



# **City of York Playing Pitch Strategy 2013**

## **Consultation Draft**

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# Executive Summary

Active York, the city's Sport and Active Leisure partnership carried out a playing pitch audit and assessment in line with Sport England's "towards a level playing field methodology". This data and the contributions from our many partners has been used to develop the following draft pitch strategy for the City.

This document is subject to a 8 week consultation period as part of the city's Local Plan consultation. The views of consultees will be reflected in the final version of this document.

The study audits the supply of playing facilities for outdoor pitch and court sports, and the demand for these facilities. Supply and Demand are then compared to identify areas of under and over provision of facilities. A series of key findings are identified along with a series of actions to address the issues raised.

The study finds that in general terms there is sufficient grass pitch provision to meet the current level of demand.

However there is a surplus in provision of senior pitches and in football, rugby league and rugby union there is a deficiency in provision of junior playing facilities. The strategy recommends rationalising the pitch stock to redress this balance.

The primary recommendation of the strategy is to ensure that existing facilities are protected and enhanced. Partnership working is recommended between City of York Council, Sports Governing Bodies, schools and community clubs to ensure that key facility projects are delivered to best meet the outdoor sporting needs of the city, now and for the next 10 years.

# Section 1: Introduction

This document has been developed by the City of York Council (CYC) on behalf of Active York. It forms an integral part of the Active York Sport and Active Leisure Strategy. This document is designed to be read in conjunction with Active York's Built Sports Facilities Strategy as many of the facility issues are shared.

This document is designed to sit with the Council's Local Plan to guide planning decisions and considers provision of the following facilities.

- Mini, 9v9, junior and senior football pitches
- Junior and senior rugby union pitches
- Junior and senior rugby league pitches
- Cricket pitches
- Other outdoor playing facilities bowls, tennis and artificial grass pitches

The range of facilities covered has been determined following consultation with the Active York board, local partners and community representatives.

## The Need for the Study

Active York's Vision is: "To ensure the sustainability of the sport and active leisure infrastructure in the city, including high quality facilities and strong clubs". To do this it is essential that there is a shared ownership and understanding of the current level and quality of outdoor facility provision and the future needs and ambitions for facilities. This strategy has been developed to draw all of the city's pitch issues together, and to set out the work needed to ensure the city continues to have high quality sustainable sites.

A playing pitch strategy for York will provide many benefits including:

- Demonstrating a commitment to meeting local need. The assessment methodology has included considerable consultation with local sports clubs schools and stakeholders.
- Providing a strategic approach to playing pitch provision with a clear direction and set of priorities for pitch development and associated sports.
- Helping to deliver government policies for social inclusion, environmental protection, community involvement and healthy living.
- Highlighting the value of leisure related services during times of increasing financial restriction and scrutiny of non statutory public services.

- Providing robust evidence to support funding applications to agencies including Football Foundation, Sport England and local funding bodies.
- Providing planning related guidance e.g. pitch requirements arising from new housing developments, identification of sites for protection from unwanted development, and change of use from/to recreation provision. It is one of the best tools for the protection of pitches threatened by development.
- Link closely with work being undertaken on open spaces to provide a holistic approach to open space improvement and protection.
- Improving the city's asset management by providing detailed audit information and facility user's views.
- It is designed to be used as a supporting document for the city's Local Plan and as an aid to facility development.

This report presents the key findings of on going sports development work, site audits, statistical analysis and community consultation. Highlighting both areas of concern and opportunities and presents an action plan for the delivery and retention of high quality sport and recreation facilities across the city.

The action plan identifies the key pitch and facility projects to be addressed over the next 5 years, however the document is designed to be a living plan which responds to changes in demographics, funding and planning policy.

## Key issues to be addressed

This document will address the current and projected supply and demand for playing pitches within the City of York Council boundary. It will identify areas of under and over provision of pitches, future needs and issues affecting pitch quality. This strategy also makes a series of recommendations on how to address the issues and concerns raised by the analysis.

Analysis of the data gathered for this document highlights a number of key issues which need to be addressed to maintain and enhance the quality and quantity of sports pitches and ancillary facilities in the city. A 5 year action plan is contained in Section 7 which sets out each of the key projects, the lead organisation for delivering these projects and the main indicators of the projects' success.

# Section 2: Methodology

The project has been overseen by a steering group of stakeholders including, representatives of the Active York board, CYC Sport & Active Leisure officers, in consultation with CYC Parks and Open Spaces officers, local league officials and facility providers.

We have gathered data from site visits and pitch audits, club, school and national governing body consultation, the city's sports stakeholders including CYC, and NYS, to ensure a detailed and robust evidence base. The strategy is designed as a rounded and realistic document which is intended to support Active York's strategic aims.

Due to the relatively confined boundaries of the York Authority area analysis has been carried out on city wide basis. Some specific actions and priorities have been identified for geographic areas of the city or individual communities. All pitches and teams located/ based within the city boundary have been included in the analysis. However it has to be recognised that some clubs and teams play in leagues outside the city boundary and therefore some of the grounds in the city are providing for imported users. This is particularly true for Hockey and Bowls which have leagues covering the region.

## Demographic Analysis

In order to understand how the population profile of the city will affect current, and future demand for sports facilities in the city we have carried out demographic and socio economic analysis. The highlights of this research are discussed in more detail in Section 3.

## Identifying Local Need

In order to be able to effectively review and plan local provision it is clear that we need to know and understand the city's provision and the local need. This has been done in a number of ways, as set out below;

### Strategic Review

We have undertaken a research exercise in order to review relevant background policy documents that provide an indication of local needs and the context for this strategy. The key findings from this work are set out in Section 3 of this report.

### Community Consultation

This document is subject to an eight week consultation exercise as part of the Local Plan consultation process during 2013. The findings of this research will be included in the relevant chapters and action plan within the final version of this document.

### **Sports Club Survey**

A club questionnaire was posted and emailed to approximately 80 clubs and 60 schools who use the city's built facilities (including public leisure facilities, school sites, private sector facilities and community club sites). Copies of the questionnaires are attached at Appendices A and B. The questionnaire has identified the sports clubs views on both quality and quantity of provision and any site issues.

A broad range of views were gathered from all of the sports involved and across the city. Many of the clubs who responded to the questionnaire were interested in developing their own facility improvement projects. Responses were received from 21 clubs. It is anticipated that more clubs will respond during the public consultation period. Details of the consultation responses are contained at Appendix F.

Responses were received from 17 schools many of whom responded that they were satisfied with the facilities that they have available at their school and did not feel that they needed to have any further involvement with the development of this strategy.

### **National Governing Body Consultation**

The National Governing Bodies (NGBs) responsible for the range of pitch sports covered by this document were contacted to ask for their views on the quality and quantity of provision in the city and their plans for facility development in the area.

Responses varied depending on the level of engagement that the governing body has within the city. Those clubs who have major facility issues and who are developing facility improvement projects have been supported in these ambitions by their governing bodies. The Football Association (FA), The Rugby Football League and the Bowls Alliance were all keen to ensure that the needs of their sports are represented in this strategy.

