49 cricket pitches (including both natural grass and artificial pitches) in the Borough. This figure includes all known public, private and school pitches, whether or not they are in secured community use. The total number of pitches comprises:

- 42 grass pitches
- 7 artificial pitches

6.3 Table 6.1 summarises the geographic distribution of each cricket pitch (Grass or Artificial) by study area. The table shows that the Esk Valley (14) and the Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer (12) study areas contain the highest number of grass pitches. The remaining pitches are spread fairly evenly across the Borough.

Table 6.1: Pitches by Study Area

Study Area	Number of Pitches	
	Grass	Artificial
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	12	3
Whitby	1	3
Filey and Hertford	4	1
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	14	0
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	6	0
Derwent Valley	5	0
Total	42	7

6.4 It should be noted that for the purposes of this strategy, the term cricket 'pitch' refers to the central strip (or square) of the wider cricket field where all batting and bowling takes place. The cricket pitch often contains a number of individual strips, or wickets, that accommodate play and will be rotated throughout the course of a season to reduce wear and allow for repair.

Key Facilities

- 6.5 The sites outlined below are some of the larger facilities in the Borough, which contain a high number of pitches and are used by a variety of teams across different community leagues. The list is not intended to be exclusive, rather its purpose is to highlight where a high number of fixtures are currently played.
- **Scarborough Cricket Club (North Marine Road)** – is the second home of Yorkshire County Cricket Club and hosts a number of County and International matches. The historic cricket ground dating back from 1863 also provides a home for the Scarborough Cricket Club teams, ranging from senior 1st eleven to junior level. Local cup finals are also played at the ground. The number of wickets totals 24, and illustrates the importance of the facility to the local area.
 - **Whitby Cricket Club (The Turnbull Ground)** – the home of Whitby Cricket Club who have a number of teams competing in a range of leagues. 10 Wickets are located at the ground.
 - **Folkton & Flixton Cricket Club** – is the home of one of the Borough's leading cricket clubs, with a number of teams participating at all levels. The first senior XI plays their games in the York League and as a result their first team pitch is of a high quality with 9 wickets located on the pitch. There is also a second pitch of which can be used to fulfil any spillage fixtures for the lower senior and junior teams.
 - **Carr Lane, Scalby and Scalby Road, Scalby** – are the homes of Scalby Cricket Club which split their fixtures across the two sites. Both sites have 9 wickets and fixtures are played by all of the club's teams from senior to junior level. Wykeham Cricket Club also plays some of their fixtures at Scalby's second facility (Scalby Road Site).
 - **Seamer Sports Association** – home to two separate pitches, both of which are used by Seamer & Irton Cricket Club to fulfil all their fixtures across the teams of the club. The first pitch is well maintained and has 7 wickets, with the second pitch having 5 wickets. The second pitch is situated over the site's football pitch.
 - **Cayton Playing Field Association** - is the home of Cayton Cricket Club who has a number of teams that play at all levels of local cricket. The pitch has 9 wickets, but the 3rd team is forced to play their fixtures at McCains Sports Field due to a lack of space. The pitch at Cayton is regularly used by Cayton Primary School to fulfil their cricketing fixtures.
 - **Scarborough College** – a private school with 3 separate grass wicket cricket pitches of which are used to fulfil school fixtures.

Artificial Wickets

- 6.6 Although there is a limited number of artificial wickets in the Borough, due consideration should be given to their role in local cricket. At present, all of the artificial wickets in the area are contained within school sites and none of them are used to fulfil community club fixtures. They are, however, of considerable value to those educational establishments that cannot afford the cost of maintaining a grass wicket.
- 6.7 Artificial wickets are considered to be suitable for junior use and for wider training purposes. No team currently participating within any of the community leagues in the Borough use an artificial wicket. The artificial wickets are as follows:-

- Caedmon School, Whitby
- Eskdale School, Whitby
- Filey School
- Graham School, Scarborough
- Raincliffe School, Scarborough
- Scalby School, Scarborough
- Whitby Community College

Former Pitches

6.8 In addition to the pitches recognised above, there are several sites that were formerly marked out for cricket use. These former pitches have not been counted as part of the overall provision but have been considered, and where possible assessed for quality and potential for re-use.

- **Gristhorpe Cricket Club** – Not used formally for a number of years, most probably due to its locality and the difficulty in attracting players. The site could be brought back into use if a dedicated grounds man was made available and if funding could be acquired to enable the building of a pavilion, etc.
- **Ugthorpe Cricket Club** – Not used for the previous three cricket seasons, the site is located within a much larger agricultural field and still shows signs of its cricketing past. The grounds maintenance rollers along with the wooden pavilion are situated on site, but the grass is very long and unsuitable for use. Grounds maintenance work would ensure that the facility is brought back to its former use, but without considerable investment the site could not provide any significant facility for cricket use.
- **Hackness Cricket Club** – The Former home of a team who competed in local cricket for a number of decades but has recently folded due to a lack of players due to its remote location. Grass maintenance work would be required to revisit any usage at the site, but the facilities as previous would remain very basic, another possibly factor for the loss of the club.

Ownership, Accessibility and Community Use

Ownership

6.9 Whilst all cricket pitches, regardless of ownership, have been included in this PPS, it is important to gain an understanding of the nature of pitch ownership in the area and how this influences capacity. The ownership of a pitch can influence the extent to which it is available for use by local communities. For example, it is almost certain that a pitch owned by a Local Authority or by a community organisation would be available for community use. In contrast, there is no guarantee that a pitch owned by the Local Education Authority will be available for community use.

6.10 Table 6.2 provides an overview of cricket pitch ownership within the Borough, together with the number of individual wickets that comprise each pitch (see paragraph 6.4). The table clearly shows that a high number of pitches are either community owned (16), or owned by a parish council (9), with a total of 178 wickets at these pitches. In total, eight pitches (and 61 wickets) were

shown to be within ‘other’ ownership, which includes pitches that are left in trust to a cricket club.

6.11 It is apparent that the Local Authority do not currently own any cricket pitches within the study area, having recently handed over the Oriel Cricket Ground in central Scarborough to the local community. It is also noticeable that none of the Local Education Authority owned pitches are natural grass, which is in stark contrast to some of the other educational facilities (mainly private schools) who have 6 natural grass pitches.

Table 6.2 Pitches by Ownership

Ownership Type	Number of Pitches				
	Grass Pitch	Grass Wickets	Astroturf	Astro Wickets	Total
Local Authority	0	0	0	0	0
Local Education Authority	0	0	7	7	7
Other Education	6	23	0	0	6
Parish Council	9	60	0	0	9
Community Owned	16	118	0	0	16
Private	3	20	0	0	3
Other	8	61	0	0	8
Total	42	282	7	7	49

Accessibility and Community Use

6.12 Despite there being a total of 49 Cricket pitches and 289 wickets, not all of these are available for community use. Through the audit process each site and pitch has been assigned on of the following classifications:

- **Community Use:** includes pitches recorded as being available for hire and currently in use by teams playing in a community league.
- **Available but unused:** pitches that are available for hire but are not currently in use by teams playing in a community league.
- **No Community Use:** Pitches that are unavailable for hire or use by teams playing in community leagues.

6.13 Table 6.3 below shows the amount of pitches currently in community use by ownership type. It demonstrates that a high percentage of cricket pitches in the Borough are available for community use. Nevertheless, the table also shows that none of the pitches owned by the Local Education Authority, or those owned by other educational establishments are currently available for community use.

Table 6.3: Pitches in Community Use by Ownership Type

Ownership Type	Number of Pitches							Total Pitch % for Community Use	Total Wicket % for Community Use
	Grass Pitches	Grass Wickets	Grass Pitch Community Use	Grass Wickets Community Use	Artificial	Artificial Wickets	Artificial Community Use		
Local Education Authority	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0%	0%

Other Education	6	23	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Parish Council	9	60	9	60	0	0	0	100%	100%
Community Owned	16	118	15	100	0	0	0	94%	85%
Private	3	20	3	20	0	0	0	100%	100%
Other	8	61	6	46	0	0	0	75%	75%
Total	42	282	33	226	7	7	0	79%	80%

* Excluding Artificial Wickets

6.14 Further to the table above, Table 6.4 provides an overview of cricket pitches that are currently in community use by study area; allowing us to identify geographic areas where community use is either low or high. The table demonstrates that less than half of the natural grass pitches and wickets in the Scarborough analysis area are currently in community use. It also shows that there are currently no community use cricket pitches in the Whitby area. In each of the remaining analysis areas, a high percentage of the pitches and wickets are currently used by the local community.

Table 6.4: Pitches in Community Use by Study Area

Analysis Area	Number of Pitches						Total Pitch% for Community Use	Total Wicket% for Community
	Grass Pitches	Community Use	Grass Wickets	Community Use	Artificial Wickets	Community Use		
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	12	5	73	32	3	0	42%*	44%*
Whitby	1	0	10	0	3	0	0%*	0%*
Filey and Hertford	5	5	27	27	1	0	100%*	100%
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	14	14	85	85	0	0	100%*	100%*
Scalby, Hackness ...	6	5	51	46	0	0	83%*	90%*
Derwent Valley	5	5	36	36	0	0	100%*	100%*
Total	42	34	282	226	7	0	79%	82%*

* Without Artificial Wickets

Security of Tenure

6.15 In planning for the future provision and use of cricket pitches there needs to be a degree of certainty over whether or not a pitch will remain accessible to the local community over the coming years. A site with secured community access would have a formal arrangement¹ between the pitch provider and user and would be available to the community for the following 3 years. Wherever possible this information has been derived through consultation with cricket clubs or the pitch providers themselves.

6.16 This process has revealed that all sites currently within community use are secured. For the most part this owes to the nature of pitch ownership, whereby

¹ Could include a formal community use agreement, a leasing or management agreement, a formal policy for community use, or written confirmation from the pitch provider

the majority of pitches used by cricket teams are owned by parish councils or by the sports clubs themselves, which are predominantly secured sites.

Management and Maintenance of Pitches

Maintenance

- 6.17 The way in which pitches are maintained over the course of the season can limit their capacity to accommodate play. Equally, the amount and standard of maintenance a cricket pitch receives before and after the season will greatly influence the quality of the pitch in the forthcoming season.
- 6.18 Through the club consultation process, teams were asked whether the quality of their designated pitch had got better or worse since the previous season. Whilst the answer to this question will not always be due to the maintenance of the pitch, e.g. a pitch might be worse or better due to the weather conditions during the off-season, it offers some insight into maintenance standards.
- 6.19 The table below presents the findings of the consultation process; however, it should be noted that it only shows the opinions of those clubs who responded to the survey.

Table 6.5: Response to club survey question

Response	Number of teams
Much better	3
Slightly better	12
No difference	5
Slightly poorer	2
Much poorer	2

- 6.20 In addition to consulting with local cricket clubs, discussions were also undertaken with the secretaries of the local cricket leagues (see paragraph 6.X onwards). The secretaries were asked how maintenance standards have evolved over recent years. Each secretary indicated that maintenance standards had improved significantly, reflecting the amount of time and effort put into the pitches by groundsmen and the ability of clubs to secure funding for materials and equipment.

Quality of Pitches and Ancillary Facilities

- 6.21 The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over the course of a season is often influenced by the quality of the pitch itself. In extreme circumstances pitch quality can limit the extent to which matches can be played and sustained during periods of high and low demand.
- 6.22 Equally, the quality, standard and range of ancillary facilities can influence capacity and the willingness of teams to use pitches. The combination of these 2 quality factors will determine whether a pitch is able to contribute to meeting demand from various groups and for different levels and types of play.

6.23 Using criteria developed by the England and Wales Cricket Board, the quality of pitches and their ancillary facilities within the Borough have been jointly assessed. Each site has been scored against the criteria listed below (where appropriate); the results of which are combined to provide a total score for the site.

- **Outfield**
 - Grass coverage
 - Length of grass
 - Evenness
 - Evidence of dog fouling / glass / stones / litter
 - Evidence of unofficial use
 - Evidence of damage to surface
- **Artificial Wickets**
- **Grass Wickets**
 - Presence of line markings
 - Evidence of rolling
 - Evidence of straight cut and height
 - Evidence of repair work on old wickets
 - Grass coverage (square and wickets)
 - Hardness
- **Changing Rooms/Pavilion**
 - Umpires provision
 - Toilets
 - Hot/cold water
 - Heating
 - Condition of building
- **Non-Turf Practice Nets**

6.24 Furthermore, in order to gain a balanced opinion on qualitative issues, surveys were sent to every sports club and pitch providers where appropriate. Where additional information has been made available through the process, i.e. professional assessments, this has also been used.

6.25 Having combined the results of each form of assessment an overall quality score (either 'Good', 'Standard' or 'Basic') for the relevant pitch and its ancillary facilities has been agreed with the relevant NGB. As an aspiration, all sites within the Borough should achieve at least a 'standard' rating.

6.26 Table 6.6 provides a site-by-site breakdown of site quality across the Borough. It should be noted that the table only includes grass cricket pitches; artificial pitches are excluded as they cannot be used by teams participating in community leagues. The following percentage scores correlate to the individual quality ratings:

Score	Rating
100 - 75	Good
74.9 - 50	Standard
49.9 - 25	Basic - below unsuitable

6.27 The table demonstrates that all but 1 (Fryup) of the cricket pitches in the Borough are of a standard or good quality, with good quality pitches accounting

for 53% of the total pitch provision. It also reveals a marked difference between the average score for the Scarborough planning authority area and that part of the Borough within the North York Moors National Park, where fewer sites achieve the 'good' quality rating. In spite of this difference, the majority of clubs within the National Park seem to be satisfied with the quality of their facilities. This may be due to the lack of pressure to have high quality facilities; owing to the absence of any quality control standards within the Esk Valley League (similar to those required by the Scarborough Beckett League).

Table 6.6: Site-by-site breakdown of site quality

Pitch	Potential Maximum Score	Actual Assessment Score	Total Percentage Score	Quality Rating
Brompton Cricket Club	145	100	69	Standard
Castleton Cricket Club	145	78	54	Standard
Cayton Cricket Club	145	140	97	Good
Cloughton Cricket Club	85	75	88	Good
Danby Cricket Club	85	63	74	Standard
Egton Cricket Club	145	108	74	Standard
Filey Cricket Club	85	80	94	Good
Folkton & Flixton Cricket Club	85	80	94	Good
Folkton & Flixton Cricket Club 2nd Pitch	85	50	59	Standard
Forge Valley Cricket Club, Wilson's Lane	145	120	83	Good
Forge Valley Cricket Club, Garth End Rd	85	65	76	Good
Fryup Cricket Club	85	30	35	Basic
Fylingdales Cricket Club	145	78	54	Standard
Glaisdale Cricket Club	145	118	81	Good
Goathland Cricket Club	145	85	59	Standard
Grosmont Cricket Club	145	95	66	Standard
Hinderwell Cricket Club	145	73	50	Standard
Hunmanby Cricket Club	85	77	91	Good
Lealholm Cricket Club	145	120	83	Good
Mulgrave Cricket Club	145	135	93	Good
Muston Cricket Club	85	55	65	Standard
Oriel Cricket Club	85	55	65	Standard
Ravenscar Cricket Club	145	98	68	Standard
Scalby Cricket Club, Carr Lane	85	68	80	Good
Scalby Cricket Club, Scalby Road	85	63	74	Standard
Scarborough Cricket Club	85	85	100	Good
Seamer & Irton Cricket Club	85	80	94	Good
Seamer & Irton Cricket Club 2nd Pitch	85	70	82	Good
Sleights Cricket Club	85	70	82	Good
Snainton Cricket Club	145	120	83	Good
Staithees Cricket Club	85	78	92	Good
Westerdale Cricket Club	85	70	82	Good
Whitby Cricket Club	145	140	97	Good
Wykeham Cricket Club	85	65	76	Good
Bramcote Pitch 1	85	80	94	Good
Bramcote Pitch 2	85	75	88	Good
Bramcote Pitch 3	85	70	82	Good
Scarborough College 1	145	108	75	Standard
Scarborough College 2	145	96	66	Standard

Pitch	Potential Maximum Score	Actual Assessment Score	Total Percentage Score	Quality Rating
Scarborough College 3	145	88	61	Standard
Fyling Hall School	145	98	68	Standard
Total Average Score			77	Good
Scarborough Borough Planning Area Average Score			81	Good
National Park Authority Average Score			69	Standard

6.28 Table 6.7 below displays the results of the quality assessments by study area and it shows that the Scarborough analysis area contains the highest number of good quality sites. The Esk Valley area contains the second highest amount of good quality sites; however, it also contains the only basic quality site in the Borough.

Table 6.7: Area-based analysis of site quality

Analysis Area	Number of sites		
	Good	Standard	Basic
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton...	7	4	0
Whitby	1	0	0
Filey and Hertford	3	2	0
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	6	6	1
Scalby, Hackness ...	2	4	0
Derwent Valley	4	1	0
Total	23	17	1

6.29 As previously demonstrated, not all of the cricket sites in the Borough are currently within community use. As such, the table below provides an overview of the quality of those sites that are currently used by local communities. It shows that the Scarborough analysis area has the highest proportion of good quality community use sites. In contrast, the Scalby analysis area contains the lowest proportion of good quality sites.

Table 6.8: Area-based analysis of community use site quality

Analysis Area	Number of sites with community use		
	Good	Standard	Basic
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton...	3	1	0
Whitby	0	0	0
Filey and Hertford	3	2	0
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	6	6	1
Scalby, Hackness ...	2	3	0
Derwent Valley	4	1	0
Total	18	13	1

Changing Rooms / Pavilion

6.30 In order to draw out any issues with the quality of cricket pavilions and changing rooms across the Borough, this element of the assessment should

also be considered separately. The table below sets out the respective score for each ground within the specific criteria relating to the quality of a sites changing facilities:

Table 6.9: Changing Facilities / Pavilion Percentage Score

Pitch	Percentage Score	Quality Rating	Notes
Brompton Cricket Club	80	Good	
Castleton Cricket Club	60	Standard	
Cayton Cricket Club	100	Good	
Cloughton Cricket Club	80	Good	
Danby Cricket Club	52	Standard	
Egton Cricket Club	80	Good	
Filey Cricket Club	100	Good	
Folkton & Flixton Cricket Club	100	Good	New indoor practice facility is currently under construction
Folkton & Flixton Cricket Club 2nd Pitch	100	Good	New indoor practice facility is currently under construction
Forge Valley Cricket Club, Wilson's Lane	100	Good	
Forge Valley Cricket Club, Garth End Rd	52	Standard	
Fryup Cricket Club	0	Basic	
Fylingdales Cricket Club	52	Standard	
Glaisdale Cricket Club	52	Standard	
Goathland Cricket Club	20	Basic	
Grosmont Cricket Club	100	Good	
Hinderwell Cricket Club	52	Standard	
Hunmanby Cricket Club	100	Good	
Lealholm Cricket Club	80	Good	
Mulgrave Cricket Club	100	Good	
Muston Cricket Club	0	Basic	
Oriel Cricket Club	0	Basic	No purpose built facilities – only a portakabin at present
Ravenscar Cricket Club	60	Standard	
Scalby Cricket Club, Carr Lane	52	Standard	
Scalby Cricket Club, Scalby Road	32	Basic	
Scarborough Cricket Club	100	Good	
Seamer & Irton Cricket Club	100	Good	
Seamer & Irton Cricket Club 2nd Pitch	100	Good	
Sleights Cricket Club	60	Standard	
Snainton Cricket Club	80	Good	
Staites Cricket Club	92	Good	
Westerdale Cricket Club	60	Standard	
Whitby Cricket Club	100	Good	
Wykeham Cricket Club	40	Basic	New pavilion is currently under construction
Bramcote Pitch 1	100	Good	
Bramcote Pitch 2	100	Good	
Bramcote Pitch 3	100	Good	
Scarborough College 1	100	Good	
Scarborough College 2	100	Good	
Scarborough College 3	100	Good	
Fyling Hall School	32	Basic	New pavilion is currently under construction
Total Average Score	71	Standard	

Pitch	Percentage Score	Quality Rating	Notes
Scarborough Borough Planning Area Average Score	80	Good	
National Park Authority Average Score	56	Standard	

6.31 The table above demonstrates that there is significant variation in the quality of changing facilities and pavilions across the Borough. There are 18 sites with 'good' quality facilities (plus a further 6 at private schools), 10 with 'standard' facilities and 7 with 'basic' facilities. Again there is also a notable disparity between the quality of facilities within the Scarborough Borough planning area and the North York Moors National Park Authority.

Problematic Sites

6.32 Through undertaking the non-technical quality assessments and by consulting with local clubs and pitch providers, those pitches with particular issues have been identified. For each of these sites the quality of pitches has a detrimental impact on the ability of the site to accommodate play and as such, potential solutions to individual aspects affecting pitch quality should be investigated and taken forward within the Strategy element of this Playing Pitch Strategy. The sites with particular quality issues are as follows:

- **Fryup** – the quality assessment revealed that this is the only 'basic' facility in the Borough. The cricket pitch itself is undersized, with short boundaries to all sides, and the wicket appeared to be in poor condition at the time of the visit. The site is also lacking in any meaningful ancillary facilities; with the exception of a small scoring shed. The lack of changing rooms on the site could be an issue for some teams.
- **Goathland** – although the site was shown to be 'standard' in terms of its overall quality, the changing facilities were shown to be 'basic' and in need of attention. Goathland Cricket Club also indicated that the quality of the clubhouse / pavilion was unacceptable within their survey response.
- **Muston** – When assessed as a whole the site was revealed to be of a 'standard' quality. However, the changing rooms / pavilion were flagged up as being in need of attention through the assessment process.
- **Oriel Cricket Ground, Scarborough** – although this ground has, on the whole, improved over recent years (reflected through the consultation process) and achieved a standard score through the assessment process, the lack of purpose built changing rooms is a major negative. The portakabin that is currently used for changing purposes is also in a poor condition.
- **Scalby 3rds Ground, Scalby Road** – whilst the cricket pitch itself was shown to be of good quality, the changing facilities were shown to be a poor quality; with no separate umpires changing room, hot/cold water or heating.
- **Wykeham** – Work is currently underway to replace the existing changing room block, which has been shown to be of poor quality through the assessment process. The cricket pitch itself is in good condition.
- **Fyling Hall School** – the school pitch is currently used by Whitby 3rds. Although the quality of the pre-existing facilities is poor, a new pavilion / changing block is currently under construction.

DEMAND FOR CRICKET FACILITIES

Current Demand

- 6.33 Demand for playing pitches from a local community will tend to fall within the categories of organised competitive play, organised training and casual play. Current demand for pitches is likely to come from residents within the study area. However, along with some imported demand, there may be some residents that also use pitches in other areas. This is classed as displaced demand. Furthermore, there may also be some latent demand for pitches that can be identified (i.e. the number of additional teams a club could run now if they had access to additional or better quality pitch provision).
- 6.34 In order to quantify the different types of community demand for cricket pitches, the total number of 'match equivalent sessions across a season' will be recorded. This is different to the method used to record demand for other pitches, as the quality and capacity of a cricket pitch is determined primarily by the number and quality of wickets on the pitch. Each pitch will have a capacity over the course of a season rather than a single week.

Market Segmentation

- 6.35 As previously explained in Section 4, using Sport England's Active People Survey and Market Segmentation tool, it is possible to establish the following:
- How many people (aged 16 and over) within Scarborough Borough **do** participate in cricket and how this varies across the authority; and
 - How many people (aged 16 and over) within Scarborough Borough **would like** to participate in cricket and how this varies across the authority.
- 6.36 Data from the Active People Survey shows that 0.8% of the adult population (719 people in total) in the Borough currently participates in cricket. Map 6.1 below presents this data spatially and it shows that participation rates are uniform (between 0.1% and 1.0%) across all areas, with no particular hotspots for participation.

Map 6.1: Percentage of population participating in cricket



6.37 Table 6.10 below sets out the profile of current participation in cricket across the 19 market segments². It demonstrates that current participation is dominated by the market segments of Tim, Ben, Philip and Jamie. The table shows that these four segments account for 72% of the population currently playing cricket. The total cricket population across the 19 market segments is just over 719 people in the Borough (out of a total catchment population of 87,892 people).

² See Section X for further information

Table 6.10: Market segments currently playing cricket

Currently Playing Cricket						
Segment		Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %
6	Tim	146	20.3	27.7	20	22.8
1	Ben	137	19.1	22.7	17.4	20.1
11	Philip	131	18.2	17.8	16.3	15.3
2	Jamie	100	13.9	10.1	18.2	16.1
9	Kev	42	5.8	3.5	8.8	7.4
13	Roger & Joy	37	5.1	3.8	3.1	2.9
15	Terry	19	2.6	1.3	3	2.4
8	Jackie	16	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.9
4	Leanne	15	2.1	1.5	2.5	2.1
3	Chloe	14	1.9	2.4	1.5	1.9
5	Helena	12	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4
18	Frank	11	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.8
17	Ralph & Phyllis	9	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.9
12	Elaine	8	1.1	1	0.8	0.8
7	Alison	7	1	1.4	1.1	1.3
10	Paula	5	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.8
14	Brenda	5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6
19	Elsie & Arnold	3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
16	Norma	2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total		719	100	100	100	100

6.38 It has been calculated that 0.48% of adults within the Borough would like to participate in cricket, or play more cricket. Although this suggests a small amount of latent demand for cricket facilities, the figure represents more than half of the current active cricket population and should be taken into account. Map 6.2 presents this data spatially. It indicates that the percentage of the adult population wanting to participate in cricket is uniform across the Borough.

Map 6.2: Percentage of people wanting to participate in cricket



6.39 Table 6.11 sets out the potential market segmentation profile for cricket. It shows that the potential additional cricket population within the Borough is 423 and it is the Tim, Jamie and Philip market segments which are the highest. It is estimated that there are approximately 73 Tim's and 67 Jamie's and Philip's who would like to play cricket. Next is Kev, with a population of around 49 people, followed by Ben with a population of roughly 48 people.

Table 6.11: Market segments who would like to play cricket

Would Like To Play / Play More Cricket						
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %	
6	Tim	73	17.3	26.1	16.7	19.8
2	Jamie	67	15.8	12.8	20.3	18.8
11	Philip	67	15.8	17.1	13.7	13.4
9	Kev	49	11.6	7.7	16.8	14.9
1	Ben	48	11.3	15.1	10.2	12.3
13	Roger & Joy	29	6.9	5.5	3.9	3.9
15	Terry	29	6.9	3.7	7.7	6.5
18	Frank	27	6.4	4.2	4.6	3.8
17	Ralph & Phyllis	14	3.3	3.9	1.8	2.5
10	Paula	5	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.5
19	Elsie & Arnold	4	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6
3	Chloe	3	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6
4	Leanne	3	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
5	Helena	3	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6
12	Elaine	1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
14	Brenda	1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
7	Alison	0	0	0	0	0
8	Jackie	0	0	0	0	0
16	Norma	0	0	0	0	0
Total	423	100	100	100	100	100

Cricket clubs and teams participating within the Borough

6.40 There are 33 separate cricket clubs, which field a total of 132 teams, across all age groups and genders within the Borough. It should be noted that the total number of teams differentiates between weekend and evening leagues sides, i.e. if a club has 1 team participating on a Saturday and 1 team participating during the week; they are counted as separate teams so that the total demand can be generated across the whole cricket season. Adult male cricket is the most popular format of the game, with 93 teams currently participating within the Borough, followed by junior cricket, which accounts for 39 teams. There are currently no ladies cricket teams in the area.

6.41 Table 6.12 below demonstrates that there is fairly even distribution of cricket teams across the Borough. Nevertheless, the Scarborough analysis area contains the highest number of teams with 30 in total. The Esk Valley analysis area contains the second highest number of teams with 29, followed by Derwent Valley with 25 teams.

Table 6.12: Distribution of cricket teams

Analysis Area	Number of Teams			
	Adult Male	Ladies	Juniors	Total

Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	19	0	11	30
Whitby	4	0	3	7
Filey and Hertford	15	0	3	18
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	21	0	8	29
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	16	0	7	23
Derwent Valley	18	0	7	25
Total	93	0	39	132

Key Clubs

- 6.42 The clubs listed below are some of the key cricket clubs within the Borough. These clubs are either important due to the level at which they compete, or due to the number of teams that they run. The larger clubs will produce different challenges with regards to pitch provision, particularly those who currently use a number of sites, as most would prefer to find a large venue that can accommodate all of their teams.
- 6.43 **Scarborough Cricket Club** was founded in 1849 and is the oldest and most well-known cricket club in the Borough, operating 4 adult male and 4 junior teams, with the first XI currently participating in the Solly Sports Yorkshire League. The second XI participates in the York Senior League, whilst the club also operate a team within each of the Scarborough Beckett League and Derwent Valley Evening League.
- 6.44 **Whitby Cricket Club** was founded in 1923 and currently operates 7 teams, comprising 4 adult male teams and 3 junior teams. The first and second XI's play within the North Yorkshire and South Durham League system. Limited capacity at the club's home ground means that the third XI play elsewhere (currently at Fyling Hall School).
- 6.45 In addition to these larger, more prominent, cricket clubs there are many other key clubs within the Borough who operate a large number of teams across various age groups, including:
- **Cayton Cricket Club**, who currently operate 9 teams including 5 adult male teams and 4 junior teams. All teams apart from the 3rd XI, who play at McCains Sports Ground, play their games at Cayton Playing Fields.
 - **Cloughton Cricket Club**, who have 7 teams in total, comprising 4 senior teams and 3 junior teams; all of which play at Cloughton Cricket Field.
 - **Flixton Cricket Club** operates 7 teams across 2 pitches, including 5 senior teams and 2 junior teams. The 1st XI play to a high standard within the York Senior League.
 - **Forge Valley Cricket Club** are based in Ayton and utilise the cricket pitches in both East Ayton and West Ayton in fielding 8 sides; including 6 senior teams and 2 junior teams.
 - **Scalby Cricket Club** makes use of 2 separate sites (Carr Lane and Scalby Road sites) in fielding 10 teams; comprising 7 senior teams and 3 junior teams.
 - **Seamer Cricket Club**, who currently operate 7 teams including 5 senior sides and 2 junior sides.

- **Wykeham Cricket Club**, who have 10 teams in total including 6 senior teams and 4 junior teams.

Leagues

6.46 Cricket teams within the Borough participate in a number of leagues, ranging from weekend and evening league senior leagues to junior leagues. Each league offers cricket of a varying nature and quality. Some of the key leagues within the Borough include (please note that this is not an exclusive list):

- **Adult Male**
 - Scarborough Beckett Cricket League: *4 divisions with an average of 10 teams per division*
 - Derwent Valley Cricket League: *3 divisions with an average of 10 teams per division*
 - Andy Hire Evening League: *4 divisions with an average of 8 teams per division*
 - Eskdale Cricket League: *1 division with 10 teams*
 - York Senior Cricket League: *only 2 clubs within the Borough participate in this league (Scarborough 2nds and Flixton 1sts)*
- **Junior**
 - Greenwood Hire Derwent Valley Junior League: *6 divisions (zones) across 3 different age groups (under 11s, under 13s and under 15s) with an average of 8 teams per division*
 - Whitby & District Junior League
 - North Yorkshire & South Durham Junior League
 - North Yorkshire Area Cricket Council Junior League

League Consultation

6.47 As part of the consultation process, discussions with league secretaries were undertaken wherever possible in order to ascertain, amongst other things; the current state of the leagues, how they have changed over recent years, league-wide opinion on pitch quality and how this influences pitch capacity.

Scarborough Beckett League

6.48 There has been some change in the league over the years, with teams dropping out and new teams coming in. Over the past 10 years between 6 and 10 teams have left the league, either through folding (e.g. Hackness, Langdale End) or by moving to the York Cricket League, which offers a higher standard of cricket. The Beckett League is hoping that the teams who left to go to the York league will come back within the next few years, namely Scarborough 2nds and Flixton 1sts. Hunmanby 1st team folded in the early part of the season.

6.49 There is interest from new teams looking to join the league, the most recent example of which is Mulgrave, whose application was eventually rejected due to the associated travel distances. The league is prepared to accept more teams; however, there are concerns over geographical expansion.

- 6.50 It is evident that 1 or 2 teams are struggling to meet fixture demand, particularly those who have 2nd and 3rd teams and only one site. However, these issues aren't common due to the league-wide pitch standards that are in place. The ability to fulfil fixtures is more of an issue in the Derwent Valley League. It is worth noting that Oriel (currently a Derwent Valley League side) is not allowed to enter the Becket League as their pitch does not have enough wickets on the square.
- 6.51 The quality of pitches within the league has improved immensely over the years, which has been helped in part by the implementation of a pitch marking system. Under the system, umpires and captains will mark the quality of the pitch so that the league can keep track of their condition. If issues emerge then the league will send the Ground Inspection Panel who will assess the pitch and make recommendations as to how improvements can be made.
- 6.52 Flixton represents an example of a good quality pitch and overall facility; whereas, Hospital's ground (McCains Sports Field) is an example of a poor pitch. Generally, those pitches that are marked out in the middle of a football field are poor quality; however, there aren't that many examples of this within the Beckett League.
- 6.53 As pitch quality standards have improved so have pitch maintenance standards; they go hand in hand. Some clubs have recently secured funding for maintenance equipment and materials, which has helped improve the quality of pitches in the area.

Derwent Valley League

- 6.54 The Derwent Valley League currently has more teams than ever before. However, it appears that some clubs are holding onto teams that are struggling for the sake of it, particularly where they are struggling to raise a side on a consistent basis. Some of the smaller clubs are losing players to the bigger clubs in the area who have better facilities.
- 6.55 A handful of sides have folded over the past few years (Langdale End, Harwood Dale, Hackness and Commercial) due to a lack of players. These clubs in particular has struggled to bring through younger players, which is a continuing problem for some of the clubs in more isolated areas.
- 6.56 In general, the league-wide opinion on pitch quality is good, with quality having improved significantly over the past few years. Nevertheless, there are still problem pitches like Oriel (which is improving), Hunmanby and McCains. In contrast, the main pitch at Flixton is a great facility.
- 6.57 Pitch maintenance standards have also improved, with clubs now starting to spend money on the pitches rather than built facilities. The improvements in maintenance standards has meant that pitches are now holding up a lot better over the course of the season than they used to.

Esk Valley League

- 6.58 The Esk Valley League has remained largely unchanged for a number of years; however, Uggthorpe dropped out a few years ago and a few sides are now struggling to raise a side. There is interest from new teams wishing to join the

league but there is currently no desire to expand the league beyond its current 10 team format.

- 6.59 The league-wide perception of pitch quality is generally good, especially for local village cricket. Nevertheless, some pitches such as Goathland and Fryup struggle with waterlogging at times. It was also said that the standard to which the pitches are maintained has improved over the years.

Andy Hire Evening League

- 6.60 It should be noted that the secretary of the Evening League is also the secretary of the Derwent Valley League, as such many of the issues raised within the Derwent Valley discussion (particular those points relating to pitch quality and maintenance standards) also relates to the Evening League discussion.
- 6.61 The Evening League is strong in terms of numbers; however, it also has a number of teams that are currently struggling to raise a side on a consistent basis. There were 3 new teams to the league this season (2012), these being; Scarborough, Hunmanby 2nds and Filey 2nds.

Training and Informal Use

- 6.62 Additional use of cricket pitches for training purposes or other casual use, such as organised friendly matches, can cause further wear and tear on the playing surface that can impact on the ability of the pitch to accommodate sufficient levels of play. In order to quantify such use, through the club consultation process, each team was asked to provide an indication as to the amount of additional use taking place on their respective pitch.
- 6.63 The responses to the surveys indicated that the majority of practice sessions take place in dedicated non-turf batting nets, with fielding practice taking place on the outfield. Furthermore, it is apparent that junior sides are more likely to have regular team training sessions, with senior players more likely to take part in individual net sessions.
- 6.64 In contrast, the club consultation process revealed that a number of cricket clubs take part in pre-season friendly matches; with most teams having at least 1 match prior to the start of the official cricket season. Where a club has indicated that a higher number of friendly matches are played, this will be taken into account in assessing the adequacy of provision to meet demand.

Latent Demand

- 6.65 Latent demand is defined as the number of additional teams that could be fielded if access to a sufficient number of pitches were available. The amount of latent demand present within the Borough has been established through the consultation process. None of the Borough's cricket clubs expressed clear evidence of latent demand within their clubs.
- 6.66 Nevertheless, some latent demand has been identified through the analysis of the Active People market segments (see paragraph 6.39). As with the other pitch sports, not all of the 423 people who expressed an interest in playing

cricket (or playing more cricket) through the Active People survey would be expected to join a team. Therefore, the true extent and nature of this latent demand should be questioned.

- 6.67 If half (210) of these people were to join a new team, and on the basis that a cricket squad comprises up to 15 players (11 in the match day squad and 4 reserves), then it could be said that there is latent demand for approximately 14 teams in the Borough. Based on the current distribution of teams, these would be split across the Borough in the following manner:

Analysis Area	Number of Teams	Saturday	Weekday Evening
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	3	2	1
Whitby	1	1	0
Filey and Hertford	2	1	1
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	3	2	1
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	2	1	1
Derwent Valley	3	2	1
Total	14	9	5

- 6.68 It is reasonable to assume that not all of these teams would play on a Saturday, as currently, around one third of teams within the Borough play on a weekday evening. Based on this current split of play across the week, the table above provides an indication of the nature of the potential additional teams to be generated by latent demand. Given that a Saturday team will play up to 10 home games on average and an evening league or a junior team will play up to 8 home games on average over the course of a season, the table below converts the teams into the number of games per season.

Analysis Area	Number of games per season	
	Saturday	Weekday Evening
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	20	8
Whitby	10	0
Filey and Hertford	10	8
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	20	8
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	10	8
Derwent Valley	20	8
Total	90	40

- 6.69 Nevertheless, the figures presented within the table should be treated with caution, as they are not considered to be a reliable indication of the latent demand that exists. It is far more likely that a large proportion of people would join an existing team rather than form a new team. As such, limited weight should be attached to latent demand when assessing the adequacy of provision to meet demand.

Displaced Demand

6.70 As mentioned earlier, there are currently no clubs or teams that play their home matches outside the Borough.

Other Factors

6.71 There appear to be no other factors that would impact upon the demand for additional cricket teams or facilities.

Future Demand

6.72 After establishing current levels of demand, the next stage of the process is to assess whether the future demand for playing pitches can be met. In order to do this a projection of the likely future demand for playing pitches in the area must be established. The projection for future demand has been taken over the same period as the emerging Local Plan (up to 2030) and takes the following factors into account:

- Current and future population projections for the total population of the area and the relevant age groups for each sport
- The nature of the current and likely population and their propensity to participate in pitch sports
- Team generation rates
- Recent trends in sport participation
- Feedback from clubs on their plans to develop additional teams

Population Projections

6.73 The most recent population projections for Scarborough Borough show that there will be a small decrease in the number of people within the age groups likely to participate in cricket (between the ages of 7 and 55). Nevertheless, it is anticipated that there will be a small increase in the number of people between the ages of 7 and 17. This is demonstrated by table 6.13 below. The population projections and their potential implications are discussed in further detail in Chapter 3 (Context).

Table 6.13: Population projections by age group

Age Group	People					Difference between 2010 and 2030 (000s)
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior Mens (18-55) ³	25144	24155	23693	24286	26004	+860
Senior Womens (18-55)	25448	24352	23580	23744	24746	-702
Junior Boys (7-17) ⁴	5614	5542	6100	6510	6695	+1081
Junior Girls (7-17)	5309	5334	5684	6074	6128	+819
Total	61516	59383	59057	60614	63573	+2058

³ Values displayed cover age 5-14 as this is how the population projections have been broken down

⁴ Values displayed cover age 15-54 as this is how the population projections have been broken down

Team Generation Rates (TGRs)

6.74 Team Generation Rates indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team, e.g. 300 adult males may be required in the area to generate 1 adult male cricket team. The tables below apply current TGRs to the latest population projections (see above). This provides a theoretical number of teams across each age group that would be generated from population change over the period up to 2030.

Senior Men (18-55)

Year	Population	TGR	Teams
2010	25097	1:270	93
2015	24155	1:270	89 (-4)
2020	23693	1:270	88 (-1)
2025	24286	1:270	90 (+2)
2030	26004	1:270	96 (+6)
Difference	+860	N/A	+3

6.75 Over the forecast period the number of males in the 'senior men' age group that may be participating in cricket is anticipated to increase by 860. When applying a team generation rate of 1:270 (1 team for every 270 adult males in the Borough) this equates to a difference of +3 teams over the entire length of the forecast period, with a small reduction in the number of teams during the short to medium term.

Senior Women (18-55)

Year	Population	TGR	Teams
2010	25448	1:0	0
2015	24352	1:0	0
2020	23580	1:0	0
2025	23744	1:0	0
2030	24746	1:0	0
Difference	-702	N/A	0

6.76 Over the forecast period the number of females in the 'senior women' age group that may be participating in cricket is anticipated to drop by approximately 700. However, given that there are currently no women's cricket teams in the Borough, this decrease in population will not result in a change in the number of teams.

Junior Boys (7-17)

Year	Population	TGR	Teams
2010	5614	1:144	39
2015	5542	1:144	38 (-1)
2020	6100	1:144	43 (+5)
2025	6510	1:144	45 (+2)
2030	6695	1:144	46 (+1)
Difference	+1081	N/A	+7

6.77 Over the forecast period the number of males in the 'junior boys' age group that may be participating in cricket will increase by almost 1100. When applying a team generation rate of 1:144 this equates to a difference of +7 teams over the forecast period.

Junior Girls (7-17)

Year	Population	TGR	Teams
2010	5309	1:0	0
2015	5334	1:0	0
2020	5684	1:0	0
2025	6074	1:0	0
2030	6128	1:0	0
Difference	+819	N/A	0

6.78 Over the forecast period the number of females in the 'junior girls' age group that may be participating in cricket is anticipated to increase by approximately 820. However, given that there are currently no junior girl's cricket teams in the Borough, this increase in population is unlikely to result in a change in the number of teams.

ASSESSING THE ADEQUACY OF PROVISION TO MEET DEMAND

6.79 The supply and demand information presented above can now be used to assess the adequacy of cricket pitch provision in the Borough. This assessment will seek to establish how much use each site, each analysis area and then the study area as a whole could potentially accommodate compared to how much use is currently taking place. It will then present a number of different scenarios to assess whether existing provision can also cater for the previously identified latent, displaced and future demand, whilst also allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

The nature and location of any overuse or spare capacity

6.80 Unlike the other sports within this Playing Pitch Strategy, capacity analysis is measured over the course of a season rather than on a weekly basis. This is due to playability, i.e. only one match is generally played per pitch per day at the weekend or evening during the week. Wickets are rotated throughout the season to reduced wear and tear and allow for repair. Therefore, it is more accurate to assess capacity seasonally rather than weekly.

6.81 The capacity of a cricket pitch to accommodate match sessions is driven by the number and quality of wickets. The number of wickets at each site within the Borough has been determined through consultation with the local clubs and also through the site assessment process. As a guide, the ECB suggests that a good quality wicket should be able to accommodate:

- 5 matches per season per grass wicket
- 60 matches per season per synthetic wicket

6.82 Nevertheless, it should be noted that whilst the above represents a standardised approach in order to produce figures that are comparable across different sites, true pitch capacity will vary from one pitch to the next. The most precise method of calculating pitch capacity is through a full technical assessment or PQS (Performance Quality Standards). However, given the costs associated with such assessments, this PPS has relied on data gathered from local cricket clubs and a series of non-technical assessments.

Site-by Site Analysis

Are any sites being overused or could any potentially accommodate some additional play?

6.83 Having established how much play a site can accommodate, a comparison can now be made with the current level of play at each site. This will give an indication as to those sites that are either being overused, are at capacity or could **potentially** accommodate some additional play. To this end, each site used for cricket within the Borough has been allocated a red, amber or green rating in accordance with the figure below.

Figure 6.1: Site capacity rating



6.84 Using the above rating system, table 6.14 provides a site-by-site breakdown of current cricket pitch usage for each format of the game. It also provides an indication as to whether or not the pitches on each site are being used during the peak period for the sport. This information will be used later in order to ascertain whether any spare capacity exists during the peak period, or whether the spare capacity exists throughout the rest of the week.

6.85 Within table 6.X and each subsequent table, overuse of a site is marked with a positive (+) symbol and spare capacity is marked with a negative symbol (-).

