



SELBY DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT REPORT NOVEMBER 2020

QUALITY, INTEGRITY, PROFESSIONALISM

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ABBREVIATIONS

3G	Third Generation (artificial turf)
AGP	Artificial Grass Pitch
AP	Active Partnership
ARLFC	Amateur Rugby League Football Club
BC	Bowls Club
BE	Bowls England
CFA	County Football Association
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
EH	England Hockey
ERFA	East Riding County Football Association
FA	Football Association
FC	Football Club
FE	Further Education
FF	Football Foundation
GMA	Grounds Management Association
HE	Higher Education
KKP	Knight, Kavanagh and Page
LTA	Lawn Tennis Association
NC	Netball Club
NGB	National Governing Body
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PPS	Playing Pitch Strategy
RFL	Rugby Football League
RFU	Rugby Football Union
RUFC	Rugby Union Football Club
S106	Section 106
SDC	Selby District Council
SE	Sport England
TC	Tennis Club
TGR	Team Generation Rate
U	Under
WR	World Rugby
WRFA	West Riding County Football Association

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PART 1: INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1: Introduction

This is the Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) Assessment Report for Selby District. It presents a supply and demand assessment of playing pitch and other outdoor sports facilities in Selby District in accordance with Sport England's The Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance: An approach to developing and delivering a The Playing Pitch Strategy. This forms part of a wider study including an Indoor Sports Facilities Assessment.

The PPS guidance details a stepped approach that is separated into five distinct stages:

- ◀ Stage A: Preparation
 - ◀ Step 1: Clarify why the Playing Pitch Strategy is being developed
 - ◀ Step 2: Set up the management arrangements
 - ◀ Step 3: Tailor the approach
- ◀ Stage B: Information Gathering
 - ◀ Step 4: Develop an audit of playing pitches
 - ◀ Step 5: Develop a picture of demand
- ◀ Stage C: Assessment
 - ◀ Step 6: Understand how each site is being used
 - ◀ Step 7: Develop the current picture of provision
 - ◀ Step 8: Carry out scenario testing
- ◀ Stage D: Key Findings & Issues
 - ◀ Step 9: Identify key findings & issues
 - ◀ Step 10: Check and challenge key findings & issues
- ◀ Stage E: Strategy Development & Implementation
 - ◀ Step 11: Develop conclusions & recommendations
 - ◀ Step 12: Develop an action & implementation plan
 - ◀ Step 13: Adopt, monitor and review the Playing Pitch Strategy

Stages A to C are covered in this report, with Stage D and Stage E covered in the subsequent strategy document. This Assessment and subsequent Strategy will run from 2019-2040, in line with the new Local Plan for Selby District.

Covid-19

Since the start of the production of the summer elements of the Assessment Report there has been global pandemic from the spreading of Covid-19 (Coronavirus). This led England to enter an unprecedented state of Lockdown from the 23rd March 2020. Lockdown required the general public to remain at home and only leave their households for food, health reasons or work (only if work cannot be carried out at home). In addition, if people were to go outside, they were to remain two metres apart. This understandably led to all sporting activities including all those covered in the Playing Pitch Strategy documents to cease until further notice.

The data captured for winter sports (rugby, football, hockey) in this Assessment Report was carried out between January and February 2020 and as such is an accurate reflection of supply and demand, with the majority of the seasons demand having been played.

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The data capture for summer sports (cricket, rugby league, bowls, tennis and netball) was undertaken in September 2020. All summer sports captured within this document resumed activity between July and August this year. Consultation with clubs in Selby District has been tailored to understand the consequential affect lockdown and the Covid-19 pandemic had on both demand for each sport and access to facilities.

It is currently unknown what the future impact of Covid-19 and the lockdown will have on participation and the quality of provision for each sport referenced in the documents. Therefore, it is acknowledged that as part of the Playing Pitch Strategy Stage E process, the review of the documents should ensure that any recommendations made are still accurate based on future levels of supply and demand.

As part of Stage E the PPS should be reviewed on an annual basis from the date it is formally signed off by the Steering Group. A review will help to maintain the momentum and commitment built up during its development. Given current circumstances an annual meeting, which could coincide with the annual NGB affiliation process, would be beneficial to understand what impact, if any, Covid-19 and the Lockdown has had within the District. For more information regarding the Stage E process please see Part 8: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date or see <http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/planning-for-sport/planning-tools-and-guidance/playing-pitch-strategy-guidance/>

1.2: Local context

Selby District Council Plan 2020 to 2040

The Council Plan identifies that Selby's vision is "a great place". It sets out ambitions for the next ten years and how it plans to deliver its priorities. Key strategic priorities and objectives in achieving them up to 2040 are:

- ◀ A great place to live
 - ◀ Improved housing supply
 - ◀ Better quality council homes
 - ◀ Improved town centres

- ◀ A great place to enjoy
 - ◀ Improved environmental quality
 - ◀ Safe neighbourhoods
 - ◀ Improved sustainable transport
 - ◀

- ◀ A great place to grow
 - ◀ Increased investment in the district
 - ◀ More well paid jobs
 - ◀ Higher skills levels

- ◀ A council delivering great value
 - ◀ Digitally enabled customer service
 - ◀ Good quality services
 - ◀ Financially sustainable

These are based on the principles of collaboration, community focus, customer-centredness and wellbeing, which are formally considered and tested as part of decision-making in delivering the Council Plan. This is underpinned by three-year delivery plans noting specific Council actions to deliver in that period to achieve stated ambitions by the end of the decade.

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Selby District Emerging new Local Plan

The preparation of a new Local Plan is currently being undertaken help to ensure that the Council has a development plan for the whole District, in line with current national planning guidance which properly reflects its Economic Strategy and Corporate Priorities.

A new Local Plan which will provide a long-term strategy for the whole District. It replaces the Core Strategy Document adopted in 2013 and the 'saved' policies from the 2005 Local Plan. Together with any adopted Neighbourhood Plans and emerging Joint Minerals and Waste Plan the new Local Plan will make up the development plan for the District. It will be supported by a Policies Maps which will identify allocations of land and constraints to development.

Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities Strategy – 2016

The Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities Strategy was produced during the preparation of the Site Allocations Local Plan: Pool of Sites Consultation (October – November 2017). These documents are currently being updated.

North Yorkshire Health and Well-being Strategy 2015-2020

The Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy is produced by the North Yorkshire Health and Wellbeing Board. It explains the health and wellbeing priorities set in order to tackle needs identified across the county. Its purpose is to improve people's health and wellbeing as identified in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA).

Its stated vision is North Yorkshire should be a place where communities flourish, people shape services and have control of their lives. It has been prepared in order to address some of the following issues:

- ◀ People in North Yorkshire are living longer than ever before. That offers potential to enjoy more years of healthy, active life from childhood right into old age by helping oneself and families to live well. But it also means that there may be a need for more help as the population gets older, to age well and be as healthy and independent as possible for as long as possible.
- ◀ Not all the communities in North Yorkshire are as healthy as they could be. Life expectancy, for example, can vary by as much as 11 years between the richest and poorest areas of the district. There are widening variations in obesity between children living in affluent and deprived neighbourhoods. The aim is to reduce the gaps as part of this strategy to make North Yorkshire healthier and happier.
- ◀ There are more demands on the money available to the health and care system than in the past. This means all organisations need to plan carefully about how to spend budgets. By doing this in partnership and using new technology it is believed that the Health and Wellbeing Board can deliver better value for money and do more with the resources it has at its disposal.

The strategy's five key themes are:

- ◀ Connected communities.
- ◀ Start well
- ◀ Live well
- ◀ Age well
- ◀ Dying well

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Inspiring Healthy Lifestyles (IHL)

IHL works in partnership with SDC to deliver leisure facilities/service in the District. It is a social enterprise and charitable trust operating leisure services in Selby District, Wigan (Greater Manchester) and Cannock Chase (Staffordshire). Its stated aim is to provide the very best in leisure and culture, creating opportunities for people to change their lives, investing in facilities and adding value for public benefit. It delivers a wide range of leisure and cultural services. IHL was awarded an extended 15-year contract in 2015.

In terms of outdoor sports facilities, IHL's services include leisure centre management at Selby Leisure Centre where there is a full size artificial grass pitch, as well as co-ordination of pitch bookings for local authority managed pitches such as Freemantle Recreation Ground, where IHL staff also line mark the pitches.

1.3: Stage A: Prepare and tailor the approach

Management arrangements

A project team from the Council has worked with KKP to ensure that all relevant information is readily available and to support the consultants as necessary to ensure that project stages and milestones are delivered on time, within the cost envelope and to the required quality standard to meet Sport England guidance.

Further to this, a Steering Group is and has been responsible for the direction of the Playing Pitch Strategy from a strategic perspective and for supporting, checking and challenging the work of the project team. The Steering Group is made up of representatives from Selby District Council, Sport England, North Yorkshire Sport and National Governing Bodies of Sport.

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

- ◀ Be a champion for playing pitch provision in the area and promote the value and importance of the Playing Pitch Strategy
- ◀ Ensure implementation of the Playing Pitch Strategy recommendations and action plan
- ◀ Monitor and evaluate the outcomes of the Playing Pitch Strategy
- ◀ Ensure that the Playing Pitch Strategy is kept up to date and refreshed

Why the Playing Pitch Strategy is being developed

The rationale for undertaking this study is to update current levels of provision within Selby District across the public, private, education, voluntary and commercial sectors and to compare this with current and likely future levels of demand.

Its primary purpose is to provide a strategic framework which ensures that the provision of outdoor sports facilities meet local and community needs of existing and future residents. The strategies will be produced in accordance with national planning guidance and provide robust and objective justification for future sporting provision throughout Selby District.

One of the core planning principles of the National Planning Policy Framework (2019) is to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs. Paragraph 96 discusses the importance of access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation that can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.

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Paragraphs 96 and 97 discuss assessments and the protection of “existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields”. Paragraph 99 and 100 also promote the identification of important green spaces by local communities and the protection of these facilities. Such spaces may include playing fields.

This strategy provides an evidence base for planning decisions and funding bids and background evidence to support Local Plan policies in relation to formal recreation. It will ensure that this evidence is sound, robust and capable of being scrutinised through examination and meets the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (2018).

Scope

The Assessment Report provides detail in respect of what exists in the District. With regards to each sport, the PPS will specifically consider the number of pitches/facilities and will take into account the size, quality, location, accessibility and capacity of the provision as well as accompanying ancillary facilities such as changing accommodation, toilets and car parking.

It also considers the demand for facilities based on population distribution and planned growth. The full list of sports facilities covered is set out below.

Pitch sports (i.e. football, rugby union, rugby league, hockey and cricket) will be assessed using the guidance set out in Sport England’s Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance: An approach to developing and delivering a playing pitch strategy. In addition, any other grass sport pitches identified during the project will also be included.

Pitch sports:

- ◀ Football pitches
- ◀ Rugby union pitches
- ◀ Rugby league
- ◀ Cricket pitches
- ◀ Third generation artificial grass (3G) pitches
- ◀ Artificial grass pitches (AGPs - including use for hockey)

Non-pitch facilities (e.g. bowls, tennis etc) will be assessed using Sport England’s Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance (2014). This requires a different methodology to assess supply and demand to that used for pitch sports.

Non-pitch sports:

- ◀ Outdoor bowling greens
- ◀ Outdoor tennis courts
- ◀ Netball courts

Extent of the study area

Selby is mainly a rural district that covers an area of 602km, made up of countryside that is interspersed with the three market towns of Selby, Sherburn in Elmet and Tadcaster. They are supplemented by a range of larger villages that provide some services, access to larger towns and employment opportunities, plus many smaller rural villages and hamlets.

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Figure 1.1 illustrates that Selby is the southernmost district of North Yorkshire. It borders the City of York (a unitary authority), the districts of the City of Leeds and the City of Wakefield in West Yorkshire, the town of Doncaster in South Yorkshire, the ceremonial county of the East Riding of Yorkshire and the Borough of Harrogate. It is centrally dissected from north to south by the A19 and east to west by the A63. The map depicts how key transport routes including the M62, A1 (M) A64, A1041 with routes in and out of Selby having a primary bearing.

Figure 1.1: Selby District with main roads



Many parishes have their own playing field sites, most notably for football and cricket, which are managed directly through Parish/Town Councils, thus there are relatively few playing field sites managed directly by the District Council through IHL.

A number of parish and town councils in the District are developing neighbourhood plans, whilst there is one presently adopted; the Appleton Roebuck and Acaster Selby Neighbourhood Development Plan. Neighbourhood planning is a key part of the Government's Localism agenda. It aims to give local communities greater power to shape development by taking a more active role in the development of planning policies at a local level. The PPS will be able to inform the development of neighbourhood plans from a recreation and formal sport perspective.

Cross boundary issues are explored to determine the level of imported and exported demand. This applies to demand that migrates to and from neighbouring local authorities such as York, Harrogate, Leeds and Wakefield.

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What makes Selby District different?

Historically the District's economy has been dominated by agriculture, coal mining and energy industries, with Selby town being the main employment centre, supplemented by industrial and distribution based growth in Sherburn in Elmet. The topographical landscape of Selby District is low-lying in several areas and has been prone to flooding in the past, notably areas close to the river Wharfe including playing field sites such as Tadcaster Albion FC and adjacent site The Ings.

The District is divided into 74 separate parishes, most of which have a Parish Council or have a joint Parish Council with one or more neighbouring parishes. There are 56 Parish Councils and three Town Councils (Selby, Tadcaster and Barby & Osgodby). There are eight parishes which do not have a Parish Council but instead have Parish Meetings.

Health statistics in the District show that obesity levels in Selby District are higher than average among adults, but lower among children; life expectancy is about average; Selby District's once per week sports participation rate overall as measured in 2016 was 33.3%, which is below the national average of 36.1%. The market segments with the highest participation rates and which are most likely to play pitch sports in general are aged from 16 – 34.

However, the 'active population' is estimated to decline by 0.5% overall to 2027 and increase only slightly by 2.9% by 2037, as the population is projected to age gradually. Demand for sport will therefore decrease overall in the short term unless positive action is taken and increase only slightly in the latter period.

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

A clear picture of supply and demand for outdoor sports facilities in Selby District needs to be provided to include an accurate assessment of quantity and quality. This is achieved through consultation with key stakeholders to ensure that they inform the subsequent strategy. It informs current demand, adequacy, usage, future demand and strategies for maintenance and investment for outdoor sports facilities.

Gather supply information and views – an audit of playing pitches

Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance uses the following definitions of a playing pitch and playing field. These definitions are set out by the Government in the 2015 'Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order'.¹

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

Although the statutory definition of a playing field meets a minimum size, this Playing Pitch Strategy includes smaller size sites that contribute to the supply side, for example, a site containing one mini 5v5 football pitch² (as this is less than 0.2 hectares). This Playing Pitch Strategy counts individual grass pitches (as a delineated area) as the basic unit of supply. The definition of a playing pitch also includes artificial grass pitches.

¹ www.sportengland.org>Facilities and Planning> Planning Applications

² Refer to Table 2.1 for football pitch format definitions

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Quantity

Where known, all outdoor sports facilities are included irrespective of ownership, management and use. Sites were initially identified using Sport England's Active Places web-based database, with the Council and National Governing Bodies of Sport supporting the process by checking and updating this initial data. This was also verified against club information supplied by local leagues.

For each site, the following details were recorded in the project database (which will be supplied upon completion of the project as an electronic file):

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

Accessibility

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

- ◀ **Community use** - facilities in public, voluntary, private or commercial ownership or management (including education sites) recorded as being available for hire and currently in use by teams playing in community leagues.
- ◀ **Available but unused** - facilities that are available for hire but are not currently used by teams which play in community leagues; this most often applies to school sites but can also apply to sites which are expensive to hire.
- ◀ **No community use** - facilities which as a matter of policy or practice are not available for hire or used by teams playing in community leagues. This should include professional club pitches along with some semi-professional club pitches, where play is restricted to the first or second team.
- ◀ **Disused** – provision that is not being used at all by any users and is not available for community hire either. Once these sites are disused for five or more years they will then be categorised as 'lapsed sites'.
- ◀ **Lapsed** - last known use was more than five years ago (these fall outside of Sport England's statutory remit but still have to be assessed using the criteria in paragraph 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework).

As far as possible the Assessment Report aims to capture all of the pitches within Selby District. However, there may be instances, for example, on school sites, where access was not possible and has led to omissions within the report. Where pitches have not been recorded within the report they remain as pitches and for planning purposes continue to be so. Furthermore, exclusion of a pitch does not mean that it is not required from a supply and demand point of view.

Quality

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

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

The quality of all outdoor sports facilities identified in the audit and the ancillary facilities supporting them are assessed regardless of ownership, management or availability. Along with capturing any details specific to the individual facilities and sites, a quality rating is also recorded within the audit for each. These ratings are used to help estimate the capacity to accommodate competitive and other play within the supply and demand assessment.

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

Gather demand information and views

Presenting an accurate picture of current demand for outdoor sports facilities (i.e. recording how and when provision is used) is important when undertaking a supply and demand assessment. Demand for outdoor sports facilities in Selby District tends to fall within the categories of organised competitive play and organised training. There may also be some informal play recorded.

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

In addition, latent, unmet, imported and exported demand for provision is also identified within each section. Unmet and latent demand is defined as the number of additional teams that could be fielded if access to a sufficient number of outdoor sports facilities (and ancillary provision) was available, whereas exported and imported demand refers to those that are playing outside of their local authority of choice. Please refer to Appendix One: Glossary of Terms for further details.

A variety of consultation methods were used to collate such demand information. Firstly, face to face consultation was carried out with key clubs from each sport, thus allowing for the collection of detailed demand information and an exploration of key issues to be interrogated and more accurately assessed. For all remaining clubs, an online survey (converted to postal if required) was utilised.

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

As key providers and users of outdoor sports facilities, educational establishments were also consulted. This involved face to face meetings with secondary schools/colleges and an online survey being sent to primary schools.

Future demand

Alongside current demand, it is important for a Playing Pitch Strategy to assess whether the future demand for playing pitches can be met. Using Office of National Statistics population projections, as well as likely participation growth informed through consultation, an estimate can be made of the likely future demand for playing pitches.

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Team generation rates are used to provide an indication of how many people it may take to generate a team (by gender and age group) in order to help estimate the change in demand for pitch sports that may arise from any population change. Future demand for pitches is calculated by adding the percentage increases to the population increases. This figure is then applied to the team generation rates and is presented on a sport by sport basis.

Population growth

The current resident population in Selby District is 89,106 (2018 mid-year estimates³). By 2040 (the period to which this assessment projects population based future demand, in line with the Local Plan period) the population is projected to increase to 96,961⁴ representing an increase of 7,855 (or equivalent to a percentage increase of 8.8%) according to Office of National Statistics data.

As Office of National Statistics figures are available by individual age brackets (to reflect team growth) this is considered the most accurate data set to apply to team generation rates (as identified above) to calculate likely future demand within the Assessment Report.

Housing growth

The target for the number of homes required across the District comes directly from the central government standard approach that will be used by all local authorities across the UK. This number is derived from Office of National Statistics population and household projections with adjustments made to take account of local house price to earnings ratios.

The 2020 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) has assessed 613 sites for housing use; these have a total capacity of 48,095 dwellings. The vast majority of them have been found to be deliverable, 25 were moved back to years 6-10 of the plan period due to significant restraints and 2 are in the years 11-15. 2 sites had major constraints and have been held in abeyance. Large sites with planning permission have been assessed in detail in this SHLAA; most have been found to be deliverable in the first five years. The number of specific deliverable sites means there is no need for broad locations of growth to be identified.

The findings of this assessment inform the calculations in the five-year housing land supply report. The assessment data from this report will also be used to inform the Publication Draft Site Allocations Local Plan Document.

Five Year Housing Land Supply Report 2020-2025 (5YHLS)

The purpose is to set out an updated methodology to assess the 5-year housing land supply. The projection of sites is based on 2020 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) methodology. The 5YHLS consists of eight types of sites (Planning Permissions, Section 106 Agreements, Prior Approval, Allocations, Deliverable SHLAA Sites, Windfall Sites, Previous Housing Delivery, Final Calculation- Publication of 5 Year Supply).

These 8 types of sites have a total gross capacity of 3,862. The total number of deliverable dwellings that can be delivered in the next five years is 2,772. The housing target as set out by the standard methodology is to deliver a minimum of 365 homes per year across the District and this starting point gives a basic five-year requirement for 1,825 homes across the District.

³ Source: Office of National Statistics Mid-2018 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Single Year of Age and Sex

⁴ Source: ONS 2018-based Subnational Population Projections, by Single Year of Age and Sex

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1.5: Stage C: Assess the supply and demand information and views

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

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

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

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

As a guide, the Football Association (FA), Rugby Football Union (RFU) and the English Cricket Board (ECB) have set a standard number of matches that each grass pitch type should be able to accommodate without adversely affecting its quality.

Table 1.3: Summary of carrying capacity for playing pitches

Sport	Pitch type	Number of match equivalent sessions		
		Good quality	Standard quality	Poor quality
Football	Adult pitches	3 per week	2 per week	1 per week
	Youth pitches	4 per week	2 per week	1 per week
	Mini pitches	6 per week	4 per week	2 per week
Rugby Union*	Natural inadequate	2 per week	1.5 per week	0.5 per week
	Natural adequate	3 per week	2 per week	1.5 per week
	Pipe drained	3.25 per week	2.5 per week	1.75 per week
	Pipe and slit drained	3.5 per week	3 per week	2 per week
Cricket	One grass wicket	5 per season	4 per season	0 per season
	One synthetic wicket	60 per season	60 per season	0 per season

For hockey, the capacity of an artificial grass pitch (AGP) is dependent on various factors including availability, floodlighting and current usage levels. Generally, a floodlit sand artificial grass pitch can accommodate up to four matches throughout one day. Similarly, for third generation artificial grass pitches (3G pitches), due to the variation in accommodating different football formats, a set capacity rating is unavailable. However, a scenario for accommodating football matches on third generation artificial grass pitches (with recommended programming) will be run in the Strategy.

For tennis, the LTA suggests a broad guide to help approximate members per court ratio. This is set at 40/60/100/200 (non-floodlit outdoor court, floodlit outdoor court, seasonal indoor and permanent indoor respectively).

However, it should be noted these numbers provide a guide to clubs for achieving financial sustainability, they do not constitute a pure terms calculation an upper limits of court capacity (i.e. could a three court, floodlit venue only sustain 180 members). Working out capacity requires a more nuanced approach taking into account issues including type of court, programming, age of member, and demand for different types of play.

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For athletics, there is no maximum capacity set out by UK Athletics. Instead a minimum membership of 200 is required to ensure that tracks remain sustainable.

For all remaining bowls and netball there are no nationally recognised capacity recommendations set out by National Governing Bodies of Sport. Instead, potential capacity is evaluated on a site by site basis following consultation and site assessments.

Develop the current picture of provision

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

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

Identify the key findings and issues

By completing Steps 1-5 it is possible to identify several findings and issues relating to the supply, demand and adequacy of outdoor sports provision in Selby District. This report seeks to identify and present the key findings and issues prior to development of the Strategy and Action Plan for Selby District.

Develop the future picture of provision (scenario testing)

Modelling scenarios to assess whether existing provision can cater for unmet, latent, exported and future demand is made after the capacity analysis. This will also include, for example, removing sites with unsecured community use to demonstrate the impact this would have if these sites were to be decommissioned in the future.

The scenario testing generally occurs in the Strategy and Action Plan that proceeds this document and therefore does not form part of the Assessment Report.

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PART 2: FOOTBALL

2.1: Introduction

This section of the report focuses on the supply and demand for grass football pitches. Part 6 captures supply and demand for third generation artificial grass (3G) pitches which are the preferred artificial surface type for football. In future, it is anticipated that there will be a growing demand for these pitches for competitive football fixtures, especially to accommodate mini and youth football.

Administration and governance

The organisation primarily responsible for the development of football in Selby District is West Riding County FA (WRFA). It is also responsible for the administration, in terms of discipline, rules and regulations, cup competitions and representative matches, development of clubs and facilities, volunteers, referees, coaching courses and delivering national football schemes. However, it is not the only County FA with affiliated clubs playing within the District, as six clubs affiliate instead to East Riding County FA (ERFA).

West Riding is one of just three areas nationally which has a long-established District FA system in place. Whilst many of their previous functions have since been taken on through the role of the County FA, District FAs are more local and continue to run local cup competitions. There are 13 District FAs, including Barkston Ash District FA based in Selby District.

Local Football Facility Plan

To support in delivery of both the current and superseding FA National Game Strategy (NGS), the FA has commissioned a nationwide consultancy project. A Local Football Facility Plan (LFFP) will be produced for every local authority across England. Each plan will be unique to its area as well as being diverse in its representation. It is expected that all LFFPs will be signed off by spring 2020.

Each LFFP is strategically aligned to the National Football Facilities Strategy; a 10-year plan to change the landscape of football facilities in England. The National Football Facilities Strategy represents a major funding commitment from the national funding partners (The FA, Premier League, Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, Football Foundation) to inform and direct an estimated one billion pounds of investment into football facilities over the next ten years.

A

The Local Football Facility Plan for Selby District was completed in late 2018. It identifies 16 potential projects for investment which will transform local football facilities.

Each LFFP will build upon Playing Pitch Strategy findings (where present and current) regarding the formal and affiliated game, to also include strategic priorities for investment across small sided football (recreational and informal including indoors). The LFFP will also incorporate consultation with groups outside of formal football, as well as underrepresented communities. This includes those which may be key partners with regards to football for behavioural change and groups which may be key drivers of FA National Games Strategy priorities around participation in the likes of women and girls' football, disability football and futsal. In Selby, both North Yorkshire Sport and the Leeds United Foundation were consulted to input around these matters.

LFFPs identify key projects to be delivered and act as an investment portfolio for projects that require funding. As such, around 90% of all national football investment through the funding partners will be identified via LFFPs.

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It is important to recognise that a LFFP is an investment portfolio of priority projects for potential investment - it is not a detailed supply and demand analysis of all pitch provision in a local area. Consequently, it cannot be used in place of a Playing Pitch Strategy and is not an accepted evidence base for site change of use or disposal. A LFFP will, however, build on available/existing local evidence and strategic plans and may adopt relevant actions from a Playing Pitch Strategy and/or complement these with additional investment priorities.

Consultation

There are 26 organisations in Selby District which affiliate to WRFA and six to ERFA. Thirty of these are community football clubs and two are community/education based football programmes run by the Leeds United Foundation.

All clubs were invited to consult either via face to face meeting, telephone or online survey to inform this report. Following several attempts by KKP and the County FAs to chase non-responses (before and during the Covid19 lockdown), only ten football clubs responded to consultation requests, representing a team response rate of just over half (52%).

Although the 75% recommended response rate has not been reached, it should be noted that half of non-responding clubs have just one or two teams and are agreed as being highly unlikely to respond at this stage. However, large to moderately sized clubs, Sherburn White Rose (24 teams), Malt Shovel and Barlby Raiders Juniors (each nine teams) also did not respond despite direct contact being made from the County FA. To help fill gaps in local knowledge, further information has been provided by the County FA.

2.2: Supply

The audit identifies a total of 85 formally marked grass football pitches in Selby District across 43 sites. Of these, 73 are reportedly available for community use across 37 sites. Seven sites have 12 identified pitches which are reportedly unavailable for community use.

Further to identified pitch supply, some have smaller pitch formats overmarked onto them and are used for other formats of play. These smaller pitches do not feature in the overall supply as they are not dedicated pitch areas, with lines drawn over the existing larger pitch type which has been accounted for.

For the location of sites please see Figure 2.1 and for a full breakdown of football supply, please refer to Table 2.11.

Table 2.2: Summary of supply (available for community use)

Number and type of pitches					Total
Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	
33	20	7	8	5	73

Most available pitches in Selby District (33 pitches - 45%) are adult size which is, in part, due to youth 11v11 teams playing on adult pitches (and younger junior teams where overmarking occurs). This is not ideal for junior players and is not in line with the recent FA Youth Review.

Just seven of the 73 available pitches are youth 9v9 size, representing 9% of the available supply in Selby District, which is low in relation to the proportion of youth 9v9 teams (33 teams, 18% of all teams) which should be playing matches on this size pitch. Eighteen of the 33 youth 9v9 teams play on a non-recommended pitch type, of which ten do so on adult pitches.

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

Table 2.3: Football pitch types and sizes

Team type	Pitch type	FA recommended pitch dimensions (metres excluding run offs)	FA recommended pitch dimensions (metres including run offs)
Adult	Adult	100x64	106x70
Under 15 – Under 16	Youth 11v11	91x55	97x61
Under 13 – Under 14	Youth 11v11	82x50	88x56
Under 11 – Under 12	Youth 9v9	73x46	79x52
Under 9 – Under 10	Mini 7v7	55x37	61x43
Under 7 – Under 8	Mini 5v5	37x27	43x33

Future supply

There are proposals to develop two new natural grass football pitches as part of the re-provision of playing field to be lost at Eggborough Power Station which previously accommodated a bowling green, cricket pitch and one adult football pitch. Provision is proposed to be re-provided adjacent to the existing site across two land parcels, Parcel A accommodating two adult football pitches, bowling green and pavilion, with a new cricket pitch and pavilion on Parcel B. As of May 2020, Sport England maintains a holding objection to the plans on the basis of issues relating to design of replacement cricket facilities, though the aspects relating to the pitches are deemed to be acceptable.

Thorpe United FC is reportedly seeking to acquire additional land at a second site yet to be identified, as Thorpe Willoughby Sports Association is perceived to be operating at capacity. If a site is acquired, the Club hopes to mark pitches and provide a clubhouse.

Tadcaster Magnet CC is part of proposals to develop a multi-sport site at land known as Queens Garden's in Tadcaster, in partnership with Tadcaster Magnets FC, Tadcaster Magnets HC and Tadcaster Magnets Sports and Social Club. The proposals include provision of new grass pitches for football, a 3G pitch, a hockey suitable AGP and tennis/netball courts in addition to the existing cricket and bowling facilities. The clubs together also aspire to improve ancillary provision serving the proposed facilities.

To deliver all phases of the project in full would require acquisition of land neighbouring the existing Tadcaster Magnets Sports and Social Club, with three different landowners currently in possession of the land assets identified. Initial feasibility has been undertaken though this stage the long-standing proposal remains aspirational with no funding identified and its realisation also dependent on the sale of some existing playing field sites at which the aforementioned sporting clubs play.

Lapsed/disused supply

Disused playing pitches are those which have not been used at all by any users and are not available for community hire either. Once these sites are disused for five or more years they will then be categorised as 'lapsed sites'.

The 2016 Selby PPS identified the following sites, each of which, previously accommodated a single adult football pitch, as disused:

- ◀ Barlow Football Field

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- ◀ Drax Playing Field
- ◀ Lowfield Lane
- ◀ Wistow Playing Field

One of the two playing fields at Foxhill Lane Playing Fields is now disused and has become overgrown. It previously accommodated football and was identified in a recent FA Pitch Improvement Programme (PIP) visit as being sizeable enough to accommodate a youth 9v9 pitch.

Pitch quality

The quality of football pitches across Selby District have been assessed via a combination of site visits (using non-technical assessments as determined by the FA⁵) and user consultation to reach and apply an agreed rating as follows:

- ◀ Good
- ◀ Standard
- ◀ Poor

The percentage parameters used for the non-technical assessments were as follows: Good (>80%), Standard (50-80%), Poor (<50%).

Pitch quality primarily influences the carrying capacity of a site; often pitches lack the maintenance necessary to sustain levels of use. As such the weighting of the non-technical site assessments for football pitches falls heavily on the maintenance regime. Pitches that receive little to no ongoing repair or post-season remedial work are therefore more likely to be assessed as poor quality, therefore limiting the number of games they are able to accommodate each week without it having a detrimental effect on quality.

Conversely, well maintained pitches that are tended to regularly are likely to be of a higher standard and capable of taking a number of matches without a significant reduction in surface quality.