### **Active York Partnership**

Active York is the city's strategic sport and active leisure partnership. Its board comprises of representatives of the health sector, further and higher education, community clubs, the voluntary sector and the city's professional sports clubs. This document is part of a suite of documents that form the delivery plan for Active York's strategic aims. Members of the executive board have been involved in the steering group. An Active York city workshop was used to gauge club's facility issues. The final document and action plan will be owned and driven by Active York

## Auditing Local Provision

A comprehensive audit has been carried out to identify all relevant pitches and ancillary facilities across the city using the methodology set out in Sport England's "Towards a level playing field: A Guide to the production of playing pitch strategies" published by Sport England and the Central Council for Physical Recreation (CCPR) in 2002.

This included undertaking a review of all recreational sites with Council officers from planning and the parks and open spaces team to ensure that there was consistency of site classification based on primary usage. All sites that included a formal sports pitch or outdoor court were included in the playing pitch audit. This includes sites provided by the council, parish councils, schools, colleges, universities, voluntary sector clubs and private organisations. The list of sports sites was then confirmed and updated through consultation with local NGB officers and colleagues. The list of formal sports sites included all sites with formal pitches regardless of ownership or type of user. A list of all of the playing pitch sites and the number and types of pitches is included in Appendix C

A similar review of facility numbers was carried out for tennis courts, bowling greens and synthetic turf pitches. The provision of synthetic turf pitches is referred to in this document but is analysed in more detail in Active York's Built Sports Facilities Strategy.

## Quantity

Each of the sites was then visited by representatives of the steering group. The number, type, size, and quality of each pitch, was recorded on a pitch inspection sheet. A sample of this sheet is included at Appendix D. Many pitch sites have more than 1 pitch and have a mix of pitch types. Quality audits were also carried out on all changing facilities which serve those playing pitches.

## Supply and Demand Analysis

In addition to the supply data gathered we have calculated the current and future demand for each type of pitch. This information was gathered through consultation with NGBs, local leagues, community clubs and CYC officers.

The Sport England playing pitch module (PPM) was used to assess the relationship between supply and demand for pitches and to identify areas of under or over provision.

Population projections were also applied to the PPM which created figures for future pitch demand. This too was compared to the supply of pitches and identified sports which are likely to have an undersupply of pitches by 2023.



The PPM model is a statistic analysis, which makes assumptions based on national participation rates, standard pitch wear and accessibility of pitches. For more information about the PPM please refer to: [www.sportengland.org.uk](http://www.sportengland.org.uk). Local information has then been used to add context and detail to the outputs of the PPM.

### **Quality**

Through analysis of the site visit data collected, desk research and consultation, we have assessed the quality of existing facilities and have identified where quality needs to be improved. Actions to address these quality issues are identified in the action plan at Section 7 of this document.

### **Strategic Framework**

This strategy is based on the research, analysis and consultation findings and sets out the key issues, surpluses and shortfalls, future priorities and opportunities for new or improved outdoor sports provision.

# Section 3: Strategic Context

The strategic context builds a picture of York in terms of population, demographic profile, local and regional context and how playing pitches and outdoor courts fit within achieving local aims and objectives.

## Local Demographics

The area covered by this strategy is the City of York Local Authority Boundary,

which covers an area of approximately 300km<sup>2</sup>. The area is primarily urban with suburban communities. However there are small rural populations for whom access to leisure opportunities can be difficult without access to a car. Demographic analysis of the York area highlights the following issues which will affect participation in sport and the demand for access to sports facilities.

Indicator	City of York	Relevance to sports facility provision
(All data taken from 2011 Census)		
Total population – taken from 2011 census data.	198,051. This is an increase of 9.4% since 2001. This is a faster growth than regionally or nationally.  Population projections indicate an anticipated growth to 232,500 by 2023	Appropriate provision will be needed to address the demand generated by the continuing population increase.
Ethnic origin	The BME population has now increased to 9.8%. Many of these residents are overseas students, but there has also been an increase in the BME resident population. 1.2% of this population are of Chinese origin.	Pitch providers must be aware of the shifting population and ensure that they are able to cater for the needs of BME users.
Population aged 20-24yrs.	10% of York’s population is aged 20-24. This is significantly higher than the regional or national figure. In response York also has a high proportion of residents living in shared housing, mainly student accommodation.	The pitch provision must reflect the needs of this sector of the population. The city must work with the higher education sector to address the needs of students both within the educational establishments and across the city.

Indicator	City of York	Relevance to sports facility provision
Population aged 85 and over	The number of residents aged 85 and over has increased by 30% since 2001	This does not directly affect pitch providers as this sector of the population is unlikely to play pitch sports. However the shifting health priorities towards supporting this sector of the population will have an impact on the amount of money available to support pitch sports. There is also likely to be an increased pressure on the use of land, as older people move into the city from more rural areas in order to be closer to services.
Disability	6.6% of the population reported that they have a lot of limitation in day to day activity. This is much lower than regional or national figures but it is still 13,018 people. 23% of households reported that they had at least 1 person with a long term health problem or disability.	Facility providers must consider how to address the needs of this population and their carers. This must include the range of activities the accessibility and location of facilities and the cost and support services offered to those accessing activities.
Car ownership	A high proportion of households only have 1 car or van available 46.7% ranking York highest regionally and 10th nationally. This reflects the high rate of walking, cycling and public transport use in the city.	This has implications for the planning of facilities and sports provision. Pitches may need to be focussed around public transport routes and close to other community facilities to be able to attract a broad range of users.
Employment	There are a lower proportion of households where no one is in employment, with dependant children in York 2.4% than regionally 4.4% and nationally 4.2%. This figure has fallen since 2001.	Facility providers must consider how to cater for lower income households. This relates to both timing and cost of activities.

There are a number of large scale housing developments planned for York over the next 2-5 years. These will affect the population of the city and more specifically the population profile of their local areas. Council officers are working with developers to ensure that the need for community sports provision and open space is addresses within these projects. These sites include Derwentthorpe, Germany Beck, the former British Sugar site and the former Terry's site.

York's population projections for the next 10 years anticipate a significant growth in the population aged 70 and over. This will have a significant impact on the economy, health and leisure service providers and infrastructure in the city.

## Sports Participation Rates

The Active People survey conducted annually since 2005/6 by Ipsos MORI on behalf of Sport England, is the largest ever survey of sport and active recreation to be undertaken in Europe. It is a telephone survey of adults in England (aged 16 plus) and is unique in providing reliable statistics on participation in sport and active recreation for all 354 local authorities in England at a local level.

The data identifies how participation varies from place to place at a local authority level and between different groups in the population. The key findings for York are detailed below.

Indicator	York	Implications
Participation in sport & active recreation at least 3 times per week at moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes	2005/6 24.9% of adult population. This figure has fluctuated in recent years. The latest Active People results for 2010/12 for York is 27.5%	This is significantly higher than the regional figure of 23.3%. Indicating a slightly higher demand for facilities.
Proportion of the adult population doing zero sessions of moderate intensity sport & active recreation per week.	43.6% of the adult population.	Nationally this figure has remained above 47% since 2005.
At least 1 hour a week volunteering to support sport.	9% This compares to a national figure of approximately 7%.	This reflects York's strong community sporting infrastructure, but also the reliance there is on a volunteer workforce to run sport activity and facilities in the city.