Table 6.14: Extent of overuse and potential to accommodate additional play

PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	No. of pitches	Current use over the course of the season			Whether the pitch is used in the peak period		
					Current play	Site Capacity	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Peak Period For Competitive Play	No. of pitches used in the peak period	No. of pitches unused in the peak period
A03	AYTON SPORTS ASSOCIATION (EAST AYTON SITE)	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	25	35	-10	Saturday	1	0
A04	AYTON SPORTS ASSOCIATION (WEST AYTON SITE)	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	20	25	-5	Saturday	1	0
B04	BRAMCOTE BOARDING SCHOOL	No Community Use	Natural Grass	3	0	45	N/A	Saturday	0	1
B05	BROMPTON CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	40	30	+10	Saturday	1	0
C01	CAEDMON SCHOOL	No Community Use	Synthetic	1	0	60	N/A	Saturday	0	1
C03	CASTLETON CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	34	50	-16	Saturday	1	0

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PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	No. of pitches	Current use over the course of the season			Whether the pitch is used in the peak period		
					Current play	Site Capacity	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate	Peak Period For Competitive Play	No. of pitches used in the	No. of pitches unused in the
C07	CAYTON PLAYING FIELDS	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	45	45	0	Saturday	1	0
C08	CLOUGHTON CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	55	40	+15	Saturday	1	0
D02	DANBY CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	40	30	+10	Saturday	1	0
E05	EGTON RECREATION GROUND	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	5	30	-25	Saturday	0	1
E06	ESKDALE SCHOOL	No Community Use	Synthetic	1	0	60	N/A	Saturday	0	1
F03	FILEY SCHOOL	No Community Use	Synthetic	1	0	60	N/A	Saturday	0	1
F05	FILEY SPORTS ASSOCIATION	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	30	40	-10	Saturday	1	0
F06	FOLKTON & FLIXTON PLAYING FIELDS	Community Use	Natural Grass	2	58	55	+3	Saturday	2	0
F07	FRYUP CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	20	30	-10	Saturday	1	0
F08	FYLING HALL SCHOOL SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	15	25	-10	Saturday	1	0
F10	FYLINGDALES CRICKET AND FOOTBALL CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	40	60	-20	Saturday	1	0
G02	GLAISDALE CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	30	40	-10	Saturday	1	0
G04	GOATHLAND CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	24	20	+4	Saturday	1	0
G05	GRAHAM SCHOOL	No Community Use	Synthetic	1	0	60	N/A	Saturday	0	1
G06	GROSMONT SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	10	25	-15	Saturday	1	0
H06	HINDERWELL SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	15	30	-15	Saturday	1	0

Scarborough Playing Pitch Strategy 2013

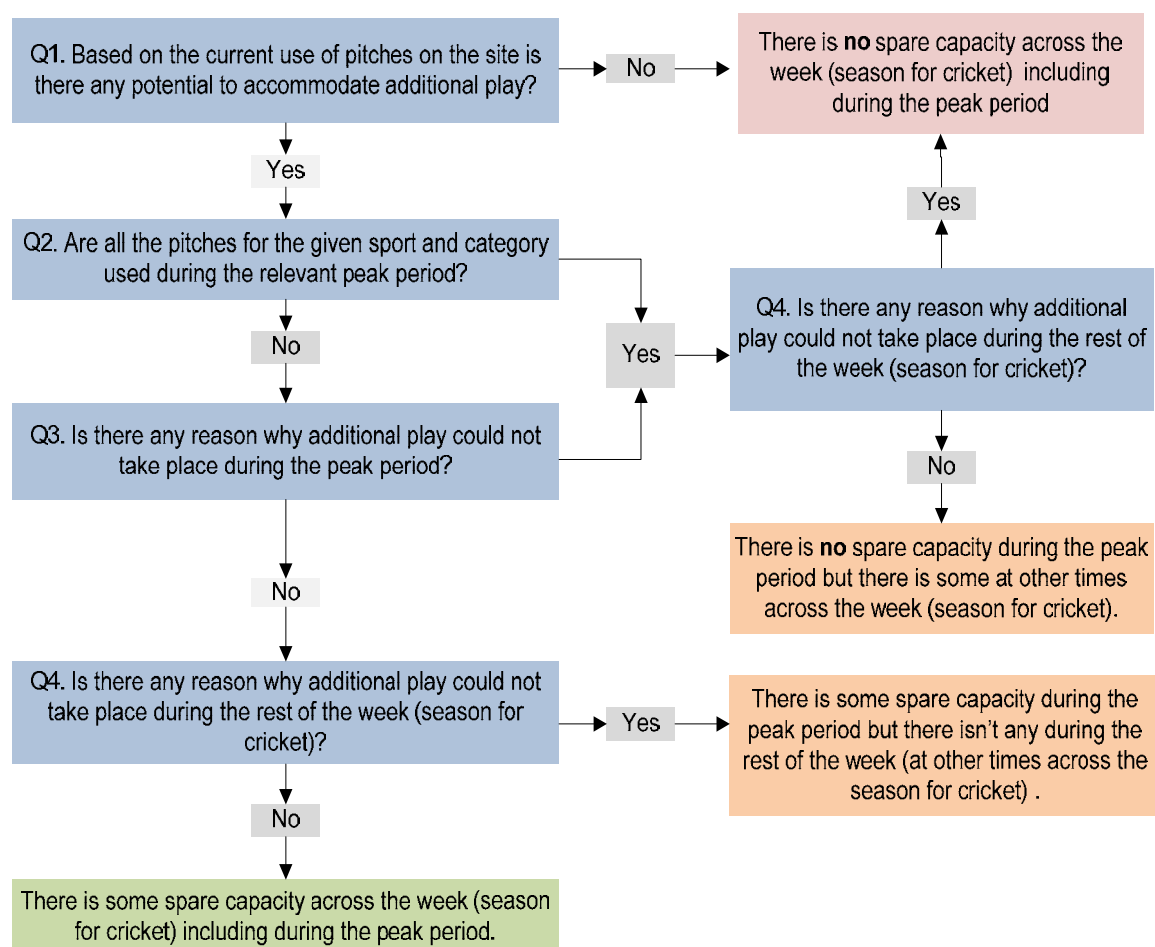
PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	No. of pitches	Current use over the course of the season			Whether the pitch is used in the peak period		
					Current play	Site Capacity	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate	Peak Period For Competitive Play	No. of pitches used in the	No. of pitches unused in the
H11	HUNMANBY PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	30	20	+10	Saturday	1	0
L03	LEALHOLM SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	25	30	-5	Saturday	1	0
M01	MCCAIN FOODS SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	20	25	-5	Saturday	1	0
M02	MULGRAVE COMMUNITY SPORTS ASSOCIATION (LYTHE)	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	25	35	-10	Saturday	1	0
M03	MUSTON CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	28	25	+3	Saturday	1	0
O03	ORIEL CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	25	20	+5	Saturday	1	0
R01	RAINCLIFFE SCHOOL BUSINESS AND ENTERPRISE COLLEGE	No Community Use	Synthetic	1	0	60	N/A	Saturday	0	1
R03	RAVENSCAR CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	20	35	-15	Saturday	1	0
S02	SCALBY FOOTBALL & CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	50	50	0	Saturday	1	0
S03	SCALBY ROAD SPORTS GROUND	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	34	45	-11	Saturday	1	0
S04	SCALBY SCHOOL PLAYING FIELDS	No Community Use	Synthetic	1	0	60	N/A	Saturday	0	1
S07	SCARBOROUGH COLLEGE	No Community Use	Natural Grass	3	0	70	N/A	Saturday	0	3
S08	SCARBOROUGH CRICKET CLUB	No Community Use	Natural Grass	1	100	120	N/A	Saturday	1	0
S15	SEAMER SPORTS ASSOCIATION	Community Use	Natural Grass	2	50	60	-10	Saturday	2	0
S19	SLEIGHTS SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	15	40	-25	Saturday	1	0

PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	No. of pitches	Current use over the course of the season			Whether the pitch is used in the peak period		
					Current play	Site Capacity	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate	Peak Period For Competitive Play	No. of pitches used in the	No. of pitches unused in the
S21	SNAINTON CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	40	50	-10	Saturday	1	0
S27	STAITHES ATHLETICS CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	30	40	-10	Saturday	1	0
W01	WESTERDALE CRICKET FIELD	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	15	25	-10	Saturday	1	0
W04	WHITBY COMMUNITY COLLEGE	No Community Use	Synthetic	1	0	60	N/A	Saturday	0	1
W05	WHITBY CRICKET CLUB	No Community Use	Natural Grass	1	50	50	N/A	Saturday	1	0
W09	WYKEHAM CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	62	40	+22	Saturday	1	0

Developing the current picture of provision

6.86 Using the information contained within **Table 6.X**, the next step of assessing the adequacy of pitch provision is to establish whether or not the potential to accommodate additional play at each site actually equates to current spare capacity during the peak period and / or during the rest of the week. For each site this will be established by working through the flow diagram in Figure 6.2 below.

Figure 6.2: Is there any spare capacity



6.87 Having worked through the flow diagram for each site in the Borough, Table 6.15 below establishes the true nature of spare pitch capacity during the peak period for each format of the game and during the rest of the week. It also identifies the reasons why, for some sites, the potential spare capacity is not regarded as actual spare capacity.

Table 6.15: Site-by-site analysis of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand

PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	Current use over the season		Overused or spare capacity			Additional Comments
				No. of pitches	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Nature and extent of any overuse and spare capacity			
						Overuse throughout the week	Spare capacity during the competitive peak period	Spare capacity at other times during the week	
A03	AYTON SPORTS ASSOCIATION (EAST AYTON SITE)	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	-10	0	0	10	
A04	AYTON SPORTS ASSOCIATION (WEST AYTON SITE)	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	-5	0	0	5	
C03	CASTLETON CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	-16	0	8	8	Club only has 1 senior team - spare capacity every other week during peak period
E05	EGTON RECREATION GROUND	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	-25	0	15	10	Club only participates in the evening league at present - majority of spare capacity exists during the peak period
F05	FILEY SPORTS ASSOCIATION	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	-10	0	0	10	
F07	FRYUP CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	-10	0	0	10	The club's evening league side folded recently - spare capacity would be during the week
F08	FYLING HALL SCHOOL SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	-10	0	0	10	
F10	FYLINGDALES CRICKET AND FOOTBALL CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	-20	0	0	20	

PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	Current use over the season		Overused or spare capacity			Additional Comments
				No. of pitches	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Nature and extent of any overuse and spare capacity			
						Overuse throughout the week	Spare capacity during the competitive peak period	Spare capacity at other times during the week	
G02	GLAISDALE CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	-10	0	5	5	Club only has 1 team participating during the peak period - spare capacity every other week during peak period
G06	GROSMONT SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	-10	0	5	5	Club only has 1 team participating during the peak period - spare capacity every other week
H06	HINDERWELL SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	-15	0	5	10	Club only has 1 team participating during the peak period along with 1 evening league side - split spare capacity between both periods
L03	LEALHOLM SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	-5	0	0	5	
M01	MCCAIN FOODS SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	-5	0	0	5	
M02	MULGRAVE COMMUNITY SPORTS ASSOCIATION (LYTHE)	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	-10	0	5	5	Club only has 1 team participating during the peak period along with 1 evening league side - split spare capacity between both periods
R03	RAVENSCAR CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	-15	0	8	7	Club only has 1 team participating during the peak period along with 1 evening league side - split spare capacity between both periods
S03	SCALBY ROAD SPORTS GROUND	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	-11	0	0	11	
						0			

PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	Current use over the season		Overused or spare capacity			Additional Comments
				No. of pitches	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Nature and extent of any overuse and spare capacity			
						Overuse throughout the week	Spare capacity during the competitive peak period	Spare capacity at other times during the week	
S15	SEAMER SPORTS ASSOCIATION	Community Use	Natural Grass	2	-10	0	0	10	
S19	SLEIGHTS SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	-25	0	10	15	Club only has 1 team participating during the peak period along with 1 junior side - split spare capacity between both periods
S21	SNAINTON CRICKET CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	-10	0	0	10	
S27	STAITHES ATHLETICS CLUB	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	-10	0	0	10	
W01	WESTERDALE CRICKET FIELD	Community Use	Natural Grass	1	-10	0	5	5	Club only has 1 team participating during the peak period along with 1 evening league side - split spare capacity between both periods

Borough-wide Analysis

6.88 Having assessed the adequacy of cricket pitch provision on a site-by-site basis, an overview for the Borough and each of the study areas can now be developed. This approach will allow us to gain an understanding of the nature of pitch provision at the localised level. The area-based analysis will only include those sites that are currently within community use. Initially this will include an analysis of all secured and unsecured sites, before looking at secured community use sites in greater detail. The purpose of this task will be to ascertain whether or not the use taking place at unsecured sites can be accommodated on secured sites. A Borough-wide analysis of provision is the starting point, with the analysis of the smaller study areas to follow.

Community Use (secured and unsecured)

6.89 Using information from the site-by-site analysis contained within Table 6.14 above, Table 6.16 below provides an overview of pitch capacity broken down into capacity during the peak period and capacity elsewhere during the week. It also gives an indication as to the number of sites that are currently overused and the number of sites where capacity exists.

6.90 The table shows that there are 21 pitches in the Borough with spare capacity, which could potentially accommodate an additional 242 games over the course of the cricket season. The majority of this spare capacity is shown to exist outside of the peak period for cricket, thus leaving significant room for potential growth of evening league and junior cricket within the Borough.

Table 6.16: Analysis of pitches with community use (including secured and unsecured use but excluding those with no community use)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	32	34	+82	-242	-160	9	21	-66	-186

6.91 In contrast to those pitches with spare capacity, based on the identified levels of usage and the current number of wickets on each pitch, 9 cricket pitches are currently being over-used, these being:

- Brompton Cricket Club (+10 matches)
- Cloughton Cricket Club (+15 matches)
- Danby Cricket Club (+15 matches)
- Flixton Cricket Club (+3 matches)
- Goathland Cricket Club (+4 matches)
- Hunmanby Cricket Club (+10 matches)
- Muston Cricket Club (+3 matches)
- Oriel Cricket Club (+5 matches)
- Wykeham Cricket Club (+22 matches)

6.92 Whilst the figures contained within table 6.16 indicate that this overuse could be accommodated elsewhere within the Borough, the nature of cricket is such

that these clubs will have to address issues around levels of overuse internally, i.e. within their own ground / site. However, it should also be recognised that no 2 wickets are the same and that these pitches may be able to accommodate these levels of play without being detrimental to the quality of the pitch. As previously noted, a more precise method of understanding / assessing pitch capacity is to undertake a technical assessment or PQS (Performance Quality Standard) of the relevant pitch.

- 6.93 In general terms, the indication from the club and league consultation process was that pitch quality and maintenance standards are improving and that pitches within the Borough can accommodate the current level of play.

Secured Community Use only

- 6.94 It has been previously demonstrated that there are no unsecured community use sites in the Borough. As such, unsecured sites have no impact on the adequacy of pitch provision to meet current demand.

Scenarios

- 6.95 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of cricket pitch provision to meet current and future demand in the Borough, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latent demand, displaced demand and future demand while allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.
- 6.96 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand, which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and casual play, where such use has been identified. Spare capacity is derived from those sites with secured community use only.

Current Demand

Latent Demand

- 6.97 For the purposes of this study latent demand has been taken to include the number of additional teams local clubs have stated they could field if they had access to more pitches within their area, in addition to the demand revealed through the market segmentation analysis. In total, there was shown to be latent demand for 14 teams within the Borough; comprising 9 teams during the peak period (Saturday) and 5 teams elsewhere during the week. This equates to the following number of games during each period over the course of the cricket season:

Analysis Area	Number of games per season	
	Saturday	Weekday Evening
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	20	8
Whitby	10	0
Filey and Hertford	10	8
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	20	8

Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	10	8
Derwent Valley	20	8
Total	90	40

6.98 Table 6.17 below demonstrates the impact of meeting all identified latent demand on current (baseline) demand during the peak period and during the rest of the week. It shows that the existing spare capacity during the peak period will be exhausted; resulting in the overuse of pitches by 24 matches. Significant levels of spare capacity still exist elsewhere during the week.

Table 6.17: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including latent demand	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
			Cricket	32	34	-66

Displaced Demand

6.99 It has been previously demonstrated that there is no displaced demand within the Borough and as such, displaced demand has no impact on current demand.

Future Demand

6.100 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately. This exercise should seek to establish the adequacy of pitch provision during the peak period and during the rest of the week.

6.101 Future demand for pitches in the Borough has been derived from 2 sources, these being; the 2010 based population projections (ONS) and the number of additional cricket teams as a result of club development (see paragraph 6.74). The anticipated change in the overall number of teams over the study period is set out in the table below:

Table 6.18: Change in number of teams

Age Group	Change in number of teams				Difference
	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior mens (18-55)	-4	-1	+2	+6	+3
Senior womens (18-55)	0	0	0	0	0
Junior boys (7-18)	-1	+5	+2	+1	+7
Junior girls (7-18)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	-5	+4	+4	+7	+10

6.102 Further to the change in the number of teams, Table 6.19 below provides a detailed breakdown of future demand by age group. It uses the following

previously established assumptions around peak periods and the nature of current use:

- The majority (2 thirds) of senior men's cricket is played on a Saturday afternoon, which is the peak period for the sport, with the remainder played on a weekday evening
- Junior cricket is played on Sunday mornings.
- A Saturday team will play up to 10 home games on average
- An evening league or a junior team will play up to 8 home games

Table 6.19: Detailed breakdown of future demand

Age Group	Number of matches (on peak and off peak)								Difference
	2015		2020		2025		2030		
	On	Off	On	Off	On	Off	On	Off	
Senior mens (18-55)	-30	-8	-10	0	+10	+8	+40	+16	+26
Senior womens (18-55)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior boys (7-18)	0	-8	0	+40	0	+16	0	+8	+56
Junior girls (7-18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	-30	-16	-10	+40	+10	+24	+40	+24	+82

6.103 Table 6.20 summarises the impact of future demand on the current (baseline) capacity for secured community use cricket pitches in the Borough (see Table 6.16). It demonstrates that there could be an increase in the amount of spare capacity during the peak period, whereas, the amount of spare capacity elsewhere during the week is anticipated to be relatively stagnant over the length of the study period.

Table 6.20: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only (2030)

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	-66	-186	-96	-202	-106	-162	-96	-138	-56	-114

6.104 The table below uses the overall picture of current demand, which includes latent and displaced demand, as the starting point for assessing the impact of future demand on pitch provision within the analysis area. It demonstrates that there could be some spare capacity during the peak period for the sport from 2015. However, as the adult population increases towards the end of the study period, there is likely to be a significant amount of overuse of pitches. The increase in junior population will reduce the overall amount of spare capacity available elsewhere during the week.

Table 6.21: Impact of future demand on overall picture of current pitch provision

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	+24	-146	-6	-162	-16	-122	-6	-98	+34	-74

Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer Analysis Area

6.105 Following on from the Borough-wide overview of the adequacy of cricket pitch provision, this section presents an overview for the Scarborough analysis area. This area-based analysis only includes those sites that are currently within community use. Initially this will include an analysis of all secured and unsecured sites, before looking at secured community use sites in greater detail. The purpose of this task will be to ascertain whether or not the use taking place at unsecured sites can be accommodated on secured sites.

Community Use (secured and unsecured)

6.106 Using information from the site-by-site analysis contained within Table 6.14, the following table provides an overview of pitch capacity, broken down into capacity during the peak period and capacity elsewhere during the week. It also gives an indication as to the number of sites that are currently overused and the number of sites where capacity exists.

6.107 The table below shows that 1 site in the Scarborough analysis area is overused; this being Oriel Cricket Ground (+5 matches). Across the area there is shown to be only a limited amount of spare capacity; none of which exists during the peak period for the sport. At present, spare capacity only exists elsewhere during the week.

Table 6.22: Analysis of pitches with community use (including secured and unsecured use but excluding those with no community use)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	4	5	+5	-15	-10	1	2	0	-15

Secured Community Use only

6.108 It has been previously demonstrated that there are no unsecured community use sites in the Borough. As such, unsecured sites have no impact on the adequacy of pitch provision to meet current demand.

Scenarios

6.109 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of cricket pitch provision to meet current and future demand in the Scarborough analysis area, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latent demand, displaced demand and future demand while allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

6.110 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand, which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and casual play, where such use has been identified. Spare capacity is derived from those sites with secured community use only.

Current Demand

Latent Demand

6.111 For the purposes of this study latent demand has been taken to include the number of additional teams local clubs have stated they could field if they had access to more pitches within their area, in addition to the demand revealed through the market segmentation analysis. In total, there was shown to be latent demand for 3 teams in the Scarborough analysis area. This equates to the following number of games across the season.

Table 6.23: Latent demand across the season

Analysis Area	Number of games per season	
	Saturday	Weekday Evening
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	20	8

6.112 Table 6.24 below demonstrates the impact of meeting all identified latent demand on current (baseline) demand during the relevant peak period and during the rest of the week. It shows that the additional play during the peak period will result in overuse of pitches within the analysis area. A small amount of spare capacity remains elsewhere during the week.

Table 6.24: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Secured Community Use		How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including latent demand	
	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	4	5	0	-15	+20	-7

Displaced Demand

6.113 It has been previously demonstrated that there is no displaced demand within the Borough and as such, displaced demand has no impact on current demand within the Scarborough analysis area.

Overall picture of current demand

6.114 The overall picture of current demand can be established by totalling the actual current level of play and then adding the amount required to meet the identified latent demand, any displaced demand from teams that would prefer to play within the study area and an allowance for strategic reserve. Given that the PPS process has only identified some additional latent demand within the Scarborough analysis area, **Table 6.24 above is considered to be a reflection of the overall picture of current demand.**

Future Demand

6.115 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately. This exercise should seek to establish the adequacy of pitch provision during the peak period for the sport and during the rest of the week.

6.116 Future demand for cricket pitches in the Scarborough analysis area has been derived from 2 sources, these being; the 2010 based population projections (ONS) and the number of additional teams as a result of club development (see paragraph 6.74).

6.117 Projected population change on an area-by-area basis has been calculated by applying the percentage of current population distribution over the projection period. This method assumes that there will be little change in the distribution of population over the projection period. At present, the Scarborough area contains 56% of the Borough's population. Whilst it is recognised that the results will not be 100% accurate, it is the only way to establish population change at the required level of detail.

6.118 Table 6.25 uses the method described above to calculate population change in the Scarborough analysis area over the next 20 years. It demonstrates that within the age groups that are most likely to participate in cricket, the population is forecast to increase by over 1,200 people.

Table 6.25: Population Projections for Scarborough (based on current distribution of population)

Age Group	People					Difference
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior mens (18-55)	14,079	13,531	13,294	13,676	14,696	618
Senior womens (18-55)	14,253	13,641	13,238	13,368	13,987	-266
Junior boys (7-18)	3,079	3,104	3,422	3,659	3,783	704
Junior girls (7-18)	2,970	2,984	3,197	3,422	3,472	502
Total	34381	33260	33084	33927	35609	1228

6.119 When the Team Generation Rates (TGRs) are applied to population change over the forecast period the total number of senior men's in the analysis area is expected to increase by 3 and the number of junior boy's teams is expected to increase by 5. This is demonstrated in the table below.

Table 6.26: Change in the number of teams over the study period

Age Group	Change in number of teams				Difference
	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior mens (18-55)	-2	-1	+2	+3	+2
Senior womens (18-55)	=	=	=	=	=
Junior boys (7-18)	+1	+2	+1	+1	+5
Junior girls (7-18)	=	=	=	=	=
Total	-1	+1	+3	+4	+7

6.120 Further to the change in the number of teams, Table 6.27 below provides a detailed breakdown of future demand by age group. It uses the following previously established assumptions around peak periods and the nature of current use:

- The majority (2 thirds) of senior men’s cricket is played on a Saturday afternoon, which is the peak period for the sport, with the remainder played on a weekday evening
- Junior cricket is played on Sunday mornings.
- A Saturday team will play up to 10 home games on average
- An evening league or a junior team will play up to 8 home games

Table 6.27: Detailed breakdown of future demand

Age Group	Number of matches (on peak and off peak)								Difference
	2015		2020		2025		2030		
	On	Off	On	Off	On	Off	On	Off	
Senior mens (18-55)	-10	-8	-10	0	+10	+8	+20	+8	+18
Senior womens (18-55)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior boys (7-18)	0	+8	0	+16	0	+8	0	+8	+40
Junior girls (7-18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	-10	0	-10	+16	+10	+16	+20	+16	+58

6.121 Table 6.28 summarises the impact of future demand on the current (baseline) capacity for each pitch type with secured community use within the Scarborough analysis area (see Table 6.22). It demonstrates that there is currently no spare capacity during the peak period for the sport and that there is a small amount of spare capacity elsewhere during the week. Whilst there is anticipated to be a reduction in demand up to 2020, future demand will result in overuse during the peak period by the end of the study period (2030).

Table 6.28: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only (2030)

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	0	-15	-10	-23	-20	-23	-10	-15	+10	-7

6.122 The table below uses the overall picture of current demand, which includes latent and displaced demand, as the starting point for assessing the impact of future demand on pitch provision within the analysis area. On this basis it demonstrates that there is currently some overuse (+20 matches) of cricket pitches in Scarborough during the peak period for the sport. The demand for pitches during the peak period will decrease up to the year 2025 and will eventually increase by the end of the study period.

Table 6.29: Impact of future demand on overall picture of current pitch provision

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	+20	-7	+10	-15	0	-15	+10	-7	+30	+1

Whitby Analysis Area

6.123 Following on from the Borough-wide overview of the adequacy of cricket pitch provision, this section presents an overview for the Whitby analysis area. This area-based analysis only includes those sites that are currently within community use. Initially this will include an analysis of all secured and unsecured sites, before looking at secured community use sites in greater detail. The purpose of this task will be to ascertain whether or not the use taking place at unsecured sites can be accommodated on secured sites.

Community Use (secured and unsecured)

6.124 From the information contained within the site-by-site analysis of pitch capacity across the Borough, it is apparent that of the 4 cricket pitches in the Whitby analysis area none are currently available for community use. Three of the four pitches in the area are synthetic surfaces located in the town's secondary schools and the community college.

6.125 The remaining pitch ('The Turnbull Ground') is used by Whitby Cricket Club, which is the only club in the town. Although the club operate a number of teams in various community leagues, the ground has been classed as being unavailable for community use as it is primarily used by the 1st and 2nd teams. Nevertheless, based on current levels of play, this site is currently at capacity and has no potential to accommodate any further play.

6.126 Given the above, Table 6.30 below demonstrates that there this currently no available community use sites and, therefore, no overuse or spare capacity during the peak period for the sport or elsewhere during the week.

Table 6.30: Analysis of pitches with community use (including secured and unsecured use but excluding those with no community use)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Scenarios

6.127 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of cricket pitch provision to meet current and future demand in the Whitby analysis area, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latent demand, displaced demand and future demand while allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

6.128 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand, which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and casual play, where such use has been identified. Spare capacity is derived from those sites with secured community use only.

Current Demand

Latent Demand

6.129 For the purposes of this study latent demand has been taken to include the number of additional teams local clubs have stated they could field if they had access to more pitches within their area, in addition to the demand revealed through the market segmentation analysis. In total, there was shown to be latent demand for 1 team in the Whitby analysis area. This equates to the following number of games across the season.

Table 6.31: Latent demand across the season

Analysis Area	Number of games per season	
	Saturday	Weekday Evening
Whitby	10	0

6.130 Given that there are currently no cricket pitches available for community use in the area, this additional demand cannot be met by current provision. This is demonstrated by the table below, which shows overuse of 10 games within the peak period for the sport. Assuming that the new team would be associated with Whitby Cricket Club, there is the possibility that a new team could play their games at Fyling Hall School (see 'displaced demand' below).

Table 6.32: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Secured Community Use		How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including latent demand	
	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	0	0	0	0	+10	0

Displaced Demand

6.131 Although the report previously demonstrated that there is no displaced demand within the Borough it should be noted that Whitby Cricket Club currently utilise Fyling Hall School, which is outside of the Whitby analysis area, for their 3rd team fixtures. Nevertheless, the club have not expressed any concerns with this arrangement through the consultation process and it is assumed that the 3rd team will continue to play their fixtures at Fyling Hall School in the immediate future.

Overall picture of current demand

6.132 The overall picture of current demand can be established by totalling the actual current level of play and then adding the amount required to meet the identified latent demand, any displaced demand from teams that would prefer to play within the study area and an allowance for strategic reserve. Given that the PPS process has only identified some additional latent demand within the

Whitby analysis area, **Table 6.X above is considered to be a reflection of the overall picture of current demand.**

Future Demand

6.133 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately. This exercise should seek to establish the adequacy of pitch provision during the peak period for the sport and during the rest of the week.

6.134 Future demand for cricket pitches in the Whitby analysis area has been derived from 2 sources, these being; the 2010 based population projections (ONS) and the number of additional teams as a result of club development (see paragraph 6.74).

6.135 Projected population change on an area-by-area basis has been calculated by applying the percentage of current population distribution over the projection period. This method assumes that there will be little change in the distribution of population over the projection period. At present, the Whitby area contains 8% of the Borough’s population. Whilst it is recognised that the results will not be 100% accurate, it is the only way to establish population change at the required level of detail.

6.136 Table 6.33 uses the method described above to calculate population change in the Whitby analysis area over the next 20 years. It demonstrates that within the age groups that are most likely to participate in cricket, the population is forecast to increase by around 230 people.

Table 6.33: Population Projections for the Whitby (based on current distribution of population)

Age Group	People (000s)					Difference
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior mens (18-55)	2013	1935	1902	1966	2103	90
Senior womens (18-55)	2035	1946	1891	1906	2003	-31
Junior boys (7-18)	446	448	495	521	548	101
Junior girls (7-18)	424	437	495	521	548	123
Total	4918	4765	4774	4885	5154	236

6.137 When the Team Generation Rates (TGRs) are applied to population change over the forecast period, it is anticipated that there will be an increase in the number of teams in the analysis area. A breakdown of team growth is provided in the table below.

Table 6.34: Change in number of teams over the study period

Age Group	Change in number of teams				Difference
	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior mens (18-55)	=	=	=	+1	+2
Senior womens (18-55)	=	=	=	=	0

Junior boys (7-18)	=	=	+1	=	+1
Junior girls (7-18)	=	=	=	=	0
Total	=	0	+1	+1	+2

6.138 Further to the change in the number of teams, Table 6.35 below provides a detailed breakdown of future demand by age group. It uses the following previously established assumptions around peak periods and the nature of current use:

- The majority (2 thirds) of senior men's cricket is played on a Saturday afternoon, which is the peak period for the sport, with the remainder played on a weekday evening
- Junior cricket is played on Sunday mornings.
- A Saturday team will play up to 10 home games on average
- An evening league or a junior team will play up to 8 home games

Table 6.36: Detailed breakdown of future demand

Age Group	Number of matches (on peak and off peak)								Difference
	2015		2020		2025		2030		
	On	Off	On	Off	On	Off	On	Off	
Senior mens (18-55)	0	0	0	0	0	0	+10	0	+10
Senior womens (18-55)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior boys (7-18)	0	0	0	0	0	+8	0	0	+8
Junior girls (7-18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	+8	+10	0	+18

6.139 Table 6.37 summarises the impact of future demand on the current (baseline) capacity for each pitch type with secured community use within the Whitby analysis area (see Table 6.30). It demonstrates that there is currently no spare capacity, either during the period or elsewhere during the week. By the end of the study period there will be some overuse during the peak period.

Table 6.37: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only (2030)

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+8	+10	0

6.140 The table below uses the overall picture of current demand, which includes latent and displaced demand, as the starting point for assessing the impact of future demand on pitch provision within the analysis area. On this basis it demonstrates that there is currently an overuse of cricket pitches (+10 games) during the peak period for the sport, which will increase to +20 games by the end of the study period.

Table 6.38: Impact of future demand on overall picture of current pitch provision

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	+10	0	+10	0	+10	0	+10	+8	+20	+8

Filey and Hertford Analysis Area

6.141 Following on from the Borough-wide overview of the adequacy of cricket pitch provision, this section presents an overview for the Filey and Hertford analysis area. This area-based analysis only includes those sites that are currently within community use. Initially this will include an analysis of all secured and unsecured sites, before looking at secured community use sites in greater detail. The purpose of this task will be to ascertain whether or not the use taking place at unsecured sites can be accommodated on secured sites.

Community Use (secured and unsecured)

6.142 Using information from the site-by-site analysis contained within Table 6.14, the following table provides an overview of pitch capacity, broken down into capacity during the peak period and capacity elsewhere during the week. It also gives an indication as to the number of sites that are currently overused and the number of sites where capacity exists.

6.143 The table below demonstrates that the majority of sites within the analysis area are overused and that only one site currently has any spare capacity (Filey Cricket Club -10 matches). Based on current levels of play, the only spare capacity within the area exists outside of the peak period for the sport.

Table 6.39: Analysis of pitches with community use (including secured and unsecured use but excluding those with no community use)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	4 ⁵	5	+16	-10	+6	3	1	0	-10

Secured Community Use only

6.144 It has been previously demonstrated that there are no unsecured community use sites in the Borough. As such, unsecured sites have no impact on the adequacy of pitch provision to meet current demand.

Scenarios

6.145 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of cricket pitch provision to meet current and future demand in the Filey and Hertford analysis area, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latent demand, displaced demand and future demand while allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

6.146 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand, which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and

⁵ Flixton Cricket Club contains 2 pitches

casual play, where such use has been identified. Spare capacity is derived from those sites with secured community use only.

Current Demand

Latent Demand

6.147 For the purposes of this study latent demand has been taken to include the number of additional teams local clubs have stated they could field if they had access to more pitches within their area, in addition to the demand revealed through the market segmentation analysis. In total, there was shown to be latent demand for 2 teams in the Filey and Hertford analysis area. This equates to the following number of games across the season.

Table 6.40: Latent demand across the season

Analysis Area	Number of games per season	
	Saturday	Weekday Evening
Filey and Hertford	10	8

6.148 Table 6.41 below demonstrates the impact of meeting all identified latent demand on current (baseline) demand during the relevant peak period and during the rest of the week. It shows that the additional play during the peak period will result in overuse of pitches within the analysis area. A small amount of spare capacity remains elsewhere during the week.

Table 6.41: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Secured Community Use		How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including latent demand	
	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	4	5	0	-10	+10	-2

Displaced Demand

6.149 It has been previously demonstrated that there is no displaced demand within the Borough and as such, displaced demand has no impact on current demand within the Filey analysis area.

Overall picture of current demand

6.150 The overall picture of current demand can be established by totalling the actual current level of play and then adding the amount required to meet the identified latent demand, any displaced demand from teams that would prefer to play within the study area and an allowance for strategic reserve. Given that the PPS process has only identified some additional latent demand within the Filey analysis area, **Table 6.X above is considered to be a reflection of the overall picture of current demand.**

Future Demand

6.151 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately. This exercise should seek to establish the adequacy of pitch provision during the peak period for the sport and during the rest of the week.

6.152 Future demand for cricket pitches in the Filey and Hertford analysis area has been derived from 2 sources, these being; the 2010 based population projections (ONS) and the number of additional teams as a result of club development (see paragraph 6.74).

6.153 Projected population change on an area-by-area basis has been calculated by applying the percentage of current population distribution over the projection period. This method assumes that there will be little change in the distribution of population over the projection period. At present, the Filey area contains 4% of the Borough's population. Whilst it is recognised that the results will not be 100% accurate, it is the only way to establish population change at the required level of detail.

6.154 Table 6.42 uses the method described above to calculate population change in the Filey analysis area over the next 20 years. It demonstrates that within the age groups that are most likely to participate in cricket, the population is forecast to increase by approximately 100 people.

Table 6.42: Population Projections for the Filey and Hertford area (based on current distribution of population)

Age Group	People (000s)					Difference
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior mens (18-55)	1001	962	944	977	1036	+35
Senior womens (18-55)	1023	973	944	954	986	-36
Junior boys (7-18)	228	219	247	259	271	+43
Junior girls (7-18)	218	219	247	259	271	+54
Total	2470	2372	2382	2449	2565	+95

6.155 However, given that the majority of the population decrease will be within the senior women age bracket, when the Team Generation Rates (TGRs) are applied over the forecast period, there is shown to be no change in the number of teams within the analysis area. **As such, it is anticipated that future demand will have no impact on the adequacy of cricket pitch provision in the area.**

Esk Valley Analysis Area

6.156 Following on from the Borough-wide overview of the adequacy of cricket pitch provision, this section presents an overview for the Scalby analysis area. This area-based analysis only includes those sites that are currently within community use. Initially this will include an analysis of all secured and unsecured sites, before looking at secured community use sites in greater detail. The purpose of this task will be to ascertain whether or not the use taking place at unsecured sites can be accommodated on secured sites.

Community Use (secured and unsecured)

6.157 Using information from the site-by-site analysis contained within Table 6.14, the following table provides an overview of pitch capacity, broken down into capacity during the peak period and capacity elsewhere during the week. It also gives an indication as to the number of sites that are currently overused and the number of sites where capacity exists.

6.158 The table below shows that 2 sites in the Esk Valley analysis area are overused, these being Goathland and Danby cricket clubs. On the whole, the table demonstrates that there is a significant level of spare capacity both during the peak period for the sport and elsewhere during the week.

Table 6.43: Analysis of pitches with community use (including secured and unsecured use but excluding those with no community use)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	13	13	+14	-146	-132	2	11	-58	-88

Secured Community Use only

6.159 It has been previously demonstrated that there are no unsecured community use sites in the Borough. As such, unsecured sites have no impact on the adequacy of pitch provision to meet current demand.

Scenarios

6.160 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of cricket pitch provision to meet current and future demand in the Esk Valley analysis area, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latent demand, displaced demand and future demand while allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

6.161 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand, which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and casual play, where such use has been identified. Spare capacity is derived from those sites with secured community use only.

Current Demand

Latent Demand

6.162 For the purposes of this study latent demand has been taken to include the number of additional teams local clubs have stated they could field if they had access to more pitches within their area, in addition to the demand revealed through the market segmentation analysis. In total, there was shown to be latent demand for 3 teams in the Esk Valley analysis area. This equates to the following number of games across the season.

Table 6.44: Latent demand across the season

Analysis Area	Number of games per season	
	Saturday	Weekday Evening
Esk Valley	20	8

6.163 Table 6.45 below demonstrates the impact of meeting all identified latent demand on current (baseline) demand during the relevant peak period and during the rest of the week. It shows that in spite of the additional play during the peak period and during the rest of the week, there is still likely to be a significant amount of spare capacity during both periods.

Table 6.45: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Secured Community Use		How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including latent demand	
	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	13	13	-58	-88	-38	-80

Displaced Demand

6.164 It has been previously demonstrated that there is no displaced demand within the Borough and as such, displaced demand has no impact on current demand within the Esk Valley analysis area.

Overall picture of current demand

6.165 The overall picture of current demand can be established by totalling the actual current level of play and then adding the amount required to meet the identified latent demand, any displaced demand from teams that would prefer to play within the study area and an allowance for strategic reserve. Given that the PPS process has only identified some additional latent demand within the Esk Valley analysis area, **Table 6.X above is considered to be a reflection of the overall picture of current demand.**

Future Demand

6.166 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately. This exercise should seek to establish the adequacy of pitch provision during the peak period for the sport and during the rest of the week.

6.167 Future demand for cricket pitches in the Esk Valley analysis area has been derived from 2 sources, these being; the 2010 based population projections (ONS) and the number of additional teams as a result of club development (see paragraph 6.74).

6.168 Projected population change on an area-by-area basis has been calculated by applying the percentage of current population distribution over the projection period. This method assumes that there will be little change in the distribution of population over the projection period. At present, the Esk Valley analysis area contains 11% of the Borough's population. Whilst it is recognised that the results will not be 100% accurate, it is the only way to establish population change at the required level of detail.

6.169 Table 6.46 uses the method described above to calculate population change in the Esk Valley analysis area over the next 20 years. It demonstrates that within the age groups that are most likely to participate in cricket, the population is forecast to increase by around 300 people.

Table 6.46: Population Projections for the Esk Valley (based on current distribution of population)

Age Group	People (000s)					Difference
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior mens (18-55)	2764	2656	2606	2672	2861	+97
Senior womens (18-55)	2796	2678	2595	2613	2725	-71
Junior boys (7-18)	620	612	674	718	740	+120
Junior girls (7-18)	588	612	674	718	740	+152
Total	6767	6558	6549	6722	7065	+298

6.170 When applying the Team Generation Rates (TGRs) over the forecast period, it is anticipated that there will be a small increase in the number of senior men's' and junior boy's teams in the analysis area, whilst the number of female teams will remain constant. This is demonstrated in the table below.

Table 6.47: Change in the number of teams over the study period

Age Group	Change in number of teams				Difference
	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior mens (18-55)	0	-1	0	+1	0
Senior womens (18-55)	0	0	0	0	0
Junior boys (7-18)	0	0	0	+1	+1
Junior girls (7-18)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	-1	0	+2	+1

6.171 Further to the change in the number of teams, Table 6.48 below provides a detailed breakdown of future demand by age group. It uses the following previously established assumptions around peak periods and the nature of current use:

- The majority (2 thirds) of senior men’s cricket is played on a Saturday afternoon, which is the peak period for the sport, with the remainder played on a weekday evening
- Junior cricket is played on Sunday mornings.
- A Saturday team will play up to 10 home games on average
- An evening league or a junior team will play up to 8 home games

Table 6.48: Detailed breakdown of future demand

Age Group	Number of matches (on peak and off peak)								Difference
	2015		2020		2025		2030		
	On	Off	On	Off	On	Off	On	Off	
Senior mens (18-55)	0	0	-10	0	0	0	+10	0	0
Senior womens (18-55)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior boys (7-18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+8	0
Junior girls (7-18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	-10	0	0	0	+10	+8	+8

6.172 Table 6.49 summarises the impact of future demand on the current (baseline) capacity for each pitch type with secured community use within the Esk Valley analysis area (see Table 6.43). It demonstrates that there is a significant amount of spare capacity during both the peak period for the sport and elsewhere during the week up to the year 2030.

Table 6.49: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only (2030)

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	-58	-88	-58	-88	-68	-88	-68	-88	-58	-80

6.173 The table below uses the overall picture of current demand, which includes latent and displaced demand, as the starting point for assessing the impact of future demand on pitch provision within the analysis area. Even taking these factors in to account, it demonstrates that there is likely to be a significant level of spare capacity throughout the assessment period.

Table 6.50: Impact of future demand on overall picture of current pitch provision

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	-38	-80	-38	-80	-48	-80	-48	-80	-38	-40

Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales Analysis Area

6.174 Following on from the Borough-wide overview of the adequacy of cricket pitch provision, this section presents an overview for the Scalby analysis area. This area-based analysis only includes those sites that are currently within community use. Initially this will include an analysis of all secured and unsecured sites, before looking at secured community use sites in greater detail. The purpose of this task will be to ascertain whether or not the use taking place at unsecured sites can be accommodated on secured sites.

Community Use (secured and unsecured)

6.175 Using information from the site-by-site analysis contained within Table 6.14, the following table provides an overview of pitch capacity, broken down into capacity during the peak period and capacity elsewhere during the week. It also gives an indication as to the number of sites that are currently overused and the number of sites where capacity exists.

6.176 The table below shows that 1 of the 5 cricket pitches within the Scalby analysis area is being overused; Cloughton Cricket Club (+15 matches). It also demonstrates that across all sites in the area there is a limited amount of spare capacity during the peak period for the sport. Elsewhere during the week there is a significant amount of spare capacity.

Table 6.51: Analysis of pitches with community use (including secured and unsecured use but excluding those with no community use)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	6	6	+15	-56	-41	1	4	-8	-48

Secured Community Use only

6.177 It has been previously demonstrated that there are no unsecured community use sites in the Borough. As such, unsecured sites have no impact on the adequacy of pitch provision to meet current demand.

Scenarios

6.178 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of cricket pitch provision to meet current and future demand in the Scalby analysis area, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latent demand, displaced demand and future demand while allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

6.179 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand, which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and

casual play, where such use has been identified. Spare capacity is derived from those sites with secured community use only.

Current Demand

Latent Demand

6.180 For the purposes of this study latent demand has been taken to include the number of additional teams local clubs have stated they could field if they had access to more pitches within their area, in addition to the demand revealed through the market segmentation analysis. In total, there was shown to be latent demand for 2 teams in the Scalby analysis area. This equates to the following number of games across the season.

Table 6.52: Latent demand across the season

Analysis Area	Number of games per season	
	Saturday	Weekday Evening
Scalby	10	8

6.181 Table 6.53 below demonstrates the impact of meeting all identified latent demand on current (baseline) demand during the relevant peak period and during the rest of the week. It shows that the additional play during the peak period will result in a small amount of overuse within the analysis area. Outside of the peak period there is shown to be a large amount of spare capacity.

Table 6.53: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Secured Community Use		How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including latent demand	
	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	6	6	-8	-48	+2	-40

Displaced Demand

6.182 It has been previously demonstrated that there is no displaced demand within the Borough and as such, displaced demand has no impact on current demand within the Scalby analysis area.

Overall picture of current demand

6.183 The overall picture of current demand can be established by totalling the actual current level of play and then adding the amount required to meet the identified latent demand, any displaced demand from teams that would prefer to play within the study area and an allowance for strategic reserve. Given that the PPS process has only identified some additional latent demand within the Scalby analysis area, **Table 6.53 above is considered to be a reflection of the overall picture of current demand.**

Future Demand

6.184 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately. This exercise should seek to establish the adequacy of pitch provision during the peak period for the sport and during the rest of the week.

6.185 Future demand for cricket pitches in the Scalby analysis area has been derived from 2 sources, these being; the 2010 based population projections (ONS) and the number of additional teams as a result of club development (see paragraph 6.74).

6.186 Projected population change on an area-by-area basis has been calculated by applying the percentage of current population distribution over the projection period. This method assumes that there will be little change in the distribution of population over the projection period. At present, the Scalby analysis area contains 12% of the Borough's population. Whilst it is recognised that the results will not be 100% accurate, it is the only way to establish population change at the required level of detail.