The table below summarises the quality of grass football pitches that are available for community use in Selby District.

Table 2.4: Summary of quality (community use pitches)

	Adult pitches			Youth pitches			Mini pitches		
	Good	Standard	Poor	Good	Standard	Poor	Good	Standard	Poor
Total	6	19	8	4	15	8	2	11	-

Of the football pitches available for community use in Selby District, 12 are rated as good quality and 16 as poor quality. However, most pitches are rated as standard quality (45 pitches – 62%).

Most pitches are rated as standard quality due to basic maintenance regimes which in several cases extend only to grass cutting. For example, at Parish Council managed sites, pitches are often cut by subcontractors but receive no other remedial or off-season works unless undertaken by the resident club. Most non-technical assessment scores for standard quality pitches reflect this, scoring between 50-60% (i.e. nearer to poor quality), with just three sites (Ulleskelf Sports Ground, Tadcaster Magnets Sports Club and North Duffield Playing Fields) achieving a non-technical score of above 60%.

⁵ See Appendix 3 for the non-technical assessment for grass football pitches

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For a full site by site breakdown of quality, please refer to Table 2.11: Football pitch capacity analysis.

Hemingbrough United FC U11s currently play on a mini 7v7 pitch at The Crown Inn, despite requiring a youth 9v9 pitch, due to a lack of available pitch space in the area. The site is not of sufficient size to accommodate a 9v9 pitch.

Brayton Belles Ladies FC is based at Selby College. Despite the pitches being located on a floodplain, they are reported to drain well due to the drainage installed beneath the pitches. The College maintains both this site and also the District Council owned pitches at the adjacent Dennison Road site.

Brayton FC reports that pitches at Brayton High School are subject to surface damage by moles, impacting on quality for use.

There are recurring reports from clubs that ground conditions make it difficult to improve pitch quality, notably that several sites have a high clay content within the soil. This means that pitches often play well in the early and late parts of the season, though in some cases can become too dried out and tough. The opposite tends to be the case in winter months, with the soil retaining water and draining poorly due to the clay content, becoming unusable, in some cases for several weeks.

Flooding and weather impact

Flooding has impacted many facilities in Selby District, most significantly in 2015 and more recently in early 2020. Several playing field sites are located within floodplain areas meaning they are especially prone and vulnerable to flooding. The effects of this flooding have been particularly prevalent in Tadcaster, where Tadcaster Albion FC and The Ings lie directly adjacent to the River Wharfe. This rendered pitches unusable and has caused significant damage to clubhouse and ancillary facilities, left in need of replacement after being rendered unusable by flood damage.

Tadcaster Albion FC and Tadcaster Juniors have expressed interest in relocating away from the area to develop facilities elsewhere in Tadcaster in order to reduce the impact of flooding in future on participation, though Tadcaster is not the only area impacted by floods like this.

Image: Flooding at The Ings in Tadcaster (2015)



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Overmarking of pitches

Overmarking of pitches can cause notable damage to the surface quality and lead to overuse beyond recommended capacity. This can lead to targeted areas of surface damage due to a large amount of play focused on high traffic areas, particularly the middle third of the pitch. Over marking of pitches not only influences available capacity, it also causes logistical issues regarding kick off times; for example, when two teams of differing age formats are playing at the same site.

Teams are recorded as playing matches on non-recommended pitch types at the following sites, mainly youth 9v9 (18 teams) on adult or youth 11v11 pitches or mini soccer on adult pitches (23 mini soccer teams).

- ◀ Barlby High School
- ◀ The Crown Inn
- ◀ North Duffield Playing Fields
- ◀ Riccall Jubilee Sports Field
- ◀ Foxhill Lane Playing Fields
- ◀ Selby College
- ◀ Brayton High School
- ◀ Selby Olympia (Ouse Bank Recreation Ground)
- ◀ Hambleton Recreation Ground
- ◀ Sherburn High School
- ◀ Denison Road Football Pitches
- ◀ Sherburn White Rose Sports Club
- ◀ South Milford Sports Club
- ◀ Thorpe Willoughby Sports Association
- ◀ Ulleskelf Sports Ground
- ◀ Hambleton Recreation Ground

There may also be issues where football pitches share the same playing field area as other sports pitches, especially cricket which is a relatively typical occurrence. For example, this occurs at Tadcaster Leisure Centre (Station Road) where youth football pitches are marked onto the outfield of the cricket pitch. This can lead to issues or seasonal clashes, congestion where ancillary provision may be shared and challenges over the maintenance of preparation of pitches such as length of grass cutting.

FA Pitch Improvement Programme (PIP)

With quality of grass pitches becoming one of the biggest influences on participation in football, the FA has made it a priority to work towards improving quality of grass pitches across the country. This has resulted in the creation of the FA Pitch Improvement Programme. As part of this, grass pitches identified as having quality issues undergo a pitch inspection from a member of the Grounds Management Association (GMA, formerly Institute of Groundsmanship).

The FA in partnership with the Grounds Management Association (GMA) has developed a Grass Pitch Improvement and Maintenance Programme that can be utilised by grassroots football clubs, organisations and local authorities with the simple aim of improving the quality of grass pitches. The key principles behind the service are to provide members of the programme with advice/practical solutions via a Grass Pitch Assessment Report which will also identify the key enhanced maintenance works required along with machinery requirements.

Following a Grass Pitch Assessment Report, clubs can work towards the recommended dedicated maintenance regime identified in order to improve the quality of their pitches. Clubs can also utilise the report as an evidence base to acquire potential funding streams to obtain the relevant maintenance equipment.

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If a site is categorised as 'poor' or 'basic' on the Grass Pitch Assessment Report they are then eligible to apply for Grass Pitch Funding through the Football Foundation. For the first time ever, sites can get access to the funding they need in order to improve their pitches. The new funding package window opened on the 5th December 2019 and opens up the opportunity for sites to invest in enhanced maintenance services, funded at 66% of the total cost and or machinery grants at 75% of the total cost.

Seven sites in Selby District have received an assessment as part of the PIP process, two having received both an initial and follow up visit. The key findings from each report are as follows:

Foxhill Lane Playing Fields – 18th June 2019

- ◀ Performance quality is Community 1.
- ◀ The site has room to be accommodate an additional youth 9v9 pitch within the neighbouring playing field as was previously marked but is now left overgrown.
- ◀ Both fields are uneven with evidence of mole activity.
- ◀ The report identifies that pitches on site would benefit from regular deep & surface aeration, overseeding, application of herbicide and light rotavating

Selby Town FC – 25th April 2018

- ◀ Performance quality is Upper Basic.
- ◀ The Club firstly needs to tackle the issue of the perimeter drainage ditch, whilst this has been dug by hand and is providing some relief, a more appropriate system needs to be put in place.
- ◀ The Club needs to look at the inclusion of additional machinery to aid with pitch maintenance, first and foremostly a tractor.

Sherburn High School – 25th April 2018

- ◀ Current practices for the maintenance of the site are taking up a lot of the time and as such alternative and more appropriate machinery is needed.
- ◀ From the soil profile core samples taken during the visit, hard core and general stone waste was found to be compacted and could not be broken through using a spade.
- ◀ Further investigation required to determine if the site was historically used as landfill.

Sherburn White Rose Sports Club – 17th April 2019

- ◀ There is a gradual slope across the line of play towards the North East corner along with slight undulations within the field of play mainly due to settlement.
- ◀ Whilst there are no major pests there are signs of mole activity to the North East corner.
- ◀ Whilst the ground cover is low this is at the end of a long season and there are signs of desirable grasses within the playing surface.
- ◀ Compaction to the surface is high although once through the compaction does ease.
- ◀ Given the current arrangement with the Parish Council and the lack of machinery available it may be best for the club to look at either a more appropriate agreement with a suitable contractor or possible look at undertaking a better maintenance regime.

South Milford Sports Club – 10th July 2018

- ◀ A decompaction regime is needed, with a minimum of two deep aeration practices taking place annually, once after the season has finished and once prior to the onset of autumn.
- ◀ Look to change the mowing regime, cutting higher and more frequently. Investment in own mowing system could provide very successful.

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- Investment in routine maintenance will benefit this site immensely, it has not received any since its construction.

Stocking Lane (Monk Fryston United Football Club) – 7th December 2017 and 18th June 2019

- Has seen improvements since initial visit, having unlocked the issue of land drainage by opening the dykes that surround the facility has improved the grass sward quality, it has thickened up the sward and has allowed the grass to become stronger.
- Slight increase of weed infestation, would benefit from herbicide application.
- Overseed of high traffic areas required.

The Ings (Tadcaster Albion JFC) – 28th June 2016 and 20th July 2018

- Performance quality is Upper Basic, improved on second visit from initial visit rating of Lower Basic.
- The facility, due to its location will inevitably be prone to flooding again but an improved surface following the recommendations has enabled the club to reclaim areas of the facility to become training areas and relieve the match pitches.
- Still evidence of burnt in line markings which need levelling to avoid potential trip hazards.
- Worth looking at mobile goals to allow pitch rotation.

Selby Local Football Facility Plan (LFFP)

The LFFP for Selby District identifies key grass pitch sites considered a priority to improve, with these selected based on the rationale of identifying sites that are the poorest in quality and that are the best utilised, or that have the greatest potential for increased utilisation following quality enhancements.

Ten grass pitch improvement projects are identified in the LFFP:

- Brayton High School
- Denison Road Football Pitches
- Selby College
- Sherburn White Rose Sports Club
- Stocking Lane (Monk Fryston United Football Club)
- Tadcaster Magnet Sports Club
- The Ings (Tadcaster Albion FC)
- Ulleskelf Sports Ground
- Riverside CP School (Tadcaster)
- Staynor Hall (new pitches)

The projects proposed in the LFFP correlate with the findings of the PPS quality assessments, with existing pitches at all sites rated either as poor or standard quality and therefore have scope for further improvement. These sites are also those most well used for football, including by multi-team clubs.

Ancillary facilities

Ancillary facilities refer to the type of amenities which are available on a site accompanied by their quality, such as a clubhouse, changing rooms, showering provision, car parking, dedicated official and spectator facilities and boundary fencing.

The quality of ancillary facilities (changing pavilions and accompanying carparking) across Dereham has been assessed via a combination of site visits and user consultation to reach and apply an agreed rating as follows:

- Good
- Standard
- Poor

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The percentage parameters used for the non-technical assessments were as follows; Good (>67%), Standard (34-66%), Poor (<34%). The quality ratings assigned to the sites also consider the user quality ratings gathered from consultation.

Some sites in the District do not have onsite pavilions but are serviced by other facilities elsewhere locally. For example, The Ings has no building but Tadcaster Juniors uses the ancillary provision at adjacent site Tadcaster Albion FC, with which the Club is also linked to.

Whilst Tadcaster Albion and Tadcaster Juniors have aspirations with other sporting partners for the development of a new sports hub elsewhere in Tadcaster, in the meantime the pavilion provision at Tadcaster Albion FC requires significant improvement if not complete replacement. The site is identified within the Selby LFFP as a priority project, however, has since been subject to significant and prolonged flooding from the River Wharfe which runs alongside. Any replacement would need to consider and incorporate protective measures to mitigate the effects of future flooding given the site lies within a floodplain, enabling reduction of future flooding impact.

There is no pavilion building at Dennison Road, where current poor quality portacabin changing provision exists in the corner of the site. The Selby LFFP identifies the site as a priority project for new changing room pavilion development as part of a wider community building project, to be considered alongside proposals for the development of full size 3G provision at the neighbouring Selby College site.

There is no building provision at Stocking Lane where resident club Monk Fryston United has installed a portacabin style facility in order to provide a covered area and ability to serve hot beverages and snacks. The site accommodates youth 11v11 football and has aspirations to grow the number of teams, including establishing adult teams again, which would require access to changing and toilet provision.

South Milford FC has submitted a planning application for three shipping containers at South Milford Sports Club to be converted into changing and toilet facilities as well as a kitchen area. Storage facilities onsite are also reported to be in poor condition and in need of improvement. In addition, previously unused land has been regenerated, allowing the Club to mark an additional mini 5v5 pitch onsite from next season (2020/21).

Both Thorpe Willoughby Sports Association and Ulleskelf Sports Ground are identified within the LFFP as priority projects and require improvement to the interior of existing pavilions. Current ancillary facilities at Thorpe Willoughby Sports Association are in poor condition with insufficient parking facilities. Ulleskelf Juniors FC states that the car park at Ulleskelf Sports Ground is prone to flooding and requires improvement. The Club utilises old portacabins which include a small kitchen area, tuckshop and toilets as well as shipping containers for storage. These facilities are without electricity and have been vandalised previously.

Training facilities

Getting access to good quality, affordable training facilities is a problem for many football clubs throughout the country. In the winter months, midweek training is only possible at floodlit facilities such as third generation artificial grass pitches.

The FA's long-term ambition is to provide every affiliated team in England the opportunity to train once per week on a floodlit third generation artificial grass pitch. Please refer to Part 6: Third generation artificial grass pitches for further detail.

Security of tenure

Most pitches in Selby District are considered to have secure tenure (48 pitches), i.e. there is a high probability that pitches will continue to be provided over the lifespan of the PPS.

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The District Council directly manages just two sites at Dennison Road and Freemantle Recreation Ground, which are available to rent through it is commercial leisure provider. Maintenance at the former is undertaken by Selby College which lies adjacent.

A greater proportion of pitches are managed by parish or town councils, either in-house or through a Community Interest Company (CIC) or charity subsidiary and made available to local clubs via rental. Continued provision at these sites is secure as part of the continued leisure and recreation offer provided by administrative areas of the District. Eight football pitch sites are recorded as being directly managed by parish or town councils.

There are 25 pitches across 12 sites where tenure for community users is unsecure. Management at these sites varies, though most (seven sites) are education sites where there is no known community use in place but are available via rental. Other unsecure sites include those rented, such as from other sports clubs, commercial management of private industry/company grounds.

Pitches located at education sites are not considered to have secure tenure. This is because schools and academies which although may allow community use, are able to terminate community access at any time, unless a written community use agreement is in place⁶. A community use agreement details how a facility intends to operate, and typically should cover things like hours of availability, management arrangements and pricing policy. No schools in Selby District are identified as having an active community use agreement in place and therefore pitches are classified as being unsecure.

National League System

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

Clubs playing within the National League must adhere to ground requirements set out by the FA. The higher the level of football being played the higher the requirements. Clubs cannot progress into the league above if the ground requirements do not meet the correct specifications. Ground grading assesses grounds from A to H, with 'A' being the requirement for Step 1 clubs and H being the requirement for Step 7 clubs. Please refer to the FA website⁷ for the full specifications for each.

There are no professional clubs in Selby District playing above the National League System, the nearest being Leeds United FC (Leeds), however, there are seven teams from seven clubs which play within it, as shown below.

Table 2.5: Summary of teams playing within the football pyramid structure

Team	League	Level
Tadcaster Albion FC	Northern Premier League	Step 4
Selby Town FC	Northern Counties East League Division 1	Step 6
Church Fenton FC	York Football League Premier Division	Step 7
Hemingbrough United	York Football League Premier Division	Step 7

⁶ <https://www.sportengland.org/how-we-can-help/facilities-and-planning/planning-for-sport/community-use-agreements>

⁷ <http://www.thefa.com/get-involved/player/ground-grading>

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Team	League	Level
Sherburn White Rose	West Yorkshire League Premier Division	Step 7
Tadcaster Magnets	York Football League Premier Division	Step 7
Thorpe United	York Football League Premier Division	Step 7

Correspondingly there is a Women's National League System (WNLS) similar to the adult men's which provide structure to the women's game. This is based on seven tiers with the top tier equating to competition in the FA Women's Super League. At present there are no adult women's teams identified as playing fixtures in Selby District.

2.3: Demand

Through the audit and assessment, 179 teams from 30 community football clubs and two community/education based football programmes are identified as playing football in Selby District. This consists of 34 adult men's, four adult women's 67 youth boys', eight youth girls' and 66 mini mixed teams.

Table 2.6: Summary of team demand

	Number and type of teams					Total
	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	
Total	38	42	33	31	35	179

Team representation across the age formats is fairly evenly spread, though youth 11v11 teams account for the majority of team demand (23%), whilst mini 7v7 teams account for the lowest proportion (17%).

Women's and girls' demand

There are currently four women's teams and eight dedicated girls teams playing youth football in Selby District, with five more mini soccer teams playing in practice as all girls teams. In total there are 17 dedicated female teams, representing 9% of the total number of teams.

Key clubs and organisations presently fielding girls teams include Leeds United Foundation, Leeds United Regional Talent Centre, Brayton Belles (nine female teams), Selby College, Tadcaster Juniors and Sherburn White Rose.

The FA currently has a drive to increase women's and girls' participation by 50%. As such, it is imperative that sufficient facilities become suitable for female access, particularly in relation to toilets and appropriate changing facilities.

Exported demand/imported

Exported demand refers to teams that are currently accessing pitches for home fixtures outside of Selby District, in this case to meet facility needs which are not able to be met in the District due to insufficient quality or access. There is no identified export of demand for match play, with export to other local authorities to access 3G pitches for training a more common occurrence, detailed in Part 6: Third Generation Artificial Grass Pitches.

Likewise, imported demand is demand from neighbouring local authorities accessing pitches in Selby District to play competitive matches. There is little known import of demand to access match pitches. Leeds City FC reportedly imports demand from Adel (North Leeds) to play at Tadcaster Albion FC.

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Latent/unmet demand

Latent demand is demand which is perceived to exist but is not presently realised, whereas unmet demand is demand which is known to exist but similarly is not able to be realised, in this case due to lack of access to or poor quality of facilities.

No clubs report having to turn away potential members or operating a waiting list. South Milford FC believes it could field more teams with access to more pitches as it has access to just the one adult pitch at present.

Future demand

Future demand can be defined in two ways, through participation increases and by using population forecasts.

Population increases

Team generation rates are used below as the basis for calculating the number of teams likely to be generated in the future based on population growth (2040).

Table 2.7: Population increases

Age group	Current population within age group	Current no. of teams	Team Generation Rate	Future population within age group	Predicted future number of teams (2040)	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population
Adult Mens (18-45)	13,924	34	1:410	14,690	35.9	1
Adult Womens (18-45)	14,344	4	1:3,586	14,378	4.0	0
Youth Boys (12-17)	3,041	41	1:74	3,308	44.6	3
Youth Girls (12-17)	2,968	1	1:2,968	3,277	1.1	0
Youth Boys (10-11)	1,138	26	1:44	1,092	24.9	0
Youth Girls (10-11)	1,091	7	1:156	1,058	6.8	0
Mini Mixed (8-9)	2,116	31	1:68	2,060	30.2	0
Mini Mixed (6-7)	2,162	35	1:62	2,032	32.9	0

Application of team generation rates based solely on population change forecast that there will be a potential increase of one adult male and three youth boys' 11v11 teams.

It is important to note that population growth does not account for specific targeted development work within certain areas or focused towards certain groups. For example, there is a focus on developing female football participation within West Riding and nationally which, as mentioned previously, is likely to lead to more women's and girls' teams in the future and therefore increase demand for pitches as detailed below.

FA Wildcats Centres

FA Wildcats Centres work with County FA qualified coaches to deliver local weekly sessions, which provide opportunities for girls aged five to 11 to develop fundamental skills and experience football in a safe and fun environment. There are already 200 established centres which delivered the Wildcats pilot in 2017, with a further 800 centres to be in place for 2018. As part of the expansion process, organisations extending beyond affiliated clubs to include other providers or community groups were invited to apply in late 2017 to become one of the new centres.

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In light of both FA aspirations to double female participation in football through its Game Changer strategy and the establishment and foreseen future effect of the Wildcats programme, it is likely that the growth in affiliated women's and girl teams may exceed that shown through population growth. To account for this, four more women's teams and two more girls' teams are identified as future demand.

Participation increases

Four responding clubs report aspirations to increase the number of teams they provide as set out below.

Table 2.8: Participation increases

Club	Future demand	Pitch size	Match equivalent sessions per week ⁸
South Milford FC	1x men's	Adult	0.5
	1x women's	Adult	0.5
	2x youth boys	Youth 11v11	0.5
		Youth 9v9	0.5
	2x youth girls	Youth 11v11	0.5
		Youth 9v9	0.5
2x mini soccer	Mini 5v5	1	
Brayton FC	4x mini soccer	Mini 5v5	2
Cliffe FC	1x men's	Adult	0.5
Monk Fryston United	1x men's	Adult	0.5
	1x women's	Adult	0.5
	2x youth boys	Youth 11v11	1
	1x youth girls	Youth 11v11	0.5
	3x mini soccer	Mini 5v5	1.5

Monk Fryston United reports that it had one adult men's team which folded prior to the 2019/20 season; however, it plans to re-establish this team for next season. The Club has for the first time been able to field more than one team at some ages groups and has experienced junior growth.

South Milford FC states that it has created a walking football area onsite and is seeking to establish a walking football team through approach to University of the Third Age (U3A).

Future demand summary

On balance, it is considered that that total future demand in Selby District should account for population and participation increases added together and as such, these are the figures applied in the supply and demand conclusions tables. I

In addition to both team generation rates and club growth aspirations, additional future demand of two women's teams, two girls youth 11v11 teams and three girls youth 9v9 teams has been added, in order to account for national FA growth targets to double the existing number of female teams in line with its Game Changer Strategy and following the success of FA Wildcats Centres.

In total, this equates to eight adult teams, eleven youth 11v11 teams, five youth 9v9 teams and nine mini 5v5 teams.

⁸ Two teams require one pitch to account for playing on a home and away basis; therefore, 0.5 pitches can therefore be seen in the table where there is latent demand for one team.

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2.4: Capacity analysis

The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over a season is most often determined by quality. As a minimum, the quality and therefore the capacity of a pitch affects the playing experience and people's enjoyment. In extreme circumstances, it can result in the inability of a pitch to cater for all or certain types of play during peak and off peak times. As a guide, The FA has set a standard number of matches that each grass pitch type should be able to accommodate without it adversely affecting its quality. The following ratings were used in Selby District.

Table 2.9: Summary of carrying capacity for football pitches

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

Table 2.11 applies the above pitch ratings against the actual level of weekly play to determine a capacity rating as follows:

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

Education sites

To account for curricular/extra-curricular use of education pitches it is likely that the carrying capacity at such sites will need to be adjusted. The only time this would not happen is when a school does not use its pitches at all and the sole use is community use. The adjustment is typically dependent on the amount of play carried out, the number of pitches on site and whether there is access to an on-site artificial grass pitch.

In some cases, where there is no identified community use, there is little capacity to accommodate further play. School usage often exceeds recommended pitch capacity, which is further exacerbated by basic maintenance regimes that may not extend beyond grass cutting and line marking.

To capture curricular and extracurricular demand in Selby District, one match equivalent session per week demand has been added to each pitch at all education sites.

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Peak time

Spare capacity can only be considered as actual spare capacity if pitches are available at peak time. The 179 teams playing matches in Selby District do so at the following times:

Table 2.10: Summary of match play times for teams playing in Selby District

Team type	Saturday AM	Saturday PM	Sunday AM	Sunday PM	Midweek	Total
Adult men	-	20	5	1	8	34
Adult women	-	-	-	3	1	4
Youth boys 11v11	22	-	18	1	-	41
Youth girls 11v11	-	-	1	-	-	1
Youth boys 9v9	22	-	4	-	-	26
Youth girls 9v9	7	-	-	-	-	7
Mini soccer 7v7 (mixed & girls 7v7)	26	-	5	-	-	31
Mini soccer 5v5	27	-	8	-	-	35
Total	104	20	41	5	9	179

Peak time for adult men's play is Saturday afternoons and for adult women is Sunday afternoon. Peak time for youth 11v11 boys play is relatively evenly split, between Saturday and Sunday mornings, though most play Saturday mornings. Girls 11v11 play takes place on Sunday afternoons, while Saturday morning is the peak time for youth 9v9 play for both boys and girls. Peak time for mini soccer play at both 5v5 and 7v7 formats is Saturday morning.

Though the peak time for adult men's play is Saturday afternoon, in practice this is not the peak time for the use of adult pitches, due to their use for youth and mini football, contrary to the FA Youth Review. It is permissible for older youth teams at U17 and U18 age groups to play on adult pitches as part of the pathway transition to adult football, however in Selby District adult pitches at some individual sites are used to accommodate all formats of football using, often using overmarking. The capacity analysis accounts for adult peak time as Saturday afternoon, so to account for adult pitches availability when they are most required for the recommended format of play for adult football.

It is possible for spare capacity at peak time to be identified despite the pitch being played to capacity, overplayed, or having more spare capacity identified in the peak period than what exists overall. This would be because most of the use on these particular pitches occurs outside of peak time; therefore, the identified spare capacity at peak time should not be utilised over and above overall capacity unless quality improvements are made that increases overall capacity.

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Table 2.11: Football pitch capacity analysis

Site ID	Site name	Community use?	Management	Security of tenure	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Quality rating	Match equivalent sessions (MES) per week			Potential peak time spare capacity (MES at peak time)	Comments
									Current play	Recommended carrying capacity ⁹	Capacity balance		
6	Barlby High School	Yes	School	Unsecure	Adult		2	Standard	3.5	4	-0.5	2	Demand added to denote school use. Capacity and peak time availability for additional use but tenure unsecure.
					Mini	(5v5)	1	Standard	2	4	-2	-	Demand added to denote school use.
					Mini	(7v7)	1	Standard	2.5	4	-1.5	-	Demand added to denote school use.
9	Brayton High School	Yes	School	Unsecure	Adult		1	Standard	2	2	-	1	Demand added to denote school use.
					Youth	(11v11)	1	Standard	3	2	1	-	Demand added to denote school use. Overplayed, no capacity for additional use.
17	Cawood Playing Fields	Yes	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		1	Standard	0.5	2	-1.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity for additional peak time use.
19	Church Fenton Cricket & Football Club	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		1	Standard	1	2	-1	-	No actual spare capacity for further use at peak time.
20	Cliffe Playing Fields	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		1	Standard	1	2	-1	-	No actual spare capacity for further use at peak time.
22	Coach Road Football Field	Yes-unused	Parish Council	Secure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Poor	-	1	-1	1	Available for additional peak time use but discounted due to poor quality.
23	Denison Road Football Pitches	Yes	District Council	Secure	Adult		2	Standard	4	4	-	1	Played to capacity, no capacity for additional use despite peak time availability.
25	Eggborough Sports and Social Club	Yes	Commercial	Unsecure	Adult		1	Poor	0.5	1	-0.5	1	Pitch proposed to be lost to development. Capacity and peak time availability for additional use but tenure unsecure.
27	Foxhill Lane Playing Fields	Yes	Parish Council	Secure	Youth	(9v9)	2	Standard	0.5	4	-3.5	1.5	Actual spare capacity for additional peak time use.
28	Freemantle Recreation Ground	Yes-unused	District Council	Secure	Adult		1	Poor	-	1	-1	1	Available for additional peak time use but discounted due to poor quality.
30	Hambleton Recreation Ground	Yes	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		1	Poor	2	1	1	1	Overplayed, no capacity for additional use despite peak time availability.
31	Hemingbrough Cricket Club	Yes	Sports Club	Unsecure	Adult		1	Poor	2	1	1	-	Overplayed, no capacity for additional use.
34	Hensall Cricket and Football Club	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		1	Standard	1	2	-1	1	Actual spare capacity for additional peak time use.
36	Holy Family Catholic High School	Yes-unused	School	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	3	Poor	3	3	-	3	Demand added to denote school use. Played to capacity, no capacity for additional use despite peak time availability.
37	Jubilee Hall Playing Fields (Wistow Playing Fields)	Yes-unused	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		1	Poor	-	1	-1	1	Available for additional peak time use but discounted due to poor quality.
43	North Duffield Playing Fields	Yes	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		1	Standard	2	2	-	1	Played to capacity, no capacity for additional use despite peak time availability.
					Mini	(7v7)	2	Good	3	12	-9	-	No actual spare capacity for further use at peak time.

⁹ Based on pitch quality The FA recommends a maximum number of match equivalent sessions to be accommodate per pitch type. Please refer to Section 2.4 for the full breakdown.

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Site ID	Site name	Community use?	Management	Security of tenure	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Quality rating	Match equivalent sessions (MES) per week			Potential peak time spare capacity (MES at peak time)	Comments
									Current play	Recommended carrying capacity ⁹	Capacity balance		
45	Read School	Yes-unused	School	Unsecure	Adult		2	Standard	2	4	-2	2	Demand added to denote school use. Capacity and peak time availability for additional use but tenure unsecure.
					Youth	(11v11)	1	Standard	1	2	-1	1	Demand added to denote school use. Capacity and peak time availability for additional use but tenure unsecure.
46	Riccall Jubilee Sports Field	Yes	Parish Council	Secure	Mini	(7v7)	1	Standard	1	4	-3	-	No actual spare capacity for further use at peak time.
					Youth	(11v11)	2	Standard	0.5	4	-3.5	1.5	Actual spare capacity for additional peak time use.
49	Riccall United Football Club	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		1	Standard	1	2	-1	0.5	Actual spare capacity for additional peak time use.
52	Selby College	Yes	College	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	3	Poor	6	3	3	-	Overplayed, no capacity for additional use.
56	Selby Olympia (Ouse Bank Recreation Ground)	Yes	Parish Council	Secure	Adult		2	Poor	1.5	2	-0.5	1.5	Available for additional peak time use but discounted due to poor quality.
59	Selby Town FC	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		1	Good	1.5	3	-1.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity for additional peak time use.
64	Sherburn White Rose Sports Club	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		2	Standard	12	4	8	1	Overplayed, no capacity for additional use despite peak time availability.
65	Silver Street Recreation Ground	Yes-unused	Community	Unsecure	Adult		1	Standard	-	2	-2	1	Capacity and peak time availability for additional use but tenure unsecure.
67	South Milford Sports Club	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		1	Poor	1.5	1	0.5	0.5	Overplayed, no capacity for additional use despite peak time availability.
69	Stocking Lane (Monk Fryston United Football Club)	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Standard	1.5	4	-2.5	-	No actual spare capacity for further use at peak time.
					Mini	(7v7)	1	Standard	1	4	-3	-	No actual spare capacity for further use at peak time.
					Youth	(11v11)	1	Standard	1	2	-1	-	No actual spare capacity for further use at peak time.
					Youth	(9v9)	1	Standard	1	2	-1	-	No actual spare capacity for further use at peak time.
70	Tadcaster Albion FC	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		1	Good	1.5	3	-1.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity for additional peak time use.
71	Tadcaster Grammar School	Yes-unused	School	Unsecure	Adult		2	Good	2	6	-4	2	Demand added to denote school use. Capacity and peak time availability for additional use but tenure unsecure.
					Youth	(11v11)	2	Good	2	8	-6	2	Demand added to denote school use. Capacity and peak time availability for additional use but tenure unsecure.
73	Tadcaster Magnet Sports Club	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		1	Standard	2.5	2	0.5	-	Overplayed, no capacity for additional use.
74	The Ings (Tadcaster Albion FC)	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Standard	2	4	-2	1	Actual spare capacity for additional peak time use.
					Mini	(7v7)	1	Standard	1.5	4	-2.5	0.5	Actual spare capacity for additional peak time use.
					Youth	(11v11)	2	Standard	1.5	4	-2.5	1.5	Actual spare capacity for additional peak time use.
					Youth	(9v9)	1	Standard	2	2	-	-	Played to capacity, no capacity for additional use or peak time availability.