Indicator	York	Implications
At least 1 session of Sport or active recreation per week.	York 39.6% of adults. National figure 36%. Yorkshire & Humber figure 36.3%.	This highlights the slightly higher participation rates in York.
Participation in 3 sports sessions per week for those with a limiting disability	9.3% This is consistent with the national figure.	Facility planners and providers must consider how they can provide facilities that best meet the needs of this community.
Participation in 3 sports sessions per week for those aged 55+	16.8% This is significantly higher than the national figure	Outdoor facility planners must consider how the mix of facilities available can best meet the needs of this sector of the community.
Participation in 3 sports sessions per week for those in socio economic groups 5,6,7&8	17.6% This is significantly higher than the national figure.	Facility planners and providers should consider how to narrow this participation gap when planning new facilities and sports programmes.

This headline information above shows that York has a higher than average participation rate in sport in the general population and for those aged 55+. However there are clearly some areas where the participation gap must be addressed. Particularly for those with a long term limiting disability, those in lower socio economic groups and, despite the higher than average participation rate for this group in York, those aged 55+.

## Market Segmentation

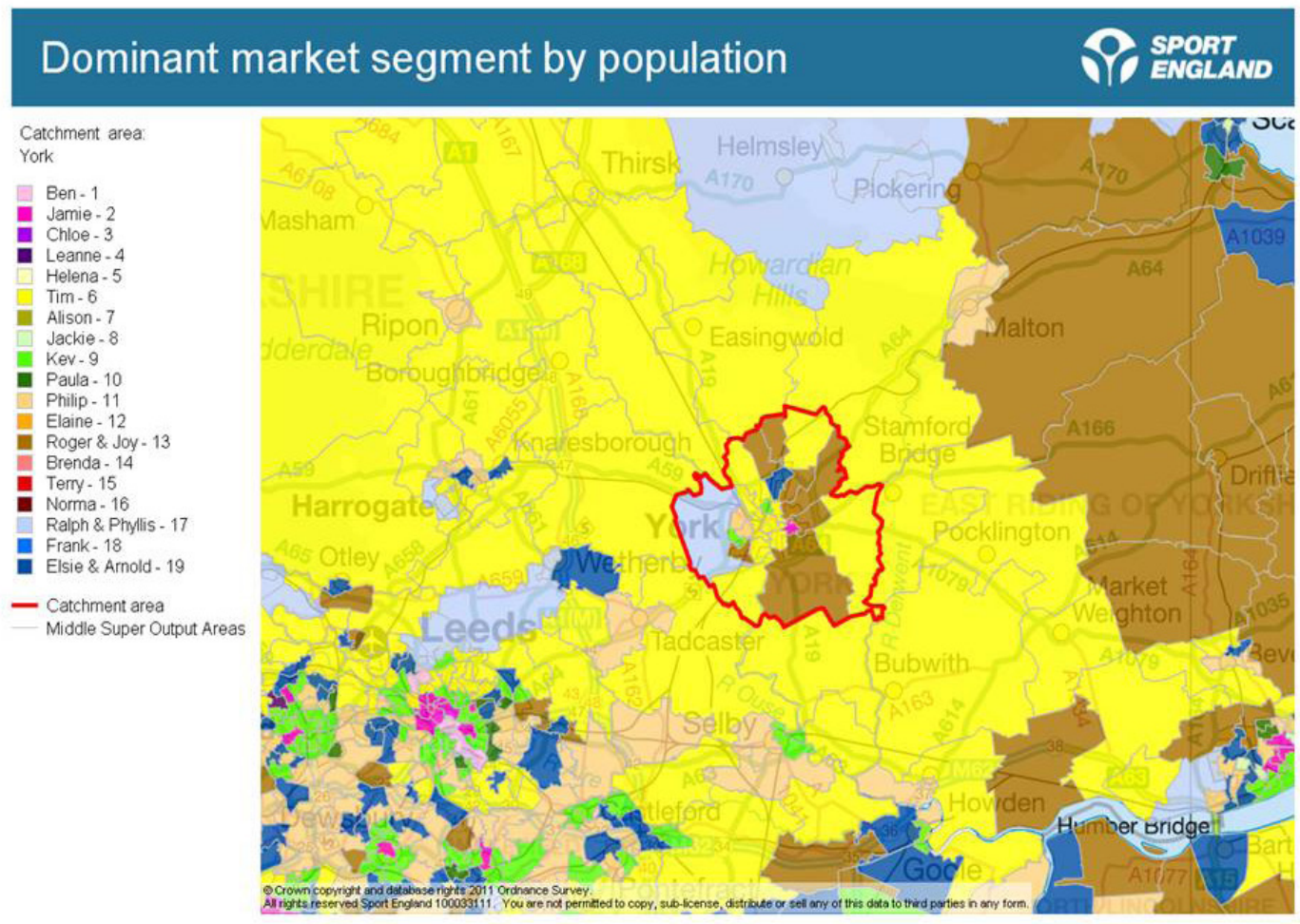
Sport England has developed nineteen sporting segments to help us understand the nation's attitudes and motivations – why they play sport and why they don't. This is

particularly important to understand in order to ensure that the facilities in York cater for the needs and expectations of local residents. The research builds on the results of Sport England's Active People Survey, the Department of Culture, Media and Sport's Taking Part survey and the Mosaic tool from Experian. It informs Sport England's Strategy and Business Plan and helps ensure that money is invested into areas that will have the greatest impact.

Residents are classified according to their key characteristics and analysis of the dominant market segments provides an indication as to the type of facilities that may be required if certain groups are to become more active.

The market segmentation map below shows that 'Roger and Joy' is the most dominant market segment in York. This group are less likely than others to

participate in team based pitch sports but are more likely to use recreational open space for walking, cycling and may be members of a golf club.



The key characteristics of some of the dominant population groups in York are illustrated in the Table below.

Name	Age	Characteristics
Roger and Joy (segment 13)	56-65 Early retirement	<p>Roger and Joy are slightly less active than the average adult population but are the most active of the over 55s.</p> <p>Those who do participate, are most likely to, swim, cycle, play golf or do some form of keep fit. A higher proportion than others in this age group are members of a club (often a golf club or a fitness gym).</p> <p>The main motivation for participation is enjoyment and keeping fit.</p> <p>The main barrier to increased activity is Health/injury or disability.</p>
Tim (segment 6)	26-35	<p>A very active type enjoying high intensity activities.</p> <p>Enjoys technical sports such as skiing and water sports as well as team games and individual activities.</p> <p>Motivators to participate include to, improve performance, keep fit and make friends.</p> <p>Busy lives are a barrier to participating more.</p>
Kev (segment 9)	36-45	<p>Average participation in sport.</p> <p>Top sports for this group include keep fit/gym Football, cycling and swimming.</p> <p>The main reasons for participation are just because they enjoy it and keeping fit.</p> <p>The main barrier to increasing participation is work commitments.</p>
Elsie & Arnold (segment 19)	66+	<p>Lowest participation group, with health problems and disability being major inhibitors to activity.</p> <p>Those who do participate tend towards low intensity activities such as walking, bowls or dancing (traditional ballroom)</p> <p>Safe environments would encourage this group to walk more often</p> <p>Organised low impact and low intensity events would be welcomed.</p>

## Literature Review

We have identified and reviewed a wide range of policies, strategies, key actions and activities, from a range of cross cutting services and organisations

at a local, county, regional and national level that will have an influence on sports and physical activity provision in York – a summary of the key documents reviewed is set out below.