6.187 Table 6.54 uses the method described above to calculate population change in the Scalby analysis area over the next 20 years. It demonstrates that within the age groups that are most likely to participate in cricket, the population is forecast to increase by around 300 people.

Table 6.54: Population Projections for the Scalby analysis area (based on current distribution of population)

Age Group	People (000s)					Difference
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior mens (18-55)	2764	2656	2606	2672	2861	+97
Senior womens (18-55)	2796	2678	2595	2613	2725	-71
Junior boys (7-18)	620	612	674	718	740	+120
Junior girls (7-18)	588	612	674	718	740	+152
Total	6767	6558	6549	6722	7065	+298

6.188 When applying the Team Generation Rates (TGRs) over the forecast period, it is anticipated that there will be an increase in the number of junior boy's teams in the analysis area, whilst the number of other teams will remain constant. This is demonstrated in the table below.

Table 6.55: Change in the number of teams over the study period

Age Group	Change in number of teams				Difference
	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior mens (18-55)	0	-1	0	+1	0
Senior womens (18-55)	0	0	0	0	0
Junior boys (7-18)	0	0	0	+1	+1
Junior girls (7-18)	0	0	0	0	0

Total	0	0	0	0	+1
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6.189 Further to the change in the number of teams, Table 6.56 below provides a detailed breakdown of future demand by age group. It uses the following previously established assumptions around peak periods and the nature of current use:

- The majority (2 thirds) of senior men’s cricket is played on a Saturday afternoon, which is the peak period for the sport, with the remainder played on a weekday evening
- Junior cricket is played on Sunday mornings.
- A Saturday team will play up to 10 home games on average
- An evening league or a junior team will play up to 8 home games

Table 6.56: Detailed breakdown of future demand

Age Group	Number of matches (on peak and off peak)								Difference
	2015		2020		2025		2030		
	On	Off	On	Off	On	Off	On	Off	
Senior mens (18-55)	0	0	-10	0	0	0	+10	0	0
Senior womens (18-55)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior boys (7-18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+8	+8
Junior girls (7-18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	-10	0	0	0	+10	+8	+8

6.190 Table 6.57 summarises the impact of future demand on the current (baseline) capacity for each pitch type with secured community use within the Scalby analysis area (see Table 6.51). It demonstrates that there is currently as small amount of spare capacity during the peak period for game, which will increase slightly over the assessment period. It also shows that there is a significant level of spare capacity elsewhere during the week up to the year 2030.

Table 6.57: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only (2030)

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	-8	-48	-8	-48	-18	-48	-18	-48	-8	-40

6.191 The table below uses the overall picture of current demand, which includes latent and displaced demand, as the starting point for assessing the impact of future demand on pitch provision within the analysis area. It demonstrates that when these factors are taken into account there is currently a small amount of overuse (+2 matches) during the peak period for the sport. It is anticipated that this overuse will stop during the middle part of the study period but will return by the latter stages. As was previously the case, the table also shows that outside of the peak period there is a significant amount of spare capacity.

Table 6.58: Impact of future demand on overall picture of current pitch provision

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	+2	-40	+2	-40	-8	-40	-8	-40	+2	-32

Derwent Valley Analysis Area

6.192 Following on from the Borough-wide overview of the adequacy of cricket pitch provision, this section presents an overview for the Derwent Valley analysis area. This area-based analysis only includes those sites that are currently within community use. Initially this will include an analysis of all secured and unsecured sites, before looking at secured community use sites in greater detail. The purpose of this task will be to ascertain whether or not the use taking place at unsecured sites can be accommodated on secured sites.

Community Use (secured and unsecured)

6.193 Using information from the site-by-site analysis contained within Table 6.14, the following table provides an overview of pitch capacity, broken down into capacity during the peak period and capacity elsewhere during the week. It also gives an indication as to the number of sites that are currently overused and the number of sites where capacity exists.

6.194 The table below demonstrates that there is a significant amount of overuse within the Derwent Valley area. However, the overuse is limited to 2 sites, with Wykeham Cricket Club in particular being shown to be used extensively. Nevertheless, there are some sites with spare capacity in the area, albeit that this spare capacity is only available outside of the peak period for the sport.

Table 6.59: Analysis of pitches with community use (including secured and unsecured use but excluding those with no community use)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	5	5	+32	-25	+7	2	3	0	-25

Secured Community Use only

6.195 It has been previously demonstrated that there are no unsecured community use sites in the Borough. As such, unsecured sites have no impact on the adequacy of pitch provision to meet current demand.

Scenarios

6.196 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of cricket pitch provision to meet current and future demand in the Derwent Valley analysis area, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latent demand, displaced demand and future demand while allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

6.197 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand, which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and

casual play, where such use has been identified. Spare capacity is derived from those sites with secured community use only.

Current Demand

Latent Demand

6.198 For the purposes of this study latent demand has been taken to include the number of additional teams local clubs have stated they could field if they had access to more pitches within their area, in addition to the demand revealed through the market segmentation analysis. In total, there was shown to be latent demand for 3 teams in the Derwent Valley analysis area. This equates to the following number of games across the season.

Table 6.60: Latent demand across the season

Analysis Area	Number of games per season	
	Saturday	Weekday Evening
Derwent Valley	20	8

6.199 Table 6.61 below demonstrates the impact of meeting all identified latent demand on current (baseline) demand during the relevant peak period and during the rest of the week. It shows that the additional play during the peak period will result in overuse of pitches within the analysis area. Outside of the peak period there is shown to be a large amount of spare capacity.

Table 6.61: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Secured Community Use		How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including latent demand	
	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	5	5	0	-25	+20	-17

Displaced Demand

6.200 It has been previously demonstrated that there is no displaced demand within the Borough and as such, displaced demand has no impact on current demand within the Filey analysis area.

Overall picture of current demand

6.201 The overall picture of current demand can be established by totalling the actual current level of play and then adding the amount required to meet the identified latent demand, any displaced demand from teams that would prefer to play within the study area and an allowance for strategic reserve. Given that the PPS process has only identified some additional latent demand within the Derwent Valley analysis area, **Table 6.X above is considered to be a reflection of the overall picture of current demand.**

Future Demand

6.202 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately. This exercise should seek to establish the adequacy of pitch provision during the peak period for the sport and during the rest of the week.

6.203 Future demand for cricket pitches in the Derwent Valley analysis area has been derived from 2 sources, these being; the 2010 based population projections (ONS) and the number of additional teams as a result of club development (see paragraph 6.74).

6.204 Projected population change on an area-by-area basis has been calculated by applying the percentage of current population distribution over the projection period. This method assumes that there will be little change in the distribution of population over the projection period. At present, the Derwent Valley analysis area contains 9% of the Borough's population. Whilst it is recognised that the results will not be 100% accurate, it is the only way to establish population change at the required level of detail.

6.205 Table 6.62 uses the method described above to calculate population change in the Derwent Valley analysis area over the next 20 years. It demonstrates that within the age groups that are most likely to participate in cricket, the population is forecast to increase by around 200 people.

Table 6.62: Population Projections for the Derwent Valley (based on current distribution of population)

Age Group	People					Difference
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior mens (18-55)	2263	2175	2134	2190	2343	+80
Senior womens (18-55)	2296	2197	2123	2143	2232	-64
Junior boys (7-18)	500	503	550	589	604	+104
Junior girls (7-18)	479	481	517	530	555	+76
Total	5538	5356	5325	5450	5733	196

6.206 When applying the Team Generation Rates (TGRs) over the forecast period, it is anticipated that there will be a small increase in the number of junior boy's teams in the analysis area, whilst the number of other teams will remain constant. This is demonstrated in the table below.

Table 6.63: Change in the number of teams over the study period

Age Group	Change in number of teams				Difference
	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior mens (18-55)	0	0	0	0	0
Senior womens (18-55)	0	0	0	0	0
Junior boys (7-18)	0	0	0	+1	+1
Junior girls (7-18)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	+1	+1

6.207 Further to the change in the number of teams, Table 6.64 below provides a detailed breakdown of future demand by age group. It uses the following previously established assumptions around peak periods and the nature of current use:

- The majority (2 thirds) of senior men’s cricket is played on a Saturday afternoon, which is the peak period for the sport, with the remainder played on a weekday evening
- Junior cricket is played on Sunday mornings.
- A Saturday team will play up to 10 home games on average
- An evening league or a junior team will play up to 8 home games

Table 6.64: Detailed breakdown of future demand

Age Group	Number of matches (on peak and off peak)								Difference	
	2015		2020		2025		2030			
	On	Off	On	Off	On	Off	On	Off		
Senior mens (18-55)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior womens (18-55)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior boys (7-18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+8	0	+8
Junior girls (7-18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+8

6.208 Table 6.65 summarises the impact of future demand on the current (baseline) capacity for each pitch type with secured community use within the Derwent Valley analysis area (see Table 6.61). It demonstrates that there is currently a balance between demand and supply during the peak period for cricket, which will remain over the length of the study period. Elsewhere during the week it is expected that the current level of spare capacity will reduce slightly by the study period.

Table 6.65: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only (2030)

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	0	-25	0	-25	0	-25	0	-25	0	-17

6.209 The table below uses the overall picture of current demand, which includes latent and displaced demand, as the starting point for assessing the impact of future demand on pitch provision within the analysis area. It demonstrates that, when these factors are taken into account, cricket pitches are currently being overused (+20 matches) during the peak period for the sport. This overuse will remain over the length of the study period. The table also shows that there is a small amount of spare capacity available outside of the peak period, which will remain through to the year 2030.

Table 6.66: Impact of future demand on overall picture of current pitch provision

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Cricket	+20	-17	+20	-17	+20	-17	+20	-17	+20	-9

KEY ISSUES

6.210 Through the analysis of cricket pitch provision set out in the previous pages, the following key issues have been identified:

Borough-wide Issues

- Sport England's market segmentation data revealed a modest amount of latent demand for cricket in the Borough; 14 teams in total (9 on a Saturday and 5 on a weekday evening).
- The number of senior males (age 18-55) in the Borough is expected to increase by 860 over the study period (up to 2030), which based on current levels of participation is equal to an additional 3 cricket teams. The number of junior boys (age 7-18) is anticipated to increase by approximately 1100, which is equivalent to 7 additional teams.
- The quality of cricket facilities in the Borough is generally good. This conclusion has been drawn through both the quality assessment and consultation processes. Only 7 sites were shown to have particular issues that required attention, these being:
 - **Fryup** – poor pitch quality and a lack of adequate ancillary and changing facilities
 - **Goathland** – poor changing facilities
 - **Muston** – poor changing facilities
 - **Oriel** – poor changing facilities
 - **Scalby 3rds Ground, Scalby Road** – poor changing facilities
 - **Wykeham** – poor changing facilities, although a new pavilion is currently under construction
 - **Fyling Hall School** – poor changing facilities, although a new pavilion is currently under construction
- Based on current levels of play, of the 34 cricket pitches in the Borough, 9 are being overused and 21 have some spare capacity to accommodate additional play. The remaining 4 pitches are currently being used to the extent of their capacity. The overused pitches are:
 - **Brompton Cricket Club** (+10 matches)
 - **Cloughton Cricket Club** (+15 matches)
 - **Danby Cricket Club** (+15 matches)
 - **Flixton Cricket Club** (+3 matches)
 - **Goathland Cricket Club** (+4 matches)
 - **Hunmanby Cricket Club** (+10 matches)
 - **Muston Cricket Club** (+3 matches)
 - **Oriel Cricket Club** (+5 matches)
 - **Wykeham Cricket Club** (+22 matches)
- On the whole there is currently a significant level of spare capacity in the Borough, both during the peak period (-66 matches) and elsewhere during the week (-186 matches). However, when latent demand is taken into account, there is shown to be overuse of pitches during the peak period (+24 matches).

- Given that the anticipated rise in senior men's cricket teams will only occur at the back end of the study period (2025 onwards), with a slight decrease in teams during the intervening period, there could be some spare capacity during the peak period for the sport from 2015. However, as the adult population increases, the pitches will become overused again. The increase in junior population will reduce the overall amount of spare capacity available elsewhere during the week.

Scarborough Analysis Area Issues

- There are only 5 cricket pitches with secured community use in the Scarborough area, with 2 of these being located on the same site (Seamer Cricket Club). Based on the current level of play, 1 site is being overused (Oriel Cricket Club) and 2 have some spare capacity to accommodate additional play (Seamer Cricket Club and McCains Sports Field). The remaining pitches are currently being played to the extent of their capacity.
- The quality assessment process revealed that only 1 of these sites required some attention. Although Oriel Cricket Ground achieved a 'standard' score when assessed as a whole, the current changing facilities are considered to be unsuitable.
- When all cricket pitches in the area are considered cumulatively there is currently no spare capacity available during the peak period for the sport. However, there is small amount of spare capacity (-15 matches) available elsewhere during the week.
- Sport England's Market Segmentation data revealed latent demand for 3 cricket teams in the Scarborough Analysis Area, comprising 2 Saturday teams and 1 team elsewhere during the week.
- When this latent demand is taken into account, there is shown to be overuse (+20 matches) of the area's pitches. There is also shown to be a small amount of spare capacity (-7 matches) elsewhere during the week.
- Population in the Scarborough area is expected to increase over the study period. As a consequence, the number of senior men's teams could decrease by up to 2, whilst 5 additional junior boy's teams could also be gained.
- The change in population over the study period will reduce the amount of overuse during the peak period up to the year 2025, after which there will be an increase in usage and overuse. It is also expected that there will be a reduction in the amount of spare capacity available elsewhere during the week.

Whitby Analysis Area Issues

- Whilst there are 4 cricket pitches in the Whitby area none are currently available for community use (3 are artificial pitches at schools). Whitby Cricket Club, which is the only club within the town, play their home games at the Turnbull Ground. Although the club operate a number of teams in various

community leagues, the ground has been classed as being unavailable for community use as it is primarily used by the 1st and 2nd teams.

- Given the lack of community use pitches there is currently no spare capacity to accommodate additional play within the Whitby analysis area.
- Whitby Cricket Club currently use a site outside of the analysis area (Fyling Hall School) to fulfil their 3rd team fixtures. Any additional demand generated within the town would have to be met at this location rather than at the Turnbull Ground.
- The Market Segmentation data has revealed latent demand for 1 senior men's team within the area. If this additional latent demand was to be met within Whitby it would result in the overuse of existing pitches (+10 matches).
- Over the study period (up to 2030) the senior male population in Whitby is expected to increase. Based on current levels of participation and team generation rates, this could result in 1 additional senior men's side in the later part of the study period (by 2030). This will lead to further overuse of existing pitches during the same time frame.

Filey and Hertford Analysis Area Issues

- There are currently 5 cricket pitches available for community use within the Filey and Hertford Analysis Area. Based on current levels of play, 3 of these pitches are overused, 1 has some spare capacity and the remaining pitch is used to its potential. The only existing spare capacity on cricket pitches within the area exists outside of the peak period for the sport (capacity for 10 matches at Filey Cricket Club).
- The quality assessment process demonstrated that 3 pitches were of a 'good' quality and 2 were 'standard'. Nevertheless, one of these pitches (Muston Cricket Club) was highlighted as being in need of attention due to the poor quality of their changing facilities.
- The Market Segmentation data revealed latent demand for 2 teams within the area; 1 of which would play during the peak period (Saturday afternoon) and the other would play on a weekday evening. Meeting this latent demand within the area would result in the overuse of pitches during the peak period (+10 matches) and would reduce the amount of spare capacity currently available outside of the peak period.
- The anticipated change in population would not be of a level that would impact the formation of teams within the analysis area. As such, demand for cricket pitches is likely to remain fairly consistent.

Esk Valley Analysis Area Issues

- There are 13 cricket pitches available for community use within the Esk Valley analysis area. Based on current levels of play, 2 are being overused and 11 have some spare capacity. When considered together, there is shown to be spare capacity for 58 matches during the peak period for the sport and 88 matches elsewhere during the week.

- Of the 13 pitches, 2 were shown through the quality assessment process to be in need of some attention. The changing facilities at both Fryup and Goathland cricket clubs are currently of poor quality.
- There is a noticeable difference between the quality of cricket pitches and facilities in the Esk Valley, which has a poorer average score, and the rest of the Borough.
- The Market Segmentation data demonstrated that there is latent demand for 3 teams within the Esk Valley; 2 during the peak period for the sport and 1 elsewhere during the week. Given that there is a significant amount of spare capacity on pitches within the area, this additional demand can be accommodated without resulting in any overuse.
- The anticipated change in the population within the analysis area will lead to a small reduction in existing spare capacity outside of the peak period. There is not expected to be much change in spare capacity during the peak period.

Scalby Analysis Area Issues

- There are 6 community use cricket pitches within the Scalby analysis area. Based on current levels of play 1 is being overused, 4 have some spare capacity to accommodate additional play and 1 is being used to its potential. As a result, when considered as a whole, there is currently a small amount of spare capacity (-8 matches) on cricket pitches during the peak period for the sport and a significant amount of spare capacity (-48 matches) elsewhere during the week.
- Cricket pitches within the analysis are generally of a good quality; however, there are some issues on 2 sites that were flagged up as being in need of attention through the quality assessment process. The changing facilities at both Scalby 3rds Ground and Fyling Hall School are in need of improvement, although it should be noted that a new pavilion is currently being constructed at the latter site.
- Sport England's Market Segmentation data has revealed latent demand for 2 teams within the Scalby area; 1 during the peak period and 1 on a weekday evening. This latent demand would result in a small amount of overuse within the area during the peak period. However, a large amount of spare capacity will remain elsewhere during the week.
- The anticipated change in the population within the analysis area should not have much impact on the amount of spare capacity during the peak period and elsewhere during the week.

Derwent Valley Analysis Area Issues

- There are 5 community use cricket pitches within the Derwent Valley analysis area. Based on current levels of play, 2 are being overused and 3 have some spare capacity to accommodate additional play. When considered together, there is currently no spare capacity available during the peak period for the

sport; however, there is spare capacity for 25 additional matches elsewhere during the week.

- The quality assessment process revealed that the majority of sites in the area were of a high standard. However, the poor quality of changing facilities at Wykeham Cricket Club was flagged up as something requiring attention. The club are currently in the process of building a new pavilion.
- There is latent demand for 3 teams within the Derwent Valley area; 2 during the peak period for the sport and 1 elsewhere during the week. This latent demand would result in the overuse of pitches (+20 matches) during the peak period, whilst a small amount of spare capacity (-17 matches) would remain elsewhere during the week.
- Population change in the Derwent Valley will have a limited impact on spare capacity within the area, particularly when latent demand is taken into account.

APPENDIX 7: RUGBY UNION (TECHNICAL REPORT)

APPENDIX 7: RUGBY UNION

INTRODUCTION

7.1 This chapter of the Playing Pitch Strategy provides a sport specific assessment of rugby union pitches and facilities in the Borough and is comprised of 3 main elements, these being:

- an audit of the current supply of rugby union pitches and facilities;
- an overview of current and projected demand for rugby union pitches; and,
- an assessment of the adequacy of provision to meet current and future demand for rugby union pitches.

RUGBY UNION IN SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH

Number and Locations of Pitches

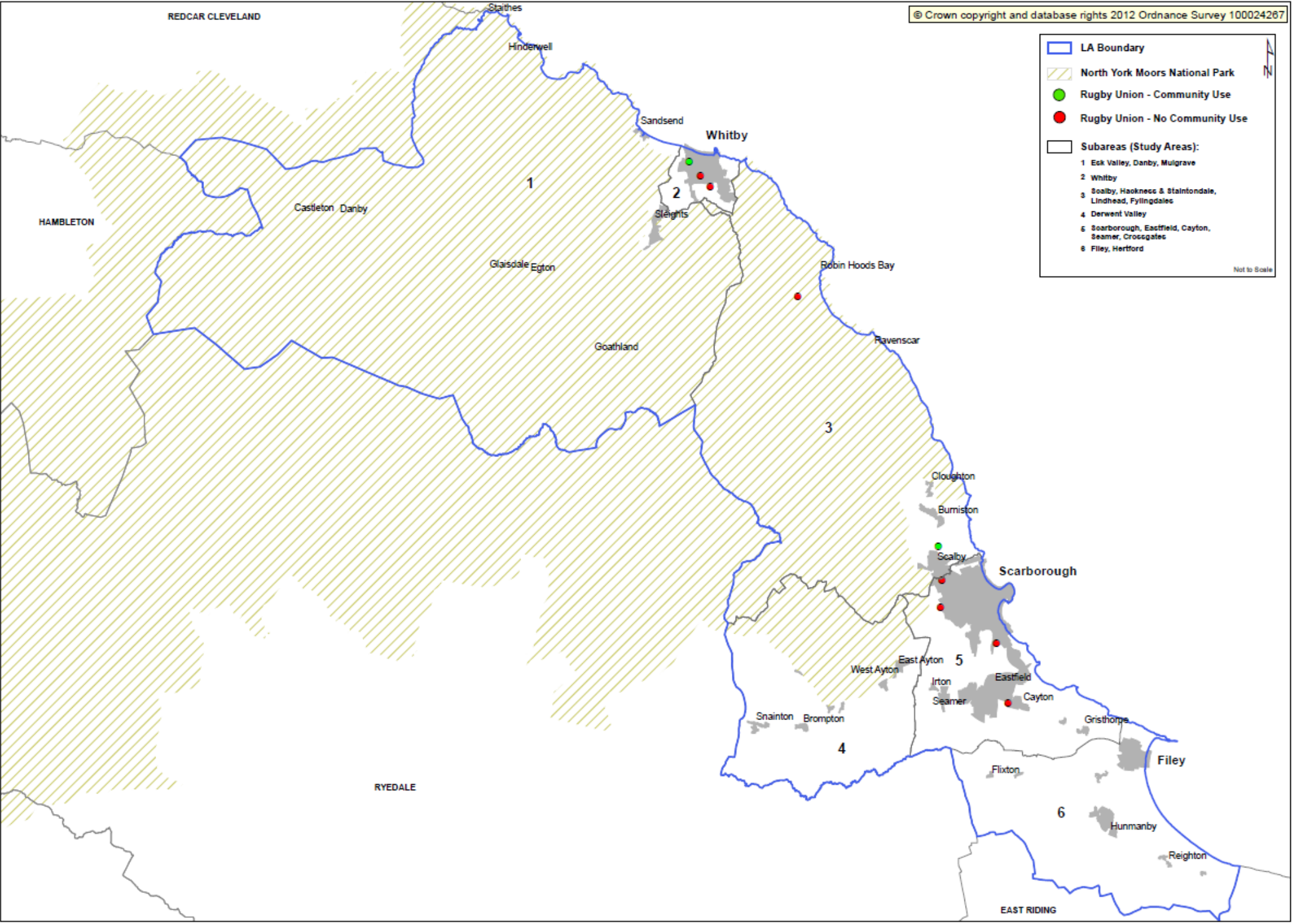
7.2 There are 22 rugby union pitches across Scarborough Borough. This figure includes all known public, private and school pitches whether or not they are in secured community use. The total number of pitches comprises:

- 18 senior pitches;
- 4 mini / midi pitches.

7.3 Table 7.1 summarises the distribution of rugby union pitches by study area. The table shows all senior and junior pitches are distributed across only three of the six study areas. The majority of the senior pitches are in the Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer study area with the Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales study area also appearing well served. There are no pitches in any of the Filey and Hertford; Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave; and Derwent Valley study areas.

Table 7.1: Pitches by Study Area

Study Area	Number of Pitches	
	Senior	Mini / Midi
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	7	0
Whitby	4	0
Filey and Hertford	0	0
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	0	0
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	7	4
Derwent Valley	0	0
Total	18	4



Key Facilities

- 7.4 The sites outlined below are some of the larger facilities in the Borough, which contain a high number of pitches and are used by a variety of teams across different community leagues. The purpose of the list is to show which facilities are home to a high number of fixtures.
- **Silver Royd, 569 Scalby Road, Scarborough** – is the home of Scarborough Rugby Union Football Club and it includes 5 senior pitches (two of which are floodlit) and 4 mini / midi pitches. This is a modern facility having opened in January 2009 with the club moving from their previous facility further south along Scalby Road. Although the facility offers no community use, it appears well used with 16 senior and junior teams located there. Furthermore, the Scarborough campus of the University of Hull, Yorkshire Coast College and Scarborough Sixth Form College all play their home games at Silver Royd.
 - **White Leys Playing Fields, Whitby** – Facility that is home to Whitby Rugby Union Football Club. It contains 2 senior pitches in addition to a football pitch. A total of 5 senior and junior Rugby Union teams play here.

Ownership, Accessibility and Community Use

Ownership

- 7.5 Whilst all types of rugby union pitches, regardless of ownership, have been included in this PPS, it is important to gain an understanding of the nature of pitch ownership in the area and how this influences capacity. The ownership of a pitch can influence the extent to which it is available for use by local communities. For example, a Local Authority-owned pitch would be likely to be much more available for community use than a privately owned facility.
- 7.6 Table 7.2 provides an overview of rugby union pitch ownership within the Borough. The table highlights that most of the pitches are owned either by the Local Education Authority or are owned privately (although it should be noted the 9 pitches owned privately are all accounted for at the Silver Royd site). The two pitches at White Leys Playing Fields in Whitby are the only pitches owned by the Local Authority in the Borough.

Table 7.2 Pitches by Ownership

Ownership Type	Number of Pitches		
	Senior	Mini / Midi	Total
Local Authority	2	0	2
Local Education Authority	6	0	6
Other Education	3	0	3
Parish Council	0	0	0
Community Owned	0	0	0
Private	5	4	9
Other	2	0	2
Total	18	4	22

Accessibility and Community Use

- 7.7 Having considered the various ownership types of the rugby union pitches in the Borough, we must now consider how this impacts on how available they are for community use. Through the audit process each site and pitch has been assigned one of the following classifications based on its availability to the local community:

Community use

Pitches in public, voluntary, private or commercial ownership or management (including education sites) recorded as being available for hire and currently in use by teams playing in community leagues. As a guide,

- For schools, community use is competitive play over and above curricular and extracurricular activities.
- For universities and colleges, community use includes competitive play by community clubs.
- For MoD pitches, competitive use is play over and above internal activities/use.

For company sports grounds, sports & social clubs or third sector sports organisations community use is play in community leagues by clubs and teams which allow wider membership (i.e. do not have any particular restrictions such as having to be an employee of the company, or family member of an employee to play at the site).

Available but unused

Pitches that are available for hire but are not currently used by teams which play in community leagues; this most often applies to some school sites but could also apply to some sites which are expensive to hire.

No community use

Pitches which as a matter of policy or practice, are not available for hire or use by teams playing in community leagues. This should include professional club pitches along with some semi-professional club pitches where play is restricted to the first or second team.

- 7.8 Table 7.3 below provides a summary of the amount of pitches currently in community use by ownership type. The table highlights that exactly 50% of the Borough's rugby union pitches (11 of 22) are available for community use. It should be noted that whilst Silver Royd is a sports club, they make membership widely open to the general public and is to be considered as available for community use. A further 2 of the community use pitches are those provided at the Local Authority owned White Leys Playing Fields in Whitby. None of the education facilities are made available for community use.

Table 7.3: Pitches in Community Use by Ownership Type

Ownership Type	Number of Pitches				Total % for Community Use
	Senior Pitches	Community Use	Mini / Midi Pitches	Community Use	
Local Authority	2	2	0	0	100%
Local Education Authority	6	0	0	0	0%
Other Education	3	0	0	0	0%
Parish Council	0	0	0	0	-
Community Owned	0	0	0	0	-
Private	5	5	4	4	100%
Other	2	0	0	0	0%
Total	18	7	4	4	50%
	Sub Total	39%	Sub Total	100%	

7.9 In addition to the above, table 7.4 provides an overview of pitches that are currently in community use by individual study area and allows us to identify geographic areas where community use is either low or high. The table demonstrates that two pitches are available in the Whitby study area with the Scalby, Hackness and Staintondate, Lindhead and Fylingdales study area have 9 community use pitches.

Table 7.4: Pitches in Community Use by Study Area

Analysis Area	Number of Pitches				Total % for Community Use
	Senior Pitches	Community Use	Mini / Midi Pitches	Community Use	
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	7	0	0	0	0%
Whitby	4	2	0	0	50%
Filey and Hertford	0	0	0	0	-
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	0	0	0	0	-
Scalby, Hackness ...	7	5	4	4	0%
Derwent Valley	0	0	0	0	-
Total	18	7	4	4	50%
	Sub Total	39%	Sub Total	100%	

Security of Community Use

7.10 In planning for the future provision and use of rugby union pitches there needs to be a degree of certainty over whether or not a pitch will remain accessible to the local community over the coming years. Regarding the pitches at White Leys Playing Fields in Whitby, it appears reasonable to assume secured community access for the foreseeable future because it is Local Authority owned and there is no reason to suggest the Local Authority would seek to end its formal arrangements with its users. The consultation response from Scarborough Rugby Union Football Club regarding the Silver Royd site

expressed aspirations for facilitating an increased number of teams aimed at various parts of the community, this would appear to suggest the site will remain open for community use for the foreseeable future.

Management and Maintenance of Pitches

Maintenance

- 7.11 The way in which pitches are maintained can limit their capacity to accommodate play. Through the club consultation process, teams were asked whether there were any maintenance issues that were having an adverse impact on the quality of their pitch/pitches and, therefore, their ability to complete fixtures.
- 7.12 Both Whitby RUFC and Scarborough RUFC have provided extensive consultation responses regarding the management and maintenance of the pitches at White Leys Playing Fields and Silver Royd respectively. The consultation asked clubs to document average weekly usage in hours in both summer and winter, what type of drainage, the costs of maintenance, how often matches are cancelled and rate various aspects of pitches such as evenness of pitch, grass cover and line markings. A pitch maintenance score of 'Good', 'Adequate', or 'Poor' would be generated by determining how often per year the pitch is aerated, sand dressed, fertilised, weed killed and chain harrowed.
- 7.13 Silver Royd is owned by Scarborough Rugby Union Football Club and benefits from modern, purpose-built facilities that have been the clubs home since January 2009. As might be expected, the consultation response from the club has rated all elements of pitch quality as 'Good' whilst the pitch maintenance score was 'Adequate'.
- 7.14 Whitby Rugby Union Football Club rated the White Leys Playing Fields as 'Poor' to 'Adequate' when scoring pitch maintenance, and rated all of the elements of pitch quality as 'Acceptable' or 'Good', citing only drainage as a specific problem with the pitch.
- 7.15 The remaining rugby union pitches in the Borough are all owned by the Local Education Authority or other education facilities and a maintenance schedule for schools has not been established through this process. Given that these pitches are not currently within community use or used by other teams there is not anticipated to be any implications on the outputs of this study.

Quality of Pitches and Ancillary Facilities

- 7.16 The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over the course of a season is often influenced by the quality of the pitch itself. In extreme circumstances pitch quality can limit the extent to which matches can be played and sustained during periods of high and low demand.
- 7.17 Equally, the quality, standard and range of ancillary facilities can influence capacity and the willingness of teams to use pitches. The combination of these

2 quality factors will determine whether a pitch is able to contribute to meeting demand from various groups and for different levels and types of play.

7.18 In order to establish the quality of pitches and ancillary facilities a non-technical assessment of all sites and pitches within the Borough has taken place. These assessments have been undertaken using criteria developed by each of the relevant pitch sport National Governing Bodies. Furthermore, in order to gain a balanced opinion on qualitative issues, surveys were sent to every sports club and pitch providers where appropriate. Where additional information has been made available through the process, i.e. professional assessments, this has also been used. Through the process all sites and pitches have been assessed against the following criteria:

- Firmness of surface
- Grip underfoot
- Evenness of the pitch
- Length of grass
- Grass cover
- Posts and sockets
- Line markings
- Litter, dog fouling, etc.
- Overall quality of the pitch

7.19 Following the completion of the individual elements, an overall quality score (either 'Good', 'Average' or 'Poor') for the relevant pitch and its ancillary facilities has been agreed with the relevant NGB. As an aspiration, all pitches within the Borough should achieve at least an 'average' rating. The agreed quality ratings are presented below.

Pitch Quality Rating

7.20 Table 7.5 provides an overview of pitch quality at the Borough-wide level. This demonstrates that 21 of the 22 rugby union pitches in the Borough are classed as being of 'good' quality when considered against the assessment criteria. Only 1 pitch – the senior pitch at George Pindar School, Cayton (in the Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer study area) – is classed as being 'average' quality whilst no pitches are considered as being of a 'poor' quality.

Table 7.5: Summary of Pitch Quality

Quality	Number of Pitches		
	Senior	Mini / Midi	Total
Good	17	4	21
Average	1	0	1
Poor	0	0	0
Total	18	4	22

7.21 Table 7.6 displays the results of the quality assessments by study area. As mentioned, this serves to demonstrate only one pitch is considered of less than 'good' quality within the Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer study area. Earlier, table 7.1 highlighted there are no rugby union pitches in three of the six study areas.

Table 7.6: Pitch Quality by Study Area

Analysis Area	Number of Pitches						Total
	Senior			Mini / Midi			
	Good	Average	Poor	Good	Average	Poor	
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton...	6	1	0	0	0	0	7
Whitby	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Filey and Hertford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scalby, Hackness ...	7	0	0	4	0	0	11
Derwent Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17	1	0	4	0	0	22

7.22 Table 7.7 below highlights how the quality of pitches may vary between ownership types. This shows the only rugby union not considered as of a 'good' quality is under the ownership of the Local Education Authority.

Table 7.7: Pitch Quality by Ownership Type

Ownership Type	Quality			
	Good	Average	Poor	Total
Local Authority	2	0	0	2
Local Education Authority	5	1	0	6
Other Education	3	0	0	3
Parish Council	0	0	0	0
Community Owned	0	0	0	0
Private	9	0	0	9
Other	2	0	0	2
Total	21	1	0	22

7.23 Earlier, Table 7.4 showed how many of the Borough's rugby union pitches are available for community use, table 7.8 below highlights how the quality of pitch varies for those sites with community use. The Borough's rugby union pitches available for community use were those at White Leys Playing Fields in Whitby and Silver Royd, Scalby, according to the pitch quality assessment, all pitches at both of these sites are of 'good' quality.

Table 7.8: Quality of pitches with community use (including unsecured sites)

Analysis Area	Number of Pitches with Community Use						Total
	Senior			Mini / Midi			
	Good	Average	Poor	Good	Average	Poor	
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitby	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

Filey and Hertford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scalby, Hackness ...	5	0	0	4	0	0	9
Derwent Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	0	0	4	0	0	11

Problem Pitches / Areas

7.24 Through undertaking the non-technical quality assessments and by consulting with local clubs and pitch providers, those pitches with particular issues have been identified. For each of these sites the quality of pitches has a detrimental impact on the ability of the site to accommodate play and as such, potential solutions to individual aspects affecting pitch quality should be investigated and taken forward within the Strategy element of this Playing Pitch Strategy. The pitches with particular quality issues are as follows:

- **White Leys Playing Fields, Whitby** – Although generally considered as being of a ‘good’ quality, the consultation response from Whitby Rugby Union Football Club showed a specific issue with drainage which can cause match cancellations.

Ancillary Facilities Rating

7.25 As previously mentioned, the quality, standard and range of ancillary facilities can influence pitch capacity and the willingness of teams to use certain sites. To this end, poor quality facilities or sites without any form of ancillary facilities can have a detrimental impact on how pitches are perceived.

7.26 The non-technical assessments and club consultation process sought to ascertain the quality of ancillary facilities across the Borough; however, only those facilities that are currently used were assessed. This means that in those instances where school pitches are within community use, but use of the changing facilities is prohibited, such sites have been excluded from the quality assessments.

7.27 The facilities at the sites listed below were shown to be of a good quality and will have a positive impact on the perception of pitch capacity:

- White Leys Playing Fields, Whitby – although the consultation response from Whitby Rugby Union Football Club stated specific issues with drainage, car parking and a leaking roof;
- Silver Royd, Scalby.

DEMAND FOR RUGBY UNION FACILITIES

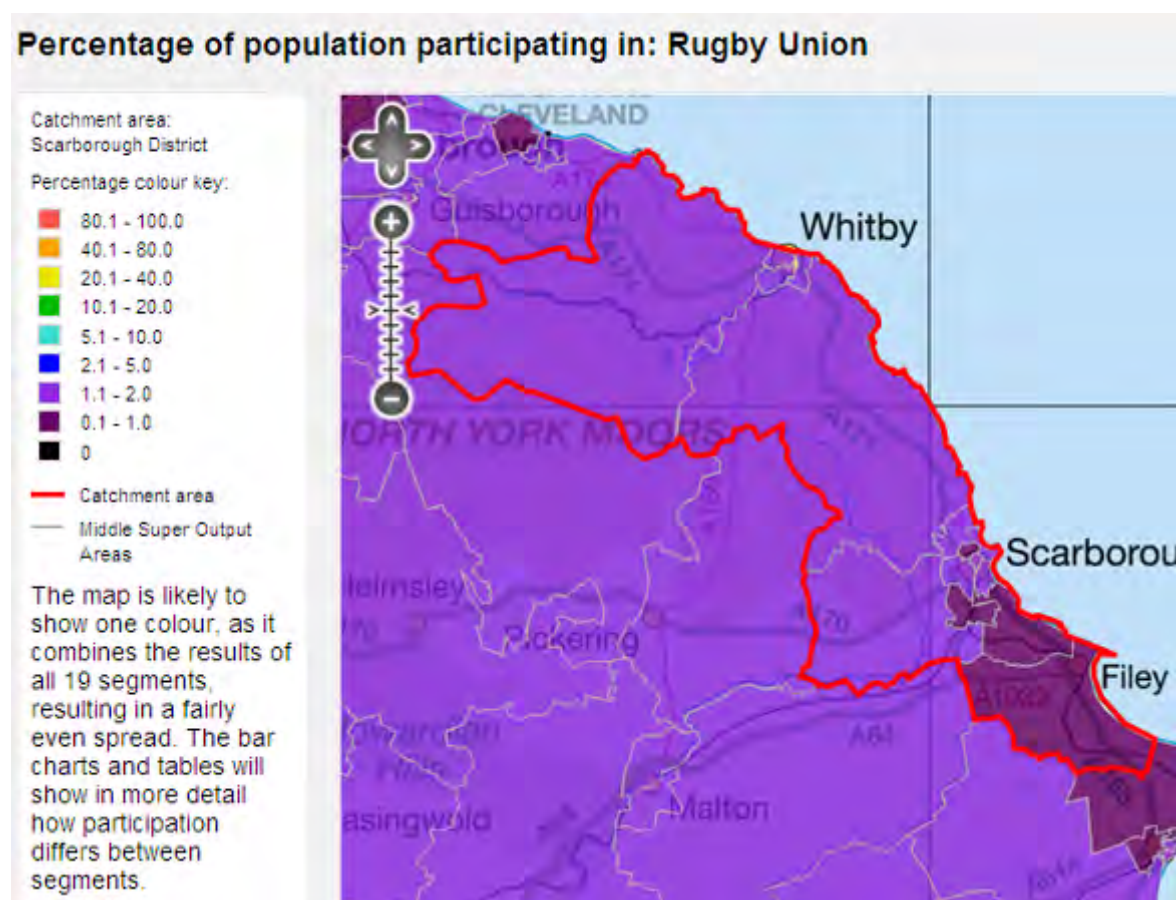
Current Demand

- 7.28 Demand for playing pitches from a local community will tend to fall within the categories of organised competitive play, organised training and casual play. Current demand for pitches is likely to come from residents within the study area. However, along with some imported demand, there may be some residents that also use pitches in other areas. This is classed as displaced demand. Furthermore, there may also be some latent demand for pitches that can be identified (i.e. the number of additional teams a club could run now if they had access to additional or better quality pitch provision).
- 7.29 In order to quantify the different types of community demand for natural grass pitches, the total number of 'match equivalent sessions per week' will be recorded. A competitive match will equal one match equivalent session; however, as a team is likely to alternate their competitive matches between their home site and an away venue they will generate demand for a home match every other week. This will be recorded as half (0.5) a match equivalent session per week. For Artificial Grass Pitches, demand will be indicated as the 'number of hours of use per week'.

Market Segmentation

- 7.30 As previously explained in Section 4, using Sport England's Active People Survey and Market Segmentation tool, it is possible to establish the following:
- How many people (aged 16 and over) within Scarborough Borough do participate in rugby union and how this varies across the authority; and
 - How many people (aged 16 and over) within Scarborough Borough would like to participate in rugby union and how this varies across the authority.
- 7.31 Data from the Active People Survey shows that 1.23% of the adult population in the Borough currently participates in rugby union. Map 7.1 below presents this participation data spatially. It shows that the areas with the lowest rates of participation (0.1% to 1.0%) are in the south of the Borough, particularly focused around the villages to the south of Scarborough town, Filey and Hunmanby. One part of the town of Scarborough itself is also within this lower participation rate bracket. The remaining parts of the Borough have participation rates between 1.1% and 2.0%.

Map 7.1: Percentage of population participating in rugby union



7.32 Table 7.9 sets out the profile of current participation in rugby union across the 19 market segments¹. It demonstrates that current participation is dominated primarily by the market segment of Ben (32.5%) as well as Jamie and Tim (23.4% and 22.2% respectively). The market segments of Philip (8.6%) and Kev (4.9%) mean that cumulatively the top five market segments account for 91.6% of the population currently playing rugby union. The total rugby union population across the 19 market segments is just over 1,000 people in the Borough (out of a total catchment population of 87,892 people).

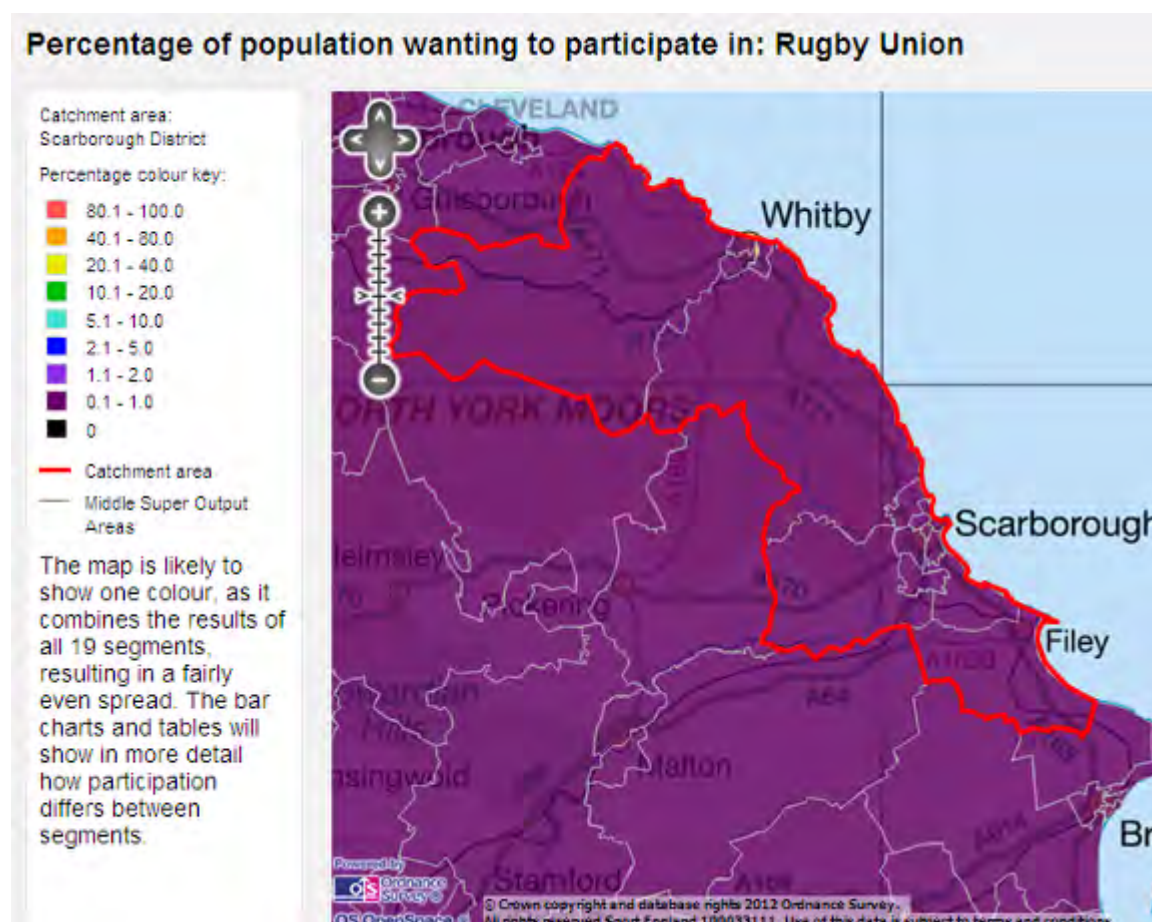
¹ See Section X for further information

Table 7.9: Market segments currently playing rugby union

Currently Playing Rugby Union						
Segment		Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %
1	Ben	351	32.5	36.9	29	32.5
6	Tim	238	22.1	28.5	21.1	23.4
2	Jamie	218	20.2	13.9	25.7	22.2
11	Philip	118	10.9	10.1	9.4	8.6
9	Kev	45	4.2	2.4	6	4.9
4	Leanne	24	2.2	1.5	2.5	2.1
3	Chloe	22	2	2.5	1.7	2
13	Roger & Joy	16	1.5	1	0.9	0.8
8	Jackie	9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6
15	Terry	8	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.7
5	Helena	6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
7	Alison	5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
12	Elaine	5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
17	Ralph & Phyllis	5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
10	Paula	3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
18	Frank	3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
14	Brenda	2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
19	Elsie & Arnold	1	0.1	0	0	0
16	Norma	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1,079	100	100	100	100

7.33 It has been calculated that 0.3% of adults within the Borough would like to participate in rugby union, or play more rugby union. Although this suggests a small amount of latent demand for rugby union facilities, the figure (which equates to 285 people) represents just over a quarter of the current active rugby union population and should be taken into account. Map 7.2 presents this data spatially. It indicates that there are no significant differences between the Borough's spatial areas, the percentage of the adult population wanting to participate in rugby union is uniform across the Borough remaining between 0.1% and 1.0%.