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Site ID	Site name	Community use?	Management	Security of tenure	Pitch type	Pitch size	No. of pitches	Quality rating	Match equivalent sessions (MES) per week			Potential peak time spare capacity (MES at peak time)	Comments
									Current play	Recommended carrying capacity ⁹	Capacity balance		
75	Thorpe Willoughby Sports Association	Yes	Trust	Secure	Adult		2	Good	6.5	6	0.5	1	Overplayed, no capacity for additional use despite peak time availability.
					Youth	(9v9)	2	Good	6.5	8	-1.5	-	No actual spare capacity for further use at peak time.
77	Ulleskelf Sports Ground	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Adult		2	Standard	1.5	4	-2.5	2	Actual spare capacity for additional peak time use.
					Mini	(5v5)	2	Standard	1	8	-7	1	Actual spare capacity for additional peak time use.
					Youth	(11v11)	1	Standard	1.5	2	-0.5	-	No actual spare capacity for further use at peak time.
					Youth	(9v9)	1	Standard	1.5	2	-0.5	-	No actual spare capacity for further use at peak time.
81	The Crown Inn	Yes	Private	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	1	Standard	0.5	4	-3.5	0.5	Capacity and peak time availability for additional use but tenure unsecure.
82	Riccall Business Park (Riccall Mine)	Yes	Commercial	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Standard	1	2	-1	-	No actual spare capacity for further use at peak time.
72	Tadcaster Leisure Centre	Yes	Sports Club	Secure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Standard	1	2	-1	1	Actual spare capacity for additional peak time use.
					Mini	(7v7)	1	Standard	1	4	-3	-	No actual spare capacity for further use at peak time.
50	Riverside C P School	Yes	School	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Poor	2	1	1	1	Demand added to denote school use. Overplayed due to additional use by Tadcaster Juniors for training, no capacity for additional use despite peak time availability.
Sites unavailable for community use													
8	Brayton Church of England VC Primary School	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	2	Poor	1	4	-3	2	Unavailable for community use. One match equivalent session per week added per pitch to denote school use.
21	Cliffe Primary School	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(5v5)	1	Poor	1	2	-1	1	
41	Longmans Hill Community Primary School	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	1	Standard	1	4	-3	1	
53	Selby Community Primary School	No	School	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Standard	1	2	-1	1	
54	Selby High School	No	School	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	3	Standard	1	6	-5	3	
61	Sherburn High School	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	1	Poor	1	2	-1	1	
61	Sherburn High School	No	School	Unsecure	Youth	(11v11)	1	Standard	1	2	-1	1	
61	Sherburn High School	No	School	Unsecure	Youth	(9v9)	1	Standard	1	2	-1	1	
29	Hambleton CE Primary School	No	School	Unsecure	Mini	(7v7)	1	Poor	1	2	-1	1	

*Denotes that the pitch is overmarked on the larger pitch format.

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Spare capacity

To determine 'actual spare capacity', each site with 'potential capacity identified in Table 2.11 has been reviewed. A pitch is only said to have 'actual spare capacity' if it is available for community use and available at the peak time for that format of the game. Any pitch not meeting this criterion has consequently been discounted.

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

Pitches that are of a poor quality are not deemed to have actual spare capacity due to their already low carrying capacity. Any identified spare capacity should be retained in order to relieve the pitches of use, which in turn, will aid the improvement of pitch quality.

Unless security of tenure is confirmed as being secured through a community use agreement during consultation with the operator, school sites that state they are currently available for community use but are unused are not considered to have actual spare capacity as they do not offer secure community use for clubs and as such use could be terminated at any time.

Based on the above, it is determined that there is a total of 13 match equivalent sessions per week of actual spare capacity in Selby District at peak times for the respective formats of play. This has been aggregated up by pitch type below.

Table 2.12: Summary of actual spare capacity

	Actual spare capacity (match equivalent sessions per week)				
	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5
Total	5	4	1.5	0.5	2

Match equivalent sessions

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

At this stage, match equivalent sessions per week do not equate to a number of pitches. This is because an area might show three match equivalent sessions of spare capacity, however, this is likely to be spread across a number of sites. Further to this, minimal spare capacity on one site may be required to accommodate strategic reserve and as such retained. If the spare capacity is on one pitch, then it might indicate a need to create a different type of pitch to address a deficiency. This will be fully determined, and recommendations will be made accordingly within the Strategy and Action Plan.

Overplay

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

SELBY DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

In total, 13 pitches across nine sites are overplayed by a combined total of 16.5 match equivalent sessions. This has been aggregated up by pitch type below.

Table 2.13: Summary of overplay

	Actual spare capacity (match equivalent sessions per week)				
	Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5
Total	11.5	5	-	-	-

The majority of overplay is identified on adult and youth 11v11 pitches. The greatest proportion of overplay is on adult pitches, yet adult pitches also exhibit the greatest degree of spare capacity. This is because overplay derives not so much from lack of capacity for adult football but due to overuse of adult pitches at some sites to accommodate other formats of play, such as youth or mini soccer matches all played on adult pitches or overmarked onto adult pitches.

2.5: Supply and demand analysis

Having considered supply and demand, the table below assesses current demand (i.e. spare capacity taking away overplay). Total future demand in Selby District accounts for population and participation increases added together and as such, these are the figures applied in the tables below.

Table 2.14: Supply and demand analysis

Pitch type	Actual spare capacity ¹⁰	Demand (match equivalent sessions per week)			
		Overplay	Current total	Future demand	Total
Adult	5	11.5	6.5	4	10.5
Youth 11v11	4	5	1	5.5	6.5
Youth 9v9	1.5	-	1.5	2.5	1
Mini 7v7	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5
Mini 5v5	2	-	2	4.5	2.5
Total	13	16.5	3.5	16.5	20

The current position for football pitches in Selby District is that there are shortfalls identified on adult and youth 11v11 pitches. All other pitch formats have actual spare capacity for additional growth.

However, this position is partly due to junior and mini teams playing on adult pitches and if playing on recommended pitch types then in practice the position is likely to be more balanced, however this does not take into account location and geography, for example some rural settlements have just one adult pitch which is used for all formats and travel times to access recommended pitch formats are too long.

When considering future demand, the current shortfalls are exacerbated, with additional shortfalls created at youth 9v9 and mini 5v5 pitch formats, on the basis that all population based forecasts and reported club aspirations are realised.

¹⁰ In match equivalent sessions per week

SELBY DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

2.6: Summary

- ◀ **Current supply of football pitch provision is insufficient with capacity shortfalls evident for adult and youth 11v11 pitches**
- ◀ **When considering future demand, the adult shortfall is exacerbated and new capacity shortfalls created for youth 9v9 and mini 5v5 pitches**
- ◀ The audit identifies a total of 85 formally marked grass football pitches in Selby District across 43 sites. Of these, 73 are reportedly available for community use across 37 sites. Seven sites have 12 identified pitches which are reportedly unavailable for community use.
- ◀ Of the football pitches available for community use in Selby District, 12 are rated as good quality and 16 as poor quality. Most (45 pitches – 62%) are rated as standard quality.
- ◀ Waterlogging and flooding is a key issue for pitch provision in Selby District due to topography, ground conditions at some sites and location of several football pitch sites on floodplains.
- ◀ Just two sites (Dennison Road and Freemantle Recreation Ground) are directly managed by the District Council.
- ◀ Through the audit and assessment, 179 teams from 30 community football clubs and two community/education based football programmes, with a total of 34 adult men's, four adult women's 67 youth boys', eight youth girls' and 66 mini mixed teams.
- ◀ Only one club, Leeds City FC, is identified as importing demand into the District to access pitches for match play.
- ◀ No teams are identified as exporting demand from the District to other local authority areas to access match pitches, though there is some export of demand to access 3G pitches in other local authorities.
- ◀ Four clubs report aspirations to increase the number of teams they provide; growth aspirations equate to 21 teams. Team generation rates forecast the potential growth of one adult and three junior boys' 11v11 teams.
- ◀ There is a total of 13 match equivalent sessions per week of actual spare capacity in Selby District at peak times for the respective formats of play.
- ◀ Thirteen pitches across nine sites are overplayed by a combined total of 16.5 match equivalent sessions.
- ◀ There are current shortfalls on adult pitches which are anticipated to grow in the future, predominantly due to overuse of adult pitches at individual sites for youth and mini match play.

SELBY DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

PART 3: CRICKET PITCHES

3.1: Introduction

Yorkshire Cricket Board (YCB) serves as the governing and representative body for cricket across Selby. Its aim is to promote the game at all levels through partnerships with professional and recreational cricketing clubs, and other appropriate agencies. It is working in partnership with the ECB to deliver its refreshed strategy called “Inspiring Generations” which was announced in January 2019.

Consultation

There are 21 ECB affiliated clubs playing in the District, of which, 16 responded to consultation requests, representing a 76% club response rate. Consultation was undertaken via a combination of methods including online survey and by video and telephone calls. Video calls were completed with Selby CC, Tadcaster Magnet CC and Thorpe Willoughby CC. Consultation was also undertaken with YCB to obtain a strategic overview of cricket across the District.

Table 3.1: Summary of cricket club consultation

Club name	Response received
Bolton Percy CC	Yes
Burn CC	Yes
Burton Salmon CC	No
Drax CC	Yes
Carlton Towers CC	Yes
Cawood CC	Yes
Church Fenton CC	Yes
Eggborough Power Station CC	Yes
Fairburn CC	Yes
Hemingbrough CC	No
Hensall CC	Yes
Hirst Courtney CC	No
Hillam & Monk Fryston CC	Yes
Kelfield CC	No
Saxton CC	No
Selby CC	Yes
Sherburn Eversley CC	Yes
South Milford CC	Yes
Tadcaster Magnet CC	Yes
Thorpe Willoughby CC	Yes
Whitley Bridge CC	Yes

3.2: Supply

There are 22 natural turf cricket squares in Selby District located across 21 sites. Of these, all are available for community use, as can be seen in the table overleaf.

It is worthy of note that there are no current cricket squares (or NTPs) located at school sites in Selby with previous provision at Read School and Barlby High no longer being maintained.

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Table 3.2: Summary of natural turf cricket pitch supply

Site ID	Site	Community use	Number of squares
7	Bolton Percy Cricket Club	Yes	1
11	Burn Cricket Club	Yes	1
12	Burton Salmon Cricket Club	Yes	1
15	Carlton Towers Cricket Club (Fish Pond Field)	Yes	1
17	Cawood Playing Fields	Yes	1
19	Church Fenton Cricket & Football Club	Yes	1
24	Drax Cricket Club	Yes	1
25	Eggborough Sports and Social Club	Yes	1
31	Hemingbrough Cricket Club	Yes	1
34	Hensall Cricket and Football Club	Yes	1
35	Hillam and Monk Fryston Cricket Club	Yes	1
38	Kelfield Cricket Club	Yes	1
51	Saxton Cricket Club	Yes	1
57	Selby RUFC	Yes	2
60	Sherburn Eversley Cricket Club	Yes	1
65	Silver Street Recreation Ground	Yes	1
67	South Milford Sports Club	Yes	1
73	Tadcaster Magnet Sports Club	Yes	1
75	Thorpe Willoughby Sports Association	Yes	1
80	Whitley Bridge Cricket Club	Yes	1
90	The Oval	Yes	1

Non-turf pitches

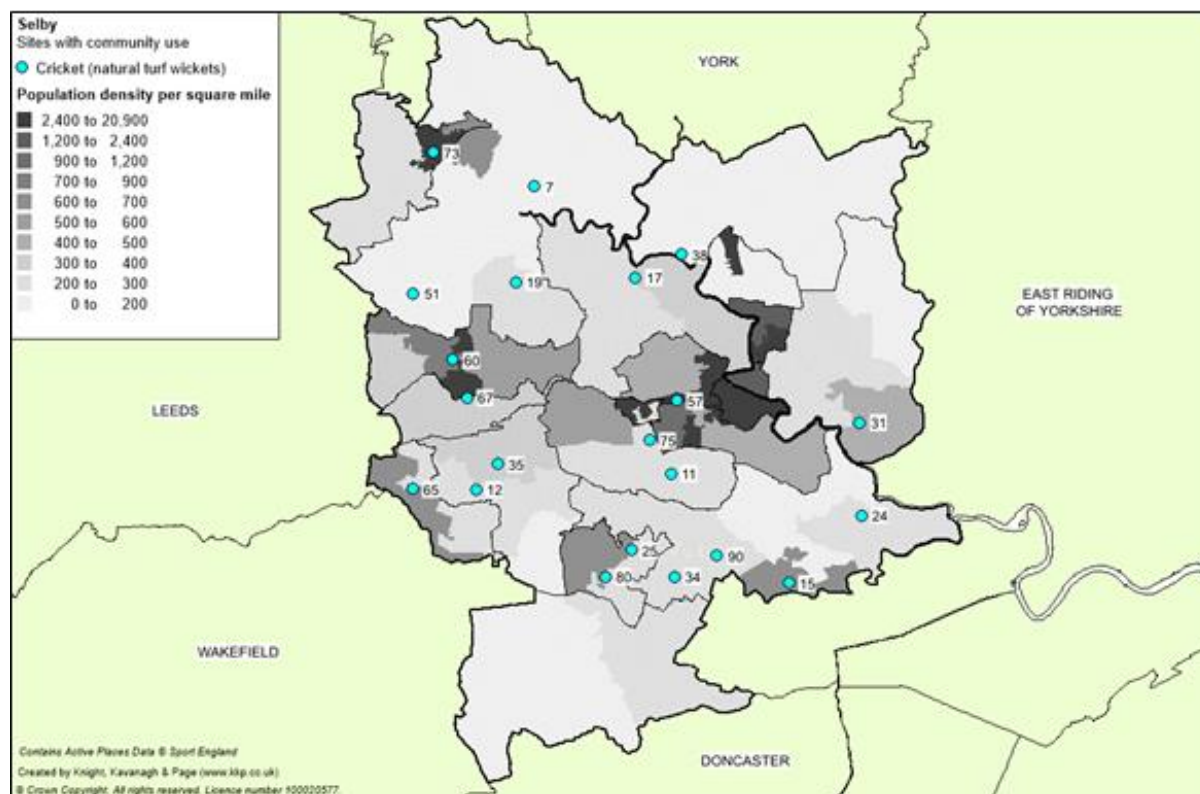
The ECB highlights that non-turf pitches which follow its TS6 guidance¹¹ on performance standards are suitable for high level, senior play and are considered able to provide 60 match equivalent sessions per season, though this may include training sessions via the use of mobile nets.

In Selby District there are five non-turf pitches that accompany grass wicket squares. These are located at Cawood Playing Fields, Drax Cricket Club, Eggborough Sports and Social Club, Hillam and Monk Fryston Cricket Club and Whitley Bridge Cricket Club. Only Whitley Bridge CC reports use of the NTP at its home site for matches although this is limited to junior match demand.

¹¹ <http://www.cag.org.uk/docs/ecb-non-turf-pitches-ts6-final-328.pdf>

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Figure 3.1: Location of cricket pitches across Selby District



Lapsed/disused supply

Tadcaster Magnet CC previously accessed a cricket square at Tadcaster Leisure Centre. However, this square has not been maintained in over two years as, due to the loss of teams, it no longer requires access to a second square. The site has since been converted into a youth 11v11 and a mini 7v7 football pitch which is utilised by Tadcaster Magnet FC. The cricket club believes it could reinstate the square at Tadcaster Leisure Centre, should it require use of a second square again.

Aerial imagery indicates that a single wicket was previously maintained at Riccall Jubilee Sports Field although site assessments reveal that the wicket is no longer maintained.

Future supply

Eggborough

There are proposals to develop new cricket provision as part of the re-provision of playing field to be lost at Eggborough Power Station which previously accommodated a bowling green, cricket pitch and one adult football pitch. Provision is proposed to be re-provided adjacent to the existing site across two land parcels, Parcel A accommodating two adult football pitches, bowling green and pavilion, with a new cricket pitch and pavilion on Parcel B. As of May 2020, Sport England maintains a holding objection to the plans on the basis of issues relating to design of replacement cricket facilities, though the aspects relating to the pitches are deemed to be acceptable.

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Tadcaster

Tadcaster Magnet CC is part of proposals to develop a multi-sport site at land known as Queens Garden's in Tadcaster, in partnership with Tadcaster Magnets FC, Tadcaster Magnets HC and Tadcaster Magnets Sports and Social Club. The proposals include provision of new grass pitches for football, a 3G pitch, a hockey suitable AGP and tennis/netball courts in addition to the existing cricket and bowling facilities. The clubs together also aspire to improve ancillary provision serving the proposed facilities.

To deliver all phases of the project in full would require acquisition of land neighbouring the existing Tadcaster Magnets Sports and Social Club, with three different landowners currently in possession of the land assets identified. Initial feasibility has been undertaken though this stage the long-standing proposal remains aspirational with no funding identified and its realisation also dependent on the sale of some existing playing field sites at which the aforementioned sporting clubs play.

Ball strike issues

ECB identifies a growing issue nationally in relation to potential ball strike issues (which can result in damage to properties) where there is either new cricket provision developed close to houses, or more commonly, a new housing development being built near to a cricket pitch.

As such, the ECB recommends that the clubs and organisations seek to have a ball strike risk assessment undertaken at an early stage of planning; further information can be provided by the ECB.

Whitley Bridge CC reports that despite having netting surrounding the ground, this is insufficient as ball strike issues still occur with nearby housing.

Pitch quality

The quality of cricket pitches across Selby District have been assessed via a combination of site visits (using non-technical assessments as determined by the ECB¹²) and user consultation, in order to reach and apply an agreed rating as follows:

- ◀ Good
- ◀ Standard
- ◀ Poor

The percentage parameters used for the non-technical assessments were as follows; Good (>80%), Standard (50-79%), Poor (<49%).

Maintaining high pitch quality is the most important aspect of cricket; if the wicket is poor, it can affect the quality of the game and can, in some instances, become dangerous. As an example, if a square is poor quality, a ball can bounce erratically on a wicket and become a danger to nearby players.

The table below summarises the quality of cricket pitches that are available for community use in Selby District.

¹² See Appendix 3 for the non-technical assessment criteria for cricket pitches

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Table 3.3: Summary of natural turf cricket pitch quality at available community use sites

Site ID	Site	Number of squares	Square quality
7	Bolton Percy Cricket Club	1	Standard
11	Burn Cricket Club	1	Good
12	Burton Salmon Cricket Club	1	Good
15	Carlton Towers Cricket Club (Fish Pond Field)	1	Good
17	Cawood Playing Fields	1	Standard
19	Church Fenton Cricket & Football Club	1	Good
24	Drax Cricket Club	1	Good
25	Eggborough Sports and Social Club	1	Standard
31	Hemingbrough Cricket Club	1	Good
34	Hensall Cricket and Football Club	1	Good
35	Hillam and Monk Fryston Cricket Club	1	Good
38	Kelfield Cricket Club	1	Standard
51	Saxton Cricket Club	1	Good
57	Selby RUFC	1	Good
		1	Poor
60	Sherburn Eversley Cricket Club	1	Good
65	Silver Street Recreation Ground	1	Good
67	South Milford Sports Club	1	Good
73	Tadcaster Magnet Sports Club	1	Good
75	Thorpe Willoughby Sports Association	1	Good
80	Whitley Bridge Cricket Club	1	Good
90	The Oval	1	Standard

In total, 16 squares are rated as good quality, five as standard and one as poor quality.

Selby CC indicates that the poor quality square at Selby RUFC is in need of relaying. This work was last undertaken around 15 years ago. In the off-season, this area is used by the rugby club on site for its training demand.

Square quality at Tadcaster Magnet CC is reported to have worsened due to the retirement of the Club's previous groundsman.

Cawood Playing Fields reports a recurring issue with moles damaging the outfield.

The Yorkshire Cricket Board reports Thorpe Willoughby CC has recently improved the square at Thorpe Willoughby Sports Association.

Despite being assessed as good quality, Church Fenton CC reports its home square has declined in quality over the previous season due to changing government advice amid Covid-19. The Club states that the site was mothballed throughout the initial lockdown period before advice changed suddenly, giving the Club little time to restore the square to a playable condition. Bolton Percy CC also indicates that quality onsite deteriorated due to a lack of preparation time because of the Covid-19 outbreak.

Conversely, the squares at Burn Cricket Club, Drax Cricket Club and Whitley Bridge Cricket Club improved over the previous season due to enhanced maintenance regimes.

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South Milford CC states the outfield at South Milford Sports Club needs heavy rolling to level the outfield prior to the start of next season.

Performance Quality Standards

To obtain a full technical assessment of wickets and pitches, the ECB recommends a Performance Quality Standard (PQS) assessment to determine whether a cricket square meets the Performance Quality Standards which are benchmarked by the Grounds Management Association (GMA). There are three categories of measurement that relate to the overall quality of the square: structural quality, presentational quality and playing quality. Once a square has been assessed it is given a quality rating, as shown overleaf.

Table 3.4: Performance Quality Standard assessment ratings

Quality Rating	Details
Premier (High)	Where the surface is intended for Premier League play, with those within the top quartile capable of holding minor county and 1st class one day matches. May include some of the better schools and university pitches.
Club (Standard)	A Club pitch suitable for league, school and junior cricket.
Basic	An acceptable level suitable for recreational cricket and where the surface is designed and maintained within tight financial limitations such as local authorities.
Unsuitable	This is where the surface is deemed unfit or unsafe for play.

Clubs in Selby District can contact YCB to arrange for a Grounds Management Association (GMA) pitch advisor to undertake a Performance Quality Standard assessment. Clubs can choose from three different reports (comprehensive/mini/verbal) that vary in cost. A fully comprehensive report includes soil testing and guidance on machinery and corrective procedures, a mini report includes guidance on machinery and corrective procedures and a verbal report is a spoken version of a mini report.

Local grounds support is also available to clubs through the Yorkshire Cricket Groundsman Association (YCGA).

Ancillary facilities

The extent of ancillary facilities required differs between times of play. For example, senior teams playing at weekends typically need to access clubhouse and kitchen facilities to provide teas, whereas this is often not required for junior and short format senior matches, where the need is more for access to suitable changing and/or toilet facilities.

Quality and access to required match day and preparatory facilities across the District is varied, with clubs playing at privately managed or sports club sites generally better served than those playing at community managed provision.

Ancillary facility rating is primarily influenced by the type and quality of amenities which are available on a site, such as a clubhouse, changing rooms, showering provision, car parking, dedicated umpire, spectator facilities and boundary fencing. Provision of high quality ancillary facilities is a key aspect of the ECB Inspiring Generations Strategy, in order to meet the expectations of the core participation base as well as key growth markets such as women and girls, South Asian and BAME communities and All Stars and Dynamos Cricket (detailed later in the section).

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Tadcaster Magnet CC reports changing rooms at Tadcaster Magnet Sports Club were refurbished last year and therefore are of good quality.

Ancillary facilities at Selby RUFC are in poor condition due to being dated. Selby CC and Selby RUFC are currently working together to improve the changing rooms on site and make these facilities more suitable for girls' rugby and cricket. Similarly, ancillary provision at Carlton Towers Cricket Club (Fish Pond Field) is said to be in poor condition.

Site assessments also revealed that ancillary provision at Cawood Playing Fields and Sherburn White Rose Sports Club is of poor quality.

The Yorkshire Cricket Board reports that Fairburn CC has nearly completed development of a new clubhouse at Silver Street Recreation Ground whilst Thorpe Willoughby CC has recently improved the clubhouse at Thorpe Willoughby Sports Association.

Eggborough Power Station CC indicates the clubhouse used by the Club is in poor condition. However, it has no aspiration to improve this facility due to the previously mentioned plans for the playing field at Eggborough Power Station to be re-provided. The Club hopes this new site will be ready for the 2022 season.

Vandalism is reported to be an issue at Church Fenton Cricket Club, Cawood Playing Fields and Sherburn Eversley Cricket Club. Church Fenton CC have had issues with benches being taken from the site whilst portable covers for the square have been damaged at Cawood Playing Fields. Sherburn Eversley Cricket Club has suffered from general vandalism.

Training facilities

Access to cricket nets is important, particularly for pre-season/winter training.

Hillam & Monk Fryston CC indicates aspirations to renew the NTP on site, replace the bowling machine and provide new training nets to better facilitate the Club's training demand. Whitley Bridge CC also state ambitions for additional training facilities.

Tadcaster Magnet CC had previously been fundraising for two static training nets prior to the initial lockdown although it is unsure whether to pursue this further as fundraising opportunities have been limited due to the Covid-19 outbreak.

Carlton Towers CC reports aspirations for non-turf practice nets to be installed on site.

No other responsive clubs indicated issues regarding training facilities.

Security of tenure

Clubs are generally considered to have secure tenure onsite where they have freehold, leasehold or formally secured use of their site/s (for example, through a community use agreement) for the next three or more years. Given this, most clubs managing their own sites are considered to have secure tenure.

Selby CC has an annual rental agreement with Selby RUFC for the use of the site. However, the Club believes this to be a secure agreement due to the long-standing relationship between the two clubs.

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Thorpe Willoughby and Burn cricket clubs also have annual rental agreements for their respective home venues. Fairburn CC leases Silver Street Recreation Ground from Fairburn Welfare and Recreation Committee although the extension of this agreement is currently under negotiation.

No other clubs are deemed to have unsecure tenure in Selby District.

3.3: Demand

Traditionally, the English cricket season runs between late March and early September each year. In 2020, as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, the cricket season was significantly curtailed. In Selby, most senior teams play within the York & District Senior Cricket League (YDSCCL) which played from Saturday 25th July through to Saturday 12th September during 2020. Therefore, the quantitative information presented in this section of the report is based on the 2019 cricket season which represents a more accurate picture of 'normal' demand.

Information from consultation is detailed within this section to indicate where, if at all, the 2020 pandemic impacted on demand, either through player interest and availability or limitations on teams due to issues with access to or quality of facilities.

It is currently unknown what the future impact of Covid-19 and the lockdown will have on future cricket participation. Therefore, it is acknowledged that as part of the PPS Stage E monitoring process, the review of data/documents should ensure that any recommendations made are still accurate based on future levels of supply and demand.

There are 21 affiliated cricket clubs based in Selby District with a 2019 season total of 89 teams. As a breakdown, this equates to 50 senior men's, one senior women's and 39 junior boys' teams as shown below.

Table 3.5: Summary of 2019 season cricket clubs demand

Club name	Number of competitive teams			
	Senior men's	Senior women's	Junior boys'	Junior girls'
Bolton Percy CC	4	-	5	-
Burn CC	3	-	-	-
Burton Salmon CC	1	-	-	-
Carlton Towers CC	3	-	3	-
Cawood CC	2	-	-	-
Church Fenton CC	2	-	3	-
Drax CC	3	-	4	-
Eggborough Power Station CC	2	-	-	-
Fairburn CC	2	-	1	-
Hemingbrough CC	2	-	2	-
Hensall CC	3	-	4	-
Hillam & Monk Fryston CC	2	-	2	-
Hirst Courtney CC	1	-	-	-
Kelfield CC	1	-	-	-
Saxton CC	2	1	2	-
Selby CC	3	-	2	-
Sherburn Eversley CC	2	-	-	-
South Milford CC	4	-	4	-
Tadcaster Magnet CC	3	-	4	-

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Club name	Number of competitive teams			
	Senior men's	Senior women's	Junior boys'	Junior girls'
Thorpe Willoughby CC	3	-	-	-
Whitley Bridge CC	2	-	3	-
Total	50	1	39	-

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, Tadcaster Magnet CC temporarily lost its second Saturday senior men's team whilst Selby CC also temporarily lost its third senior men's team. Prior to the pandemic, Thorpe Willoughby CC had planned to field a U11 side but were unable to do so for the 2020 season.

Most ECB affiliated senior teams play in the YDSCL and most junior teams play in the York and District Junior Cricket Association, with junior teams also playing in friendly competitions when required.

Participation levels for ECB affiliated cricket clubs within Selby District are strong with 13 of 21 clubs (62%) fielding both senior and junior teams.

Cricket Playing Survey

The ECB's most recent Cricket Playing Survey (2019¹³) identified:

- ◀ A 1.2% increase in player numbers between 2018 and 2019.
- ◀ Of the 822,000 players nationally, 229,000 are 'core' players (playing at least 12 weeks per season), 353,000 are 'occasional' players (playing between three and 11 weeks per season) and 238,000 are 'cameo' players (playing once or two weeks per season)
- ◀ 81.4% of completed fixtures were played in 2019, 5.4% of completed fixtures were abandoned and 7.5% of completed fixtures were cancelled
- ◀ Compared to 2018, conceded fixtures decreased by 15% to 5.7% of completed fixtures and short sided games also decreased by 11% in 2019 v 2018 to 11.7% of completed fixtures.

Exported demand

Though the settlement of North Duffield is located within Selby District, North Duffield CC does not play within the District. The Club plays at Bubwith Leisure Centre located in Bubwith, a short distance over the local authority border within North Yorkshire. This demand is not considered to be exported or displaced, as despite the connotations by name the Club is considered to be a North Yorkshire based club.

Latent/unmet demand

None of the clubs that responded to consultation requests identified any unmet/latent demand.

Last Man Stands

Last Man Stands was founded in 2005. The social outdoor eight-a-side T20 cricket game is played midweek, lasts approximately two hours and is generally played on non-turf wickets. All eight wickets are required to bowl a team out so when the seventh wicket falls, the 'Last Man Stands' on his own. This shorter format of the game has encouraged more people to participate in the sport and is increasing in popularity.

¹³ The source of the data is Play-Cricket.com and reflects club and league cricket only (for example does not include Women's Softball Cricket or junior cricket).

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A LMS league in York and Selby was scheduled to begin in 2020 although this has now been postponed due to Covid-19. Currently, the league hopes to begin in 2021 and is on the search for club, corporate and social teams to sign up.

Future demand

Future demand can be defined in two ways, forecasted using population change data and through growth aspirations and plans of local clubs.

Population increases

Team generation rates (TGRs) are used as the basis for calculating the number of teams likely to be generated in the future (2040) based on population change.

Table 3.6: Team generation rates forecasting future demand based on population change

Age group	Current population within age group	Current no. of teams	Team Generation Rate	Future population within age group	Predicted future number of teams (2040)	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population
Senior Men's (18-55)	20,800	49	424:1	21,091	49.7	0
Senior Womens (18-55)	21,402	1	1:21,402	20,913	1.0	0
Junior Boys (7-18)	6,232	32	195:1	6,484	33.3	1
Junior Girls (7-18)	6,098	0	0	6,363	0.0	0

When team generation rates are applied across the District there is considered sufficient demand to result in the likely creation of no whole new senior teams but one new junior boys' team. Increases in participation amongst senior men is not sufficient to create a whole new team but new participants are likely to join existing clubs and team squads.

Note that due to limited women's or girls' teams currently existing in Selby District, team generation rates automatically predict that none will be created in the future as it takes current participation as a baseline. The growth of women and girls' cricket is, however, a key growth market for the ECB and YCB and growth of this development may exceed numbers forecasted by TGRs due to being a key sports development focus.

Population growth applied to TGRs do not account for specific targeted development work within certain areas or focused on certain groups. For example, female cricket growth at women's and girls' age groups is relatively small, however, there are planned increases in activity around female participation through both All Stars Cricket and a programme of softball cricket which are likely to reflect in growth above levels shown through team generation rates.

All Stars cricket

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

- ◀ Increase cricket activity for five to eight year olds in the school and club environment
- ◀ Develop consistency of message in both settings to aid transition

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- ◀ Improve generic movement skills for children, using cricket as the vehicle
- ◀ Make it easier for new volunteers to support and deliver in the club environment
- ◀ Use fun small sided games to enthuse new children and volunteers to follow and play the game

In Selby District there are five All Stars Cricket centres at the following clubs:

- ◀ Eggborough Power Station CC
- ◀ Fairburn CC
- ◀ Selby CC
- ◀ Tadcaster Magnet CC
- ◀ Thorpe Willoughby CC

The ECB was due to launch Dynamos Cricket, a new programme to inspire kids aged 8-11 to play cricket in 2020. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it is now planned to launch for the 2021 season. It is the latest launch by the ECB, building on the existing All Stars programme for 5-8-year-olds and is the follow on programme for progression. Participants will continue to develop their skills and be introduced to a countdown style of cricket match.