Document reviewed	Key points	Links to sports facilities strategy
Sport England's Strategy 2011/12 to 2014/15	<p>Elements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People, places, play programme that directs funding into increasing participation and supporting the facilities infrastructure to encourage and support this increase. Including the protecting playing fields programme.</li> <li>• Ensuring that NGBs are funded appropriately until 2017 to deliver on key objectives and the NGBs are delivering the priorities for the future of their sports.</li> <li>• Improving market intelligence and business effectiveness.</li> </ul>	<p>There is opportunity for existing and future facilities to engage in these programmes to generate support (financial and in kind) from Sport England and partner organisations.</p> <p>This opens up greater opportunities to work with NGBs to help them deliver their priorities in York.</p> <p>Facility providers will need to fully understand their current and potential markets, to understand their users and the reasons for non usage. They will also need to carry out effective business planning.</p>
Healthy Lives, Brighter futures (2009)	<p>Labour government policy on improving the health of children and young people. This document recognises the health improvements that have taken place but highlights the need to continue this improvement. Public sector settings provide healthy environments and encourage children to make healthy choices. It also stresses the need to make information available for parents and children.</p>	<p>This policy outlines the need for facility providers to cater for families and children, to offer opportunities for children and young people to make their own choices, try new activities and develop long term patterns of participation. Junior sports clubs are ideally placed to offer these opportunities.</p>



National NHS Change for Life Campaign.	This campaign is designed to target families to improve their eating habits and increase their levels of physical activity. Families are encouraged to register with the campaign and receive guidance and suggestions for activity.	Facility providers can register with the campaign so that they come up on local facility searches. They will have to consider how they can cater for family activities and how they can help promote healthy choices.
North Yorkshire Sport. Business Plan 2012-2015.	One of the key priorities in this document is to “Build a strong sustainable, adequately resourced sporting infrastructure across North Yorkshire”. The document also sets out how NYS will work with sports governing bodies to help them deliver their priorities across the county.	York’s facility providers can work with sports governing bodies and North Yorkshire Sport to address the county’s demand for facilities.
City of York Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2012	This document sets out the health needs and inequalities in the city. It sets out the need to particularly focus on the health needs of the ageing population and to tackle health problems and obesity in children and young people. It also makes a series of recommendations. The most relevant in this context being “We recommend that there is continued support for initiatives aimed at increasing levels of physical activity across the whole population and that priority is given to vulnerable groups and those who are least active.	This document will direct the health spending in the city. Facility planners and providers have the opportunity to work with the city’s clinical commissioning group and Health and Well Being board to address some of the city’s health inequalities. This can be done through the provision of specialist services for certain communities.

<p>Active York Strategy</p>	<p>This document sets out the partnership’s vision “For York to be a city that offers the widest range of sport and active leisure opportunities for more people, to be more active, more often”. It has 5 key aims to help achieve this broader vision including: To ensure the sustainability of the sport and active leisure infrastructure in the city, including high quality facilities and strong clubs.</p>	<p>The Active York strategy is the parent document for this sports facilities strategy.</p> <p>Active York’s strategy and the partnership its self will be the key delivery route for the actions within this document. They will offer support for funding applications, advice on sports development, partnership working on delivery projects and guidance with the facility planning and design processes.</p>
<p>City of York Children and Young People’s plan. “Dream Again” 2013-2016</p>	<p>This document sets out the city’s key findings and actions on how to ensure that York is a good place for children to grow up. The document covers the quality of parks, play areas, sport and things to do. It supports the recommendation that all children and young people do at least 60 minutes physical activity per day.</p>	<p>There is an opportunity for facility providers and planners to deliver some of the objectives within the Children &amp; Young People’s Plan, to provide opportunities for young people to be more active and to engage young people in the planning and design of projects.</p>
<p>City of York Football Facilities development plan 2010-2015</p>	<p>This document has been written by a steering group of local football league officials, CYC officers, the local FA and educational establishments. It sets out the issues being faced by football clubs and teams and the plans for facility improvements. Many of the projects in the original action plan have been completed.</p>	<p>The analysis in this document has been included in this pitch strategy and the outstanding actions from the football facilities development plan, where appropriate have been included in the action plan at Section 7. Football facility providers have the opportunity to engage with the Football facilities steering group and have their projects reflected in their priorities. Their list of priorities then form the work plan for the City’s football facilities project officer.</p>

Now that we understand the context in which sports pitches and outdoor facilities are being provided, it is important to understand ‘where we are now’ in terms of the sports facility infrastructure. The following sections set out the adequacy of existing Sports pitches across the city, some of the opportunities that are available to address the issues identified and implications for the planning process.

# Section 4: Audit

## Pitch Supply

The table below shows the number of each type of playing pitch that has been included in the PPM analysis and the number of a range of other outdoor sports facilities in the city.

Pitch Type	Number in the city
Dedicated mini football pitches	55
Junior football pitches	44
Senior football pitches	107
Junior Rugby League pitches	9
Senior Rugby League pitches	22
Junior Rugby Union pitches	1
Senior Rugby Union pitches	20
Cricket pitches	45
Tennis Courts	98 some on MUGA surfaces shared with other sports.
Bowling greens	19
Synthetic Turf pitches	9 (on 9 sites, 2 sites also have 5 a side pens).
MUGAs	10 (dedicated sports surfaces rather than hard play areas).

The figures above represent the number of each type of dedicated facility. In many cases mini football pitches are being marked out across full sized pitches with cones, or different coloured line markings.

A review of ownership of the grass pitches that have been identified has shown that 43% of the pitches are on school sites, 32% on sites that are owned by (or subject to a long term lease to) a community sports club, 13% are on Further or Higher education sites, 10% are owned and operated by the Council with the remaining 2% on private sites. Pitch use is seasonal, with many pitches only being marked out when they are being used. The pitch numbers listed above are those that were marked out at the time of site visits and audits in November and December 2012, and those additional ones that we have been made aware of through the steering group, colleagues and partners.

There are a number of other facilities across the city that have kick about football facilities, with some form of goal posts but not that are not regulation sizes, marked or with any organised use. These have been excluded from this study.

There are also a number of hard court facilities, mainly on school sites that have marked netball courts or basketball courts. These have very little or no community access, have no floodlighting, and are often unfenced or are of poor quality, these have also been excluded from the analysis here.

## Demand for pitches

Using data from local leagues, community sports clubs, National Governing Bodies and CYC colleagues the following the information on the number of teams playing in the city has been calculated.

Sports Teams	Number in the city
Mini football teams	167 (this includes the equivalent of 54 teams generated from school use)
Junior football teams	158 (this includes the equivalent of 15 teams generated from school use)
Senior football teams	121
Junior Rugby League teams	32 (this includes the equivalent of 15 teams generated from school use) plus 7 mini teams
Senior Rugby League teams	11
Junior Rugby Union teams	11 plus 6 mini teams
Senior Rugby Union teams	11
Junior cricket teams	61 (this includes the equivalent of 15 teams generated from school use)
Senior cricket teams	52
Junior Hockey	27 plus school teams

Sports Teams	Number in the city
Senior Hockey	22
Netball	62 teams in the local divisions plus school teams.
Bowls Clubs	24 playing in a range of leagues and competitions.

The number of school teams has been estimated based on the PPM methodology recommendation and consultation with schools. Some schools will have additional teams if they play in additional competitions but the figures above are based on best estimates.