Map 7.2: Percentage of population wanting to participate in rugby union



7.34 Table 7.10 sets out the potential market segmentation profile for rugby union. It shows the breakdown by profile of the 285 additional rugby union population within the Borough. The market segments of Ben, Jamie and Tim account for the majority (66% cumulatively). The market segments of Philip and Kev should also be taken into account as they make up 20% of the additional rugby union population.

Table 7.10: Market segments who would like to play rugby union

Would Like To Play / Play More Rugby Union						
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %	
1 Ben	75	26.3	32.4	24.4	28.1	
2 Jamie	47	16.5	12.5	22	19.5	
6 Tim	46	16.1	22.3	15.9	18	
11 Philip	38	13.3	13.3	11.9	11.1	
9 Kev	21	7.4	4.4	10.8	9.1	
13 Roger & Joy	19	6.7	5	4	3.7	
15 Terry	9	3.2	1.6	3.7	2.9	
18 Frank	8	2.8	1.8	2.1	1.7	
3 Chloe	7	2.5	2.9	1.9	2.3	
17 Ralph & Phyllis	4	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.8	
4 Leanne	3	1.1	0.7	1	0.9	
12 Elaine	3	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	
19 Elsie & Arnold	2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	
5 Helena	1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	
7 Alison	1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	
14 Brenda	1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	
8 Jackie	0	0	0	0	0	
10 Paula	0	0	0	0	0	
16 Norma	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	285	100	100	100	100	

Rugby union clubs and teams participating within the Borough

- 7.35 There are 2 separate rugby union clubs within the Borough, which field a total of 21 teams, across all age groups although at present these are made up solely of men's teams. These two clubs are Whitby Rugby Union Football Club (2 senior men's teams, and under 17's, under 16's and under 15's boys teams) and Scarborough Rugby Union Football Teams (4 senior men's teams, an over-35's, plus 11 boys teams of various age groups from under 7's to under 19's). There are currently no clubs or teams that play their home matches outside the Borough.
- 7.36 In addition, the Borough has teams representing the Scarborough campus of the University of Hull, Yorkshire Coast College, and Scarborough Sixth Form College. All three teams are also based at the Silver Royd ground on Scalby Road.
- 7.37 Table 7.11 demonstrates where the Borough's 24 rugby union teams are located across the six study areas. Again, we can see only the Whitby and Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales study areas have teams of any types as Whitby RUFC are based in Whitby and

Scarborough RUFC are based in Scalby. There are no teams located in any of the other four study areas and the Borough has no ladies teams anywhere.

Table 7.11: Distribution of rugby union teams

Analysis Area	Number of Teams				
	Senior Male	Ladies	Junior (Ages 13 – 18)	Mini / Midi (Ages 6 – 12)	Total
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	1	0	2 ²	0	3
Whitby	2	0	3	0	5
Filey and Hertford	0	0	0	0	0
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	0	0	0	0	0
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	5	0	6	5	16
Derwent Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Outside the Borough	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	0	11	5	24

Key Clubs

7.38 As mentioned earlier, 21 of the Borough's 24 rugby union teams come from just two clubs – Whitby RUFC and Scarborough RUFC.

7.39 **Scarborough Rugby Union Football Club** are the Borough's highest positioned rugby union club playing in Yorkshire One which is located on the seventh tier of the English rugby union league structure. The first team would typically train twice a week during the season. The RUFC has three other senior sides who all play in the East Yorkshire Merit Leagues and a further side for Over-35's. The club has eleven boys teams that range from the Under-7's to Under-19's. The junior teams will typically use the senior pitches, whilst the mini / midi teams would play on the mini / midi pitches.

7.40 **Whitby Rugby Union Football Club** play their games in the Durham & Northumberland League Third Division which is located on the ninth tier of the English rugby union league structure. In addition to the first team, the club have a second team (who play in the Tees Valley League) and three junior teams – Under 15's, Under 16's and Under 17's.

Leagues

7.41 The League structure across the Borough is fairly complex with the sides from Whitby and Scarborough competing in differing regional competitions. As at August 2012, senior teams play in the following leagues:

- Yorkshire One: Scarborough RUFC

² This is made up of the teams representing Scarborough Sixth Form College and Yorkshire Coast College who are generally classified as Under-18 teams

- Yorkshire East District Merit Premier League: Scarborough 2nds 'Vikings'
- Yorkshire East District Merit Division 1: Scarborough 3rds 'Danesmen'
- Yorkshire East District Merit Division 2: Scarborough 4ths 'Norsemen'
- Durham & Northumberland Division 3: Whitby RUFC
- Tees Valley League, Water Wheel Inn Social League: Whitby 2nds.

7.42 In addition, the Borough's junior teams play their various age groups at regional or local levels, such as the Under 17's of which both Whitby and Scarborough play in the Yorkshire Under 17's Junior Colts League.

7.43 The men's rugby union team that represents the Scarborough campus of the University of Hull play in Division 5B of the British Universities & Colleges Sport (BUCS) rugby union league.

Current Demand Implications

The breakdown of when teams would typically play their fixtures gives peak periods of Saturday PM and Sunday AM. The senior sides usually play on a Saturday afternoon, with junior sides playing on a Sunday morning. With many junior sides playing on the senior pitches, this means the senior pitch peak period is Saturday PM and Sunday AM with the mini / midi pitch peak period on Sunday AM.

In addition, the various university and college teams would normally play their fixtures on a Wednesday afternoon.

Training and Informal Use

7.44 The requirement for clubs and other participations to train on the Borough's rugby union pitches can cause a further impact on availability of facilities and also quality and durability of pitches. The Borough's rugby union clubs were asked where they would train and how both during and after the season.

7.45 Scarborough RUFC commented that the teams train on average 5 sessions per week, although this is generally on a dedicated training area at the Silver Royd facility. In addition, the junior teams have their own dedicated area. As well as Scarborough RUFC's teams, the Scarborough campus of the University of Hull, Yorkshire Coast College and Scarborough Sixth Form College all play their home games at Silver Royd. Additionally, the club also commented that they host summer sessions of both rugby sevens and 'touch' rugby.

7.46 Whitby RUFC would generally have 3 training sessions per week and, similarly to Scarborough, would have the sessions elsewhere on the ground rather than on the competitive pitches themselves.

Current Demand Implications

The impact of the additional use must be taken into account when calculating the match equivalent sessions on pitches. In the particular case of the Silver Royd site, the additional use of pitches by the University, Yorkshire Coast College and Scarborough Sixth Form College should be taken into account. Each has one team that play one home game every other week, therefore a total of **1.5 match equivalent sessions**.

Latent Demand

- 7.47 Latent demand is defined as the number of additional teams that could be fielded if access to a sufficient number of pitches were available. The amount of latent demand present within the Borough has been established through the consultation process. None of the Borough's rugby clubs expressed clear evidence of latent demand within their clubs.
- 7.48 As highlighted earlier, the market segmentation information demonstrates an additional population of 285 people would wish to play or play more rugby union. Going on the basis that a senior or junior rugby union squad would typically consist of 22 players, we can calculate that the population that play in a team is 418 (22 players x 19 teams) which accounts for 38.7% of those that currently participate in rugby union (1,079 as demonstrated in table 7.9).
- 7.49 Therefore, if we take the number of people wishing to play or play more rugby union (285), and consider the proportion of current participants that play rugby union in a team (38.7%) this means 110 of those additional participants may wish to play in a team. This allows us to calculate that, again, going on a basis of a typical squad consisting of 22 players, there is potential demand for an additional 5 rugby union teams. *(Note: we only use market segmentation data for senior and junior teams).*

Current Demand Implications

Using market segmentation information, we can see there is potential demand for an additional **5 adult male teams** assuming the proportion of those wishing to play rugby union in a team stays the same.

Displaced Demand

- 7.50 As mentioned earlier, there are currently no clubs or teams that play their home matches outside the Borough.

Other Factors

- 7.51 In response to the club consultation questionnaires, the Scarborough Pirates Rugby League Football Club mentioned they may look elsewhere for facilities and suggested options which specifically included the Silver Royd site. It may be that this is something that is looked at further down the line, and, although

cannot be quantified at this time, should be considered as a potential further source of demand in future years.

Future Demand

7.52 After establishing current levels of demand, the next stage of the process is to assess whether the future demand for playing pitches can be met. In order to do this a projection of the likely future demand for playing pitches in the area must be established. The projection for future demand has been taken over the same period as the emerging Local Plan (up to 2030) and takes the following factors into account:

- Current and future population projections for the total population of the area and the relevant age groups for each sport, e.g. senior and junior rugby union
- The nature of the current and likely population and their propensity to participate in pitch sports
- Team generation rates
- Recent trends in sport participation
- Feedback from clubs on their plans to develop additional teams.

Population Projections

7.53 The most recent population projections for Scarborough Borough, which have been developed for use within the emerging Local Plan and are derived from the latest economic growth projections, show that there will be an increase in the number of people within the age groups likely to participate in the sport of rugby (between the ages of 7 and 45). This is clearly demonstrated by table 7.12 below. The population projections and their potential implications are discussed in further detail in Chapter 3 (Context).

Table 7.12: Population projections by age group

Age Group	People					Difference between 2010 and 2030 (000s)
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior men (19-45) ³	14231	13990	14177	15068	16128	+1897
Senior women (19-45)	14329	13488	13447	14197	14993	+664
Junior boys (13-18) ⁴	3503	3017	2898	3249	3625	+122
Junior girls (13-18)	3112	2820	2685	3037	3292	+180
Mini-rugby mixed (7-12) ⁵	10913	10864	11796	12678	12836	+1923
Total	46088	44179	45003	48230	50874	+4786

³ Values displayed cover ages 20-44 as this is how the population projections have been broken down

⁴ Values displayed cover ages 15-19 as this is how the population projections have been broken down

⁵ Values displayed cover ages 5-14 as this is how the population projections have been broken down

Team Generation Rates (TGRs)

7.54 Team Generation Rates indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team, e.g. 300 adult males may be required in the area to generate 1 adult male team. The tables below apply current TGRs to the latest population projections (see above). This provides a theoretical number of teams across each age group that would be generated from population change over the period up to 2030.

Senior Men (19-45)

Year	Population	TGR	Teams	Match Equivalent Sessions per week
2010	14231	1:1775	8	4
2015	13990	1:1775	8	4
2020	14177	1:1775	8	4
2025	15068	1:1775	8	4
2030	16128	1:1775	9	4.5
Difference	+1897	N/A	+1	+0.5

7.55 The number of males in the 'senior men' age group that may be participating in senior rugby union is anticipated to increase by almost 1,900 over the study period. When a team generation rate of 1:1775 (1 team for every 1775 adult males in the Borough) is applied, this population change equates to 1 additional team at the end of the study period.

Senior Women (16-45)

7.56 Due to there being no existing ladies rugby union teams in the Borough, we are unable to use data to establish a team generation rate. Nevertheless, it should still be noted that over the forecast period, the number of females in the 'senior women' age group that may be participating in senior rugby union is anticipated to increase by approximately 660.

Junior Boys (13-18)

Year	Population	TGR	Teams	Match Equivalent Sessions per week
2010	3503	1:318	11	5.5
2015	3017	1:318	9	4.5
2020	2898	1:318	9	4.5
2025	3249	1:318	10	5
2030	3652	1:318	11	5.5
Difference	+122	N/A	=	=

7.57 Over the forecast period the number of boys that may be participating in junior rugby union is anticipated to increase by 122. Although there is shown to be a short-term reduction in population, when a team generation rate of 1:318 (1 team for every 318 boys in the Borough) is applied over the long-term, there is no change in the number of teams.

Junior Girls (13-18)

7.58 As with the senior women classification, because there are currently no junior girls teams in the Borough, we can not use a team generation rate.

Mini-Rugby Mixed (7-12)

Year	Population	TGR	Teams	Match Equivalent Sessions per week
2010	10913	1:2180	5	2.5
2015	10864	1:2180	5	2.5
2020	11796	1:2180	5	2.5
2025	12678	1:2180	5	2.5
2030	12836	1:2180	6	3
Difference	+1923	N/A	+1	+0.5

7.59 Over the forecast period the number of boys and girls that may be participating in mini-rugby is anticipated to increase by approximately 1,900. When applying a team generation rate (1 team for every 2,180 seven to twelve year old boys and girls in the Borough) this equates to 1 additional team and +0.5 match equivalent sessions per week.

Club Development

7.60 As part of the consultation process local clubs were asked whether or not they had plans to increase the number of teams within their respective club. Both Scarborough RUFC and Whitby RUFC responded positively with regard to their intentions to provide further teams in the future. Scarborough RUFC did not quantify this but indicated they would like to provide for youth girls teams in the future, and added an overall strategy to 'consolidate what we have and make the rugby experience a valuable and enjoyable experience for all.'

7.61 Whitby RUFC responded stating they plan to increase their number of teams with two additional youth boys teams, and two mini / midi teams. They stated they hope to implement new methods of attracting more players through strengthening school links, social networking and free sessions.

Future Demand Implications

The club consultation process has revealed that existing rugby union clubs currently have plans to field additional teams in line with the following breakdown:

- **2 junior boys**, which is equal to **1 match equivalent sessions** per week
- **2 mini / midi teams**, which is equal to **1 match equivalent sessions** per week
- **At least 1 ladies team**, which is equal to **0.5 match equivalent sessions** per week.

For each of the study areas this equates to the following number of match equivalent sessions per week:

Analysis Area	Match Equivalent Sessions per week					
	Senior Male	Ladies	Junior Boys	Junior Girls	Mini / Midi	Total
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitby	0	0	1	0	1	2
Filey and Hertford	0	0	0	0	0	0
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.5
Derwent Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0.5	1	0	1	2.5

Total Future Demand

7.62 Tables 7.13 and 7.14 below combine the individual elements of future demand and present them as change in the number of teams and match equivalent sessions from each subsequent 5 year period. As an example, for junior boys teams, at present there are 11 teams but club development tells us that by 2015, there will be an additional two teams provided. However, from the population projections in **Table 7.X**, the team generation rates tell us there will be the equivalent of two less teams, therefore, there would be no additional number of teams by 2015. The team generation rates begin to increase again by 2025 and so we have an increase of 5 teams at the end of the study period.

7.63 The tables demonstrate that an additional 5 rugby union teams could be generated within the Borough over the study period (up to 2030). This would generate a demand for 2.5 match equivalent sessions.

Table 7.13: Future demand (number of teams)

Age Group	Number of teams					
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Difference
Senior Male	8	0	0	0	+1	+1
Ladies	0	+1	0	0	0	+1
Junior Boys	11	0	0	0	0	0
Junior Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini Rugby Mixed	5	+2	0	0	+1	+3
Total	24	+3	0	0	+2	+5

Table 7.14: Future demand (match equivalent sessions)

Age Group	Match Equivalent Sessions					
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Difference
Senior Male	4	0	0	0	+0.5	+0.5
Ladies	0	+0.5	0	0	0	+0.5
Junior Boys	5.5	0	0	0	0	0
Junior Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mini Rugby Mixed	2.5	+1	0	0	+0.5	+1.5
Total	12	+1.5	0	0	+1	+2.5

7.64 Table 7.15 provides a detailed breakdown of how the increase in terms and match equivalent sessions will impact upon pitch provision.

Table 7.15: Future demand by pitch type

Pitch Type	Match Equivalent Sessions					
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Difference
Senior	9.5	+0.5	0	0	+1	+1.5
<i>Senior Male</i>	4	0	0	0	+0.5	0
<i>Ladies</i>	0	+0.5	0	0	0	+0.5
<i>Junior</i>	5.5	0	0	0	0	0
Mini Rugby	2.5	+1	0	0	+0.5	+1.5
Total	12	+1.5	0	0	+1	+2.5

ASSESSING THE ADEQUACY OF PROVISION TO MEET DEMAND

7.65 The supply and demand information presented above can now be used to assess the adequacy of rugby union pitch provision in the Borough. This assessment will seek to establish how much use each site, each analysis area and then the study area as a whole could potentially accommodate compared to how much use is currently taking place. It will then present a number of different scenarios to assess whether existing provision can also cater for the previously identified latent, displaced and future demand, whilst also allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

The nature and location of any overuse or spare capacity

7.66 The maintenance and drainage standard for each pitch within the Borough has been translated into a capacity rating⁶, that being the number of match equivalent sessions per week a pitch can accommodate, using guidance provided by the Rugby Football Union (as set out below). To this end, the number of matches a site can accommodate is dependant upon the number of quality of pitches therein.

Table 7.16: Pitch maintenance and drainage standards to pitch capacity conversion

		Maintenance		
		Poor	Adequate	Good
Drainage	Natural (Inadequate)	1	2	3
	Natural (Adequate)	2	3	4
	Pipe Drained	2.5	3.5	4.5
	Pipe and Silt Drained	3	4	5

Site-by-Site Analysis

Are any sites being overused or could any potentially accommodate some additional play?

7.67 Having established how much play a site can accommodate, a comparison can now be made with the current level of play at each site. This will give an indication as to those sites that are either being overused, are at capacity or could **potentially** accommodate some additional play. To this end, each site used for rugby union within the Borough has been allocated a red, amber or green rating in accordance with the figure below.

⁶ The quality and capacity ratings for all pitches is presented in the assessment spreadsheet

Figure 7.17: Site capacity rating



7.68 Using the above rating system, table 7.18 provides a site-by-site breakdown of current rugby pitch usage for each format of the game. It also provides an indication as to whether or not the pitches on each site are being used during the peak period for the sport. This information will be used later in order to ascertain whether any spare capacity exists during the peak period, or whether the spare capacity exists throughout the rest of the week.

7.69 Within table 7.18 and each subsequent table, overuse of a site is marked with a positive (+) symbol and spare capacity is marked with a negative symbol (-). It should be noted that current play at school sites has only been identified within the table where these sites are available for community use. Where current play isn't identified within the table, this doesn't mean that the pitches are not used; clearly the pitches are used by the school for PE lessons and matches.

Table 7.18: Extent of overuse and potential to accommodate additional play

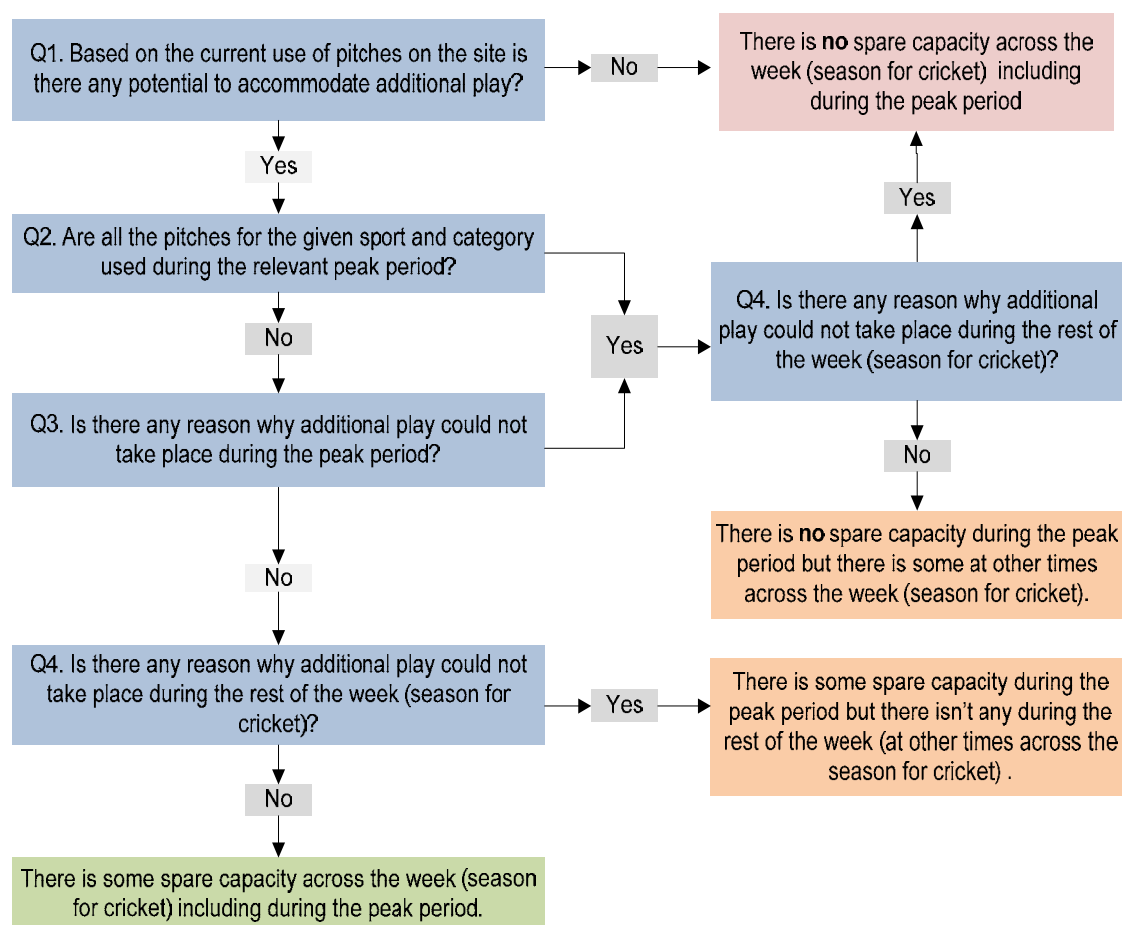
PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	No. of pitches	Current use throughout the week (match equivalent sessions)			Whether the pitch is used in the peak period		
					Current play	Site Capacity	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Peak Period For Competitive Play	No. of pitches used in the peak period	No. of pitches unused in the peak period
C01	CAEDMON SCHOOL	No Community Use	Senior	1	0	0	0	Sunday AM	1	0
F08	FYLING HALL SCHOOL SPORTS FIELD	No Community Use	Senior	2	0	0	0	Sunday AM	1	0
G01	GEORGE PINDAR COMMUNITY SPORTS COLLEGE	No Community Use	Senior	1	0	0	0	Sunday AM	1	0
G05	GRAHAM SCHOOL	No Community Use	Senior	2	0	0	0	Sunday AM	1	0

PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	No. of pitches	Current use throughout the week (match equivalent sessions)			Whether the pitch is used in the peak period		
					Current play	Site Capacity	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate	Peak Period For Competitive Play	No. of pitches used in the	No. of pitches unused in the
S04	SCALBY SCHOOL PLAYING FIELDS	No Community Use	Senior	1	0	0	0	Sunday AM	1	0
S07	SCARBOROUGH COLLEGE	No Community Use	Senior	3	0	0	0	Sunday AM	1	0
S09	SCARBOROUGH RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB	Community Use	Senior	5	11.5	25	-13.5	Saturday PM	4	1
			Mini / Midi	4	16.5	20	-3.5	Sunday AM	2	2
W04	WHITBY COMMUNITY COLLEGE	No Community Use	Senior	1	0	0	0	Sunday AM	1	0
W08	WHITE LEYS PLAYING FIELDS	Community Use	Senior	2	5.5	6	-0.5	Saturday PM / Sunday AM	2	0

Developing the current picture of provision

7.70 Using the information contained within Table 7.18, the next step of assessing the adequacy of pitch provision is to establish whether or not the potential to accommodate additional play at each site actually equates to current spare capacity during the peak period and / or during the rest of the week. For each site this will be established by working through the flow diagram in Figure 7.1 below.

Figure 7.1: Is there any spare capacity?



7.71 Having worked through the flow diagram for each site in the Borough, Table 7.19 below establishes the true nature of spare pitch capacity during the peak period for each format of the game and during the rest of the week. It also identifies the reasons why, for some sites, the potential spare capacity is not regarded as actual spare capacity. The table looks at sites on with spare capacity and that are available for community use, so in this instance, the table is only concerned with White Leys Playing Fields in Whitby and Silver Royd in Scalby.

Table 7.19: Site-by-site analysis of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand

PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	Current use throughout the week		Overused or spare capacity		
				No. of pitches	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Nature and extent of any overuse and spare capacity		
						Overuse throughout the week	Spare capacity during the competitive peak period	Spare capacity at other times during the week
S09	SCARBOROUGH RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB	Community Use	Senior	5	-13.5	0	1	12.5
			Mini / Midi	4	-3.5	0	2	1.5
W08	WHITE LEYS PLAYING FIELDS	Community Use	Senior	2	-0.5	0	0	0.5

Borough-wide Analysis

7.72 Having assessed the adequacy of rugby union pitch provision on a site-by-site basis, an overview for the Borough and each of the study areas can now be developed. This approach will allow us to gain an understanding of the nature of pitch provision at the localised level. The area-based analysis will only include those sites that are currently within community use. Initially this will include an analysis of all secured and unsecured sites, before looking at secured community use sites in greater detail. The purpose of this task will be to ascertain whether or not the use taking place at unsecured sites can be accommodated on secured sites. A Borough-wide analysis of provision is the starting point, with the analysis of the smaller study areas to follow.

Community Use (secured and unsecured)

7.73 Using information from the site-by-site analysis contained within Table 7.19 above, Table 7.20 below provides an overview of pitch capacity for each format of the game, broken down into capacity during the peak period and capacity elsewhere during the week. It also gives an indication as to the number of sites that are currently overused and the number of sites where capacity exists.

7.74 The table demonstrates that there is some capacity (0.5 match equivalent sessions per week) for additional play across the senior form of the game. There is no overuse of pitches in the Borough. To reiterate, the table only looks at pitches with community use, therefore only considers the White Leys Playing Fields pitches.

Table 7.20: Analysis of pitches with community use (including secured and unsecured use but excluding those with no community use)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	2	7	0	14	14	0	2	1	13
Mini / Midi	1	4	0	3.5	3.5	0	1	2	1.5

Secured Community Use only

7.75 At this point in the assessment, we would look at the additional demand from community use sites that have currently unsecured use. There are no such rugby union pitches in the Borough.

Scenarios

7.76 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of rugby union pitch provision to meet current and future demand in the Borough, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latent demand, displaced demand and future demand while allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

7.77 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand, which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and casual play, where such use has been identified. Spare capacity is derived from those sites with secured community use only.

Current Demand

Latent Demand

7.78 For the purposes of this study, latent demand has been taken to include the number of additional teams local clubs have stated they could field if they had access to more pitches within their area, in addition to the demand revealed through the market segmentation analysis.

7.79 Both Scarborough Rugby Union Football Club and Whitby Rugby Union Football Club responded to the consultation stating there were currently no factors in terms of pitch provision prohibiting them fielding more teams. As a result, the table shows latent demand solely as was established through market segmentation analysis.

Table 7.21: Latent demand by pitch type

Pitch Type	Latent Demand (Match Equivalent Sessions)
Senior	
Adult male use	2.5
80% on peak	2.0
20% rest of week	0.5
Ladies use (all rest of week)	0
Junior use (all rest of week)	0
Mini / Midi (all on peak)	0
Total	2.5

7.80 Table 7.22 below demonstrates the impact of meeting all identified latent demand on current (baseline) demand during the relevant peak period and during the rest of the week. This shows there is no spare capacity to meet additional demand during the peak period on senior pitches with secured community use, however, there is just enough to meet demand elsewhere during the week.

Table 7.22: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Secured Community Use		How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including latent demand	
	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	2	7	1	13	-1	12.5
Mini / Midi	1	4	2	1.5	2	1.5

Displaced Demand

7.81 As stated earlier in this report, there is currently no displaced demand for rugby union pitches within the Borough.

Strategic Reserve

7.82 When assessing the adequacy of the supply of pitches to meet demand, it is important that the need to allow for a 'strategic reserve', or surplus of pitches, is taken into account. Allowing for a strategic reserve will provide flexibility in pitch stock to cater for issues such as a backlog of matches due to adverse weather conditions, and for the movement of pitches to overcome wear and tear.

7.83 For the purposes of this Playing Pitch Strategy, a strategic reserve equivalent to an additional 10% of current demand during the peak period has been applied for each pitch type. The amount of additional demand required to maintain a strategic reserve for each pitch type is presented within the table below.

Table 7.23: Strategic Reserve

Pitch Type	Additional Demand to be classed as 'Strategic Reserve' (Match Equivalent Sessions)
Senior	
Adult male use	0.5
80% on peak	0.5
20% rest of week	0
Ladies use (all rest of week)	0
Junior use (all rest of week)	0.5
Mini/ Midi	0.5
Total	1.5
Additional peak demand	1.5

7.84 The table below demonstrates how the additional demand, which would be required to maintain a strategic reserve of pitches, impacts upon existing spare capacity. This shows there is enough spare capacity to meet the additional demand for senior pitches with secured community use both during the peak period and at other times during the week. There is also capacity to meet the demand for mini/midi pitches both during the peak and elsewhere during the week.

Table 7.24: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including strategic reserve	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	2	7	1	13	0.5	12.5
Mini / Midi	1	4	2	1.5	1.5	1.5

Overall Picture of Current Demand

- 7.85 The overall picture of current demand can be established by totalling the actual current level of play and then adding the amount required to meet the identified latest demand, any displaced demand from teams that would prefer to play within the study area and an allowance for strategic reserve.
- 7.86 Table 7.25 demonstrates that when all elements of current demand are considered together there is not sufficient capacity to meet the additional demand generated for secured community use pitches from latent demand and a strategic reserve on senior pitches during the peak period. However, there is spare capacity on senior pitches at other times during the week and spare capacity on mini / midi pitches both during the peak period and elsewhere during the week.

Table 7.25: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including all elements of current demand	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	2	7	1	13	-1.5	12
Mini / Midi	1	4	2	1.5	1.5	1.5

Future Demand

- 7.87 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately. This exercise should seek to establish the adequacy of pitch provision during the peak period for each form of the game during the rest of the week.
- 7.88 Future demand for pitches in the Borough has been derived from 2 sources, these being; the population projections developed for the update to the Borough Local Plan, and the number of additional rugby union teams as a result of club development (see paragraph 7.60).
- 7.89 Table 7.26 below provides a detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type. It uses the following previously established assumptions that the peak periods for senior pitches is Saturday PM / Sunday AM and for Mini / Midi pitches is Sunday AM.

Table 7.26: Detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type and usage

Pitch Type	Match Equivalent Sessions					
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Difference
Senior	9.5	+0.5	0	0	+1	+1.5
<i>Senior Male</i>	4	0	0	0	+0.5	+0.5
<i>Ladies</i>	0	+0.5	0	0	0	+0.5
<i>Junior</i>	5.5	0	0	0	0	0
Mini Rugby	2.5	+1	0	0	+0.5	+1.5

Total	12	+1.5	0	0	+1	+2.5
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7.90 Table 7.27 below summarises the impact of future demand on the current (baseline) capacity for each pitch type with secured community use in the Borough. It shows the senior pitches during the peak period retain half a match equivalent session spare capacity whilst there would be a negligible impact elsewhere during the week. It would also appear there is adequate capacity both during the peak and elsewhere during the week on mini / midi pitches.

Table 7.27: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only up to 2030

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	-1	-13	-1	-12.5	-1	-12.5	-1	-12.5	-0.5	-12.5
Mini / Midi	-2	-1.5	-1	-1.5	-1	-1.5	-1	-1.5	-0.5	-1.5

7.91 The table below uses the overall picture of current demand, which includes latent demand and allows for a strategic reserve of pitches, as the starting point for assessing the impact of future demand on pitch provision within the analysis area.

7.92 The table clearly demonstrates there is insufficient capacity in senior pitches during the peak period when the elements for current and future demand are factored in. In spite of this, there is clear amount of spare capacity in senior pitches at other times during the week over the length of the study period. The existing spare capacity on mini/midi pitches will be eroded by 2030.

Table 7.28: Impact of future demand on overall picture of current pitch provision

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	+1.5	-12	+1.5	-11.5	+1.5	-11.5	+1.5	-11.5	+2	-11.5
Mini / Midi	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5	-1.5	-0.5	-1.5	-0.5	-1.5	0	-1.5

Area Based Analysis

Having looked at Borough-wide analysis, this chapter now seeks to do an area based analysis. For the purposes of area analysis, because of the distribution of pitches and teams in the Borough, with only two sites offering community use, it is considered that more meaningful conclusions can be drawn from utilising larger study areas. As such for the purposes of rugby union, the study areas will be comprised as follows;

- **Whitby and Esk Valley** comprising;
 - Whitby; and
 - The Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave;
- **Scarborough and the South** comprising;
 - Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer;
 - Filey and Hertford;
 - Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales; and
 - Derwent Valley.

Whitby and Esk Valley Analysis Area

7.93 Following on from the Borough-wide overview of the adequacy of rugby union pitch provision, this section presents an overview for the Whitby and Esk Valley analysis area. This area-based analysis only includes those sites that are currently within community use. Initially this will include an analysis of all secured and unsecured sites, before looking at secured community use sites in greater detail. The purpose of this task will be to ascertain whether or not the use taking place at unsecured sites can be accommodated on secured sites.

Community Use

7.94 The following table provides an overview of pitch capacity for each pitch type, broken down into capacity during the peak period and capacity elsewhere during the week. It also gives an indication as to the number of sites that are currently overused and the number of sites where capacity exists.

7.95 As the table below demonstrates, the only rugby union pitches within the Whitby and Esk Valley analysis area with secured community use are the two pitches at White Leys Playing Fields. The table shows there is only limited available capacity on senior pitches during non-peak times. There are no mini / midi pitches of any sort in the analysis area.

Table 7.29: Analysis of pitches with community use (including secured and unsecured use but excluding those with no community use)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	1	2	0	0.5	0.5	0	1	0	0.5
Mini / Midi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Scenarios

- 7.96 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of rugby union pitch provision to meet current and future demand in the Whitby and Esk Valley analysis area, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latest demand, displaced demand and future demand while allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.
- 7.97 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand, which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and casual play, where such use has been identified. Spare capacity is derived from those sites with secured community use only.

Current Demand

Latent Demand

- 7.98 For the purposes of this study latent demand has been taken to include the number of additional teams local clubs have stated they could field if they had access to more pitches within their area, in addition to the demand revealed through the market segmentation analysis. Paragraph 7.49 demonstrated that market segmentation analysis generated five additional teams across the Borough, and when extrapolating that across the distribution of existing teams across the Borough would give one additional team in the Whitby and Esk Valley analysis area.
- 7.99 In total, there was shown to be latent demand for one team in the Whitby and Esk Valley analysis area which was accounted for through the market segmentation analysis. This equates to the following number of match equivalent sessions for each pitch type.

Table 7.30: Latent demand

Pitch Type	Latent Demand (Match Equivalent Sessions)
Senior	
Adult male use	0.5
80% on peak	0.5
20% rest of week	0
Ladies use (all rest of week)	0
Junior use (all rest of week)	0
Mini / Midi	0
Total	0.5

- 7.100 Table 7.31 below demonstrates the impact of meeting all identified latent demand on current (baseline) demand during the relevant peak period and during the rest of the week. This shows there is not currently the capacity to accommodate the one additional team that is generated by latent demand. There does remain the spare capacity elsewhere during the week, however.

Table 7.31:

Pitch Type	Secured Community Use		How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including latent demand	
	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	1	2	0	0.5	+0.5	0.5
Mini / Midi	0	0	0	0	0	0

Displaced Demand

7.101 Paragraph 7.50 earlier in the chapter demonstrated there is no displaced demand within the Borough.

Strategic Reserve

7.102 When assessing the adequacy of the supply of pitches to meet demand, it is important that the need to allow for a ‘strategic reserve’, or surplus of pitches, is taken into account. Allowing for a strategic reserve will provide flexibility in pitch stock to cater for issues such as a backlog of matches due to adverse weather conditions, and for the movement of pitches to overcome wear and tear.

7.103 For the purposes of this Playing Pitch Strategy, a strategic reserve equivalent to an additional 10% of current demand during the peak period has been applied for each pitch type. Table 7.11 earlier demonstrated the presence of only 5 senior or junior teams in the analysis area, once equated to match equivalent sessions the addition of a 10% strategic reserve would be negligible.

Overall picture of current demand

7.104 The overall picture of current demand can be established by totalling the actual current level of play and then adding the amount required to meet the identified latent demand, any displaced demand from teams that would prefer to play within the study area and an allowance for strategic reserve. Given that the PPS process has only identified some additional latent demand within the Whitby and Esk Valley analysis area, **Table 7.31 above is considered to be a reflection of the overall picture of current demand.**

Future Demand

7.105 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately. This exercise should seek to establish the adequacy of pitch provision during the peak period for the sport and during the rest of the week.

7.106 Future demand for rugby union pitches in the Whitby and Esk Valley analysis area has been derived from 2 sources, these being; the population projections developed for the update to the Borough Local Plan, and the number of additional teams as a result of club development (see paragraph 7.60).

7.107 Projected population change on an area-by-area basis has been calculated by applying the percentage of current population distribution over the projection period. This method assumes that there will be little change in the distribution of population over the projection period. At present, the Whitby and Esk Valley analysis area contains 19% of the Borough's population. Whilst it is recognised that the results will not be 100% accurate, it is the only way to establish population change at the required level of detail.

7.108 Table 7.32 uses the method described above to calculate population change in the Whitby and Esk Valley analysis area over the next 20 years. It demonstrates that within the age groups that are most likely to participate in rugby union, the population is likely to increase by just over 900 people.

Table 7.32: Population Projections for Whitby and Esk Valley Analysis Area (based on current distribution of population)

Age Group	People (000s)					Difference between 2010 and 2030 (000s)
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior men (19-45) ⁷	2704	2658	2694	2863	3064	360
Senior women (19-45)	2723	2563	2555	2697	2849	126
Junior boys (13-18) ⁸	666	573	551	617	689	23
Junior girls (13-18)	591	536	510	577	625	34
Mini-rugby mixed (7-12) ⁹	2073	2064	2241	2409	2439	365
Total	8757	8394	8551	9164	9666	909

7.109 When applying the Team Generation Rates (TGRs) over the forecast period, it is clear that the change in population over the next 20 years will not result in a change in the number of rugby union teams within the Whitby and Esk Valley analysis area.

7.110 However, it is expected that there will be an increase in teams as a result of club growth; the consultation process revealed that Whitby Rugby Union Football Club have plans to field an additional 2 junior boys teams and mini / midi teams. It has been assumed that these teams will be established within the first 5 year period (before 2015). Table 7.33 below provides a detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type.

Table 7.33: Detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type and usage

Pitch Type	Match Equivalent Sessions				
	2015	2020	2025	2030	Difference
Senior	+1	0	0	0	+1
<i>Senior Male</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ladies</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Junior</i>	+1	0	0	0	+1
Mini Rugby	+1	0	0	0	+1
Total	+2	0	0	0	+2

⁷ Values displayed cover ages 20-44 as this is how the population projections have been broken down

⁸ Values displayed cover ages 15-19 as this is how the population projections have been broken down

⁹ Values displayed cover ages 5-14 as this is how the population projections have been broken down

7.111 Table 7.34 summarises the impact of future demand on the current (baseline) capacity for each pitch type with secured community use within the Whitby and Esk Valley analysis area. This demonstrates that the current capacity of only 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week outside the peak periods can not accommodate the two additional junior teams that Whitby RUFC has expressed an interest in gaining. Furthermore, their stated aims of two mini / midi teams will also not be accommodated as there are no specific mini / midi pitches in the Whitby and Esk Valley analysis area.

Table 7.34: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	0	-0.5	0	+0.5	0	+0.5	0	+0.5	0	+0.5
Mini / Midi	0	0	+1	0	+1	0	+1	0	+1	0

7.112 The table below uses the overall picture of current demand, which includes latent demand and allows for a strategic reserve of pitches, as the starting point for assessing the impact of future demand on pitch provision within the analysis area.

7.113 The table clearly demonstrates there is insufficient capacity in senior pitches both during the peak period and elsewhere during the week when the elements for current demand are factored in alongside future demand. In addition, there is insufficient capacity in mini / midi pitches during the peak period.

Table 7.35: Impact of future demand on overall picture of current pitch provision

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	+0.5	0.5	+0.5	+0.5	+0.5	+0.5	+0.5	+0.5	+0.5	+0.5
Mini / Midi	0	0	+1	0	+1	0	+1	0	+1	0

Scarborough and the South Analysis Area

7.114 This section of the PPS presents an overview for the Scarborough and the South analysis area. As was mentioned on page 33 this has been amalgamated from four smaller sub areas due to the distribution of clubs and the expectation this will give more meaningful conclusions. This area-based analysis only includes sites that are currently within community use, therefore, in this instance it will only include the Silver Royd, Scalby site owned by Scarborough RUFC.

Community Use

7.115 Using information from the site-by-site analysis undertaken earlier in the chapter within Table 7.19, the following table provides an overview of pitch capacity for each pitch type, broken down into capacity during the peak period and capacity elsewhere during the week. It also gives an indication as to the number of sites that are currently overused and the number of sites where capacity exists.

7.116 As the table below demonstrates, the only rugby union pitches within the Scarborough and the South analysis area with secured community use are the pitches at Silver Royd in Scalby. It identifies there is currently spare capacity in both senior and mini / midi pitches during the peak periods and at other times during the week.

Table 7.36: Analysis of pitches with community use (including secured and unsecured use but excluding those with no community use)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	1	5	0	13.5	13.5	0	1	1	12.5
Mini / Midi	1	4	0	3.5	3.5	0	1	2	1.5

Scenarios

7.117 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of rugby union pitch provision to meet current and future demand in the Scarborough and the South analysis area, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latest demand, displaced demand and future demand while allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

7.118 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand, which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and casual play, where such use has been identified. Spare capacity is derived from those sites with secured community use only.

Current Demand

Latent Demand

7.119 For the purposes of this study latent demand has been taken to include the number of additional teams local clubs have stated they could field if they had access to more pitches within their area, in addition to the demand revealed through the market segmentation analysis. Paragraph 7.49 demonstrated that market segmentation analysis generated five additional teams across the Borough, and when extrapolating that across the distribution of existing teams across the Borough would give four additional teams in the Scarborough and the South analysis area.

7.120 In total, there was shown to be latent demand for four teams in the Scarborough and the South analysis area which was accounted for through the market segmentation analysis. Using the assumption that 80% of the use would be during peak, this gives match equivalent sessions totalling 1.5 on peak and 0.5 during the rest of the week.

Table 7.37: Latent demand

Pitch Type	Latent Demand (Match Equivalent Sessions)
Senior	
Adult male use	2.0
80% on peak	1.5
20% rest of week	0.5
Ladies use (all rest of week)	0
Junior use (all rest of week)	0
Mini / Midi	0
Total	2.0

7.121 Table 7.38 below demonstrates the impact of meeting all identified latent demand on current (baseline) demand during the relevant peak period and during the rest of the week. This identifies that the addition of four teams could not be accommodated on senior pitches during peak periods. There remains sufficient capacity elsewhere during the week. There is no impact on the capacity of mini / midi pitches.

Table 7.38:

Pitch Type	Secured Community Use		How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including latent demand	
	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	1	5	1	12.5	-0.5	12
Mini / Midi	1	4	2	1.5	2	1.5

Displaced Demand

7.122 Paragraph 7.50 earlier in the chapter demonstrated there is no displaced demand within the Borough.

Strategic Reserve

7.123 When assessing the adequacy of the supply of pitches to meet demand, it is important that the need to allow for a 'strategic reserve', or surplus of pitches, is taken into account. Allowing for a strategic reserve will provide flexibility in pitch stock to cater for issues such as a backlog of matches due to adverse weather conditions, and for the movement of pitches to overcome wear and tear.

7.124 For the purposes of this Playing Pitch Strategy, a strategic reserve equivalent to an additional 10% of current demand during the peak period has been applied for each pitch type. The amount of additional demand required to maintain a strategic reserve for each pitch type is presented within the table below.

Table 7.39: Strategic Reserve

Pitch Type	Additional Demand to be classed as 'Strategic Reserve' (Match Equivalent Sessions)
Senior	
Adult male use	0.5
80% on peak	0.5
20% rest of week	0
Ladies use (all rest of week)	0
Junior use (all rest of week)	0.5
Mini/ Midi	0.5
Total	1.5
Additional peak demand	1.5

7.125 The table below demonstrates how the additional demand, which would be required to maintain a strategic reserve of pitches, impacts upon existing spare capacity. This shows there is enough spare capacity to meet the additional demand for senior pitches with secured community use both during the peak period and at other times during the week. There is also spare capacity to meet the demand for mini/midi pitches elsewhere during the week.

Table 7.40: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including strategic reserve	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	1	5	1	12.5	0.5	12
Mini / Midi	1	4	2	1.5	1.5	1.5

Overall picture of current demand

7.126 The overall picture of current demand can be established by totalling the actual current level of play and then adding the amount required to meet the identified

latent demand, any displaced demand from teams that would prefer to play within the study area and an allowance for strategic reserve.