Softball cricket

Softball cricket is an ECB initiative aimed at women and girls to increase participation in cricket as a sport. The aim of softball cricket sections are enjoyment and participation; without pads, a hardball, a heavy bat and limited rules. Sessions follow a festival format with each session running for a maximum of two and half hours, shorter than traditional formats. Playing equipment is supplied by festival organisers, with all participants provided with a t-shirt for taking part.

Each match consists of two teams of six to eight people, with everyone having an opportunity to bat and bowl. Each team bats once, with a pair of batters facing two or three overs. Batters are dismissed in traditional ways, but bowling can be either overarm or underarm, depending on the bowler's preference. Each batting team starts with a score of 200 runs, with runs added to this total by running between the wickets or by hitting the ball to a boundary. Two runs are added to the total for each wide ball; whilst five runs are removed when a batter is out.

No known women's softball tournaments or leagues are known to take place within Selby.

Participation increases

Six clubs' report aspirations to increase the number of teams they provide. Through the clubs that quantified *potential* increase, there is a predicted growth of 10 teams, as seen below.

Table 3.7: Potential team increases identified by clubs

Club name	Number of competitive teams			
	Senior men's	Senior women's	Junior boys'	Junior girls'
Carlton Towers CC	-	1	-	-
Church Fenton CC	-	-	1	-
Eggborough Power Station CC	-	1	2	-
Hillam & Monk Fryston CC	-	1	1	-
Selby CC	-	1	1	-
Sherburn Eversley CC	1	-	-	-
Total	1	4	5	0

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In total, clubs across Selby District hope to add one senior men's, four senior women's, five junior boys' teams.

In addition to potential team increases identified by clubs, the YCB expect there to be a growth of four junior girls' teams across Selby thanks to specific programmes scheduled to run within the area and a newly focused workforce.

Future demand summary

In conclusion, future demand for senior cricket equates to one senior men's, four senior women's, six junior boys' and four junior girls' teams. This is based on future growth aspirations and anticipated population growth applied to team generation rates.

Peak time demand

An analysis of match play identifies peak time demand for senior cricket as Saturday, with most teams playing at this time (36 teams). The remaining senior teams play on Sundays (six teams) or midweek (eight teams).

For junior cricket, peak time demand is midweek, with all clubs' youth sections playing between Monday and Friday. As a result, squares have greater capacity to carry junior demand as play can be spread across numerous days (providing the squares are not overplayed).

3.3: Capacity analysis

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

As a guide, The ECB has set a standard number of matches that each grass wicket pitch type should be able to accommodate without adversely affecting its current quality (pitch capacity). Taking into consideration the guidelines on capacity the following was concluded:

Table 3.8: Summary of natural turf cricket wicket carrying capacity

Adult wickets		Junior wickets	
Pitch quality	Matches per week	Pitch quality	Matches per week
Good	5	Good	7
Standard	4	Standard	4
Poor	0	Poor	0

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

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

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Table 3.9: Capacity analysis of natural turf cricket squares available for community use

Site ID	Site name	Management	Site users	Security of tenure	Community use	No. of squares	Pitch quality	Wicket type	No. of grass wickets	Match equivalent sessions per season				
										Carrying capacity	Actual play	Capacity balance	Potential spare capacity for senior Saturday cricket	Potential spare capacity for senior Sunday cricket
7	Bolton Percy Cricket Club	Sports Club	Bolton Percy CC	Secure	Yes	1	Standard	Senior	13	52	56	4	No	No
11	Burn Cricket Club	Private	Burn CC	Unsecure	Yes	1	Good	Senior	6	30	16	14	No	Yes
12	Burton Salmon Cricket Club	Sports Club	Burton Salmon CC	Secure	Yes	1	Good	Senior	8	40	10	30	Yes	Yes
15	Carlton Towers Cricket Club (Fish Pond Field)	Sports Club	Carlton Towers CC	Secure	Yes	1	Good	Senior	10	50	43	7	No	Yes
17	Cawood Playing Fields	Sports Club	Cawood CC	Secure	Yes	1	Standard	Senior	8	32	17	15	No	Yes
19	Church Fenton Cricket & Football Club	Sports Club	Church Fenton CC	Secure	Yes	1	Good	Senior	9	45	15	30	Yes	Yes
24	Drax Cricket Club	Sports Club	Drax CC	Secure	Yes	1	Good	Senior	13	65	37	28	No	Yes
25	Eggborough Sports and Social Club	Sports Club	Eggborough Power Station CC	Secure	Yes	1	Standard	Senior	8	32	15	17	Yes	Yes
31	Hemingbrough Cricket Club	Sports Club	Hemingbrough CC	Secure	Yes	1	Good	Senior	12	60	20	40	Yes	Yes
34	Hensall Cricket and Football Club	Sports Club	Hensall CC	Secure	Yes	1	Good	Senior	14	70	44	26	No	Yes
35	Hillam and Monk Fryston Cricket Club	Sports Club	Hillam & Monk Fryston CC	Secure	Yes	1	Good	Senior	9	45	12	33	No	Yes
38	Kelfield Cricket Club	Sports Club	Kelfield CC	Secure	Yes	1	Standard	Senior	6	24	9	15	Yes	Yes
51	Saxton Cricket Club	Sports Club	Saxton CC	Secure	Yes	1	Good	Senior	14	70	16	52	No	Yes
57	Selby RUFC	Sports Club	Selby CC	Unsecure	Yes	1	Good	Senior	8	40	24	16	No	Yes
						1	Poor	Senior	8	0	5	5	No	No
60	Sherburn Eversley Cricket Club	Sports Club	Sherburn Eversley CC	Secure	Yes	1	Good	Senior	11	55	8	47	Yes	Yes
65	Silver Street Recreation Ground	Community	Fairburn CC	Unsecure	Yes	1	Good	Senior	8	40	26	14	No	Yes
67	South Milford Sports Club	Sports Club	South Milford CC	Secure	Yes	1	Good	Senior	10	50	26	24	No	Yes
73	Tadcaster Magnet Sports Club	Sports Club	Tadcaster Magnet CC	Secure	Yes	1	Good	Senior	10	50	39	11	No	Yes
75	Thorpe Willoughby Sports Association	Private	Thorpe Willoughby CC	Unsecure	Yes	1	Good	Senior	6	30	21	9	No	Yes
80	Whitley Bridge Cricket Club	Sports Club	Whitley Bridge CC	Secure	Yes	1	Good	Senior	8	40	37	3	No	No
90	The Oval	Sports Club	Hirst Courtney CC	Secure	Yes	1	Standard	Senior	8	32	3	29	Yes	Yes

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Spare capacity

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

Cricket squares also need to be able to accommodate and sustain the average number of home fixtures senior teams play per season. For Saturday senior cricket, this is eight matches per season and for Sunday cricket it is six matches per season.

Table 3.10: Actual spare summary of Saturday senior cricket

Site ID	Site name	No. of squares	Actual spare capacity (MES)	Number of additional teams that could be accommodated
12	Burton Salmon Cricket Club	1	30	1 x team
19	Church Fenton Cricket & Football Club	1	30	1 x team
25	Eggborough Sports and Social Club	1	17	1 x team
31	Hemingbrough Cricket Club	1	40	1 x team
38	Kelfield Cricket Club	1	15	1 x team
60	Sherburn Eversley Cricket Club	1	47	1 x team
90	The Oval	1	29	1 x team

Across Selby District, a total of seven additional senior Saturday cricket teams could be accommodated on current provision. The current picture for Sunday senior cricket is presented below.

Table 3.11: Actual spare summary of Sunday senior cricket

Site ID	Site name	No. of squares	Actual spare capacity (MES)	Number of additional teams that could be accommodated
12	Burton Salmon Cricket Club	1	30	2 x teams
15	Carlton Towers Cricket Club (Fish Pond Field)	1	7	1 x team
17	Cawood Playing Fields	1	15	2 x teams
19	Church Fenton Cricket & Football Club	1	30	1 x team
24	Drax Cricket Club	1	28	1 x team
25	Eggborough Sports and Social Club	1	17	2 x teams
31	Hemingbrough Cricket Club	1	40	1 x team
34	Hensall Cricket and Football Club	1	26	1 x team

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Site ID	Site name	No. of squares	Actual spare capacity (MES)	Number of additional teams that could be accommodated
35	Hillam and Monk Fryston Cricket Club	1	33	2 x teams
38	Kelfield Cricket Club	1	15	2 x teams
51	Saxton Cricket Club	1	52	1 x team
60	Sherburn Eversley Cricket Club	1	47	2 x teams
67	South Milford Sports Club	1	24	1 x team
73	Tadcaster Magnet Sports Club	1	11	1 x team
90	The Oval	1	29	2 x teams

For Sunday cricket, a total of 22 additional teams could be accommodated on current provision.

For junior cricket, all squares with actual spare capacity of four or more match equivalent sessions are considered able to accommodate an increase in demand. This is because junior matches are generally played during midweek, where matches can be spread across numerous days, meaning capacity is not limited to two teams. Moreover, where there is the of NTPs, this provides further capacity that is generally not available to senior demand.

Overplay

There are two sites in Selby District considered to be overplayed by a total of nine match equivalent sessions per season.

Overplay in Selby is directly attributed to the quality of the cricket squares. As detailed earlier, poor quality cricket squares carry a capacity rating of 0 and therefore any play attributed to these facilities equates to overplay. This is the case at Selby RUFC. At Bolton Percy Cricket Club, overplay on site would be alleviated if the square was improved from standard to good quality and this will be explored further within the subsequent strategy.

Table 3.12: Summary of overplay

Site ID	Site name	Number of squares overplayed	Overplay (match equivalent sessions per season)
7	Bolton Percy Cricket Club	1	4
57	Selby RUFC	1	5

3.4: Supply and demand analysis

Consideration must be given to the extent to which current provision can accommodate current and future demand for both senior and cricket. The tables below look at actual spare capacity on grass wicket squares against overplay, latent and future demand highlighted during consultation and population growth. Match equivalent sessions for future demand are calculated using the average number of matches played per season (eight matches for senior men's Saturday teams, and six senior men's Sunday teams) accompanied with any anticipated growth from team generation rates.

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Table 3.13: Supply and demand analysis (senior Saturday cricket)

Actual spare capacity (MES ¹⁴)	Demand (MES)				
	Overplay	Current total	Future demand	Latent demand	Total
56	9	47	8	0	39

As seen in the above table, there is overall spare capacity for senior cricket on grass wicket squares in Selby amounting to 47 match equivalent sessions, meaning supply is considered sufficient to meet current demand. When accounting for future demand aspirations, the overall identified spare capacity falls to 39 match equivalent sessions per season.

Further to this, an analysis has been undertaken for senior Sunday cricket as seen in the table below. On Sundays, there is actual spare capacity equating to 123 match equivalent sessions. When considering future demand, actual spare capacity is expected to fall to 99 match equivalent sessions.

Table 3.14: Supply and demand analysis (senior Sunday cricket)

Actual spare capacity (sessions per season)	Demand (MES)				
	Overplay	Current total	Future demand	Latent demand	Total
132 ¹⁵	9	123	24	0	99

In relation to junior cricket, participation is strong across the District with 13 of 21 clubs (62%) fielding both senior and junior teams. Population growth identified in Table 3.6 highlights future demand of one junior team and future team aspirations shown in Table 3.7 reveals a potential increase of five junior teams. When considering this with the YCB's ambition to generate four junior girls' teams across the District, this equates to a total potential increase of ten junior cricket teams.

The average number of games played per season varies considerably amongst junior cricket, with younger teams generally playing fewer fixtures. In Selby District, junior teams on average, play four home fixtures per season. As such, 40 match equivalent sessions per season need to be accounted for. With actual spare capacity for senior cricket on Saturdays and Sundays exceeding this, it is considered that any increase in junior cricket can be accommodated on existing provision.

In summary, there is sufficient supply of cricket provision to cater for current and future senior demand across Selby District.

¹⁴ Based on seven additional senior Saturday cricket teams playing an average of eight matches per season

¹⁵ Based on 22 additional senior Sunday cricket teams playing an average of six matches per season

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3.5: Conclusion

Cricket summary

- ◀ **There is sufficient supply of cricket provision to cater for current and future demand for both senior and junior cricket across Selby District.**
- ◀ There are 22 natural turf cricket squares in Selby District located across 21 sites. Of these, all are available for community use.
- ◀ In Selby District there are five non-turf pitches that accompany grass wicket squares. Only Whitley Bridge CC reports use of the NTP on site for matches although this is limited to junior match demand.
- ◀ Most clubs in Selby District are considered to have secure tenure at their primary home venue. Selby, Thorpe Willoughby and Burn cricket clubs are the only clubs in the District with unsecure tenure.
- ◀ The non-technical assessment of community available grass wicket squares in Selby District found 16 squares to be good quality, five as standard and one as poor quality.
- ◀ Selby CC indicates that the poor quality square at Selby RUFC is in need of relaying.
- ◀ The audit of ancillary facilities determines that provision at Selby RUFC, Eggborough Sports and Social Club, Carlton Towers Cricket Club (Fish Pond Field), Cawood Playing Fields and Sherburn White Rose is in poor condition.
- ◀ Eggborough Power Station CC has no aspiration to improve facilities at Eggborough Sports and Social Club due to current plans for the playing field on site to be re-provided at an alternate site.
- ◀ Hillam & Monk Fryston, Whitley Bridge and Carlton Towers cricket clubs both indicate aspirations for additional training facilities on site. Tadcaster Magnet CC had previously been fundraising for two static training nets prior to the initial lockdown but may no longer pursue this.
- ◀ There are 21 clubs competing in Selby District, generating 90 teams. As a breakdown, this equates to 50 senior men's, one senior women's and 39 junior boys' teams.
- ◀ Tadcaster Magnet and Selby cricket clubs both temporarily lost teams due to the Covid-19 pandemic whilst Thorpe Willoughby CC had planned to field an additional side but were unable to do so.
- ◀ Future demand in Selby District equates to one senior men's team, four senior women's, six junior boys' and four junior girls' teams. This is derived from team aspiration rates and population growth.
- ◀ There are two sites in Selby District considered to be overplayed by a total of nine match equivalent sessions per season.
- ◀ Actual spare capacity for senior Saturday cricket amounts to 47 match equivalent sessions. After considering future demand, this is expected to fall to 39 match equivalent sessions.
- ◀ For senior Sunday cricket, actual spare capacity equates to 123 match equivalent sessions, with this figure expected to fall to 99 after considering future demand.
- ◀ Future demand for junior cricket equates to 40 match equivalent sessions. As this figure is below actual spare capacity for senior cricket, it is considered that this demand can be accommodated on current provision.

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PART 4: RUGBY UNION PITCHES

4.1: Introduction

The Rugby Football Union (RFU) is the national governing body for rugby union. It is split into six areas across the Country with a workforce team that covers development, coaching, governance and competitions. A full-time development officer is responsible for Selby (as part of the wider region) and works closely with all clubs to maximise their potential. This work involves developing club structures, working towards the RFU accreditation (Clubmark) and the development of school-club structures.

The rugby union playing season operates from September to May.

Consultation

Selby RUFC is currently the only rugby union club playing within the District. Consultation was undertaken with the Club as a face to face meeting, therefore representing a 100% response rate.

Rugby definitions

Rugby union in England (as specified by the RFU) is played in the following formats and as such these references are used throughout this section to refer to supply (pitch types) and demand (team types).

Table 4.1: Rugby union age group and pitch format definitions

Team reference	Age group	Team type	Pitch type
Senior men	19-45 years old	Senior	Senior
Senior women	19-45 years old	Senior	Senior
Colts	17-18 years old	Under 18 - Under 19	Senior
Junior boys	13-16 years old	Under 14 - Under 17	Junior
Junior girls	13-16 years old	Under 14 - Under 17	Junior
Mini rugby mixed	7-12 years old	Under 8 - Under 13	Mini

4.2: Supply

In total, there are 12 rugby union pitches in Selby District spread across six sites, as a breakdown this consists of three senior pitches, seven junior and two mini pitches.

Of these pitches, all are reportedly available for community use but most (eight pitches) are located at education sites. The only site recorded as being used by community rugby clubs is Selby RUFC, used by the resident club of the same name,

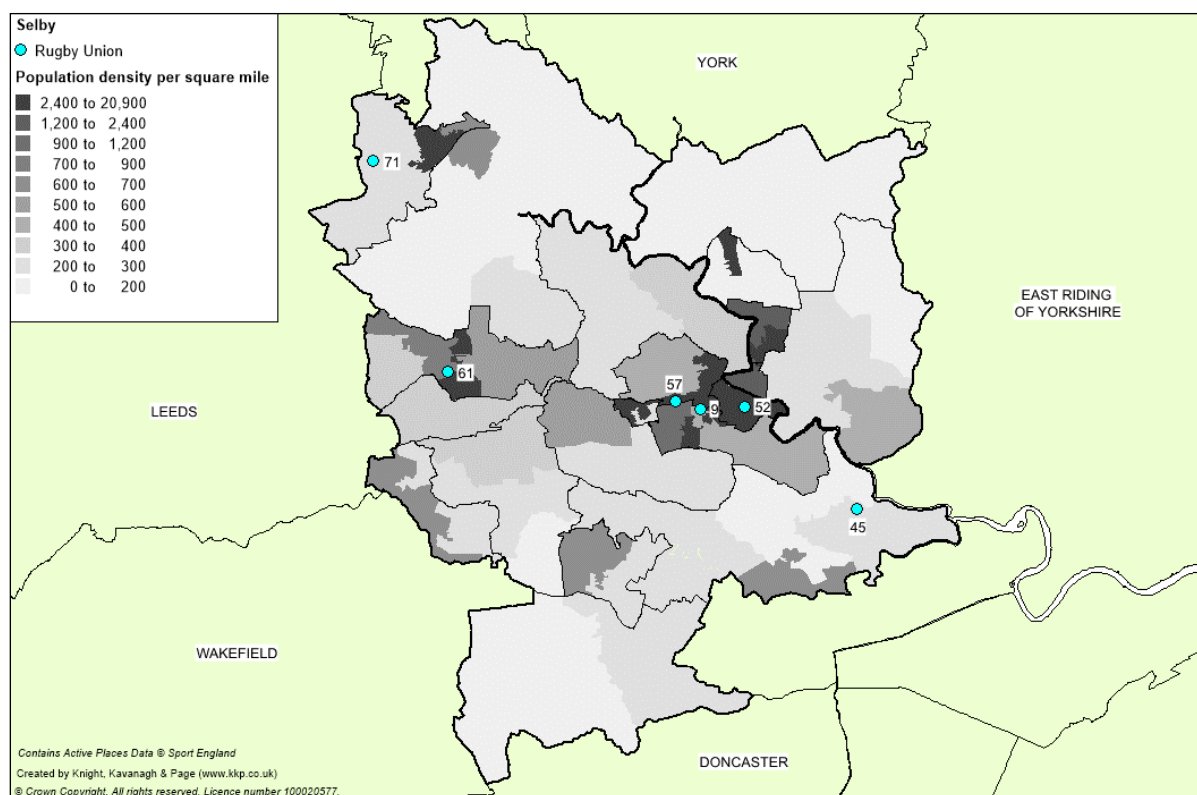
Traditionally, mini rugby often takes place on over marked senior pitches and this is partly the case at Selby RUFC, with some mini play using the dedicated mini pitch onsite and others using areas of senior pitches, either for matches or training on Sunday morning subject to fixtures.

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Table 4.2: Summary of supply

Site ID	Site name	Community use	Number of pitches /types
9	Brayton High School	Yes - unused	Junior x1
45	Read School	Yes - unused	Junior x2
			Mini x1
52	Selby College	Yes - unused	Junior x1
57	Selby RUFC	Yes	Senior x1
			Senior x1
			Junior x1
			Mini x1
61	Sherburn High School	Yes - unused	Junior x1
71	Tadcaster Grammar School	Yes - unused	Senior x1
			Junior x1

Figure 4.1: Location of rugby union pitches



The audit only identifies dedicated, line marked pitches. For rugby union pitch dimension sizes please see the table below.

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Table 4.3: Rugby pitch dimensions

Team type (ages)	Team reference	Maximum pitch dimensions (metres) ¹⁶
Under 8	Mini	45 x 22
Under 9	Mini	60 x 30
Under 10	Mini	60 x 35
Under 11	Mini	60 x 43
Under 12	Mini	60 x 43
Under 13	Junior	90 x 60 (60 x 43 for girls)
Under 14-16	Junior	100 x 70 ¹⁷
Under 17+	Senior	100 x 70

Future supply

There are no identified plans to create new rugby union pitches in Selby. Selby RUFC does, however, report aspirations to develop addition pitch provision and states that it previously had the opportunity to purchase a nearby rugby league club site but the cost to renovate the site to useable condition was considered to be unaffordable at the time.

Security of tenure

Selby RUFC has freehold and thus is considered to have secure tenure of its home site. All other sites with rugby union provision are education sites and pitches are reportedly made available on a rental basis. However, there are no formal agreements known to exist securing community access to these sites, therefore tenure at education sites is not considered to be secure.

Pitch quality

The quality of rugby pitches across Selby District have been assessed via a combination of site visits (using non-technical assessments as determined by RFU¹⁸) and user consultation to reach and apply an agreed rating as follows:

- ◀ Good
- ◀ Standard
- ◀ Poor

The methodology for assessing rugby pitch quality looks at two key elements: the maintenance programme and the level of drainage on each pitch. An overall quality based on both drainage and maintenance can then be generated. The agreed rating for each pitch type also represents actions required to improve pitch quality. A breakdown of actions required based on the ratings can be seen below:

¹⁶ Recommended run off area for all pitch types requires five metres each way and a minimum in-goal length of six metres.

¹⁷ Minimum dimensions of 94 x 68 metres is acceptable.

¹⁸ See Appendix 3 for the non-technical assessment for rugby pitches

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Table 4.4: Definition of maintenance categories

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

Table 4.5: Definition of drainage categories

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

Table 4.6: Quality rating matrix

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

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

Table 4.7: Summary of quality

Site ID	Site name	Community use?	Number of pitches /types	Floodlighting?	Non-technical assessment rating	Quality rating
9	Brayton High School	Yes - unused	Junior x1	No	M0/D1	Poor
45	Read School	Yes - unused	Junior x2 Mini x1	No	M0/D1	Poor
52	Selby College	Yes - unused	Junior x1	No	M0/D1	Poor
57	Selby RUFC	Yes	Senior x1	Yes	M2/D1	Good
			Senior x1	Partially	M1/D1	Standard
			Junior x1	Partially	M1/D1	Standard
			Mini	No	M1/D1	Standard
61	Sherburn High School	Yes - unused	Junior x1	No	M0/D0	Poor
71	Tadcaster Grammar School	Yes - unused	Senior x1	No	M0/D1	Poor
			Junior x1			

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Most rugby union pitches (eight pitches – 67%) in Selby District are rated as poor quality, all of which are located at education sites. Just Selby RUFC, the only site with recorded community use, has pitches which are not rated as poor quality. On site the main senior pitch is rated as good quality, receiving greater levels of maintenance and remedial works typically relative to the three other pitches onsite which are rated as standard quality.

Selby College reports that the pitch on its site drains relatively well despite being located within a floodplain, however, the unknown age of the drainage system has been classified within the category ‘adequate natural drainage’ rather than a pipe and slit drainage system, as the effectiveness is not fully known.

Overmarking of pitches

Some rugby union pitches in Selby District share their playing area on playing field land marked and used as other sports pitches. Most notably, the main senior pitch and the junior pitch at Selby RUFC are both marked onto areas used as cricket outfields, there being two cricket pitches at the site.

This has the potential to cause issues with seasonal clashes for use of the playing field on Saturdays for matches, but also midweek when rugby union training times may clash with junior cricket matches or cricket training. Selby RUFC does not note this as a significant issue, however, should be acknowledged and co-ordinated effectively to meet the demands of each sport onsite.

Ancillary facilities

Selby RUFC has access to onsite ancillary provision rated as standard quality and reports no significant issues with ancillary provision other than issues with car parking congestion and insufficient car parking space at peak times. Selby RUFC has three junior girls’ rugby teams, thus separate changing and toilet facilities are an important facility consideration at this site.

Selby RUFC is just one of three sports clubs based on the site, along with Selby Cricket Club and Selby Archers, both of which, have their own respective building or pavilion provision. The rugby union club states that it is keen to work in conjunction with the two other sports clubs to develop and improve the site as a more cohesive multi-sport site within Selby Town. This would benefit Selby HC also, as the Club uses the clubhouse facilities at Selby RUFC as its social venue after matches played at Selby Leisure Centre.

All other pitches are based at education sites and whilst no specific issues have been raised through consultation, there are no specific clubhouse/social facilities at these sites for rugby union (or other sports), other than changing rooms provided as part of the school offer.

4.3: Demand

Demand for rugby pitches in Selby falls mainly within the categories of organised competitive play and organised training.

Competitive play

Selby RUFC is the only rugby union club based in the District. For the 2019/20 season it operated four senior men’s, six mini rugby, six junior and two colts’ teams. Of these, three are dedicated girls’ teams, two at junior format and one girls’ colts.

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Competitive play for mini and junior teams typically takes the format of friendly matches against other local clubs; with training weekends often built into the season, allowing players to develop core skills and tactical awareness. Junior teams will also compete in County level cup competitions as an introduction to competition rugby. Colts teams often compete in organised league structures providing frequent competitive fixtures, with the leagues acting as a bridge to senior rugby.

Table 4.8: Summary of demand

Club	Site	Number of teams				Total teams
		Senior	Colts	Junior	Mini	
Selby RUFC	Selby RUFC	4	2	6	6	18

Training

Throughout the Country, many rugby teams train at their home ground on match pitches. As a result, usage is concentrated which reduces the capacity for match play on these pitches and means they are more likely to be overplayed. A key factor in determining the extent of training on match pitches is the presence of floodlighting.

An alternative to training on floodlit grass pitches is via a World Rugby compliant third generation artificial grass pitch. For an artificial grass pitch to be suitable for contact rugby, it must have a third generation artificial grass pitch and must be approved by World Rugby. The nearest World Rugby compliant 3G pitch is at Queen Ethelburga's Collegiate in York (38 minute drive, 32 miles from Selby RUFC), though pitches in Leeds are similar distances away, at West Park and Grammar School at Leeds.

A World Rugby compliant pitch also enables the transfer of match demand from grass pitches onto third generation artificial grass pitches, which alleviates overplay of grass pitches and as a result protects quality.

Selby RUFC uses senior and junior grass pitches for midweek training, specifically pitches to the north (senior) and east (junior) of the site which have partial floodlighting sufficient to support training use but not evening match play. The site is used for training on all nights from Tuesdays to Fridays, with junior and colts' teams training once weekly and senior squads training twice weekly on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Total training demand equates to eight match equivalent sessions per week across two partially floodlit pitches, approximate to four per pitch.

Infrequent play

The RFU has plans to encourage participants which have previously played rugby union to re-engage through participation as part of a more casual sporting offer. The league will provide opportunities for teams and players which are unable to play weekly or frequently for various reasons and will operate on an occasional basis. The league will also act as an entry point for newly created clubs and provide competitive opportunities. Matches will take place outside of peak time for senior rugby (Saturday PM), with Friday evenings or midweek being the most likely times for matches to take place.

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Touch rugby

To actively encourage participation in rugby union clubs may provide alternative offers to traditional club competition. Touch rugby is one possible format which clubs can use; touch rugby is non-contact rugby sessions, during which participants compete in teams to score tries, following similar laws to traditional rugby union formats. Clubs, schools or community organisation can establish their own touch rugby sessions or can become hosts of O2 Touch rugby sessions.

O2 Touch sessions are 90 minutes long and combine music, fitness and rugby skills. Sessions are of mixed gender, ability and age and are based on touch rugby being a social activity. Post-season O2 Touch sessions are run by Selby RUFC at The Read School.

Walking rugby

Walking rugby is a slower game of touch rugby that is accessible for disability groups and older participants, generally aged 55 years and above. The game is less physical than traditional rugby, but the general aim remains the same, with passing and scoring laws applying; and tackling involves a two-handed touch to the waist or below. Sessions for over 55's are an opportunity for participants to become physically active and for others to re-engage with rugby at a less strenuous pace. At present there are no formal walking rugby sessions taking place in Selby District.

Use of artificial pitches

Nationally, clubs identify the use of 3G pitches for training as a method of protecting the match pitches and providing a high quality surface for full contact practice. Competitive play continues to take place on grass pitches for the most part, with ad hoc use of 3G pitches for fixtures in the case of unsuitable pitches due to waterlogging or frost. Further detail on use of 3G pitches can be found in Part 6: Third Generation Artificial Grass Pitches.

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

There are no existing World Rugby compliant 3G pitches in Selby District nor are there known plans to develop new ones in the District at this time.

Exported/imported demand

Exported demand refers to teams that are currently accessing pitches for home fixtures (or training) outside of Selby District. Likewise, imported demand is demand based in neighbouring local authorities which may be accessing pitches in Selby District for the same purposes.

There is no demand identified to be exported from Selby District to access facilities in other local authority areas, nor any demand identified as being imported.

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Unmet/latent demand

Latent demand is demand which is perceived to exist but is not presently realised, whereas unmet demand is demand which is known to exist but similarly is not able to be realised, in the case of the PPS due to lack of access to or poor quality of facilities.

Consultation with Selby RUFC did not identify any unmet or latent demand for rugby union participation.

Future demand

Future demand can be defined in two ways, through using population forecasts and club growth aspirations.

Population increases

Team generation rates are used below as the basis for calculating the number of teams likely to be generated in the future based on population growth (2040).

Table 4.9: Population increases

Age group	Current population within age group	Current no. of teams¹⁹	Team Generation Rate	Future population within age group²⁰	Predicted future number of teams (2040)	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population
Senior Mens (19-45)	13,482	4	1:3,371	14,165	4.2	0
Senior Womens (19-45)	13,914	0	0	13,862	0.0	0
Junior Boys (13-18)	2,935	5	1:587	3,287	5.6	0
Junior Girls (13-18)	2,875	3	1:958	3,293	3.4	0
Mini Mixed (7-12)	6,520	6	1:1,087	1,691	1.6	0

Population growth forecasts do not show the creation of whole new teams at any age groups but suggest that participation is likely to grow at the senior men's and junior (both boys and girls) age groups. It is most probable that these new participants will join to become part of existing groups or squads.

Participation increases

It is important to note that population growth does not account for specific targeted development work within certain areas or focused towards certain groups. The RFU is focused on actively exploring opportunities to assist with the transition between late junior years and senior rugby with a specific focus on growing the senior game with the addition of adult teams (both men's and women's). This area has a strategic focus from the RFU and is being facilitated by encouraging casual play and midweek senior matches, along with O2 Touch and cross pitch 7s. The RFU recognises the traditional reduction in participation numbers at this time and it is hoped that by addressing the decrease and offering alternative match times then clubs may be able to retain a larger number of players.

¹⁹ Colts teams are accounted for as junior teams but require senior pitch provision.

²⁰ There is potential that the ONS projections may be under estimating future demand when compared to housing growth figures and as such, this should be subject to periodic review.

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This is not the sole focus of the RFU, which is developing junior participation across Selby District, based on a model of coaching sessions delivered in schools and local communities. Intentions are to form junior teams from these training groups which are linked to local schools and will use pitches at school sites, in some cases also linking to existing clubs to provide a performance pathway.

Selby RUFC did not specifically indicate any aspiration to increase the number of teams or identify any specific focus areas for growth. The Club is of the opinion that the current site is not able to sustain further growth and that extra capacity is required, therefore future growth may be somewhat dependent on securing use of additional pitch capacity.