The Bowls figures have been given in number of clubs rather than teams as players within each club can play in different leagues and competitions on different days of the week. In mixed sex and single sex competitions and teams with different player numbers.

This table does not take account of the changes in youth football team sizes that is being implemented during the 2013/14 and 2014/15 seasons. The table reflects the number of mini (7v7) teams and juniors (11v11) but from 2013/14 under 11's will play 9v9 matches. From 2014/15 under 12s will also play in 9-a-side matches. Under 11s currently play mini football, 7-a-side and under 12s play junior soccer, 11-a-side. Assuming no change in participation rates this change will also generate an increase in the number of youth teams.

## Pitch Quality

Non-technical visual inspections of the city's pitches by council officers found 76% of pitches to be in good condition with all others rated as average. This may be due to the time of year of inspections, early in the football season during a period of dry weather.

There were a number of pitches and sites which were marked lower in a number of areas. Many of the council pitches were only marked as poor for grass length as the inspections were carried out in November and December, which is outside the Council's grass cutting season. Many of the school sites had signs of litter on the pitches. This is mainly due to the pitches mixed use as sports and playground space. In a number of cases the litter had been shredded by grass cutting machinery and spread across the pitches.

One striking positive from the research is that only 3 sites showed any signs of dog fouling on the pitches. This has followed a period in the city where signs have been erected asking people not to exercise dogs on playing fields and explaining the potential risks presented to young people using the pitches for sport. However a number of clubs (particularly Rufforth football club) reported having to check all pitches prior to matches and training, and having continued problems with regular dog walkers and dog fouling.

The club, NGB and school questionnaires also highlighted the following issues.

- Because of the city's landscape many pitches/ sites have problems with flooding and drainage. Many pitches are located on or near the city's flood plain or in areas considered at risk of flooding.
- Many sites have no, dated or poor changing facilities.
- Many junior clubs have no or too few dedicated mini pitches and are playing across full size pitches and are therefore producing uneven patterns of wear.
- The cost of maintaining pitch quality is a concern raised by a number of cricket clubs. They stress that the majority of clubs are reliant on dedicated volunteers to maintain their wickets and outfield. Those that have to buy these services in are struggling to meet the costs.
- Schools have commented on the fact that grounds maintenance costs are high. Many who offer no community use say that maintaining pitch quality for their pupils use is the primary reason for this.

The action planned contained at Section 7 reflects the plans to address many of these quality issues reflected above.

## Pitch Use

Whilst it has not been possible to establish detailed usage levels of every pitch in the city, the consultation process has given us evidence of the variation of usage levels at different sites across the city.

This has shown that there are a number of sites, mainly single pitch sites, which have little recorded use. Reasons given are often that the site has few or poor quality ancillary facilities, the inappropriate location of or access to the site, or that clubs are becoming bigger and often need to find a site for a number of teams to train and play on rather than just one team.

Under utilisation of pitches should not be considered as an opportunity to dispose of sites without first considering the potential value of such sites for pitch rotation, alternative sport and recreation uses, or most importantly the reasons for under use and whether these can be addressed. It may be that these sites perform a useful open space function which will be considered in the emerging open spaces planning documents, or provide an opportunity for unrecorded or informal use.

By contrast, some sites are very well used, and this has implications for wear and tear and the requirement for the maintenance of sites, as well as for potential investment priorities and facility development. This is an issue which needs to be considered in more detail and is reflected in the strategy's recommendations.

# Section 5: Analysis

The following section contains an analysis of supply and demand for pitches by sports, and the related key findings. The assessment reveals whether the existing pitches with community access are in surplus, deficit or adequate to accommodate the number of teams in the city. It also reflects the findings of the same analysis carried out using population projections for 2023. The full report with all supply and demand analysis is contained at Appendix E.

## Football

The study identified a total of 279 football teams in the city. The number of teams generated by each club varies with many of the adult clubs being single team clubs while the majority of the junior clubs have teams in all age groups.

The pitch analysis identified a total of 206 pitches. With or with the potential to offer community access if support was available. Slightly over 50% of matches are played on Sunday mornings, the rest are primarily played at other times over the weekend.

### Surplus/ deficiencies

#### Mini football

The number of mini pitches available to cater for the current demand is considered to be insufficient for the number of games being played. The PPM indicates a deficiency of 62 mini pitches. Many matches are played across full sized pitches and this currently

caters for the shortfall in available pitches. This causes additional wear on senior pitches and extensive work for those arranging fixtures, maintaining venues and running matches.

#### Junior Football

The number of junior pitches is adequate to meet the current demand. The PPM indicates a small surplus of 6 pitches. However not all school pitches are available at all times, depending on pitch and weather conditions.

#### Senior Football

The number of senior pitches currently exceeds demand by 64 pitches. This surplus of pitches will obviously be significantly smaller as senior pitches are marked out to accommodate junior and mini matches. It would be appropriate to consider whether some of these arrangements can be made more permanent.

#### Future issues

Using the projected York population for 2023 (232,500), the PPM indicates that the shortage of mini pitches will increase to 101 pitches. It also predicts a shortage of 4 junior pitches. It also indicates that the provision of senior pitches will only be equal to the demand.

This supply and demand analysis has not assessed the need for 9v9 pitches for junior football which will develop from the 2013/14 season onwards. Development of these pitches, assuming they are on land that is not currently used as football pitches, will help address the shortage of pitches for those currently playing on mini and Junior pitches.

This indicates that there will be a growing need for additional pitch space for football in the city over the coming years for all age groups. Projects and actions needed to address this issue are identified in the recommendations and action plan for the strategy.

## Cricket

The study has identified a total of 113 cricket teams in the city. Many of these are single team clubs, but some have teams at a number of age ranges and playing in a number of leagues throughout the week.

The city has 45 pitches that are, or have the potential to be available for community access. Many of the school pitches have few or no ancillary facilities to support senior cricket matches. These pitches are however suitable for junior matches and training.

The PPM indicates a surplus of 20 cricket pitches, on a Saturday when senior matches are being played. Factoring in the number of pitches that are on school sites and not fully able to accommodate senior matches this suggests that provision is adequate to meet demand.

## Future issues

Using the projected York population for 2023 (232,500), and the number of cricket teams this would generate, the PPM indicates a surplus of only 6 pitches. To reach this situation work will be needed to raise the standard of the school pitches and sites to ensure that they meet senior league standards or new purpose built pitches will be needed to cater for the increased demand.

## Rugby League

The club and league audits have identified a total of 43 Rugby league teams, with an additional 7 mini teams. There are 3 rugby league clubs in the city who have generated the majority of these teams with the remainder coming from schools, colleges and universities.

The study has identified a total of 31 dedicated rugby league pitches. These are on a mix of community club, school, college and university sites.

The PPM assessment indicates that there is a surplus pitches to meet the demand for the senior game, 18, but that there is a deficiency of 5 junior pitches. Junior matches are currently being played on areas of senior pitches marked by cones. There may be potential to mark out some of these pitches on a more permanent basis.



### **Future issues**

The PPM for 2023, using the number of teams the projected population would generate indicates that the shortage of Junior pitches will grow to 6 and the surplus of senior pitches will reduce to 12.

## **Rugby Union**

The study has identified a total of 22 Rugby Union teams in the city. There is one large club, with teams at a number of age groups, the remaining teams are from schools, single team clubs and universities.