7.127 Table 7.41 demonstrates that when all elements of current demand are considered together there is not sufficient capacity to meet the additional demand generated for secured community use pitches from latent demand and a strategic reserve on senior pitches during the peak period. There is spare capacity on senior pitches at other periods during the week and there is also spare capacity on mini / midi pitches both during the peak period and elsewhere during the week.

Table 7.41: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including all elements of current demand	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	1	5	1	12.5	+1	11.5
Mini / Midi	1	4	2	1.5	1.5	1.5

Future Demand

7.128 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately. This exercise should seek to establish the adequacy of pitch provision during the peak period for the sport and during the rest of the week.

7.129 Future demand for rugby union pitches in the Scarborough and the South analysis area has been derived from 2 sources, these being; the population projections developed for the update to the Borough Local Plan, and the number of additional teams as a result of club development (see paragraph 7.60).

7.130 Projected population change on an area-by-area basis has been calculated by applying the percentage of current population distribution over the projection period. This method assumes that there will be little change in the distribution of population over the projection period. At present, the Scarborough and the South analysis area contains 81% of the Borough's population. Whilst it is recognised that the results will not be 100% accurate, it is the only way to establish population change at the required level of detail.

7.131 Table 7.42 uses the method described above to calculate population change in the Scarborough and the South analysis area over the next 20 years. It demonstrates that within the age groups that are most likely to participate in rugby union, the population is likely to increase by approximately 3,900 people.

Table 7.42: Population Projections for Scarborough and the South Analysis Area (based on current distribution of population)

Age Group	People					Difference between 2010 and 2030
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior men (19-45) ¹⁰	11527	11332	11483	12205	13064	1537
Senior women (19-45)	11606	10925	10892	11500	12144	538
Junior boys (13-18) ¹¹	2837	2444	2347	2632	2936	99
Junior girls (13-18)	2521	2284	2175	2460	2667	146
Mini-rugby mixed (7-12) ¹²	8840	8800	9555	10269	10397	1558
Total	37331	35785	36452	39066	41208	3877

7.132 When applying the Team Generation Rates (TGRs) over the forecast period, the total number of teams in the analysis area is expected to increase by 2. A 5-yearly breakdown of change in the number of football teams is provided in the table below.

Table 7.43: Change in the number of teams as a result of population change

Age Group	Change in Teams					Difference between 2010 and 2030
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior men (19-45)	7	=	=	=	+1	+1
Senior women (19-45)	0	=	=	=	=	=
Junior boys (13-18)	8	-1	-1	+1	+1	=
Junior girls (13-18)	0	=	=	=	=	=
Mini-rugby mixed (7-12)	5	=	=	=	+1	+1
Total	20	-1	-1	+1	+3	+2

7.133 Scarborough Rugby Union Football Club stated they are still looking at consolidating the usage of their facilities and will consider increasing the number of teams in the near future. They did not quantify this however, indicating a clear aspiration for youth girls / ladies teams. The club growth element of future demand will, therefore, take into account the use of one additional ladies team, which the club have expressed an interest in pursuing. Table 7.43 below provides a detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type.

Table 7.43: Detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type and usage

Pitch Type	Match Equivalent Sessions				
	2015	2020	2025	2030	Difference
Senior	0	0	0	+1	+1
Senior Male	0	0	0	+0.5	+0.5
Ladies	+0.5	0	0	0	+0.5
Junior	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5	+0.5	0
Mini Rugby	0	0	0	+0.5	+0.5
Total	0	-0.5	+0.5	+1.5	+1.5

¹⁰ Values displayed cover ages 20-44 as this is how the population projections have been broken down

¹¹ Values displayed cover ages 15-19 as this is how the population projections have been broken down

¹² Values displayed cover ages 5-14 as this is how the population projections have been broken down

7.134 Table 7.44 summarises the impact of future demand on the current (baseline) capacity for each pitch type with secured community use within the Scarborough and the South analysis area. This demonstrates that based on current capacity, the impact of future demand from club growth and team generation rates would be minimal. There remains significant capacity elsewhere during the week and there is no impact on the remaining capacity during peak periods. There is also no impact on the capacity of the mini / midi pitches.

Table 7.44: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	-1	-12.5	-1	-12.5	-1	-13	-1	-12.5	-0.5	-12
Mini / Midi	-2	-1.5	-2	-1.5	-2	-1.5	-2	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5

7.135 The table below uses the overall picture of current demand, which includes latent demand and allows for a strategic reserve of pitches, as the starting point for assessing the impact of future demand on pitch provision within the analysis area.

7.136 The table demonstrates that when factors such as latent demand are taken into account, senior pitches in the area are being overused during the peak period, which equates to demand for additional pitches. This overuse will increase slightly by the end of the study period as a result of future demand. There is a significant amount of spare capacity available elsewhere during the week. On mini/midi pitches the current spare capacity both during and outside of the peak period will remain over future years.

Table 7.45: Impact of future demand on overall picture of current pitch provision

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Senior	+1	-11.5	+1	-11.5	+1	-12	+1	-11.5	+1.5	-11
Mini / Midi	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1	-1.5

KEY ISSUES

7.137 Throughout the analysis of rugby union pitch provision set out in the previous pages, the following key issues have been identified:

Borough-wide Issues

- There are only two community-use facilities across the Borough; Silver Royd in Scalby, and White Leys Playing Fields in Whitby.
- There are currently no ladies teams across the Borough, although Whitby RUFC have expressed a desire to accommodate girls / ladies teams.
- Market segmentation analysis tells us in spite of almost 1,100 people currently participating in rugby union, there remains an additional 285 people wishing to participate. This generates latent demand for approximately 5 additional teams, which when taken into account demonstrates a lack of spare capacity during the peak period for senior rugby.
- When future demand and all elements of current demand are factored in there is spare capacity in senior pitches outside of the peak period and mini / midi pitches across the study period but there is overuse on senior pitches during the peak period equating to 1.5 match equivalent sessions, increasing to 2 match equivalent sessions by the end of the forecast period.

Whitby and Esk Valley Issues

- Only White Leys Playing Fields in Whitby has community-use rugby union pitches in the Whitby and Esk Valley analysis area. The facility has two senior pitches and Whitby RUFC uses the facility as its home venue.
- Whitby RUFC state they are generally satisfied with the quality of pitches, however, drainage can regularly be an issue that causes occasional match cancellations.
- Whitby RUFC have stated they would seek to accommodate an increase in its number of teams, particularly at junior level and continue to seek ways to target increased player numbers.
- The White Leys Playing Fields pitches are currently at capacity during peak periods but has spare capacity of 0.5 match equivalent sessions per week at other times. There are no mini / midi pitches.
- Taking into account the desire for club development and population growth, in addition to current demand, there is insufficient capacity on the senior pitches both during peak periods and elsewhere during the week as well as on mini / midi pitches during peak periods.

Scarborough and the South Issues

- Silver Royd in Scalby – owned by Scarborough RUFC – is the only facility offering community use in any of the initial study areas covering the southern half of the Borough. For this reason, the analysis area combined all these study areas in the aim of drawing more meaningful conclusions.
- The Silver Royd facility was opened in 2009 and has 5 senior pitches, 4 mini / midi pitches and dedicated training areas. The facilities are considered to be of an excellent standard.
- Scarborough RUFC has numerous senior, junior and mini / midi teams covering various age groups from under 7's to over 35's.
- In addition to Scarborough RUFC, a number of other teams play at the Silver Royd site such as youth teams and teams from the University of Hull (Scarborough Campus), Yorkshire Coast College and Scarborough Sixth Form College.
- There is currently spare capacity on both senior and mini / midi pitches, however, when latent demand and the strategic reserve requirement are factored in, there is shown to be overuse on senior pitches during the peak period. Much of this is due to market segmentation analysis showing latent demand for an additional 4 teams across the Scarborough and the South analysis area.
- When future demand is factored in to all elements of current demand there remains significant spare capacity in senior pitches outside of the peak periods (equating to 11 match equivalent sessions per week by the end of the forecast period). However, there is overuse of senior pitches during the peak period (equating to 1.5 match equivalent sessions per week by the end of the forecast period).
- When future demand is factored in to all elements of current demand there is spare capacity in mini / midi pitches both during the peak period (1 match equivalent session per week by the end of the forecast period) and elsewhere during the week (also 1.5 match equivalent sessions).

APPENDIX 8: RUGBY LEAGUE (TECHNICAL REPORT)

APPENDIX 8: RUGBY LEAGUE

INTRODUCTION

8.1 This chapter of the Playing Pitch Strategy provides a sport specific assessment of rugby league pitches and facilities in the Borough and is comprised of 3 main elements, these being:

- an audit of the current supply of rugby league pitches and facilities;
- an overview of current and projected demand for rugby league pitches; and,
- an assessment of the adequacy of provision to meet current and future demand for rugby league pitches.

RUGBY LEAGUE IN SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH

Number and Locations of Pitches

8.2 There are 3 rugby league pitches in the Borough. This figure includes all known public, private and school pitches, whether or not they are in secured community use.

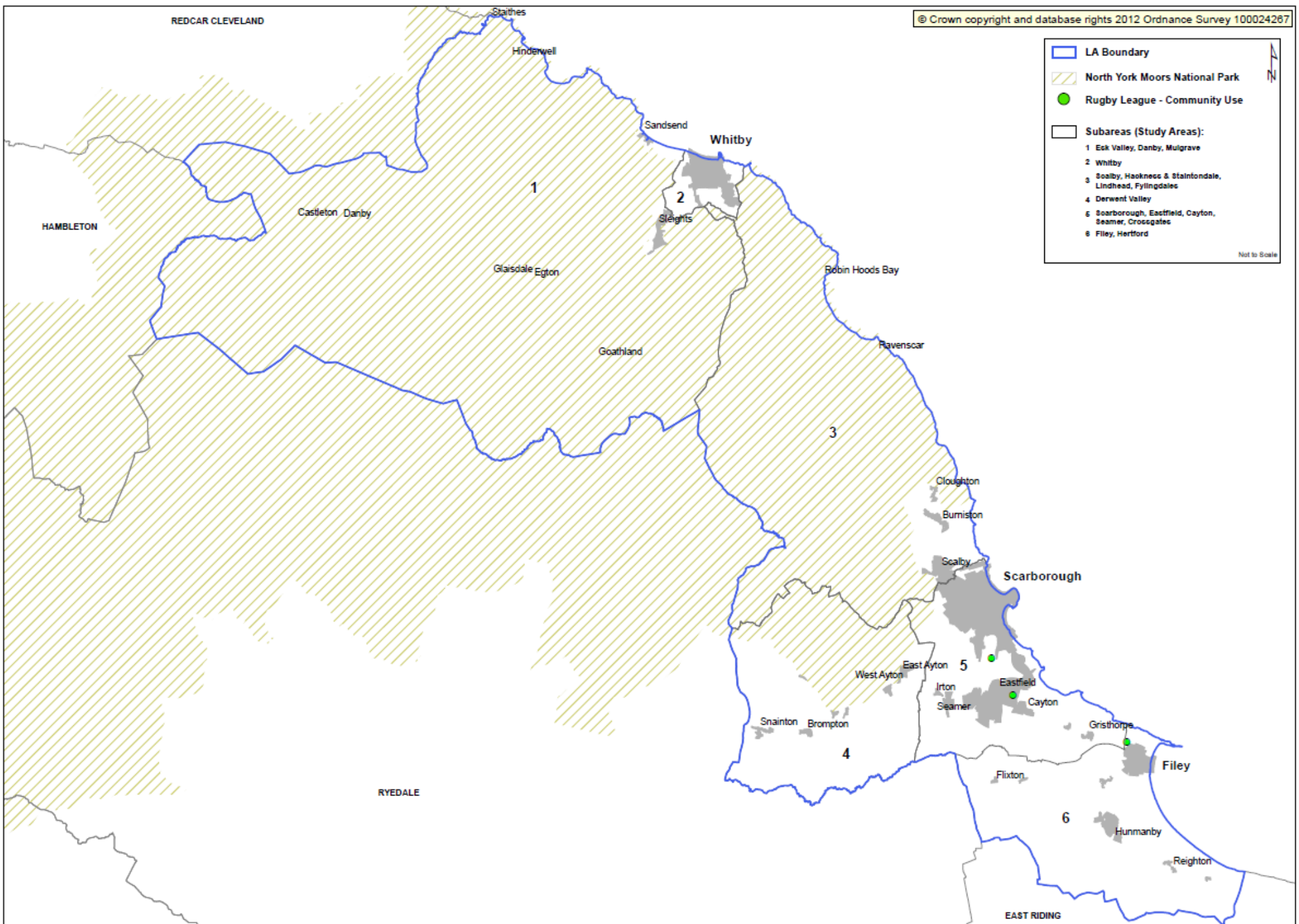
8.3 Throughout the Playing Pitch Strategy, the Borough has been split into a number of sub areas, however, because there are only three pitches across the Borough it is considered assessing the Borough as a whole will produce the most meaningful results and conclusions. Figure 8.1 below shows the distribution of the three pitches across the Borough.

8.4 The Borough's three rugby league pitches are located on three separate sites; Eastway Sports Field, Eastfield; Oliver's Mount Playing Fields, Scarborough and the Community Sports Club in Filey. All of these are pitches within wider sports facilities.

Key Facilities

8.5 The Borough's rugby league pitches are based as follows:

- Eastway Sports Field, Eastfield – This is part of a wider community use facility that offers three senior football pitches, one rugby league pitch and one crown green bowls field. The Borough's only two senior rugby league teams – Scarborough Pirates 1st and 2nd teams – play their home games at Eastway.
- Oliver's Mount Playing Fields, Scarborough – This rugby league pitch is alongside ten senior football pitches and one junior football pitch at the community use facility. The rugby league pitch plays host to the Scarborough Pirates Under 17/18 team.
- Filey Community Sports Club, Filey – This is also part of a wider community use facility with the Community Sports Club having three senior football pitches and three mini football pitches alongside its senior rugby league pitch.



LA Boundary

North York Moors National Park

Rugby League - Community Use

Subareas (Study Areas):

- 1 Esk Valley, Danby, Mulgrave
- 2 Whitby
- 3 Scalby, Haakness & Staintondale, Lindhead, Fylingdales
- 4 Derwent Valley
- 5 Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton, Seamer, Crossgate
- 6 Filey, Hertford

Not to Scale

Ownership, Accessibility and Community Use

Ownership

- 8.6 Whilst all rugby league pitches, regardless of ownership, have been included in this PPS, it is important to gain an understanding of the nature of pitch ownership in the area and how this influences capacity. The ownership of a pitch can influence the extent to which it is available for use by local communities. For example, it is almost certain that a pitch owned by a Local Authority or by a community organisation would be available for community use. In contrast, there is no guarantee that a pitch owned by the Local Education Authority will be available for community use.
- 8.7 Table 8.1 provides an overview of rugby league pitch ownership within the Borough. This demonstrates that the three pitches are comprised from Local Authority ownership (Oliver's Mount Playing Fields) and Sports Clubs (Eastway Sports Field and Filey Community Sports Club).

Table 8.1 Pitches by Ownership

	Number of Pitches
Ownership Type	Total
Local Authority	1
Local Education Authority	0
Other Education	0
Parish Council	0
Community Owned	0
Private / Sports Clubs	2
Other	0
Total	3

Accessibility and Community Use

- 8.8 Despite there being only three rugby league pitches, not all of these will necessarily be available for community use. Through the audit process each site and pitch has been assigned on of the following classifications:
- **Community Use:** includes pitches recorded as being available for hire and currently in use by teams playing in a community league.
 - **Available but unused:** pitches that are available for hire but are not currently in use by teams playing in a community league.
 - **No Community Use:** pitches that are unavailable for hire or use by teams playing in community leagues.
- 8.9 Table 8.2 below shows the amount of pitches currently in community use by ownership type. It demonstrates that all of the rugby league pitches in the Borough are available for community use.

Table 8.2: Pitches in Community Use by Ownership Type

Ownership Type	Number of Pitches		Total % for Community Use
	Total	Community Use	
Local Authority	1	1	100%
Local Education Authority	0	0	-
Other Education	0	0	-
Parish Council	0	0	-
Community Owned	0	0	-
Private / Sports Clubs	2	2	100%
Other	0	0	-
Total	3	3	100%

Security of Tenure

8.10 In planning for the future provision and use of rugby league pitches there needs to be a degree of certainty over whether or not a pitch will remain accessible to the local community over the coming years. A site with secured community access would have a formal arrangement¹ between the pitch provider and user and would be available to the community for the following 3 years. Wherever possible this information has been derived through consultation with rugby league clubs or the pitch providers themselves.

8.11 This process has revealed that all sites currently within community use are secured.

Management, Maintenance and Quality of Pitches

8.12 Each pitch was assessed using a number of criteria including management and maintenance of pitches, pitch quality and ancillary facilities.

Maintenance

8.13 The way in which pitches are maintained over the course of the season can limit their capacity to accommodate play. Equally, the amount and standard of maintenance a pitch receives before and after the season will greatly influence the quality of the pitch in the forthcoming season.

8.14 Through the club consultation process, teams were asked whether the quality of their designated pitch had got better or worse since the previous season. Whilst the answer to this question will not always be due to the maintenance of the pitch, e.g. a pitch might be worse or better due to the weather conditions during the off-season, it offers some insight into maintenance standards.

¹ Could include a formal community use agreement, a leasing or management agreement, a formal policy for community use, or written confirmation from the pitch provider

Quality of Pitches and Ancillary Facilities

- 8.15 The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over the course of a season is often influenced by the quality of the pitch itself. In extreme circumstances pitch quality can limit the extent to which matches can be played and sustained during periods of high and low demand.
- 8.16 Equally, the quality, standard and range of ancillary facilities can influence capacity and the willingness of teams to use pitches. The combination of these 2 quality factors will determine whether a pitch is able to contribute to meeting demand from various groups and for different levels and types of play.
- 8.17 In order to establish the quality of pitches and ancillary facilities a non-technical assessment of all sites and pitches within the Borough has taken place. These assessments have been undertaken using criteria developed by each of the relevant pitch sport National Governing Bodies. Furthermore, in order to gain a balanced opinion on qualitative issues, surveys were sent to every sports club and pitch providers where appropriate. Where additional information has been made available through the process, i.e. professional assessments, this has also been used. Through the process all sites and pitches have been assessed against the following criteria:
- Firmness of surface
 - Grip underfoot
 - Bounce of the ball on the pitch
 - Evenness of pitch
 - Length of grass
 - Grass cover
 - Posts and sockets
 - Line markings
 - Free from litter, dog fouling, etc
 - Changing accommodation
 - Showers – clean, hot, plenty of water
 - Value for money
 - Overall quality of pitch.
- 8.18 Following the completion of the individual elements, an overall quality score (either 'Good', 'Average' or 'Poor') for the relevant pitch and its ancillary facilities has been agreed with the relevant NGB. As an aspiration, all pitches within the Borough should achieve at least an 'average' rating.

Ancillary Facilities Rating

- 8.19 As previously mentioned, the quality, standard and range of ancillary facilities can influence pitch capacity and the willingness of teams to use certain sites. To this end, poor quality facilities or sites without any form of ancillary facilities can have a detrimental impact on how pitches are perceived.
- 8.20 This study will now take each rugby league facility and consider how it is rated in terms of its maintenance, quality of pitches and its ancillary facilities.
- 8.21 **Eastway Sports Club, Eastfield** – The club consultation response received from Scarborough Pirates RLFC identified a number of issues. When asked

how the quality of the pitch compared this season to last, they responded saying slightly poorer due to a lack of investment and damage caused by other users. The pitch has no maintenance programme, is never aerated and its pipe drainage system is mainly collapsed. With regards pitch quality, the majority of aspects are considered 'acceptable', although considered 'unacceptable' for bounce of the ball on the pitch, evenness of pitch and litter and dog fouling etc. Eastway Sports Club has a clubhouse which includes showers and toilets although the facility has suffered from vandalism in the past year.

- 8.22 **Oliver's Mount Playing Fields, Scarborough** – The pitch quality rating for Oliver's Mount Playing Fields is considered to be 'average'. The facility which has a total of 12 sports pitches has 2 changing rooms plus an additional changing room for match officials, showers, toilets and disabled access. The quality of ancillary facilities is considered to be 'poor'.
- 8.23 **Filey Community Sports Club, Filey** – The chairman of Filey Community Sports Club responded to the pitch provider survey commenting that the rugby league pitch is considered to be of an adequate quality and is of the same quality as it was last season. The facility has ancillary facilities including 2 changing rooms and 1 additional changing room for match officials; showers, toilets, kitchen, disabled access, clubhouse and dugouts with the quality of ancillary facilities considered to be 'good'.

DEMAND FOR RUGBY LEAGUE FACILITIES

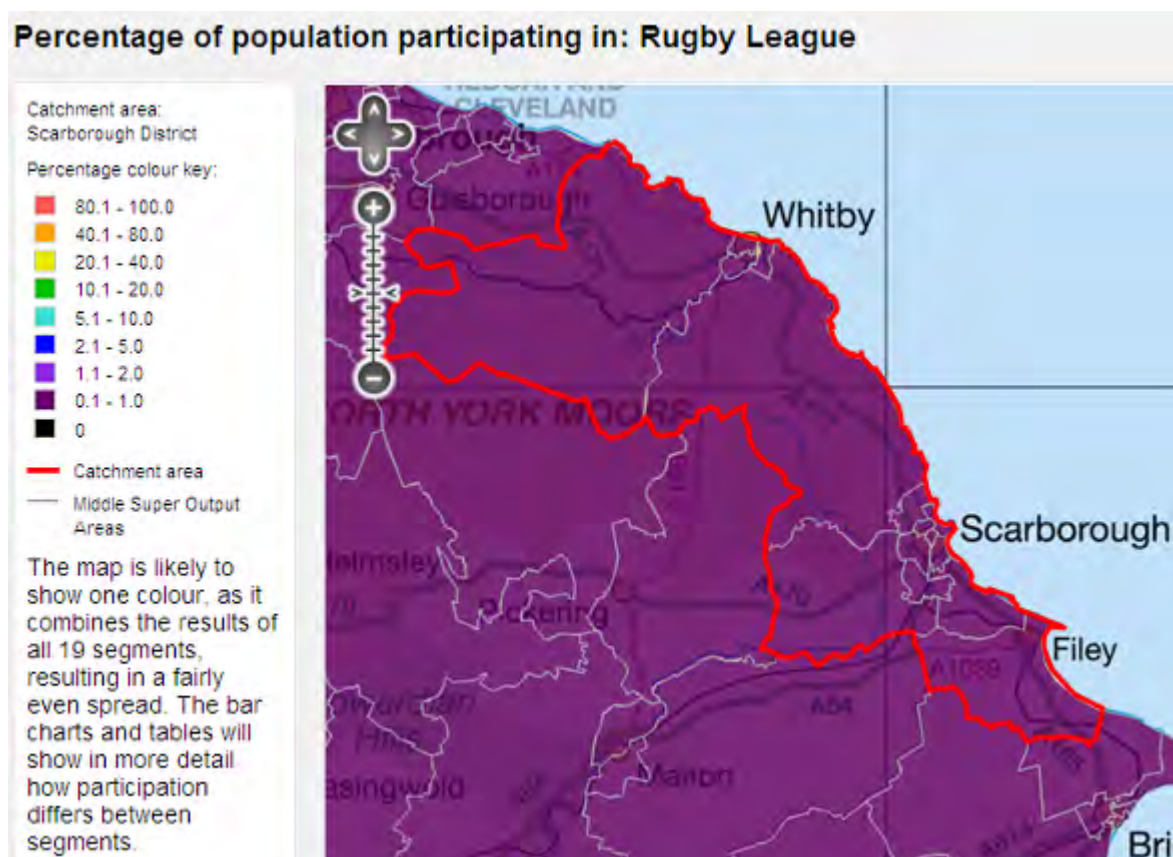
Current Demand

- 8.24 Demand for playing pitches from a local community will tend to fall within the categories of organised competitive play, organised training and casual play. Current demand for pitches is likely to come from residents within the study area. However, along with some imported demand, there may be some residents that also use pitches in other areas. This is classed as displaced demand. Furthermore, there may also be some latent demand for pitches that can be identified (i.e. the number of additional teams a club could run now if they had access to additional or better quality pitch provision).
- 8.25 In order to quantify the different types of community demand for natural grass pitches, the total number of 'match equivalent sessions per week' will be recorded. A competitive match will equal one match equivalent session; however, as a team is likely to alternate their competitive matches between their home site and an away venue they will generate demand for a home match every other week. This will be recorded as half (0.5) a match equivalent session per week. For Artificial Grass Pitches, demand will be indicated as the 'number of hours of use per week'.

Market Segmentation

- 8.26 As previously explained in Section 4, using Sport England's Active People Survey and Market Segmentation tool, it is possible to establish the following:
- How many people (aged 16 and over) within Scarborough Borough **do** participate in cricket and how this varies across the authority; and
 - How many people (aged 16 and over) within Scarborough Borough **would like** to participate in cricket and how this varies across the authority.
- 8.27 Data from the Active People Survey shows that 0.4% of the adult population (345 people in total) in the Borough currently participates in rugby league. Map 8.1 below presents this data spatially and it shows that participation rates are uniform (between 0.1% and 1.0%) across all areas, with no particular hotspots for participation.

Map 8.1: Percentage of population participating in rugby league



8.28 Table 8.3 below sets out the profile of current participation in rugby league across the 19 market segments². It demonstrates that current participation is dominated by the market segments of Ben, Jamie and Tim. The table shows that these three segments account for 69.6% of the population currently playing rugby league. The total rugby league population across the 19 market segments is 345 people in the Borough (out of a total catchment population of 87,892 people).

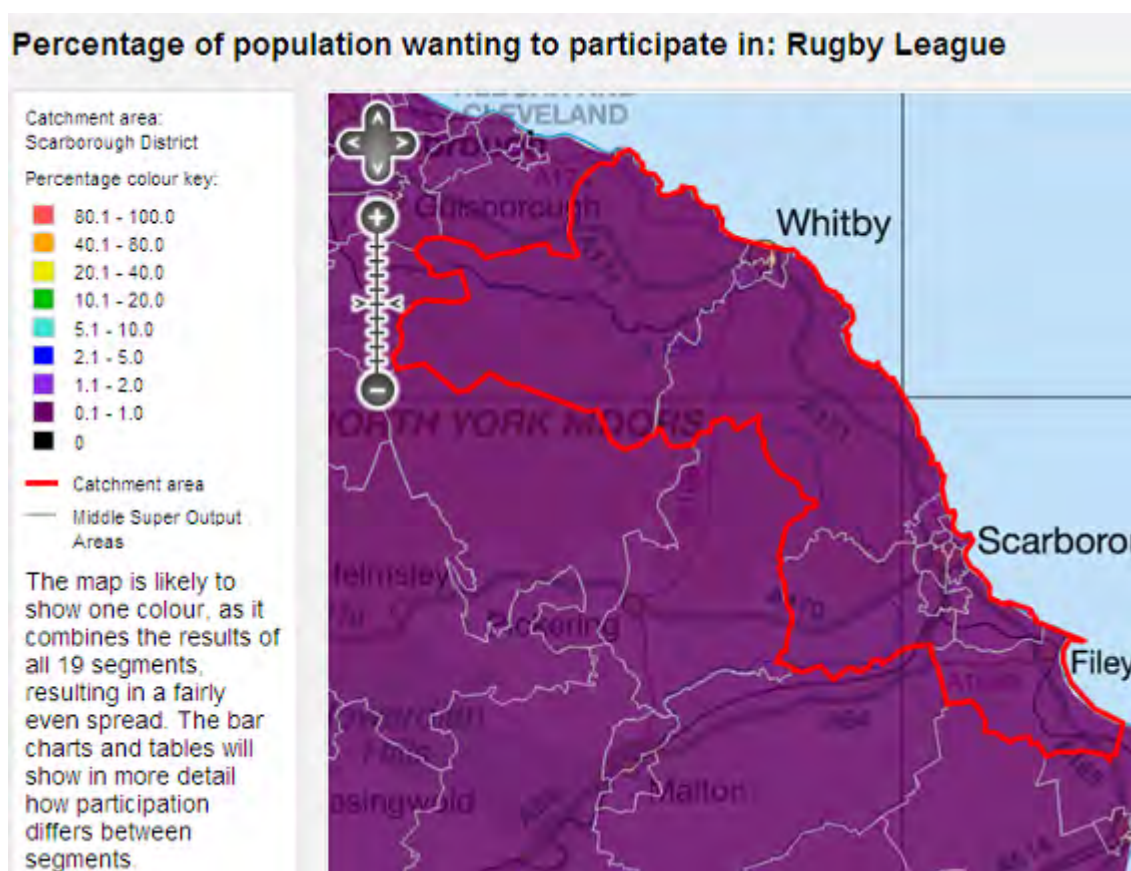
² See Section 4 for further information

Table 8.3: Market segments currently playing cricket

Currently Playing Rugby League						
Segment		Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %
1	Ben	112	32.5	39.3	28.3	32.5
2	Jamie	82	23.8	17.6	29.7	26.3
6	Tim	46	13.3	18.3	12.4	14.1
11	Philip	29	8.4	8.3	7.1	6.7
9	Kev	20	5.8	3.5	8.1	6.8
4	Leanne	16	4.6	3.4	5.3	4.5
3	Chloe	9	2.6	3.3	2	2.6
5	Helena	5	1.4	1.5	1	1.1
10	Paula	5	1.4	0.7	1.7	1.6
13	Roger & Joy	5	1.4	1	0.7	0.7
8	Jackie	4	1.2	1	1.1	0.9
18	Frank	4	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5
15	Terry	3	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.7
7	Alison	2	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
14	Brenda	1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
16	Norma	1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
17	Ralph & Phyllis	1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
12	Elaine	0	0	0	0	0
19	Elsie & Arnold	0	0	0	0	0
Total		345	100	100	100	100

8.29 It has been calculated that 0.1% (125 of 87,892) of adults within the Borough would like to participate in rugby league, or play more rugby league. Although this suggests a small amount of latent demand for rugby league facilities, the figure represents approximately a third of the current active rugby league population and should be taken into account. Map 8.2 presents this data spatially. It indicates that the percentage of the adult population wanting to participate in rugby league is uniform across the Borough.

Table 8.2: Percentage of people wanting to participate in rugby league



8.30 Table 8.4 sets out the potential market segmentation profile for rugby league. It shows that the potential additional rugby league population within the Borough is 125 and it is the Ben, Jamie and Tim market segments which are the highest. It is estimated that there are approximately 30 Ben's, 30 Jamie's and 16 Tim's who would like to play rugby league. Next is Philip, with a population of around 12 people, followed by Kev and Frank with a population of roughly 6 people each.

Table 8.4: Market segments who would like to play rugby league

Would Like To Play / Play More Rugby League						
Segment		Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %
1	Ben	30	24	31.8	22.2	26
2	Jamie	30	24	19.2	31.6	28.5
6	Tim	16	12.8	18.3	12	13.9
11	Philip	12	9.6	10.2	8.4	8
9	Kev	6	4.8	3.2	7.2	6.2
18	Frank	6	4.8	2.9	3.2	2.6
15	Terry	5	4	1.9	4.2	3.4
4	Leanne	3	2.4	1.6	2.4	2.1
17	Ralph & Phyllis	3	2.4	2.3	1	1.4
3	Chloe	2	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.1
7	Alison	2	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6
8	Jackie	2	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.8
10	Paula	2	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.7
12	Elaine	2	1.6	1.4	1	1
13	Roger & Joy	2	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.6
5	Helena	1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
14	Brenda	1	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.5
16	Norma	0	0	0	0	0
19	Elsie & Arnold	0	0	0	0	0
Total		125	100	100	100	100

Rugby League clubs and teams participating within the Borough

8.31 There are 2 separate rugby league clubs within the Borough, which field a total of 5 teams, across all age groups although at present these are made up solely of men's team. These two clubs are Scarborough Pirates Rugby League Football Club (2 senior men's teams and 1 under 17/18 team) and Yorkshire Coast Titans (2 junior boys team). There are currently no clubs or teams that play their home matches outside the Borough.

8.32 Paragraph 8.3 stated the small number of pitches in the Borough meant the most meaningful conclusions would be drawn from a Borough-wide study as opposed to by study area. Table 8.X demonstrates the breakdown of the Borough's rugby league clubs.

Table 8.5: Breakdown of the Borough's rugby league teams

Number of Teams					
Senior Male	Ladies	Junior Boys (13 – 17)	Junior Girls (16 – 17)	Mini-rugby mixed (Ages 8 – 12)	Total
2	0	2	0	1	5

Key Clubs

- 8.33 As mentioned in Paragraph 8.31, the Borough's two rugby league clubs account for all five of the rugby league teams in the Borough.
- 8.34 **Scarborough Pirates RLFC** have the Borough's only two senior rugby league teams. The senior teams train once or occasionally twice per week on the pitch at Eastway Sports Club, Eastfield. The first team play their home games at Eastway Sports Club with the second team playing their home games at Oliver's Mount Playing Fields, Scarborough. During winter nights, the club train on the former Gristhorpe Cricket Club pitch.
- 8.35 **Yorkshire Coast Titans** have two junior boy's teams, Under 11's and Under 14's. The Under 14's play at Filey Community Sports Club but training and the Under 11's play at Hunmanby Playing Fields Association. In the consultation response from Scarborough Pirates, they believe the Titans are currently working on forming an Under 9's team.

Leagues

- 8.36 The Borough's rugby league teams compete at varying levels in regional competitions. As at October 2012, teams play in the following leagues:
- **Senior** – Scarborough Pirates RLFC first team play in Group 4 of the Yorkshire Men's League. The Yorkshire Men's Leagues lie on the fourth tier of the English Rugby League league structure although each of the above tiers have numerous leagues within them. The Pirates Second team play in the Entry Competition of the Yorkshire Men's Leagues.
 - **Junior** – The Scarborough Pirates Under 17/18 team play in the Yorkshire Combination League. The Yorkshire Coast Titans junior teams play in various age groups of the Yorkshire Junior Leagues.

Current Demand Implications

The breakdown of when teams would typically play their fixtures gives peak periods of Saturday PM for senior and Saturday AM and Sunday AM for junior teams.

Training and Informal Use

- 8.37 Additional use of rugby league pitches for training purposes or other casual use, such as organised friendly matches, can cause further wear and tear on the playing surface that can impact on the ability of the pitch to accommodate sufficient levels of play. In order to quantify such use, through the club consultation process, each team was asked to provide an indication as to the amount of additional use taking place on their respective pitch.
- 8.38 The responses to the surveys showed Scarborough Pirates train once or twice a week with Yorkshire Coast Titans training once a week as well. The Pirates normally train on the pitch at Eastway, or at the former Gristhorpe Cricket Club. The Titans train at Hunmanby Playing Fields Association.

Latent Demand

- 8.39 Latent demand is defined as the number of additional teams that could be fielded if access to a sufficient number of pitches were available. The amount of latent demand present within the Borough has been established through the consultation process. In its club consultation response, Scarborough Pirates stated the club would have more teams if more/better ancillary facilities were available and the field was used solely for its purpose as a rugby league pitch, although this has not been quantified. Their response also states they would prefer to play elsewhere but due to availability, cost and politics find themselves at Eastway Sports Club.
- 8.40 As highlighted earlier, the market segmentation information demonstrates an additional population of 125 people would wish to play or play more rugby league. Club consultation with the Borough's only senior rugby league teams said the two squads had a total of 55 players. This means that 15.9% of those that currently participate in rugby league (345 as demonstrated in table 8.X) play in a team.
- 8.41 Therefore, if we take the number of people wishing to play or play more rugby league (125), and consider the proportion of current participants that play rugby league in a team (15.9%) this means 20 of those additional participants may wish to play in a team. This allows us to calculate that there is potential for 1 additional rugby league team based on a seemingly fair assumption that a revised total of 75 players would be enough to generate a third senior team in the Borough.

Current Demand Implications

Using market segmentation information, we can see there is potential demand for an additional **1 adult male team** assuming the proportion of those wishing to play rugby league in a team stays the same.

Displaced Demand

- 8.42 There are currently no clubs or teams that play their home matches outside the Borough.

Other Factors

8.43 There appear to be no other factors that would impact upon the demand for additional rugby league teams or facilities.

Future Demand

8.44 After establishing current levels of demand, the next stage of the process is to assess whether the future demand for playing pitches can be met. In order to do this a projection of the likely future demand for playing pitches in the area must be established. The projection for future demand has been taken over the same period as the emerging Local Plan (up to 2030) and takes the following factors into account:

- Current and future population projections for the total population of the area and the relevant age groups for each sport
- The nature of the current and likely population and their propensity to participate in pitch sports
- Team generation rates
- Recent trends in sport participation
- Feedback from clubs on their plans to develop additional teams

Population Projections

8.45 The most recent population projections for Scarborough Borough, which have been developed for use within the emerging Local Plan and are derived from the latest economic growth projections, show that there will be an increase in the number of people within the age groups likely to participate in rugby league (between the ages of 8 and 45). The population projections and their potential implications are discussed in further detail in Chapter 3 (Context).

Table 8.6: Population projections by age group

Age Group	People					Difference between 2010 and 2030 (000s)
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior men (18-45) ³	14231	13990	14177	15068	16128	+1897
Senior women (18-45)	14329	13488	13447	14197	14993	+664
Junior boys (13-17) ⁴	3503	3017	2898	3249	3625	+122
Junior girls (13-17)	3112	2820	2685	3037	3292	+180
Mini-rugby mixed (7-12) ⁵	10913	10864	11796	12678	12836	+1923
Total	46088	44179	45003	48230	50874	+4786

³ Values displayed cover ages 20-44 as this is how the population projections have been broken down

⁴ Values displayed cover ages 15-19 as this is how the population projections have been broken down

⁵ Values displayed cover ages 5-14 as this is how the population projections have been broken down

Team Generation Rates (TGRs)

8.46 Team Generation Rates indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team, e.g. 300 adult males may be required in the area to generate 1 adult male team. The tables below apply current TGRs to the latest population projections (see above). This provides a theoretical number of teams across each age group that would be generated from population change over the period up to 2030.

Senior Men (18 - 45)

Year	Population	TGR	Teams
2010	14231	1:7100	2
2015	13990	1:7100	2
2020	14177	1:7100	2
2025	15068	1:7100	2
2030	16128	1:7100	2
Difference	+1897	N/A	0

8.47 Over the forecast period the number of males in the 'senior men' age group that may be participating in rugby league is anticipated to increase by almost 1900 over the study period. However, when applying a team generation rate of 1:7100 (at present there is 1 team for every 7,100 adult males in the Borough) this does not equate to a difference in either the number of teams or match equivalent sessions over the entire length of the forecast period.

Senior Women (18 - 45)

8.48 Due to there being no existing ladies rugby league teams in the Borough, we are unable to use data to establish a team generation rate. Nevertheless, it should still be noted that over the forecast period, the number of females in the 'senior women' age group that may be participating in senior rugby league is anticipated to increase by approximately 650.

Junior Boys (13 - 17)

Year	Population	TGR	Teams
2010	3503	1:1750	2
2015	3017	1:1750	2
2020	2898	1:1750	2
2025	3249	1:1750	2
2030	3625	1:1750	2
Difference	+122	N/A	0

8.49 Over the forecast period the number of males in the 'junior boys' age group that may be participating in rugby league could increase by over 120. When applying a team generation rate of 1:1750 this equates to no difference over the forecast period.

Junior Girls (13 - 17)

8.50 As with the senior women classification, because there are currently no junior girls teams in the Borough, we can not use a team generation rate.

Mini-Rugby Mixed (8-12)

Year	Population	TGR	Teams
2010	10913	1:5800	1
2015	10864	1:5800	1
2020	11796	1:5800	1
2025	12678	1:5800	1
2030	12836	1:5800	1
Difference	+1923	N/A	0

8.51 Over the forecast period the number of boys and girls that may be participating in mini-rugby is anticipated to increase by approximately 1900. However, when applying a team generation rate (1 team for every 5,800 eight to twelve year old boys and girls in the Borough) this does not equate to a change in the number of teams or match equivalent sessions per week.

Club Development

- 8.52 As part of the consultation process local clubs were asked whether or not they had plans to increase the number of teams within their respective club. Scarborough Pirates RLFC responded stating they had no immediate plans to increase their number of teams but stated they recognised the potential for future expansion to Whitby and Malton for instance and further utilising Scarborough Rugby Union Football Club's facilities. Additionally, responses in the relation to the existing ground and opportunities for expansion seemed to allude to looking at the Silver Royd (home to Scarborough RUFC) site and potentially the proposed sports development at Weaponness. At this stage, this cannot be quantified as there is no certainty over club development plans and the future of the Weaponness proposals offer no guarantee that rugby league may be played here.
- 8.53 Scarborough Pirates RLFC also provided further information on the immediate future plans of the Yorkshire Coast Titans. At present, they have an under 11 and under 14 teams but are presently working on forming an additional under 9's team.

Future Demand Implications

The club consultation process has revealed that existing rugby league clubs currently have plans to field an additional **1 mini-rugby team**, which is equal to **0.5 match equivalent sessions** per week.

ASSESSING THE ADEQUACY OF PROVISION TO MEET DEMAND

8.54 The supply and demand information presented above can now be used to assess the adequacy of rugby league pitch provision in the Borough. This assessment will seek to establish how much use each site, each analysis area and then the study area as a whole could potentially accommodate compared to how much use is currently taking place. It will then present a number of different scenarios to assess whether existing provision can also cater for the previously identified latent, displaced and future demand, whilst also allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

The nature and location of any overuse or spare capacity

8.55 The previously agreed quality ratings for each pitch within the Borough has been translated into a capacity rating⁶, that being the number of match equivalent sessions per week a pitch can accommodate, using guidance provided by the Rugby Football League; as set out as follows:

- Good quality = 3 matches per week (or three 90 minute sessions)
- Average quality = 2 matches per week (or two 90 minute sessions)
- Poor quality = 1 match per week (or one 90 minute session)

8.56 To this end, the number of matches a site can accommodate is dependant upon the number of quality of pitches therein.

Site-by-Site Analysis

Are any sites being overused or could any potentially accommodate some additional play?

8.57 Having established how much play a site can accommodate, a comparison can now be made with the current level of play at each site. This will give an indication as to those sites that are either being overused, are at capacity or could **potentially** accommodate some additional play. To this end, each site used for rugby league within the Borough has been allocated a red, amber or green rating in accordance with the figure below.

⁶ The quality and capacity ratings for all pitches is presented in the assessment spreadsheet

Figure 8.1: Site capacity rating



8.58 Using the above rating system, table 8.7 provides a site-by-site breakdown of current rugby league pitch usage for each format of the game. It also provides an indication as to whether or not the pitches on each site are being used during the peak period for the sport. This information will be used later in order to ascertain whether any spare capacity exists during the peak period, or whether the spare capacity exists throughout the rest of the week.

8.59 Within table 8.7 and each subsequent table, overuse of a site is marked with a positive (+) symbol and spare capacity is marked with a negative symbol (-).