Education

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

4.4: Capacity analysis

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

To enable an accurate supply and demand assessment of rugby pitches, the following assumptions are applied to site by site analysis:

- ◀ All sites that are used for competitive rugby matches (regardless of whether this is secured community use) are included on the supply side
- ◀ Use of school pitches by schools increases demand by one match equivalent session, unless school activity levels are known
- ◀ All competitive play is on senior sized pitches (except for where mini pitches are provided).
- ◀ From Under 13 upwards, teams play 15 v15 and use a full pitch
- ◀ Mini teams (Under 6-Under 12) play on half of a senior pitch i.e. two teams per senior pitch or a dedicated mini pitch
- ◀ For senior and youth teams the current level of play per week is set at 0.5 for each match played based on all teams operating on a traditional home and away basis (assumes half of matches will be played away)
- ◀ For mini teams playing on a senior pitch, play per week is set at 0.25 for each match played based on all teams operating on a traditional home and away basis and playing across half of one senior pitch
- ◀ Senior men's rugby generally takes place on Saturday afternoons
- ◀ Senior women's rugby generally takes place on Sunday afternoons
- ◀ Junior rugby generally takes place on Sunday mornings
- ◀ Mini rugby generally takes place on Sunday mornings
- ◀ Training that takes place on club pitches is reflected by the addition of match equivalent sessions per week to current usage levels

As a guide, the RFU has set a standard number of matches that each pitch should be able to accommodate, set out below.

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Table 4.10: Summary of rugby pitch carrying capacity

	Match equivalent sessions per week		
	Maintenance score		
Drainage score	M0 - Poor	M1 - Adequate	M2 - Good
D0 - Natural Inadequate	0.5	1.5	2
D1 - Natural Adequate or Pipe Drained	1.5	2	3
D2 - Pipe Drained	1.75	2.5	3.25
D3 - Pipe and Slit Drained	2	3	3.5

Carrying capacity is based upon a basic assessment of the drainage system and maintenance programme ascertained through a combination of the quality assessment and consultation. This guide, however, is only a very general measure of potential pitch capacity. It does not account for specific circumstances at time of use and it assumes average rainfall and an appropriate end of season rest and renovation programme.

Peak times for pitch use

In order to fully establish actual spare capacity, the peak period needs to be established. Peak time for senior rugby union matches is Saturday afternoons and is considered such within Selby District, although peak time for use of senior pitches is actually Sunday mornings. This is because peak time for mini and junior pitches is Sunday mornings, with most play taking place on senior pitches, with all three senior pitches at Selby RUFC in use at this time.

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Table 4.11: Capacity analysis

Site ID	Site name	Community use?	Security of tenure	Number of pitches	Pitch type	Non-technical rating ²¹	Quality rating	Floodlighting?	Match equivalent sessions (MES) per week			Comments
									Usage	Recommended capacity	Capacity balance	
9	Brayton High School	Yes - unused	Unsecure	1	Junior	M0/D1	Poor	No	1	1.5	-0.5	Curricular use added, has some spare capacity.
45	Read School	Yes - unused	Unsecure	2	Junior	M0/D1	Poor	No	1	1.5	-0.5	Curricular use added, has some spare capacity.
				1	Mini	M0/D1	Poor	No	1	1.5	-0.5	Curricular use added, has some spare capacity.
52	Selby College	Yes - unused	Unsecure	1	Junior	M0/D1	Poor	No	1	1.5	-0.5	Curricular use added, has some spare capacity.
57	Selby RUFC	Yes	Secure	1	Senior	M2/D1	Good	Yes	3	3	-	Played to capacity by senior and junior matches, no training use.
				1	Senior	M1/D1	Standard	Partial	6.5	2	3.5	Pitch overplayed, predominantly due to training demand
				1	Junior	M1/D1	Standard	Partial	5.5	2	3.5	Pitch overplayed, predominantly due to training demand
				1	Mini	M1/D1	Standard	No	1	2	-1	Used on Sunday mornings for mini matches or training. Some capacity but not available at peak time.
61	Sherburn High School	Yes - unused	Unsecure	1	Junior	M0/D0	Poor	No	0.5	0.5	-	Pitch considered to be at capacity through curricular use.
71	Tadcaster Grammar School	Yes - unused	Unsecure	1	Senior	M0/D1	Poor	No	1	1.5	-0.5	Curricular use added, has some spare capacity.
				1	Senior	M0/D1	Poor	No	1	1.5	0.5	Curricular use added, has some spare capacity.

²¹ See tables 4.4 and 4.5 for definitions

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Actual spare capacity

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

Pitches at education sites with unsecure tenure, which are available for community use but are currently unused, are not considered to have actual spare capacity as security of use cannot be formally evidenced as guaranteed.

Only Selby RUFC has secure tenure, however, all senior and junior pitches are played to capacity or overplayed, therefore cannot accommodate any further use. Consequently, no senior or junior pitches in Selby District are considered to have actual spare capacity at the respective peak times.

Only the mini rugby pitch at Selby RUFC has spare capacity for additional use, however, the pitch is in use at peak time, therefore although there is capacity over the course of the week there is no actual spare capacity at peak time for mini rugby.

Overplay

Two pitches in Selby District are overplayed, both at Selby RUFC. The partially floodlit senior and junior pitches are overplayed, predominantly due to the training use these pitches accommodate in relation to others onsite. This is in addition to weekend match play use, meaning the two pitches accommodate most of the demand across the site.

Overplay of these pitches and lack of capacity for further senior or junior growth in teams aligns with reports from Selby RUFC of requiring additional pitch capacity and having previously sought acquisition of another site in the past.

4.5: Supply and demand analysis

Having considered supply and demand, the table below identifies the overall spare capacity in each of the analysis areas for senior rugby union pitches based on match equivalent sessions per week. There is no increase in future demand based on population growth forecasts or participation increases.

Table 4.12: Supply and demand analysis

Pitch type	Match equivalent sessions				
	Actual spare capacity	Overplay	Current total	Future demand	Future total
Senior pitches	-	3.5	-3.5	-	-3.5
Junior pitches	-	3.5	-3.5	-	-3.5
Total	-	7	-7	-	-7

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There is a current overall shortfall of senior rugby union pitches in Selby District totalling seven match equivalent sessions per week. This is solely derived from overplay on two pitches at Selby RUFC, predominantly through the combined match play and particularly training use they sustain. This position justifies Selby RUFC's perception that it requires additional pitch capacity and its previous exploration of securing use of a second site.

Population growth does not show any whole team demand in future, should future demand increase then this is likely to be at Selby RUFC as the only club based in the District, where is no capacity to sustain additional use, either at peak times for matches, or over the course of the week for training.

4.6: Summary

- ◀ **An overall shortfall is evident to service both senior and junior rugby union demand in Selby District both currently and in future.**
- ◀ In total, there are 12 rugby union pitches in Selby District spread across six sites, as a breakdown this consists of three senior pitches, seven junior and two mini pitches.
- ◀ All pitches are reportedly available for use, though only one site (Selby RUFC) is used by community rugby union teams.
- ◀ Most rugby union pitches (eight pitches – 67%) in Selby District are rated as poor quality, all of which are located at education sites. Just Selby RUFC, the only site with recorded community use for rugby union, has pitches which are not rated as poor quality, with one good quality pitch and three standard quality pitches.
- ◀ Selby RUFC is the only rugby union club based in the District. For 2019/20 it operates four senior men's teams, six mini rugby teams, six junior teams and two colts' teams. Of these, three are dedicated girls' teams, two at junior format and one girls' colts.
- ◀ Selby RUFC reports that ancillary provision is of sufficient quality, though insufficient car parking capacity and congestion is an issue at peak times.
- ◀ There are no identified issues with security of tenure as Selby RUFC has freehold of its home ground of the same name. All other sites are education providers and offer insecure tenure through rental albeit reportedly available for hire.
- ◀ There are no World Rugby compliant 3G pitches in Selby District with the closest available located in neighbouring York over 30 minutes' drive away.
- ◀ Team generation rates based exclusively on population change forecast the growth of no new whole rugby union teams in Selby District to 2040 but suggest that some participation growth will occur at senior men's and junior (both boys and girls) age groups.
- ◀ There is no spare capacity exhibited at Selby RUFC to be able to sufficiently accommodate growth in senior or junior demand. Furthermore, there are no other sites able to offer secured use, despite some education sites having a minimal degree of capacity and availability at weekends.
- ◀ There is also no peak time capacity to facilitate growth at mini rugby age group, as the mini pitch at Selby RUFC is in use at peak time, as are the senior and junior pitches onsite, two of which are overplayed regardless.
- ◀ Two pitches in Selby District are overplayed, both at Selby RUFC. The partially floodlit senior and junior pitches are overplayed, predominantly due to the training use these pitches also accommodate in relation to others onsite which are only used for match play.

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PART 5: ARTIFICIAL GRASS PITCHES FOR HOCKEY

5.1: Introduction

Hockey in England is governed by England Hockey (EH) and is administered regionally by the North Hockey Association and locally within the County by Yorkshire Hockey Association.

Competitive league hockey matches and training can only be played on artificial grass pitches (AGPs). Although competitive, adult and junior club training cannot take place on third generation artificial grass pitches, some may be suitable for introductory level hockey, such as school curriculum low level hockey.

A typical artificial grass pitches pitch is constructed from a free draining, frostfree sub-base, one or two tarmac layers, a 15mm shock pad and an artificial grass carpet, either sand filled, sand dressed or water based²². Below is a brief summary of each type.

Sand filled artificial grass

On sand filled artificial grass the artificial grass fibres are infilled with sand. This is a low density durable carpet with sand infill to just below the pile for stability, these pitches are recommended for lower league hockey and more of a multi sports use rather than higher competitive hockey use.

Sand dressed artificial grass

The fibres on sand dressed artificial grass are much denser and therefore requires less sand to support the pile of the carpet and create stability. It is the most commonly used surface for hockey up to and including at a National level.

Water-based artificial grass

A very high density carpet with no sand infill which requires irrigation via a sprinkler system to maintain a layer of water on the pitch. The water provides low slide resistance and reduces the risk of abrasions caused by coarse sand.

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

Table 5.1: England Hockey guidelines on artificial surface types suitable for hockey

Category	Surface	Playing Level	Playing Level
England Hockey Category 1	Water surface approved within the FIH Global/National Parameters	Essential International Hockey - Training and matches	Desirable Domestic National Premier competition Higher levels of EH Player Pathway Performance Centres and upwards England

²² For more detail, please refer to: [EH artificial pitch guidance.pdf](#)

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

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

The PPS guidance considers that a hockey pitch can accommodate a maximum of four matches (match equivalent sessions) on one day (peak time) provided that the pitch has floodlighting. Training is generally midweek and requires access to a pitch and floodlights.

Consultation

Consultation was undertaken with England Hockey and both hockey clubs based in the District, Selby HC and Tadcaster Magnets HC, to inform this section of the report.

5.2: Supply

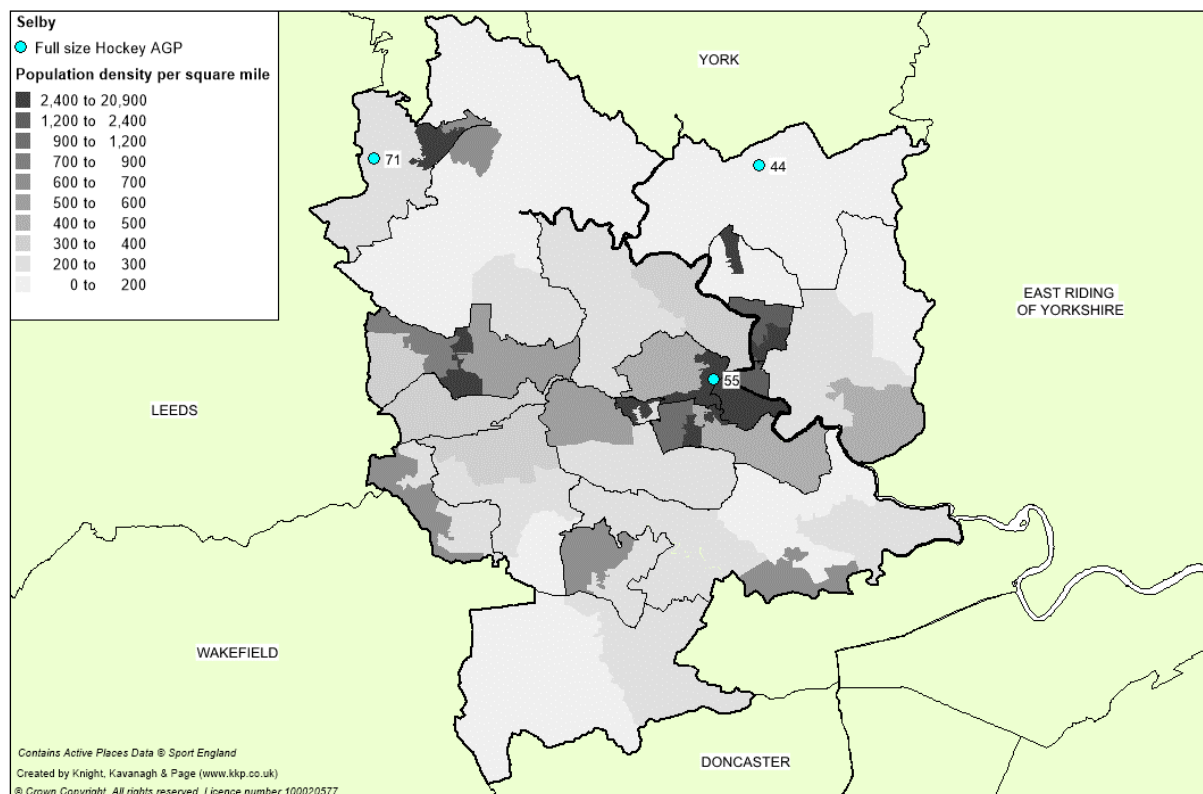
There are three full size hockey suitable AGPs in the District, all sand based pitches, located at Selby Leisure Centre, Tadcaster Grammar School and Queen Margaret's School. All have floodlighting and two are reportedly available for community use, except for Queen Margaret's School which is considered broadly inaccessible and detailed later in the section.

Table 5.2: Summary of supply

Site ID	Site name	Available for community use	Size (metres)	Floodlighting	Number of pitches
44	Queen Margaret's School	No	91.5 x 57	Yes	1
55	Selby Leisure Centre	Yes	91.5 x 55	Yes	1
71	Tadcaster Grammar School	Yes	91.5 x 55	Yes	1

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Table 5.2: Location of full size hockey suitable AGPs



Future supply

Tadcaster Magnet CC is part of proposals to develop a multi-sport site at land known as Queens Garden’s in Tadcaster, in partnership with Tadcaster Magnets FC, Tadcaster Magnets HC and Tadcaster Magnets Sports and Social Club. The proposals include provision of new grass pitches for football, a 3G pitch, a hockey suitable AGP and tennis/netball courts in addition to the existing cricket and bowling facilities. The clubs together also aspire to improve ancillary provision serving the proposed facilities.

To deliver all phases of the project in full would require acquisition of land neighbouring the existing Tadcaster Magnets Sports and Social Club, with three different landowners currently in possession of the land assets identified. Initial feasibility has been undertaken though this stage the long-standing proposal remains aspirational with no funding identified and its realisation also dependent on the sale of some existing playing field sites at which the aforementioned sporting clubs play.

Quality

Taking the above into account, the quality of hockey suitable artificial grass pitches has been assessed via a combination of site visits (using non-technical assessments as determined by EH²³) and user consultation to reach and apply an agreed rating as follows:

- ◀ Good
- ◀ Standard
- ◀ Poor

²³ See Appendix 3 for the non-technical assessment for artificial grass pitches

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The percentage parameters used for the non-technical assessments were as follows; Good (>80%), Standard (60-79%), Poor (<60%). The quality ratings assigned to the sites also consider the user quality ratings gathered from consultation.

In addition, depending on use, it is considered that the carpet of an artificial grass pitch usually lasts for approximately ten years and it is the age of the surface, combined with maintenance levels, which most commonly affects quality.

Table 5.3: Summary of full size hockey suitable AGP quality

Site ID	Site name	Number of pitches	Surface type	Year built (last refurbished)	Quality
44	Queen Margaret's School	1	Sand filled	2000	Good
55	Selby Leisure Centre	1	Sand dressed	2015	Standard
71	Tadcaster Grammar School	1	Sand filled	1997 (2018)	Poor

Pitch quality is varied across the three sites and there is one good, one standard and one poor quality pitch.

The pitch at Queen Margaret's School is rated as good quality, however, is the oldest of the three pitches in the District and at 20 years old without resurfacing, is double the recommended surface lifespan.

The pitch at Selby Leisure Centre is rated as standard quality, however, resident club Selby HC is of the opinion that the pitch is not maintained to the standard required and that the surface is beginning to lift from the base. Leaf fall from surrounding trees is reportedly also an issue and left covering the pitch, needing to be cleared before hockey activity takes place.

The pitch at Tadcaster Grammar School is rated as poor quality despite having been resurfaced in 2018. Issues have since been reported with the contracted surface replacement works. The new surface was re-rolled but issues with carpet shrinking and undulation have been reported. The School has tried to have these issues rectified and at the time of writing it there is a lack of clarity on what works have recently been undertaken, though quality remains poor.

Future development proposals

Tadcaster Magnets HC is part of proposals to develop a multi-sport site known as Queens Garden's in Tadcaster, in partnership with Tadcaster Magnets FC and Tadcaster Magnets Sports and Social Club. The proposals include provision of new grass pitches for football, a 3G pitch, a hockey suitable AGP and tennis/netball courts in addition to the existing cricket and bowling facilities. The clubs together also aspire to improve ancillary provision serving the proposed facilities.

To deliver all phases of the project in full would require acquisition of land neighbouring the existing Tadcaster Magnets Sports and Social Club, with three different landowners currently in possession of the land assets identified. Initial feasibility has been undertaken though this stage the long-standing proposal remains aspirational with no funding identified and its realisation also dependent on the sale of some existing playing field sites at which the aforementioned sporting clubs play.

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Conversion of sand based AGPs to 3G surfaces

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

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

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

Ownership/management

Two of the three pitches are located at education sites, though with differing management models. Queen Margaret's School is not considered broadly accessible for external hire, with all enquiries considered on a case by case basis by the school in-house. The pitch was formerly used by community hockey teams but is no longer.

Tadcaster Grammar School is working in partnership with Tadcaster Community Swimming Pool Trust which is presently responsible for the management of facility hire at the school site. The AGP is, however subject to pitch quality issues and so Tadcaster Magnets HC is not playing at the site.

The AGP at Selby Leisure Centre is managed as part of the wider leisure centre operation by Selby District Council's contracted commercial operator Inspiring Healthy Lifestyles (IHL).

Use of all AGPs at all three sites is on a rental basis, with no known formal agreements securing long-term future use for hockey. Although there are long-standing relationships for Selby HC with Selby Leisure Centre and Tadcaster Magnets HC at Tadcaster Grammar School and termination of use for these clubs at these sites is unlikely, there are no known community use agreements in place formalising this use.

Availability

Sport England's Facilities Planning Model applies an overall peak period for artificial grass pitches of 34 hours per week (Monday to Thursday 17:00-21:00; Friday 17:00-19:00; Saturday and Sunday 09:00-17:00).

The AGP at Queen Margaret's School is reportedly available for community use but on a case by case basis on request. Consequently, the exact extent of available and capacity is not known.

Selby Leisure Centre is available for community use for the full 34 hours within the Sport England peak period.

Tadcaster Grammar School is presently unused for hockey due to quality issues, however when previously used by Tadcaster Magnets HC the full 34 hours within the peak period were available and the level of access to community groups is not known to have varied.

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Accessibility and availability within the peak period at both venues normally used, Selby Leisure Centre and Tadcaster Grammar School, is good and without known restriction or limits. Exact capacity and use for other sports is not fully known, however neither club reports difficulty in accessing sufficient capacity for either matches or training at their respective presently used sites.

Ancillary provision

Selby HC accesses ancillary facilities in several different places on matchdays. Changing and toilet provision is accessed within the main Selby Leisure Centre to service the pitch, whilst it has access to portacabins at Selby Leisure Centre for storage of equipment. There is no social facility onsite and so the clubhouse at Selby RUFC is the Club's offsite social base.

Tadcaster Magnets HC presently exports demand to access pitch provision, accessing changing and toilet facilities which service both the AGP and wider leisure operation at Energise Leisure Centre in York, in a similar manner to Selby HC. Given the travel distance back to Tadcaster to the social facilities at Tadcaster Magnet Sports & Social Club, it is likely that the post-match social offer is diluted as a result and some players may be less inclined to socialise but rather go home.

Neither club directly manages its own social venue or pavilion, therefore there is lesser scope for revenue generation in relation to some other asset owning or leasing sports clubs in the District.

5.3: Demand

Competitive play

Selby HC and Tadcaster Magnets HC are the only two hockey clubs based within Selby, albeit the latter uses facilities outside of the District, as detailed later in the section. Between the two clubs, they field a total of five senior and six junior teams, with a total affiliated membership of 199 members.

Community club hockey is generally played on Saturdays throughout the day in competitive leagues and on Sundays for juniors and within junior leagues.

Table 5.4: Summary of hockey demand

Club name	Number of teams			Members			
	Men's	Women's	Juniors	Men's	Women's	Juniors	Total
Selby HC	-	2	6	-	38	81	119
Tadcaster Magnets HC	1	2	-	14	34	32	80

Selby HC has a predominantly female membership base and does not field any men's teams but does have junior boys' participation within its junior teams. It is the larger of the two clubs in the District in terms of membership and is the only one to offer competitive play opportunities for juniors within teams. The Club has sustained the same number of adult and junior teams since the 2016 Selby PPS.

Tadcaster Magnets HC is mainly an adult club, with adults accounting for 60% of its membership base. It does also have junior participation and activity but not within formal competitive teams. Club demand has reduced by one men's team since the 2016 Selby PPS.

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Displaced demand

Displaced or exported demand refers to Selby District based teams that are currently accessing pitches outside of the District for home fixtures (or training), normally because their pitch requirements cannot be met. This is usually because of pitch supply, in some cases quality issues or stipulated league requirements for access to certain facilities. Similarly, demand may be imported into Selby District from other local authority areas for the same reasons.

Tadcaster Magnets HC currently exports demand from Selby District to use the AGP at Energise Leisure Centre in York, approximately 11 miles (17 minute drive) from the Club's usual home venue Tadcaster Grammar School. The Club exports demand to York for both matches and training, due to quality issues at the School where the surface is poor. It is anticipated that once these quality issues are resolved that the Club will return to play within Tadcaster.

Future demand

Growing participation is the number one aim within EH's strategic plan and key drivers include working with clubs, universities and schools, regional and local leagues, developing opportunities for over 40s and delivering a quality programme of competition. Growth in participation will not only come from the traditional 11 a side game but from the informal, recreational ways to play hockey such as small sided hockey, which can be played at any time during the week or at weekends.

Nationally, since 2012, hockey has seen a 65% increase in juniors taking up the sport within the club environment. This increase is expected to continue across all age groups in the future, especially given the success of Great Britain's women's team in the 2016 Rio and the anticipated legacy impact.

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

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

Unlike other pitch sports, England Hockey does not use team generation rates to determine future demand and instead uses participation to assess future demand. On this basis, England Hockey reports that 7% growth in participation is a realistic target in Selby District.

Applying the growth rate to current membership figures predicts likely growth of six senior members and eight junior members. This would result in increased participation but would not be sufficient to create new teams and therefore it is likely that new members would form part of existing groups and squads.

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Table 5.5: Forecasted future membership growth

Club name	Current members				Membership +7% (new participants)			
	Men's	Women's	Juniors	Total	Men's	Women's	Juniors	Total
Selby HC	-	38	81	119	-	41 (+3)	87 (+6)	128 (+9)
Tadcaster Magnets HC	14	34	32	80	15 (+1)	36 (+2)	34 (+2)	85 (+5)

Neither club quantified aspirations for growth, nor specified any focus age groups to grow participation at specifically.

Peak time demand

For matches, all senior hockey matches in Selby District take place on a Saturday throughout the morning and afternoon. Tadcaster Magnets HC teams play in the afternoon, though Selby HC plays some matches in the morning starting at 11am.

For training, peak time is considered to be midweek.

5.4: Supply and demand analysis

The Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance suggests that a floodlit pitch as able to accommodate four match equivalent sessions on a Saturday with teams playing in a home and away format, as such this equates to one AGP being able to cater for eight "home" teams. Teams play matches on home vs away formats and therefore one team requires 0.5 match sessions per week on its "home" artificial grass pitch.

Table 5.6: Capacity analysis of AGPs for hockey at senior peak time (Saturdays)

Area	Match equivalent sessions					
	Current demand	Current capacity	Current position	Displaced demand	Future demand	Future position
Selby District	1	8	7	1.5	-	5.5

Both Selby Leisure Centre and Tadcaster Grammar School are considered able to contribute capacity for senior hockey matches on Saturdays, whilst Queen Margaret's School is not considered able to contribute regular capacity given that the pitch is required for school activity on Saturday mornings and that access is not secured but on request.

Selby Leisure Centre is presently able to cater for senior match play demand on Saturdays from Selby HC. The site also has sufficient capacity for hockey over the course of the day to be able to accommodate displaced senior demand from Tadcaster HC. Therefore, in principle, all senior hockey demand on Saturdays can be met at Selby Leisure Centre on the one AGP.

However, in practice, Energise Leisure Centre in York is closer to Tadcaster, therefore a facility in neighbouring York is more accessible to the Club as a temporary home venue than a facility within Selby District is.

Future demand as forecasted by England Hockey growth rate suggests that there will not be sufficient growth to create new teams requiring additional capacity for matches, though an increase in participation will increase existing squads.

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Based on the capacity analysis, current and future demand for senior hockey can be met by existing pitch provision and capacity available. Demand for junior hockey and training is also considered able to be met by existing provision, whilst the requirement for more full size 3G pitches in the District and transfer of football training from AGPs is likely to release capacity midweek for growth of hockey activity.

5.5: Summary

- ◀ **There is a need to retain at least one hockey suitable artificial grass pitch (AGP) to accommodate current and future demand for hockey, though both existing pitches should be protected to service the two main settlements in which hockey is played.**
- ◀ **Current supply can sufficiently meet this requirement, even with the temporary lack of hockey use of Tadcaster Grammar School. There is not a requirement for additional AGP provision for hockey in Selby District to meet demand.**
- ◀ **Of key importance for hockey is resolving pitch quality issues at Tadcaster High School to improve quality so that Tadcaster Magnets HC can return to play within Tadcaster.**
- ◀ There are three full size AGPs suitable for hockey use in Selby District. All have floodlighting and two are reportedly available for community use in some capacity, though Queen Margaret's School is not broadly available and permits community use on request on a case by case basis.
- ◀ There is one good quality pitch (Queen Margaret's School), one standard quality pitch (Selby Leisure Centre) and one poor quality pitch (Tadcaster Grammar School).
- ◀ Tadcaster Grammar School was resurfaced in 2018 but is subject to continued quality issues affecting the safety of the surface for use and is considered poor quality.
- ◀ None of the pitches offer security of tenure through formal agreement. Both Selby HC and Tadcaster Magnets HC make use of their respective pitches on a rental basis.
- ◀ Neither club has a pavilion or building and access ancillary provision at leisure centre pitch sites before meeting at offsite clubhouses for post-match social events.
- ◀ Selby HC and Tadcaster Magnets HC are the only two hockey clubs based in Selby District. Between them they field a total of five senior and six junior teams, with a total affiliated membership between the two clubs of 199 members.
- ◀ Tadcaster Magnets HC exports demand to Energise Leisure Centre in neighbouring York to access pitch provision due to quality issues at Tadcaster Grammar School. The site in York is closer and less travel time to access than Selby Leisure Centre is.
- ◀ Neither club identifies clear plans for growth in the number of teams.
- ◀ England Hockey reports that 7% growth in participation is a realistic growth target for participation in Selby District. This would result in 14 new members, though increased participation would not be sufficient to create new teams on this basis alone.

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 6: THIRD GENERATION ARTIFICIAL GRASS PITCHES (AGPS)

6.1: Introduction

Third generation artificial grass pitches utilise longer fibres with a combination of rubber and sand infill to offer heightened performance. They are predominately used for football matches but most commonly for football training but can also be used for rugby matches dependent upon having a shock pad.

Competitive football can take place on third generation artificial grass pitches that have been FIFA or International Matchball Standard tested and approved by the FA for inclusion on the FA Pitch Register²⁴. As such, a growing number of third generation artificial grass pitches are now used for competitive match play, providing that the performance standard meets FIFA quality (previously FIFA One Star), as well as for training purposes. Football training does, however, take place on hockey suitable artificial grass pitches (please refer to Part 5: Artificial Grass Pitches for Hockey for greater explanation on pitch specifications) but is not the preferred option.

World Rugby produced the 'Performance Specification for artificial grass pitches for rugby'²⁵, more commonly known as 'Regulation 22' that provides the necessary technical detail to produce pitch systems that are appropriate for rugby union. The artificial surface standards identified in Regulation 22 allows matches to be played on surfaces that meet the standard, meaning full contact activity, including tackling, rucking, mauling and lineouts, can take place.

The specification includes a rigorous test programme that assesses ball/surface interaction and player/surface interaction and has been modified to align the standard with that of FIFA. Any third generation artificial grass pitch used for any form of competitive rugby must comply with this specification and must be tested every two years to retain compliance.

England Hockey's Artificial Grass Playing Surface Policy (updated June 2018)²⁶ advises that third generation artificial grass pitches should not be used for hockey matches or training and that they can only be used for lower level hockey (introductory level) as a last resort when no sand-based or water-based artificial grass pitches are available.

Table 6.1: Pitch definitions

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

²⁴ <http://3g.thefa.me.uk/>.

²⁵ <https://www.world.rugby/handbook/regulations/reg-22/>

²⁶ [file:///C:/England Hockey Artificial Grass Playing Surface Policy Feb 2018.pdf](file:///C:/England%20Hockey%20Artificial%20Grass%20Playing%20Surface%20Policy%20Feb%202018.pdf)

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6.2: Supply

For the purposes of this PPS, full size 3G pitches are defined as those which meet FA minimum dimension criteria for adult football (90x45 metres). It should be noted that within other external documentation, The FA typically refers to 3G pitches as '3G Football Turf Pitches' (FTPs).

In total, there are three 3G pitches in Selby District, one full size and two small size pitches. All have floodlighting, are available for community use and used by local football clubs.

Table 6.2: Summary of supply

Site ID	Site name	Community use	Floodlit	Size (metres)
6	Barlby High School	Yes	Yes	Small - 54 x 37m
61	Sherburn High School	Yes	Yes	Full - 100 x 63m
75	Thorpe Willoughby Sports Association	Yes	Yes	Small - 55 x 37m

Just the full size pitch at Sherburn High School is listed on the FA Register for certified pitches, meaning competitive football is sanctioned to take place on these surfaces as well as training. The pitch was developed accessing partnership funding from the Football Foundation.

None of the three pitches are constructed compliant for contact rugby union use, therefore neither feature on the RFU register of World Rugby compliant 3G pitches for contact rugby activity or match play.

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

Future supply

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

Table 6.3: FA recommended 3G pitch sizes

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

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

The Selby Local Football Facility Plan (LFFP, 2018) identifies proposed projects for the development of two new full size 3G pitches. One is proposed at Selby College and would be developed in replacement of an existing grass pitch, where good quality pavilion provision already services the site. There is potential to strengthen operational links with the adjacent Dennison Road to form a five pitch hub across the two sites.

The LFFP also proposes a project for the development of a full size 3G pitch in Tadcaster and proposes a longer term site location as Tadcaster Magnet Club. A multi-organisation masterplan exists to develop a multi-sport site known as Queens Garden's in Tadcaster, driven by Tadcaster Magnets Sports and Social Club and other Tadcaster based sporting clubs. The proposals include provision of new grass pitches for football, a 3G pitch, a hockey suitable AGP and tennis/netball courts in addition to the existing cricket and bowling facilities. The clubs together also aspire to improve ancillary provision serving the proposed facilities.

To deliver all phases of the project in full would require acquisition of land neighbouring the existing Tadcaster Magnets Sports and Social Club, with three different landowners currently in possession of the land assets identified. Initial feasibility has been undertaken though this stage the long-standing proposal remains aspirational with no funding identified and its realisation also dependent on the sale of some existing playing field sites at which the aforementioned sporting clubs play.