There are a total of 21 Rugby Union pitches across all site which have, or have the potential to have community access. Many of these pitches are on education sites including private schools with some community access.

The PPM analysis indicates that there is a shortage of 4 junior rugby union pitches, and that there is a surplus of 15 senior pitches. Again junior matches are using areas of senior pitches marked with cones to play matches and train. There may be opportunities to make these junior pitches more permanent.

### **Future issues**

Using population projections the PPM analysis indicates that by 2023 the deficiency of junior pitches will have increased to 8 pitches and the surplus of senior pitches will have reduced to 10. This indicates that the total overall provision of pitches for rugby union is likely to be adequate but the pitch mix may need to be shifted to meet the needs of the junior game.

## **Hockey**

The study has identified a total of 49 community and university teams with further school teams playing during the week. The majority of the teams are part of City of York Hockey Club.

All community hockey is now played on sand or water based artificial grass pitches. There are 7 sites with suitable pitches which offer community access. The sufficiency of supply to meet the current and future demand is addressed in more detail in Active York's Built sports facilities strategy 2013.

Consultation responses from City of York Hockey Club have highlighted the high cost of pitch hire for all teams, the practical difficulties of travelling across the city to use all available pitches and the lack of club cohesion that this causes.

## **Bowls**

The study has identified 24 clubs in the city. There are 19 greens which have community access. Over recent years the city has seen the closure of a number of greens, including both greens at Hull Rd Park, one green at Rowntree Park, both greens in museum gardens and the green at the barbican. There has also been a corresponding decrease in the number of people playing bowls in the City, and nationally.

The Bowls Alliance are working with clubs and sports development staff in the city to develop programmes to retain and increase club membership, open up bowls to a new range of participants and find ways of raising the profile of the game.

There is a need to support this work by ensuring that the existing greens are afforded protection to accommodate this development work.

## Netball

There are 62 netball teams playing in local divisions and many more school, college and university teams playing midweek fixtures. There are however only 10 floodlit dedicated organised sports MUGAs for the outdoor game. There are marked netball courts at all but 4 of the city's schools. These vary in quality and accessibility, from fenced courts with extensive community access to an area of the hard playground with markings on which is used only by the school and their afterschool club.

England Netball are working with local clubs and sports development officers to encourage more women back into netball, to respond to this increase the city will need to ensure that the facilities are suitable to accommodate the new range of players.

## Tennis

The study has found that there are 14 tennis clubs with a varying number of members in each. In addition there are university and college clubs and tennis being played in all secondary schools. The city has 98 courts which includes those of poor quality, those in public parks and those on school sites, which may be shared with other sports as well as those owned and operated by community clubs.

The best quality courts are those owned by private fitness clubs and those provided by the largest community clubs. Courts range from hard tarmac courts in need to resurfacing through well surfaced, painted hard courts to carpeted all weather courts and grass courts.

Despite community access being available at most of the school sites, little community use is made of school courts due to the condition of many of them and the sufficiency of provision elsewhere in the city.

# Section 6: Conclusions & Recommendations

## Summary of the key issues

Based on the assessment undertaken, the following key issues and potential actions have been highlighted in relation to pitch provision in York.

### General

- G1 There is a need to continually review the information we hold in order to reflect site developments and respond to changes in demand.
- G2 Planning policy must reflect the need to protect playing pitch provision except where surplus is indicated.
- G3 Ancillary facilities e.g. changing rooms may not be able to cope with the requirements of leagues and the changing needs of users, i.e. ladies teams.
- G4 Success will be dependent on the development of effective partnership working. No single organisation working alone will be able to make the changes needed to maintain a sustainable high quality facility stock.
- G5 Action should be taken to address the inconsistent approach to community access and quality of facilities on school sites. This should be designed to make processes simpler for schools and community groups.
- G6 There is a need to address the impact of litter, dog fouling, unauthorised access with vehicles and other pitch damage, to maintain pitch quality and avoid additional costs and work for community clubs.
- G7 There are opportunities to share good practice across sites including pitch maintenance, facility design and supporting volunteers learning.
- G8 Facility planners should avoid development of single pitch sites unless there is a stated demand for them.
- G9 Investment should initially be made into sustaining and enhancing the existing facilities in preference to developing new facilities, unless there is an organisation able to take on and manage the new facilities.
- G10 Ensure that the best possible recreational value is made of all of our sports sites. This may mean improving the ancillary facilities but it could include catering for new sports, providing for other recreational activities or providing play opportunities.

G11 Ensure that new sports facilities provided by developers are designed to a high standard and fully reflect an understanding of the issues affecting community sport, e.g. avoiding putting pitches in the centre of walking desire lines, or ensuring that sites are not all considered to be multi functional and then run the risk of dog fouling and pitch damage.

G12 To ensure quality provision, where appropriate the Council should seek community organisations to operate and develop sports sites, and transfer rights and responsibilities under the terms of a community asset transfer.

G13 There is very little floodlit grass provision in the city. The development of floodlit pitches or training areas that could be used by a range of sports and teams would have a big impact on the ability to meet training needs and would reduce the financial burden of having to use Artificial Grass Pitches for training.

## Football

F1 There is a significant surplus of senior football pitches (64) across the city to cater for peak demand. Although a surplus is required to allow for resting, renovation, development and increase in demand, it could be argued that the significant surplus reflects inefficient use of resources (i.e. maintaining pitches that are not needed). Therefore there may be

a need to rationalise the senior football pitches to better reflect current and future demand for 5v5, 7v7, 9v9 and 11v11 youth football.

F2 There is a deficit of 62 mini pitches. Much of this deficit could be rectified through re-designation of the current surplus of senior provision.

F3 A substantial number of junior pitches are owned by educational establishments. The risks faced by schools from letting their pitches to community groups could be addressed by developing stronger links with community clubs, e.g. sharing grounds maintenance costs and having designated key holders.

F4 70% of the clubs who responded to the questionnaire predicted a rise in membership over the next few years, hoping to start new age groups, or girls teams. This increase needs to be accommodated. Although generally pitch supply would appear to be adequate there was a general view that the standard of ancillary facilities needs to be improved to cater for these anticipated growth areas.

F5 Some clubs expressed difficulties in accessing outdoor floodlit training facilities.

F6 Although most teams manage to find a suitable pitch for their activity (though not always their first choice and/ or in the community they prefer) there is a perception that supply is insufficient in certain areas of the

city.

- F7 There have been many issues in recent years over drainage of pitches, matches being cancelled and prolonged periods of flooding. Most of the clubs who responded to the questionnaire stated that flooding is a problem on many sites across the city. There was recognition that work has been done on a number of sites recently to improve drainage including Rawcliffe Recreation Association and Little Knavesmire pitches, but that more is needed to raise the standard and durability of the city's pitch stock.
- F8 A city wide approach is needed to address the up coming need for the new dimension of pitches to meet the need for 9v9 football for under 11s and under12s.

## Cricket

- C1 Any large increase in the number of cricket teams in the city would be difficult to accommodate on the existing stock of facilities at peak times. Despite there appearing to be a surplus of cricket pitches, the facilities on education sites are not suitable to meet the needs of senior matches. However raising the standard of these facilities may prove more sustainable than developing additional community facilities.
- C2 Consideration may need to be given to ground sharing where sites are becoming too costly for the smaller clubs to maintain, e.g.