Table 8.7: Extent of overuse and potential to accommodate additional play

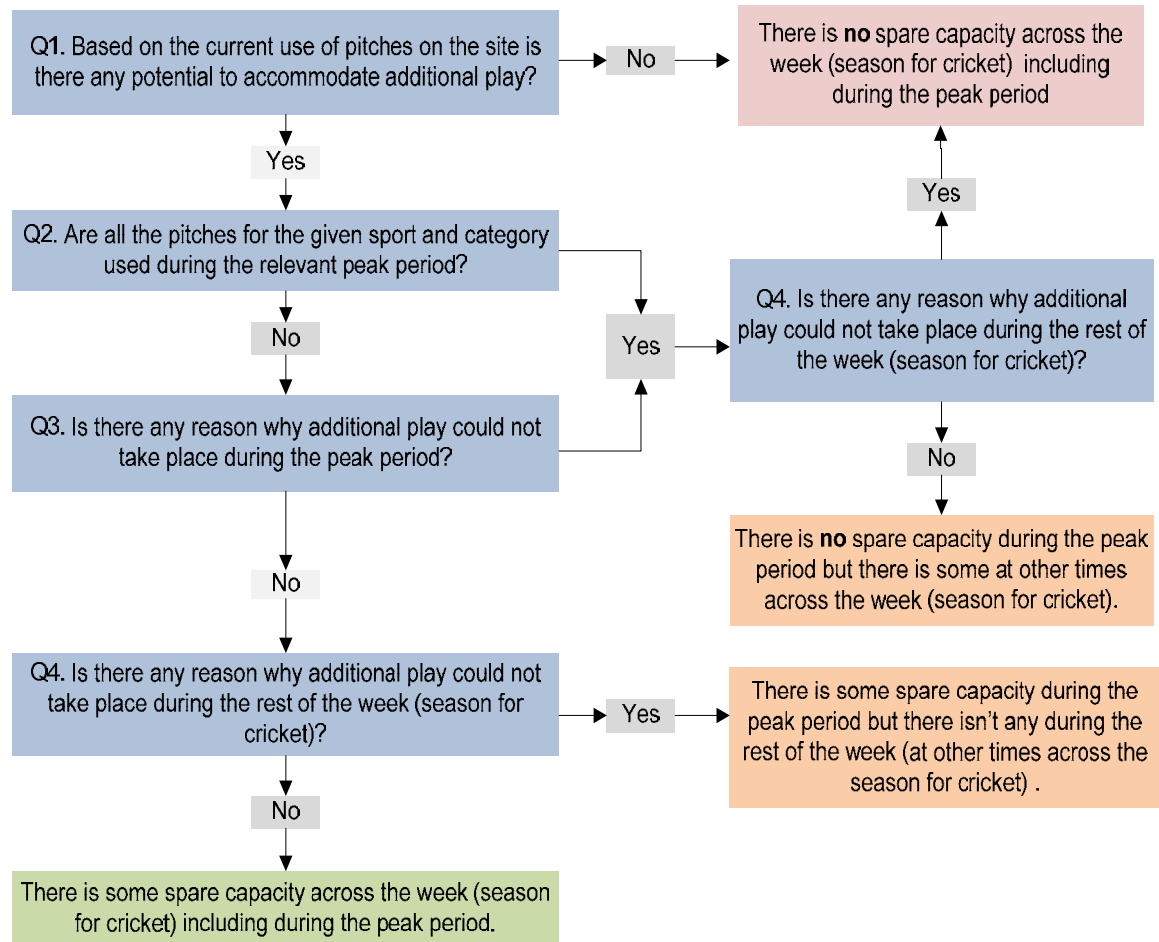
PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	No. of pitches	Current use throughout the week (match equivalent sessions)			Whether the pitch is used in the peak period		
					Current play	Site Capacity	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Peak Period For Competitive Play	No. of pitches used in the peak period	No. of pitches unused in the peak period
E03	EASTWAY SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Senior	1	3	2.5	+0.5	Saturday PM	1	0
F05	FILEY SPORTS ASSOCIATION	Community Use	Senior	1	0.5	1.5*	-1.0	Sunday AM	1	0
O02	OLIVER'S MOUNT PLAYING FIELDS	Community Use	Senior	1	0.5	2	-1.5	Saturday PM	1	0

**Note for Filey Sports Association, pitch capacity would be three, however, because there are mini-football pitches overmarked, this has been split to give a capacity of 1.5 match equivalent sessions per week.*

Developing the current picture of provision

8.60 Using the information contained within Table 8.7, the next step of assessing the adequacy of pitch provision is to establish whether or not the potential to accommodate additional play at each site actually equates to current spare capacity during the peak period and / or during the rest of the week. For each site this will be established by working through the flow diagram in Figure 8.2 below.

Figure 8.2: Is there any spare capacity?



8.61 Having worked through the flow diagram for each site in the Borough, Table 8.8 below establishes the true nature of spare pitch capacity during the peak period for each format of the game and during the rest of the week. It also identifies the reasons why, for some sites, the potential spare capacity is not regarded as actual spare capacity.

Table 8.8: Site-by-site analysis of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand

PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	Current use over the season		Overused or spare capacity		
				No. of pitches	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)	Nature and extent of any overuse and spare capacity		
						Overuse throughout the week	Spare capacity during the competitive peak period	Spare capacity at other times during the week
EO3	EASTWAY SPORTS FIELD	Community Use	Senior	1	+0.5	0.5	0	0
F08	FILEY SPORTS ASSOCIATION	Community Use	Senior	1	-1.0	0	0.5	0.5
O02	OLIVER'S MOUNT PLAYING FIELDS	Community Use	Senior	1	-1.5	0	0.5	1

8.62 The pitch at Eastway Sports Field is considered to be overused largely because it scores poorly due to its pitch maintenance programme. In spite of this, there may be scope to increase its capacity either through an improved maintenance programme or alternatively, it would appear as though there is sufficient space on the site that, with configuration, could be extended to include another pitch and this may be explored within the strategy.

Borough-wide Analysis

8.63 Having assessed the adequacy of rugby league pitch provision on a site-by-site basis, an overview for the Borough can now be developed. This approach will allow us to gain an understanding of the nature of pitch provision at the Borough-wide level. Initially this will include an analysis of all secured and unsecured sites, before looking at secured community use sites in greater detail. The purpose of this task will be to ascertain whether or not the use taking place at unsecured sites can be accommodated on secured sites.

Community Use (secured and unsecured)

8.64 Using information from the site-by-site analysis contained within Table 8.7 above, Table 8.9 below provides an overview of pitch capacity broken down into capacity during the peak period and capacity elsewhere during the week. It also gives an indication as to the number of sites that are currently overused and the number of sites where capacity exists.

8.65 The table shows that there are 3 pitches in the Borough, two of which with spare capacity. The majority of this spare capacity is shown to exist outside of the peak period for rugby league.

Table 8.9: Analysis of pitches with community use (including secured and unsecured use but excluding those with no community use)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Rugby League (Senior)	3	3	+0.5	-2.5	-2	1	2	-1.0	-1.5

Secured Community Use only

8.66 At this point in the assessment, we would look at the additional demand from community use sites that have currently unsecured use. There are no such rugby league pitches in the Borough.

Scenarios

8.67 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of rugby league pitch provision to meet current and future demand in the Borough, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latent demand, displaced demand and future demand while allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

8.68 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand, which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and casual play, where such use has been identified. Spare capacity is derived from those sites with secured community use only.

Current Demand

Latent Demand

8.69 For the purposes of this study latent demand has been taken to include the number of additional teams local clubs have stated they could field if they had access to more pitches within their area, in addition to the demand revealed through the market segmentation analysis.

8.70 Any response from Scarborough Pirates RLFC indicated the current pitch provision may be a prohibitive factor but did not quantify this and their longer-term aspirations are factored into club development under future demand analysis. As a result, the table shows latent demand solely as was established through market segmentation analysis.

Table 8.10: Latent demand by pitch type

Pitch Type	Latent Demand (Match Equivalent Sessions)
Senior	
Adult male use	0.5
80% on peak	0.5
20% rest of week	0
Ladies use (all rest of week)	0
Junior use (all rest of week)	0
Total	0.5

8.71 Table 8.11 below demonstrates the impact of meeting all identified latent demand on current (baseline) demand during the peak period and during the rest of the week. It shows that there is spare capacity to meet additional demand during the peak period on senior pitches with secured community use.

Table 8.11: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including latent demand	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Rugby League (Senior)	3	3	1	1.5	0.5	1.5

Displaced Demand

8.72 As stated earlier in this report, there is currently no displaced demand for rugby union pitches within the Borough.

Strategic Reserve

8.73 When assessing the adequacy of the supply of pitches to meet demand, it is important that the need to allow for a 'strategic reserve', or surplus of pitches, is taken into account. Allowing for a strategic reserve will provide flexibility in pitch

stock to cater for issues such as a backlog of matches due to adverse weather conditions, and for the movement of pitches to overcome wear and tear.

8.74 For the purposes of this Playing Pitch Strategy, a strategic reserve equivalent to an additional 10% of current demand during the peak period has been applied for each pitch type. The amount of additional demand required to maintain a strategic reserve for each pitch type is presented within the table below.

Table 8.12: Strategic Reserve

Pitch Type	Additional Demand to be classed as 'Strategic Reserve' (Match Equivalent Sessions)
Senior	
Adult male use	0.5
80% on peak	0.5
20% rest of week	0
Ladies use (all rest of week)	0
Junior use (all rest of week)	0
Total	0.5
Additional peak demand	0.5

8.75 The table below demonstrates how the additional demand, which would be required to maintain a strategic reserve of pitches, impacts upon existing spare capacity. This shows there is enough spare capacity to meet the additional demand for senior pitches with secured community use both during the peak period and at other times during the week. There is also capacity to meet the demand for mini/midi pitches both during the peak and elsewhere during the week.

Table 8.13: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including strategic reserve	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
			Rugby League (Senior)	3	3	1

Overall Picture of Current Demand

8.76 The overall picture of current demand can be established by totalling the actual current level of play and then adding the amount required to meet the identified latest demand, any displaced demand from teams that would prefer to play within the study area and an allowance for strategic reserve.

8.77 Table 8.14 demonstrates that when all elements of current demand are considered together there is sufficient capacity to meet the additional demand generated for secured community use pitches from latent demand and a

strategic reserve on senior pitches during the peak period. There remains spare capacity elsewhere during the week outside peak periods.

Table 8.14: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	How much spare capacity exists		How much spare capacity exists including all elements of current demand	
			During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Rugby League (Senior)	3	3	1	1.5	0	1.5

Future Demand

8.78 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately. This exercise should seek to establish the adequacy of pitch provision during the peak period and during the rest of the week.

8.79 Future demand for pitches in the Borough has been derived from 2 sources, these being; the 2010 based population projections (ONS) and the number of additional rugby league teams as a result of club development (see paragraph 8.52). The anticipated change in the overall number of teams over the study period is set out in the table below:

Table 8.15: Detailed breakdown of future demand by pitch type and usage

Pitch Type	Match Equivalent Sessions					
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Difference
Senior	3.5	+0.5	0	0	0	+0.5
Senior Male	3	0	0	0	0	0
Ladies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior	0.5	+0.5	0	0	0	+0.5
Mini Rugby	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3.5	+0.5	0	0	0	+0.5

8.80 Table 8.16 below summarises the impact of future demand on the current (baseline) capacity for each pitch type with secured community use in the Borough. It shows the senior pitches during the peak period remain within capacity during the peak period and elsewhere during the week.

Table 8.16: Analysis of pitches with secured community use only up to 2030

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Rugby League (Senior)	1	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.5

8.81 The table below uses the overall picture of current demand, which includes latent demand and allows for a strategic reserve of pitches, as the starting point for assessing the impact of future demand on pitch provision within the Borough.

8.82 The table clearly demonstrates that once future demand is factored into current demand there becomes insufficient capacity during the peak period from 2015. However, there remains sufficient capacity elsewhere during the week.

Table 8.17: Impact of future demand on overall picture of current pitch provision

Pitch Type	Impact of future demand on existing spare capacity									
	2010		2015		2020		2025		2030	
	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
Rugby League (Senior)	0	1.5	-0.5	1.5	-0.5	1.5	-0.5	1.5	-0.5	1.5

KEY ISSUES

8.83 Through the analysis of rugby league pitch provision set out in the previous pages, the following key issues have been identified:

Borough-wide Issues

- There are only two rugby league clubs in the Borough; Scarborough Pirates RLFC and Yorkshire Coast Titans.
- Due to there being only three individual rugby league pitches across the Borough, this chapter does not do study area assessments as it is considered the most meaningful results will be drawn from the Borough-wide analysis.
- Scarborough Pirates RLFC plays at Eastway Sports Field (Eastfield) and Oliver's Mount Playing Fields. Consultation with the club revealed that the Pirates are considering their future plans including possible change in home venues. They would consider the Weaponness sports village proposal dependent on availability of facilities and have also considered using the Silver Royd site in Scalby, which is home to Scarborough RUFC. However, due to a combination of cost and politics remain at their current home for the time being.
- Yorkshire Coast Titans currently have two junior teams and have plans to add another junior team in the near future. They play primarily at Filey Community Sports Club but train at Hunmanby Playing Fields Association.
- Using market segmentation analysis, there appears to be enough demand for an additional senior men's team.
- At present there is sufficient capacity during the peak period and elsewhere during the week for senior rugby league pitches across the Borough (1 match equivalent session per week during the peak period and 1.5 match equivalent sessions elsewhere during the week).
- Nevertheless, Eastway Sports Field is over capacity at present (+0.5 match equivalent sessions per week). However, there may be scope to increase the capacity of the site, either through an improved maintenance programme or the reconfiguration of the site (to provide additional pitches).
- When all elements of current (existing play, latent demand and allowing for some spare capacity to be retained as a strategic reserve) and future demand are factored in there is shown to be insufficient capacity in rugby league pitches during peak periods (+0.5 match equivalent sessions per week). However, there remains spare capacity of 1.5 match equivalent sessions elsewhere during the week.

APPENDIX 9: HOCKEY (TECHNICAL REPORT)

APPENDIX 9: HOCKEY

INTRODUCTION

9.1 This chapter of the Playing Pitch Strategy provides a sport specific assessment of hockey pitches and facilities in the Borough and is comprised of 3 main elements, these being:

- an audit of the current supply of hockey pitches and facilities;
- an overview of current and projected demand for hockey pitches; and,
- an assessment of the adequacy of provision to meet current and future demand for hockey pitches.

HOCKEY IN SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH

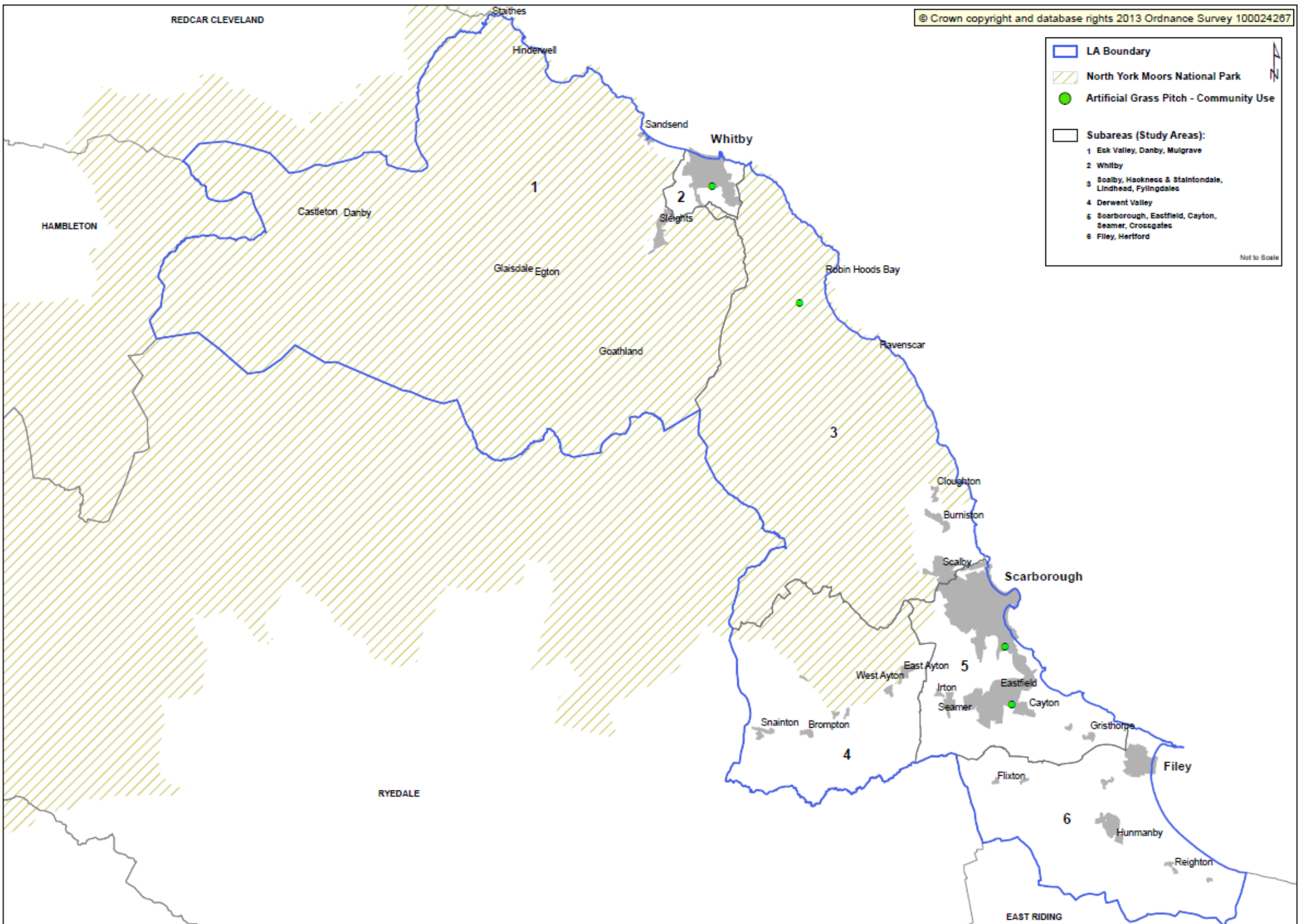
Number and Locations of Pitches

9.2 Hockey is played predominantly on sand based/filled artificial grass pitches (AGPs). England Hockey has recently sanctioned (in partnership with the Football Association) competitive use of 40mm pile third generation turf pitches. However, this is currently only for a low level standard, i.e. training and junior competition. Natural grass is not considered to be a desirable / suitable surface for hockey and has been excluded from this Playing Pitch Strategy.

9.3 There are current 4 AGPs in the Borough; all of which are sand based pitches and are suitable for competitive hockey. The AGPs are as follows:

- **Caedmon School, Whitby** – sand based AGP (floodlit)
- **Fyling Hall School, Fylingdales** – sand based (non floodlit)
- **George Pindar School, Eastfield, Scarborough** – sand based (floodlit)
- **Scarborough College, Scarborough** – sand based (floodlit)

9.4 Other than the facility at Fyling Hall School (Fylingdales), the majority of these pitches are located in and around the towns of Scarborough and Whitby, where they are accessible to large number of people. This precise location of each AGP is shown on the map below.



LA Boundary

North York Moors National Park

Artificial Grass Pitch - Community Use

Subareas (Study Areas):

- 1 Esk Valley, Danby, Mulgrave
- 2 Whitby
- 3 Scalby, Hookness & Staintondale, Lindhead, Fylingdales
- 4 Derwent Valley
- 5 Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton, Seamer, Crocgate
- 6 Filey, Hertford

Not to Scale

Ownership, Accessibility and Community Use

Ownership

- 9.5 The ownership of a pitch can influence the extent to which it is available for use by local communities. For example, it is almost certain that a pitch owned by a Local Authority or by a community organisation would be available for community use. In contrast, there is no guarantee that a pitch owned by the Local Education Authority will be available for community use. From the 4 AGPs in the Borough, 2 are owned by private education facilities and 2 are owned by the local education authority.

Accessibility and Community Use

- 9.6 Through the audit process each site and pitch has been assigned one of the following classifications based on its availability to the local community:

Community use

Pitches in public, voluntary, private or commercial ownership or management (including education sites) recorded as being available for hire and currently in use by teams playing in community leagues. As a guide,

- For schools, community use is competitive play over and above curricular and extracurricular activities.
- For universities and colleges, community use includes competitive play by community clubs.
- For MoD pitches, competitive use is play over and above internal activities/use.

For company sports grounds, sports & social clubs or third sector sports organisations community use is play in community leagues by clubs and teams which allow wider membership (i.e. do not have any particular restrictions such as having to be an employee of the company, or family member of an employee to play at the site).

Available but unused

Pitches that are available for hire but are not currently used by teams which play in community leagues; this most often applies to some school sites but could also apply to some sites which are expensive to hire.

No community use

Pitches which as a matter of policy or practice, are not available for hire or use by teams playing in community leagues. This should include professional club pitches along with some semi-professional club pitches where play is restricted to the first or second team.

- 9.7 Using the above definitions, each of the 4 AGPs in the Borough are currently in community use, albeit on a limited basis due to the pitches being located on school sites. The pitches are available for community use for the following amount of time per week:

- **Caedmon School, Whitby** – 35.5 hours a week
- **Fyling Hall School, Fylingdales** – 11 hours a week
- **George Pindar School, Eastfield, Scarborough** – 46.5 hours a week
- **Scarborough College, Scarborough** – 31 hours a week

Quality of Pitches and Ancillary Facilities

- 9.8 The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over the course of a season is often influenced by the quality of the pitch itself. In extreme circumstances pitch quality can limit the extent to which matches can be played and sustained during periods of high and low demand.
- 9.9 Equally, the quality, standard and range of ancillary facilities can influence capacity and the willingness of teams to use pitches. The combination of these 2 quality factors will determine whether a pitch is able to contribute to meeting demand from various groups and for different levels and types of play.
- 9.10 Unlike the other sports contained within this PPS, it has not been possible to use a non-technical assessment method to establish the quality of AGPs. Instead, the age of the pitch has been adopted as a proxy for quality.
- 9.11 As demonstrated in the table below, each of the 4 have been constructed or refurbished since 2001. However, it must be acknowledged that even they are in good quality at present, all of these pitches may eventually, through normal usage, no longer be fit for purpose over the next 5-10 years. AGPs require regular maintenance of their surface and it is normally recommended that these are replaced at least every 10 years. On this basis, the AGP at Scarborough College could need resurfacing in the short-term.

Table 9.1: Year of AGP construction / refurbishment

Site	Year built / refurbished
Caedmon School	2005
Fyling Hall School	2007
George Pindar School	1999 / 2007
Scarborough College	2001

Ancillary Facilities Rating

- 9.12 As previously mentioned, the quality, standard and range of ancillary facilities can influence pitch capacity and the willingness of teams to use certain sites. To this end, poor quality facilities or sites without any form of ancillary facilities can have a detrimental impact on how pitches are perceived.
- 9.13 Through the club and pitch provider consultation process, no specific issues regarding the quality of ancillary facilities at the Borough's artificial grass pitch sites were raised. However, again it should be noted that each of the AGPs are associated to an educational facility, which is something that could be a limiting factor in hockey teams accessing changing facilities. Scarborough Hockey Club have indicated that whilst they have access to changing facilities at Scarborough College, they sometimes are unable to use the showers.
- 9.14 In addition, the changing facilities at the Fyling Hall School AGP are located a considerable distance away from the pitch itself. This could detract a team from using the AGP for competitive fixtures.

DEMAND FOR HOCKEY FACILITIES

Current Demand

- 9.15 Demand for playing pitches from a local community will tend to fall within the categories of organised competitive play, organised training and casual play. Current demand for pitches is likely to come from residents within the study area. However, along with some imported demand, there may be some residents that also use pitches in other areas. This is classed as displaced demand. Furthermore, there may also be some latent demand for pitches that can be identified (i.e. the number of additional teams a club could run now if they had access to additional or better quality pitch provision).
- 9.16 The Playing Pitch Strategy guidance states that instead of match equivalent sessions, demand for AGPs should be registered as the number of hours of use per week. This covers all type of demand including competitive matches (where appropriate) and training use, together with other regular informal use. Unlike the other pitch types, use of AGPs is not limited to a specific age group.
- 9.17 *It should be noted that the figures for AGP usage within this section of the PPS includes both hockey and football.*

Market Segmentation

- 9.18 As previously explained in Section 4, using Sport England's Active People Survey and Market Segmentation tool, it is possible to establish the following:
- How many people (**aged 16 and over**¹) within Scarborough Borough **do** participate in hockey and how this varies across the authority; and
 - How many people (**aged 16 and over**) within Scarborough Borough **would like** to participate in hockey and how this varies across the authority.

¹ Active People and Market Segmentation only relates to people aged 16 years and over

9.19 Data from the Active People Survey shows that only 0.3% of the adult population (168 people from a total catchment of 87,892) in the Borough currently participates in hockey. Map 9.1 below demonstrates that participation rates are spatially uniform (between 0.1 and 1.0).

Map 9.1: Market segments currently playing hockey



9.20 Table 9.2 sets out the profile of current participation in football across the 19 market segments². It demonstrates that current participation is dominated by the market segments of Ben, Chloe, Tim and Philip, who account for 55.1% of the population currently playing hockey. The total hockey population across the 19 market segments is just over 265 people in the Borough (out of a total catchment population of 87,892 people).

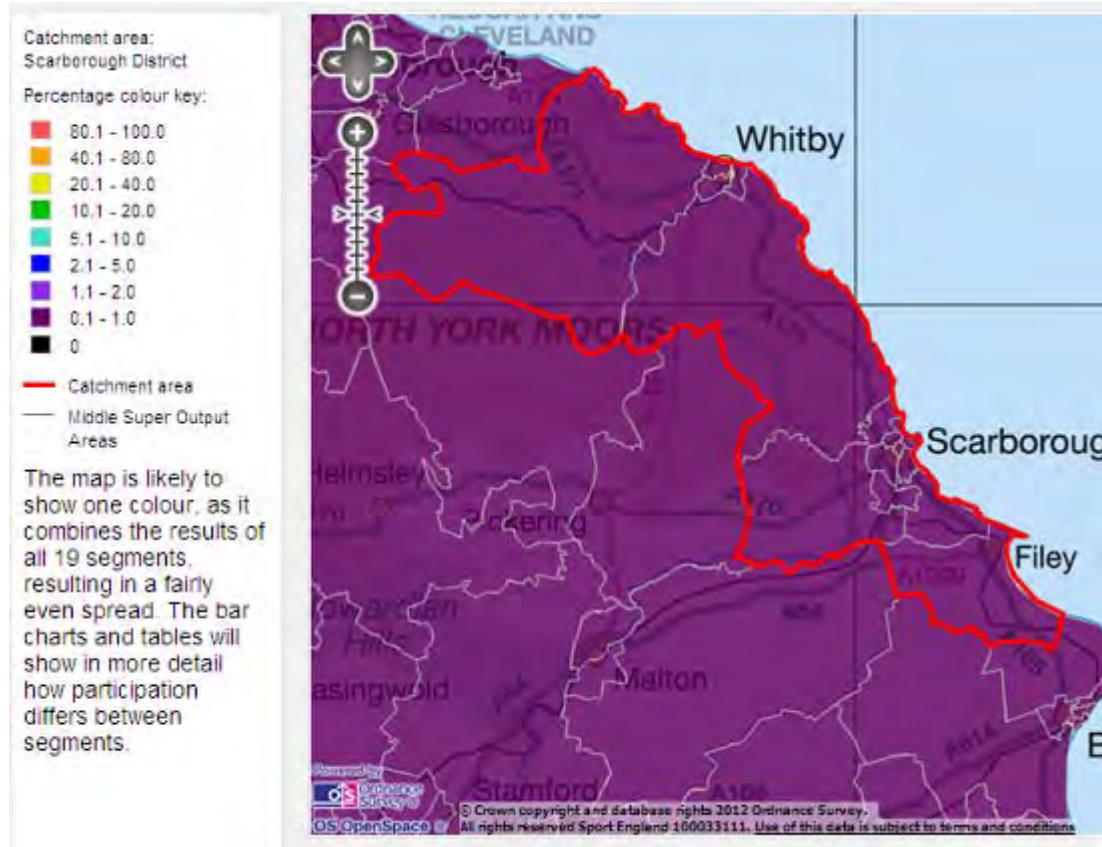
Table 9.2: Market segments currently playing hockey

Currently Playing Hockey						
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %	
1 Ben	43	16.2	18.7	16	17.7	
3 Chloe	39	14.7	18.1	13.2	16	
6 Tim	32	12.1	15.6	12.6	13.8	
11 Philip	32	12.1	11.4	11.6	10.4	
2 Jamie	16	6	4.1	8.2	7	
5 Helena	16	6	6.4	5.3	5.4	
8 Jackie	15	5.7	4.6	6	4.7	
4 Leanne	14	5.3	3.6	6.7	5.5	
12 Elaine	11	4.2	3.3	3	2.9	
7 Alison	9	3.4	5.2	4.3	5.1	
9 Kev	8	3	1.7	4.7	3.8	
13 Roger & Joy	8	3	2	1.8	1.6	
17 Ralph & Phyllis	7	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.9	
14 Brenda	4	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.2	
19 Elsie & Arnold	4	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.9	
10 Paula	3	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.2	
15 Terry	2	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	
18 Frank	2	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	
16 Norma	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	265	100	100	100	100	

² See Section 4 for further information

9.21 It has been calculated that 0.19% of adults within the Borough would like to participate in hockey, or play more hockey. Although this suggests a small amount of latent demand for hockey facilities, the figure represents almost two thirds of the current active hockey population and should be taken into account. Map 9.2 demonstrates that the distribution of people wanting to participate in hockey is uniform across the Borough.

Map 9.2: Market segments who would like to play hockey



9.22 Table 9.3 sets out the potential market segmentation profile for hockey. It shows that the potential additional hockey population within the Borough is around 170 and it is the female segments of Chloe, Jackie, Leanne and Helena that are the highest.

Table 9.3: Market segments who would like to play hockey

Would Like To Play / Play More Hockey					
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %
3 Chloe	18	10.7	14.6	9.6	12.1
8 Jackie	16	9.5	8.9	10.3	8.5
4 Leanne	15	8.9	7	11.5	9.9
5 Helena	14	8.3	9.7	7.3	7.8
2 Jamie	13	7.7	5.9	10.6	9.5
6 Tim	11	6.5	9.6	6.9	7.9
11 Philip	11	6.5	6.7	6.1	5.8
12 Elaine	11	6.5	6	4.9	5
1 Ben	9	5.4	6.6	5	5.8
7 Alison	9	5.4	8.4	6.3	7.8
13 Roger & Joy	8	4.8	3.6	2.9	2.7
10 Paula	7	4.2	2.3	5.7	5.4
17 Ralph & Phyllis	7	4.2	4.4	2.2	3
19 Elsie & Arnold	7	4.2	2.5	3.3	2.7
9 Kev	4	2.4	1.4	3.5	3
15 Terry	3	1.8	0.7	1.7	1.4
18 Frank	3	1.8	1.1	1.3	1
14 Brenda	2	1.2	0.5	1	0.8
16 Norma	0	0	0	0	0
Total	168	100	100	100	100

Current Demand Implications

Clearly not all of the people who would like to play / play more hockey will join a formal team. Based on current participation rates, around 20% of people currently playing hockey, play as part of a team. Using this assumption, of the 168 people who would like to play hockey, 34 people could join a team.

Given that an adult team comprises 16 individuals (on average); this equates to demand for **2 additional hockey teams** across the Borough, **1 of which would be an adult male team and 1 would be an adult female team**. Each of these teams would generate demand for an additional 2 hours AGP use. The increase in teams as a result of **latent demand is equivalent to 4 hours AGP use**.

This element of latent demand should not be considered additional to the latent demand identified through the club consultation process, e.g. if latent demand for 4 teams is identified through consulting with local clubs, the 2 teams identified through market segmentation would form part of the higher figure.

Hockey clubs and teams in the Borough

- 9.23 There are only 2 hockey clubs currently participating in the Borough; these being Scarborough Hockey Club and Whitby Hockey Club. **Scarborough Hockey Club** has 25+ members, operates 1 senior male team and is based at the Scarborough College artificial grass pitch having recently moved from the AGP at Pindar School (due to the cost of hiring the facility and the quality and up-keep of the astroturf surface and hockey goals). In their consultation response the club indicated that membership numbers have decreased over the previous 3 years due to a 'loss of enthusiasm, organisation and a lack of funding'. The senior male team currently competes in the Yorkshire Hockey League Division 2. The club currently accounts for **3 hours use per week of the AGP at Scarborough College**.
- 9.24 Scarborough Hockey Club is a priority club for England Hockey, who are engaging with the club to deliver growth and to help bring the club back to its former state. The hockey club had 50 members, a women's team and a successful junior setup as recently as the 2011/12 season.
- 9.25 **Whitby Hockey Club** has 28 senior members, 28 junior members, operates 3 teams (1 senior female team and 2 junior female teams) and is based at the Caedmon School AGP. The club indicated through their consultation response that membership numbers (both senior and junior) have increased over the past 3 years. The club have also stated that there is a waiting list for joining the club; they are unable to accept more junior members without attracting additional coaches. The senior female team competes in the Durham Clubs League, with the junior sides not currently competing within a league. The hockey club accounts for **2 hours use per week of the AGP at Caedmon School**.

Demand for Artificial Grass Pitches

- 9.26 In order to establish demand for AGPs each of the pitch providers were asked to provide a breakdown of consistent / block bookings, which will account for the majority of use. Nevertheless, it should also be noted that each pitch will also receive some casual use on a pay-as-you-play basis; however, this is difficult to quantify. Information recently obtained from the pitch providers and users indicate that block bookings account for (the figures include use by hockey and football teams);
- 19.5 hours of use³ at Pindar School (Eastfield, Scarborough) AGP
 - 19 hours of use at Caedmon School (Whitby) AGP
- 9.27 Although no information has been submitted by the pitch provider, the user surveys indicate that the AGP at Scarborough College is used for at least 7.5 hours a week. This usage is split between Scarborough Athletic for training purposes and Scarborough Hockey Club for competitive fixtures and training.

³ The AGP is split into 3 individual mini-pitches on a regular basis. Where multiple use occurs, i.e. 3 separate 1 hour bookings on the individual pitches, this is counted as only 1 hour of use on the wider pitch to avoid 'double counting' demand.

- 9.28 The consultation process has revealed **minimum current demand for 46 hours of community use** across the Borough's Artificial Grass Pitches. Only 5 hours of this demand is generated by hockey teams.

Latent Demand

- 9.29 Through their consultation response Scarborough Hockey Club indicated that there demand for an additional 2 hours of the AGP at Scarborough College during the week. Similarly, Whitby Hockey Club stated that there is latent demand for an additional 2 hours use of the AGP at Caedmon School. In total, there is **latent demand for an additional 4 hours use** of AGPs for hockey in the Borough.

Other Factors

Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM)

- 9.30 In addition to the local demand information set out above, Sport England's Facilities Planning Model can be used to help develop the current picture of AGP provision. The FPM is a computer based spatial planning model which helps to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities, including AGPs. Sport England carries out an annual update of the FPM from which findings for every local authority area can be extracted.
- 9.31 The FPM looks at the expected level of demand and, therefore, potential use of AGPs in an area. This expected level of use is based on applying demand parameters from researched levels of actual participation within areas of supply to the local population. As the FPM is based on the propensity of the population of an area to participate it can help to identify any potential latent demand alongside the direct feedback from clubs and other users.
- 9.32 The latest run of the model calculated that the current population generates demand for 2,206 visits per week in the peak period. This level of demand is equivalent to 3 pitches available for 34 hours a week (102 hours of use in total), which is considered to be the peak period capacity for an AGP (see paragraph 5.116).
- 9.33 Clearly, as the FPM is based on the propensity of the population to participate rather than actual participation, there is a difference between the demand established through the FPM and the minimum figure for demand established through the consultation process. The PPS guidance is clear that the FPM data can help to identify latent demand for artificial grass pitches.
- 9.34 If the difference between actual use (46 hours) and potential use (102 hours) was considered as latent demand, this would mean that there is latent demand for 56 hours of AGP use. However, this figure seems unrealistic in the context of the amount of latent demand identified through the club consultation process and through market segmentation analysis.
- 9.35 This report previously established that there is **latent demand for an additional 4 hours** of use for hockey in the Borough. All of this use will take place on artificial grass pitches. Similarly, **future demand for AGP use would**

be 14 hours (see below), which is generated by the 7 additional teams as a result of club development.

- 9.36 The FPM is also clear that demand is not limited by geography; evidence suggests that the majority (88%) of existing AGP users access pitches by car (travelling up to 20 minutes).

Demand Generated by Football

Given that Artificial Grass Pitches are used by a variety of sports, it is essential that the demand they generate is taken into account when planning for future use of AGPs for hockey (use by other sports will limit the capacity of the pitch for hockey). The football report (Chapter 5) identified **latent demand for 16.5 hours use** of AGPs and **future demand for 10 hours use**.

Football Association's Aspirations for Third Generation (3G) Pitches

- 9.37 The Football Association have ambition to improve the provision of and access to 3G pitches. More specifically, the FA's ambition is to *"provide the opportunity for every FA affiliated team to train for one hour per week on a 3G pitch"* and for *"every Charter Standard Community Club to have a partnership agreement in place and priority access to a 3G pitch."*
- 9.38 Given that England Hockey recommend that the sport is played on a sand based/filled artificial grass surface, the FA's aspiration for 3G pitches has the potential to impact upon hockey if existing AGPs are resurfaced.
- 9.39 In consulting with the FA through the PPS process, they have identified demand for 2.5 full size 3G artificial grass pitches in Scarborough through their modelling system. Their initial views are that this demand could potentially be met by developments that are either currently in the pipeline, or have the potential to come forward, these being:
- Full size stadia 3G pitch at the Weaponess Sports Village, Scarborough
 - Resurface George Pindar School (no discussion taken place)
 - Hull University have applied for planning permission for a 61m x 43m 3G
- 9.40 Of the above projects, only the resurfacing of the sand based pitch at George Pindar School has the potential to impact upon the sport of hockey. However, given that the only hockey club in the southern part of the Borough (Scarborough Hockey Club) recently moved away from the site, it is unlikely that there will be any impacts (at least in the short to medium term).
- 9.41 Nevertheless, the scale of impact is just as much dependant upon the security of use at the Scarborough College AGP as it is the future of the Pindar School facility. As a fee paying and boarding school, Scarborough College occasionally use their facility on a weekend. This has the potential to impact upon Scarborough Hockey Club's ability to grow, whereby school use would likely take priority over any additional use required by the hockey club. The long-term security of community use at the Scarborough College AGP should be explored further.

9.42 The Football Association also identified a potential geographical gap in the provision of 3G pitches in the Whitby area. Whilst a 3G pitch in this area would result in slightly more provision than that identified by the FA's model, they have stated that a 61m x 43m 3G pitch would be welcomed. The FA also recognise that the existing sand based AGP at Caedmon School is well used by hockey and is not considered to be a potential opportunity for providing a 3G pitch in the northern part of the Borough.

Future Demand

9.43 After establishing current levels of demand, the next stage of the process is to assess whether the future demand for playing pitches can be met. In order to do this a projection of the likely future demand for playing pitches in the area must be established. The projection for future demand has been taken over the same period as the emerging Local Plan (up to 2030) and takes the following factors into account:

- Current and future population projections for the total population of the area and the relevant age groups for each sport, e.g. senior and junior football
- Team generation rates
- Feedback from clubs on their plans to develop additional teams

Population Projections

9.44 The most recent population projections for Scarborough Borough show that there will be an increase of 4185 people within the age groups likely to participate in sport (between the ages of 6 and 45). This is clearly demonstrated by table 5.18 below. The population projections and their potential implications are discussed in further detail in Chapter 3 (Context).

Table 9.4: Population projections by age group

Age Group	People					Difference between 2010 and 2030 (000s)
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior men (16-45) ⁴	17734	17007	17099	18424	19935	2201
Senior women (16-45)	17430	16308	16176	17334	18454	1025
Junior boys (10-15) ⁵	2807	2612	2803	3161	3211	404
Junior girls (10-15)	3003	2722	3006	3386	3559	556
Total	40974	38642	39084	42305	45159	+4185

Team Generation Rates (TGRs)

9.45 Team Generation Rates indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team, e.g. 300 adult males may be required in the area to generate 1 adult male football team. Given that there are only 2 hockey teams in the Borough, the TGRs for the sport are currently very high. As a

⁴ Values displayed cover age 15-44 as this is how the population projections have been broken down

⁵ Values displayed cover ages 10-14 as this is how the population projections have been broken down

result, the change in population figures up to the year 2030 are not of a level that would result in an increase or decrease in the number of hockey teams.

- 9.46 It is recognised that TGRs don't necessarily provide a true reflection of the nature of demand for hockey facilities. Unlike most of the other sports included within the PPS, where demand is primarily measured during the peak period for fixtures (e.g. Saturday p.m. for senior football), the majority of hockey use is for training purposes rather than fixtures. Nevertheless, the nature of population change in the Borough is such that its impact on future pitch requirements is minimal.

Club Development

- 9.47 As part of the consultation process local clubs were asked whether or not they had plans to increase the number of teams within their respective club. Scarborough Hockey Club stated that they planned to have an additional 2 senior male teams and 2 senior female teams, all of which would play at the Scarborough College AGP. The club also expressed an interest in attracting junior members (currently have 0 junior members) and to have a junior side; however, there are no concrete plans at this time. Through consultation with England Hockey an assumption of +2 hours use by junior teams has been taken into account during the site assessment stage.
- 9.48 Whitby Hockey Club indicated that they have plans to have 1 additional senior male team, 1 additional junior male team and 1 additional junior female team. However, as previously stated, the increase in junior membership is dependant upon the club securing additional coaches.

Future Demand Implications

The club consultation process has revealed that existing hockey clubs currently have plans to field **7 additional teams**, each of which would generate a requirement for 2 hours use of AGPs (**14 hours in total**), in line with the following breakdown:

- **3 senior male teams, or 6 hours use**
- **2 senior female teams, or 4 hours use**
- **1 junior male team, or 2 hours use**
- **1 junior female team, or 2 hours use**
- **Scarborough Hockey Club Junior development: +2 hours use**

Total Demand

- 9.49 As demonstrated above, there are several indicators of demand for Artificial Grass Pitches, not only indicators of current demand but also future demand, and not only demand generated by hockey but also demand generated by other sports such as football. It is essential that the indicators of demand are taken into account separately and cumulatively in order to plan effectively for the development of AGP based sports.

Total Demand Implications

The following provides a summary of all elements of AGP demand: It demonstrates that over the PPS period (up to 2030) there is likely to be demand for 90.5 hours use of Artificial Grass Pitches in the Borough.

- **Current demand (Hockey and Football combined): 46 hours**
- **Latent demand (Hockey): 4 hours**
- **Latent demand (Football): 16.5 hours**
- **Future demand (Hockey): 14 hours**
- **Future demand (Football): 10 hours**
- **Total AGP demand (Hockey + Football): 90.5 hours**

This level of demand is roughly **equivalent to 3 full size AGPs** being available for 34 hours a week.

ASSESSING THE ADEQUACY OF PROVISION TO MEET DEMAND

9.50 The supply and demand information presented above can now be used to assess the adequacy of football pitch provision in the Borough. This assessment will seek to establish how much use each site, each analysis area and then the study area as a whole could potentially accommodate compared to how much use is currently taking place. It will then present a number of different scenarios to assess whether existing provision can also cater for the previously identified latent, displaced and future demand, whilst also allowing for an element of spare capacity to act as a strategic reserve.

The nature and location of any overuse or spare capacity

9.51 The previously agreed quality ratings for each pitch within the Borough has been translated into a capacity rating, that being the number of match equivalent sessions per week a pitch can accommodate, using guidance provided by the Football Association (as set out below). To this end, the number of matches a site can accommodate is dependant upon the number of quality of pitches therein. Where locally available information has indicated that the conversion from pitch quality to capacity is incorrect, amendments have been made and agreed with the FA.

Site-by Site Analysis

Are any sites being overused or could any potentially accommodate some additional play?

9.52 Having established how much play a site can accommodate, a comparison can now be made with the current level of play at each site. This will give an indication as to those sites that are either being overused, are at capacity or could **potentially** accommodate some additional play. To this end, each site used for football within the Borough has been allocated a red, amber or green rating in accordance with the figure below.

Figure 9.1: Site capacity rating



9.53 Using the above rating system, table 9.5 provides a site-by-site breakdown of current AGP usage for hockey. Within table 9.5 and each subsequent table,

overuse of a site is marked with a positive (+) symbol and spare capacity is marked with a negative symbol (-).

Table 9.5: Extent of overuse and potential to accommodate additional play

PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Pitch Type	No. of pitches	Current use throughout the week (match equivalent sessions)		
					Current play	Site Capacity	Overused (+), At Capacity (/) or Potential to Accommodate additional play (-)
C01	CAEDMON SCHOOL	Community Use	AGP - sand based	1	19	26.5	-7.5 (hours)
F08	FYLING HALL SCHOOL	Community Use	AGP – sand based	1	0	11	-11 (hours)
G01	GEORGE PINDAR COMMUNITY SPORTS COLLEGE	Community Use	AGP - sand based	1	19.5	34	-14.5 (hours)
S07	SCARBOROUGH COLLEGE	Community Use	AGP -Sand based	1	7.5	31	-23.5 (hours)

Borough-wide analysis

9.54 Following on from the analysis of natural grass pitches at the Borough-wide level, this section of the PPS provides an assessment of the adequacy of Artificial Grass Pitches. This section has been separated from the natural grass pitches due to the fact that AGPs are used by multiple sports, perhaps more so than any other sport; the use figures set out within this section includes use by other sports such as football.

Community Use (secured)

9.55 Using information from the site-by-site analysis contained within Table 9.5 above, Table 9.6 below provides an overview of Artificial Grass Pitch capacity, broken down into capacity during the peak period and capacity elsewhere during the week. It also gives an indication as to the number of sites that are currently overused and the number of sites where spare capacity exists. The table clearly shows that there is a significant amount of spare capacity across the 4 AGPs in the Borough. None of the pitches are currently being overused.

Table 9.6: Analysis of pitches with community use (secured community use only)

Pitch Type	Number of Sites	Number of pitches	Overuse/spare capacity balance across the week			Number of sites....		How much spare capacity exists	
			Total Overuse	Total spare capacity	Balance	Overused	With some spare capacity	During the peak period	Elsewhere during the week
AGP	4	4	0	-56.5	-56.5	0	4	-56.5	x

Scenarios

9.56 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of AGP provision to meet current and future demand in the Borough, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latent demand and future demand.

9.57 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand (as set out above), which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and casual play, where such use has been identified. Spare capacity is derived from those sites with secured community use only.

Current Demand

Latent Demand

9.58 For the purposes of this study latent demand has been taken to include the number of additional teams local clubs have stated they could field if they had access to more pitches within their area, in addition to the demand revealed through the market segmentation analysis. In total, there was shown to be latent demand for 2 teams within the Borough, who would generate demand for 4 hours of additional AGP use.