Conversion to 3G surfaces

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

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

It should also be noted that, if the surface type is changed, it could require the existing floodlighting to be changed and in some instances noise attenuation measures may need to be put in place. Conversion to a 3G surface will likely require a size increase; along with floodlighting improvements, the addition of a shock pad, fencing and noise attenuation.

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

There were previously ambitions to convert the AGP at Selby Leisure Centre to a 3G surface, however, it was determined the surface should be preserved for hockey due to a shortage of suitable hockey facilities in the District.

Given the findings of the analysis of supply and demand for suitable AGPs for hockey in Part 5 of this report, the conversion of the three hockey suitable AGPs in Selby should not presently be pursued as they are required for hockey. Unless this position can be evidenced to have changed then this should remain the case.

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

6.3: Quality

Of the three full size pitches, Sherburn High School is rated as good quality whilst the two small size pitches are rated as standard quality.

Table 6.4: Summary of quality

Site ID	Site	Quality rating	
6	Barlby High School	Standard	2011
61	Sherburn High School	Good	2017
75	Thorpe Willoughby Sports Association	Standard	2015

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

All three pitches are within the recommended surface lifespan, though the pitch at Barlby High School will reach this point within the next year and surface quality should be monitored so not to deteriorate in quality due to relative age and use.

Providers should be encouraged to have in place a mechanism for sustainability, repair and eventual replacement. In the case of both Sherburn High School and Thorpe Willoughby Sports Association, this is a condition of the partnership funding agreements in place with the Football Foundation which helped support development of these pitches.

Performance standard testing for football

In order for competitive matches to be played on 3G pitches, the pitch should be FA or FIFA tested and approved and added to the FA Pitch Register, which can be found at: <https://3g.thefa.me.uk/?countyfa=West%20Riding>

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

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

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

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Management

The 3G pitches at Barlby High School and Sherburn High School are both managed in-house by the schools themselves. The pitch at Thorpe Willoughby Sports Association is managed in Trust. All pitches are available to hire.

Availability and usage

Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM) applies an overall peak period for AGPs (including 3G pitches) of 34 hours a week (Monday to Thursday 17:00-21:00; Friday 17:00-19:00; Saturday and Sunday 09:00-17:00).

All pitches offer a good level of availability throughout the week and have no restrictions on being able to access during peak period hours.

Based on consultation with Sherburn High School and local clubs, it is adjudged that all three pitches are effectively operating at capacity during the midweek evenings and that any residual capacity is at undesirable times such as Friday evening.

Local demand

Football

Though the 3G pitch at Sherburn High School is FA registered, no teams are identified as playing matches on it. Sherburn White Rose is the partner club but use it for midweek training.

With Thorpe United FC based at Thorpe Willoughby Sports Association and 20+ team club Sherburn White Rose accounting for a large proportion of the use at Sherburn High School, some teams train on sand based AGPs, notably Selby Leisure Centre which is used by clubs such as Brayton FC Juniors and Brayton Belles. However, both clubs report a preference for access to 3G pitches and note challenges accessing desired timeslots at the leisure centre amongst bookings for hockey training and small sided adult football leagues. Some teams, particularly those in more rural areas where travel time to access existing 3G pitches is longer, choose instead to train on match pitches or surrounding areas.

Access to affordable floodlit training facilities is a key issue for most clubs in the District, particularly those with a large number of youth and mini teams. Access to affordable 3G provision is also a priority for the FA as many multi team junior clubs have various teams training across various venues. Some 3G and sand based AGPs may operate commercial small sided football leagues which limit availability for club training though delivering on wider football participation outcomes. Due to the rurality of parts of the District, it is likely that teams will need to travel to access 3G provision within key settlements.

Rugby union

There are currently no World Rugby compliant 3G pitches in Selby District, however based on present demand there is significant training use at Selby RFC in part causing current capacity shortfalls.

Use of a 3G surface to alleviate use of the grass pitches would help protect grass pitch quality, though the nearest pitches are located in York or Leeds more than a 20 minute drive away. Some use of non-complaint 3G pitches within Selby for skills (non-contact) training could help relieve the club site but there is competing demand with football for use of existing pitches.

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Imported/exported demand

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

Monk Fryston United reports exporting demand outside of the District to neighbouring to access floodlit training provision at De Lacy Academy in Knottingley (Wakefield) where it accesses a full size 3G pitch.

Key trends and changes in demand for pitches

Football

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

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

Rugby union

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

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

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

6.4: Supply and demand analysis

FA training scenario

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

The FA's long-term ambition is to provide every affiliated team in England the opportunity to train once per week on floodlit 3G surface, together with priority access for every Charter Standard Community Club through a partnership agreement. The FA standard is calculated by using the latest Sport England research "AGPs State of the Nation March 2012" assuming that 51% of AGP usage is by sports clubs when factoring in the number of training slots available per pitch at peak times. It is estimated that one full size AGP can service 38 teams.

This analysis considers the number of full size 3G pitches required if every team was to remain training within the analysis area in which they play. The 3G requirement is rounded down to the nearest whole number.

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

Analysis findings

There are 178 football teams based in Selby District²⁷ which require access to train once per week on floodlit 3G surface. This equates to a requirement for at least four full size 3G pitches to service this level of training demand.

The LFFP states that the football stakeholders and District Council are in agreement that a total of three full size 3G pitches is sufficient to meet this demand. This is due to the existing small size provision and sand based pitches which should continue to be used for football club training to ensure their future viability.

One full size 3G pitch presently exists, therefore based on the agreed requirement of three, there is a shortfall of two full size 3G pitches to meet current and future demand.

²⁷ Excluding Leeds City FC which imports demand for match pitches and is based in Leeds

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

6.5 Summary

3G pitches summary

- ◀ **There is insufficient supply of full size 3G pitches to meet current and anticipated future demand in Selby District based on the FA training model for football.**
- ◀ There are three 3G pitches in Selby District, one full size at Sherburn High School and two small size at Barby High School and Thorpe Willoughby Sports Association.
- ◀ The full size pitch at Sherburn High School is certified and FA registered for football match play, though none of the pitches are constructed compliant for contact rugby union activity or match play.
- ◀ The full size pitch is rated as good quality, built most recently in 2017. The two small size pitches are rated as standard quality.
- ◀ All three pitches are within the recommended ten year surface lifespan, though the pitch at Barby High School meets this age in the coming year.
- ◀ Development of the pitches at both Sherburn High School and Thorpe Willoughby Sports Association was supported by Football Foundation grant funding awards.
- ◀ All three 3G pitch sites allow community use and are reportedly well used. Lettings and maintenance are both the responsibility of the respective schools whilst Thorpe Willoughby Sports Association is held and managed by Trust.
- ◀ There is a good level of accessibility within the peak period and no identified restrictions on availability, other than capacity given that both pitches are effectively operating at capacity.
- ◀ The FA training model estimates that there is a need for four full size 3G pitches to service current and future football training needs from teams based within the District. Given the extent of existing small size and sand based provision, it is agreed that there is a requirement for three full size pitches in total, representing a shortfall of two full size pitches for football team training.
- ◀ The Selby Local Football Facility Plan identifies proposed projects for the development of two new full size 3G pitches, including one proposed at Selby College.
- ◀ There are is no opportunity to convert sand based AGPs as all hockey suitable pitches at are presently required to meet demand for hockey.

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 7: RUGBY LEAGUE PITCHES

7.1 Introduction

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

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

Senior rugby league is played on a field measuring 100 x 68 metres (although a minimum of 92 x 55 metres is accepted). The preferred pitch size for u7s, u8s and u9s is 60 x 40 metres (although a minimum of 50 x 30 metres is accepted), whereas for u10s and u11s it is 80 x 30 metres. U12s and above generally play on senior pitches.

Consultation

Sherburn Bears ARLFC is the only rugby league club based in Selby District. There were previously two clubs, however, the second, Selby Warriors ARLFC, has now folded.

Sherburn Bears ARLFC was consulted via an online survey to inform this section of the report. Selby Warriors ARLFC was also contacted and confirmed that it folded circa 2017/18.

7.2 Supply

There is one senior rugby league pitch in Selby District, located at Sherburn in Elmet Playing Fields. The pitch is utilised by Sherburn Bears ARLFC for both senior and primary rugby league activity.

Pitch quality

The quality of rugby league pitches has been assessed via a combination of site visits (using non-technical assessments as determined by the RFL) and user consultation to reach and apply an agreed rating as follows:

- ◀ Good
- ◀ Standard
- ◀ Poor

The percentage parameters used for the non-technical assessments were as follows; Good (>80%), Standard (50-79%), Poor (<49%).

The carrying capacity of a pitch is dependent upon quality, as outlined below.

Table 7.1: Carrying capacity of a rugby league pitch based on quality

Category	Capacity
Good	3 match equivalent sessions per week
Standard	2 match equivalent sessions per week
Poor	1 match equivalent session per week

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

The pitch at Sherburn in Elmet Playing Fields is rated as poor quality and thus it is considered able to accommodate up to one match equivalent session per week. The pitch is adjudged to be maintained to a basic level by Sherburn Parish Council and the natural drainage is considered to be adequate.

Sherburn Bears ARLFC reports that the pitch is also used for local community events such as galas and fairs by the Parish Council. This additional use has caused areas of the pitch to sink, meaning that the playing surface is now undulated. The pitch also often contains dog foul, and a significant amount of litter, glass and vehicle tracks due to being located on public open space and accessible for non-sporting or recreational use.

Security of tenure

Sherburn Bears ARLFC has a 25-year lease agreement with Sherburn Parish Council for the use the pitch and facilities at Sherburn in Elmet Playing Fields. Therefore, the Club's use of the site is considered to be secure.

Ancillary facilities

The pavilion at Sherburn in Elmet Playing Fields contains two changing rooms and an official's changing room. Sherburn Bears ARLFC reports changing facilities on site are of good quality. The Club believes it would be able to field more teams if more changing rooms were available. The clubhouse onsite is currently being refurbished and is due to be completed imminently. Sherburn Bears ARLFC had hoped to increase the number of changing rooms in line with the current refurbishment although it was unable to fund a larger project to include additional rooms.

7.3: Demand

Sherburn Bears ARLFC has a total of four teams consisting of a senior men's team as well as U7, U8 and U9 junior teams for the 2020 season. The Club reports senior team numbers has stayed consistent over the previous three years whilst the U7 and U8 teams have been added over the same time period. The senior team competes in the Pennine Amateur Rugby League with matches being played on Saturday afternoons whilst the three junior teams all play in the Yorkshire Junior League. The U7s play matches on Saturday mornings whilst the U8s and U9s play on Sunday mornings.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, all rugby league matches, and training sessions were cancelled through summer 2020, resulting in an early end to the rugby league season. Few matches were played throughout the summer season which began in the first quarter of the year, whilst final fixtures of the Pennine Amateur Rugby League were played in March 2020, marking the end of the winter season in the region.

All Sherburn Bears ALRFC teams play on the senior pitch at Sherburn in Elmet Playing Fields and the senior team accesses a separate floodlit training area elsewhere onsite for training. Despite being floodlit, this area is reported to be poorly illuminated.

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Future demand

Future demand can be defined in two ways, through participation increases and by using population forecasts.

Population increases

Team generation rates (TGRs) are used to provide an indication of how many people it may take to generate a team (by gender and age group), in order to help estimate the change in demand for pitch sports that may arise from any population change in the study area. ONS population growth is applied to the TGRs to identify a predicted number of teams that will be generated. As such, TGRs are used below as the basis for calculating the number of teams likely to be generated in the future based on population growth up to 2037. However, given the relatively low participation no additional whole teams are forecast to be generated.

Table 7.2: Team generation rates

Age group	Current population within age group	Current no. of teams	Team Generation Rate	Future population within age group	Predicted future number of teams (2037)	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population ²⁸
Senior Mens (19-45)	13,482	2	1:6,741	14,165	2.1	0
Senior Womens (19-45)	13,914	0	0	13,862	0.0	0
Junior Boys (12-18)	3,483	0	0	3,831	0.0	0
Junior Girls (12-18)	3,398	0	0	3,789	0.0	0
Primary Mixed (7-11)	5,449	6	1:908	5,221	5.7	0

Participation increases

When asked about any plans to grow participation, the Club state that it aspires to add a senior women's, two youth boys' and one youth girls' team. Together this would amount to a total additional requirement of two match equivalent sessions per week and as such has been factored into the supply and demand analysis as future demand.

Rugby League World Cup 2021

The Rugby League World Cup is set to take place in 2021 between Saturday 23rd October and Saturday 27th November. This to date (December 2020) has not yet been affected by the Pandemic and will historically have men's, women's and wheelchair tournaments taking place at the same time. In total there will be 61 matches played across venues in Bolton, Coventry, Doncaster, Hull, Kirklees, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Preston, Sheffield, St Helens, Tees Valley, Trafford, Warrington, Wigan & Leigh and York.

Following the World Cup, the RFL plans to identify opportunities for investment and facility development through the Rugby League World Cup 'Inspired by 2021' Legacy Programme. This comprises of three key strands; volunteers, facilities and community engagement and will look to use the tournament as a catalyst to develop the game.

It is currently unknown what impact this will have for participation within Selby District; however, it is anticipated that it will only be positive in growing the sport within the Authority.

²⁸ Additional teams generated from TGRs are rounded down to the nearest whole number in order to represent the creation of an entire full team.

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

7.4: Supply and demand analysis

The recommended carrying capacity of the senior pitch at Sherburn in Elmet Playing Fields is one match equivalent session per week (due to being poor quality). The pitch is currently used for 1.25 match equivalent sessions per week overall. Consequently, the pitch is currently overplayed by 0.25 match equivalent sessions per week.

Peak time for senior match play is considered to be Saturday afternoons whilst for junior play peak time is Sunday mornings. There is potential availability at both senior (0.5 match equivalent sessions) and junior peak time, however, there is insufficient carrying capacity overall across the week. Therefore, increased capacity through quality improvements would be required to be able to make use of any availability (known as actual spare capacity) at peak times.

Table 7.3: Supply/demand balance of senior rugby league

Site ID	Site name	Pitch type	Match equivalent sessions per week				
			Current use (MES per week)	Site capacity (MES per week)	Current total	Future demand	Future total
63	Sherburn in Elmet Playing Fields	Senior	1.25	1	0.25	2	2.25

Should Sherburn Bears ARLFC successfully grow to the number of teams it aspires to establish, there would be a need for an additional two match equivalent sessions per week to meet this extra demand, as well as increased use of the onsite training area. The pitch is already overplayed due to match play, therefore there is not sufficient capacity to accommodate future demand in its current condition.

Furthermore, the quality of playing field is considered poor consistently across the site, meaning that increased demand for access to floodlit training provision will likely lead to increased use of this poor quality area, exacerbating current quality issues.

7.5: Summary

In conclusion, current supply of rugby league pitches in Selby is insufficient to accommodate both current and anticipated future demand. Current overplay could be addressed through qualitative improvements to increase carrying capacity of the pitch at Sherburn in Elmet Playing Fields, however, additional pitch provision would be required to meet the full extent of Sherburn Bears ARLFC future demand aspirations if realised. This will be explored further in the Strategy and Action Plan to follow.

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Rugby league summary

- ◀ **Current supply of rugby league pitches in Selby District is insufficient to accommodate both current and anticipated future demand.**
- ◀ There is one senior rugby league pitch in Selby, located at Sherburn in Elmet Playing Fields.
- ◀ The pitch and training area at Sherburn in Elmet Playing Fields are rated as poor quality and thus the pitch is considered able to accommodate up to one match equivalent session per week.
- ◀ Sherburn Bears ARLFC reports that the pitch is undulated and suffers from use outside of formal sport, such as community events and dog fouling and litter, glass and vehicle tracks caused by public use of the site.
- ◀ Sherburn Bears ARLFC has a 25-year lease agreement with Sherburn Parish Council for the use of Sherburn in Elmet Playing Fields and so the Club is considered to have secure use of the site.
- ◀ Ancillary facilities at Sherburn in Elmet Playing Fields are considered to be good quality and ongoing refurbishment work is due to be completed imminently. However, Sherburn Bears ARLFC believes it could field more teams if more changing rooms were available.
- ◀ Sherburn Bears ARLFC has a total of four teams consisting of a senior men's team as well as U7, U8 and U9 teams.
- ◀ Team generation rates based solely on population change predict no future growth, however, Sherburn Bears ARLFC aspires to add a senior women's team, two youth boys' teams and one youth girls team.
- ◀ The senior pitch at Sherburn in Elmet Playing Fields is overplayed by 0.25 match equivalent sessions per week. If future demand aspirations are realised in full, increased match play demand of two match equivalent sessions per week would increase overplay to a future shortfall of 2.25 match equivalent sessions per week.

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 8: BOWLING GREENS

8.1: Introduction

All bowling greens in Selby District are flat greens. Bowls England is the governing body covering flat green bowls with overall responsibility for ensuring effective governance. Regionally, it is administered by the Yorkshire Bowling Association. The flat green bowling season runs from May to September.

There are no crown bowling greens (British Crown Green Bowling Association) in Selby District.

Consultation

There are 12 bowling clubs identified as playing in Selby District, of which, seven completed an online survey. This represents a 58% club response rate as shown below. All clubs were sent the online survey twice via email before being chased via telephone.

Table 8.1: Summary of consultation response

Club name	Response received
Albion BC	Yes
Cawood BC	Yes
Church Fenton BC	No
Drax BC	No
Fletchers BC	No
North Duffield BC	Yes
Olympia BC	Yes
Riccall BC	Yes
Selby BC	Yes
Sherburn BC	Yes
SWMC BC	No
Tadcaster Magnet BC	No

8.2: Supply

There are 14 bowling greens in Selby District located across 13 sites, all of which, are classified as being available for community use even though there may be a small membership fee.

Tadcaster Bowling Club is the only site in the District with two greens. There was previously a second green located at Selby Park but this is now disused.

In addition, there is a single indoor bowling green, located at Selby Bowling Club. This facility has been considered further in the accompanying Indoor Sports Facilities Assessment.

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure 8.1: Map of flat bowling greens across Selby District

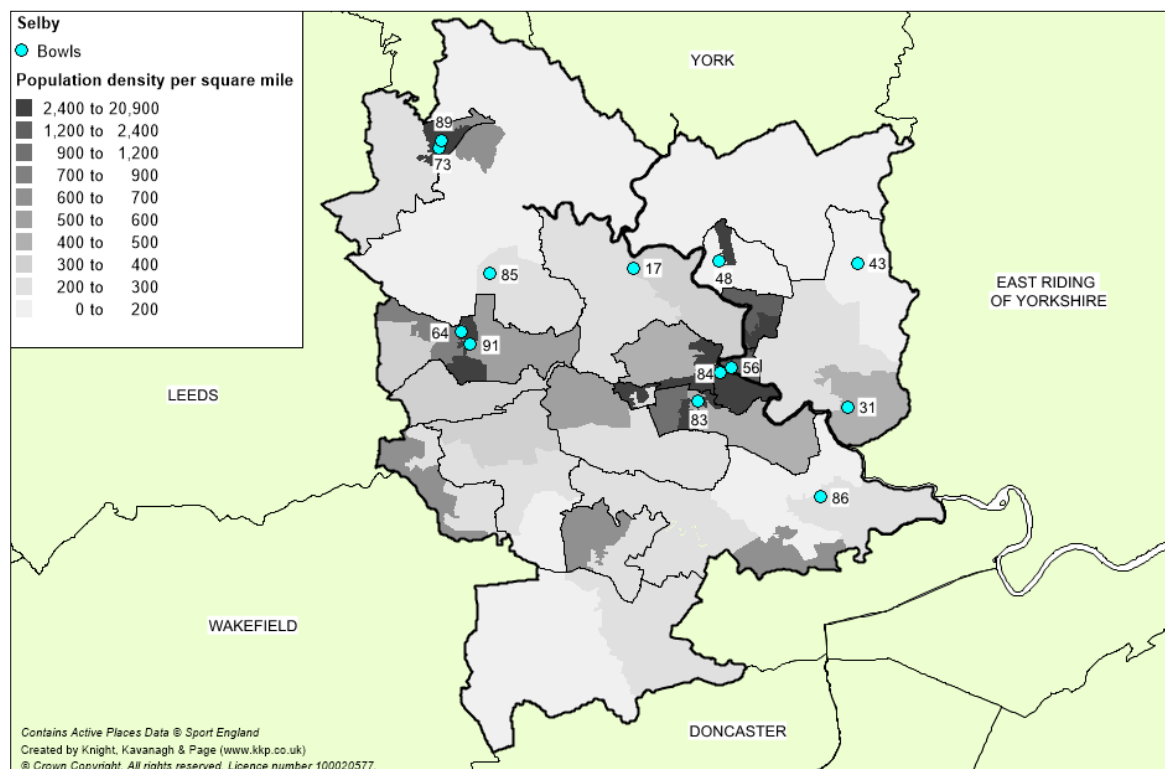


Table 8.2: Key to map

Site ID	Site name	Number of greens
17	Cawood Playing Fields	1
85	Church Fenton Bowling Club	1
86	Drax Sports & Social Club	1
31	Hemingbrough Cricket Club	1
43	North Duffield Playing Fields	1
48	Riccall Tennis Club	1
83	Selby Bowling Club	1
56	Selby Olympia (Ouse Bank Recreation Ground)	1
84	Selby Park	1
64	Sherburn White Rose Sports Club	1
89	Tadcaster Bowling Club	2
73	Tadcaster Magnet Sports Club	1
91	Fairways Park	1

Ownership/management

Of the 13 bowling green sites in Selby District, nine are managed by their respective sports clubs. The exceptions to this are Selby Park, Drax Sports & Social Club, Fairways Park and North Duffield Playing Fields. Selby Park is owned by Selby District Council but managed by a commercial trust along with other leisure and playing field sites within District Council ownership. Drax Sports & Social Club is owned and managed commercially as a private operator. North Duffield Playing Fields is owned and operated by a community organisation, North Duffield and Skipwith Playing Field Association. Fairways Park is owned by the District Council and managed by Sherburn-in-Elmet Parish Council.

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Quality

The quality of bowling greens across Selby District have been assessed via a combination of site visits (using non-technical assessments) and user consultation to reach and apply an agreed rating as follows:

- ◀ Good
- ◀ Standard
- ◀ Poor

The percentage parameters used for the non-technical assessments were as follows: Good (>80%), Standard (70-80%), Poor (<70%).

For bowling greens, the non-technical assessment considers several attributes of the site including the surrounding hard surfaces to the green, disability access, evenness, grass coverage and signs off unofficial use.

Following non-technical assessments of bowling greens in Selby District and consultation with clubs, six greens rated as good quality, six as standard and two as poor.

Table 8.3: Summary of bowling green quality

Site ID	Site name	Number of greens	Quality of green
17	Cawood Playing Fields	1	Standard
85	Church Fenton Bowling Club	1	Standard
86	Drax Sports & Social Club	1	Poor
31	Hemingbrough Cricket Club	1	Good
43	North Duffield Playing Fields	1	Good
48	Riccall Tennis Club	1	Good
83	Selby Bowling Club	1	Good
56	Selby Olympia (Ouse Bank Recreation Ground)	1	Standard
84	Selby Park	1	Poor
64	Sherburn White Rose Sports Club	1	Good
89	Tadcaster Bowling Club	2	Standard
73	Tadcaster Magnet Sports Club	1	Good
91	Fairways Park	1	Standard

The green at Selby Park is rated as poor quality due to reported leaf fall and litter on the surface. There is also a second green onsite which has fallen into disuse due to a lack of demand.

Despite being in poor condition, Albion BC states that the quality of the remaining green at Selby Park has improved slightly since last season due to increased maintenance, however, also reports that the site is prone to unofficial use and vandalism, with football played and bikes being ridden on the green.

Whilst already being in good condition, North Duffield BC states it continues to improve green maintenance at North Duffield Playing Fields when funding allows.

The green at Drax Sports & Social Club shows signs of wear and tear in addition to leaf fall and litter being present on the playing surface, thus is rated as poor quality.

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

None of the responding bowling clubs highlighted any issues with the quality of their respective greens.

The green at Fairways Park is maintained by the Parish Council but has no known bowling use.

Ancillary facilities

Ancillary facilities are accessible at all bowling green sites across Selby District. Cawood Playing Fields, Sherburn White Rose Sports Club and Tadcaster Magnet Sports Club have poor quality provision whilst the remaining sites have clubhouses or pavilions of good or standard quality.

Albion BC previously accessed an indoor room at Selby Park although this is now a children's nursery, so it is no longer able to access an indoor space and only utilises toilets on site.

Riccall BC indicates that it has plans to develop a new clubhouse at Riccall Tennis Club in partnership with Riccall TC and Riccall United. This would be utilised by all three clubs.

The concrete path surrounding the green at Sherburn White Rose Sports Club is reported to be in poor condition. Sherburn BC has plans to replace this with a paved pathway to reduce maintenance repair costs.

Floodlighting

Three greens in Selby District are serviced by floodlighting, which is a relatively high proportion of greens in the District. This means that opportunities for training and matches during evenings outside of the summer months is high.

Floodlit greens can be found at Sherburn White Rose Sports Club, Tadcaster Magnet Sports Club and Church Fenton Bowling Club.

8.3: Demand

Current demand

Traditionally, the English bowls season runs mid-April through to September each year. In 2020, as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, the bowls season was curtailed. The forthcoming summary of teams is based on affiliated participation reported by clubs for 2020.

It is currently unknown what the future impact of Covid-19 and the lockdown will have on future bowls participation. Therefore, it is acknowledged that as part of the PPS Stage E monitoring process, the review of data/documents should ensure that any recommendations made are still accurate based on future levels of supply and demand.

There are 12 bowls clubs playing in Selby District, seven of which, responded to consultation requests. Across the responding seven clubs, reported current demand amounts to 261 senior males, 116 senior females and three juniors.

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Table 8.4: Current club membership for bowls clubs in Selby District

Club name	Site	Current			
		Senior male	Senior female	Junior	Total
Selby BC	Selby Bowling Club	154	70	2	226
Sherburn BC	Sherburn White Rose Sports Club	27	13	0	40
Riccall BC	Riccall Tennis Club	16	12	0	28
Cawood BC	Cawood Playing Fields	15	12	0	27
North Duffield BC	North Duffield Playing Fields	14	9	1	24
Albion BC	Selby Park	20	0	0	20
Olympia BC	Selby Olympia (Ouse Bank Recreation Ground)	15	0	0	15
Total		261	116	3	380

Selby BC is the largest club in the District with 226 members, whilst Olympia BC is the smallest responding club with 15 members. There may be clubs with comparable or fewer total members which did not respond to consultation requests.

Despite there being a decline in senior membership within bowls nationally, six of the seven responding clubs in Selby District state that membership levels have remained consistent over the previous three years.

One club, North Duffield BC, indicates senior membership has increased over the previous three years. None of the seven responding clubs indicate a decrease in total membership.

Future demand

Future demand can be defined in two ways, through participation increases and using population forecasts.

Population increases

As bowls teams are not governed by age groups in the same way that pitch sports are (and there are no junior teams playing in Selby District) there is no requirement to provide a team generation rate which can then be applied to population increases.

Instead, using ONS projections²⁹, the number of persons aged 65+ living in Selby District is likely to increase from 17,926 to 27,024 in 2040, equivalent to an increase of 51%. Due to this age band being the most likely to play bowls, demand for bowling greens could be viewed as likely to increase to some degree in the future or at least remain static.

Participation increases

Five of the seven responding bowls clubs report ambitions of increasing their current playing membership base and none report to operate a waiting list. Total future demand aspirations across the five Selby clubs equate to 46 members.

²⁹ Source: ONS projections (2018-2043). There is potential that the ONS projections may be under estimating future demand when compared to housing growth figures and as such, this should be subject to periodic review.

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Table 8.5: Summary of club future demand aspirations

Club name	Future growth aspiration
Albion BC	10 senior members
Cawood BC	Four senior members
North Duffield BC	No ambition to increase membership base
Olympia BC	Ambition to increase but this was not quantified
Riccall BC	One senior and one junior member
Selby BC	20 senior and 10 junior members
Sherburn BC	No ambition to increase membership base

Latent demand

Sport England's Segmentation Tool enables analysis of 'the percentage of adults that would like to participate in bowls but are not currently doing so'. The tool identifies latent demand of 140 people who would like to participate in the sport within Selby District. The most dominant segment is 'Roger & Joy' – Early Retirement Couples with 28 people (20%).

Notwithstanding the above, none of bowling clubs in Selby District are reported as being at capacity, with all clubs willing to accept new members. As such, it is considered that anyone within the District that would like to start participating could do so at the clubs and greens already in existence.

8.4: Supply and demand analysis

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

Bowls England does not have any specific guidance on bowling green capacity, as a guide, it states that any club with at least 20 members is generally considered to be sustainable. Of responding clubs, both Selby Park (20 members) and Olympia BC (15 members) have 20 or fewer members.

Whilst the membership at Selby Bowling Club appears to be significantly higher than the other clubs, it should be noted that there is also an indoor bowling green on the site. Therefore, total playing demand should be considered across the whole site including the indoor green, thus a single outdoor bowling green is considered sufficient in meeting demand from Selby BC when operated alongside indoor provision. The position that a single outdoor green is sufficient to meet demand from Selby BC is supported by the Club which states that an additional green onsite would not lead to an increase in membership.

The other main facility concern based on information from responding clubs is the relatively low membership bases at Albion BC and Olympia BC, with the long-term viability of the clubs and the greens they use potentially at risk. Albion BC's green at Selby Park is also assessed as poor quality.

8.5: Summary

When accounting for current demand and future growth aspirations from the responding seven clubs, there is sufficient supply of outdoor bowling greens to meet both current and identified future demand. There is, however, a need to improve green quality at some sites to ensure future suitability for use.

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Selby BC is the only club in the District with more than 60 playing members, however, this is deemed to be sustainable given the wider facility mix with the indoor green able to support and balance use across the site. Green quality at Selby Bowling Club is good and should be sustained in order to continue to meet what are comparatively high levels of demand.

All the remaining sites are deemed to have sufficient capacity to accommodate current and future growth aspirations, so sustaining and improving green quality where possible should be of priority. Both Albion BC and Olympia BC should be supported to increase membership to ensure the long-term viability of the clubs and the greens they use.

Albion BC should be further supported to improve green quality at Selby Park to ensure future suitability for use.

Further consultation is required with bowling clubs across Selby District to ensure that membership levels are adequate enough to sustain provision. Of particular interest is the double green site at Tadcaster Bowling Club where both greens have been assessed as standard quality but as the Club did not respond to consultation, it is unclear whether membership outstrips capacity.

Bowls summary

- ◀ **When accounting for current demand and future growth aspirations from the responding seven clubs, there is considered to be sufficient supply of outdoor bowling greens to meet both current and identified future demand.**
- ◀ **There is a need to improve green quality at some sites to ensure future suitability for use.**
- ◀ **Viability of greens at Selby Park and Selby Olympia (Ouse Bank Recreation Ground) should be considered to be of concern and the resident clubs should be supported to grow membership at these sites.**
- ◀ There are 14 flat bowling greens located across 13 sites in Selby District, three of which are fully floodlit.
- ◀ There is a single disused bowling green in Selby District located at Selby Park as part of what was previously a double green site. One green remains operational.
- ◀ There is a single indoor bowling green at Selby Bowling Club which in conjunction with the outdoor green supports catering for demand across the site.
- ◀ Six greens are assessed as good quality, six as standard quality and two as poor quality.
- ◀ Poor quality greens are located at Selby Park and Drax Sports & Social Club.
- ◀ Of the 13 bowling green sites across Selby District, nine are managed by their respective sports clubs. Just one green (and the disused green) at Selby Park is District Council managed.
- ◀ Albion BC states the green at Selby Park is prone to vandalism and unofficial use.
- ◀ Ancillary provision is rated as being poor quality at Cawood Playing Fields, Sherburn White Rose Sports Club and Tadcaster Magnet Sports Club. All remaining sites have pavilions rated as either standard or good quality.
- ◀ Albion BC previously accessed ancillary provision at Selby Park although this has since been repurposed and the Club no longer has access to any ancillary facilities, except toilets.
- ◀ Riccall BC has plans to develop a new clubhouse at Riccall Tennis Club whilst Sherburn BC has plans to replace the path surrounding the green at Sherburn White Rose Sports Club.
- ◀ There are 12 bowling clubs playing in Selby District. Selby BC is the largest club with 226 members whilst Olympia BC is the smallest with 15 members.
- ◀ Five of the seven responding bowling clubs report ambitions of increasing their current membership base by a cumulative total of 46 members.
- ◀ Two greens, Selby Park and Selby Olympia (Ouse Bank Recreation Ground) considered to have low membership levels of concern to future viability.