York RI

## Rugby League

- RL1 The city has a shortage of dedicated junior pitches, which could be rectified through re-designation of the current surplus of senior provision. This does not reflect however the location of the demand or the need to develop cohesive clubs, preferably on one site or a number in close proximity.
- RL2 There is a need for city planners to afford protection to the existing pitches.
- RL3 Projects should be developed to retain and enhance the existing pitches and ancillary facilities.

## Rugby Union

- RU1 The city has a shortage of dedicated junior pitches, which could be rectified through re-designation of the current surplus of senior provision. This does not reflect however the location of the demand or the need to develop cohesive clubs, preferably on one site or a number in close proximity.
- RU2 There is a need for city planners to afford protection to the existing pitches.
- RU3 Projects should be developed to retain and enhance the existing pitches and ancillary facilities.

## Hockey

H1 The need for hockey facilities can only be met through the provision of artificial grass pitches. This provision is addressed in detail in Active York's Built sports facilities strategy.

## Bowls

B1 There is a need for city planners to afford protection to the existing greens, to prevent the continued reduction in facilities across the city.

B2 There are a number of greens with some community access, on private sites. Where these facilities are to be lost planning policy must ensure that this can only happen if there is sufficient capacity to accommodate the players elsewhere, and that sufficient financial support is provided to develop the new facilities to be able to cater for the additional players.

## Netball

N1 The city has many netball courts but few high standard sites with good surfaces, floodlights and fencing.

N2 There is a need to increase the quality of some additional sites to meet the increasing demand for community accessible high quality venues

N3 Work should be undertaken with England Netball to prioritise the most appropriate sites/ clubs for investment.

## Tennis

T1 There are a high number of tennis courts in the city, of varying quality. There is a need to retain and protect the high quality, well used sites.

# Section 7: Outdoor Sports Facilities Action Plan for York

(Working document)

This 5 year action plan is intended to be a working document which will evolve over time. The plan must be reviewed and updated on a regular basis.

Reviewing and monitoring the progress of this document will be carried out by Active York. This strategy has a life span of 5 years at most but progress on the action plan will be reviewed on an annual basis.

The action plan reflects the aims and ambitions of Active York, City of York Council and our community partners, however it is recognised that the success of a number of these actions is dependant on financing, being able to address funding shortfalls and in some cases generating spatial planning and community backing.

Ref	Proposed Action	Lead	Partners	Timescale	Key recommendations to be addressed	Success Measures
A1	Ensure all sports facilities are afforded protection through the planning system and the local plan.	CYC	CYC Sport & Active leisure & Planning	2013	G1, G2, G5, G8, G11, G12, F2 F5, RL2, RU2, B1	Specific reference to the protection of sports facilities within the local plan
A2	Ensure that the local plan reflects the need to continue to secure developer contributions to improve the quality and quantity of existing sports facilities.	CYC	CYC Sport & Active Leisure & Planning	2013	G1,G2,G8,G9, G10, G11, G12, F5, RL2, RU2, B1, N2, T1	Policy adopted as part of the local plan adoption.
A3	Create a standard planning condition to be attached to a planning permission to enable the effective use of community use agreements	CYC	CYC Sport & Active Leisure & Planning	2014	G1, G2, G5, G11, G12, RL1, RU2, F3	Standard planning condition in place and where appropriate community use of new facilities secured in the long term



A4	Retain and enhance the community pitch provision on the Burnholme community College site.	CYC	CYC Sport & Active Leisure, CYC Adults, Children & Eductaion, Heworth Rugby Club, Applefields school, other community sports clubs	2014	G2, G3, G4, G8, G9, G10, F5, C1, RL1, RL3,	Council approval to retain playing pitches. S106 money secured from Derwentthorpe development. Usage arrangements agreed with Applefields school. New facilities created, facilities improved. Increased use of site by the community.
A5	Improve the quality of changing and social facilities on the Little Knavesmire by developing a new pavilion building.	Teamitons Panthers	Knavesmire Harriers, CYC Sport & Active Leisure, Football Foundation. Sport England	2014	G1, G3, G4, G9, G10, G11, G12, F4	Funding brought in for the project. Community support for the project. Pavilion building built and operational.
A6	Create new 9v9 football pitches on the Knavesmire to cater for the demand that the changes to FA team and game formats will create.	CYC	CYC Sport & Active Leisure, CYC Parks, FA, York Cubs JFC, St Clements, Sport England.	2013	G1, G2, G4, G5, G7, F1, F2, F4, F6, F7, F8	Fenced pitches created. Pitches being used for 9v9 matches.
A7	Create purpose built changing facilities to serve Rawcliffe Junior's FC's pitches on Wigginton Road	Rawcliffe JFC	Rawcliffe JFC, CYC Sport & Active Leisure, FA	2015	G1, G3, G4, G9, G10, G11, G12, F4	Project developed, Funding sourced for the project, Club house facilities built and being used.



Ref	Proposed Action	Lead	Partners	Timescale	Key recommendations to be addressed	Success Measures
A8	Explore opportunity to create new pitch and changing facilities in Copmanthorpe to cater for the growing number of players.	Copmanthorpe FC	Copmanthorpe FC, FA, CYC Sport & Active Leisure	2013 onwards	G1, G3, G4, G9, G10, G11, G12, F2, F4, F7, F8	Suitable land identified, and project created. Funding sourced to develop facilities. Pitches and changing facilities developed and being used.
A9	Ensure that the full community benefit is being made of the community use agreements already in existence.	CYC	CYC Sport & Active Leisure, CYC school's, independent schools, community clubs, Universities and commercial leisure facilities	2014	G1, G2, G4, G5, G7, G11, G13, F1, F3, F8	Facilities and community clubs have a shared understanding of the entitlements under the terms of the community use agreements.  All of the hours and facilities available through the agreements are used for sport and active leisure.
A10	Refurbish changing rooms on community pitches in haxby to improve the facilities, cater for a broader range of players and meet league standards	Haxby town FC	Haxby town council, Haxby town FC, CYC Sport & Active Leisure, FA	2013	G1, G3, G4, G9, G10, G11, G12, G4	Funding acquired to deliver project.  Changing rooms refurbished  Changing rooms being used by clubs.

A11	Development of additional changing rooms to cater for football pitches.	Wigginon Grasshoppers FC	Wigginon Grasshoppers, Wigginton sports Association, CYC Sport & Active Leisure, FA,	2015	G1,G3, G4, G9, G10, G11, G12, F4	Project developed Funding acquired for project Changing facilities developed. Changing facilities being used by clubs.
A12	Explore the possibility of developing additional playing pitches in Wigginton to cater for existing and future demand.	Wigginon Grasshoppers FC	Wigginon Grasshoppers, FA, Wigginton Sports Association, Wigginton Parish Council, CYC Sport & Active Leisure, CYC planning.	2014 onwards	G1, G2, G4, G5, G7, F1, F2, F4, F6, F7, F8	Land identified for pitches Funding acquired to develop land into pitches Land acquired & allocated for pitches
A13	Development of 9v9 pitches to address the need for these pitches. To address the demand from Manor school and Poppleton junior FC	Manor School	Poppleton Junior FC, CYC Sport & Active Leisure, FA, other funders	2013 onwards	G4, G5, G11, F2, F3, F8	Approval from secretary of state for education granted to school to acquire land, land acquired by CYC and leased to school, costed project developed, funding sourced, project completed, pitches being used by club and school.
A14	Review existing pitch provision to explore opportunities to redesignate some senior pitches as junior, 9v9 and mini pitches	CYC	Football facilities steering group, FA, RFL, RU, CYC Sport & Active Leisure, community clubs	2013 onwards	F1, F8, G1, G4, G9, G10	Meet to agree process to review pitch designation, priorities projects, develop projects, source any necessary funding complete projects, increased junior participation.