9.59 Although demand for AGPs is not necessarily constrained to specific areas, due to the fact that the vast majority of AGP users access facilities by car, the latent demand can be split by analysis area for illustration purposes. Assuming that demand generated within the Scarborough, Filey and Derwent Valley analysis areas will be met by the facilities at Pindar School or Scarborough College (in the south of the Borough) and demand generated within Whitby, the Esk Valley and Scalby analysis areas will be met by facilities at Caedmon School and Fyling Hall School, the impact of latent demand on existing facilities would be as follows:

Table 9.7: Impact of latent demand on spare capacity

	Peak Period Capacity	Current use	Spare Capacity	Latent demand (football)	Latent demand (hockey)	Spare Capacity (after latent demand)
Caedmon	26.5	19	-7.5	+1	+2	-4.5
Pindar	34	19.5	-14.5	+7	0	-7.5
Scarborough College	31	7.5	-23.5	+7	+2	-16.5
Fyling Hall School	11	0	-11	+1.5	0	-9.5
Total	102.5	46	-56.5	+16.5	+4	-38

9.60 The table above demonstrates that when latent demand is taken into account there is still a significant amount of spare capacity within the Borough. On a site-by-site basis, the AGP at Scarborough College accounts for almost half of the total amount of spare capacity.

9.61 An alternative scenario for latent demand is that identified through Sport England's Facilities Planning Model. The FPM identified total demand equivalent to 3 pitches available for 34 hours a week (102 hours of use in total) within the Borough. Given that there is existing capacity for 102.5 hours of play, this amount of demand would all but exhaust existing capacity. This is considered to be an unrealistic scenario that over exaggerates potential demand given the levels of demand identified through consultation with local clubs and pitch providers.

Future Demand

9.62 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of AGP provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately. Future demand for pitches in the Borough has been derived from 2 sources, these being; the 2010 based population projections (ONS) and the number of additional hockey teams as a result of club development (see paragraph 9.47). These sources revealed that an additional 7 hockey teams will be developed within the Borough.

9.63 The table below demonstrates the impact of future demand on the current supply of artificial grass pitches in the Borough (including latent demand). It demonstrates that a small amount of spare capacity will remain across all sites; 1 hour in total. However, when considered on a site-by-site basis, future demand from both football and hockey will have a considerable impact on 3 out of the 4 AGPs in the Borough. The only pitch with spare capacity by the end of the study period is Fyling Hall School (7.5 hours spare capacity).

Table 9.8: Impact of future demand on spare capacity

	Peak Period Capacity	Spare Capacity (including latent demand)	Future demand (football)	Future demand (hockey)	Spare Capacity (after future demand)
Caedmon	26.5	-4.5	+2	+6	+3.5
Pindar	34	-7.5	+8.5	0	+1
Scarborough College	31	-16.5	+8.5	+10	+2
Fyling Hall School	11	-9.5	+2	0	-7.5
Total	102.5	-36	+21	+16	-1

KEY ISSUES

9.64 Through the analysis of hockey pitch / artificial grass pitch provision set out in the previous pages, the following key issues have been identified:

- There are 4 artificial grass pitches (AGPs) in the Borough, all of which are sand-based astro-turf that are suitable for competitive hockey. All of these pitches are situated in educational facilities.
- The AGPs are available for 102.5 hours of community use during the peak period, which for AGPs is defined as being between the hours of 17:00 to 21:00 on Monday to Thursday, 17:00 to 19:00 on Friday and 09:00 to 17:00 on Saturday and Sunday (an overall period of 34 hours a week). Hockey currently accounts for 5 hours of community use of AGPs. In contrast, football accounts for 41 hours use of AGPs.
- There are 2 hockey clubs (Scarborough Hockey Club and Whitby Hockey Club) and 4 teams (1 senior male team, 1 senior female team, 2 junior teams) currently playing hockey in the area. These clubs identified latent demand for 4 hours use of AGPs.
- Taking all current demand factors into account, including use generated by football, there is 36 hours of spare capacity at present. Almost half (16.5 hours) of the spare capacity is at Scarborough College's AGP.
- Scarborough Hockey Club indicated that they would like to have 2 additional male teams and 2 senior female teams. They also expressed an interest in having a junior team, although there are no firm plans at this point in time. Whitby Hockey Club intends to develop 3 additional teams (1 senior male team, 1 junior male team and 1 junior female team). Club development will result in additional demand for 14 hours use of AGPs in the Borough.
- When future demand (from all sports) is considered alongside current spare capacity, there is shown to be 1 hour spare capacity remaining. However, when considered on a site-by-site basis, future demand from both football and hockey will have a considerable impact on 3 out of the 4 AGPs in the Borough. The only pitch with spare capacity by the end of the study period is Fyling Hall School (7.5 hours spare capacity).
- The Football Association's current aspirations for the development of third-generation artificial grass pitches should have no impact on the sport of hockey in Scarborough Borough providing that the sand-based pitches at Caedmon School and Scarborough College, which are used by the only hockey teams in the Borough, are not redeveloped and that future community use can be secured, thereby ensuring that the pitches can accommodate the anticipated increase in hockey participation.

APPENDIX 10: TENNIS (TECHNICAL REPORT)

APPENDIX 10: TENNIS

INTRODUCTION

10.1 This chapter of the Playing Pitch Strategy provides a sport specific assessment of tennis courts and facilities in the Borough and is comprised of 3 main elements, these being:

- an audit of the current supply of tennis courts and facilities;
- an overview of current and projected demand for tennis courts; and,
- an assessment of the adequacy of provision to meet current and future demand for tennis courts.

NOTE: For the purpose of this chapter of the Playing Pitch Strategy, the term 'pitch' will be replaced by the term 'court' in order to reflect the correct tennis terminology.

METHODOLOGY

10.2 Given that tennis courts falls outside of the definition of a playing pitch, the sport also falls outside of the scope of the assessment methodology set out within Sport England's 'Developing a Playing Pitch Strategy' guidance. As such, whilst attempts will be made to follow the previously established methodology as closely as possible, particular difficulties are likely to arise when assessing the current and future demand for tennis courts, and when assessing the adequacy of court provision.

10.3 This places additional emphasis on engagement with local clubs; so that their needs and requirements, both now and in the future, can be understood. Furthermore, it will be necessary to utilise other methods of assessing tennis court provision, such as the application of accepted standards and best practice examples.

10.4 The most relevant and up to date standards for tennis are those set within the Lawn Tennis Association's (LTA) 'Places to Play Strategy'. The strategy was adopted in 2011 and aims to ensure that over the first 5 year period (2011 to 2015), *"as far as practicably possible, the British population has access to and aware of the place and high quality tennis opportunities in their local area"*. More specifically, the strategy seeks to achieve:

- Access for everyone to well maintained, high quality, tennis facilities which are either free or pay as you play.
- A Clubmark accredited place to play within a 10 minute drive of their home.
- Indoor tennis courts within a 20 minute drive time of their home.
- A mini tennis (10 and under) performance programme within a 20 minute drive of their home (Performance Centres).
- A performance programme for 11 - 15 year olds within a 45 minute drive time of their home (High Performance Centre).
- A limited number of internationally orientated programmes strategically spread for players 16+ with an international programme (International High Performance Centres).

10.5 These standards and others like it will provide the best method of assessing tennis court provision in the Borough.

TENNIS IN SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH

Number and Locations of Tennis Courts

10.6 There are 96 tennis courts across Scarborough Borough, which includes all known public, private and school courts whether or not they are in secured community use. The total number of courts comprises:

- 82 hard courts
- 14 natural grass courts

10.7 Table 10.1 summarises the distribution of tennis courts by type and by study area. The table clearly shows that the Scarborough analysis area contains the highest number of courts in the Borough, with 28 tennis courts in total. The remaining courts are spread fairly evenly across each of the remaining analysis areas, although it is noticeable that the Derwent Valley analysis area contains the lowest number of courts.

Table 10.1: Courts by Analysis Area

Study Area	Number of Courts		
	Hard Courts	Grass Courts	Total
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	25 ¹	3	28
Whitby	11	0	11
Filey and Hertford	13	7	20
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	11	0	11
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	14	4	18
Derwent Valley	4	0	4
Total	82	14	96

¹ Includes 3 indoor acrylic courts located at the Scarborough Pindar Indoor Tennis Centre

REDCAR CLEVELAND

HAMBLETON

RYEDALE

EAST RIDING

LA Boundary

North York Moors National Park

Tennis Courts - Community Use

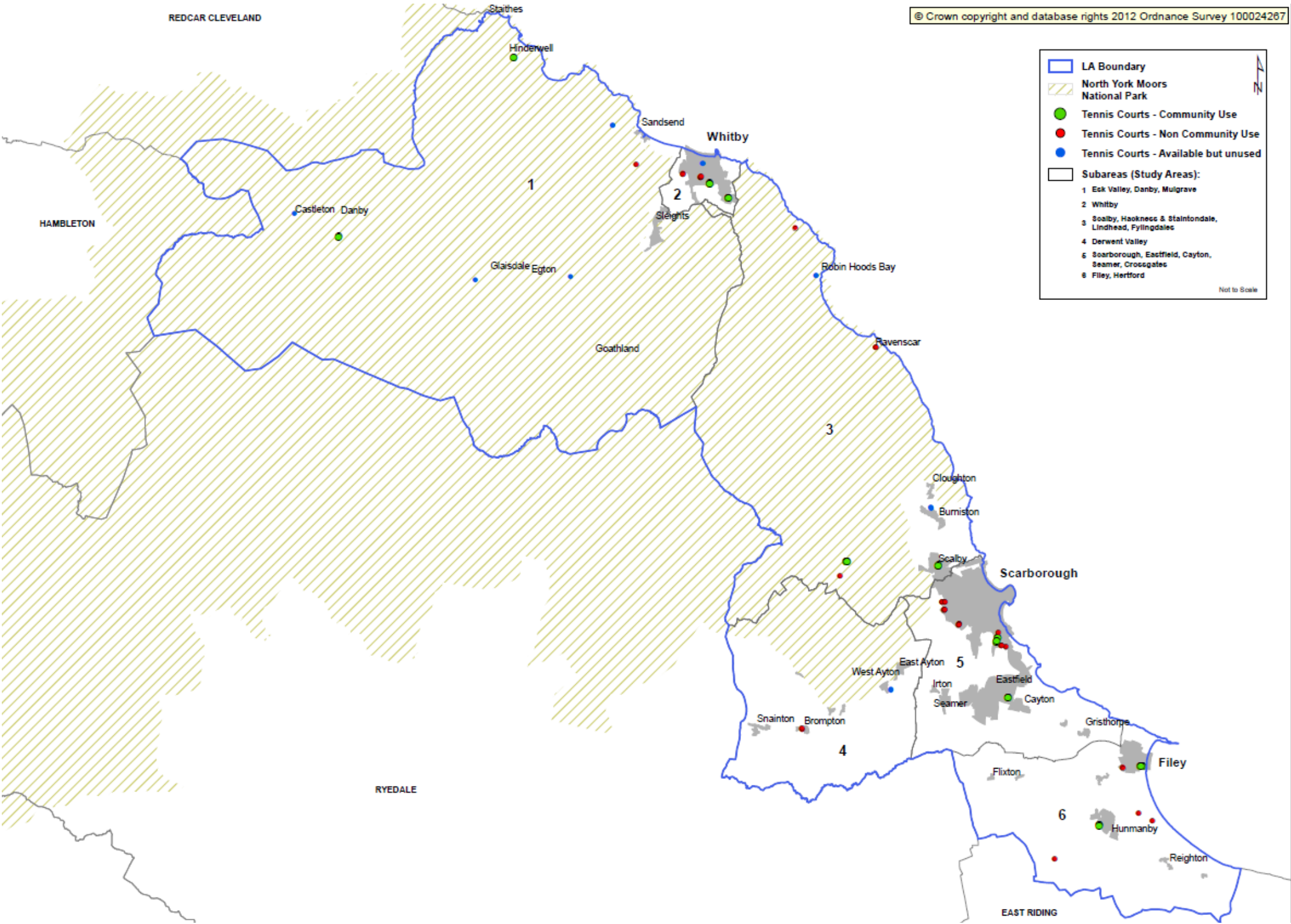
Tennis Courts - Non Community Use

Tennis Courts - Available but unused

Subareas (Study Areas):

- 1 Esk Valley, Danby, Mulgrave
- 2 Whitby
- 3 Scalby, Haokness & Stainfongdale, Lindhead, Fylingdales
- 4 Derwent Valley
- 5 Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton, Seamer, Cross-gatec
- 6 Filey, Hertford

Not to Scale



Key Facilities

10.8 The sites outlined below are some of the larger facilities in the Borough, which contain a high number of courts and are used by teams participating in community leagues. The list is not intended to be exclusive; rather its purpose is to highlight those facilities that accommodate a high level of play.

- **Eskdale School, Whitby** – the site contains 4 hard tennis courts that are used by the Eskdale Tennis Club, which in terms of the number of members, is the larger of the 2 tennis clubs in Whitby.
- **Filey Tennis Club, Southdene** – this facility contains 11 courts in total; 4 hard courts and 7 grass courts. Two of the grass courts are only available for use by the tennis club for competitive fixtures and training purposes.
- **Hackness Tennis Club** – the club has recently invested money into 2 new hard courts in addition to the existing 3 grass courts. They are also in the process of developing a new club house. It is one of only 2 'Clubmark' accredited sites / clubs in the Borough.
- **Scarborough Pindar Indoor Tennis Centre** – although this is an important facility for tennis in the Borough, it is an indoor facility and falls outside the scope of this study and has not been included as part of the adequacy assessment.
- **Scarborough Sports Centre** – this multi-purpose site contains 7 courts in total (4 hard courts and 3 grass courts) in addition to a range of other facilities, e.g. gymnasium, squash courts and indoor sports hall. The grass courts are only available for use during the month of May through to September. The site also contains a number of former courts that are no longer used (see below).

Former Courts

10.9 In addition to the courts recognised above, one site within the Borough was identified as being formerly marked out for tennis use. The former courts at this site have not been counted as part of the overall provision; however, they have been assessed for their respective quality and potential for re-use (where possible). They also have **not** been taken into account when assessing the adequacy of provision across the Borough.

- **Scarborough Sports Centre** – In addition to the established courts at this facility, it should be noted that the site used to contain an additional 4 grass tennis courts. The areas on which these courts were marked are now used for different sports on an informal basis, such as rounders and football. There are a further 2 disused courts in the grandstand arena, which has been declared unsafe for public use.

Ownership, Accessibility and Community Use

Ownership

10.10 Whilst all types of tennis courts, regardless of ownership, have been included in this Playing Pitch Strategy, it is important to gain an understanding of the nature of court ownership in the area and how this influences capacity. The ownership of a court can influence the extent to which it is available for use by local communities. For example, it is almost certain that a court owned by a

Local Authority or by a community organisation would be available for community use. In contrast, there is no guarantee that a court owned by the Local Education Authority or within private ownership will be available for community use.

10.11 Table 10.2 provides an overview of football pitch ownership within the Borough. From the table it is apparent that the Local Education Authority owns the highest number of courts, closely followed by the Local Authority and then courts in private ownership. Only a small number of tennis courts are owned by parish councils and other community organisations, i.e. sports clubs.

Table 10.2 Courts by Ownership

Ownership Type	Number of Courts		
	Hard Courts	Grass Courts	Total
Local Authority	14	10	24
Local Education Authority	29	0	29
Other Education	7	0	7
Parish Council	8	0	8
Community Owned	5	0	5
Private	18	4	22
Other	1	0	1
Total	82	14	96

Accessibility and Community Use

10.12 Despite there being a total of 83 tennis courts in the Borough, not all of these are available for community use. Through the audit process each site and pitch has been assigned on of the following classifications based on its availability to the local community:

Community use

Pitches in public, voluntary, private or commercial ownership or management (including education sites) recorded as being available for hire and currently in use by teams playing in community leagues. As a guide,

- For schools, community use is competitive play over and above curricular and extracurricular activities.
- For universities and colleges, community use includes competitive play by community clubs.
- For MoD pitches, competitive use is play over and above internal activities/use.

For company sports grounds, sports & social clubs or third sector sports organisations community use is play in community leagues by clubs and teams which allow wider membership (i.e. do not have any particular restrictions such as having to be an employee of the company, or family member of an employee to play at the site).

Available but unused

Pitches that are available for hire but are not currently used by teams which play in community leagues; this most often applies to some school sites but could also apply to some sites which are expensive to hire.

No community use

Pitches which as a matter of policy or practice, are not available for hire or use by teams playing in community leagues. This should include professional club pitches along with some semi-professional club pitches where play is restricted to the first or second team.

10.13 Using the above classifications, **44 out of the 96 tennis courts in the Borough were shown to have community use.** A further **16 courts are available for community use but are currently unused** by clubs / teams participating in a community league (see below). Table 10.3 provides a summary of the amount of courts currently in community use by ownership type. This demonstrates that nearly all of the courts within the ownership of the Local Authority are currently within community use, with the exception being Whitby Leisure Centre, which is available but unused (see below). It also shows that less than half of the courts owned by the Local Education Authority are in community use. In contrast, none of the courts owned by parish councils or by other community bodies (e.g. sports associations) are currently within community use; all of these are available but unused.

Please note that whilst the following courts were shown to be available for community use, they were currently unused by teams participating in a community league. As such, they have not been included within the community use column in Table 10.3 below;

- Burniston & Cloughton Tennis Club (3 hard courts)
- Castleton Tennis Club (1 hard court)
- West Ayton Sports Field (2 hard courts)
- Egton Sports Field (1 hard court)
- Glaisdale Tennis Court (1 hard court)
- Grosmont Sports Field (1 hard court)
- Hinderwell Tennis Courts (2 hard courts)
- Lythe & Sandsend Tennis Club (2 hard courts)
- Robin Hood's Bay Bowls and Tennis Club (2 hard courts)
- Whitby Leisure Centre (2 hard courts)

Equally, these sites have not been included when assessing the adequacy of pitch provision to meet all current and future demand.

It should be noted that the majority of these sites are located within the Esk Valley analysis area.

Table 10.3: Courts in Community Use by Ownership Type

Ownership Type	Number of Courts				Total % for Community Use
	Hard Courts	Community Use	Grass Courts	Community Use	
Local Authority	14	12	10	10	92%
Local Education Authority	29	11	0	0	38%
Other Education	7	0	0	0	0%
Parish Council	8	0	0	0	0%
Community Owned	5	0	0	0	0%
Private	18	8	4	3	45%
Other	1	0	0	0	0%
Total	82	31	14	13	46%

10.14 Further to the table above, Table 10.4 provides an overview of courts that are currently in community use by individual study area and allows us to identify geographic areas where community use is either low or high. The table demonstrates that the Filey analysis area contains the highest percentage of courts currently in community use, closely followed by the Scalby and Whitby analysis areas respectively. It is also noticeable that whilst the Scarborough area contains the highest number of courts in the Borough, only 39% are currently within community use.

10.15 After the Derwent Valley analysis area, the Esk Valley analysis area is shown to contain the next lowest percentage (18%) of tennis courts currently within community use. However, as previously noted in the box above, a large number of courts in the Esk Valley area are available for community use but are currently unused by a team; even though some tennis clubs have

registered members. This suggests that there is an issue around access to community leagues, or the ability to raise a side that would be able to participate in a league, rather than there being a lack of courts available to the community.

Table 10.4: Courts in Community Use by Analysis Area

Analysis Area	Number of Courts				Total % for Community Use
	Hard Courts	Community Use	Grass Courts	Community Use	
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	25	8	3	3	39%
Whitby	15	7	0	0	47%
Filey and Hertford	13	8	7	7	72%
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	11	2	0	0	18%
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	14	6	4	3	50%
Derwent Valley	4	0	0	0	0%
Total	82	31	14	13	46%

Security of Community Use

10.16 In planning for the future provision and use of tennis courts there needs to be a degree of certainty over whether or not a court will remain accessible to the local community over the coming years. A site with secured community access would have a formal arrangement² between the court provider and user and would be available to the community for the following 3 years. Wherever possible this information has been derived through consultation with tennis clubs or the court providers themselves.

² Could include a formal community use agreement, a leasing or management agreement, a formal policy for community use, or written confirmation from the court provider

NOTE

The data contained in the tables below recognises **Scarborough Sports Centre** and **Filey Tennis Club** as having secured community use. However, it should be noted that both of these sites are likely to be the subject of redevelopment proposals at some point in the future.

The **Scarborough Sports Centre** site is included as part of package of land that will be 'gifted' to a developer in order to facilitate the development of a new 'sports village' at the former Weaponess Car Park. The development brief (available at <http://www.scarborough.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=14865>) for the Weaponess site clearly states that the existing court provision at Scarborough Sports Centre will be re-provided as part of the development and/or elsewhere within the town, with the precise number of courts to be decided.

The Borough Council have investigated the possibility of selling the **Filey Tennis Club** site at Southdene for housing development. However, any development would be on the basis that tennis courts are re-provided elsewhere within the town prior to the closure and re-development of the existing courts.

These sites have been classed as 'secured' facilities on the assumption that the developments outlined above are unlikely to happen within the 3 year period in which the security of community use is assessed.

10.17 Notwithstanding the issues raised in the box above, all of the tennis courts currently within community use are 'secure'. To this end, the data contained in the Tables 10.5 and 10.6 below do not differ from the 2 previous community use tables. Therefore, just over half of the courts in the Borough have secured community use, with 92% of Local Authority owned pitches being secure.

Table 10.5: Courts in Secured Community Use by Ownership Type

Ownership Type	Number of Hard Courts	Number of Grass Courts	Number of Courts				Total % of Court Provision Secured
			Secured Hard Courts	Secured Grass Courts	Unsecured Hard Courts	Unsecured Grass Courts	
Local Authority	14	10	12	10	0	0	92%
Local Education Authority	29	0	11	0	0	0	38%
Other Education	7	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Parish Council	8	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Community Owned	5	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Private	18	4	8	3	0	0	45%
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	82	14	31	13	0	0	46%

Table 10.6: Courts in Secured Community Use by Analysis Area

Ownership Type	Number of Hard Courts	Number of Grass Courts	Number of Courts				Total % of Court Provision Secured
			Secured Hard Courts	Secured Grass Courts	Unsecured Hard Courts	Unsecured Grass Courts	
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	25	3	8	3	0	0	39%
Whitby	15	0	7	0	0	0	47%
Filey and Hertford	13	7	8	7	0	0	72%
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	11	0	2	0	0	0	18%
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	14	4	6	3	0	0	50%
Derwent Valley	4	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	82	14	31	13	0	0	46%

Quality of Courts and Ancillary Facilities

10.18 The capacity for courts to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over the course of a season is often influenced by the quality of the court itself. In extreme circumstances court quality can limit the extent to which matches can be played and sustained during periods of high and low demand.

10.19 Equally, the quality, standard and range of ancillary facilities can influence capacity and the willingness of teams to use pitches. The combination of these 2 quality factors will determine whether a court is able to contribute to meeting demand from various groups and for different levels and types of play.

10.20 In order to establish the quality of courts and ancillary facilities a non-technical assessment of all sites and courts within the Borough has taken place. These assessments have been undertaken using criteria developed by each of the relevant pitch sport National Governing Bodies. Furthermore, in order to gain a balanced opinion on qualitative issues, surveys were sent to every sports club and court providers where appropriate. Where additional information has been made available through the process, i.e. professional assessments, this has also been used. Through the process all sites and courts have been assessed against the following criteria:

- **Playing Surface**

- Does the court meet the specified size standards?
- Does the run off area meet the required standards?
- Slope of court (gradient and cross fall)
- Length of grass (if relevant)
- Evenness of court
- Is the court surface loose/breaking up?
- Is there moss on the courts?
- Are all of the lines on the court clearly visible?
- Problem Areas: Evidence of dog fouling/glass/litter
- Problem Areas: Evidence of unofficial use/damage to the surface

- **Court Ancillary Facilities**
 - Are the nets up and in good condition?
 - Is the site secure or open?
 - Are the courts floodlit?
 - Is there perimeter fencing around all of the courts?
 - What is the condition of the perimeter fencing?
- **Built Facilities**
 - Is there a clubhouse on site?
 - Is there changing accommodation for the courts?
 - Quality of the changing accommodation (exterior)?
 - Quality of changing accommodation (interior)?
 - Are the showers communal or self contained?
 - Is there access to toilets?
 - Is there a dedicated medical room?
 - Are accessible facilities provided?
 - Is car parking available?

10.21 Furthermore, in order to gain a balanced opinion on qualitative issues, surveys were sent to every sports club and court providers where appropriate. Where additional information has been made available through the process, i.e. professional assessments, this has also been used.

10.22 Having combined the results of each form of assessment an overall quality score (either 'Good', 'Standard' or 'Basic') for the relevant court and its ancillary facilities has been agreed with the relevant NGB. As an aspiration, all sites within the Borough should achieve at least a 'standard' rating. **Table 10.X** provides a site-by-site breakdown of site quality across the Borough. The following percentage scores correlate to the individual quality ratings:

Score	Rating
100 - 75	Good
74.9 - 50	Standard
49.9 - 25	Basic - below unsuitable

10.23 The table demonstrates that the majority of courts in the Borough are of at least a standard quality; the average score across all sites was 69%. Only 3 sites were shown to be of a basic quality, with Burniston and Cloughton Tennis Club being highlighted as having particular qualitative issues. In contrast, 15 sites were revealed to be of a good quality.

Table 10.7: Site-by-site breakdown of quality

Site	Community Use	Court Type	Number of Courts	Percentage Score	Quality Rating
Bramcote Boarding School	No	Hard	1	77	Good
Brompton Hall School	No	Hard	2	71	Standard
Burniston & Cloughton Tennis Club	Available	Hard	3	0	Basic
Caedmon School	Yes	Hard	3	83	Good
Castleton Tennis Court	Available	Hard	1	68	Standard
Danby Tennis Club	Yes	Hard	2	74	Standard
Dunsley Hall Hotel	No	Hard	1	75	Good
Egton Sports Field	Available	Hard	1	53	Standard
Eskdale Tennis Club	Yes	Hard	4	73	Standard

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Filey School	No	Hard	2	67	Standard
Filey Lawn Tennis Club 1	Yes	Grass	5	64	Standard
Filey Lawn Tennis Club 2	Yes	Grass	2	68	Standard
Filey Lawn Tennis Club 3	Yes	Hard	4	61	Standard
Glaisdale Tennis Club	Available	Hard	1	33	Basic
Graham School	No	Hard	4	71	Standard
Grosmont Sports Field	Available	Hard	1	70	Standard
Hackness Grange Hotel	No	Hard	1	75	Good
Hackness Tennis Club 1	Yes	Grass	3	88	Good
Hackness Tennis Club 2	Yes	Hard	2	88	Good
Hinderwell Tennis Club	Yes	Hard	2	73	Standard
Hull University Scarborough Campus	No	Hard	1	71	Standard
Hunmanby Grange	No	Hard	1	77	Good
Hunmanby Hall	Yes	Hard	4	85	Good
Lythe & Sandsend Tennis Club	Available	Hard	2	61	Standard
Northcliffe, High Hawsker	No	Grass	1	23	Basic
Scarborough Pindar Indoor Tennis Centre	Yes	Hard / Indoor	4	Good	
Primrose Valley Holiday Park	No	Hard	1	83	Good
Raincliffe School	No	Hard	4	71	Standard
Raven Hall Hotel	No	Hard	2	78	Good
Robin Hoods Bay Bowls and Tennis Club	Available	Hard	2	68	Standard
Scalby Tennis Club 1	Yes	Hard	2	90	Good
Scalby Tennis Club 2	Yes	Hard	2	89	Good
Scarborough College	No	Hard	3	73	Standard
Scarborough Sports Centre 1	Yes	Hard	2	75	Good
Scarborough Sports Centre 2	Yes	Hard	2	75	Good
Scarborough Sports Centre 3	Yes	Grass	3	76	Good
Sneaton Castle	No	Hard	2	61	Standard
St Augustine's School	No	Hard	4	70	Standard
The Bay Filey	No	Hard	1	70	Standard
West Ayton Sports Field	Available	Hard	2		
Whitby Community College	No	Hard	4	68	Standard
Whitby Leisure Centre	Available	Hard	2	54	Standard
Average Score				69	Standard

10.24 Table 10.8 below displays the results of the quality assessments by study area and it shows that the Scarborough and Scalby analysis areas contain the highest number of good quality courts, followed by the Filey analysis area. However, it is also apparent that the Scalby analysis area contains the highest number of 'basic' quality courts in the Borough.

Table 10.8: Area-based analysis of site quality

Analysis Area	Number of Hard Courts			Number of Grass Courts		
	Good	Standard	Basic	Good	Standard	Basic
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton...	9	16	-	3	-	-
Whitby	3	12	-	-	-	-
Filey and Hertford	6	7	-	-	7	-
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	1	9	1	-	-	-
Scalby, Hackness ...	9	2	3	3	-	1
Derwent Valley	-	2	-	-	-	-

Total	28	48	4	6	7	1
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10.25 As previously demonstrated, not all of the courts in the Borough are currently within community use; that being courts that are available for hire and used by teams participating in community leagues. As such, Table 10.9 below provides an overview of the quality of those sites that are currently used by local communities. It clearly shows that the Scarborough analysis area contains the highest number of good quality courts in community use. The table also demonstrates that all but 2 analysis areas (Esk Valley and Derwent Valley) contain at least 1 good quality court.

Table 10.9: Area-based analysis of community use site quality

Analysis Area	Number of Hard Courts			Number of Grass Courts		
	Good	Standard	Basic	Good	Standard	Basic
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton...	8	-	-	3	-	-
Whitby	3	4	-	-	-	-
Filey and Hertford	4	4	-	-	7	-
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	-	2	-	-	-	-
Scalby, Hackness ...	6	-	-	3	-	-
Derwent Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	21	10	0	6	7	0

10.26 As discussed previously (see paragraph 10.11), although the Esk Valley analysis area only has 2 courts currently within community use, a further 8 courts are available for community use but are not currently being used by a team participating in a community league and therefore do not meet Sport England's definition of 'community use'.

Problem Courts / Areas

10.27 Through undertaking the non-technical quality assessments and by consulting with local tennis clubs and court providers, those courts with particular issues have been identified. For each of these sites the quality of courts has a detrimental impact on the ability of the site to accommodate play and as such, potential solutions to individual aspects affecting court quality should be investigated and taken forward within the Strategy element of this Playing Pitch Strategy. The sites and courts with particular quality issues are as follows:

- **Burniston and Cloughton Tennis Club** – The courts at this site are currently in a state of disrepair. At the time the quality assessment was undertaken the court surface was uneven and visibly breaking up in some areas (due to vandalism which has not since been repaired). In addition, the nets were not up (although this might be to stop unauthorised use) and the perimeter fencing was in poor condition.
- **Glaisdale Tennis Club** – Although the court itself is in a reasonable condition and the nets have recently been replaced, its isolation from the local community, lack of appropriate parking and other ancillary facilities mean that this site has been classed as 'basic'.
- **Northcliffe, High Hawsker** – this site is not available for community use

DEMAND FOR TENNIS FACILITIES

Current Demand

- 10.28 Demand for tennis courts from a local community will tend to fall within the categories of organised competitive play, organised training and casual play. Current demand for courts is likely to come from residents within the study area. However, along with some imported demand, there may be some residents that also use courts in other areas. This is classed as displaced demand. Furthermore, there may also be some latent demand for courts that can be identified (i.e. the number of additional teams a club could run now if they had access to additional or better quality court provision).
- 10.29 As previously stated, it can be difficult to assess demand for tennis courts. Whilst some of the larger facilities, such as Scarborough Sports Centre, manage and monitor the use of their tennis courts, the associated costs and resources required to do so mean that a large number of sites and courts in the Borough do not keep records of community usage.
- 10.30 With this in mind, other indicators of demand can be used to estimate usage, including; the number of members and teams a tennis club has, how many 'club days / nights' a tennis club has per week and other anecdotal information from the clubs or from the court providers. Nevertheless, it must also be accepted that there are likely to be sites where it is simply not possible to quantify court usage.

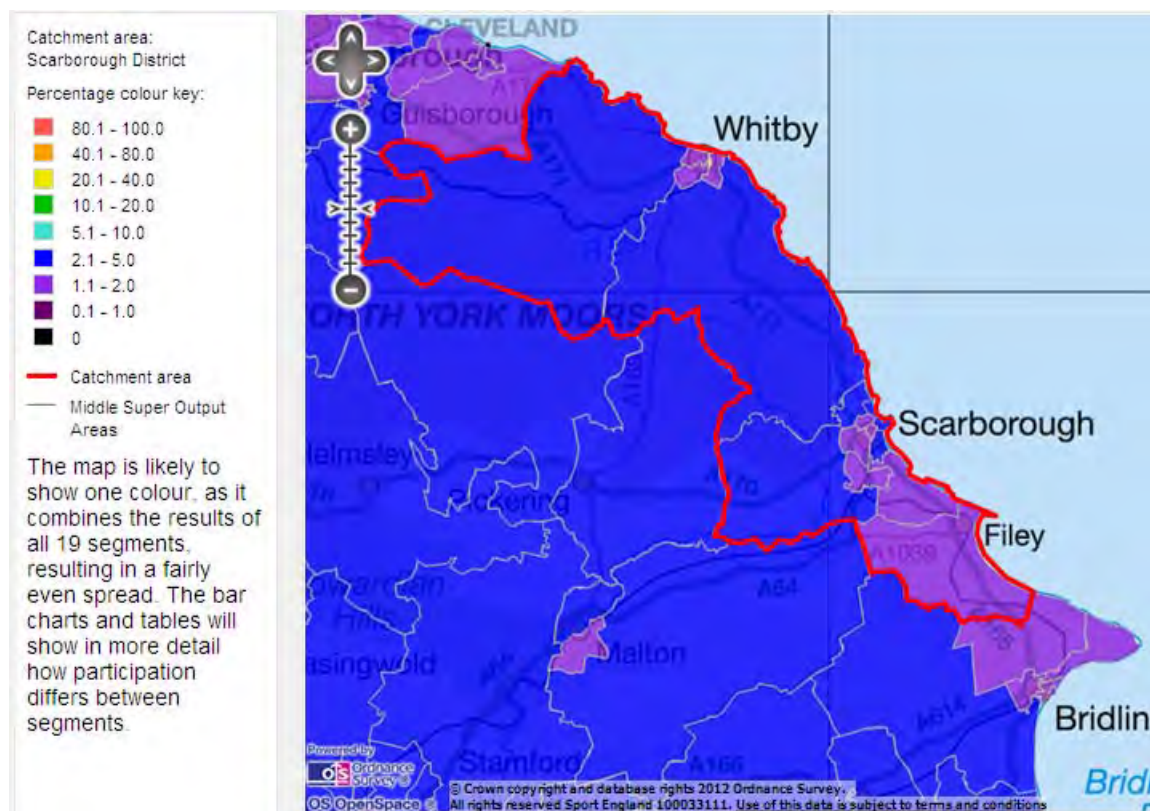
Market Segmentation

10.31 As previously explained in Section 4, using Sport England’s Active People Survey and Market Segmentation tool, it is possible to establish the following:

- How many people (**aged 16 and over**) within Scarborough Borough **do** participate in tennis and how this varies across the authority; and
- How many people (**aged 16 and over**) within Scarborough Borough **would like** to participate in tennis and how this varies across the authority.

10.32 Data from the Active People Survey shows that 2.1% of the adult population (1,804 people in total out of a total catchment population of 87,892 people) in the Borough currently participates in tennis. Map 10.1 below presents this data spatially and it shows that participation rates are fairly uniform (between 2.1% and 5.0%) across most areas. However, in the south of the Borough and in the towns of Scarborough and Whitby, participation is shown to be slightly lower; between 1.1% and 2.0%.

Map 10.1: Percentage of adult population participating in tennis



10.33 Table 10.10 sets out the profile of current participation in tennis across the 19 market segments³. It demonstrates that current participation is dominated by the market segments of Ben, Philip and Tim, and to a lesser extent, Roger & Joy, Elaine, Jamie, Chloe and Helena. The table shows that these 8 segments account for 73% of the population currently playing football. As previously demonstrated, the total tennis playing population across the 19 market segments is just over 1,804 people in the Borough (out of a total catchment population of 87,892 people).

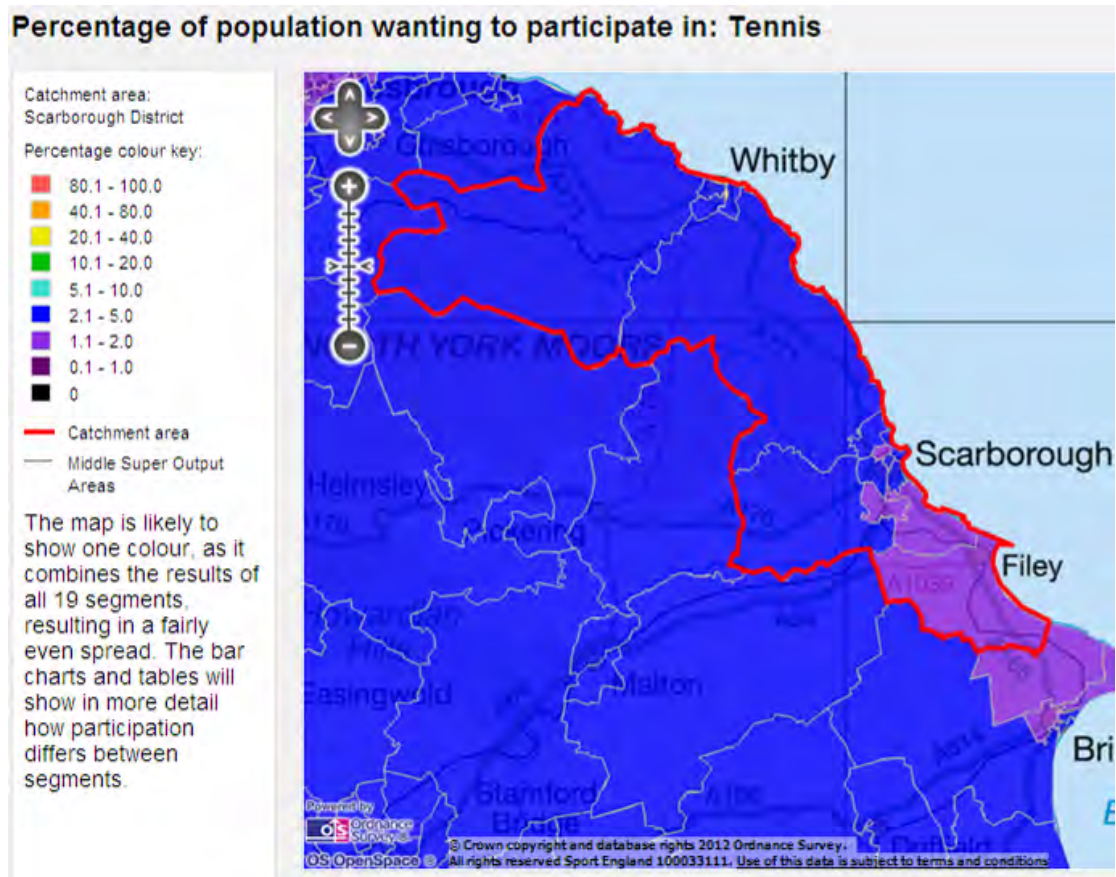
Table 10.10: Market segments currently participating in tennis

Currently Playing Tennis						
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %	
1 Ben	228	12.6	15	12.5	14.1	
11 Philip	227	12.6	12.2	12.1	11.1	
6 Tim	225	12.5	16.8	13.2	14.7	
13 Roger & Joy	132	7.3	5.3	4.7	4.3	
12 Elaine	128	7.1	6.3	5.6	5.5	
2 Jamie	127	7	5.1	9.9	8.6	
3 Chloe	127	7	8.9	6.3	7.8	
5 Helena	126	7	7.6	6.2	6.5	
17 Ralph & Phyllis	86	4.8	5.1	2.8	3.7	
8 Jackie	71	3.9	3.4	4.3	3.5	
7 Alison	64	3.5	5.5	4.5	5.4	
4 Leanne	56	3.1	2.3	4	3.4	
9 Kev	41	2.3	1.3	3.6	3	
19 Elsie & Arnold	39	2.2	1.3	1.8	1.5	
18 Frank	33	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.1	
10 Paula	31	1.7	1	2.6	2.4	
14 Brenda	28	1.6	0.8	2	1.6	
15 Terry	24	1.3	0.7	1.7	1.3	
16 Norma	11	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	
	1804	99.9	100	100	100	

³ See Section 4 for further information

10.34 It has been calculated that 2.2% of the adult catchment population (1,968 people from a total of 87,892) would like to participate in tennis, or play more tennis. This figure is slightly higher than the number of people currently participating in the sport, which indicates a proportionally significant level of latent demand for tennis facilities in the Borough. Map 10.2 below presents this data spatially. It indicates that the percentage of the adult population wanting to participate in tennis is fairly uniform across the Borough, albeit with a slightly lower percentage in and around Filey and the south of Scarborough town. However, the small difference in the percentage of people wanting to participate in tennis is likely to be due to the demographics (a higher percentage of elderly people) of these 2 areas.

Map 10.2: Percentage of population wanting to participate in tennis



10.35 Table 10.11 sets out the potential market segmentation profile for tennis. It shows that the potential additional tennis population within the Borough is around 1,968 and it is the Tim and Philip market segments which are the highest. It is estimated that there are approximately 198 Tim's and 171 Philip's who would like to play tennis. There are a further 8 segments with over 100 people each, also wanting to play more tennis.

Table 10.11: Market segments who would like to play / play more tennis

Would Like To Play / Play More Tennis						
Segment	Catchment Pop.	Catchment %	CSP %	Rgn %	Nat %	
6 Tim	198	10.1	14.1	10.2	11.6	
11 Philip	171	8.7	8.8	8	7.5	
3 Chloe	163	8.3	10.9	7.2	9	
5 Helena	160	8.1	9.2	6.9	7.3	
1 Ben	154	7.8	9.7	7.4	8.5	
4 Leanne	145	7.4	5.6	9.2	7.9	
12 Elaine	134	6.8	6.3	5.1	5.2	
8 Jackie	125	6.4	5.8	6.7	5.6	
2 Jamie	114	5.8	4.3	7.8	6.9	
13 Roger & Joy	107	5.4	4.1	3.4	3.2	
7 Alison	90	4.6	7.4	5.6	6.9	
19 Elsie & Arnold	80	4.1	2.5	3.3	2.7	
10 Paula	67	3.4	2	5	4.7	
9 Kev	63	3.2	2	4.9	4.2	
14 Brenda	62	3.2	1.8	3.9	3.2	
17 Ralph & Phyllis	62	3.2	3.5	1.8	2.4	
18 Frank	27	1.4	0.8	1	0.8	
15 Terry	26	1.3	0.7	1.6	1.3	
16 Norma	20	1	0.5	1.1	1	
Total	1,968	100	100	100	100	

Current Demand Implications

As with the other sports considered in this PPS, not all of the people who would like to play / play more tennis will become a member of a tennis club. Current figures suggest that around 25% of the tennis playing population (see paragraph 10.38) are members of a club (2200 population and 600 members). Using this assumption, of the 1,968 people who would like to play tennis, **492 people could join a tennis club.**

On the basis that the LTA recommends that 1 court should be available for every 40 members and that 1 floodlit court should be available for every 60 members, there is **latent demand for 12 standard tennis courts, or 8 floodlit courts.**

Using the current distribution of population, this latent demand can be expressed geographically. The amount of latent demand within each analysis area is presented within the table below.

Analysis Area	Percentage of total population in 2010 (%)	Number of Standard Courts	Number of Floodlit Courts
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	56	7	4
Whitby	8	1	1
Filey and Hertford	4	0	0
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	11	1	1
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	12	2	1
Derwent Valley	9	1	1
Total	100	12	8

This element of latent demand should not be considered additional to the latent demand identified through the club consultation process, e.g. if latent demand for 20 courts is identified through consulting with local clubs, the 12 courts identified through market segmentation would form part of the higher figure.

Lawn Tennis Association Standards and Facility Planning

10.36 When planning for new facilities, the Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) works on the basis that 2% of the local population would participate in tennis on a regular basis. Although this figure is slightly lower than that revealed through the market segmentation analysis (2.1% of people aged 16 and over) it includes people from all age groups, rather than just adults. Using this method, it is calculated that 2,176 people could be participating in tennis within Scarborough Borough.

10.37 The LTA have also previously suggested that an area should have 1 court per 45 participants and 1 floodlit court per 65 participants. When these standards are applied to the tennis population it indicates that there should be at least 48 standard courts, or 33 floodlit courts, in the Borough.

Table 10.12:

Analysis Area	Percentage of total population in 2010 (%)	2% of population	Number of Standard Courts	Number of Floodlit Courts
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	60,850	1,217	27	19
Whitby	13,570	271	6	4
Filey and Hertford	11,650	233	5	4
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	9,750	195	4	3
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	8,240	165	4	3
Derwent Valley	4,540	91	2	1
Total	108,600	2,172	48	33

10.38 Another LTA standard requires 1 outdoor court per 40 tennis club members and 1 floodlit court per 60 club members. Given that there are approximately 600 tennis clubs members in the Borough, these standards indicate that there should be at least 13 standard courts, or 9 floodlit courts, for club/member use. Conversely, this same standard could be used as a tool to assess the adequacy of court provision at tennis clubs on a site-by-site basis.