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PART 9: TENNIS COURTS

9.1: Introduction

The Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) is the organisation responsible for the governance of tennis. It also supports the delivery of the sport locally across Selby District. The LTA has recently restructured its strategic approach to target a number of national focus areas, with a priority on developing the sport at park sites.

Consultation

There are eight tennis clubs based in Selby District. Of these clubs, five clubs responded to consultation requests, representing a 63% club response rate.

Table 9.1: Summary of consultation response

Club name	Response received
Appleton Roebuck TC	Yes
Cawood TC	Yes
Cliffe TC	No
Escrick TC	No
Riccall TC	Yes
Selby TC	Yes
Tadcaster TC	No
Wistow TC	Yes

9.2: Supply

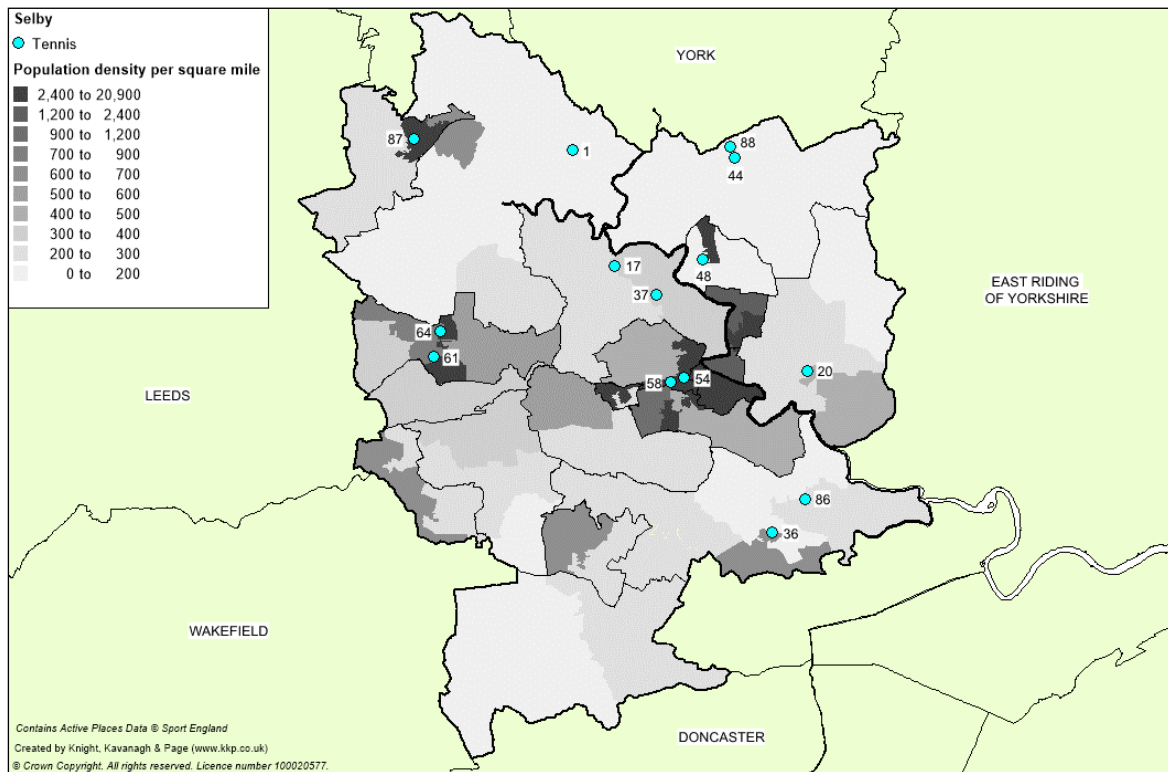
Quantity

There is a total of 53 tennis courts identified in Selby District, located across 13 sites. Of these, under half (25 courts – 47%) are considered to be available for community use across nine sites. All 29 tennis courts that are unavailable for community use are located at education sites.

There were previously two tennis courts at Drax Sports & Social Club which are now disused and used for additional car parking to serve the rest of the site.

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure 9.1: Location of tennis courts across Selby District



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Table 9.2: Summary of tennis court provision in Selby District

Site ID	Site name	Management	Availability for community use	Total number of courts	Number of floodlit courts	Court type	Court quality ³⁰
1	Appleton Roebuck Tennis Club	Sports Club	Yes	3	0	Artificial	Good
17	Cawood Playing Fields	Sports Club	Yes	3	3	Macadam	Good
20	Cliffe Playing Fields	Sports Club	Yes	3	1	Macadam	Poor
36	Holy Family Catholic High School	Education	No	5	0	Macadam	Poor
37	Jubilee Hall Playing Fields (Wistow Playing Fields)	Sports Club	Yes	3	3	Macadam	Good
44	Queen Margaret's School	Independent School	No	4	0	Macadam	Good
				9	9	Artificial	
48	Riccall Tennis Club	Sports Club	Yes	4	2	Macadam	Good
54	Selby High School	Education	No	4	0	Macadam	Poor
58	Selby Tennis Club	Sports Club	Yes	3	0	Macadam	Good
61	Sherburn High School	Education	No	6	0	Macadam	Poor
64	Sherburn White Rose Sports Club	Sports Club	Yes	2	2	Macadam	Poor
87	Tadcaster Tennis Club	Sports Club	Yes	2	0	Macadam	Standard
88	Escrick Tennis Club	Sports Club	Yes	2	0	Macadam	Poor

³⁰ Determined by non-technical site assessment and user feedback

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Quality

The quality of tennis courts across Selby District have been assessed via a combination of site visits (using non-technical assessments) and user consultation to reach and apply an agreed rating as follows:

- ◀ Good
- ◀ Standard
- ◀ Poor

The percentage parameters used for the non-technical assessments were as follows: Good (>80%), Standard (70-80%), Poor (<70%).

Maintaining high court quality is an important aspect of tennis and therefore the non-technical assessment assesses several factors which evidence court quality. The criteria for the non-technical assessment consists of; court surface grip underfoot, damage to a court surface, line markings, evidence of moss/lichen, slope of courts, disability access, fencing and courts being of an appropriate size for competitive tennis.

Of the 25 courts that are available for community use, 16 courts (64%) are rated as good quality, two courts (8%) are rated as standard quality and seven courts (28%) are rated as poor quality.

Table 9.3: Quality of courts available for community use

Good	Standard	Poor	Total
16	2	7	25
64%	8%	28%	100%

The only site with good quality courts is Riccall Tennis Club. The Club reports that court quality is much better than the previous season (2019) as the courts have recently been repainted. It aspires to resurface the courts in the next ten years.

Appleton Roebuck TC states the three courts on site have been rejuvenated this year which has significantly improved court quality whilst courts at Cawood Playing Fields have been repainted, slightly improving quality.

Appleton Roebuck TC also has a 15-year business plan in place to generate a sinking fund for the resurfacing of the courts on site when this is deemed necessary.

Selby TC does not report any court quality issues at Selby Tennis Club and Wistow TC indicates that court quality at Jubilee Hall Playing Fields (Wistow Playing Fields) is much better than last season after the courts on site were repainted.

At Cliffe Playing Fields, all the courts show signs of moss and lichen on the surface whilst one of the courts also has loose gravel, damage to the surface and glass, stones and litter were left on court.

The courts at Sherburn White Rose Sports Club have damaged court surfaces and a significant amount of glass, stones and litter on the courts were recorded from the non-technical assessment. A high volume of glass, stones and litter also caused the courts at Escrick Tennis Club to be assessed as poor quality.

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

Transforming British Tennis Together (TBTT)

In 2017 the LTA introduced its largest funding initiative, Transforming British Tennis Together, to make courts across the country more usable and accessible to everyone over ten years. It has committed £125 million to improve community facilities and plans to unlock a further £125 million through match funding. The funding will ensure barriers such as floodlighting; access systems (Clubspark) and covering courts so they are more accessible throughout the year are overcome. Investment from the TBTT will transform facilities by working with clubs, parks, community venues and education sites.

Ownership/management

All community available tennis courts located within Selby District are managed by their respective sports club. Despite being managed by tennis clubs, many of these courts are located at public Parish Council sites and so can also still be accessed by casual tennis players.

Security of tenure

No responding clubs express concerns in regard to security of tenure. Five of the eight clubs in Selby District own their respective home venues.

Both Wistow and Cawood tennis clubs are based at Parish Council owned sites but have long-term lease agreements in place for the respective club's use.

Appleton Roebuck Tennis Club is privately owned but Appleton Roebuck TC has a long-term lease agreement and so manages the site.

Floodlighting

Floodlit courts enable use throughout the year and are identified by the LTA as being particularly key for club development. There are 11 floodlit courts in Selby District located across four sites; Cawood Playing Fields, Jubilee Hall Playing Fields (Wistow Playing Fields), Riccall Tennis Club and Sherburn White Rose Sports Club.

Both Selby and Appleton Roebuck tennis clubs report there is demand for floodlights to be installed on courts at Selby Tennis Club and Appleton Roebuck Tennis Club respectively.

Wistow TC has ambitions to convert the floodlighting at Jubilee Hall Playing Fields (Wistow Playing Fields) to LED floodlights.

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Court type

The majority of available courts in Selby District have a macadam surface. The remaining courts are the three artificial courts located at Appleton Roebuck Tennis Club. The estimated lifespan of a macadam court is ten years, depending on levels of use and maintenance levels. To ensure courts can continue to be used beyond this time frame, it is recommended that a sinking fund is put into place for eventual refurbishment. The LTA reports that this should cost approximately £1,200 a year per macadam court (which includes on-going maintenance costs). In comparison the LTA indicates courts which have a sand based artificial surface or floodlit macadam base an approximate annual sinking fund of £1,800 per court.

Refurbishment and repair of Council macadam courts is often limited due to budget limitations. Therefore, establishing sinking funds may not be feasible and a more strategic approach for the refurbishment of Council courts may be needed, such as the implementation of the LTA Clubspark system which is detailed further later in this section.

Ancillary provision

Ancillary facilities at Sherburn White Rose Sports Club are assessed as good quality whilst Cawood and Wistow tennis clubs rate ancillary provision servicing their respective sites as good quality.

Riccall TC states ancillary provision at its home site is of good quality but changing facilities are in poor condition.

Non-technical assessments revealed that ancillary provision at Tadcaster Tennis Club is in poor condition.

Selby TC reports ancillary provision at Selby Tennis Club is of good quality, whilst the changing rooms are in standard condition. The clubhouse on site is currently having new windows installed, with the Club's next ambition to reroof the facility. Similarly, Appleton Roebuck TC report ancillary provision to be of good quality but the changing rooms to be standard condition.

The ancillary provision servicing non-club courts is generally considered to be poor quality, particularly at Council sites. Sites either do not provide changing facilities or they are inaccessible for use in support of the courts. Often, the facilities predominately service football and cricket pitch users and therefore are not readily available or specifically suited to tennis users.

9.3: Demand

Competitive tennis

In 2020, as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, the summer tennis season was curtailed with no tennis played until July across England. It is considered that tennis was one of the first sports to begin both recreational and competitive competitions following guidance permitting play.

It is currently unknown what the future impact of Covid-19 and the lockdown will have on future tennis participation. Therefore, it is acknowledged that as part of the PPS Stage E monitoring process, the review of data/documents should ensure that any recommendations made are still accurate based on future levels of supply and demand.

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Where known, current tennis membership across Selby District equates to 291 senior members and 115 junior members in the 2020 season.

Table 9.4: Summary of club membership

Name of club	Number of members		Total
	Seniors	Juniors	
Riccall TC	45	32	77
Selby TC	48	15	63
Appleton Roebuck TC	88	30	118
Cawood TC	45	28	73
Wistow TC	65	10	75
Total	291	115	406

Appleton Roebuck TC is the largest club as it services 88 senior and 30 junior members. In comparison, the smallest club is Selby TC which caters for 63 members with a total of 48 senior and 15 junior members.

Riccall TC reports membership has grown due to the Covid-19 pandemic as tennis was one of the first sports to return to play. Similarly, Wistow TC states that membership doubled following the re-commencement of tennis after the first lockdown. On the other hand, Selby TC states both senior and junior membership at the Club has approximately halved due to the uncertainty around the pandemic.

Cawood TC states junior membership has doubled since 2015 due to stipulating that juniors must be members in order to receive coaching. The Club also indicates traditional members have left this season due to Covid-19, preventing team tennis being played although new members have also joined.

Future demand

Selby, Riccall and Appleton Roebuck tennis clubs indicate plans to increase membership, equating to an additional 70 senior and 60 junior members.

Table 9.5: Growth aspirations identified by clubs

Club	Senior future demand	Junior future demand	Total future demand
Riccall TC	10	20	30
Selby TC	40	20	60
Appleton Roebuck TC	20	20	40
Total	70	60	130

Both Cawood and Wistow tennis clubs have no plans to increase their current membership levels.

Latent demand

Sport England's Market Segmentation Tool enables an analysis of 'the percentage of adults that would like to participate in tennis within Selby District but are not currently doing so'. The tool identifies latent demand of 1,646 people, 246 (15%) of which are within the segment 'Tim – settling down males'.

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Latent demand across the District of Bassetlaw is actually higher than current levels of active participation. This suggests that there is a large body of players that would like to play if a number of barriers were addressed. LTA insight suggests that 18% of the five million players that pick up a racket nationally each year would play more often if key barriers such as poor promotion of opportunities to get on court, unclear booking journeys (especially those that are 'off line') and low quality facilities were addressed. Therefore, there is a potential opportunity to work with the Council to address these barriers at council operated sites, whilst also bettering understanding of court usage at these sites.

Notwithstanding the above, none of the tennis clubs in Selby District report that they are at capacity, with all clubs willing to accept new members. As such, it is considered that anyone within the District that would like to start participating could do so at the clubs already in existence, although clubs do not necessarily wholly cater for those wanting casual, pay and play access.

Parks tennis

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

The LTA reports that it has capacity to explore the opportunity of launching Park Tennis Leagues with each individual local authority. Whilst not essential, Park Tennis Leagues has been found to work well alongside an online booking system, enabling players to reserve their courts to ensure fixtures can regularly occur. There are no park leagues currently in operation in Selby District.

Tennis for Kids

Tennis for Kids³¹ is a six week coaching offer for children that have never played tennis before and is identified as a priority by the LTA. For £25, kids get six weeks coaching by an LTA Accredited coach, along with a free racket, pack of balls and personalised t-shirt so that they can continue playing.

Tennis for Free

Tennis for Free³² is a community sports charity that work in partnership with the LTA. The charity delivers free, fully inclusive weekly coaching sessions for all ages and abilities in local communities across the UK, especially those in low income areas. Tennis For Free offer a package for local authorities and court operators that includes financial support for local LTA Accredited coaches to deliver the sessions, tennis equipment for attendees and coaches and promotional support. Sessions are typically delivered across three courts, although the charity have recently launched 'Tennis for Free Lite', to unlock the large number of two court community venues that could benefit from the offer. Through its offer it aims to:

- ◀ Reinvigorate under-used public facilities
- ◀ Make tennis a sport for all
- ◀ Make tennis more financially accessible in the UK
- ◀ Improve the physical and mental wellbeing of local communities through tennis.

³¹ <https://clubspark.lta.org.uk/tennisforkids>

³² <https://www.tennisforfree.com/index.php>

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Great British Tennis Weekend

The Great British Tennis Weekend (GBTW)³³ is an LTA initiative which all registered venues can access. Clubs have the ability to sign up to host a GBTW open day, which are free of charge, and create a relaxed and welcoming environment for those new to tennis to participate. This in turn can potentially lead to the clubs attracting new members.

The LTA hosts two dedicated GBTWs a year which are the UK's biggest public tennis event. Venues are able to run additional events outside these dates and will benefit from their events being promoted on the national LTA campaign website. All clubs running a GBTW Open Day are asked to promote a follow on offer to all attendees, such as a reduced rate introductory membership or a number of free coaching sessions, to encourage people to continue playing after the event.

Informal tennis

All community available tennis court sites in Selby District are accessed by a tennis club. This means that a growth in informal tennis demand can only be accommodated at a site which is open access and when clubs aren't using them for matches.

It is considered that Parish Council owned sites across the District - Cawood Playing Fields, Cliffe Playing Fields and Jubilee Hall Playing Fields (Wistow Playing Fields) - are open access. Whether any of these sites have capacity for additional play will be determined later in this section. If any of these sites do have capacity, the venue management software Clubspark, developed by Sportslabs in partnership with the LTA, could be explored in order to track court usage.

LTA Clubspark Programme

LTA insight has identified unclear, lengthy or analogue booking journeys to be a significant barrier to people getting on court more often. As a result it has recently developed a venue management system called Clubspark in order to improve the customer journey for people wanting to get on court at a club, community and education sites.

Instead of providing open access, an online booking system (Clubspark) allows members and Pay & Play users (where relevant) access through the use of a fob or access code system via electronic gates. Not only does this deter misuse use of courts but it also allows genuine tennis participation to be more effectively tracked and monitored, thus providing data on how well and how often courts are being accessed and used. This online booking system sends an automated email as evidence as part of a self-policing system for managing court bookings.

Nationally, the LTA reports that over 2,000 hours of court time were booked in 2016 by a database of over 2,000 people held on Clubspark. Another advantage of securing access is to make tennis courts revenue generating rather than open access, with the income generation forming a sinking fund for the repair and eventual resurfacing of the courts at each site, thus making courts more sustainable in the long-term.

Pay and play

All clubs are asked to provide information in regard to whether it is available for pay and play when they register with the LTA which takes place on an annual basis as summarised below.

³³ www.lta.org.uk/gbtw.

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Table 9.6: Summary of Selby District tennis club pay and play offering

Name of club	Site name	Pay and play offer
Selby TC	Selby Tennis Club	No
Wistow TC	Jubilee Hall Playing Fields (Wistow Playing Fields)	Yes
Cliffe TC	Cliffe Playing Fields	Yes
Riccall TC	Riccall Tennis Club	Yes
Cawood TC	Cawood Playing Fields	Yes
Tadcaster TC	Tadcaster Tennis Club	No
Sherburn TC	Sherburn White Rose Sports Club	No
Escrick TC	Escrick Tennis Club	Yes
Appleton Roebuck TC	Appleton Roebuck Tennis Club	No

The pay and play information is based on the information provided by each club annually at the point of LTA Registration. It is featured on the LTA's Find a Court Tool, typically used by non-club members to identify local opportunities to play. The LTA strongly encourage tennis clubs to ensure that this information is kept up to date.

It should be noted that clubs which offer pay and play tennis can generate additional income and usage of its courts.

9.4: Supply and demand analysis

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

Table 9.7: Summary of supply and demand

Site ID	Site name	Current demand	Future demand	Site capacity	Capacity rating
1	Appleton Roebuck Tennis Club	118	40	120	38
17	Cawood Playing Fields	73	0	180	107
37	Jubilee Hall Playing Fields (Wistow Playing Fields)	75	0	180	105
48	Riccall Tennis Club	77	30	200	93
58	Selby Tennis Club	63	60	120	3

As seen above, Riccall, Cawood and Wistow tennis clubs have sufficient capacity to accommodate current and future levels of demand.

Whilst Appleton Roebuck TC currently has minimal spare capacity, if future demand aspirations are realised, the courts will become overplayed.

After considering future demand, the courts at Selby Tennis Club are expected to be overplayed minimally. Whilst this demand could be suitably accommodated on the existing courts, the feasibility of installing floodlights on one of the Club's courts could alleviate this overplay.

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9.5: Summary

In conclusion, there is sufficient club court supply in Selby District to accommodate known current demand.

In order to ensure that future demand aspirations can be realised at Appleton Roebuck and Selby tennis clubs, both clubs should be supported with their ambitions to install floodlighting at their respective home venues.

As Cawood Playing Fields and Jubilee Hall Playing Fields (Wistow Playing Fields) have spare capacity, it is considered that both sites can also adequately accommodate informal tennis. When this is considered alongside latent demand there is a clear need to drive further usage of these courts and participation in tennis. Therefore, focus should also be to improve court quality at key public sites where tennis participation could be developed, as well as possibly exploring implementation of the Clubspark operating system model. LTA initiatives such as Tennis for Kids, Tennis for Free and the Great British Tennis Weekend can also be delivered at these sites to encourage increased tennis participation.

Tennis summary

- ◀ **In conclusion, there is sufficient club court supply in Selby District to accommodate known current demand.**
- ◀ **In order to accommodate future demand aspirations, Selby and Appleton Roebuck tennis clubs should be supported in their ambitions to install floodlights at their home venues.**
- ◀ **In order to accommodate future demand aspirations, venues like Cawood Playing Fields and Jubilee Hall Playing Fields (Wistow Playing Fields) or indeed other club or a community venues should be encouraged to provide more informal opportunities that are well organised, take priority and are promoted using technology which in turn will break down existing barriers to participation. Gate Access could also protect facilities and help community venues be sustainable.**
- ◀ There is a total of 53 tennis courts identified in Selby District, located across 13 sites. Of these, 25 courts (47%) are considered to be available for community use across nine sites.
- ◀ All 29 tennis courts that are unavailable for community use are located at education sites.
- ◀ There were previously two tennis courts located at Drax Sports & Social Club although these are now disused and used for additional car parking on site.
- ◀ Of provision that is available for community use, 16 courts (64%) are rated as good quality, two courts (8%) are rated as standard quality and seven courts (28%) are rated as poor quality.
- ◀ All community available tennis courts located within Selby District are managed by their respective sports club.
- ◀ No clubs express concerns in regard to security of tenure.
- ◀ There are 11 floodlit courts in Selby District located across four sites. Selby and Appleton Roebuck tennis clubs would like floodlights to be installed on all courts at their respective home sites.
- ◀ The majority of available courts in Selby District have a macadam surface. The remaining courts are the three artificial courts located at Appleton Roebuck Tennis Club.
- ◀ Where known, current tennis membership across Selby District equates to 291 senior members and 115 junior members.
- ◀ Selby, Riccall and Appleton Roebuck tennis clubs indicate plans to increase membership, equating to an additional 70 senior and 60 junior members.
- ◀ All tennis clubs have sufficient capacity to meet current demand but if future demand aspirations are realised, Appleton Roebuck Tennis Club and Selby Tennis Club will become overplayed.

SELBY DISTRICT PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

PART 10: NETBALL COURTS

10.1: Introduction

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

Consultation

Consultation was undertaken with England Netball to gather strategic understanding of local facility provision and demand as well as the two identified netball clubs in Selby District; Hemingbrough Hawks NC and Sherburn NC.

10.2: Supply

In total, there are 16 outdoor netball courts located across seven sites in Selby District. Of these, only two courts (across two sites) or 13% are reported to be available for community use.

Generally, schools do not allow their courts to be available for community use. This can be due to variety of reasons, such as a lack of local demand for court usage, lack of floodlighting, high staff costs to enable community usage or a preference to preserve court quality for curricular use.

Indoor courts

Selby College, Selby High School, Sherburn High School, Read School and Brayton High School all also offer indoor netball. This is through club training sessions, club match demand and recreational use. Queen Margaret's School also has provision for indoor netball which, like outdoor courts, is not made available for community use.

It is reported that booking of indoor courts for club training is a challenge as halls are generally booked and are not available at times at which clubs would like them.

Indoor netball is further examined in the Indoor Sports Facilities Assessment that sits alongside the PPS.

SELBY DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure 10.1: Location of outdoor netball courts in Selby District

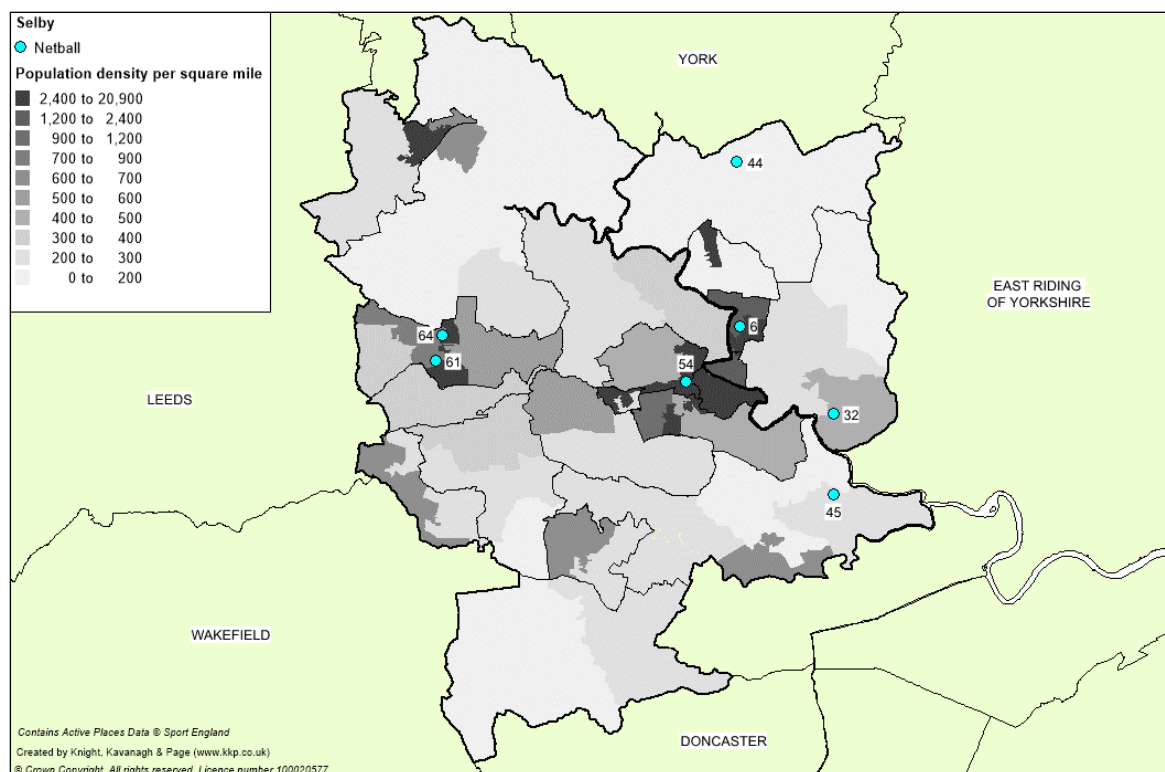


Table 10.1: Outdoor netball courts in Selby District

Site ID	Site name	Available for community use	No. of courts	Court quality
6	Barlby High School	No	2	Poor
32	Hemingbrough CP School	Yes	1	Poor
44	Queen Margaret's School	No	3	Good
45	Read School	No	1	Poor
54	Selby High School	No	3	Poor
61	Sherburn High School	No	5	Poor
64	Sherburn White Rose Sports Club	Yes	1	Poor

Quality

The quality of netball courts across Selby District have been assessed via a combination of site visits (using non-technical assessments) and user consultation to reach and apply an agreed rating as follows:

- ◀ Good
- ◀ Standard
- ◀ Poor

The percentage parameters used for the non-technical assessments were as follows: Good (>80%), Standard (70-80%), Poor (<70%).

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Maintaining high court quality is an important aspect of netball and therefore the non-technical assessment assesses several factors which evidence court quality. The criteria for the non-technical assessment consists of; court surface grip underfoot, damage to a court surface, line markings, evidence of moss/lichen, slope of courts, disability access, fencing and courts being of an appropriate size for competitive tennis

Following non-technical assessments, all outdoor netball courts across Selby District are found to be in poor condition, with the exception of three courts at Queen Margaret's School which are not available for community use. Consequently, all courts available for community use are rated as poor quality.

Sherburn NC reports the court at Sherburn White Rose Sports Club to be in poor condition as the surface gets slippery in the winter and does not drain well, meaning games are cancelled after even light rain.

Similar issues occur at Hemingbrough CP School, where Hemingbrough Hawks NC report that the court holds water due to being marked on a car park instead of being a dedicated court facility.

Netball courts located at education sites are generally in poor condition due to basic maintenance and limited funding for refurbishment.

Over marking

Whilst it does help with usage levels and sustainability, an issue for netball nationally is that many of its courts are dual use tennis courts. This limits accessibility (especially during the summer when tennis nets are often permanently in place) and can impact on quality due to higher levels of wear and tear.

Of the two community available netball courts, only Hemingbrough CP School is marked solely for netball although, as mentioned previously, it is marked on a car parking area instead of being a dedicated court facility.

The netball court at Sherburn White Rose Sports Club is overmarked on two tennis courts.

The five courts at Sherburn High School are overmarked across two areas, both shared with tennis courts upon which they are overmarked. This is also the case at Queen Margaret's School, where three courts are marked over four tennis courts.

Court type

All outdoor netball courts across Selby District have a macadam surface whilst only the court at Sherburn White Rose Sports Club is floodlit.

The estimated lifespan of a macadam court is ten years, depending on levels of use and maintenance levels. To ensure courts can continue to be used beyond this time frame, it is recommended that a sinking fund is put into place for eventual refurbishment. Artificial courts generally allow for greater levels of access, especially during inclement weather spells, as well as requiring less frequent maintenance. Nevertheless, the cost of resurfacing the courts is more expensive despite the lifespan being similar.

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10.3: Demand

There are two formal netball clubs playing in Selby District; Sherburn NC and Hemingbrough Hawks NC.

It is currently unknown what the future impact of Covid-19 and the lockdown will have on future netball participation. Therefore, it is acknowledged that as part of the PPS Stage E monitoring process, the review of data/documents should ensure that any recommendations made are still accurate based on future levels of supply and demand.

Sherburn Netball Club

Sherburn NC has four senior teams as well as a junior section. For the senior teams, two teams compete in the North Yorkshire Netball Ambassador League (NYNAL) and two compete in the York District Winter Netball League (YDWNL).

The NYNAL operates on a central venue basis, with matches played from September to March at Millthorpe School, York High School, Harrogate High School and Boroughbridge High School. All matches are played indoors and none of these venues are located within Selby District. Therefore, match demand for the two teams competing within this league is exported out of the authority.

Sherburn NC's remaining two senior teams compete in the YDWNL which operates on a home and away basis. Matches take place between September and March with each team in each division playing each other twice a season. For these matches, Sherburn NC utilises the outdoor netball court at Sherburn White Rose Sports Club.

The Club's junior section features teams in all age groups from year 6 age (10-11 year olds) and exports its match demand to York University.

All training demand takes place indoors at Sherburn High School which is reported to have no heating or lighting as well as poor line marking, although this is preferred to using an outdoor facility for training due to the poor quality of outdoor netball courts across Selby District. Despite these issues, the Club hopes to make Sherburn High School its home venue.

Sherburn NC reports the Club is currently at capacity and unable to grow further due to the lack of available outdoor facilities across Selby District.

Hemingbrough Hawks Netball Club

Hemingbrough Hawks NC have a total of eight teams, consisting of three senior teams and five junior teams (one U11, one U12, two U14 and one U16).

Two of the Club's senior teams compete in the YDWNL and primarily play home fixtures at Selby High School but also access Selby College, Barlby High School and Read School on an ad-hoc basis if there is no availability at Selby High School. The Club accesses indoor facilities at all of these sites.

The third senior team also plays indoors although this is in the York Netball Nights League. Matches take place on Monday evenings from 7-10pm at The Mount School, Burnholme Community College and Vale of York Academy. All these venues are in York, so this team's match demand is exported out of the authority.