Ref	Proposed Action	Lead	Partners	Timescale	Key recommendations to be addressed	Success Measures
A15	Improve pitch drainage on New Earswick sports club land to ensure their use throughout the playing season.	New Farswick SSC	CYC Sport & Active leisure, FA, RFL.	2013	RL1, F7, RL3, G 9	Project planned and costed, all permissions for the work granted, drainage work completed, increased usage of pitches.
A16	Create new grass pitches at Acorn ARLFC to replace redgra training area and provide 9V9 football pitches.	Acorn ARLFC	Acorn ARLFC, CYC Sport & Active Leisure, Sport England, FA, RFL	2013	G1, G2, G4, G5, G7, G12, F1, F2, F4, F6, F7, F8, RL3,	Funding acquired to develop the project. Pitch work completed Pitches being used by AALFC New participants playing for the club. New participants playing for the club.
A17	Explore the possibility of developing a central small sided venue for junior clubs to meet at and play.	CYC	CYC Sport & Active Leisure, NRCFA, FA, community clubs	2014 onwards	G1, G4, G9, G10, F1, F8,	Review need/ demand. If needed, review possible sites. Agree and acquire site, develop costed project, source funding, deliver project.
A18	Resurface the MUGA at Hopgrove Playing fields with a 3G surface to make it safe and create additional training space.	Hopgrove Playing Fields Association	Hopgrove Playing Fields Association, CYC Sport & Active Leisure, FA, other Funders.	2013	G1, G2, G4, G9, G10, G12, G13, F1, F2, F5,	MUGA resurfaced. MUGA used for resident club's training. MUGA used for training by other community clubs.

A19	Improve pitch drainage and maintain the capacity of provision within a rural community (Elvington)	Lower Derwent Sports Assoc	CYC Sport & Active Leisure, Sport England	2013	G2,G4,G9, G10, F7,C1	Project planned and costed, funding secured, project delivered, pitch drainage improved, increased participation, fewer matches cancelled.
A20	Ensure that the planning obligation associated with the new Community stadium to develop a ? size 3G pitch as part of the project is fulfilled	CYC	CYC, York City FC, York City Knights RLFC, FA	2014 -2015	G1,G2,G4,G9,G10, G12,G13,F1,F2,F5	Procurement for the 3G pitch to be included in the stadium procurement exercise.
A21	Develop additional outdoor sports facilities on the former Nestle site to complement the existing grass pitches.	York St John University	CYC Sport & Active Leisure, community clubs, FA, sports funders, Sport England	2013 onwards	G3, G12, G11, G10, F2, F5, RL3	Phased project planned, planning approval, funding sources, community access agreed, project developed, facilities opened, community use of the site taking place, increased sports participation amongst students.
A22	Assess the most appropriate surface for AGPs as they need resurfacing to best meet the sporting needs of the city and the time and for the coming years.	England Hockey, FA, CYC	Other NGBs, community clubs, Schools,	Ongoing	G1, H1, F5, G10, G11, G4	NGBs working together, supply and demand analysis for the site completed, surface determined, funding sourced, project completed, increased sports participation.

Ref	Proposed Action	Lead	Partners	Timescale	Key recommendations to be addressed	Success Measures
A23	Make sure that schools are aware that guidance exists to support them to offer community access.	CYC	CYC property, CYC Education, CYC Sport & Active Leisure.	2013	G1, G5, G4, G7, G3, F3, F8, RL1, RU1	Guidance reviewed and updated. Publicity of guidance to all CYC schools,
A24	Develop a number of targeted school sites to create junior cricket hubs.	CYC	CYC, ECB, Community clubs	2014 onwards	G1, G5, G4, G7, G10, C1, C2	Identify possible school sites, identify clubs interested in being part of the project, source funding for facility improvements, develop facilities, junior cricket development taking place on school sites with links to improved school cricket coaching.
A25	Identify key sites for netball development work. Protect and enhance the facilities	CYC	CYC Sport & Active Leisure, England Netball, local community clubs.	2014 onwards	G1, G4, N1, N2, N3	Scope project with England Netball, Carry out detailed club consultation, identify priority facility projects. Source funding for projects. Projects completed, increased netball participation.
A26	Explore the opportunities to improve the quality of the city's municipal tennis courts.	CYC	CYC Parks & Open Spaces officers, CYC Sport & Active leisure officers, LTA, Community clubs, tennis coaches	2014 onwards	T1, G1, G4, G7	Identify priority sites for improvement, develop costed projects, source funding for projects, complete projects, increased tennis participation.

A27	Support the development of improved ancillary facilities on community tennis club sites.	Community clubs	CYC Sport & Active leisure officers, LTA, Community clubs	2013 onwards	G1, G2, G3, G4, T1	Clubs identify facility issues, LTA develop a prioritised list of projects in the city, funding sourced, projects delivered, increased tennis participation.
A28	Maintain upgrade and ensure accessibility to bowls ancillary facilities to allow access for the growing older population	Community clubs	CYC Sport & Active Leisure, EBA, community clubs.	2013 onwards	G1, G5, G4, G7, G10, C1, C2	Projects identified and costed, funding sourced, projects complete, increased participation in bowls.
A29	Support school sites to offer community access in a way that serves the needs of the school and community clubs.	CYC	CYC Sport & Active Leisure, CYC Adults children and education, schools, community clubs	2013 onwards	G1, G5, G4, G7, G3, F3, F8, RL1, RU1	Schools keen to improve community access, links with clubs created, facility improvements delivered if needed, increased community use of school sites.
A30	Pitch and Pavilion improvement to enhance sports development at University of York, Heslington West Campus.	University of York	CYC Sport and Active Leisure, NGBs University Clubs	2013 onwards	RU1, G1, G2, G3, G4, RU3	Pitch demand identified Pavilion Project. Designed and costed, New pitches found. Project completed.

# What and who are Active York?



## Leading sport and active leisure in York

Working on YOUR behalf, Active York is a board of nominated people committed to making York the most physically active city in England.

- Helping to shape the future of sport and active leisure in York
- Championing issues affecting sport and physical activity in the city
- Forging new partnerships on behalf of sport in York



Active York board members are representatives from community sports and sports sector professionals including higher education, professional sport, health, school sport and City of York Council.



If you would like to comment on the role of Active York, this Action Plan or you want to know more about Active York, please email: [sportandactiveleisure@york.gov.uk](mailto:sportandactiveleisure@york.gov.uk)

If you would like this booklet in larger print or in an accessible format (for example in braille, on CD or by email), please call 01904 553377 or email: [sportandactiveleisure@york.gov.uk](mailto:sportandactiveleisure@york.gov.uk)

This information can be provided in your own language.

我們也用您們的語言提供這個信息 (Cantonese)

Ta informacja może być dostarczona w twoim własnym języku. (Polish)

Bu bilgiyi kendi dilinizde almanız mümkündür. (Turkish)

 01904 551550