Table 10.13:

Analysis Area	Number of members	Number of Standard Courts	Number of Floodlit Courts
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	100 ⁴	3	2
Whitby	121	3	2
Filey and Hertford	23	1	0
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	57	1	1
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	208	5	4
Derwent Valley	0	0	0
Total	509	13	9

Tennis clubs and teams participating within the Borough

10.39 There are 13 tennis clubs, which together operate a total of 30 teams in community leagues across all age groups and genders within the Borough. All of these clubs are ratified by the LTA (Lawn Tennis Association) and cumulatively have around 500 individual club members.

10.40 Table 10.14 below demonstrates that the more than half of teams in the Borough are from the Scarborough analysis area. However, it should be noted that these 16 teams are from only 2 clubs operating from different sites; the

⁴ This figure does not include membership figures for Scarborough Pindar Indoor Tennis Club, which currently has 95 registered junior members.

Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club and the Scarborough Pindar Indoor Tennis Club.

10.41 The Scalby analysis area contains the next highest number of teams with 9 in total. Again, these teams are provided by 2 clubs; Scalby Tennis Club and Hackness Tennis Club. It is also apparent that whilst the Whitby analysis area has 2 tennis clubs, there is only 1 team currently participating within community leagues.

Table 10.14: Teams by Analysis Area

Analysis Area	Senior Mens	Senior Womens	Senior Mixed	Junior Boys	Junior Girls	Mini Teams	Total
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	4	1	2	5		4	16
Whitby			1				1
Filey and Hertford	1	1	1	1			4
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave							0
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales		2	4	1		2	9
Derwent Valley							0
Total	5	2	8	7	0	6	30

Tennis Clubs

10.42 The table below provides details of all the tennis clubs in the Borough. It includes the number of members each club has, how membership numbers have changed over the last 3 years, the number of teams and whether they participate in community leagues. Clubs were also asked through the consultation process to comment on any issues that they are facing.

Table 10.15: Tennis club details

Club	Details
Burniston & Cloughton Tennis Club	Current members: No response received Membership trend: Number of teams: Play in community leagues: Issues highlighted through consultation:
Danby Tennis Club	Current members: No response received Membership trend: Number of teams: Play in community leagues: Issues highlighted through consultation:
Eskdale Tennis Club	Current members: 86 (53 seniors and 33 juniors) Membership trend: decreasing (33% reduction in 2011) Number of teams: 0 Play in community leagues: N/A Issues highlighted through consultation: The club are currently looking into funding mechanisms for a new changing / indoor facility next to the school's PE department. The tarmac surface of the courts is over 20 years old and could need replacing in the short to medium term.
Filey Lawn Tennis Club	Current members: 23 (20 senior and 3 junior) Membership trend: decreasing

Club	Details
	Number of teams: 3 Play in community leagues: Yes Issues highlighted through consultation: The club is currently awaiting information from the Borough Council regarding the possible relocation to new, purpose built all weather courts at another site.
Glaisdale Tennis Club	Current members: 0 Membership trend: decreased (membership closed due to lack of numbers) Number of teams: 0 Play in community leagues: N/A Issues highlighted through consultation: The club's funds are low, and given that they do not have paid membership, those funds will only decrease. The existing funds will only last a few years before the facilities begin to fall into disrepair and dereliction.
Hackness Tennis Club	Current members: 78 (51 senior and 27 junior) Membership trend: stayed the same Number of teams: 5 Play in community leagues: Yes Issues highlighted through consultation: The club has significant development plans, not only to increase the number of members and teams, but also to develop a new clubhouse and changing facility.
Hinderwell Tennis Club	Current members: 35 (20 senior and 15 junior) Membership trend: stayed the same Number of teams: 0 Play in community leagues: N/A Issues highlighted through consultation: The tennis club has been active since the 1930s. Having read through the minute books, interest in tennis seems to peak and trough. The club is currently experiencing a depression. The future of the club will be in jeopardy if this situation remains when re-surfacing of the courts is required.
Hunmanby Hall Junior Tennis Club	Current members: No response received Membership trend: 40 (estimated) Number of teams: 2 teams played in the Driffild Junior League last year Play in community leagues: Yes Issues highlighted through consultation: N/A
Lythe & Sandsend Tennis Club	Current members: 22 (15 senior and 7 junior) Membership trend: decreased Number of teams: 0 Play in community leagues: N/A Issues highlighted through consultation: In spite of efforts being made, the club has failed to attract additional members over the last few years. The courts were recently re-painted and there are plans to repair the perimeter fencing in the next 2 years.
Robin Hoods Bay Tennis Club	Current members: No response received Membership trend: ? Number of teams: ? Play in community leagues: ? Issues highlighted through consultation:
Scalby Tennis Club	Current members: 130 (90 senior and 40 junior) (information from website) Membership trend: No response received Number of teams: 4 Play in community leagues: Yes Issues highlighted through consultation: No response received
Scarborough Pindar Indoor Tennis Club	Current members: 95 junior members Membership trend: increased Number of teams: 7 Play in community leagues: Yes Issues highlighted through consultation: The club has plans to increase its number of members and teams. Currently there isn't public access on weekdays before 4pm (during school term); this is significantly decreasing

Club	Details
	the amount of revenue the indoor centre can create. There is no signage anywhere to advertise the centre – if you don't already know what it is, there is no way to tell.
Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club	Current members: 100 (80 senior and 20 junior) Membership trend: stayed the same Number of teams: 9 Play in community leagues: Yes Issues highlighted through consultation: The tennis club has recently returned back to the Scarborough Sports Centre having relocated to Pindar School in 2010. The club was originally encouraged to move by the LTA and by the Borough Council as a means of fostering links to the new junior tennis programme established through the development of the new indoor tennis facility at the school. From the perspective of the club, this moved proved to be unsuccessful for many reasons.
Whitby Tennis Club	Current members: 35 (22 senior and 13 junior) Membership trend: decreased Number of teams: 1 Play in community leagues: Yes Issues highlighted through consultation: The club has aspirations to increase the number of members and teams participating in community leagues.

'Clubmark' accreditation

10.43As previously stated, the Lawn Tennis Association are encouraging tennis clubs to gain 'Clubmark' accreditation on the basis that people are more likely to join a high quality tennis club. With this in mind, the LTA are also seeking to ensure that all people are within 10 minutes drive of a 'Clubmark' site.

10.44At present there are only 2 accredited sites in the Borough, these being:

- Hackness Tennis Club
- Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club

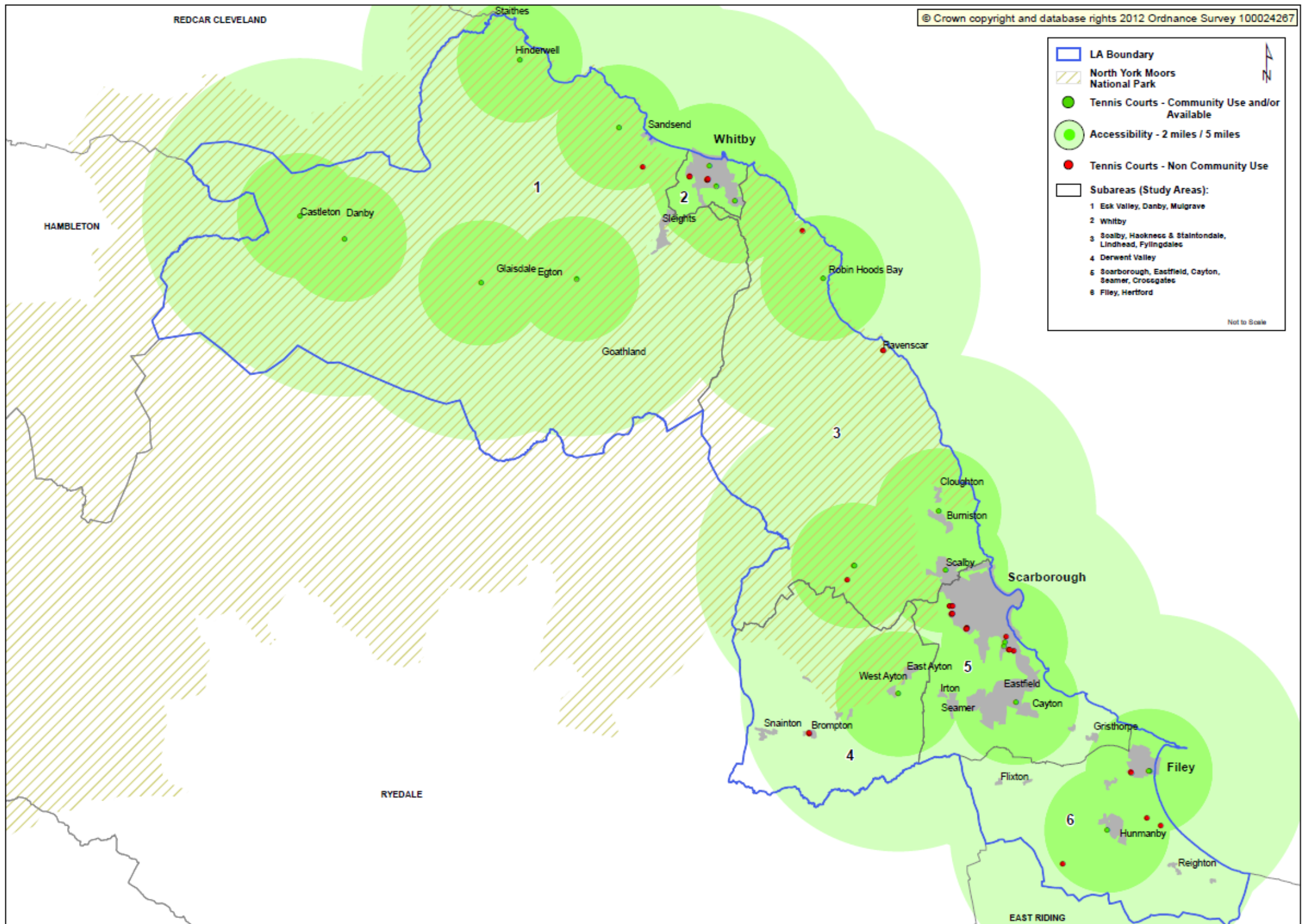
KEY ISSUE

Increase the number of 'Club Mark' accredited sites in the Borough with the aim of improving levels of participation through the promotion of high quality facilities.

Location of demand

10.45The willingness of people to travel to access tennis courts is an important consideration was assessing the adequacy of provision. It is of increasing importance as the LTA seek to improve accessibility to high quality facilities through their Places to Play Strategy, and, more specifically, the ambition for all people to be within a 10 minute drive of a 'Clubmark' accredited site (see above).

10.46Through the consultation process, clubs were asked how far the majority of their members travel to play. The most popular response was "between 2 and 5 miles". The map below demonstrates that the vast majority of the Borough's population is within 2 to 5 miles of a court that is either currently in community use, or is available for community use.



LA Boundary

North York Moors National Park

Tennis Courts - Community Use and/or Available

Accessibility - 2 miles / 5 miles

Tennis Courts - Non Community Use

Subareas (Study Areas):

- 1 Esk Valley, Danby, Mulgrave
- 2 Whitby
- 3 Scalby, Haokness & Staintondale, Lindhead, Fylingdales
- 4 Derwent Valley
- 5 Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton, Seamer, Crocates
- 6 Filey, Hertford

Not to Scale

Leagues

10.47 Tennis teams within the Borough participate in a number of leagues, the majority of which are played during the spring to summer months (April to September). Most of these leagues are tier based, whereby the higher divisions are representative of a higher level of play. The leagues in which teams participate are set out below:

- Driffield and District Lawn Tennis League (Ladies)
- Driffield and District Lawn Tennis League (Mens)
- Driffield and District Lawn Tennis League (Mixed Doubles)
- Driffield and District Junior Tennis League
- LTA AEGON Team Tennis – Scarborough & Filey League (junior and mini tennis leagues)
- Scarborough and District Mixed (Doubles) League
- York Senior Tennis League

10.48 In addition, during the winter months, a number of clubs run internal singles competitions (separate male, female and junior competitions).

Training and Informal Use

10.49 For those courts that are not currently used by a club participating in a community league, training and informal / casual use will account for the vast majority of play. However, given that such demand does not arise consistently, it is difficult to quantify unless a site is managed and monitored on a day-by-day basis. Given the associated costs only a limited number of sites formally manage community use of their facilities, namely Scarborough Sports Centre.

10.50 Analysis of casual use of the 4 hard courts at Scarborough Sports Centre revealed that such use accounts for 6.5 hours of play per court per week on average. This is equivalent to 1 hour casual use per court per day. Whilst casual use will be higher in the summer months (when participation levels are higher), the general feeling is that casual use accounts for a small percentage of overall usage.

Latent Demand

10.51 Through the consultation process, local tennis clubs were asked whether there was demand to increase the number of courts at their respective facilities. Only 2 of the clubs indicated that there was demand for additional courts, these being Scarborough Pindar Indoor Tennis Centre and Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club. In total, there was shown to be latent demand for 5 outdoor courts in the Borough, all of which is located in the Scarborough analysis area.

10.52 The Indoor Tennis Centre identified latent demand for 3 courts at their facility. They specified that the demand was for outdoor courts and stated a preference for artificial grass surface courts. It should be noted that the Tennis Centre is located adjacent to the Pindar Sports College Artificial Grass Pitch, which has in the past been used for tennis. These artificial courts were formerly used by Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club, who left the site due to conflict between the club and the court providers (the school). As such, it should be questioned

whether the latent demand for 3 additional outdoor courts is correct, given that the courts have previously been marked out on the adjacent AGP.

10.53 Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club identified demand for 2 additional outdoor courts. However, it is not clear whether this demand is additional to the 2 courts that the club have primary access to, or additional to the total number of courts on the site.

10.54 Given that the amount of latent demand identified through the club consultation process is lower than the amount identified through the analysis of the Active People market segments (12 courts in total), the higher figure will be used when assessing the adequacy of court provision.

Displaced Demand

10.55 No displaced demand for tennis courts has been identified within the Borough.

Future Demand

10.56 After establishing current levels of demand, the next stage of the process is to assess whether the future demand for tennis courts can be met. In order to do this a projection of the likely future demand for courts in the area must be established. However, as previously described at the start of this chapter, it is difficult to establish demand for tennis facilities. In particular, team generation rates (TGRs) cannot be used as a reliable method of forecasting future demand. As such, in projecting the future demand for tennis (up to the year 2030), the following factors have been taken into account:

- Current and future population projections for the total population of the area and the relevant age groups
- The nature of the current and likely population and their propensity to participate in pitch sports
- Recent trends in sport participation
- Feedback from clubs on their plans to develop additional teams

Population Projections

10.57 The most recent population projections for Scarborough Borough show that there will be a decrease in the number of people within the age groups likely to participate in tennis (between the ages of 4 and 80). This is clearly demonstrated by table 5.18 below. The population projections and their potential implications are discussed in further detail in Chapter 3 (Context).

Table 10.16: Population projections by age group

Age Group	People					Difference between 2010 and 2030
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior men (16-79)	41475	41162	42004	43792	45868	+4393
Senior women (16-79)	43183	43075	43959	45746	47113	+3930
Junior boys (11-15)	3003	2722	2999	3367	3526	+524
Junior girls (11-15)	2807	2612	2797	3143	3181	+374
Mini tennis (4-10 mixed)	5114	5531	5999	6180	6128	+1014
Total	95581	95102	97758	102228	105816	+10235

10.58 Although Team Generation Rates cannot be used in order to translate population change into team change, the LTA standards for the number of courts per head of population can be applied to give an indication of how population change could affect the demand for court provision. On the basis that 2% of the total population play tennis and the LTA recommend **1 tennis court per 45 players and 1 floodlit court per 65 players**, there could be an **increase in demand equivalent to 5 standard courts or 3 floodlit courts**.

Table 10.17: Change in court requirements as a result of population change

Age Group	2% of change from previous period					2 % of difference between 2010 and 2030
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Senior men (16-79)	41,475	-6	+17	+36	+42	+88
Senior women (16-79)	43,183	-2	+18	+36	+27	+79
Junior boys (11-15)	3,003	-6	+6	+7	+3	+10
Junior girls (11-15)	2,807	-4	+4	+7	+1	+8
Mini tennis (4-10 mixed)	5,114	+8	+9	+4	-1	+20
Total	95,581	-10	+54	+90	+72	+205
Change in court requirement	=	=	+1	+2	+2	+5

10.59 Given that the Scarborough analysis area accounts for the majority of the population in the Borough, the requirement for 1 less court as a result of population change can be attributed to the area. This is clearly demonstrated in the table below.

Table 10.18: Change in court requirements by area

Analysis Area	Percentage of total population in 2010 (%)	2015	2020	2025	2030
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	56	=	+1	+1	+1
Whitby	8	=	=	=	=
Filey and Hertford	4	=	=	=	=
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	11	=	=	=	=
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	12	=	=	+1	+1
Derwent Valley	9	=	=	=	=
Total	100	=	+1	+2	+2

Recent Trends in Participation

10.60 Through the consultation questionnaires, each tennis club was asked to indicate whether membership numbers had increased, decreased or stayed the same over the past 3 years. The majority of clubs stated that membership had decreased, 3 clubs said that membership had stayed the same (Hackness Tennis Club, Hinderwell Tennis Club and Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club), whilst only 1 club had experienced an increase in membership (Scarborough Pindar Indoor Tennis Centre).

10.61 In contrast to this local information, at the national level the latest Active People Survey (APS6, April 2011/2012) results show an increase in weekly and monthly (16+) participation in tennis. Weekly tennis participation is up to 417,700 which is an 11% increase whilst monthly tennis participation has risen to 778,900, a 12% increase. This is the first increase in weekly participation in two years.

10.62 The LTA also recently announced a rise in the number of people taking up the game, via membership of its registered places to play; participation at these venues has grown by over 60,000 people. The LTA says there are now 576,608 tennis members at clubs and other places to play which is up from 516,324 in the previous year and represents a 12% increase.

10.63 Significantly, the LTA is highlighting that the greatest percentage growth has come at 'Clubmark' accredited tennis clubs, with membership at these clubs increasing by 12.5% compared to average growth of 8.5% at non accredited clubs. It says that Adult membership has grown by 23,000, and junior and mini tennis membership has grown by 37,000. Another reason for the rise has been an increase in the number of registered places to play, up from 2,464 in 2010 to 2,684 in 2012.

Club Development

10.64 As part of the consultation process local clubs were asked whether or not they had plans to increase the number of teams within their respective club. The table below summarises the responses, which revealed potential for 21 additional teams within the study area at some point within the future. It is assumed that these teams will be active by 2015 and have been incorporated into the overall future demand projection.

Table 10.19: Planned club growth (teams)

Club	Number of additional teams						Total
	Senior Male	Senior Female	Senior Mixed	Junior Boys	Junior Girls	Mini Tennis	
Eskdale Tennis Club	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
Hackness Tennis Club	1	-	-	2	1	-	4
Scarborough Pindar Indoor Tennis Centre	-	-	-	4	2	6	12
Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whitby Tennis Club	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	2	0	2	7	4	6	21

10.65 In addition, clubs were also asked whether they had plans to increase their number of members. Only four of the clubs in the Borough identified potential growth and the precise number of additional members (both senior and junior) is presented in the table below. The additional members will be factored into the calculations when assessing the adequacy of provision to meet current and future demand.

Table 10.20: Planned club growth (members)

Club	Senior members	Junior members	Total
Hackness Tennis Club	5	10	15
Scarborough Pindar Indoor Tennis Centre	0	35	35
Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club	10	5	15
Whitby Tennis Club	5	10	15
Total	20	60	80

ASSESSING THE ADEQUACY OF PROVISION TO MEET DEMAND

10.66 The supply and demand information presented above can now be used to assess the adequacy of tennis court provision in the Borough. This assessment will seek to compare the current number of courts to that required to meet the LTA minimum standards for the number of members per individual court. This will be done primarily on a site-by-site basis and then on a Borough-wide basis. It will then present a number of different scenarios to assess whether existing provision can also cater for the previously identified latent, displaced and future demand.

The nature and location of any overuse or spare capacity

10.67 The number of members a site can accommodate is dependant upon the number and type of courts contained therein. As stated at the outset of this tennis report, a standard tennis court can accommodate up to 40 members, whilst a floodlit court can accommodate up to 60 members. A floodlit court can accommodate more members due to the fact that such courts can be used for longer hours during the course of the day.

Site-by Site Analysis

Are any sites being overused or could any potentially accommodate some additional play?

10.68 Having established how many members a site can accommodate, a comparison can now be made with the current number of members. This will give an indication as to those sites that are either being overused, are at capacity or could **potentially** accommodate some additional members. To this end, each site used for football within the Borough has been allocated a red, amber or green rating in accordance with the figure below.

Figure 10.1: Site capacity rating



10.69 Using the previously described method, table 10.21 provides a site-by-site breakdown of current site use.

Table 10.21: Site-by-site analysis of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand

PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Court Type	No. of courts	Current Number of members	Number of members per court	Potential member capacity	Required number of courts to meet minimum LTA standards	Potential surplus (+) / deficit (-) of courts when compared to LTA standards
	Bramcote Boarding School	No Community Use	Hard	1	0	X	40	X	0
	Brompton Hall School	No Community Use	Hard	2	0	X	80	X	0
	Burniston & Cloughton Tennis Club	Available but unused	Hard	3	0	X	120	X	+3
	Caedmon School (Whitby Tennis Club)	Community Use	Hard	3	35	12	120	1	+2
	Danby Tennis Club	Available but unused	Hard	2	unknown	X	80	X	+2
	Dunsley Hall Country House Hotel	No Community Use	Hard	1	0	X	40	X	0
	Egton Sports Field	Available but unused	Hard	1	0	X	40	X	+1
	Eskdale School (Eskdale Tennis Club)	Community Use	Hard	4	86	22	160	2	+2
	Filey School	No Community Use	Hard	2	0	X	80	X	0
	Filey Lawn Tennis Club	Community Use	Grass (club)	2	23	12	80	1	+1
Grass			4	0	X	160	X	+4	
Hard			5	0	X	200	X	+5	
	Glaisdale Tennis Club	Available but unused	Hard	1	0	X	40	X	+1
	Graham School	No Community Use	Hard	4	0	X	160	X	0

Scarborough Playing Pitch Strategy 2013

PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Court Type	No. of courts	Current Number of members	Number of members per court	Potential member capacity	Required number of courts to meet minimum LTA standards	Potential surplus (+) / deficit (-) of courts when compared to LTA standards
	Grosmont Sports Field	Available but unused	Hard	1	0	X	40	X	+1
	Hackness Grange Hotel	No Community Use	Hard	1	0	X	40	X	0
	Hackness Tennis Club	Community Use	Grass	3	78	17	200	2	+3
			Hard	2					
	Hinderwell Tennis Club	Available but unused	Grass	2	35	18	80	1	+1
	Hull University Scarborough Campus	No Community Use	Hard	1	0	X	40	X	0
	Hunmanby Grange	No Community Use	Hard	1	0	X	40	X	0
	Hunmanby Hall	Community Use	Hard	4	40	10	160	1	+3
	Lythe & Sandsend Tennis Club	Available but unused	Hard	2	22	11	80	1	+1
	Northcliffe, High Hawsker	No Community Use	Grass	1	0	X	40	X	0
	Primrose Valley Holiday Park	No Community Use	Hard	1	0	X	40	X	0
	Raincliffe School	No Community Use	Hard	4	0	X	160	X	0
	Raven Hall Hotel	No Community Use	Hard	2	0	X	80	X	0
	Robin Hood's Bay	Available but unused	Hard	2	0	X	80	X	+2

Scarborough Playing Pitch Strategy 2013

PPS Site ID	Site	Community Use	Court Type	No. of courts	Current Number of members	Number of members per court	Potential member capacity	Required number of courts to meet minimum LTA standards	Potential surplus (+) / deficit (-) of courts when compared to LTA standards
	Scalby Tennis Club	Community Use	Hard	4	130	33	160	3	+1
	Scarborough Pindar Indoor Tennis Centre	Community Use	Acrylic (Indoor)	4	95	24	160	2	+2
	Scarborough Sports Centre	Community Use	Grass	3	0	0	120	0	+3
			Hard	4	100	25	160	3 (2.5)	+1
	Sneaton Castle	No Community Use	Hard	2	0	X	80	X	0
	St Augustine's School	No Community Use	Hard	4	0	X	160	X	0
	The Bay, Filey	No Community Use	Hard	1	0	X	40	X	0
	West Ayton Sports Field	Available but unused	Hard	2	0	X	80	X	+2
	Whitby Leisure Centre	Available but unused	Hard	2	0	X	80	X	+2

Borough-wide Analysis

10.70 Having assessed the adequacy of tennis court provision on a site-by-site basis, an overview for the Borough and each of the study areas can now be developed. This approach will allow us to gain an understanding of the nature of court provision at the localised level. The area-based analysis will only include those sites that are currently within community use. Initially this will include an analysis of all secured and unsecured sites, before looking at secured community use sites in greater detail. The purpose of this task will be to ascertain whether or not the use taking place at unsecured sites can be accommodated on secured sites. Unlike the pitch sports included within this Playing Pitch Strategy, the analysis of tennis provision will only be undertaken at the Borough-wide level due the small number of community use sites within each of the individual analysis areas.

Community Use (secured and unsecured)

10.71 Using information from the site-by-site analysis contained within Table 10.21 above, Table 10.22 below provides an overview of site capacity when the current number of courts is compared to the target number of courts when the Lawn Tennis Association standards for the number of members per court is applied.

10.72 The table shows that across the Borough, there are a higher number of courts in community use (40) than that required to meet the previously described LTA standard (14). This suggests that current levels of demand from teams participating in community leagues can be met. Nevertheless, this LTA standard should be considered a minimum standard and as an initial indicator of demand rather than a definitive answer, given that tennis courts are also used on a casual / informal basis by people who aren't members of a tennis club.

Table 10.22: Comparison of current supply of tennis courts against LTA standards

Analysis Area	Number of sites	Number of community use courts	Existing number of members	Number of members per court	LTA target for number of members per court	Target number of courts	Difference in number of courts
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	2	7	100	14	40	3	+4
Whitby	2	7	121	17	40	3	+4
Filey and Hertford	2	15	63	4	40	2	+13
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	1	2	57	29	40	1	+1
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	2	9	208	23	40	5	+4
Derwent Valley	0	0	0	0	40	0	0
Total	9	40	549	14	40	14	+26

10.73 As stated earlier in the report, the LTA also sets out an alternative measure of demand, whereby 2% of the population is said to participate in tennis on a regular basis and there is standard for 1 court per 45 participants. This

standard differs from the previous standard insomuch that it could be seen to cover all forms of use, including casual and informal use.

10.74 Table 10.23 below provides an overview of site capacity across the Borough when this standard is applied. It shows that there is a deficit of 8 tennis courts across the Borough as a whole, when this method of calculating demand is used. However, when this standard is investigated further it is apparent that it may over-estimate the demand for tennis courts in the Borough.

Table 10.23: Comparison of current supply of tennis courts against LTA standards

Analysis Area	Number of sites	Number of community use courts	2% of area population	Number of participants per court	LTA Target for number of participants per court	Target number of courts	Difference in number of courts
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	2	7	1,217	174	45	27	-16
Whitby	2	7	271	39	45	6	+1
Filey and Hertford	2	15	233	16	45	5	+10
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	1	2	195	98	45	4	-2
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	2	9	165	18	45	4	+7
Derwent Valley	0	0	91	0	45	2	-2
Total	9	40	2,172	54	45	48	-8

10.75 An assessment of the amount of casual and informal use at Scarborough Sports Centre (1 of only 2 community access sites in the analysis area) revealed that on average, each of the 4 hard courts was used 6.5 hours per week, which is equivalent to approximately 1 hour of casual use per court per day. As such, to suggest that there is demand for 27 courts in total and, therefore, a deficit of 16 courts in the analysis area when compared to the current level of provision, is overly optimistic.

10.76 The table also shows that there is a deficit of 2 tennis courts in the Esk Valley analysis area. However, it is important to note that in addition to the 2 community use courts already identified in the table, 8 courts in the area are available for community use but are currently unused by teams participating in community leagues. These courts are currently used on an informal / casual basis. Given that around 75% of the demand implied by this standard would be from casual users (only 57 people in the area are members of a club out of a potential 200 participating population), there is more than a sufficient supply of tennis courts to accommodate current levels of demand.

10.77 Local evidence seems to suggest that working on the basis that 2% of the population participate in tennis regularly will result in an over exaggeration of demand for tennis courts in the Borough. Therefore, using data around the number of members within each analysis area as the starting point for analysis will provide a more robust assessment method. Where local information suggests that a court receives a large amount of informal use, in addition to use by a formal tennis club, this can be taken into account in a qualitative manner.

Secured Community Use only

10.78 All of the sites included in the tables above have secured community use. As such, there is no need to repeat the previous exercise.

Scenarios

10.79 In order to sufficiently assess the adequacy of tennis court provision to meet current and future demand in the Borough, a number of issues and scenarios need to be further explored. This includes catering for latent demand, displaced demand and future demand.

10.80 Each scenario is presented as change from the baseline figure for current demand, which includes competitive home fixtures, organised training and casual play, where such use has been identified. Spare capacity is derived from those sites with secured community use only.

Current Demand

Latent Demand

10.81 For the purposes of this study, latent demand has been taken to include the number of additional members identified through the market segmentation analysis. These additional members have been added to the current number of members on an area-by-area basis. By then applying the LTA standard for the recommended number of members per court, observations regarding the impact of latent demand on current (baseline) demand can be made. This process is set out in Table 10.24 below.

10.82 The table shows that when latent demand is taken into account, the number of members per court increases from 14 to 26 and there is a large reduction in potential surplus of courts (from 26 to 14). It also demonstrates that there could be demand for additional courts in the Scarborough, Esk Valley and Derwent Valley analysis areas.

Table 10.24: Comparison of current supply of tennis courts against LTA standards

Analysis Area	Number of sites	Number of community use courts	number of members (including latent demand)	Potential number of members per court	LTA target for number of members per court	Target number of courts	Difference in number of courts
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	2	7	376	43	40	9	-2
Whitby	2	7	160	23	40	4	+3
Filey and Hertford	2	15	83	6	40	2	+13
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	1	2	111	56	40	3	-1
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	2	9	267	30	40	7	+2
Derwent Valley	0	0	44	0	40	1	-1
Total	9	40	1041	26	40	26	+14

10.83 When the impact of latent demand is considered on an area-by-area and on a site-by-site basis, some additional observations can be made. The most important thing to note is that the latent demand identified through the market segmentation analysis is only relevant to the adult population (those age groups covered within each of the market segments).

10.84 With this in mind, and given that the Scarborough Pindar Indoor Tennis Centre only allows junior members, all the latent demand (7 courts) within the Scarborough analysis area would have to be accommodated at Scarborough Sports Centre, or on a new site. The site-by-site analysis of supply and demand (see Table 10.21) established that there is currently 1 spare hard court and 3 spare grass courts at Scarborough Sports Centre. Therefore, in order to meet all of the latent demand and the LTA standard for the number of members per court, an additional 3 courts in the Scarborough analysis area could be required⁵. The extent to which this latent demand can be realised in the short-term, and, therefore, the extent to which it can be taken into account when planning for the provision of tennis courts, should be discussed with the Lawn Tennis Association when developing the strategy and action plan.

10.85 For the Esk Valley and Derwent Valley analysis areas, where there is shown to be a small undersupply of tennis courts in community use, there are courts available; however, they are not currently used by clubs/teams participating in community leagues and for the purposes of this PPS are not considered to be within community use. In these areas there should be a focus on establishing clubs at existing courts.

Future Demand

10.86 Whilst the scenarios set out above provide an indication of the adequacy of provision to meet current demand, there is also a need to project forward to ensure that future demand can be met adequately (up to the year 2030). Future demand for tennis courts in the Borough has been derived from 2 sources, these being; the 2010 based population projections (ONS) and the number of additional members as a result of club development (see paragraph 10.64).

10.87 A breakdown of future demand is presented in Table 10.25 below. Population change is presented as change in the required number of courts to meet LTA standards, whilst the additional members as a result of club development are factored into the adequacy calculations (see Table 10.26).

Table 10.25: Overview of future demand

Analysis Area	Population Change	Club Development (Members)
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	+2 courts = 80 members	50
Whitby	0	15
Filey and Hertford	0	0
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	+1 court = 40 members	0
Scalby, Hackness and	+1 court = 40	15

⁵ This figure could be reduced if the Indoor Tennis Centre begins to allow adult membership. However, it is noted that this is not currently on the club's agenda.

Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	members	
Derwent Valley	0	0
Total	+4 courts = 160 members	80

10.88 Table 10.26 summarises the impact of future demand on the current supply of tennis courts with secured community use in the Borough (latent demand is also factored into the calculations). It demonstrates that over the length of the study period (up to 2030) there are more community use tennis courts (40) than required in order to meet the LTA standard for the number of members per court (32). However, it is clear that this is mainly due to a potential over-supply of tennis courts in the Filey and Hertford analysis area.

10.89 The table shows that whilst the Filey and Hertford analysis area contains the highest number of community use courts (15), it also has one of the lowest membership rates (83). This is equivalent to 6 members per tennis court, which is significantly lower than the minimum LTA standard of 40 members per court. As a result, there is shown to be a potential over-supply of 13 courts in the analysis area.

10.90 Ten of 13 courts are located at the Filey Lawn Tennis Club site on Southdene. This Local Authority owned site⁶ is comprised of 11 courts in total (7 grass and 4 hard), of which 2 grass courts are limited to use by the tennis club and the remaining courts are available for community use on a free to play basis. The club has indicated that membership numbers have decreased over recent years and that the courts available for community use, particularly the grass courts, receive little use outside of the peak period for informal and recreational participation (during the summer months). This suggests that there is potential to reduce the number of courts at the site in order to have a more sustainable balance between courts and members.

10.91 In the Scarborough analysis area, where a significant amount of latent demand has been revealed through market segmentation analysis, it is anticipated that there will be a deficit of 6 tennis courts by the end of the study period (2030). However, when latent demand is taken out of the equation, there is a balance of tennis court provision over the study period. The extent to which latent demand can be factored in to the assessment should be a focus for discussion with the LTA during the strategy and action plan development stage of this PPS.

10.92 In the other analysis areas there is shown to be a relative balance between the demand for and the supply of tennis courts.

⁶ The tennis club manage and maintain the site, whilst the Council receives a minimal rental income

Table 10.26: Impact of future demand on current provision (including latent demand)

Analysis Area	Existing number of community use courts	Existing number of members	Target number of courts	Difference in number of courts	2013			2015		
					Number of members (including latent demand)	Target number of courts	Difference from existing	Potential number of members	Target number of courts	Difference from existing
Scarborough, Eastfield, Cayton and Seamer	7	100	3	+4	376	9	-2	391	10	-3
Whitby	7	121	3	+4	160	4	+3	175	4	+3
Filey and Hertford	15	63	2	+13	83	2	+13	83	2	+13
Esk Valley, Danby and Mulgrave	2	57	1	+1	111	3	-1	111	3	-1
Scalby, Hackness and Staintondale, Lindhead and Fylingdales	9	208	5	+4	267	7	+2	282	7	+2
Derwent Valley	0	0	0	0	44	1	-1	44	1	-1
Total	40	549	14	+26	1041	26	+14	1086	27	+13

2020			2025			2030		
Potential number of members	Target number of courts	Difference from existing	Potential number of members	Target number of courts	Difference from existing	Potential number of members	Target number of courts	Difference from existing
431	11	-4	471	12	-5	511	13	-6
175	4	+3	175	4	+3	175	4	+3
83	2	+13	83	2	+13	83	2	+13
111	3	-1	111	3	-1	111	3	-1
282	7	+2	322	8	+1	362	9	0
44	1	-1	44	1	-1	44	1	-1
1126	28	+12	1206	30	+10	1286	32	+8

KEY ISSUES

10.93 Through the analysis of football pitch provision set out in the previous pages, the following key issues have been identified:

- Of the 96 tennis courts in the Borough, less than half (44) are currently in community use. This figure includes the 4 courts at the Scarborough Pindar Indoor Tennis Centre. Only 2 of the courts in the area are floodlit.
- 17 courts are available for community use but are currently unused by teams participating in community leagues. Eight of these courts are located within the Esk Valley analysis area.
- The majority of courts currently in community use (27 of 44) are in a good condition. The remaining 17 courts are in a standard / average condition.
- There are 13 clubs with around 650 total members (including members of the Scarborough Pindar Indoor Tennis Club). However, the indication is that membership levels are declining.
- There are only 2 'clubmark' accredited sites / clubs in the Borough (Hackness Tennis Club and Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club). Given that the LTA's aspiration is for a 'clubmark' site within 10 minutes drive of all people, there is a need to increase the number of accredited sites / clubs.
- The vast majority of people in the Borough are within 2 to 5 miles of a court that is either currently in community use, or available for community use but currently unused.
- There is a considerable amount of latent demand in the Borough, which has the potential to generate an additional 500 members of tennis clubs. More than half of this demand will be generated in the Scarborough analysis area.
- When the LTA minimum standard for the current number of members (including latent demand) per court is applied there is shown to be a potential over-supply of 14 courts in the Borough.
- Growth in membership numbers as a result of club development and population change over the course of the study period (up to 2030) will result in a requirement for an additional 6 courts in the Borough.
- Analysis of the market segments revealed latent demand for 7 tennis courts in the Scarborough analysis area. Given that the market segments only cover the adult population, this latent demand will have to be met at Scarborough Sports Centre or at an alternative site. The Scarborough Sports Centre currently has 4 spare courts (1 hard and 3 grass) when the current number of members (Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club) per court is compared to the LTA standard. The true nature and extent of latent demand should be discussed with the LTA.
- There is potential to reduce the number of courts (from 11) at Filey Lawn Tennis Club (Southdene), which only generates member demand for 1 court. The site has minimal casual use outside of the summer months.

APPENDIX 11: PLANNING ISSUES

APPENDIX 11: PLANNING ISSUES

11.1 As stated in the introduction to this Playing Pitch Strategy, one of the key drivers to the production of the PPS is to provide a robust evidence base for sport and recreation policies within the emerging Local Plan and for the consideration of planning applications, as required by paragraph 73 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The role of planning in supporting the recommendations and actions of the PPS has not yet been discussed; this is the purpose of this appendix.

Protection of Pitches

11.2 Paragraph 74 of the NPPF states that existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

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

11.3 Similarly, as a statutory consultee for sports pitch assessments and developments, Sport England state within their Planning Policy Statement¹ that they will oppose proposals for the redevelopment of playing fields in all but exceptional circumstances, whether the land is in public, private or educational use. They will object unless one of the following specific circumstances applies:

- 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
- 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
- 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 areas of any playing pitch or the loss of any other sporting/ancillary facilities on the site

¹*A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England: Policy on Planning Applications for Development on Playing Fields* (1997), Sport England

- The playing field or playing fields, which 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
- 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

11.4 This Playing Pitch Strategy has highlighted that there is a relative balance² between the demand and supply of playing pitches in the Borough for all sports, both now and in the future. It states that in order to maintain this balance, pitches should be protected from redevelopment for other uses.

11.5 However, the strategy also acknowledges that there are pitches in the Borough that are not currently being used and are unlikely to be required in the future. In these instances, as suggested by the above criteria, redevelopment for alternative uses may be appropriate.

11.6 Decisions on whether redevelopment is appropriate should be made in light of the recommendations and actions set out within this Playing Pitch Strategy and the criteria within the National Planning Policy Framework and Sport England's exemption policies. A policy that addresses these matters should be included within the emerging Local Plan.

Identifying Sites for the Development of New Pitches

11.7 Some of the recommendations and actions made within the Playing Pitch Strategy, particularly those that involve the identification of sites for development, will require specific policy responses within the emerging Local Plan. In developing the plan, consideration should be given as to whether or not the allocation of specific sites will assist in the delivery of the following actions:

- Provide 7 additional 9v9 pitches and 6 additional 5v5 pitches across the Borough
- Investigate the potential for a dedicated venue for 9v9 and 5v5 football
- Support the development of the proposed Weaponess Sports Village
- Identify a site for the potential development of a 3G pitch in Whitby
- Re-provide a minimum of 4 courts from Scarborough Sports Centre (to be identified) for use by Scarborough Pindar Tennis Club
- Identify a site for the development of at least 2 'Pay and Play' tennis courts in Scarborough
- Work with the LTA and Filey Tennis Club to discuss potential options for rationalising / reducing the number of courts at the Southdene site, including relocation options

² When provision is viewed 'as a whole' (from a Borough-wide and analysis area perspective). It is recognised that there are individual pitches and sites that are currently being overused or have spare capacity. These pitches are highlighted in each of the respective reports.

- 11.8 The identification of sites should be undertaken working alongside the relevant National Governing Bodies for Sport and the clubs directly impacted by the development.

Local Standards

- 11.9 The development and application of local standards can help to deliver sports and recreation facilities through development. They provide the justification for planning obligations and form the basis for addressing deficiencies in provision. Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG17), which has since been superseded by the NPPF, states that local standards should include:

- A quantitative component (how much new provision may be needed)
- A qualitative component (against which to measure the need for enhancement of existing facilities)
- An accessibility component (including distance thresholds and consideration of the cost using a facility)

- 11.10 The Borough Council's current standards are set out within the 'Negotiation of Play, Greenspace & Sport Facilities in Association with New Developments' Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). Given that the standards should be based around the most up-to-date evidence, the SPD should be updated to reflect the findings of this Playing Pitch Strategy.

- 11.11 Alternatively, there is the potential for some of the larger scale developments (as recommended by the strategy) to be funded through a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) charge. The Borough Council is currently considering whether or not to pursue CIL as a method of securing developer contributions in light of some recent viability work on a draft CIL charging schedule.

Quantity Standards

- 11.12 At present the SPD sets out a quantitative standard for 'Outdoor Sports Facilities', which is derived from provision per 1,000 head of population. This format is widely used in national and local standards and is relatively straightforward to understand and implement. However, calculating provision based around total population includes both formal and informal demand, whereas this Playing Pitch Strategy only includes formal demand; that generated by teams. As such, a new approach to securing developer contributions for sports facilities could be required. The need for an alternative approach should be considered when reviewing the SPD.

- 11.13 The starting point for the review should be to update the 'Six Acre Standard' (1.62 hectares per 1,000 population) in line with the latest Fields in Trust standard (1.2 hectares of playing pitches per 1,000 population), which replaced the Six Acre Standard in 2008.

- 11.14 An appropriate method could be to negotiate contributions on a site-by-site basis in light of the recommendations and actions made for the relevant analysis area within the PPS. For large sites this could mean providing additional pitches where there is a proven need for additional provision in the area. Alternatively, it could mean off-site contributions for smaller schemes, which could be used to address some of the issues in the area; either

collectively (multiple schemes contributing to a larger pitch related development) or individually.

- 11.15 In the absence of quantitative issues (lack of capacity), these contributions could be used to address some of the qualitative issues identified within the relevant area. This would avoid the over-provision of pitches in an area, which would only serve to add to the maintenance budget. Alternatively, additional emphasis could be placed on the development / upgrading of other forms of green space in the area; particularly those forms of green space that can be used for sport on an informal basis.
- 11.16 It is also recommended that the costs within the SPD are updated to reflect the most up-to-date estimates set out within the Sport England 'Kitbag: Facility Costs'.

Quality Standards

- 11.17 There is a clear and distinguishable link between the quality of a playing pitch and the willingness of teams to use them. Ensuring high quality standards in pitch provision encourages participation in sport.
- 11.18 The Playing Pitch Strategy utilised a non-technical assessment method to establish the current quality of all sports pitches and their associated facilities in the Borough. This process helped to identify sites and facilities with particular deficiencies that require attention; these are highlighted within each of the respective reports. Where possible, developer contributions should be focused on helping to address these qualitative issues in the existing pitch stock.
- 11.19 The development of new sites and the upgrading of existing facilities should be undertaken in line with the most up-to-date design guidance, prepared by the relevant NGB and as described in the following documents:
- Football Pitches:
http://www.thefa.com/GetIntoFootball/~/_link.aspx?_id=2B126098B0014E32A550A5560117734E&_z=z
 - Cricket Pitches:
<http://www.ecb.co.uk/development/facilities-funding/facilities-guidance-and-project-development/>
 - Rugby Pitches:
<http://www.rfu.com/managingrugby/clubdevelopment/facilitiesandequipment.aspx>
 - Artificial Grass Pitches:
http://www.sportengland.org/facilities_planning/design_guidance_notes.aspx
- 11.20 The quality of new facilities and improvements to existing facilities should be negotiated on a case-by-case basis in line with the recommendations of the Playing Pitch Strategy and the design guidance set out above.

Accessibility Standards

11.21 PPG17 sets out accessibility standards as distance thresholds; the maximum distance that typical users can reasonably be expected to travel using different modes of transport. Similarly, it also states that new facilities should be located where they will be accessible and used effectively.

11.22 Rather than seeking to apply distance thresholds, in planning for the provision of new facilities, emphasis should be placed on meeting areas of unsatisfied need or addressing existing overuse of pitches. The preference is for new pitches to be developed within the boundaries of existing sites, which will minimise the potential impact of such development. This approach encourages the growth of existing clubs as opposed to the development of new clubs, which could require the identification of new sites.

11.23 Where provision cannot be enhanced within existing sites, consideration should be given to their extension. Finally, new / stand-alone sites should be located as close to the source of the unmet demand, where acceptable in planning terms. These principles should be applied when developing enhanced / new pitch provision in the Borough.