Senior training takes place on the outdoor court at Hemingbrough CP School from April to September. This is scheduled to take place every week although due to poor weather causing the court to flood and player availability, this is closer to once every fortnight.

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The juniors are based indoors at Selby High School, with matches and training taking place here, but the Club occasionally has issues accessing the hall due to school events or exams. In this instance, indoor space at Barlby High School or Read School is then hired for the juniors. The Club splits its juniors into two sections, consisting of the U11s and U12s and the U14s and U16s, as it can only access two one-hour slots per week.

Hemingbrough Hawks NC states it would ideally split its juniors into three sections and hire a third one-hour slot but they are restricted by booking availability. The Club also believes it could field more teams but is limited by coaching numbers and a lack of facilities in Selby District. If possible, the Club would like to hire outdoor netball courts within Selby that could become a home-base for training and match demand although outdoor court quality restricts this.

Other demand

Back to Netball and Walking Netball

Back to Netball sessions are running across England and provides women of all ages a welcoming re-introduction to the sport. Sessions cover the basics of the game including passing, footwork and shooting and finish with a friendly game. Since its creation in 2010, over 60,000 women have taken part. Currently, no Back to Netball sessions take place in Selby District.

Walking netball has evolved from a growing demand of walking sports e.g. walking football. Walking netball is a slower version of the game. It has been designed so that anyone can play regardless of age and fitness level and therefore offers opportunities for older adults to participate and enjoy. Currently, there are no walking netball sessions taking place in Selby District.

England Netball reports that the lack of these sessions within Selby District is due to a lack of coaches in the area as well there being no suitable and available venue for these sessions to take place at. It would like to identify a centre within Selby District for daytime and junior netball.

Latent demand

Latent demand refers to potential demand; individuals who would like to participate within the sport but do not do so. This can be for a variety of reasons including a lack courts or appropriate facilities. Both Sherburn and Hemingbrough Hawks netball clubs indicate they could field more teams if additional facilities were available.

Additionally, Sport England's Market Segmentation Tool³⁴ enables an analysis of 'the percentage of adults that would like to participate in netball within Selby District but are not currently doing so'. The tool identifies latent demand of 258 people, 65 (25%) of which are within the segment 'Chloe – fitness class friends'.

10.4: Supply and demand analysis

In summary, there is insufficient outdoor netball provision in Selby District for current demand. With only two community available courts across the District, the lack of access to local facilities is restricting the growth of netball within the authority. Due to the poor quality of these two courts, most netball demand is exported out of the authority or instead takes place indoors.

³⁴ See Appendix 2
November 2020

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Therefore, priority should be placed on working with England Netball to identify a potential centre for Netball within Selby District which could be accessed by Sherburn and Hemingbrough Hawks netball clubs when required. The centre could also be utilised to run Back to Netball and Walking Netball sessions from to activate some of the latent demand identified across Selby District. This centre should have at least two courts to sufficiently accommodate match and training demand in Selby District.

Quality improvements should also be sought at Hemingbrough CP School and Sherburn White Rose Sports Club to better cater for current formal netball demand.

10.5: Summary

Netball summary

- ◀ **In summary, there is insufficient level of access to outdoor netball provision in Selby District for current demand.**
- ◀ **The lack of access to existing local facilities is restricting the growth of netball within the authority, whilst quality of supply is poor.**
- ◀ In total, there are 16 outdoor netball courts located across seven sites in Selby District. Of these, only two courts (across two sites) or 13% are reported to be available for community use.
- ◀ Following non-technical assessments, all outdoor netball courts across Selby District are found to be in poor condition.
- ◀ There are two formal clubs in Selby District; Sherburn NC and Hemingbrough Hawks NC.
- ◀ Sherburn NC has four senior teams as well as a junior section. Only two of the Club's senior teams play outdoors in Selby District. The Club is currently at capacity and unable to grow further due to the lack of available facilities across the authority.
- ◀ Hemingbrough Hawks NC have a total of eight teams, consisting of three senior teams and five junior teams (one U11, one U12, two U14 and one U16). Senior training is the only demand that takes place outdoors within Selby District. The Club could field more teams but it is limited by coaching numbers and a lack of available facilities in Selby District.
- ◀ There are currently no Back to Netball or Walking Netball sessions taking place in Selby District. England Netball reports that is due to a lack of coaches in the area and no suitable and available venue for these sessions to take place it. It would like to identify a centre within Selby District for daytime and junior netball.
- ◀ Sport England's Market Segmentation Tool identifies latent demand of 258 people in Selby District.

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APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Match equivalent sessions is used as the comparable unit for natural grass pitches. Converting both the amount of play a site can accommodate (its carrying capacity) and how much play takes place there (its current use) into the same unit of demand enables a comparison to be undertaken.

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

Based on how they tend to be played, this unit for football and rugby union pitches relates to a typical week within the season for each sport. For cricket pitches it is appropriate to look at the number of match equivalent sessions over the course of a season. How much play a cricket pitch can accommodate is primarily determined by the number and quality of wickets on a pitch. Only one match is generally played per pitch per day. However, play is rotated across the wickets to reduce wear and allow for repair. Each wicket is able to accommodate a certain amount of play per season as opposed to a week.

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

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PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

APPENDIX 2: SPORTING CONTEXT

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

National context

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

Department of Media Culture and Sport Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation (2015)

The Government published its strategy for sport in December 2015. This strategy confirms the recognition and understanding that sport makes a positive difference through broader means and that it will help the sector to deliver five simple but fundamental outcomes: physical health, mental health, individual development, social and community development and economic development. In order to measure its success in producing outputs which accord with these aims it has also adopted a series of 23 performance indicators under nine key headings, as follows:

- ◀
- ◀ More people taking part in sport and physical activity.
- ◀ More people volunteering in sport.
- ◀ More people experiencing live sport.
- ◀ Maximising international sporting success.
- ◀ Maximising domestic sporting success.
- ◀ Maximising domestic sporting success.
- ◀ A more productive sport sector.
- ◀ A more financially and organisationally sustainable sport sector.
- ◀ A more responsible sport sector.

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

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

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

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

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

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National Planning Policy Framework (2019)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Active Partnerships

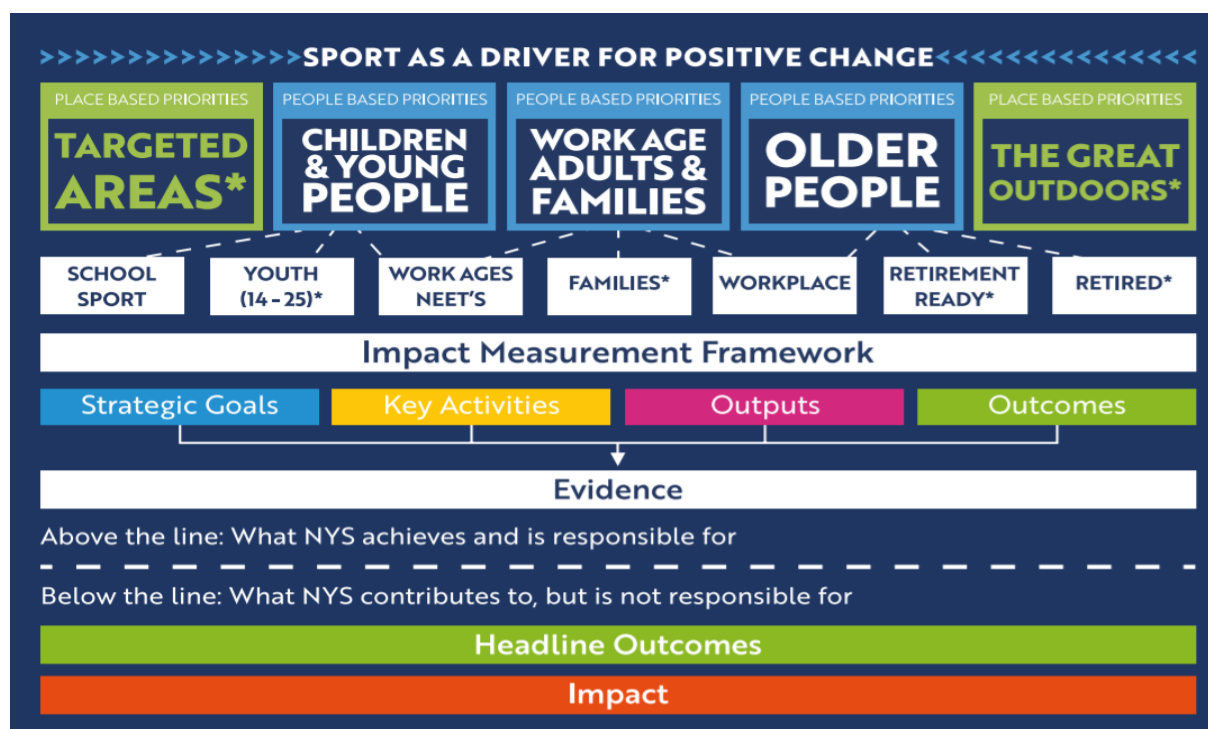
Active partnerships are locally based strategic organisations which recognise that activity levels are affected by a complex system of influences and no single organisation or programme creates sustainable change at scale. Via adoption of a collaborative whole system approach, they seek to make active lifestyles the social norm for everyone and address levels of inactivity in society. North Yorkshire Sport has identified five priority groups that it will direct resources towards, in order to tackle physical inactivity and drive positive change. These priorities are categorised broadly as 'Place Based' and 'People Based', are further defined when set in the context of physical inactivity and wider societal challenges.

North Yorkshire Sport's six strategic goals that underpin the priorities are to:

- ◀ Contribute to healthy thriving communities across North Yorkshire.
- ◀ Strengthen its organisational sustainability and maintain the principles of good governance and industry standards.
- ◀ Use the natural environment as a catalyst for wider health improvements.
- ◀ Contribute to children/young people fulfilling their potential and feeling healthy and happy.
- ◀ Support improvements in the health and economic stability of work age adults and families.
- ◀ Contribute to people ageing well and staying younger for longer.

These are designed to guide work, using sport/physical activity as a contributory factor to three of the main challenges facing the region, namely obesity, poverty and an ageing population.

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As a result, NYS will contribute to:

- ◀ A reduction in the number of locations in the bottom 20% lower super output areas and
- ◀ Having none within the bottom 10% by 2025.
- ◀ A reduction in the prevalence of overweight and obesity across the population by 2026.
- ◀ Productive healthy ageing throughout North Yorkshire

The FA National Football Facilities Strategy (2018-28)

The Football Association’s (FA) National Football Facilities Strategy (NFFS) provides a strategic framework that sets out key priorities and targets for the national game (i.e., football) over a ten-year period.

The Strategy sets out shared aims and objectives it aims to deliver on in conjunction with The Premier League, Sport England and the Government, to be delivered with support of the Football Foundation.

These stakeholders have clearly identified the aspirations for football to contribute directly to nationally important social and health priorities. Alongside this, the strategy is clear that traditional, affiliated football remains an important priority and a core component of the game, whilst recognising and supporting the more informal environments used for the community and recreational game.

Its vision is: *“Within 10 years we aim to deliver great football facilities, wherever they are needed”*

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£1.3 billion has been spent by football and Government since 2000 to enhance existing football facilities and build new ones. However, more is needed if football and Government's shared objectives for participation, individual well-being and community cohesion are to be achieved. Nationally, direct investment will be increased – initially to £69 million per annum from football and Government (a 15% increase on recent years).

The NFFS investment priorities can be broadly grouped into six areas, recognising the need to grow the game, support existing players and better understand the different football environments:

- ◀ **Improve 20,000 Natural Turf pitches**, with a focus on addressing drop off due to a poor playing experience;
- ◀ **Deliver 1,000 3G AGP 'equivalents'** (mix of full size and small sided provision, including MUGAs - small sided facilities are likely to have a key role in smaller / rural communities and encouraging multi-sport offers), enhancing the quality of playing experience and supporting a sustainable approach to grass roots provision;
- ◀ **Deliver 1,000 changing pavilions/clubhouses**, linked to multi-pitch or hub sites, supporting growth (particularly in women and girls football), sustainability and providing a facility infrastructure to underpin investment in coaching, officials and football development;
- ◀ **Support access to flexible indoor spaces**, including equipment and court markings, to support growth in futsal, walking football and to support the education and skills outcomes, exploiting opportunities for football to positively impact on personal and social outcomes for young people in particular;
- ◀ **Refurbish existing stock to maintain current provision**, recognising the need to address historic under-investment and issues with refurbishment of existing facilities;
- ◀ **Support testing of technology and innovation**, building on customer insight to deliver hubs for innovation, testing and development of the game.

Local Football Facility Plans

To support in delivery of the NFFS, The FA has commissioned a national project. Over the next two years to 2020, a Local Football Facility Plan (LFFP) will be produced for every local authority across England. Each plan will be unique to its area as well as being diverse in its representation, including currently underrepresented communities.

Identifying strategic priorities for football facilities across the formal, recreational and informal game, LFFPs will establish a ten-year vision for football facilities that aims to transform the playing pitch stock in a sustainable way. They will identify key projects to be delivered and act as an investment portfolio for projects that require funding. As such, around 90% of all will be identified via LFFPs. LFFPs will guide the allocation of 90% of national football investment (The FA, Premier League and DCMS) and forge stronger partnerships with local stakeholders to develop key sites. This, together with local match-funding will deliver over one billion pounds of investment into football facilities over the next 10-years.

It is important to recognise that a LFFP is an investment portfolio of priority projects for potential investment - it is not a detailed supply and demand analysis of all pitch provision in a local area. Therefore, it cannot be used as a replacement for a Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) and it will not be accepted as an evidence base for site change of use or disposal.

A LFFP will; however, build on available/existing local evidence and strategic plans and may adopt relevant actions from a PPS and/or complement these with additional investment priorities.

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The FA: National Game Strategy (2018-2021)

The FA launched its new National Game Strategy in July 2018 which aims to inspire a life-long journey in football for all. To achieve this, the strategy will focus on five key aspects of the game:

- ◀ A high quality introduction to football
- ◀ Developing clubs and leagues
- ◀ Embrace all formats of football and engage all participants
- ◀ Recruit, develop and support the workforce
- ◀ Develop sustainable facilities
- ◀

Through these five pillars, The FA's objectives are to:

- ◀ Increase the number of male affiliated and recreational players by 10%.
- ◀ Double the number of female affiliated and recreational players via a growth of 75%.
- ◀ Increase the number of disability affiliated and recreational players by 30%.
- ◀ Ensure affiliated Futsal is available across the country in order to increase the number of Futsal affiliated and recreational players.

The sustainable football facilities should provide support to an agreed portfolio of priority projects that meet National Football Facility Strategy (NFFS) investment priorities.

England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) Inspiring Generations (2020-2024)

The England and Wales Cricket Board unveiled a new strategic plan in 2019. The strategic plan aims to connect communities and improve lives by inspiring people to discover and share their passion for cricket

The plan sets out six important priorities and activities, these are:

- ◀ ***Grow and nurture the core***
 - ◀ Create an infrastructure investment fund for First Class County Clubs (FCCs)
 - ◀ Introduce a new Community Investment Funding for FCCs and County Cricket Boards (CCBs)
 - ◀ Invest in club facilities
 - ◀ Develop the role of National Counties Cricket
 - ◀ Further invest in County Competitions
- ◀ ***Inspire through elite teams***
 - ◀ Increase investment in the county talent pathway
 - ◀ Incentivise the counties to develop England Players
 - ◀ Drive the performance system through technology and innovation
 - ◀ Create heroes and connect them with a new generation of fans
- ◀ ***Make cricket accessible***
 - ◀ Broaden crickets appeal through the New Competition
 - ◀ Create a new digital community for cricket
 - ◀ Install non-traditional playing facilities in urban areas
 - ◀ Continue to deliver South Asian Action Plans
 - ◀ Launch a new participation product, linked to the New Competition

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- ◀ **Engage children and young people**
 - ◀ Double cricket participation in primary schools
 - ◀ Deliver a compelling and coordinated recreational playing offer from age five upwards
 - ◀ Develop our safeguarding to promote safe spaces for children and young people

- ◀ **Transform women's and girls' cricket**
 - ◀ Grow the base through participation and facilities investment
 - ◀ Launch centres of excellence and a new elite domestic structure
 - ◀ Invest in girls' county age group cricket
 - ◀ Deliver a girls' secondary school programme

- ◀ **Support our communities**
 - ◀ Double the number of volunteers in the game
 - ◀ Create a game-wide approach to Trust and Foundations through the cricket network
 - ◀ Develop a new wave of officials and community coaches
 - ◀ Increase participation in disability cricket

The Rugby Football Union Strategic Plan (2017-2021)

The RFU has released its new strategic vision for rugby in England. The strategy is based on four main elements which are Protect, Engage, Grow and Win. It covers all elements of rugby union ranging from elite rugby to grassroots, although the general relevancy to the PPS is centred around growing the game.

The RFU exists to promote and develop rugby union in England and ensure the long-term sustainability of clubs by growing player numbers and retaining them across all age groups. Responding to wider market influences, work will continue on developing new ways to take part in all forms of the game, without comprising the sports traditions. This will ensure a lasting legacy from elite success by attracting new players and encouraging current male and female adult players to play.

The four key aims to ensure long term sustainability are to:

- ◀ Improve player transition from age grade to adult 15-a-side rugby
- ◀ Expand places to play through Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs)
- ◀ Engage new communities in rugby
- ◀ Create a community 7's offering

England Hockey (EH) - A Nation Where Hockey Matters 2013

The vision is for England to be a 'Nation Where Hockey Matters'.

We know that delivering success on the international stage stimulates the nation's pride in their hockey team and, with the right events in place, we will attract interest from spectators, sponsors and broadcasters alike. The visibility that comes from our success and our occasions will inspire young people and adults to follow in the footsteps of their heroes and, if the right opportunities are there to meet their needs, they will play hockey and enjoy wonderful experiences.

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Underpinning all this is the infrastructure which makes our sport function. We know the importance of our volunteers, coaches, officials, clubs and facilities. The more inspirational our people can be, the more progressive we can be and the more befitting our facilities can be, the more we will achieve for our sport. England Hockey will enable this to happen and we are passionate about our role within the sport. We will lead, support, counsel, focus and motivate the Hockey Nation and work tirelessly towards our vision.

As a governing body, we want to have a recognisable presence to participants of the game, be that through club or association website or their communications, or through the work of the many outstanding coaches in our game, so that players understand that their club is part of a wider team working together to a common goal.

The core objectives are as follows:

1. Grow our Participation
2. Deliver International Success
3. Increase our Visibility
4. Enhance our Infrastructure
5. For England Hockey to be proud and respected custodians of the sport

Club participation

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

Hockey is clearly benefiting from a double Olympic legacy. After Great Britain's women won bronze in front of a home crowd in London in 2012 the numbers of young girls playing the sport doubled and a historic gold in Rio 2016 saw more than 10,000 players promptly joining clubs. These triumphs have inspired the nation to get active and play hockey. Thanks to the outstanding work of the network of clubs across the country, England Hockey has seen unprecedented growth at both ends of the age range. There has been an 80% increase in the number of boys and girls in clubs, as well as a 54% increase in players over the age of 46.

Hockey clubs have reaped the rewards of the improved profile of the sport, focussing on a link with schools to provide excellent opportunities for young players. Programmes such as Quick sticks – a small-sided version of hockey for 7-11 year olds – in Primary Schools have been hugely successful in allowing new players to take part in the sport from an early age. The growth in the sport since the eve of London 2012 has been seen across the country, examples being a 110% increase in under 16s club participation in London, and a 111% growth in the North West in the same age bracket.

England Hockey Strategy

England Hockey's Facilities Strategy can be found [here](#).

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

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

The 3 main objectives of the facilities strategy are:

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1. PROTECT: To conserve the existing hockey provision

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

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

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

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

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

England Netball - Your Game, Your Way 2013-17

Even though this Plan is out of date, England Netball remains committed to its '10-1-1' mission, vision and values that form the fundamentals for its strategic planning for the future for the sport and business.

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

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

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British Tennis Strategy 2019

The new LTA Strategy includes seven strategies relating to three objectives which are built around the following vision and mission:

Vision: tennis opened up

Mission: to grow tennis by making it relevant, accessible, welcoming and enjoyable

Objectives

- ◀ Increase the number of fans on our database from [623,602] to [1,000,000] by 2023.
- ◀ More people playing more often:
 - ◀ Increase the number of adults playing tennis each year from [7.7% (4,018,600)] of the population to [8.5% (4,420,460)], and the frequency of adults playing tennis twice a month from [1.9% (858,700)] of the population to [2.2% (1,000,000)] by 2023.
 - ◀ The number of children playing tennis from [x] to [y] by 2023 (to be finalised December 2018 on publication of Sport England's new Child Participation Survey).
- ◀ Enable 5 new players to break into the top 100 by 2023 and inspire the tennis audience.

Strategies

1. Visibility -Broaden relevance and increase visibility of tennis all year round to build engagement and participation with fans and players.
2. Innovation - Innovate in the delivery of tennis to widen its appeal.
3. Investment - Support community facilities and schools to increase the opportunities to play
4. Accessibility - Make the customer journey to playing tennis easier and more accessible for anyone
5. Engagement - Engage and collaborate with everyone involved in delivering tennis in Britain, particularly coaches and volunteers to attract and maintain more people in the game.
6. Performance - Create a pathway for British champions that nurtures a diverse team of players, people and leaders.
7. Leadership - Lead tennis in Britain to the highest standard so it is a safe, welcoming, well-run sport.

Bowls England: Strategic Plan 2014-2017

Although the Plan is out of date, it remains the most up to date available. Bowls England will provide strong leadership and work with its stakeholders to support the development of the sport of bowls in England for this and future generations.

The overall vision of Bowls England is to:

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

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

- ◀ 115,000 individual affiliated members.
- ◀ 1,500 registered coaches.
- ◀ Increase total National Championship entries by 10%.
- ◀ Increase total national competition entries by 10%.
- ◀ Medal places achieved in 50% of events at the 2016 World Championships.

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- ◀ 35 county development plans in place and operational.
- ◀ County development officer appointed by each county association.
- ◀ National membership scheme implemented with 100% uptake by county associations.
- ◀ Secure administrative base for 1st April 2017.
- ◀ Commercial income to increase by 20%.

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

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

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APPENDIX 3: NON TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT SHEETS

Grass football pitch non-technical assessment sheet

Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Football							
Please complete one form per pitch							
Site reference:				Site Name:			
6 figure grid reference				Pitch ID(s):			
Number of football pitches on site:				Pitch size:	(Adult 11v11, Youth 11v11, 9v9, 7v7 Mini, 5v5, 7v7)		
Availability				Are any other pitches marked out over this pitch?	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				If yes, please indicate what pitches are overmarked? (i.e. one youth pitch is overmarked on a adult pitch) in Pitch Issues			
Weather at time of visit & date of visit							
Pitch Issues:							
Assessment Criteria (please rank each of the following aspects for each pitch with an 'X' in the coloured box to the right of the chosen answer)							
Element (Gathered via a non technical site assessment)	Rating			Guidance notes		Comments	
Playing surface							
Grass Cover	Good >80%		Adequate 60-80%		Poor <60%		Advice is to walk through the middle of the pitch
Does the pitch meet The FA minimum size?	Yes - as per the FA recommended size		Within FA recommended guidelines		No		See size chart below for recommended dimensions
Slope of pitch (gradient and cross fall)	Flat		Moderate		Severe		
Length of grass	Good		Too long		Too short		Good 30mm-50mm, Too long 51mm plus, Too short 29mm less
Evenness of pitch	Good		Adequate		Poor		
Problem Areas: Evidence of dog fouling/glass/litter/vehicle tracks	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots		
Problem Areas: Evidence of unofficial use/damage to the surface	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots		
Problem Areas: Evidence of poor drainage	No evidence of standing water or poor drainage		Some evidence of poor drainage		Yes, poor drainage		
Maintenance programme (information from maintenance schedule/grounds team/club survey)							Section total
Grass cutting	Yes, as required		Yes, but not frequent enough		No		
Seeded	Yes, as required		Not known		No		
Aerated (per year)	Three or more times		Once/ twice		No		
Sand dressed	Within the last 12 months		Within the last 2 years		No		
Fertilised	Within the last 12 months		Within the last 2 years		No		
Weed killed	Within the last 12 months		Within the last 2 years		No		
							Section total
NB If none of this information is provided you should assume that only the grass is being cut and the rest of the maintenance items should be marked with the lowest score option.							
			PITCH SCORE	0.0%	RATING	Poor	

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Rugby union pitch non-technical assessment sheet

Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Rugby Union										
Please complete one form per pitch										
Site reference				Site Name						
6 figure grid reference				Pitch ID(s)						
Date of assessment				Pitch size	(Senior, Mini/Midi)					
Number of pitches on site				Are any other pitches marked out over this pitch?						
Availability				If yes, please indicate what pitches are overmarked? (i.e. one mini/midi pitch is overmarked on a senior pitch) in Pitch Issues						
Community Use - used, Community Use - unused, No Community Use, Available but Unused										
Weather at time of visit										
General comments/observations										
Assessment Criteria (please rank each of the following aspects for each pitch with an 'X' in the coloured box to the right of the chosen answer)										
Qualitative information (gathered on site)	Rating					Guidance notes	Comments			
Grass Coverage	Good		Adequate		Poor		>90% = good. <80% = poor			
Size of pitch	Acceptable (between recommended minimum and maximum sizes)		Flag for further investigation (below recommended minimum size)		Unacceptable (above maximum size)		Maximum size = width 70m, goal line to goal line 100m, in goal area 22m, run offs 5m where practical. Recommended minimum size = width 68m, goal line to goal line 94m, in goal area 6m, run offs 5m where practical.			
Length of grass	Too Long		Good		Too short		Too long = >75mm. Too short = <50mm			
Problem Areas: Evidence of glass/litter/vehicle tracks/dog fouling	None		Yes - some		Yes lots					
GOALPOSTS										
Are goalposts installed?	Yes		No							
Is there any obvious danger on posts?	Yes		No							
Are the posts stable in the ground?	Yes		No							
Is the crossbar fixed securely?	Yes		No							
Is there evidence of rust on the posts?	Yes		No							
ANCILLARY										
Is the pitch floodlit?	Yes		No							
Is there changing accommodation for the pitch?	Yes		No							
Is an appropriate level of car parking available?	Yes		No							
Pitch maintenance (information gathered via club survey/ pitch provider consultation) - refer to the guidance notes below										
Aerated (per year)	three or more times		twice		once		never			
Sand dressed (per year)	three or more times		twice		once		never			
Fertilised (per year)	three or more times		twice		once		never			
Weed killed (per year)	three or more times		twice		once		never			
Chain harrowed	every week		fortnightly		monthly		never			
Pitch Maintenance Score										
Drainage	Natural (inadequate) SCORE D0		Natural (adequate) SCORE D1		Pipe drained SCORE D2		Pipe and slit drained SCORE D3		Unknown SCORE D0	Natural (adequate) = 3 or less training/match cancellations per season Natural (inadequate) = 4 or more training match cancellations per season *Based on a pipe drained system at 5m centres that has been installed in the previous eight years **Based on a slit drained system at 1m centres completed in the previous five years.

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Artificial grass pitches non-technical assessment (including third generation turf pitches)

Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Artificial grass pitches									
Site reference				Site Name					
6 figure grid reference				Pitch ID					
Number of AGPs on site				Pitch size	Full (i.e., 100m x 60m)		Half (i.e., 60m x 40m)		
Availability				Community Use - used, Community Use - unused, No Community Use, Available but Unused					
Type of pitch	Long Pile 3G (65mm with shock pad) Sand Dressed			Medium Pile 3G (55-60mm) Sand Filled			Short Pile 3G (40mm) Water based		
Assessment Criteria (please rank each of the following aspects for each pitch with an 'X' in the coloured box to the right of the chosen answer)									
Element	Rating						Guidance notes	Site comments	
Age of Surface	less than 2 years		2-5 years		5-10 years		over 10 years		
Evidence of moss/lichen (all surfaces)	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots				
Loose gravel (macadam surface)	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots				
Holes or rips in surface (macadam, art. grass or polymeric surfaces)	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots				
Grip underfoot	Good		Adequate		Poor				
Line markings - quality	Good		Adequate		Poor				
Problem Areas: Evidence of Glass/ stones/ litter	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots				
Problem Areas: Evidence of inappropriate use	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots				
Problem Areas: Evidence of damage to surface	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots		If no evidence, assume none.		
Access for disabled players. i.e.: ramps onto courts, width of gates	Good		Adequate		Poor				
Condition of posts/ nets/ goals	Good		Adequate		Poor				
Surrounding fencing	Good		Adequate		Poor				
Adequate safety margins (w here appropriate)	Yes - fully		No- but adequate		No - not adequate				
Is the AGP floodlit?	Yes		No						
Is the AGP left open at all times?	Yes		No						
Are there dug outs?	Yes		No						
Are there youth shelters/spectator seating around AGP?	Yes		No						
Is there changing accommodation for the AGP?	Yes		No						
Maximum score	93		Scoring:	Poor <=50		Total Score	0		
				Standard 51-79		Potential Rating	Poor		
				Good 80+					

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Bowling green non-technical assessment

Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Bowling green						
KKPref	<input type="text"/>					
Site name:	<input type="text"/>					
Number of greens	<input type="text"/>					
Flat/crown	<input type="text"/>	Community Use?	<input type="text"/>			
Assessment Criteria (please rank each of the following aspects for each pitch with an 'X' in the coloured box to the right of the chosen answer)						
Element	Rating			Comments		
About the greens						
Grass cover	Over 70%	<input type="checkbox"/>	40-69%	<input type="checkbox"/>	less than 40%	<input type="checkbox"/>
Evenness of surface	Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Signs of wear and tear	None	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes - some	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes - lots	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition of ditches/boarding	Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface of surrounding hard areas	Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the green and surrounding area fenced?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>			
Fencing around the green and ancillaries	Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Problem areas: litter, glass, fouling, leaf fall on the green	None	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes - some	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes - lots	<input type="checkbox"/>
Problem Areas: Evidence of inappropriate use on the green	None	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes - some	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes - lots	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access for disabled players/spectators - ie: ramps onto greens, width of gates	Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ancillary facilities						
Changing Accomodation	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Toilets	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Car parking	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
General comments about the site:						
<input type="text"/>						

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Tennis and netball court non-technical assessment

Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Tennis/ Netball/ Courts									
KKPref									
Site name:									
Number of courts -	Tennis	Netball	Basketball	Five-a-side					
General Playground or specific sports court area?									
Court surface	Management		Community Use?						
	Artificial turf, Clay, Grass, Macadam, Polymeric, Shale		Club, LA - Parks, Parish Council, Public, School						
Assessment Criteria (please rank each of the following aspects for each pitch with an 'X' in the coloured box to the right of the chosen answer)									
Element	Rating						Comments		
About the courts									
Evidence of moss/lichen (all surfaces)	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots				
Loose gravel (macadam surface)	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots				
Holes or rips in surface (macadam, art. grass or polymeric surfaces)	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots				
Grip underfoot	Good		Adequate		Poor				
Line markings - quality	Good		Adequate		Poor				
Surrounding fencing	Good		Adequate		Poor				
Size of courts	Yes - fully		No- but adequate		No - not adequate				
Adequate safety margins	Yes - fully		No- but adequate		No - not adequate				
Slope of courts	Flat		Slight		Gentle		Moderate		Severe
Problem Areas: Evidence of Glass/ stones/ litter	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots				
Problem Areas: Evidence of inappropriate use	None		Yes - some		Yes - lots				
Access for disabled players - ie: ramps onto courts, width of gates	Good		Adequate		Poor				
Changing Accomodation									
Changing Accomodation	Yes		No						
About the equipment									
Posts and net	Good		Adequate		Poor				
Are the courts locked when not in use?	Yes		No						
Practice wall	Yes		No						